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

Writing the editorial is always my last step before sending the copy to the printer so it is now time to start thinking about the next one.

This has been a busy month as I inherited boxes of jumbled memorabilia, photographs and papers from a second cousin once removed. Although he was keenly interested in family history I am struggling to identify people as there are so many faces with scarcely a name attached. But I did have one breakthrough when I attended a talk at the local LINC by Marion Sargent who was able to identify a Launceston building. Thanks Marion.

The WWI article from Ray Hyland gives an account of the men from the Gunns Plains District who signed up. Ray published a book last year which is available at TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries.

Betty Jones’ article on the early Cookery Schools brought back some happy memories of embroidering our aprons and cooking classes in the 1950s. My mother owned a copy of the Central Cookery Book which has long disappeared but I did run to look at my old copy to check on the Fricassee of Tripe!

It was also interesting to read Dianne Snowden’s account of Robert Harris and to realize St Johns Church New Town and the Queens Orphan Schools have two connections with the print media. A member of the Packer family was buried in St Johns Churchyard.

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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PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

In preparing this article in early April for inclusion in the June journal, I am mindful that all branches will hold their AGMs towards the end of April.

We may see new or different office bearers representing your interests and hopefully, additional volunteers to share the workload.

New details of Branch Committee Members for the 2015–2016 year are contained in this issue.

The Society’s 35th Annual Conference, incorporating our AGM, will be held on Saturday 20 June at Swansea; see the agenda notice elsewhere in this issue.

Each alternate Conference is ‘hosted’ as a one day event by the Executive Officers, at a central location (usually Ross), whilst a more substantive arrangement is conducted over a weekend for the intervening years. Hosting of the larger event is provided by the branches on a rotational basis.

This year the Conference will be hosted by Hobart Branch, with the support and assistance of our friends at the East Coast Heritage Museum and Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society.

Hobart’s innovative programme will enable members to visit and experience one of the early ‘pioneer areas’ of Tasmania and ‘showcase’ our Society to the local communities.

Executive Officers of the Society will be elected at the AGM and there will be new office bearers, at least, in the positions of President and Vice President.

The constitution of our Society limits the holder of an Executive Officer position to no more than six consecutive years.

I certainly will have completed my six years at the end of the 35th AGM.

Co-incidentally, I will not be able to attend the forthcoming AGM and must tender my apologies for my absence.

I am about to re-locate to a small castle in Scotland at the beginning of June and will not be returning to Tasmania until at least September.

Maurice Appleyard

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Index to The Kelso Chronicle

Index to BDM notices and personal items of interest to Family Historians which appeared in The Kelso Chronicle, Scotland From 1855–1865.

Now available—
1855–1857—$22.00
1858–1859—$22.00
1860–1861—$22.00
1862–1863—$22.00
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Series now complete.

Available from
TFHS Inc.
Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290
Launceston
TAS 7250

Plus $13.50 pack 1–4
TFHS Inc. Members less 10% discount, plus $13.50 p&p
NOTICE OF MEETING

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

35th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

is to be held at 2:00 p.m. on Saturday 20 June 2015

at the Swansea Town Hall, Franklin Street, Swansea

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

AGENDA

1. Welcome by the President
2. Apologies
3. Presentation of the 2014 ‘Lilian Watson Family History Award’
4. Presentation of TFHS Inc. Meritorious Service Award
5. Confirmation of Minutes of the 2014 AGM
6. Treasurer’s Report
7. Notice of Motions to alter Constitution
   (as endorsed by Society Executive)
      1. That Rule 7(c) be amended to read:
         c) The Executive of the Society shall comprise
      1. The Officers of the Society (the standing committee)
         • President
         • Vice President
         • Treasurer
         • Secretary
      2. That Rule 8(c) be amended to read:
         c) Each Branch Committee shall, at its first meeting after
            the branch AGM, appoint two (2) members to be Branch
            Delegates, plus one (1) Alternate Delegate. Names of new
            delegates must be advised to the Society Secretary prior to the
            Society’s AGM for that year.
8. Election of Office Bearers and Endorsement of Branch Delegates
9. General Business

Colleen Read Society Secretary
BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie
President: Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
Secretary: Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058
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email: petjud@bigpond.com

Our first meeting for the year was well attended and we had many pleasing comments on our refurbished and painted library. Mairin Campbell (Member No. 6406) presented a most interesting talk about her recent ‘Unlock the Past Cruise’. This was a ten night cruise around UK stopping at places such as Invergordon, Orkney Islands, Outer Hebrides, Isle of Mull, Isles of Sicily and Guernsey. Mairin spoke about the history and people of the places they visited. Her talk included some wonderful photos and two of her paintings. One of these paintings depicted the church where the funeral service for Hector, of Monarch of the Glen fame, was held.

Next workshop will cover some of the basic features of laptops. Members will be encouraged to bring their own computers to the workshop and we will cover some features such as finding files, where to save them, backing up, moving files, deleting and renaming files.

As well as the repainting of our library we have now moved the fridge and microwave etc into the loan room just inside the front door. This is now our tea room, where members can relax over a cuppa and have a good discussion without interrupting library patrons.

Peter Cocker Branch President

Hobart
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The Branch has made an energetic start to the calendar year with its regular committee and general meetings and plenty of activity in the Branch Library.

As mentioned in the previous report, the Branch received a Tasmanian Community Fund grant in the last round of grants. The TCF money was supplemented by members’ donations to purchase a new multi-purpose printer, photocopier scanner. Our thanks are extended to the members who contributed to the purchase of the equipment and to Dianne Snowden (Tasmanian Heritage Council), Colette McAlpine (Female Convicts Research Centre) and Andrew Cocker (Friends of St John’s Orphanage) who provided supporting letters for the application.
The Branch Committee has been busy planning a series of Saturday workshops on issues relating to family history research, as well as planning for the Society AGM to be held at Swansea in June. Planning is also underway to offer excursions to members in the spring. In addition, the committee organised and conducted a successful fund-raising sausage sizzle at K&D’s Hobart city store.

The Branch continues to offer members ‘one on one’ dedicated access to experienced researchers to assist them with breaking down family research ‘brick-walls’. Members are invited to contact the Branch to describe the ‘brickwall’ and negotiate a suitable time.

General Meetings
The Hobart Branch of the Society has continued its regular general meetings featuring invited speakers on the third Tuesday evening of the month at ‘The Sunday School’ in the St John’s Park Precinct in New Town. Two such meetings have already been held and a program of speakers is being assembled for the remainder of the year.

The guest speaker at the February meeting, our first for 2015, was Russ Ames, the volunteer curator of the Tasmanian Police Museum in Bathurst Street, Hobart.

Policing began in Van Diemen’s Land in 1804 with a superintendent from Sydney and four petty constables at Port Dalrymple, but did not last long. By 1805 security became the responsibility of military patrols and civilians. By the mid-1820s convict constables were inducted into the mounted police. In the 1820s to 1830s, police had a traditional role under the supervision of an inspector of police appointed from Sydney. In the 1860–70 period there were two significant pieces of legislation—the Municipal Police Act and the Territories Police Act. By 1898 the Tasmania Police Force was combined under the Police Regulation Act. Ex-convicts became police officers because it was not a popular job among free settlers. Problems arose because free settlers were reluctant to take instructions from ex-convicts. By 1899 the police force consisted of approximately 360 officers in 110 police stations. Initially many officers could not read or write and it is a legacy of the second commissioner, Commissioner Ward, that education among officers was promoted and pay and conditions were improved. Officers also received more intensive training. By the 1960s the police force had grown to 1000. The first police woman was appointed in 1919 and by 1964 there were only fourteen women in the Force. Now 40% of the Force are women. The Tasmania Police Museum is open to the public on Tuesdays.

The March speaker was long-time member Maree Ring who spoke on the topic Our grandfather’s war diary. Maree’s grandfather Ernest Hawke was born at Gladstone in Tasmania’s north east. After his schooling he became a student teacher at Glen Dhu Primary School and by the age of 18 was in charge of a single teacher school. He moved with his young family to New Zealand and it was here that he enlisted in the NZ Expeditionary Force as an infantryman in the Canterbury Regiment. The New Zealanders departed on 15 October 1914 for Hobart where they joined with the Tasmanian AIF contingent who remained waiting for their arrival at the mouth of the River Derwent. They all proceeded in one convoy to Albany WA, departing 15 November 1914 to join with the remainder of the Australians who made up that first Australian and New Zealand
contingent. From Western Australia they travelled to Ceylon, then to Aden (swotting for examinations on the way, resulting in his promotion to corporal in January 1915) and through the Suez Canal to Alexandria and disembarkation. From Alexandria to Cairo they travelled by train. He died at the age of 33 at Gallipoli on 1 or 2 May.

Maree read extracts from the diary as part of her presentation. The first hand descriptions of the conditions endured by the Anzacs during the trip (shortages of water on board the transports) and at Gallipoli present a picture of WW1 that is difficult to comprehend and is in stark contrast to present day conflicts.

Speakers for 2015
To date the following speakers have been arranged for the 2015 General Meetings:

**June 16:** Roger McNeice ‘Colonial Coinage’

**July 21:** John Short ‘Hobart’s Bank Arcade’

**August 18:** Robert Tanner ‘The architect and the plasterer’

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary

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**Launceston**

http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org

President: Helen Stuart (03) 6331 9175
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**Workshop:** held on Wednesday 18 March. The subject was ‘Irish Research’. Again a lot of interest was generated, with thirteen bookings. Thanks to Helen and Barrie for leading this group.

**Branch Annual General Meeting:** was held on Tuesday, 21 April at the Harry Abbott Scout Hall. Thanks to member Marion Sargent, for her well researched talk on ‘Old Cemeteries of Launceston’. Congratulations to Helen Stuart on being elected as President, and thanks to Russell Watson for his leadership in the Chair, and friendship over the past three years. Welcome to new committee member, Robyn Gibson. Anita Swan and Irene Taylor ably supervised the organisation of the library, for the last three years, but are not available to continue.

**Society Annual General Meeting:** will be held at Swansea on Saturday, 20 June. Check this edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry* for the Agenda and activities over Saturday and Sunday.

**Library:** Tuesday, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. —phone (03) 6344 4034.

Other days (except Saturday & Sunday), by appointment only.

**Check the website** for more detail on workshops and for a list of publications now available from Launceston Branch.

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**Mersey**

www.tfhsdev.com

President: Ros Coss
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Library (03) 6426 2257
PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307
email: secretary@tfhsdev.com

In February we held our annual BBQ. Attendance was low, but those who did attend enjoyed themselves with pleasant company and food in abundance.

On Saturday 14 March a small group of Mersey Branch Members travelled to Ross and despite the cold and blustery
weather, were treated to an exceptionally well narrated guided tour of the historic aspects of the town.

Just after Easter and before Anzac Day 25 April, the Mersey Branch will be holding their AGM, which will be on April 11 2015 at 1 p.m. All new and old members are invited to attend.

An afternoon tea is being planned for 2 May, with special invitations for new members.

Indexing of Birth, Deaths & Marriages from The Advocate newspaper is advancing with the completion of 2010 and 2011. We are in the process of indexing 2013 and 2014.

Latrobe Council is working with the Mersey Branch on ideas to restore and maintain historic graves, to preserve the heritage of the area.

Mersey Branch has documented and published three books which contain photographs and headstone transcriptions of all of the grave sites found in the Latrobe Council area. Much of the information they contain dates back for many decades and it is this data the Council hopes to utilise in its project to restore, in particular, those stones which have been subject to damage. Mayor Peter Fresney plans to present to the Council the information the Mersey Branch has available in book and CD form.

**Huon**

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Secretary: Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529  
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109  
email: vsbtas@bigpond.com  

No report received
JOSEPH GEORGE BSc. and
JOAN SYLVIA STEPHENS
We were saddened to hear of the passing of two of our former members, Joseph George BSc. and Joan Sylvia Stephens, who came from Wales to Launceston, via Queensland. Joe was former head of the Agricultural Department at the Mount Pleasant Laboratories. He passed away on 12 February after a long illness, and Joan on 11 March. Both were actively involved with the British Interest Group at the Launceston Branch from 1991 until 2009, and particularly during Joe’s years of retirement. Joe served for one year as Branch President and on the Branch Committee for several years.

IVAN CLIFFORD HEAZLEWOOD AM
was born on 26 June 1924 and lived all his life at Melton Vale, Whitemore. He passed away on 23 March 2015 in his 91st year, after a long and fulfilling life of service to the livestock and pastoral industry and many other organisations and societies.
In 1993 Ivan was awarded the Tasmanian Medal of Agriculture by the Australian Institute of Agriculture Science, particularly for his contribution to the Australian seed industry, and in 2014 was awarded a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) for his significant services to primary industry.
Although Ivan was not involved in the day to day running of the branch he contributed in many other ways including speaking at meetings, conducting a bus tour of the Whitemore-Hagley area speaking about the original land grants, and contributing many resources to the Branch Library. He also wrote articles for *Tasmanian Ancestry* including a recent article in the December 2014 edition *Bunks in Barns*.
In the latter part of his life Ivan wrote a number of books including some on the history of the Whitemore area, others on the history of the sheep industry which included *Old Sheep for New Pastures*, the story of British sheep in the hands of colonial shepherds. He also contributed articles regularly to Newsletters on the topic including *The Muster*.
Ivan regularly visited the Branch Library while researching for the Heazlewood family book *Tree of Hazel Wood*, the Heazlewood family originating from Asfordby, Leicestershire, England. His cheery nature and wit will long be remembered and his willingness to pass on his extensive knowledge to members.
Recently Ivan joined other members of the Launceston Branch on an enjoyable bus tour of the Evandale District.
Ivan joined the Society 2 March 1999, Member No.5081. He will be sadly missed by members of the Launceston Branch, and other members of our Society.
VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

ROBERT HARRIS

‘AN OLD TASMANIAN RESIDENT’

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

The Friends of the Orphan Schools recently held its annual ‘Fox’s Feast’ event for descendants of orphans. Several descendants shared interesting and intriguing stories about their ancestors associated with the Orphan Schools. One of the most fascinating was told by Julie VASZOCZ, who has published her meticulously researched story about her ancestor Robert HARRIS on the Orphan School website.

Robert Harris arrived in Van Diemen’s Land with his mother Elizabeth Harris. Elizabeth, aged 25, was tried in October 1830 in the Old Bailey with two other women for stealing 40 yards of silk. The silk was pawned and later recovered. All three women were found guilty and were sentenced to death. Elizabeth’s sentence was later commuted to transportation for life. On arrival in the colony, Elizabeth’s occupation was recorded as ‘bookbinder’ and her ‘native place’, Bethnal Green. She was allegedly married with two children; her husband William Harris was at Silver Street, Clerkenwell. Only one child—Robert—appears to have come with her. Elizabeth and Robert sailed on the America in January 1831 and arrived four months later in May.

Elizabeth had no colonial offices recorded on her conduct record. She was granted a Free Pardon in May 1843. Initially, it seems that Robert stayed with his mother, probably at the Cascades Female Factory. He was not admitted to the Orphan School until September 1832, possibly when his mother was assigned. He was not quite three years old.

In May 1837, Elizabeth, a widow, married John DAY at Holy Trinity Church, Hobart. Witnesses were Ann NEWMAN and Amb-

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1 www.oldbaileyonline.org: reference t18301028-10 (accessed 1 April 2015)

2 TAHO, CON40/1/5 No.161 Elizabeth Harris America 1830. See also CON27/1/1 No.161 Elizabeth Harris America 1830. See also TAHO, CSO1/1/1520 p.11322; TAHO, CON19/1/12 p.34. Julie has been unable to locate relevant records of marriage and baptism in London.
rose PARKER. John was a convict who arrived on the Argyle in 1831. John, from Spitalfields in London, was a letterpress printer—an important point in the Robert Harris story! Elizabeth and John relocated to Launceston where John worked with Henry DOWLING, printer and publisher.

Robert remained at the Orphan School until he was nearly 12, when he was discharged to his mother. In July 1841, he joined his mother and step-father in Launceston, and when he was 16, he was apprenticed to Henry Dowling.

In 1890, Robert founded the Wellington Times which later became the Advocate. The newspaper remained in the Harris family until December 2003 when it was acquired by Rural Press.

Robert Harris died in January 1904. One obituary reads:

Mr. Robert Harris, an old and respected resident, died here on Saturday evening. Deceased, who was 76 years of age, had been ailing for some time. He arrived in Tasmania from England when a lad, and served his apprenticeship to the printing trade in Launceston, and for half a century has been engaged in the business. While in the northern city he conducted a small paper for a time, and afterwards occupied the position of overseer on the ‘Colac Reformer’ and Melbourne ‘Argus’. Some time after returning to this state he founded with his two sons, Messrs. C. J. and R. D. Harris, the ‘Emu Bay Times’ and ‘N.W. Advocate’. The late Mr. Harris married at Launceston in 1853, and leaves three daughters and one son, viz., Mr. C. J. Harris …

The North Western Advocate published a lengthy and detailed obituary:

Death of Mr Robert Harris.

AN OLD TASMANIAN RESIDENT.

Mr Robert Harris, who first landed in Tasmania about 70 years ago, died at his residence in Wilson street, Burnie, at seven o’clock on Saturday evening. Deceased was 74 years of age, but up to about seven months ago he retained a vigor and activity surprising in one of his years. Then, however, the strain of a hardworking life began to tell, and he has since gradually failed in health and strength. The end was not thought to be so near, but on Saturday evening Mr Harris passed away quietly and peacefully.

Deceased was born in England on November 29, 1829, and was therefore in his 75th year at the time of his death. He arrived in Tasmania in the thirties as a child, and landed at Launceston, where later he served his time at the printing business. Mr Harris had been at this work for practically half a century—for about ten years on the staff of the Melbourne “Argus” (during which time he was president of the Typographical Society), for two or three years at Colac (where he started the “Colac Reformer”), and for three years in New Zealand, but for the rest of the time in Tasmania. He had for years printing offices at Launceston (where he published the “Cornwall Chronicle”) and at Latrobe, and later with his sons, Messrs C. J. and R. D. Harris, established the “Emu Bay Times” and the “North-Western Advocate”—the first daily paper on the North West Coast—at

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3 TAHO, RGD36/1/3 Hobart 1837/3720
4 TAHO, CON18/1/3 p.27 Argyle 1831
5 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.3
6 Examinor (Launceston) 4 January 1904 p.6
Devonport, where Mr Harris resided as its manager until a few months ago, failing health necessitated a rest from the labor which he had sought and loved so long. The deceased was not a man who sought prominence in public life, but he was universally liked and respected, and general regret will be felt at his demise, particularly in the north-western centres where he is best known—at Latrobe, Devonport and Burnie. The deceased gentleman was a life governor of the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne—an honor which was conferred upon him in recognition of services rendered to the Typographical Society, especially in the direction of averting an extensive strike by his moderation in negotiation with the employers. He was also one of the promoters and shareholders of the Launceston and Western Railway.

Deceased was married at Launceston in 1853, and he leaves three daughters and one son—the latter being Mr C. J. Harris, managing proprietor of the “ Advocate” and “Times.” One of his daughters, Miss E. Harris, is the manageress of the newsagency and general stationer’s shop established at Burnie by Mr Harris … the funeral will take place this afternoon, leaving deceased’s residence at 4o’clock.

Julie concluded her account of her Orphan School ancestor with the following words ‘How amazing that Orphan No.2400 at the Queen’s Orphan School founded one of the most nationally awarded regional newspapers in Australia, which remained in the Harris family for 113 years’.

Friends of the Orphan Schools
St John’s Park Precinct
www.orphanschool.org.au

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8 North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times 4 January 1904 p.2
GUNNS PLAINS HONOUR ROLL
Ray Hyland (Member No.3697)

On Saturday afternoon a party of us wended our way to Gunn’s Plains, to be present at a memorial tree planting ceremony to the memory of three soldiers who had made the supreme sacrifice in the great war. The afternoon was fresh, bright and sunny, and the wattle along the river a wealth of golden bloom; and as my companions had never visited the Plains before, the trip had for them a peculiar charm and interest ...

The rector Rev. Salisbury addressed the gathering in earnest, eloquent and sympathetic language on the patriotism and zeal of the district, and said that occasion was scarcely one for sorrow, but rather of gladness—“gladness that we have men of the right breed who are capable and willing to go forth to battle to keep the old flag unsullied, men who have shouldered the brown rifle and fought shoulder to shoulder with the finest troops in the world, and kept their end up, and are looked up to and admired, and have earned the highest accolades from the highest military authorities in the British and French armies. Surely that is something to be proud of!” The first tree was then planted by Mrs. Wing ...

It was 27 August 1917 and the soldiers being remembered were Robert WING, Jack JEFFREY and Walter JONES. Another ceremony was held the previous Saturday honouring Jack JOHNS and Joseph PARSONAGE. These two were among twelve soldiers from the Gunns Plains district who paid the supreme sacrifice.

World War 1 began for Australia on 4 August 1914 and within two weeks of war being declared three brave men from this district were on their way to Hobart to sign up, Walter Jones, George WING and John McPHERSON. They sailed from Hobart on the first boat to leave from Tasmania on the 20 October 1914.

These men were soon followed by George JOHNS and Raymond WING. In 1915 Clarence LAST, Joseph LAST, Roy WING, Leslie WELLARD, Robert WING, John JEFFREY, Alfred LAREDO, John DELANEY, Burns McPHERSON, James HAMILTON, Thomas HAMILTON and Robert JOHNS joined up and in 1916 John COLHOUN, Vincent COLHOUN, Ivo CLARKE, Joshua PARSONAGE, Henry WELLS, Ernest LAST, Leonard CHILCOTT, Jack JOHNS, Sidney JOHNS, Alan WING, Arthur CLARKE and John LAST left home to join the war effort.

In 1917 Roy Wing signed up, as did Alfred BLINDELL and Raymond Wing, all for the second time. Roy Wing was at Gallipoli in October 1915, suffered kidney disease and returned to Australia in June 1916. He rejoined in Adelaide in May 1917 and served in the Middle East until the end of the war. Alf Blindell and Raymond Wing both served on the Western Front for a short term before returning to Australia.

In all twenty-seven young men left this peaceful valley to sail half way around the world, to fight in a war they didn't really know much about, in places they had never heard of. Twelve of those men would never see Tasmania again, paying the supreme sacrifice. The eldest of our soldiers was John Colhoun at age 41 and

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1 The North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times, 29 August 1917, p.4
there were two 18 year-old lads, Ernest Last and Sidney Johns.

There were three families with a total of thirteen members who served; Robert, Alan and Raymond Wing; cousins Roy and George Wing from Preston; John (Jack), George, Robert and Sidney Johns; Clarence, Joseph, Ernest and John Last.

Robert Wing joined in June 1915 and was at Gallipoli in November before going to France in June 1916. He was killed in action at Pozieres two months later on 9 August.

Alan Wing joined 2 October 1916 and served in France where he was killed in action 13 October 1917 at Ypres.

After Robert and Alan Wing died their father Ebenezer Wing wrote a moving letter in an effort to get his remaining son home safely.

I am writing to ask if you can send my son No. 2404 Pte R. A. Wing home as he is the only one left out of three. He has been in France since April 1917, one of his brothers was killed at Pozieres in August 1916 and another in Messines October 1917. I think we have done our share as there are families of five and seven sons around us who have not yet sent one and not intending to so perhaps if you cannot give him his discharge you can move him out of the firing line and give us a chance of getting one back home again. Hoping you can do this for me, I remain Yours obediently E. J. Wing

George Argent Wing died in Egypt on 6 February 1915 from pneumonia and was the first Tasmanian to die in this war. He is buried in Cairo War Memorial Cemetery.

John (Jack) Johns joined with his younger brother Sidney, serving together in France. Jack was killed in action at the Somme 15 April 1917 and was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field. Sidney was wounded three weeks later and spent seven months in different hospitals before returning to Australia in February 1918. Brothers George and Robert both served until the war ended; George with the 3rd Light Horse, served for a short time at Gallipoli, the Middle East and then France. Robert was a driver with the 8th Field Co. Engineers.

Joseph and Clarence Last served together at Gallipoli and were fighting side by side when Joseph was killed at Lone Pine 7 August 1915. Clarence went on to fight in France, suffered from pleurisy and later wounded in action. Brother Ernest served in France from September 1916, also wounded in action and suffered hearing loss, made worse through explosives during his time in the trenches. Their older brother John (Jack) joined up later and served in France from...
August 1917. He was severely wounded by gunshot to the head in June 1918 and returned home in October that year.

There were several brothers, though not all served together. Ivo Clarke was working for the railway at Blayney, NSW, when he joined up in February 1916. He returned to Australia with his English bride in 1919. His brother Arthur joined in October 1916 and served in France without injury until suffering appendicitis before the war ended.

John and Vincent Colhoun signed up together in January 1916 but sailed overseas four months apart. John was a driver with the 3rd Div. Salvage Coy. while Vincent served in the 52nd Bn and was killed in action on 24 April 1918 at Amiens, France. James and Thomas Hamilton also joined together in January 1916. James suffered gunshot wounds and gas in France. Lance Cpl Thomas was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry under fire at Lagnicourt 18 April 1917, then a Bar to the MM in May 1917, before being killed in action, Belgium, 6 October 1917.

John Duncan McPherson signed up on 26 August 1914 and was among the first contingent to leave Tasmania. He was wounded on two occasions at Anzac Cove, then served in France where he was killed in action between 6–10 April 1917. Burns Thompson McPherson signed on 2 September 1915, serving in France from April 1916 until February 1919. He married in London in April, marched back into France in December before returning to Australia with his wife in April 1919.

Sailing together in August 1916 on the HMAT Ballarat were Pte Leonard Chilcott and Pte Joshua Parsonage. Leonard was wounded on three occasions before returning to Australia after the war in June 1919. Joshua was severely wounded on 3 January 1917 and died from his wounds three days later.

To mark the centenary of World War I a memorial bench seat was unveiled at Gunns Plains caves on 29 November 2014.
The Johns family along with the Gunns Plains Community Centre Association organised a Memorial Day and with the assistance of an Anzac Centenary grant produced a booklet on the soldiers listed on the Gunns Plains Honour Roll.

Sidney Johns was my grandfather. I never knew him as he died before I was born. I was especially pleased to find the following article as Mrs Johns was my great grandmother.

In spite of the inclement weather, a crowded congregation witnessed the unveiling of the honour roll of those who went to the war from the Gunn’s Plains district. The rector, with the Warden (Cr. H. A. Nichols) and Mr. E. J. S. Delaney took part in the proceedings. Mr. Delaney conducted the prayers. After the lesson, the honour roll was unveiled by Mrs. Johns sen. The names of the 17 men were then read by Mr. Delaney, and one minute’s silence being observed while the names of those who fell were remembered ...

All other information taken from Personnel Files from National Archives of Australia.

Further details available from the booklet 
**GUNNS PLAINS HONOUR ROLL
WORLD WAR 1 CENTENARY 1914–2014**
Compiled by Raymond Hyland 2014

Available at TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries.

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1 Advocate 16 September 1930, p.4

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**AN INTERESTING COINCIDENCE**
Greg Kent (Member No.7499)

HENRY SMITH, my great grandfather, was appointed Overseer and Caretaker of the Cornelian Bay Cemetery on 17 February 1908 and lived with his wife Lucy and family in the Cemetery Cottage. They had nine children but only three survived into late adulthood.

The eldest, Mary Jane Smith (1872–1951), married Joshua Jennings WIGNALL who became the first Lord Mayor of Hobart with Mary Jane as the first Lady Mayoress of Hobart.

Their youngest son Arthur Alfred Smith, (1889–1911) was drowned whilst swimming in Cornelian Bay just two months before his 22nd birthday. Their second eldest son, William Herbert Smith (1885–1956), one time Proprietor of ‘The Tasmania Inn’ and his wife Emilia, lost their only child at the age of three months and moved to Sydney in the 1920s.

On the 1 August 1916 Henry retired and his eldest surviving son, Thomas Comley (1875–1960) was appointed Superintendent of the Cemetery. Thomas had been living with Henry in the Cemetery cottage with his family and assisting with his duties after the death of Henry’s wife Lucy in 1912.

Thomas, my grandfather and his wife Lavinia had seven children. Their second youngest, Stephen Arthur Smith (1915–1925), fell off the jetty in New Town Bay (site of the current rugby ground) whilst playing with his younger brother Norman, just three weeks before his 10th birthday and almost fourteen years to the day from when his uncle drowned in Cornelian Bay.
THE EARLY COOKERY SCHOOLS
Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

In another article by this writer, details were given of the development of the Tasmanian Education Department’s Woodwork Schools from 1907, describing a time when a need had been identified for an expansion of subjects offered for boys. This contribution explores the parallel addition to the curriculum for girls: cookery classes, introduced in the same year.

From a modern viewpoint it is easy to be critical of the Department’s past practices and policies. However, an understanding of how those procedures actually mirrored societal expectations of the time, helps to keep matters in perspective. In 1907, the current concept of gender equity was neither evident widely, nor considered an issue. During that era there was public acceptance and expectation of separate roles played by men and women. The thought of girls doing woodwork and boys being taught cooking, for example, would have been unacceptable to most people.

A newspaper report as early as 1900 reflected a then current view lamenting the fact that young girls were not being taught how to cook by their mothers:

The charge has been laid against parents of the present day that while they will spend pounds on having their daughters taught to play the piano – an accomplishment which is often utterly neglected after marriage – they will not teach them how to cook a potato. Ruskin says that the wealthiest country is the one that has the largest numbers of healthy, happy people, and there is no greater enemy to health than badly cooked food. In how many cases can chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, and all the evils that flow therefrom be traced to pastry of the “solid” or “leaden” order to hard, tasteless meat and to unskillfully prepared food? The day is past when the daughter, brought up at home, was instructed in the housewife’s art, or if she went out to service was also taken in hand by her mistress and taught the mysteries of the kitchen. Now as soon as many girls leave school they go to business. They are employed in a factory or behind a counter. What chance have these girls of

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1 Tasmanian Ancestry, Volume 35 Number 3 December 2014, pp.139–44
learning how to cook or manage a household? We have all heard the story of the young wife who, having ordered a hind–quarter of lamb for dinner one day, thought she would vary the dish, and so ordered a hind quarter of beef the next; and while our average girl might avoid that mistake, yet, after growing up from girlhood to womanhood in a factory, she is sadly handicapped when she comes to keep house. Love in a cottage is a fascinating ideal, but it has no greater enemy than hard potatoes or burnt up chops.²

The above-mentioned article was part of an ever-increasing sentiment that public schools were the logical place to help do something about problems being faced by society.

Preparations for the introduction of Cookery Schools at Hobart and Launceston had been in place for some time. Since Mr William NEALE became Director of the Department in 1905, initiatives to modernise the Tasmanian education system had been undertaken. Cookery Schools had been operating in some other states for a number of years by then, with those in Victoria and the teaching of Miss Flora PELL (1874–1943), in particular, having gained much positive attention. It was from Miss Pell that two Tasmanian teachers received their special training at the Continuation School in Melbourne during 1906. Chosen by the Education Department, Miss Frances A STEVENSON and Miss Alice C IRVINE undertook a six months’ course to help equip them for their new roles.

The Hobart Cookery School

The new venture opened in May 1907 in a remodelled room fixed up at the Central School in Bathurst Street with the lighting, ventilation and colouring of one of the rooms completely altered. Next to the

² The Examiner, 7 February 1900

Cookery School a classroom was converted into a dining-room. Miss Frances Stevenson was the instructress. Twenty girls aged over fourteen attended classes, the pupils drawn from the same schools as the boys in the woodwork classes. These included city, suburban and such country schools as could be reached by railway.³

The instruction was free with all materials provided, and the Department paid railway fares for girls living beyond two miles of the facility. The course took six months, and it was hoped that before leaving school every girl would go through the training. Class assembled at 9 o’clock with participants being taught how to choose and to buy food, especially meat and vegetables; how to prepare food for the table, and the reasons for the methods used; how to serve at table; how to clean; and how to keep domestic accounts. And the work was not merely theoretical or just watching demonstrations by the teacher. Every girl was required to go to the shops, purchase what was needed, and account for the money; each girl had her own table and cooking-stove, and each day she baked, boiled, steamed, grilled, or otherwise cooked what she prepared. There was to be no failure or waste. In the adjoining dining-room, dinner was served daily to a limited number of diners, or subscribers, for the sum of sixpence. The girls were trained to serve and wait. After the diners had gone, the pupils of the class could, if they pleased, have a hot dinner for three pence; but they were neither compelled nor expected to buy dinner at the school.⁴

The Launceston Cookery School

This was opened in a purpose-built building on the Wellington Square State

³ The Mercury, 4 May 1907
⁴ The Mercury, 27 May 1907
School site in October 1907 with Miss Alice Irvine in charge. As described in a newspaper article of the time, the long bright kitchen was in admirable order—the rule to clear up as they went being strictly enforced. Not a girl was idle, some preparing vegetables, soup, pastry, and puddings, or attending to meat that was already cooking; others tidying up, or writing down rules in their rule books, having already laid the tables in the dining room, very tastefully in readiness for dinner, while Miss Irvine, as presiding genius of the place, was here, there, and everywhere, directing and explaining clearly, kindly, and without any hurry or fuss, the way out of difficulties to the little would-be cooks. There were eight or nine gas stoves. Beside each was a table fitted with a drawer and cupboards, with all utensils for her work for each girl, the stoves being of the latest and most improved kind, easily worked and cleaned. Perfectly arranged sinks, an automatic gas water heater and other kitchen necessaries occupied the farther end of the room, while wide shelves laden with kitchen utensils, fitted with hooks, were ranged along one side. On the other end was a large cupboard for crockery, glass, kitchen towels, etc, and two big blackboards, whereon were written the rules, and some recipes for the day’s menu, furnished the remaining wall. A well-fitted-up cloakroom was also in the building, and both dining room and kitchen were well ventilated, bright, and cool. Twenty girls from each school within a radius of three miles of the city received one day’s instruction per week at the Cookery School for six months.5

As was the practice in Hobart, the dining-room was available to the public, with good dinners of three courses being provided for sixpence per person with everything in connection with the meal undertaken by the pupils. Scrupulous cleanliness was insisted upon in dress and person, to say nothing of the utensils used. As to dress, a print frock was the preference, with big white apron, cuffs and collar, and the hair was to be worn tied carefully back or on top of the head. The Pioneers

Miss Frances Amy Stevenson (1867–1966) was born at Hobart, youngest daughter of William Stevenson and his wife Ann, (née HARVEY). She joined the Department in 1899, aged in her thirties, having previously been employed as a secretary and clerk. (TAHO: ED2/1777; file 2022) Before being chosen to undertake Cookery School training in Melbourne during 1906, Miss Stevenson held successful Head Teacher positions at Goshen, York Plains and Spreyton. In 1920, after thirteen years in charge of the Hobart Cookery School, she spent the year in Melbourne for the purpose of completing her studies in connection with the Diploma of Domestic Science. Upon her return to Hobart in 1921, Miss Stevenson, BA, became Superintendent of Domestic

5 The Examiner, 31 October 1907
Science. From September 1924 to 1925, she took leave to further her studies in Canada, where research work related to household science was undertaken at the University of Toronto. Her next appointment was as Senior Lecturer in Domestic Science at the new Domestic Science Training Centre in Adelaide, South Australia. Miss Stevenson died at Hobart, aged 99 years.

Miss Alice Christina Irvine (1879–1940) was born at Mathinna, daughter of mine manager, Peter Irvine and his wife Flora, (née McLAURIN) attended Mangana State School and joined the Department in 1897. Starting as a Monitor at Mathinna, Miss Irvine next worked at West Zeehan and Burnie State Schools. The Inspector’s report on Burnie in February 1902 described Miss Irvine as ‘masculine’, very capable and energetic. After completing her Cookery training at the Continuation School in Melbourne during 1906, she spent brief periods at Glen Dhu and Charles Street State Schools in Launceston before taking charge of the Launceston Cookery School. Apart from a two-year interlude at the Hobart Cookery School in 1914–1915, Miss Irvine was Head of the Wellington Square campus until May 1921. A change in Departmental policy then saw the school become part of Launceston High with Miss Irvine accepting the role of Mistress of Domestic Science there until 1925. In 1926 she had a year’s leave to enhance her qualifications at the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Science in Melbourne, and in 1927 was Mistress of Domestic Arts at Hobart High School. From 1928 until her death in 1940, Miss Irvine took charge of the Domestic Arts School that was housed in the old Central State School building, the original home of the Hobart Cookery School.

Miss Irvine became widely known following the publication of her “Central” Cookery Book in November 1930. Designed originally as a text for use in Tasmanian Domestic Science classes, the book was possessed by almost every girl who went through the State High School system from that time forward. By 1992 it was in its 17th edition, and is still available in bookstores today.

More Cookery Schools
Following the success of the initiatives in Hobart and Launceston, more teachers were trained and similar classes in other centres across the state were gradually introduced.

Miss Madge McLAREN was placed in charge of Burnie and Devonport Cookery Classes from February to September 1911, having been involved in such teaching since 1908. The Devonport classes were held in the old Church of England building and the Burnie lessons took place in St George’s Church of England Hall. After Miss McLaren resigned, those classes went into recess until 1913 when Miss Kathleen HENRY was appointed for that year.

Miss Kathleen Myra Henry (1889–1917) was born at Hobart, daughter of William Henry and his wife Elizabeth Fanny (née YEULETT). She entered the Training College in Hobart in July 1907, and after completing her original course, opted for a career in the teaching of Cookery. Miss Henry spent 1912 in charge of the new school at Zeehan, and the next between Burnie and Devonport. In 1914 she

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6 The Advertiser, 26 December 1925
7 TAHO: ED2/1/1739; file 1983
8 TAHO: ED31/1/5
9 The Mercury, 25 January 1912

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returned to the Zeehan School and in 1915 her appointment was to Queenstown. From January to July 1916 she completed her career with the Department by sharing her expertise between the Ulverstone and Wynyard Cookery Schools. The Ulverstone classes were held in a building rented from A M Crawford. Miss Henry died six months later at her parents’ home at Birch’s Bay.

In July 1912, a similar school conducted by Miss Lilian RICHARDSON was opened at Glenora for scholars attending the State Schools in the Derwent Valley. About eighty children attended from Glenora, Macquarie Plains, Fentonbury, Plenty, Uxbridge, and New Norfolk. Lilian Kate Richardson (1890–1968) was born at Walthamstow, Essex, daughter of Charles Ryder Richardson and his wife Katherine, (née HICKS). She commenced her teaching career in 1905 as a Monitor at Beaconsfield State School before attending the Training College between 1908 and 1911. In 1913 Miss Richardson took charge of the Cookery classes at Queenstown and in 1914 accepted a short appointment in a similar position at Deloraine/Latrobe before spending the next two years at the Launceston Cookery School. From 1916 to 1925, she undertook mainstream teaching duties. At the end of 1925, Miss Richardson married Algernon Hambly DUNCOMBE at Hobart. Scottsdale and Derby classes were commenced in 1915 under Miss Bessie EDDY. A cookery certificate was awarded to girls who punctually attended no less than forty lessons during the year. It was signed by the teacher and the Inspector and stated that the course of instruction undertaken had included the nature of foods and the action of heat upon them, primary cooking, scullery work and table maid’s work. Miss Elizabeth (Bessie) Harley EDDY (1892–1985) was born at Lefroy, daughter of engineer, Edward John Eddy and his wife Minnie, (née HOLLOW). She attended Beaconsfield State School, and from an early age sang at public concerts. After passing the Candidates’ Examination in 1908 and proceeding to the Training College in Hobart the following year, by 1913 Miss Eddy had chosen her specialist field; the next two years were spent teaching at the Hobart and Launceston Cookery Schools. Between 1915 and 1920, Miss Eddy was placed in charge of country classes at Scottsdale/Derby (1915), Deloraine/Latrobe (1916), Sheffield (1917), Burnie/Devonport (1918) and then back to Deloraine/Latrobe (1919) and Sheffield (1920). She continued her role in Cookery in Launceston, Hobart, and Devonport/Burnie up till 1928. Miss Eddy married Reginald Benjamin KINGSLAND at East Melbourne at the end of 1930 and died at Dandenong, Victoria.

Miss Eva Emily PORTER (1893–1984) was appointed to the Ulverstone/Wynyard Cookery School in July 1916 and held similar positions at New

10 North Western Advocate, 8 December 1915
11 The Mercury, 21 June 1912
12 The North Eastern Advertiser, 17 November 1914
Norfolk/Glenora (1917), Derby/Scottsdale (1918), Ulverstone/Wynyard (1919) and Devonport/Burnie (1920). In 1925 she became Mistress of Domestic Science at Hobart High School. Born at Bothwell, she was the daughter of Edward Porter and his wife Elizabeth Matilda, (née RAMSAY). Miss Porter resigned from the Department at the end of 1925 and emigrated to New Zealand. She died there, aged 90 years.

Some other Cookery teachers up to 1925 included Miss Edna Grace CARNIE (Devonport/Burnie Cookery, 1922–1923); Miss J L FRASER (Hobart Cookery, 1920); Miss M LONG (Hobart Cookery, 1920); Miss Ella PALAMOUNTAIN (Launceston and Hobart Cookery, 1921); Huonville Cookery 1922); Miss Lucille K SAMPSON (Devonport/Burnie Cookery, 1921); Miss Edna Irene SMYTH (Battery Point Cookery, 1924–1925); Miss Myra Iona SPOTSWOOD (Beaconsfield, 1912), Miss Lucy STEVENS (Launceston Cookery, 1922–1925) and Miss Isabella M TROTTER (Hobart Cookery, 1923–1925).

A Century Later
School cookery lessons have undergone considerable transformation over the last one hundred or so years with the preparation of novelty cakes, burritos and homemade pasta now replacing Tripe Fricassee, Scotch Collops and Rabbit Stew. Some readers will have mixed memories of classes in which they wore self-made white cooking aprons with their names hand-embroidered across the front; others will still have their well-thumbed copy of “Central Cookery Book”, possibly with its covers long disappeared and the tattered, grease-stained pages held together with sticky tape or string. The legacy left by Miss Stevenson and Miss Irvine, the pioneers of Tasmanian school cookery, lives on.

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Vol. IV

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THE reason for the selection of a particular alias sometimes remains a mystery. The choice of the alias later used by James MICKLEBURGH, who was sentenced to seven years' transportation and who arrived aboard the St Vincent on 26 May 1853—the last male convict ship to arrive in Van Diemen’s Land—is one such puzzle. James was born on 4 July 1832 in the village of Dickleburgh, Norfolk. This is also where he was baptized on 19 February 1834. At the Norfolk Sessions of the Shirehall Crown Court before E H HOWES Esquire on 4 July 1850, 18 year-old James was charged with having, at Dickleburgh, stolen a fagot of wood, the property of William SMITH. Evidence was given that on 20 April the wood was ‘taken from a plantation occupied by the prosecutor, and the prisoner was seen with it in his possession’. James was found guilty, and a previous conviction being proved, he was sentenced to 7 years’ transportation. James, a Catholic, was 5′8½˝ tall with a light complexion, dark brown hair, he had no whiskers, his nose had been broken and he was not married, and according to the surgeon on the St Vincent, he was ‘very bad’. James' conduct record named his parents as John and Letitia and his brothers as John Charles and William Robert at his native place, Kettleburgh Norfolk. Not named on this record were his other siblings Mary, George, Charles, Sarah and Elizabeth. Soon after arrival at the River Derwent, James was sent to the Quarry Gang for one year and nine months, but just five months later, in October 1853 he was charged with insolence and sentenced to fourteen days' solitary confinement. Two months in heavy irons in the Quarry Gang at Port Arthur soon followed. This punishment was extended for another two months, with an added condition that he be released when his behaviour was ‘reported satisfactory’. James did not learn from his early clashes with authority, and was charged many times. His conflicts included refusing to give up a pipe, attempting to strike an overseer, possessing a knife, and also having a flint and steel. James spent much of his sentence at Port Arthur, including six months in the separate prison from March 1854. He was also sentenced to Impression Bay in March 1855 and the Prisoners’ Barracks in Hobart in August 1856.

23 CON33/1/115 image 129; no connection has been found between James and my ancestor Robert Mickleburgh, also from Norfolk, who arrived in Launceston 1862
24 Dickleburgh Bishop Transcripts 1831–34 information from descendant of Ellen McNolty/Mackinolty and husband John Noble; UK researcher 1989
25 Norfolk Chronicle 6 July 1850

26 CON33/1/115 image 129; Convict Indent
27 CON14/1/47 images 182–83
28 1841 Census Dickleburgh; 1851 Census
29 Dickleburgh 42 Bridge Street
20 CON33/1/115 image 129
20 CON33/1/115 image 129

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On 2 December 1856 he was granted his ticket of leave, but between 15 May 1857 and 26 May 1857 he absconded, so his ticket was revoked. No record has been found of the date it was restored.

Nor has any record been found of his whereabouts between May 1857 and 26 May 1857 he absconded, so his ticket was revoked. No record has been found of the date it was restored.

Ellen, from Ireland, arrived in Hobart Town in December 1852 aboard the Australasia. Aged 13, she ‘Came to her Mother’. It is possible that Ellen’s mother was the convict Margaret Connolly from Clare, who was tried at Tipperary on 22 June 1843. Margaret was found guilty of larceny, sentenced to seven years’ transportation and arrived on the Greenlaw on 2 July 1844. She received her Ticket of Leave in February 1848 and her Free Certificate in June 1850. In Hobart Town on 12 June 1849 Margaret married convict John ROSE who had arrived in July 1830 on the Sir Charles Forbes.

At least as early as 1863 Ellen was living in the Port Cygnet area, where, on 10 March 1853 she gave birth to a daughter, Emma. Emma’s birth was registered at Port Cygnet as Emma MORRIS and her father as Henry Morris. It was just five months later that Ellen and James (as Benjamin Mackinolty) were married. Emma lived with her mother Ellen and Benjamin as one of the family.

By 1878 Benjamin and Ellen had eleven children: James, Elizabeth, Emma, Kathleen, Mary Ann, Caroline, John Thomas, Charles, George, Catherine and Ellen Jane. The surnames of those whose births were registered were recorded as Mackinolty, Mcinulty or McNalty at either Port Cygnet or Esperance. It seems that family life was relatively happy and financially satisfactory for the Mackinolty family, because on 28 August 1875 Benjamin ‘of Police Point’ purchased the ‘well-known craft’ Morning Star from G S CREACH for £110. However any family contentment was soon to change.

Benjamin (James), at the age of 48, and his step-daughter Emma, who was 17, travelled to Green Ponds (Kempton) where they were married on 6 February 1880. Benjamin reverted to using his birth name, James Mickleburgh, and gave his age as 39, while Emma Morris used the name of her mother, Ellen Connolly and her age as 21.

Time together for the newly married couple was brief, as on 23 September 1880 James was committed for trial for having committed bigamy at Franklin.

As Benjamin McInolty he appeared in the Supreme Court in Campbell Street on 14 December 1880 charged with bigamy. It was portrayed that the prisoner had

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30 RGD37 Franklin marriages 98/1863 Benjamin aged 31 and Ellen 24
31 CB7/13/1/1, p.42 Nominal Register of immigrants’ arrivals with details of age, marital state, literacy, native place, trade, employment and wages
32 CON41/1/2 image 20 conduct record; CON19/1/4 image 54 description
33 CON52/1/3, p.377 application to marry; RGD37 marriages 207/1849 Margaret aged 39, John 41
34 RGD33 Port Cygnet births 1218/1863
35 RGD33 Port Cygnet and Esperance births; Mercury, 16 December 1880, p.3
36 Mercury, 28 August 1875, p.2
37 RGD37 Green Ponds marriages 41/1880 Mickleburgh/Connolly
38 CON33/1/115 image 129; Mercury 14 December 1880, p 3 and 16 December 1880, p.3
‘contracted a bigamous marriage with his step-daughter, who had been residing in the house’ with him and his wife Ellen, Emma’s mother. Benjamin pleaded guilty, and said that he ‘fully realized the serious position in which he had placed himself’. He was ‘thoroughly sorry’ for what he had done, and explained that he had committed the act while ‘suffering from the effects of drinking’ after ‘indulging to excess’ at New Year celebrations.  

His wife Ellen ‘had forgiven and become fully reconciled to him’. As there was a family of eleven children to support, and he had already spent three months in gaol, Benjamin hoped His Honor, Chief Justice, Sir Francis Smith, Knight would deal ‘leniently’ with him.  

His Honor was ‘shocked’ after reading the depositions in the case. Emma was ‘a child’ and the daughter of Benjamin’s wife and his own step-daughter, and had been like his ‘own child’. While Emma was only 17 years of age, Benjamin had ‘seduced’ her and taken her to Green Ponds, passed through the marriage ceremony and lived with her as his own wife. The prisoner was a ‘man upwards of 50 years of age; and she … only 17 years of age’.  

His Honor could image ‘no worse case; and when the worst case of a class was committed, the full sentence provided by law should, as a rule, be passed’. However he did not pass the full sentence, which was seven years’ imprisonment because since the Act was passed the penal settlement had been broken up. A sentence of that term would be severer now than when the person in prison might have been kept at the penal settlement. His Honor passed what he considered to be an equivalent sentence, imprisonment for four years.  

Benjamin was delivered to the Campbell Street Gaol on 21 December 1880, with a warrant number of 13700, where he remained until his release on 4 June 1883. Life for Benjamin was still not uneventful even after his release. On 14 May 1895 a Supreme Court of Tasmania notice of sale appeared in the press. This was for the title and interest of the defendant Benjamin Mackinolty’s 45 acres comprising 2 acres of bearing orchards, a house and water frontage onto the Huon River. There were also 49½ acres at Police Point bounded on the north by land owned by J. MACKELBOROUGH, on the south by land selected by NORRIS and BENSON, and on the east by land selected (respectively) by Norris and Macinolty and on the west was Crown land. All mentioned property was listed for sale on 4 June 1895 at the Dover Court House.  

It seems that Benjamin and Ellen’s son Charles, remained around the Esperance area, and did not marry. In 1897 he owned the vessel Esperanza which may have originally been the Esperance Packet built at Hobart Town in 1852. In May 1876 the Esperanza was owned by

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39 *Mercury* 14 December 1880, p.3 and 16 December 1880, p.3; *Examiner* 15 December 1880, p.2
40 *Mercury* 16 December 1880, p.3
41 *Mercury* 16 December 1880, p.3

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H B EVANS and the master was F G LOWE when it arrived in Hobart Town with 35,000 shingles. At the time of making his will in 1931 Charles owned two farms, two orchards and two houses at Police Point. These he left to Theodore DELANEY of Police Point on the proviso that Edward SYLVESTER retained possession of the house in which he lived, and after his death the house reverted to Delaney. Charles left his money to his niece Mary DAVIS and her daughter Ruby Davis. Ellen Mackinolty, wife of James (or Benjamin) died on 14 February 1892 in the Esperance district, aged 50, while Benjamin (James) lived until he was 87. He died at Police Point on 23 June 1916.

-known family names into which their ten surviving children married are: WINDOVER, SUTTON, TULK, WOODHOUSE, HINDS, CHURCHILL, Sylvester and Noble.

\[46\] Charles’ sister Mary Ann married a John Sylvester; AOT online Will No.18878 p.388 AD960/1/56
\[47\] RGD35 Esperance deaths 175/1892 Ellen Mackinolty; TPI Glendevie deaths 613/1916 Benjamin Mackinolty

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BOOK REVIEWS


A5, soft cover, 139 pp., has a bibliography, end notes, index and some diagrams included in the text. (ISBN 978-0-9807046-2-4)

Carol Baxter has written widely in the fields of history and genealogy, and edited early muster records, so is well-placed to write a ‘How to book’, which promotes working from original sources and evidence, rather than commonly held beliefs or secondary sources.

The text is divided into two sections—Principles—deals with the foundations of analysing evidence; and Practice, putting the learnt principles into practice via a series of case studies. There is a summary check list at the end which pulls together all the suggested strategies covered in the text. The intention is to show the research side, and the need to accurately interpret evidence so inaccuracies are not compounded.

The early chapters deal with working from the unknown to the known (proof), where to look for evidence, types of evidence, and the need to research exhaustively; the stone unturned may have the evidence you need. There is advice on consistent citation and the need to differentiate between primary and secondary sources; also reminders that an index or transcription is only as good as the transcriber, and that authored books or articles are secondary sources, and should be treated with caution. Where primary sources are concerned, the mother’s information about her child’s birth certificate is likely to be more accurate than her information about its father, which is second hand. Recollections change over time; eyewitness evidence is better than circumstantial, and even negative evidence—i.e. nothing can be found—can in itself be valuable. The source nearest the event is likely to be the most accurate. We will never be 100% sure about our ancestors, but we can, and should, try to be as accurate as possible.

Once the evidence has been collected, it should be analysed carefully. The evidence should build the theory, not the reverse, and once a trend is discernible, other items may fall into place, or need to be discarded. The fact that a lot of people believe something does not make it true—it is a belief, not a truth. Sometimes it may be valuable to reverse engineer someone else’s research—i.e. track back from the end point to the start—this can often reveal where there been misinterpretation. We should try to bridge gaps; the 500 years between 1066 and 1566 is a very big ask, and alarm bells should ring!

The historical context is also important—if your ancestor left the army as a lowly private, it is not possible for him to rejoin and become a captain—that is not how the promotion system worked at the time. Family stories are usually just that—stories. Other things should ring alarm bells—‘All the records were lost’, ‘I was told,’ dates which are inexact, a lot of nonsense in the information (may well all be nonsense) or a complete refusal to accept any facts which do not fit with beliefs.

The case studies which are very much a feature of the book are a valuable lesson in how poor research, interpretation and plain straight out refusal to accept facts
can lead to the broadcasting of completely erroneous information which soon gains a life of its own, becoming the accepted story, which then becomes very difficult to remove or correct. For example, a group which believes the bushranger Thundert-bolt did not die after being shot (despite substantial evidence from several reliable sources) was prepared to make an application to the NSW Legislative Assembly to have documents re his death ‘released,’ despite the fact that these were readily available in the State Archives. Nothing supported this group’s claim, so the reaction was—‘Everybody lied’—not ‘We misinterpreted the evidence, and believed someone who said, ‘I was told.’"

This is an excellent book. It sets out, in both written and diagrammatic form clear guidelines for analysing and interpreting evidence. A particular strength is the use of case studies which clearly demonstrate how one initial error can lead on to many, how those with preconceived ideas will manipulate evidence to meet those ideas, and refuse to accept those truths which are inconvenient. It would be a valuable addition to the bookshelf of any family historian, and should be compulsory reading for those wishing to add their stories to any of the web sites which are publicly available to share one’s family history.

Judith Mudaliar

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Joyce Purtsscher’s dedication to research into orphaned and destitute people of Tasmania is well regarded. With her publication of *Notes from the Hobart Benevolent Society 1858–1914* and *Notes from the Kingborough Police Magistrate Letterbooks 1855–1875 and 1873–1888 concerning charitable allowances* she adds to her extensive body of work in this area.

Both books are extremely useful for anyone researching or interested in the poor in Tasmania in the second half of the 19th century.

Colette McAlpine has found *Notes from the Kingborough Police Magistrate Letterbooks* very helpful in her research for the Female Convicts in Van Diemen’s Land database. She comments:

Joyce’s book has enabled us to match convict women as it often names the ship that women arrived on. It also lists aliases, names children and gives their year of birth and often gives details about the status of the family and the condition of the land they are farming.

Sadly, there are women who begged to be allowed to stay in their own homes rather than be sent to the Invalid Depot.

Both books follow a similar format. An introduction provides contextual information for understanding the records, there is a list of abbreviations, and the notes are organised in alphabetical order by person’s family name for each record set. This makes it easy to look up information on a person of interest.

If you want to find out just that little bit more about your ancestors, it would be worth your while investigating these two books.

Trudy Cowley
# NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PLACE/AREA</th>
<th>TIME</th>
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# NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database.
### NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members:

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<td>3/42 Frederick Street</td>
<td>PERTH</td>
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<td>LONGFORD</td>
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<td>NEWSTEAD</td>
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<td>50 Bain Terrace</td>
<td>LAUNCESTON</td>
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<td>10/57 Cadbury Road</td>
<td>CLAREMONT</td>
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<td>4 Murchison Street</td>
<td>LENA VALLEY</td>
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<td>LAIDLEY</td>
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<td>1/10 Red Chapel Avenue</td>
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<td>GYMPIE</td>
<td>4570</td>
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<td>SAYER Mrs Lorna</td>
<td>PO Box 223</td>
<td>HURSTBRIDGE</td>
<td>VIC 3099</td>
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<td>7641</td>
<td>MATHESON Ms Roselyn</td>
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<td>SHEFFIELD</td>
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<td>7643</td>
<td>ALLEN Mrs Joselene</td>
<td>12 Bradshaw Street</td>
<td>LATROBE</td>
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<td>TILDSLEY Mrs Deborah</td>
<td>88 Brooks Road</td>
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<td>7645</td>
<td>BROWN Miss Edwina</td>
<td>PO Box 1924</td>
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<td>7646</td>
<td>MACKENZIE Ms Elsie</td>
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<td>MIDDLETOWN</td>
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<tr>
<td>7647</td>
<td>SMITH Mr Michael</td>
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<td>TREVALLY</td>
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<td>7648</td>
<td>THOMAS Mr Ross</td>
<td>100 Gordons Hill Road</td>
<td>LINDSIFARNE</td>
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<td>7649</td>
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<tr>
<td>7650</td>
<td>RATCLIFF Mrs Janet</td>
<td>20 Alice Place</td>
<td>BRIGHTON</td>
<td>7030</td>
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**TASMANIAN ANCESTRY** June 2015

31
NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<td>SANDY BAY</td>
<td>TAS 7005</td>
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<td>7657</td>
<td>ABBOTT Mrs Barbara</td>
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<td>7665</td>
<td>BARNES Mrs Jacqueline</td>
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<td>BELLERIVE</td>
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All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database.

If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members’ listing for the appropriate name and address.

Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and don’t forget to reply if you receive a SSAE.

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The ‘Privacy Policy’ document sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments to that Act.
HELP WANTED

FENNER, Joseph and Mary
Information required about Joseph FENNER (1812–19 July 1857) and his wife Mary (née McDONALD c.1818–19 October 1858). Would like to know where these two came from and if they were free settlers or convicts. They had nine children: Bethshabee, Joseph Thomas, Josiah, Mary Ann, Mariam, unnamed female, Moses, Charlotte Lavinia and David Aaron. Patricia Stretten, C/o TFHS Inc. State Secretary, PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018

HERITAGE, PARTELLE and MORGAN
Help wanted with James HERITAGE, convict in Tasmania (Van Diemens Land) 1850s. Paola PARTELLE of the ‘Tasmanian Inn’ Hobart in the 1850s and Sarah MORGAN also at the ‘Tasmanian Inn’ in the 1850s.
Please contact Greg Clota at 74 Summerleas Road, Ferntree TAS 7054.

PALMER and ZUFALL
Can anyone help with Richard PALMER who was in Tasmania from 1835–1846 and moved to South Australia in 1846. Also Ludwig ZUFALL of New South Wales from 1870–1878 and Christiana Zufall in New South Wales 1875–1900. Please contact Ian Byers, 39 Beddome Street Sandy Bay TAS 7005.

ROBINSON, John
Seeking to establish contact with anyone researching John ROBINSON born in Bristol on 9 October 1799 and sentenced at Kent Assizes 1819 for forgery and sent to Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania) on the Dromedary. After approximately ten years in Hobart John settled in Oatlands until he passed away in 1876. John married three times—to Hannah KELL-OW, Marianne HIGGINS and Eliza CROSSIN. After some doubt on John’s place of birth have established it was Bristol and I am keen to establish contact with any fellow researcher who may have details about his parental family. I have significant information on John and his Tasmanian family descendants to exchange. Contact Tony Robinson tonyrobinson6@bigpond.com

ST MARY’S PRIVATE HOSPITAL
Are there any surviving records for the hospital known as St Mary’s Private Hospital, Sunnyside Road, New Town in Tasmania which was operating between 1920–1950. I wish to find others than the correspondence letters between the hospital and the government in the Tasmanian Archives. The Hospital was run by a Sister Gray at 4 Sunnyside Road, New Town and was a ‘lying in Hospital’. Further records may be in a private collection somewhere. Please contact John Dare jerad22@bigpond.net.au

TATTERSALL or ELMORE?
I am hoping to find the identity of the lady who features on the cover. She may be a descendant of John TATTERSALL (1797–1879) and his wife Sarah (née WATERS) (1811–84) and their daughter Sarah Evans Tattersall (1842–1923) who married Joseph ELMORE. Sarah Elmore, who lived in Launceston for most of her life, cared for state wards, and the photo may be one of these wards. The original, kept with a photo of Sarah Evans Elmore (née
Tattersall), is believed to have been owned in the 1970s by Sarah’s grand-daughter Agatha Adeline GOODYER. All suggestions and help will be greatly appreciated. Leonie Mickleborough, 6 Wentworth Street South Hobart Tasmania 7004 lenick@internode.on.net

WALSH/O’Meara/Cumming
I am seeking descendants of Thomas WALSH (a blacksmith) and his wife Julia Walsh (née O’Meara) who lived in Goulburn Street Hobart in the 1840s. A daughter Margaret Judy was born about 1836 and married C H F de La Vern in Ballarat, Vic. in 1859. A son Thomas born in 1842 married Jane Cumming at Deloraine in 1875. Another son William was born in 1849 but nothing further known of him or the family. Any information on this family and what became of them, particularly the daughter Margaret would be most welcome. Please contact Gerald Jenzen, email gmjenzen@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 post to The Editor Tasmanian Ancestry, PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK Tasmania 7018

Descendants of Convicts’ Group Inc.
1788–1868
Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group. Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary
The Descendants of Convicts’ Group Inc.
PO Box 229 Coldstream, Victoria 3770
email docs.vic@gmail.com
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/
ENGLISH NOVELIST
ANNA MARIA WIGHT
TRACING HER CONNECTION TO A REMARKABLE TASMANIAN FAMILY
Judith Carter and Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

As family historians we are exhorted to check and double-check the facts before claiming the relationship of one person to another. We are warned of the dangers of making assumptions. We are encouraged to look for solid documentary evidence in the form of birth, death and marriage certificates, church records, census data and so on—and, even then, to take great care because such documents can, and do, contain errors.

For a variety of reasons, however, it is not always possible to find adequate documentary evidence. In such cases, less formal evidence is all that is available, but this kind of evidence—which might consist of naming patterns within a family, jottings in a family bible, names scribbled on the back of a photograph, keepsakes and artifacts handed down from one generation to the next and so forth—can be most convincing.

Establishing the connection between English novelist Anna Maria WIGHT and the remarkable COX family of Tasmania is a case in point.

According to a website of the University of Tasmania’s Library Open Repository (ePrints), Anna Maria Cox (née Wight) was ‘the mother of Mary Ann Cox who ran the first horse-drawn coach service from Hobart to Launceston’.

But that cannot be true. ‘Cox’ was Mary Ann’s married name; she was born Mary Ann HALLS. So, what was the relationship between them? Is there evidence to prove any connection?

First, it will be necessary to look briefly at the life and career of Anna Maria Cox (née Wight). Although her name will be unfamiliar to many today, her novels—dark, romantic and haunting—are frequently listed with those of such well-known writers of Gothic fiction as Emily BRONTE, Jane AUSTEN, Caroline LAMB and Mary SHELLEY.

48 Lists of ‘Do’s and Don’ts’ for family historians are published frequently. See, for instance, ‘Golden Rules of Genealogy’ in Australian Family Tree Connections, June 2014, p.35.
50 http://eprints.utas.edu.au/11221/
51 As for Note 2
Little is known of her upbringing. Born in 1744, she was the daughter of an Essex coal merchant. According to her brief biography in *The Cambridge Guide to Women’s Writing in English* (1999), she received a sound but ‘confined’ education of the kind generally available to middle-class women of the day.53

The first event in her life that can be accurately confirmed was her marriage to John Cox at St Clement Danes, London, on 28 November 1763.54 Marriage documents show her address as ‘St Mary, Stratford Bow’.

On 9 May of the following year, a male child was baptized in the parish of Stratford-le-Bow (St Mary). The child’s father is shown as ‘John’ and his mother as ‘Anna Maria’. While there is no absolute proof of it, there can be little doubt that this was the child of John and Anna Maria (Wight) Cox.

After the birth of that child, John and Anna Maria Cox appear to have moved to the district of Seaton and Beers in Devon where, according to commentators, Anna Maria gave birth to three more children. Evidence has been found of the births of her second and third children—daughters, Ann and Sarah, both baptized at Seaton and Beers, the former on 14 October 1764 and the latter on 23 March 1766.55

It is unfortunate, however, that no record of the birth of her fourth child has yet been located because it is that son (born around 1768) who is the critical link in Anna Maria’s connection to the Cox family of Tasmania, as we shall see.

Anna Maria’s husband passed away some time before 1783.56 In order to support the children, and out of a love for creative writing, she began to write novels. Her first, *Burton-Wood* (pictured), appeared in 1783.57 In the form of letters, it tells the

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55 As for Note 2. Ann and Sarah Cox: baptism dates from *England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538–1975*, via ‘Ancestry.com’, both FHL File No: 916932. There is some disparity in the dates of the children’s baptisms as shown here but as we are not certain on the actual birth date of the first child, it’s possible that there was a delay between his birth and his baptism.
56 Based on date of publication of first novel, *Burton-Wood* in 1783
57 In transcription (with spelling and punctuation corrected), the extract reads: ‘Burton-Wood’ – Ellen Bateman to Miss Stockley. ‘O madam, what a poor miserable wretch I am. My master has killed the colonel, and my mistress has been in fits ever since. William is destructed and swears like a trooper, and
story of a young woman whose marriage is nearly destroyed by a bitter rival. Immediately popular, it was followed in the same year by a second novel, *Joseph*. At St Margaret’s, London, on 15 August 1785, Anna Maria married again. Her second husband was John JOHNSON. Interestingly, a witness to the ceremony was a man by the name of Joseph Cox. The identity of this man has not been established—but it is possible that it was Anna Maria’s fourth child, the son born about 1768. He would have been about seventeen at the time.

After the marriage Anna Maria continued to write, but now as Anna Maria Johnson. Her novels under that name include *The Gamesters* (1786), *The Platonic Guardian*, or *The History of an Orphan* (1787), *Dusseldorf*, or *The Fratricide* (1789) and *Callista* (1790). But this marriage, too, was a short one. Within a couple of years, John Johnson had passed away and on 8 November 1789, at Stratford-le-Bow (St Mary), Anna Maria married for the third time. Her new husband was Archibald MACKENZIE.

says, if as how he knowed who made my master gallows, he would certainly kill him. I believe in my heart he respects me, for he has gloated mortally ever since he heard me say the colonel was fond of my mistress.’

Second marriage: as per findmypast data, accessed (J Carter), 9 June 2014

Ibid


Death of John based on date of third marriage; Third marriage: Guildhall, St Mary le Bow, Register of Marriages, 1754–94; with Banns, 1754–1831; p.69/MRY7/A/01/Ms4999

In the following year, as Anna Maria Mackenzie, she published *Monmouth*, regarded by many as her finest novel. Set in the Restoration Period (1660–1670) in England, it is an historical romance based on fact. It was followed by *Slavery, or The Times* (1792), which tells the story of an African prince who was badly treated when sent to England by his father to be educated. Anna Maria used the story not only as a source of entertainment but as a vehicle for her commentary on racism and the social conditions of the day.

Because her novels were written under different names, it is difficult to find a complete list of them. It is thought, however, that at least sixteen Anna Maria Wight/Cox/Johnson/Mackenzie novels were published in all. One, *The Neapolitan, or The Test of Integrity* (1796), was published under the pseudonym ‘Ellen of Exeter’. Her last novel, *The Irish Guardian, or Errors of Eccentricity*, appeared in 1809.

Anna Maria died at Earl Soham, Suffolk, in November 1819. Those who know of her today think of her as a strong, resilient and resourceful woman who, when left a widow with young children to rear, made the most of her talents and pursued her literary career with outstanding success.
Very recently, a number of her novels have been re-published in new editions and are readily available.67

We can now return to the matter of the connection between Anna Maria Wight and the Cox family of Tasmania—and, especially, to her connection to Mary Ann Cox (pictured) of the first Hobart-to-Launceston coach-line fame.68

Mary Ann, too, was left with young children to raise—and is also greatly admired for her outstanding achievements after the death of her husband.69

However, Mary Ann Cox was not the daughter of Anna Maria Wight. It was Mary Ann’s husband, John Edward Cox, who was her direct descendant. He was her grandson, in fact. And while the chain of documentary evidence to prove that relationship has not been found, the less formal kind of evidence is plentiful—and compelling!

Mary Ann Cox (née Halls) arrived in Van Diemen’s Land with her husband, John Edward Cox (1791–1837) aboard the Mariner in November 1821. They had married at St James, Bristol, Gloucester, on 19 January of that year.70

John Edward Cox is believed to have been the son of Anna Maria Wight’s youngest child whose name, as noted above, is thought to have been Joseph. An auctioneer by training, John Edward Cox had brought a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office, London, and £1,660.00 in capital with him to VDL.71

Upon application, he was granted 1,200 acres (486 ha.) of land near Campbell Town which he called ‘Rendlesham’, probably because of his family’s connection with the town of that name in Suffolk. By 1822 he had built a home there, stocked his farm with cattle and secured a government contract for the supply of meat. In the same year, he established an auctioneering business in partnership with a wealthy Hobart merchant, Richard LEWIS. By the next year Cox was also operating a ferry service, of great value to settlers, across the Derwent River at New Norfolk (or Elizabeth Town as it was then known).72

In 1824, however, a fire destroyed the house at Rendlesham.73 At the same time, a lawsuit in England went against John Edward Cox and he suddenly found himself in financial difficulty. After spending some time at Rendlesham rebuilding the home, he returned to Hobart, but his auctioneering business failed and in 1828 he was declared

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67 Career Woman’, Woman’s Day, 21 August 1951
68 For a full list of the titles recently republished see Barnes & Noble Booksellers at http://www.barnesandnoble.com/c/anna-maria-mackenzie
69 As for Note 2
70 Ibid
71 Ibid
72 Ibid
73 Fire at Rendlesham: Tasmanian and Port Dalrymple Advertiser (Launceston), 12 January 1825, p.2
bankrupt. Forced to sell his land, he invested in hotels, successively purchasing the ‘Macquarie Hotel’ in Hobart, the ‘York and Albany Hotel’ at Oatlands and the ‘Cornwall’ at Launceston.\(^74\)

The choice of these hotels was obviously strategic because, in ‘a stroke of genius’ according to one biographer, he set about establishing the first coaching service between Hobart and Launceston. Initially carrying only freight and passengers, he later secured a government contract to carry the mails.\(^75\)

Unfortunately, however, the enterprise was not particularly profitable. George ARTHUR, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony from 1824 to 1836, is reported to have said: ‘No undertaking had ever proved of greater utility to the public or, comparatively, so little remunerative to the proprietor’.\(^76\)

But, the problems Cox had encountered, and the huge workload he had taken on, affected his health. At Launceston, on 24 October 1837, at the age of 46, he died, leaving his wife, Mary Ann, with big debts and eight children to support.\(^77\) The eldest child was just fourteen.

Mary Ann Cox was born at Hundon, Suffolk, England, on 18 January 1800, the daughter of Thomas Halls and Martha SUMMERS.\(^78\)

Her childhood might not have been easy. Her father died in the year she was born and her mother married George GREGORY, a surgeon, the following year. When he died in 1814 it is thought Martha married for the third time but evidence of this has not been found. Perhaps these changes in Mary Ann’s youthful circumstances helped to make her the quick and practical woman she was later to become.\(^79\)

Her journey to Van Diemen’s Land on the Mariner was probably an uncomfortable one. She was pregnant and close to term upon arrival in November 1821. A notice in The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser of 22 March 1822 (p.3) advised she had given birth to twins earlier that year.

Although there seems to be no record of it, both twins must have died at, or soon after, birth. The eight children left with Mary Ann when her husband died were: Agnes Berth Cox (baptized 1823); John Edward Cox (1824); Frances Amelia Cox (1826); Robert Mackenzie Cox (1828); Richard Cox (1830); George William Cox (1834); Alexander Temple Cox (1836); and Anna Maria Cox (1837) who was only eleven days old when her father passed away. A ninth child, Percival Johnson Cox (born

\(^74\) As for Note 2
\(^75\) Ibid
\(^76\) Ibid
\(^77\) TPI Digger shows John Edward Cox’s burial at Launceston on 27 October 1837, Reg: 5114/1837/34; see also Note 18
\(^79\) Public trees, via ‘Ancestry.com’
1832), had died at the age of five, in July 1837, just a few months before his father’s death.\(^{80}\)

While the eldest son, John Edward, was undoubtedly named after his father, the names of some of the other children are a pointer to the link to their illustrious great grandmother. Two of the boys, Robert and Percival, obviously received their middle names in memory of Anna Maria’s second and third husbands, John Johnson and Archibald Mackenzie. And, the name of the youngest child, Anna Maria Cox, speaks for itself.

After the death of her husband John, Mary Ann Cox carried on and extended his businesses, running them with flair, shrewdness, courage and determination. By 1840, she had repaid her husband’s creditors in full. From her base at the ‘Cornwall Hotel’ (pictured) at Launceston, Mary Ann established a series of coaching stations along various routes to Hobart and, using her horses in relays, set record times for the journey.\(^{81}\)

It was a difficult business for a young woman to run. The roads were bad, and there were wide rivers to cross, usually by punt. At various times, she was contracted by the authorities to convey female convicts between Hobart and Launceston and, as her husband had done, she won contracts to carry the mails. Dangerous bushrangers roamed the districts through which Mary Ann’s coaches travelled and she had to employ armed guards to protect her property, staff and passengers. On at least two occasions, she was forced to offer rewards for the apprehension of employees who had absconded with the fares they had collected.\(^{82}\)

For the additional safety and comfort of passengers, Mary Ann had some of her coaches built in England to her own design.\(^{83}\)

Nevertheless, accidents were inevitable and, increasingly, these began to cause her concern. In fact, it was a particularly bad accident in 1849 in which four passengers were seriously hurt that might have prompted her to sell the business. When, later that year, she received a satisfactory offer from one of a number of rivals who had been attracted to the industry by her success, she sold the coach-line and retired to ‘Ormley’, a large estate which she purchased at Avoca, Tasmania.\(^{84}\)

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\(^{80}\) Births of Cox children: see TPI Digger. No record of the death of the twins has been found.

\(^{81}\) As for Note 18. Mary Ann as licensee of Cornwall Hotel, Launceston: The Hobart Town Courier, 19 October 1838, p.4.

\(^{82}\) Difficult business: See Note 18. Carrying female convicts: Cornwall Chronicle, 14 October 1846, p.2. Employees absconding: The Courier (Hobart) 11 March 1842, p.2; The Cornwall Chronicle (Launceston), 7 April 1849, p.492.

\(^{83}\) As for Note 18

\(^{84}\) Serious accident, four passengers hurt: www.inprisys.net/hosted/holobooks/Tasmaniaitinerary23.pdf; retirement to ‘Ormley’: see Note 18
There, universally admired for her kindness and generosity to those less fortunate than herself, and with the esteem of hundreds of friends, Mary Ann lived quietly until, just prior to her death in 1858, she went to live with her youngest daughter, Anna Maria, at Hobart. Mary Ann’s children had attended leading schools in the colony, the youngest becoming the wife of Hobart merchant Neil LEWIS and the mother of Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, eminent lawyer and former premier of Tasmania. Three of her sons distinguished themselves as commissioned officers in the Indian Army: Richard, becoming a captain, George William a colonel and Alexander Temple a brigadier-general. Of the remaining sons, one, John Edward, settled as a merchant at Beechworth, Victoria in the early 1850s, where he was highly regarded as a businessman; the other, Robert Mackenzie, oversaw his mother’s farming interests at ‘Ormley’.

Two more ‘connections’ confirm the link between Anna Maria Wight and the Cox family of Tasmania. The first of these is a family heirloom; the second takes the form of references to family members in a Will drawn up in England about 1837.

First, the family heirloom …

In July 1960, a Mrs Joan HARVEY (née Cox) of Elsternwick, Victoria, a granddaughter of John Edward and Mary Ann Cox, presented a number of precious family keepsakes to the Royal Society. Among them was a valuable copy of the rarely-seen first edition of Anna Maria Cox (née Wight)’s first novel, Burton-Wood. Bound in leather by the original printer of the work, H M STEEL, as a gift for the author in 1783, this volume had been treasured and lovingly cared for by the family ever since.

At some time in the past, Joan Harvey had written the words ‘The author was my great grandmother’ on the flyleaf of the book. She told the Royal Society the book had been passed on to her some years earlier by her cousin, Dora CLERKE (also seen as CLERK) of Maldahide, Tasmania and that both were granddaughters of John Edward and Mary Ann (Halls) Cox. Dora, born 1858, was the daughter of Agnes Bertha Cox; Joan, born about 1884, was the daughter of Alexander Temple Cox.

In acknowledging this valuable gift, the Royal Society wrote (in a note which is kept with the book):

Mrs Harvey’s gift of Burton-Wood: [http://eprints.utas.edu.au/11221/]: As the book is now in Tasmania, it is thought that the donation was made to the Royal Society of Tasmania.

Maldahide is/was a region of Tasmania near Fingal. There is no township there now but the name is perpetuated in the name of a major road in the region. The Malahide Golf Club is situated at Fingal. Dora Clerke: birth – Reg: 459/1858, Fingal. Joan Mary Temple Cox, daughter of Alexander Temple Cox, married Ronald Macpherson Harvey in the parish of St Peter, Cranley Gardens, London on 19 December 1916; see parish register.
Mrs. Harvey’s identification of the author of the volume was based on family tradition although not confirmed …

Hence, in terms of ‘solid’ proof of a family connection between the novelist and the Cox family, the book might not be highly considered by some. However, in conjunction with the other ‘evidence’ already outlined, it is convincing.

And now, for the matter of the Will …

In 1837, a man by the name of John Cox of Ipswich, Suffolk, England, an auctioneer by profession, drew up his Last Will and Testament. In it, he left the bulk of his estate to his wife, Frances, to enjoy for the term of her life—and thereafter to two of his nephews, John Edward Cox, then resident in Van Diemen’s Land, and Richard Cox whose whereabouts at that time were unknown. He also left smaller sums of money to his cousin, a man by the name of Johnson.

Again, there is no absolute proof but at least two references in the will strongly suggest this is the Will of the first-born son of John and Anna Maria (Wight) Cox, the one baptized on 9 May 1764 in the church of St Mary, Stratford Bow, England.

The first reference is to other names in the Will. Money is left to a nephew named John Edward Cox and a cousin named Johnson. Does this strengthen the connection we have set out to prove—or is it simply coincidence? Again, the best answer seems to be that it proves nothing in isolation, but it is one more piece of circumstantial evidence of a connection.

Second, the Will mentions that John Cox owned land at Clare, near Hundon, Suffolk. As Mary Ann HALLS lived at Hundon before her marriage to John Edward Cox in 1821, it is probable that John Cox knew her, and her family, before the marriage—and that surely strengthens the argument for a connection between the English novelist and the pioneering Cox family of VDL.

So, to summarise …

The authors of this article were attracted to the story of Mary Ann Cox after coming across the account of one of those many acts of kindness and generosity to people less fortunate than herself for which she was greatly admired. Around 1841, at the time Mary Ann was busily building up her coaching business, she went to the aid of an unfortunate young woman who was so badly affected by epilepsy that the woman’s family members who had nursed her for years, were no longer able to manage. Despite their best efforts, the family had been unable to have the poor woman admitted to an institution where she could be cared for. Hearing of their plight, Mary Ann Cox used her influence to have the sick woman admitted to the New Norfolk Asylum, where she received the required medical care until her death eleven years later.

It soon became apparent to the authors that Mary Ann Cox could not have been the daughter of English novelist Anna Maria Wight/Johnson/Mackenzie as some
we were suggesting, but it was thought she might have been the wife of her grandson.

While documentary evidence of that relationship could not be found, the non-documentary evidence that has been unearthed is most compelling.

This non-documentary evidence consists of four strands:

- The connection through the family name (Cox) of Anna Maria’s first husband.
- The perpetuation of the names of Anna Maria’s second and third husbands (Johnson and Mackenzie) and of Anna Maria’s own name in the names of Mary Ann’s children.
- The careful preservation by Mary Ann’s children and grandchildren of the treasured, leather-bound 1783 edition of Anna Maria (Wight) Cox’s first novel, Burton-Wood, and its later donation as a priceless family heirloom to the Royal Society.
- The Last Will and Testament of a man by the name of John Cox of Ipswich, Suffolk, England. Bequeathing a sum of money to John Edward Cox, whom he names as his nephew in Van Diemen’s Land. This man, it seems, could be none other than the eldest son of Anna Maria (Wight) Cox. The fact that both men were auctioneers adds greater significance; it is likely that John Edward Cox had been trained in that business by his uncle.
THE MINERVA I (1), 1818: AN INAUSPICIOUS DEPARTURE
Anne McMahon (Member No. 6463)

The Minerva I (1) having embarked a guard of the 48th Regiment sailed from Deptford on 5 September 1817 bound for Cork harbour to take Irish male prisoners on board for Sydney. Her Surgeon Superintendent was James Hunter RN and the Master was John Bell, both undertaking their first voyage for the convict service of the British Admiralty.

Following the arrival of the Minerva I (1) at Cork on 22 September the ship was detained in harbour to receive her quota of 160 male prisoners. They were to be despatched from Kilmainham and Newgate gaols to be shipped round the Irish coast from Dublin under a military guard on the brig Atlas in the charge of Captain H R Draper, agent for transports. Crowded in the hold of the small vessel the men sat on straw matting laid over the ballast. The journey was tedious as the sea was rough with the straw becoming sodden and fouled. No food was issued to the prisoners as it was scheduled to be a short passage. However, after four days the men arrived wet and uncomfortable, encumbered by their leg irons and showing symptoms of fever.

The Master John Bell received the provisions from Cork which were negotiated under contract by the agent of transports. Surgeon Hunter found that no rice had been sent nor any tins of Donkin’s preserved meats for hospital patients. He reported that the soup sent on board in lieu of fresh beef was not fit for human consumption. Medicines such as the purgative calomel and antimonial powder were unlikely to be sufficient for the voyage.

At anchor in Cork harbour a serious accident occurred on the Minerva I (1) before the convicts came on board. One of the ship’s boats fell from the booms resulting in death and injury. A private of the guard was crushed against the edge of a cask on deck and was sent to the Military Hospital on shore, but died the following morning. A second private was severely bruised and conveyed to the hospital but died shortly after. Six others were injured including the wife of the Corporal of the guard who received a severe head wound.

Upon the loading of the prisoners from the brig fifteen were found to be afflicted with chronic leg ulcers caused by chafing of the irons. These had been neglected while they were in gaol, particularly in Kilmainham, where the inmates were left to dress their own injured legs. Under treatment by Surgeon Hunter the ulcers gradually healed.

The Minerva I (1) was delayed in harbour for three months which was likely to have incurred costly demurrage. On 1 January 1818 she was finally cleared to sail by the attending physician at Cork, Dr Robert Harding. A prisoner assisting at the capstan to weigh anchor was struck on the right side and thrown against the bulwark. He was extensively bruised and contracted fever in the ship’s hospital. Here he was joined by eleven others who had arrived weak and debilitated from the

1 AJP 3205, Minerva I (1), 1817–18
brig *Atlas*. To enable them to receive a more nourishing diet of arrowroot, gruel and wine, as well as to occupy comfortable beds they were hospitalised. After quitting Cork harbour during the bleak Irish winter the *Minerva I* (1) encountered a gale which lasted for days. The motion of the ship was so great that every prisoner, passenger and many of the crew were seasick. The hatches being battened down, the men were confined in the prison with the sea flooding over the decks and seeping below.

On 5 January as the storm had subsided the messmates who shared the berth of a young prisoner found themselves stained with blood. The man who was depressed had cut his throat the previous evening. Although his trachea was divided the carotid artery had not been severed. His wound was sutured and fixed with adhesive strips. The victim lamented that he had not been successful at ending his life but recovered to complete the voyage.

While supervising the prisoners bathing in the tub on deck Surgeon Hunter observed eighty of the men to be infected with the itch (*psora*). This contagious complaint, characterised by constant itching, was not curable at the time but was treatable with sulphur ointment mixed with hog’s lard rubbed on the skin which gave off an offensive odour. Isolation of those suffering was necessary but this was not feasible with so many men infected. More serious diseases such as dysentery and diarrhoea were also treated and one prisoner died of consumption.

On 30 April 1818, after a direct passage of 119 days, the *Minerva I* (1) anchored at Settlement Cove with 157 convicts. As one man became a patient at Sydney Hospital Surgeon Hunter went to the building which he found in dirty, slovenly conditions and crowded with unkempt male and female patients.

The Sydney settlement was under pressure during 1817–18 due to the arrival of sixteen convict transports conveying 2950 English male prisoners to the colony; the *Minerva I* (1) being additional to these ships. Governor MACQUARIE faced impossible difficulties in housing, feeding, employing and supervising the new arrivals. He decided to forward the *Minerva I* (1) together with the *Lady Castlereagh*, which had anchored on the same day, to Van Diemen’s Land. The latter ship disembarked thirty-nine English male convicts from her total of 300 and was instructed to transfer the remaining 261 to the southern colony. Macquarie hired both vessels at a rate of £2 per convict carried with victuals supplied by the government.

In addition to her 157 convicts the *Minerva I* took on board two prisoners who were being returned to Hobart Town having previously escaped to Port Jackson. She also carried two men capitally convicted at the Sydney Criminal Court. They were George GREY of the 46th Regiment, sentenced to death for murder and a free settler, William TRIM, for sheep stealing from the property of Messrs TROYS and STYNES.

As the Criminal Court sat in Sydney until 1821, persons from Van Diemen’s Land charged with serious crimes were sent to the mainland for trial. If found guilty they were returned to Hobart Town for punishment. Lt-Governor SORELL had sought to use the Court in a selective way for examples to be set of convicted convicts.

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3 *Hobart Town Gazette*, 13 June 1818; 20 June 1818
persons to be hanged to deter crime. His greatest concern was to use capital punishment to forestall sheep stealing. With her two prisoners destined for the hanging tree the Minerva I sailed into Sullivan’s Cove on 8 June 1818. Rev. Robert Knopwood was at the gaol for the execution of the two men on 11 June 1818 which was attended by the officers of the regiment.4 At disembarkation on 20 June the convicts received an issue of clothing: a jacket, trousers, shirt, cap and a pair of shoes. Some men were assigned to settlers at Richmond, namely the Troys and Stynes’ families. A prisoner on board had been Bryan BENNETT, Co Cavan, convicted of robbing the mail coach at Trim, Co Meath. He became the father of Catherine Bennett who married Thomas Francis MEAGHER, one of the Young Islanders during 1851. Her infant son rests at Richmond.5 After a stay of two weeks at Hobart Town, which included a round of social engagements, the Minerva I sailed for Batavia on 25 June 1818.


THE GREATREX LEGACY
Marion Sargent (Member No.927)

JOHN HENRY GREATREX, the fifth of ten children, was born on 4 April 1827 at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, Warwickshire, England. His father, Charles Butler Greatrex born in 1787, was a surgeon lieutenant in the Royal Marines. He was reserved on half pay from 1 September 1814 and retired as a medical practitioner in 1845. John’s mother was Mary Ann DITCHBURN from Gravesend, Kent. The family moved several times during John’s childhood. It appears that he might have gone to sea from about the age of 14 and travelled to America.

John Henry Greatrex, aged 18, tried at Birmingham on 23 May 1845 for stealing money, was sentenced to seven years’ transportation. He is listed in the NSW convict records as departing from London on 29 June 1846 on the Maitland. All the convicts on this ship were young men or boys who were recommended for Conditional Pardons before arrival. Six boys disembarked at Hobart Town and 291, including Greatrex, went to Port Phillip, arriving on 9 November 1846. An interesting snippet in The Argus on 6 August 1847 states that

Pentonvillians living in Flinders Lane were eating, drinking and making merry and not doing much work.

J H Greatrex took up acting just two months after arriving in Melbourne. He used the stage name of Mr Ditchburn, his mother’s maiden name. Mr and Mrs Ditchburn first appeared on stage at the Queen’s Theatre in Melbourne. There were frequent advertisements for the variety show which included their act.¹

Seven months later, on 20 August 1847 Mr and Mrs Ditchburn sailed from Port Phillip to Launceston, Van Diemen’s Land, on the Raven.² He left two months before a letter arrived for him at the Melbourne Post Office.³

The Ditchburns performed in one show only, in the play Inchcape Bell on 23 August at the Royal Olympic Theatre, Launceston: Mr Ditchburn in the guise of the outcast Guy Ruthven and Mrs Ditchburn as Amelia. A review in the Cornwall Chronicle declared that they will be useful performers … but we must see them again before we form an opinion of their merits.⁴

The Royal Olympic Theatre was attached to the London Tavern on the corner of St John and Cameron streets, Launceston. It was established by ex-convict Benjamin HYRONS in 1842. Just over two weeks later Mr and Mrs Ditchburn appeared in the same play at the Royal Albert Theatre in Hobart.⁵

Mr Ditchburn remained in Hobart Town for two years, returning to Melbourne before 23 May 1849 when he was playing the character of Captain Killingly in Catching an Heiress at the Queen’s Theatre, Melbourne. Mrs Ditchburn was there in another play two days later.⁶

¹ The Melbourne Argus, 19 January 1847, p.2
² Colonial Times, 20 August 1847
³ The Argus, 8 October 1847, p.1
⁴ Cornwall Chronicle, 21 August 1847 & 25 August 1847, p.3
⁵ Colonial Times, 7 September 1847
⁶ The Argus, 22 May 1849 & 10 July 1849
Under the name of John Henry Ditchburn of St John’s Tavern, a letter to the editor was published in The Argus regarding a dispute over a lecture given by S W Gibbons.7

By September 1849 Greatrex was in Sydney appearing as Mr Ditchburn at the Royal Victoria Theatre.8 Using the name Henry Ditchburn, Greatrex came before the courts for stealing, or fraudulently obtaining, a magic lantern, for which he was acquitted.9

On 26 March 1850 John Henry Greatrex was brought before Alderman Egan for fraudulently obtaining goods by means of false representation from several suppliers to stock his grocer’s shop in Market Street, Sydney. Greatrex paid the servants by cheque, but there were no funds in the bank with which to honour them.10

On the same day Edward Lawrence, in whose possession were found the goods obtained by Greatrex of John Baxter and Alexander Waddele, was apprehended on a charge of feloniously receiving goods, knowing that they had been obtained by means of false representations.11

On 11 June 1850 at the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, before His Honour the Chief Justice, John Henry Greatrex, alias Ditchbourne, was found guilty of stealing tobacco from Edward and Denis McEnroe. Greatrex was sentenced to work on the roads for five years, commencing on 10 July 1853. The effect of this sentence, in connection with the prisoner’s former one, was to sentence him to a total of eight years’ labour. There were two other charges of embezzlement against Greatrex.12

Edward Lawrence, Greatrex’s accomplice, with a full knowledge of the fraud, was also found guilty of having received a quantity of goods fraudulently obtained by J H Greatrex. Lawrence was also sentenced to five years’ hard labour on the roads.

Their prison sentences ended in July 1853 as Greatrex, alias J H Rivers ‘of the Sydney Theatre, in the character of Guy Ruthven’ appeared for one night only, on 9 August 1853, and again on stage at the Royal Olympic Theatre in Launceston.13

After what appears to have been a whirlwind romance, on 6 September 1853 a double wedding according to the rites and ceremonies of the Presbyterian Church, took place at Mrs Sergeant’s house in Barrack Street, Hobart Town. John Henry Rivers, who gave his age as 26 and occupation as clerk, married a 24-year-old spinster Jannette Miller. The other couple was Greatrex’s accomplice in crime, Edward Lawrence Hall, a 27-year-old clerk, and Jannette’s sister Ann Miller Chisholm, a 22-year-old spinster! The witnesses were J E Rivers and E Wemyss, possibly Elizabeth who died six years later.14

Greatrex’s wife, Jessie Miller was born about 1825–29 in Roxburghshire, Scotland. Her father was James Miller, a

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7 The Argus, 7 August 1849
8 Sydney Morning Herald, 18 September 1849
9 Maitland Mercury, 31 October 1849; Bell’s Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer, 15 June 1850, p.2
10 Sydney Morning Herald, 27 March 1850, p.3
11 Sydney Morning Herald, 27 March 1850, p.7; Bell’s Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer, 15 June 1850, p.2
12 Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 12 June 1850, p.2
13 Cornwall Chronicle, 6 August 1853, p.4
14 TAHO RGD Marriage Record, 37/12 655 & 656/1853
roadsurfaceman, and her mother was Elizabeth.

Back in Launceston at the Royal Olympic Theatre, on 28 September, a new company consisting of Hall, Rivers and RIGNOLD presented their opening night of *The Terror of the Rhine* with J H Rivers playing Colonel Pandours and also *The Widow’s Victim* with Rivers as Mr Twiter. Hall, Rivers and Rignold felt compelled to intimate that they will not deceive the public by false representations, but will carry out what is advertised with credit and ability.15

Was the audience disappointed with their previous performance?

On 18 February 1854 Mr and Mrs Rivers and Mr and Mrs Hall were among the forty passengers who boarded the clipper iron steamer *Lady Bird* and sailed for Melbourne. Just over three weeks later, on 13 March 1854, the new, commodious and fast clipper mail ship *Neleus* left Hobsons Bay for England. The passenger list does not include J H Greatrex and his wife, but they certainly were on board as their first child Charles Arthur Greatrex was born on this ship at sea in the South Atlantic on 13 May 1854. A John FROST aged 27 and a Mrs Miller aged 24 were listed as passengers on the *Neleus*—perhaps these were really John H Greatrex and his wife Jessie, née Miller?16

David BRUCE, in his book Greatrex: Forger andPhotographer, published by Renaissance Press, Edinburgh in 2013, has documented a detailed account of Greatrex’s life and exploits in London, Glasgow, New York, Edinburgh and beyond. Greatrex established himself as a photographer, but his experimentation in making and uttering forged one pound notes from the Union Bank of Scotland proved to be his undoing. He was pursued across Scotland, to London and America, until he was arrested and taken back to Edinburgh for his trial and imprisonment.

After a three-day trial, on 11 May 1867 Greatrex was sentenced to penal servitude for a period of twenty years. His two accomplices, Thomas and Sewell GRIMSHAW, were sentenced to fifteen years’ imprisonment. Greatrex served time in the Calton Jail in Edinburgh, the Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight and finally in a special jail for ‘Invalid Convicts’ in Woking, Surrey. It was there on 16 October 1876, ten years after his conviction and half way through his sentence, that Greatrex died of ‘natural causes—bronchitis and dropsy’. He was buried in an unmarked grave in Brookwood Cemetery in Woking. His wife Jessie and three surviving children were left destitute. After Jessie’s death in 1878, the three siblings—Charles Arthur (1854–1938), Mary Elizabeth (1855–1942) and Lewis Edward (1859–?)—migrated to Sydney.

Charles married Mary Agnes JOHNSON in Sydney in 1885. They had two children: Lewis Henry (1887–1952) and Jessica Maude (1892–1980). Jessica Maude married Robert WARDLAW on 16 January 1923 at St James’ Church, King Street, Sydney. Robert was born at Avoca in Tasmania. He served in the 7th Light Horse NSW regiment in the First World War. He worked for a clothing firm in Sydney. The couple returned to Robert’s home state and lived at Mineral Banks near Ringarooma, Tasmania. They did not

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15 *Cornwall Chronicle*, 28 September 1853, p.6.
16 *Launceston Examiner*, 21 February 1854, p.2; POL 220/1/3 p.469.
have any children. Jessica Wardlaw died at Legana on 16 December 1980.

In accordance with the wishes of Jessica Wardlaw, a generous donation from Miss A Wardlaw and Mrs P STEWART established the University of Tasmania medical prize in honour of Jessica’s father, Charles Arthur Greatrex, accountant, and her brother Lewis Henry Greatrex. Lewis was an electrician, did not marry and had no descendants. The C A and L H Greatrex Medical Prize is awarded to the most proficient Tasmanian first-year medical student.

Miss Alison Lesley Wardlaw, known by her second name, is a niece of Jessica Maude Wardlaw. Lesley Wardlaw was born in November 1926 and her sister Marianne (Mrs DICKENS) was born in October 1932. Their parents were Alan Lindsay Wardlaw and his wife Olive HART. Alan was Robert Wardlaw’s older brother.

Patricia Stewart, born in October 1932, is Jessica’s first cousin once removed. She is a daughter of Clarence Arthur LADE whose father, Arthur Tupper Lade, married Priscilla Helen JOHNSON in Ringarooma in 1888. Priscilla was a sister of Mary Agnes Johnson who married Charles Arthur Greatrex in Balmain, Sydney in 1885. There are no direct Greatrex descendants in Tasmania, but the name itself lives on in the medical prize. Since John Henry Greatrex’s father, Charles Butler Greatrex, was a medical practitioner, it is fitting. —
MACHINE BREAKERS
Miss Jill M. Chambers (UK Member)


On 6 February 1831, the transport ship *Eliza* left Portsmouth for Tasmania, or Van Diemen’s Land, as it was then called. She was the first of three ships to sail for Australia carrying convicts who have come to be known as ‘Machine Breakers’ or ‘Swing Rioters’. The other ships were the *Eleanor* bound for New South Wales and the *Proteus* for Tasmania. Sixteen men and two women were to follow in various ships over the next few years, bringing the total to over 480 people, the largest group to be transported as a result of what were possibly the worst disturbances in rural England. The majority of the men were farm labourers, like John NEW-MEN from Hampshire and Charles SYMES from Dorset. John DAND-RIDGE and Thomas BOWLES were papermakers, as were many of the other men from Buckinghamshire. There were also a few blacksmiths like John TONGS and George CARTER, both from Hampshire. More unusual occupations included James PUMPHREY, a road surveyor from Hampshire, and Thomas WHATLEY, a carpet weaver from Wiltshire. Another Wiltshire man was blacksmith Maurice POPE, who was also a prize fighter. In some cases more than one member of the same family was transported. On board the *Eleanor* alone were William SIMS and his two sons William and Daniel, four SHERGOLDS from Wiltshire, cousins George and Henry and brothers George and John. Other brothers were Joseph and Robert MASON, Charles and John BULPIT, Isaac and James MANNS, all from Hampshire, and Adam and James THORNE, George and Henry ELKINS from Dorset. As well as those transported, 19 men were executed and over 600 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The real trouble started in August 1830, when the first threshing machine was destroyed at Lower Hadres in Kent, but before this there had been several cases of arson reported and a threatening letter had been received at Mildenhall in Suffolk as early as February 1830. The trouble spread north and west from Kent and by December 1830 most counties south of a line from Norfolk in the east to Worcestershire in the west had been affected in one way or another. ‘Swing’ letters were, however, received as far west as Herefordshire, and incidents of arson occurred as far north as Carlisle.

The disturbances took a variety of forms. Threatening letters were sent to farmers and manufacturers, many of them signed by the mythical ‘Captain Swing’, stacks and barns were fired and there were riotous assemblies and demands were made for higher wages and reductions in the tithes. Attacks were made on workhouses and overseers, machines were destroyed, with some of the rioters demanding money, beer or food in return. Threshing machines, in particular, were attacked as these were seen by the farm labourer as taking away his winter employment.

The disturbances spread rapidly from one county to the next, taking less than a
week to reach Wiltshire from Sussex. The organisation of the movement was almost entirely on a local level, with leaders or 'Captains' being chosen from the community; men like 'Captain' Charles DAVIS, who led the mob that destroyed Robert PILE's property at Alton Barnes in Wiltshire, and Oxfordshire man Thomas HOLLIS, known as 'the King', who led the rioters at Heythrop. At Kintbury in Berkshire the mob had three leaders, William OAKLEY and Francis NORRIS, who were both transported, and William WINTERBOURNE, who was executed. There were, however, some leaders who worked outside their own area, the most notorious being 'Captain' or 'Lord Hunt' (real name James Thomas COOPER), who led a number of riots in Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset. He was executed at Winchester on 15 January 1831. In most instances, however, bands of men from one village travelled around the farms and hamlets in their area gathering men, destroying machinery and in some cases levying money, as they went. News of what was happening passed quickly from one village to the next, and it was not long before another bank of men with similar grievances were making their way around their area. In many counties the trouble was short-lived; for example, the riots reached Hampshire around 10 November 1830, and were virtually all over by the 26th of the same month.

It was the contagious aspect of the riots that alarmed the authorities, although they were rather slow to react at first. Some troops were dispatched to troubled areas, but the Government left it to the rural magistrates to deal with the problem as they saw fit. When the new Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, took office in November 1830, it was seen that this was not enough. The Yeomanry were mobilised, special constables were sworn in and landowners organised their own forces made up of tenants and servants. By December 1830, almost 2,000 men and women had been rounded up and were awaiting trial. The Government considered that the magistrates in Kent, who had already tried some of the rioters, were being too lenient and a Special Commission was set up to deal with those in what were considered to be the worst affected counties—Hampshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Dorset. The remainder were left to be dealt with at the Assize Courts or Quarter Sessions. The trials did not bring an immediate end to the disturbances. Riots and demonstrations continued into 1831, with several threshing machines being broken and, if anything, the number of cases of arson reported continued to grow after this time.

Almost before the trials were over, petitions were organised by the inhabitants of numerous towns, villages and individuals throughout the country in an attempt to save those sentenced to death and to plead for a reduction in the sentence of the others. Some were reprieved, but for more than 480 a sentence of transportation for either life, 14 or 7 years still hung over them. Their exile began with the move from gaol to the prison hulks, for the majority of these men that meant a journey to Portsmouth and the hulk York. For most, the stay on the York was short. By 6 February 1831, 244 men were on board the Eliza bound for Van Diemen's Land and by April 1831 the majority of the remaining prisoners were also on their way, either on the Eleanor or the Proteus, the voyage to Australia taking between 111 and 126 days. The voyages of the ships that carried these men to Australia seem to have been
fairly routine but there is some indication that the prisoners were given limited privileges. It was normal practice for convicts to be handcuffed together and secured by leg irons while exercising on deck. Thomas LOGAN, the surgeon on the Proteus, notes in his journal that the prisoners in his charge had their irons removed.

Most of them were from the country, farm labourers, a few of them were artisans. Generally speaking they had the sturdy build of labouring men. Their awkwardness and stiffness were such that I became desirous of removing the embarrassment which their irons too evidently occasioned — not to speak of the danger of accidents to which they exposed them. They were accordingly all removed before leaving Portsmouth; nor did subsequent experience teach me that this act of consideration and beneficence had exceeded the limits of just prudence.¹

On arrival in Australia, the men were kept on board until all their details had been taken. This having been done, they were then brought ashore. From a letter written by Robert MASON of Hampshire, on his arrival in Sydney, we learnt that the men of the Eleanor ‘were permitted to come on shore in [their] own clothes, a great indulgence and considered an extraordinary thing by the people’.² In the same letter we learn that the men from the Eleanor were taken to the barracks where they were inspected by the secretary

and then put into a backyard with orders not to correspond with those 

who were sent here for CRIMES. The character that our Capt. and Doct. gave us excellent and the people of Sydney considered us downright honest men a valuable qualification here.³

In 1831 the assignment system was still in operation and, after being brought ashore, the men were assigned either to government service or to individual settlers.

More than half of the men transported were married with families at the time of the riots and after they had been in Australia a year or two a few of them applied to the Governor for permission to have their families brought out at government expense, others had their families brought out at their own expense after they were free and some, not all of them bachelors, married in Australia and made new lives for themselves. Peter WITHERS wrote several times to his wife in Wiltshire asking her to join him in Van Diemen’s Land. He heard nothing from her until 1844, by which time he had married again. In his reply, dated 20 October 1844, he tells her of this.

I now that for to eare that I am married is a hard trial for you to bare but it is no good to tell you a lye I sent a great many Leters Before i took a wife so not earing from you an i being a young man I thought it a Proper thing to Look a partner which would be a comfort to me in my Bondage … so we must not think about coming together again.⁴

Even before the Eliza sailed, efforts were underway in Parliament to try and obtain freedom for the men, but it was to be three years before Lieutenant-Governor

¹ PRO ADM101/62/6; Surgeon’s Journal, Proteus.
² Hants RO; A M Colson, The Revolt of the Hampshire Agricultural Labourers and its Causes, 1812–1831.
³ Hants RO; A M Colson, The Revolt of the Hampshire Agricultural Labourers and its Causes, 1812–1831.
⁴ AOT: Withers Letters
Arthur was directed to release the first ‘machine breaker’. This was John BOYES, who received a Free Pardon in June 1834. He has been a farmer at Owslebury in Hampshire at the time of the riots and, once pardoned, he returned there and continued to farm until his death in 1856. In August 1835, 264 ‘machine breakers’ were pardoned and more were pardoned in the years that followed. By the mid 1840s the majority of the men had received their freedom, either by way of a Conditional or Absolute Pardon, or a Certificate of Freedom. The only ones excluded were those who had been convicted of colonial offences; men like Joseph ARNEY of Fordingbridge in Hampshire, who was transported to Norfolk Island for cattle stealing in 1836. On the whole the ‘Swing’ prisoners were fairly well behaved. The conduct records for the Eliza and Proteus men show only minor offences in the main, mostly relating to drunkenness or the neglect of duty. Although the offences appear minor, the punishments may seem rather harsh to us. Henry ELDRIDGE, another Hampshire man, who arrived on the Eleanor, was sentenced to a total of 125 lashes between March and June 1833. His crimes were absconding, neglect of duty, violent language and disobedience.

Those men who received a Certificate of Freedom on the expiry of their sentence or an Absolute Pardon, were free to return to England if they wished or could afford to and some did, as we have already seen in the case of John Boyes. Another Hampshire man, John TONGS, returned to his family in Michelmersh, but by 1842 he was back in Hobart Town, this time as a free migrant and accompanied by his family. For the vast majority of the men though, there was to be not return to England. Like Peter Withers, most stayed on in Australia and made new lives for themselves, working as labourers, tradesmen, farmers and innkeepers. Some made their way to Victoria during the Gold Rush. Others, after much hard work, prospered—a prosperity they might not have achieved had they remained in England.

Perhaps the petition received by the Home office in 1847 shows that the passage of time had done little to ease the feeling of loss felt by the families at home. It was from Elizabeth CHEATER of Breamore in Hampshire, whose son William had been sentenced to transportation for life at the Special Assizes in Wiltshire in December 1830. She begs that her son be allowed to visit England in order that she can see him again before she dies. A negative answer was sent to this plea.

Memories of Melrose
Mersey Branch Member
Neville Bingham (No.6971) is compiling the history of Aberdeen, Melrose and Palowna

These Districts were settled by the early family of Denney in 1853, followed by the Jeffrey and Rundle families

Early memories and original photos, to be scanned, would be appreciated

Please contact Neville at npbing@iinet.net.au or the TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch
(03) 6426 2257
MISSING AT SEA
Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

WHILE reading Tasmanian Shipwrecks by Broxam and Nash I was interested to read about the fate of the fishing boat Rubina. Feeling the unfortunate loss of the skipper and his deckhand deserved further investigation I decide to see if I could add any more to the story.

Towards the end of November 1901 the Dunalley policeman Trooper STEPHEN-SON was informed by the owner of the fishing smack Blanche, one Oscar THOMPSON, that he had located a dinghy and part of a well-top belonging to the fishing boat Rubina. The well-top was picked up in the water inside of Green Island in Norfolk Bay and the dinghy on rocks outside the Narrows.

Oscar Thompson was positive from the appearance of the dinghy that the Rubina had foundered. It appeared the dinghy had been there for at least a week. In or around mid-November 1901, the Rubina had left Hobart to go fishing in Storm Bay. The owner master Percy RUSH was accompanied by William FORD. The pair was due back in Hobart towards the end of November but failed to return.

The Rubina was described by the press as being a first class fishing smack built around 1897. However, some doubt surrounds this suggestion as it could have been the 36ft cutter Rubena, formerly owned by none other than Oscar Thompson when he competed in the Hobart Regatta of 1890.

Both Rush and Ford were married, the former living in South Street, presumably Battery Point and Ford in Warwick Street.

Percival Edward Rush was born in Hobart 13 April 1876. He was the son of Francis Rush and Rebecca MATCHES. Percy married Mary Ellen ROBERTS three years his senior at Hobart on 25 February 1897. Mary Ellen was born at Hobart 19 September 1873 her parents being Thomas David Roberts and Elizabeth ROWE. A son, Percival Herbert Rush was born to the couple 31 August 1899. The Federation Index failed to provide any further information on Percival Herbert Rush.

William James Ford was presumably born at Fingal 21 October 1878. He was the son of Henry Ford and Susan WALKER. William married Mary NICHOLS at Fingal 2 May 1900. The couple had a daughter Clarabel born Mt Nicholas 23 October 1900. As with Percival Herbert Rush, a search of the Federation Index failed to locate any further information on Clarabel.

However, in the case of Mary Ellen Rush information was found proving she remarried 30 June 1908 at Sandy Bay to John James ARKLEY. A son, George Herbert was 15 November 1909.

If any member can provide other information I would be interested to hear about it.

References:
Broxam and Nash, Tasmanian Shipwrecks
Vol.2
The Mercury 4 December 1901
Tasmanian Pioneer Index
Federation Index
ELIZABETH SIMPSON AWARD ENTRY

LAST year we entered Tasmanian Ancestry Volume 34 Number 4 — March 2015 in the ‘Elizabeth Simpson Award’ which is conducted annually by the Federation of Family History Societies.

The first meeting of the Federation was held in June 1974 when fifteen societies were present and by 1997 there were over 200 affiliated societies. Elizabeth Simpson was the first secretary and later became a vice president and then a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists. 1

In 1996 a volume of Tasmanian Ancestry with Anne Bartlett as editor was entered, and was the Award runner-up. 2 The following year, 1997, when there fifty-three entries, we won the Award. 3

In April I received an email from Eric A Jackson, Awards Officer FFHS, which included the judge’s comments for our March 2014 journal which I wish to share.

Judge 1

Overall a high quality journal. This journal had a good mix of articles and would be appealing to a wide audience. It was one of the better journals in providing sources for articles. What is that publication about? 4 was particularly useful.

The journal is quite text heavy and might benefit from more photos/illustrations. Although the journal covers many branch groups, it might provide signposts or highlight some branch meetings and provide more overall information on projects.

Judge 2

Very nice professional design, good use of space on the page. Good index and footnotes. Editorial and President’s letters a bit over-concerned with Society admin. Excellent use of sources. Good reports from branches.

Good Society info. – officers, membership, meetings, how to contribute to NL [Newsletter] – not all societies cover all these.

Liked the little maps with Branch reports. Good listings of resources and projects. Very good detailed book reviews and reviews of Society Library material.

Liked the international aspect – items re Essex, Irish wills, Birmingham and other. Some very good articles especially Convict Edward Myers, Missing Fingers and Christopher Calvert – all well-researched and interestingly written.

This feels like a well-organised and active society.

Judge 3

At 64 pages, this is the largest of the magazines submitted – and one of the higher-scoring offers. The only real criticism I have is that some of the articles are too long – one, at 9 ½ pages with only a single line drawing to relieve the text – might have been better split across two issues.

Thank you to all who contribute whether on a regular basis or only occasionally, and special thanks to my wonderful helpers.

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1 Tasmanian Ancestry, Volume 18 Number 2—September 1997, p.126
2 Tasmanian Ancestry, Volume 18 Number 1—June 1997, p.5
3 Tasmanian Ancestry, Volume 19 Number 2—September 1998, p.71
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. Perhaps the publication may also be held in your local library?

**KINDRED CONNECTIONS:**
A book in three sections covering the Dodge and McGuinness families

This A4 book of 145pp. was published by Kath Lonergan in 2013.

1. **Charlotte’s Story**
The story of Charlotte SIMPSON/HALL, 1767–1828. Charlotte was the first female forebear in Australia of the Dodge/McGinnis/McGuinness families. Charlotte was convicted for stealing in 1787 and was transported to NSW on the Lady Juliana. Then sent to Norfolk Island with convict superintendent William DODGE in 1790 aboard the Surprise. Eventually, along with many others, Charlotte was resettled in VDL.

2. **The Dodges of Dodges Ferry**
This section deals with the ancestry of William Thomas DODGE and his descendants through Ralph DODGE; the son of William and Charlotte. Ralph becoming the patriarch of the well-known family at Dodges Ferry, VDL.

3. **From Augnus to McGuinness**
Hugh MCGINNIS was also transported to Norfolk Island and around 1796 began a relationship with Charlotte SIMPSON/HALL after William Dodges departure from Norfolk Island. Hugh and Charlotte were eventually relocated to VDL.

William Dodge’s life was entwined with that of his McGuinness step-father and half siblings for most of his lifetime. The two families intermarried and many descendants have both families in their genealogy. Ralph had land at Clarence Plains close to Hugh McGinnis and also at Carlton.

**THE FRENCH CONNECTION**

The book is the history of three families who left the country of their birth and travelled across the world to settle in Tasmania, Australia.

Charles de Jersey left behind a long line of ancestors settled on the Channel Islands. His grandson Malcolm de Jersey served with the ANZACs in WW1 at Gallipoli and in France.

John Golding and his family came from Greenham, Berkshire, England.

William Read from Lessingham, Norfolk, England was sponsored to work on Lampton Farm.

This is the story of how the three families united and made a success of their lives in Tasmania.

**OXFORDHIRE PARISH REGISTERS**
Adderbury: Covers Burials 1598–1900; Baptisms 1813–1890; Marriages 1598–1900; Banns 1754–1900.


Benson: Covers Baptisms 1565–1840; Marriages 1569–1837; Burials 1566–1840.

Fritwell: Covers Baptisms 1558–1951; Burials 1558–1951; Marriages 1558–1951; Banns 1759–1895.

Newington: Covers Baptisms 1648–1847; Marriages 1572–1869; Banns 1785; Burials 1814–1844 & 1868–1869.


**SOCIETY SALES**

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Society Sales Officer, TFHS Inc.,
PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

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Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p $4.80) ......................... $10.00
Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p $4.80) ......................... $10.00
Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1–20 (p&p $8.35)** ........................ $22.50
Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21–25 (p&p $4.80)** ....................... $15.00
Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 26–30 (p&p $4.80)** ....................... $25.00
(p&p $13.50 for 3 books or more)

**CD-Rom**

TAMIOT (p&p $8.35) ** ................................................................. $50.00

**Microfiche**

TAMIOT (p&p $2.35) ** ................................................................. $50.00

** members discount applies
LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

LAUNCESTON BRANCH

ACCESSIONS–Books
*Deutsher, Keith M; The Breweries of Australia – A History
Holmes, Michael; Vanishing Towns – Tasmania’s Ghost Towns and Settlements
Power, Ann, [Editor]; Around the Block – A Photographic Journey with Local Photographer L George Webb
Purtscher, Joyce [Comp.]; Notes from the Hobart Benevolent Society 1855–1914
Purtscher, Joyce [Comp.]; Notes from the Kingborough Police Magistrate Letterbooks 1855–1875 and 1873–1888 concerning charitable allowances
*Rieusset, Brian; Inside Hobart Gaol 1882
*Tasmania Police; 1803–1899 Tasmania Police from Force to Service
TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; A new combined alphabetical edition of Index to The Examiner Births Deaths Marriages 1921–1925 Volume 3
TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; A new combined alphabetical edition of Index to The Examiner Births Deaths Marriages 1926–1930, Volume 4

HOBART BRANCH

ACCESSIONS–Books
*Buckby, P; The French Connection. [Q 929.2 DEJ]
*Butler, Rosemary & Peter; Our Butler Book—A story of George and Sarah and their lives in Tasmania.
*Emirali, R (comp); Glossary of words & meanings from Shakespearian Times. [413 GLO]
*Lonergan, K; Kindred Connections—A book in three sections, covering the Dodge & McGuinness Families. [Q 929.2 DEJ]
*McCallum, Ken; Notes Regarding Richard Tims or Timbs, Convict & his family in Tasmania (2nd Ed)
*McCallum, Ken; Notes Regarding, the modern Honner Family in Tasmania
*McCallum, Ken; Notes Regarding Major Robert Honner & his family in Ireland, Ceylon, Tasmania, Portugal, France and England.
*Rieusset, B (comp); Inside Hobart Gaol 1882. [Q 365.9946 RIE]

ACCESSIONS–Microform
*Oxfordshire FHS; Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Adderbury
*Oxfordshire FHS; Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Berrick Salome
*Oxfordshire FHS; Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Benson
*Oxfordshire FHS; Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Frittwell
*Oxfordshire FHS; Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Newington
*Oxfordshire FHS; Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Somerton
*Denotes complimentary or donated item.
MERSEY BRANCH

ACCESSIONS—Books

Friend, Dawn & Lucas, Lorna; *Prescott Family*

Purtscher, Joyce [Comp.]; *Notes from the Kingborough Police Magistrate Letterbooks 1855–1875 and 1873–1888 Concerning Charitable Allowances*

Rieusset, Brian [Comp.]; *Inside Hobart Gaol 1882*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Advocate Personal Announcements—January 2013—December 2013*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2010*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1981*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1982*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1983*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2007*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2008*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2011*

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *A New Combined Alphabetical Edition of Index to The Examiner Births Deaths Marriages 1921–1925 Volume 3*

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *A New Combined Alphabetical Edition of Index to The Examiner Births Deaths Marriages 1926–1930 Volume 4*
## BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

### BURNIE
- **Phone:** Branch Librarian  (03) 6435 4103
- **Library:** 58 Bass Highway Cooee
- **Meeting:** Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee  10:30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
  Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Days</th>
<th>Times</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.</td>
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### HOBART
- **Phone:** Enquiries  (03) 6244 4527
- **Library:** 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
- **Meeting:** Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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<tr>
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<td>Tuesday</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.</td>
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### HUON
- **Phone:** Branch Secretary  (03) 6239 6529
- **Library:** Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh
- **Meeting:** Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
  Please check Branch Report for any changes.

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<th>Days</th>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.–4:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other times</td>
<td>Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required</td>
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</table>

### LAUNCESTON
- **Phone:** Branch Secretary  (03) 6344 4034
- **Library:** 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
- **Workshops:** Held on Wednesday 18 June and Wednesday 17 September
  Check the Branch News and the website [http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org](http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org) for locations and times.

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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday to Friday</td>
<td>by appointment only (03) 6344 4034</td>
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</table>

### MERSEY
- **Phone:** Branch Secretary  (03) 6428 6328  Library  (03) 6426 2257
- **Library:** 117 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
- **Meetings:** Held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at [www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com) or contact the Secretary for updates.

<table>
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<td>Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.</td>
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Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details
MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2015–16:-

- Individual member: $40.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address) $50.00
- Australian Concession: $30.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $40.00

Overseas: Individual member: A$45.00; Joint members: A$50.00 (inc. airmail postage)

Organisations: Journal subscription $40.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

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

Application for Membership:
Application forms may be downloaded from [www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org) or obtained from the TFHS Inc. Society Secretary or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a Branch Treasurer. Interstate and overseas applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Society Treasurer, PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

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

Research Queries:
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self-addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number.

Reciprocal Rights:
TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $30.00 per quarter page in one issue or $90.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

ISSN—0159 0677
Printed by Mark Media—Moonah Tasmania
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**Secretary**
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email: petjud@bigpond.com

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<td>Vernice Dudman</td>
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<td>State delegates</td>
<td>Geoff Dean</td>
<td>6433 0076</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate delegate</td>
<td>Sue Sutton</td>
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### Branch Committee Members for 2015–2016

**Mersey**

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<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Roslyn Coss</td>
<td>6491 1141</td>
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<td>Vice-President</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
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### SOME FASCINATING INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD TOMBSTONES:

- On the grave of Ezekial Aikle in East Dalhousie Cemetery, Nova Scotia:  
  Here lies Ezekial Aikle, Age 102.  
  Only the good die young.

- In a London, England cemetery:  
  Here lies Ann Mann, who lived an old maid,  
  but died an old Mann. Dec. 8, 1767

- A lawyer’s epitaph in England:  
  Sir John Strange.  
  Here lies an honest lawyer, and that is Strange.

- John Penny’s epitaph in the Wimborne, England:  
  Reader, if cash thou art in want of any,  
  Dig 6 feet deep and thou wilt find a Penny.

- In a cemetery in Hartscombe, England:  
  On the 22nd of June,  
  Jonathan Fiddle went out of tune.

- In a cemetery in England:  
  Remember me, as you walk by,  
  As you are now, so once was I.  
  As I am now, so shall you be,  
  Remember this and follow me.

  To which someone replied by writing on the tombstone:  
  To follow you I’ll not consent,  
  Until I know which way you went.

Thanks to Cynthia O’Neill
Tasmanian Ancestry

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

Volume 36 Number 2—September 2015
TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.
PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

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**Deadline dates for contributions by 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October**
From the editor

Although the weather for the AGM at Swansea was rather chilly, everyone appeared to thoroughly enjoy the event. It was two days of typical frosty mornings which heralded clear, bright, sunny days. The speakers were well chosen and thoroughly entertaining, the food and coffee were excellent, even down to the jelly beans in our ‘show bags’! Thank you to all who participated.

The dinner at the Bark Mill was great but possibly overshadowed by the impressive performance of the after dinner speaker, local identity Noel Stanley.

I spent the following few days in Hobart and was fortunate to attend the Dechaineaux Theatre at the Art School to hear the Irish sculptor, Rowan Gillespie, who has been chosen to produce a group of figures depicting the arrival of Irish convict women in Van Diemen’s Land. When completed, they will be installed on the Hunter Street pier at the site of their arrival. You may like to watch https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKfhbMnKTso

Yvonne Airey in New Zealand sent me a newspaper clipping from the Wellington Dominion Post with an obituary for Dr Anthony Frank Bellette, art historian and lecturer at Victoria University in New Zealand. A descendant of Jacob Bellett, Dr Bellette was born in Hobart in 1937 and died in Hobart 19 May this year. There are many Tasmanians who have the Bellette name on their family tree.

He was described ‘as quiet and unassuming, yet an enthralling and charismatic lecturer … with a wry sense of humour.’

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: Sister Olive May Greer’s cabin trunk from WWI with articles of the AANS uniform. See article p. 75 by Terese Binns
PRESIDENT’S REPORT 2014–2015

THIS report marks the completion of my sixth year in the role of President of our Society.

Membership at 31 March 2015 was down 2 per cent on the previous year; a total of 1166 financial members was recorded. Whilst most branches have had a slight decrease in numbers, memberships from overseas, Launceston and Burnie areas were found to have increased.

Attendances at our branch libraries, by both visitors and members would appear to be down at most branches, compared to the previous year. However, Hobart Branch experienced increased participation from researchers using their services. Members’ usage was up 4 per cent on the previous year. This increase may possibly be attributed to the various special workshops conducted over a period of several months.

Income from sale of society publications has been negligible during the 2014/2015 year, apart from modest sales of the new index to *Tasmanian Ancestry Vols 1–20, June 1980 to March 2000 DVD*.

During the year, branches continued producing and publishing indexes and other reference material for the benefit of all researchers and to raise funds. As reported in *Tasmanian Ancestry* at various times: Launceston Branch continued with more volumes in their *Tasmanian Mail* and *Weekly Courier* series; Mersey Branch with more volumes in their *Advocate Personal Announcements* series and Hobart Branch has published another ‘Millington’ index in their *Undertakers of Hobart* series.

Branches continue to expend funds to upgrade their computers and/or reader/printer equipment in order to provide relevant access to the numerous records held in-house and on-line.

Hobart Branch was successful in obtaining a grant to upgrading their photocopier/printer, from the Tasmanian Community Fund (Round 29).

The society’s income has been slightly less than the previous year but our treasurer continues to find innovative ways to reduce our expenditure. Having successfully trialed the distribution of receipts and membership cards by email to interstate members, I am sure he will be able to reduce postage costs further when the process is applied to all payments by card or direct deposit.

The society continues to maintain a presence and contributes to the efforts of a number of organizations during the year. We were represented on the board of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations; the Joint Tasmanian Archive Consultative Forum, and the Digital Information Group [Tasmanian organizations involved in the collection of historical data].

We continue to produce the excellent product, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, thanks to the dedicated work of our editor Rosemary Davidson. The journal distribution being conducted by Clint Ayres and the members of Hobart’s Monday Group. I thank them all for the service they provide.

On your behalf, I would also thank those involved with this year’s Lilian Watson Family History Award—Leonie Mickleborough, the coordinator, for her organizational efforts and distribution of the various books; and our volunteer judges; Alison Alexander, Lucy Frost and Dianne Snowden for their services.
Having already apologised for my absence at the 2015 AGM in the June issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, I would now like to thank members of the society executive who have supported me in the years I have held the office of president. Particularly the efforts of Colleen Read (Secretary), Robert Tanner (Vice-President) and Peter Cocker (Treasurer) in more recent times. They have all been a great help and I deeply appreciate their efforts.

Maurice Appleyard  Society President

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**BEST JOURNAL ARTICLE AWARD**

New criteria for articles published in Volumes 36 and Volume 37

In order for the journal to maintain high standards it is important the editor should have at his/her disposal a supply of articles that is ample, varied and of a high standard. Implied in this is that there should be a continuing supply of new authors; and all authors should be enthusiastic about developing their skills. Traditionally the society has tried to encourage all authors by recognising the article which has been judged the ‘best’ for that volume; although determining the ‘best’ is often difficult and at times may even seem arbitrary. The problem is rendered complex by the wide range of skills among our authors, from novices to professional historians; and also the fact that some authors write prolifically and to a high standard.

There is scope to recognise novice writers with an Encouragement Award which would be awarded only to writers who have not received an award previously from the society. The society has decided there will be no Best Journal Article Award to cover the issues of Volume 36. In Volume 37 only articles published by novice writers will be judged, for an Encouragement Award. A ‘novice’ writer is deemed an author who has not previously published in *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

This decision will be reviewed annually to allow professional writers to be judged for the Best Journal Article Award in future volumes.

With thanks to Geoff Dean, Burnie Branch, Member 6020.
LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY
AWARD 2014

At the AGM, held during a most successful weekend at Swansea on 20–21 June, Lorraine Dooley was presented, by our Patron, Dr Alison Alexander, with a certificate and prize for her winning book, Building on firm foundations: the Cooper Family in Tasmania: Stonemasons, builders and architects, which she has gifted to the Hobart Branch.


This year I was among the judges of the Lilian Watson Family History Award, and I could see first-hand the standard of the entries. I was extremely impressed. I don’t like judging prizes because you have to choose a winner, and this is difficult when all the entries have something special about them. All are the product of hours of devoted work, all are interesting and all have some special attribute to note. I’m most impressed that in Tasmania we can, year after year, produce a group of books which are of such high standard. The winner is just the one which edged ahead of the others.

This year’s winner is an excellent book. Lorraine Dooley tells the story of her family, beginning with Robert Cooper, a Scottish stonemason, migrating to VDL with his family in 1855. Robert worked on many major projects such as Government House. His sons William and Francis established Cooper Bros, builders (1890) which later became William Cooper and Sons, and Claude Cooper and Sons. The firm folded in 1971. The various permutations of the firm worked on a number of major Hobart projects, building or extending St Davids and St Marys Cathedrals, the Magdalen Home at Mount St Canice, the Treasury Chambers, the Tasmanian Public Library, G P Fitzgerald’s department store, Princes Street State School, Cascade Brewery and many others, all of which are described in short (four to five page) chapters.

Rod Cooper, Robert’s great-grandson, became a well-known architect, especially for the Catholic Church. He was very friendly with Archbishop Guildford Young, and with him designed twenty-four schools, seventeen churches and fourteen major additions. When the Pope visited in 1986, Rod transformed Elwick racecourse into a place of worship. Rod’s son and granddaughter became architects in their turn, so the family tradition continues after well over 150 years.

This book appeals on several levels. The descriptions and illustrations of each building will interest Hobartians. The family and business firm history is another interesting aspect, with sections on, for example, William’s long connection with the Tasmanian Cricket Association; Rod’s involvement in the 1986 Papal visit; William’s and Claude’s wages books, 1921–24 and 1947–71; and Rod’s philosophy as an architect.

Thirdly, the book is beautifully designed by Julie Hawkins, who has been responsible for a number of attractive books of
Tasmanian history. Many photographs, plans, maps, designs and newspaper clippings complement the text, and there are a family tree, bibliography and index.

Lorraine Dooley (née Cooper) is to be congratulated on producing a fine book which extends our knowledge of one area of Hobart’s history.

Alison Alexander

Other LWFHA entries were:

A Reid and Shakespeare Family History. Malcolm Ward, gifted to Launceston Branch.

James Ginn, Robbery to Respectability. Transferred to Tasmania in 1835 ‘for the term of his natural life’. Jennifer Clark (née Ginn), gifted to Launceston Branch.

The Remarkable Edward Myers. Convict, Fortune, Doctor of Medicine and Newspaper Publisher. Don Bradmore and Judith Carter, gifted to Launceston Branch.


We are because ... Cynthia Brock, gifted to Launceston Branch.


These books will circulate the branch libraries as follows:

- Hobart 20 Jun 2015
- Huon 15 Aug 2015
- Launceston 21 Nov 2015
- Mersey 20 Feb 2016
- Burnie 15 May 2016

Meritorious Service Award

At the AGM, Robert Tanner was presented with a Certificate of Meritorious Service by our Patron, Dr Alison Alexander, for his huge contribution to the society at both branch and society level.

Best Journal Article for Volume 35

Also announced at the AGM was the winner of the Best Journal Article for Volume 35—Erika Shankley for her article Partridge Island, ‘The Crown has no Claim ...’ Part 3.

No award will be made for Volume 36 while the society reviews the criteria for the Best Article Award. See page 64.
2015 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

I have audited the accompanying accounts for Tasmanian Family History Society Incorporated for the year ended 31 March 2015 in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Included in income were amounts received from collections, sales, and general income. Examination of these income items was limited to a review of cash transactions and amounts received as recorded by the books and receipting records of the Society.

Subject to the effect of the above statement on the accompanying accounts I am of the opinion that:

a) The Society has kept proper accounting records and other books during the period covered by the accounts.

b) The accompanying accounts are properly drawn up and in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (1964) so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of the results for the period ended on that date according to the information given to me, the books of the Society and the explanations given.

c) The accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Society's financial position according to the information at my disposal and the explanations given to me.

d) The rules relating to the administration of the Society's funds have been observed.

e) I have obtained all the information required.

Devonport
5 June 2015

NEIL WILKINSON
Registered Company Auditor
TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

General Account
Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the Year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

2013/14  2014/15

$11,956.59  $16,952.20
Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2014

INCOME

1986.89
Membership Subscriptions IS/OS
13700.00
Membership Subscriptions - Branch
516.00
Donations
745.00
Society Sales - TFI CD Rom
170.40
- Publications
510.00
- TAHOT CD
18.25
- P&P Received on sales
38.64
Bank Interest
95.00
Insurance Reimbursement from Branches
160.00
AGM Registrations
175.00
Journal Receipts - Advertising and Sales
1600.00
- Subscriptions
4176.00
Funds Collected for Branches - Membership
204.00
- Donations
519.45
- Sales

$19,938.97
Total Receipts

$46,582.92
Total Funds Available

EXPENDITURE

4560.40
Insurance
4669.42

0.00
Society Sales - TFI CD Rom
0.00
0.00
- Publications
585.75
0.00
- TAHOT
0.00
597.00
Bank Charges
412.41
10424.15
Journal Payments
16799.51
Administration Payments
0.00
AGM Expenses
1156.67
0.00
Advertising
0.00
189.60
Audit Fixed Corporate Affairs
150.40
1361.20
Executive Travel
1106.20
300.00
Ullian Wellness and other awards
300.00
0.00
Membership Expenses
0.00
0.00
Repairs and Maintenance
50.00
154.24
Postage, PO Box, Internet
1545.85
905.94
Printing and Stationery
284.95
287.40
Room Hire/Meeting Expenses
312.05
110.00
Subscriptions HFHS and FFHS
285.52
5271.04
2299.00
Branch Payments - Membership
5099.00
134.00
- Donations
596.00
0.00
- Royalty
0.00
466.05
- Sales
1772.20
7679.20
0.00
Capital Items
764.46
784.46

$26,693.64
Total Payments

$16,952.20
Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2015

$6,995.69
Trading Surplus

$1,470.96

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 2015
### Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Burnie</th>
<th>Hobart</th>
<th>Huon</th>
<th>L'ton</th>
<th>Mersey</th>
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<td>4,579</td>
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<td>329</td>
<td>526</td>
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<td>201</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Library Revenue</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Sundrys</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,382</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>10,408</td>
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<td><strong>Journal (Tax Ancestry)</strong></td>
<td>1,527</td>
<td>1,527</td>
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<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>9,022</td>
<td>31,938</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>9,313</td>
<td>34,725</td>
<td>61,707</td>
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<td><strong>Transfers from term loan a/c</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,135</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td><strong>Total funds available</strong></td>
<td>14,008</td>
<td>38,651</td>
<td>4,084</td>
<td>12,270</td>
<td>53,677</td>
<td>122,481</td>
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<td><strong>Less Payments</strong></td>
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<td>275</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Items for re-sale</td>
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<td>2,601</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>2,523</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>7,146</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>412</td>
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<td>5,309</td>
<td>4,102</td>
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<td>Sundrys</td>
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<td>464</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2,225</td>
<td>1,984</td>
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<td><strong>Assets/Capital</strong></td>
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<td>10,135</td>
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<td>1,204</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>15,468</td>
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<td>Administration Payments</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>889</td>
<td>10,728</td>
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<td>11,244</td>
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<td>36,196</td>
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<td>1,026</td>
<td>7,796</td>
<td>17,481</td>
<td>40,916</td>
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<td><strong>Term Loans,Float etc</strong></td>
<td>$12,467 *</td>
<td>$15,036</td>
<td>$2,540</td>
<td>$8,241</td>
<td>$11,179</td>
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<td><strong>Total Cash Reserves</strong></td>
<td>$15,886</td>
<td>$22,585</td>
<td>$5,087</td>
<td>$9,266</td>
<td>$24,875</td>
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<td>$87,800</td>
<td>$127,709</td>
<td>$34,213</td>
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<td>$44,762</td>
<td>$7,967</td>
<td>$399,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes special purpose grant from Burnie City Council

**TASMANIAN ANCESTRY September 2015**
BRANCH REPORTS

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It is with much pleasure that I advise Burnie Branch has been successful in obtaining a Tasmanian Community Fund Grant. Our branch applied for a grant to help with the restoration of the two dozen or so remaining headstones from the View Road Cemetery. These headstones were removed from the cemetery some years ago, as they were suffering from the effects of weather and vandalism, and were placed in storage. With this grant we will be able to bring them back to something like their former glory and it is hoped that the Burnie Regional Museum will be able to find a permanent display area for them. Part of the grant will go towards running an ‘Adopt a headstone’ program. This program will be delivered to local service organisations and schools with a view for them to adopt a headstone and raise funds to go towards the cost or restoration. Part of the presentation of this program will be a power point presentation about the people named on the headstones and their descendants.

Our workshops have continued with the last two focused on hands-on use of our members own computers. Participants brought their own laptops to the workshop and were instructed on file creation, saving and retrieval. The last workshop was on using MS Word, with basic instruction on formatting, inserting of images, drop caps, headers and footers with a final session on mail merge. Those of our members that have only recently started using computers are enjoying the workshops and some have remarked that they would like the workshops to be run weekly. Future workshops will probably include topics such as Family Tree Maker sessions and getting started in family history research for our newer members. We are all wishing the warm weather to return as our library area, being such a large space, certainly takes several radiators to warm it up.

Peter Cocker Branch President

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The branch has continued its frenetic start to the year with more workshops, meetings and activities. More Saturday morning workshops have been held for members seeking to improve their research skills in specific areas and the branch continues to offer members ‘one on one’ dedicated access to experienced researchers to assist them with breaking down family research ‘brick-walls’. Thanks are extended to members Brenda Richardson, Louise Rainbow and Rebecca Read who presented the work-
shops. Demand was such that many workshops were over-subscribed.

As the host branch for the 2015 Society AGM and conference, committee members were busy with the planning. The venue, the Swansea Town Hall, was magnificent, matched by the catering, the tours and the speakers. There were over 80 registrants (77 attended) for the event. The branch extends its thanks to the members of the East Coast Heritage Museum and the Glamorgan-Spring Bay Historical Society and to local historian and curator of the Museum, Maureen Martin-Ferris, who assisted the branch greatly in the planning for the weekend.

**General Meetings**

Hobart Branch has continued to hold its regular general meetings featuring invited speakers on the third Tuesday evening of the month at ‘The Sunday School’ in the St Johns Park Precinct in New Town. Four meetings have been held in the three months April to June, including the AGM of the branch in April, with the additional meeting being arranged to take advantage of a visiting interstate speaker in May.

The guest speaker at the April meeting, the AGM, was member Ros Escott. In her presentation, ‘DNA Testing and Family History Research—Journeys of discovery’, Ros introduced members to the use of DNA in family history research. This was an informative talk, enriched by Ros’ personal experiences with DNA testing. Her first point was that DNA testing is of limited use without a good family tree to make it meaningful. There are three main types of DNA testing:

- **Y-DNA** tests the Y-chromosome possessed only by males; it tests the father’s father’s father’s direct ancestry and is therefore surname related.
- **Mt-DNA** (mitochondrial DNA) possessed by both males and females, tests the mother’s mother’s direct ancestry; only females pass it on to their children.
- **Autosomal DNA** (Family Finder) is possessed by both males and females and both pass it on. There are approximately one million SNPs (Single or Simple Nucleotide Polymorphisms—a DNA sequence variation occurring within species) on 22 chromosomes and potentially it is possible to find cousins with a common ancestor 6 or 7 generations back, sometimes more. This is the most interesting form of DNA testing for family historians.

The ‘Big 3’ DNA testing companies for family history are Family Tree DNA ([www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com)), Ancestry DNA ([http://dna.ancestry.com.au/](http://dna.ancestry.com.au/)) and 23andMe ([www.23andme.com/](http://www.23andme.com/)). Privacy is an issue of concern to many researchers and so ‘homework’ should be done. Costs vary between service providers and are available on the above websites.

The guest speaker at the May meeting was Peter O’Hern who spoke on the topic ‘The conscription issue in Australia during World War 1’. Using the Zeehan and Dundas Herald (4 pages, printed 6 times a week and ceased publication in 1922) as a source to assess the intense feelings surrounding the issue of conscription, Peter provided details of the ‘key players’ in the debate on the national and local scene. These included P M Billy Hughes, King O’Malley (Federal Labor Member for Darwin, now Braddon), Charles Howroyd, Wynyard priest Fr O’Donnell, and John Earle. It was a volatile time in Australian politics with several politicians changing party...
sides and affiliations. At the time the Australian population was 5 million; Tasmania 200 000.

Britain, Canada and the United States had used parliaments to introduce conscription. Following Federation in 1901, there was a frenzy of policy development by the Federal government, all with war looming. While Australia introduced compulsory training for 18 year-olds in 1909; only volunteers served overseas. Conscription was a political ‘hot potato’.

In January 1916 the Zeehan and Dundas Herald reported Australia almost unanimously opposed to conscription. A referendum held on 28 August 1916 was preceded by an anti-conscription meeting on the West Coast was the first reported by the newspaper. If large numbers of miners were conscripted non-union miners (hence under-miners’ conditions) would need to be imported to keep the mines operating. It was felt 200 000 conscripted soldiers would have little impact on the war but would decimate small communities. Pro-conscription meetings were also held and the West Coast, church communities and councils were conflicted.

A second referendum was held on 20 December 1917; both failing but there were interesting shifts in the voting patterns, both at a national and state level and within small communities such as the West Coast.

The speaker at the June meeting was Roger McNeice OAM who spoke on the topic of ‘Colonial Coin and Notes in Van Diemen’s Land’. Roger held the position of Honorary Curator of Coins and Medal at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery for 22 years and has an international reputation in numismatic circles.

He spoke about the importance of the development of coinage and currency in the development of the VDL colony. Initially there were only a few chests of original coinage and currency, creating a desperate situation for commerce in the colony. Many foreign coins circulated and these made up much of the coinage of NSW. In 1800 a General Proclamation legalised various foreign coins and established exchange rates. The earliest universal coin of account was the Spanish dollar with a value of 8 Reales. Silver coins made it possible to cut coins into fractions and these circulated throughout communities. In 1826 sterling was introduced, as the unit of account and an exchange rate with the Spanish dollar was set. The Indian sicca rupee was another imported coin, accounting in 1830 for almost half of the circulating coinage. Tasmania was the only colony to legalise its use. It was imported at 1/9 (one shilling and nine pence) and sold at 2/6. It became disallowed in 1836. At different times Mexican dollars, dollars of other Central American countries and French five franc coins circulated because of their purity of silver. No other colony proclaimed the variety of coins than VDL/Tasmania did.

Copper coins were introduced in the second half of the 1820s and the entire minting of 1827 was for use in VDL. At times of scarcity of coins, merchants struck their own tokens, and while not legal tender, many were accepted by traders. As banks were established (including Bank of VDL, Cornwall Bank) they issued their own notes.

An additional general meeting of the Branch was held at short notice in late May. Visiting family in Hobart from Adelaide, Launceston born Richard Merry spoke on the topic ‘An Introduction to DNA in Family History’.

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This talk complemented and built on the April presentation of Ros Escott and has prompted the branch committee to contemplate establishing a DNA Interest Group. He pointed out examples of how DNA may be used in family history research: proving people with the same surname are related when there is no written evidence and can provide a timeline of when family connections were established; testing hypotheses in relation to adoptions or unknown parents. His advice—‘be prepared for surprising findings’.

The process of engaging in DNA testing and analysis of results was explained and listed the following companies as significant providers: 23 and Me; Family Tree DNA (family research specialists and having the biggest database); and Genographic, an off-shoot of National Geographic, particularly useful for those with an interest in ethnicity and population ‘flow’.

Richard also spoke about the Guild of One Name Studies (GOONS) whose members study the genealogy and family history of all persons with the same surnames and their variants. He pointed out the usefulness of surname studies when run alongside DNA studies. Members who register (claim) a surname undertake, on a global basis, to collect, research and organise in a database all information about the chosen surname and respond to enquiries. The current Australian membership of GOONS is 160, six of them Tasmanian. Membership is $27.

Richard holds positions in both DNA and GOONS study groups. As a result of exposure on ABC Radio the meeting attracted 38 members and visitors.

Speakers for 2015
At the time of writing speakers have yet to be arranged for forthcoming General Meetings in 2015.

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary

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The September workshop is scheduled for Wednesday 16, and will cover Scottish research. Bookings are essential.

Around thirteen Launceston Branch members attended the Society AGM and Conference held at Swansea. Congratulations to the organisers and thanks to the speakers for well researched addresses.

Vale: Betty Royal Calverley (24 May 1934–26 May 2015), member 1260, joined the Society at Launceston Branch on 14 March 1986. In 1990 Betty was appointed TAMIOT Coordinator at Launceston Branch, and subsequently the Society Coordinator from 1991–2000. During these years Betty spent many hours in the ‘northern field’ with other dedicated members and gave regular reports to the Society quarterly meetings.

Betty enlisted the technical help of Anne (the Publications Officer), and the late Henry Bartlett, who were largely responsible for the expertise in bringing the TAMIOT data to its culmination and production of the very successful TAMIOT CD in 2001.

In recognition of Betty’s dedication and her enormous contribution, the society
awarded a Certificate of Meritorious Service in 1999.

Short periods were also spent as Minute Secretary and Delegate for the Launceston Branch. Because of ill health, Betty withdrew from active participation at the branch in 2010.

**Library:** Tuesday 20 January, 10:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m.—phone (03) 6344 4034. Other days (except Saturday and Sunday), by appointment only.

Check the website for more detail on workshops and for a list of publications now available from Launceston Branch.

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On the 2 May we held a ‘High Tea’, for all members, with an emphasis upon giving new members the opportunity to come to the History Library at 117 Gilbert Street, Latrobe, to chat with our Volunteers and become aware of the vast array of information we have for them to search through. It was truly a great day and was enjoyed by all who made the effort to come.

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., Mersey Branch is combining with the Devonport LINC to promote family and local history in our region.

During the month of August, the Latrobe Family History Library located at 117 Gilbert Street, (at the rear of the Post Office, Museum and Library building in the old Police Station and House) will provide **FREE ACCESS** to any person seeking assistance in researching their family history or wishing to obtain information and guidance as to how to go about researching their family tree, on every **Tuesday and Friday** during the month of **August**.

Depending upon the degree of interest shown it may be necessary to arrange times because of the number of computers that are available.

Our President Ros Coss, and husband Rus, have returned home after extended leave to take care of family matters at her parents’ home in the Blue Mountains.

Our condolences to Ros on the passing of her mother.

Indexing of *The Advocate’s Births, Deaths and Marriages* for 2013 has been completed and is awaiting approval for printing.

Huon
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No report received
SISTER OLIVE MAY GREER
A NURSE'S STORY IN THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY NURSING SERVICE (AANS) DURING WWI IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE
Terese Binns (Member No.7233)

In writing Sister Olive GREER’s story I hope to offer the reader insight into Olive’s nursing-life and include some of the experiences she may have encountered. Details have been difficult to uncover as she did not leave a diary or personal letters. In the main, I have compiled this information from her Army service records and other aspects from the Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS) official history.

Olive May Greer was born in 1878 in Maldon, Victoria; she was her parents’ second child.1 Her older brother, born the year before, had died at only four and a half months of age.2 Three more children followed,3 and after Millie’s birth in 1881, their mother, Christina, died.4 Olive’s father, William Lyons Shaw Greer, widowed with four young children aged five and under, married Annie Eliza MARTIN in 1882 in Melbourne.5 The family came to Launceston, Tasmania aboard the Mangana on 27 November 1883.5 The following year, Olive’s father became resident secretary of the Mutual Life Assurance of Victoria offices in Launceston. After two more children William decided to settle in the Launceston area. He bought a large two-storey Georgian house with ample stables and servants quarters at Franklin Village. He called the property ‘The Hollies’ due to the large holly trees among the extensive gardens. The Greer family became heavily involved in their community with William treasurer and lay reader for St James’ Church opposite his home.

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1 Victorian Pioneers Index, (VPI) B: 1878 (7174)
2 VPI, birth: 1877 (10007); death: 19 weeks (8561)
3 VPI, Clara Victoria: birth: 1879 Maldon, VIC (17539); Harold William: birth: 1880 Maldon, VIC (17070). Edith Mildred (Millie): birth: c.1881. No record on either the Victorian or Tasmanian registry
4 No record on the Victorian registry
5 VPI, marriage: 1882, (3562)
6 Examiner, 28 November 1883; Argus, 27 November 1883
Another two children were added to his household. He became superintendent of the children’s Sunday school.

A year after the birth of William and Annie’s youngest daughter, Gertrude, Annie died on 9 December 1894 aged 41. By this time William was 51. Perhaps losing both her mother and her step-mother and being the eldest daughter, Olive developed into an independent young lady who assumed the role of organising the household and caring for her younger siblings, whether they had injury, illness or needed help with their school work.

On 22 August 1908, at the age of 65, William regrettably passed away. He was buried alongside his wife in the St James’ churchyard. By this time William’s older children had become independent adults with several employed in Melbourne. Olive first appeared on the Australian Electoral Roll for Victoria in 1905, her occupation listed as nurse at the Melbourne Hospital. By 1909 she was living at 340 Albert Street, East Melbourne. The old family home in Tasmania was sold about 1910 for £500.

The Melbourne Hospital, originally located on the corner of Swanston and Lonsdale Streets, offered a three-year, on-the-job nurse training course. His would have included ward procedures in hygiene and sterilising instruments; invalid cookery and lectures on a wide range of health topics. After 1935, it was renamed the Royal Melbourne Hospital and was moved to Parkville in 1944.

In 1914, Olive, a fully trained nurse, gained more experience at the Homeopathic Hospital in St Kilda Road. In late March 1915, the hospital became the Army’s major centre known as No. 5 Australian General Hospital (AGH) offering 40 beds, eight nurses and one medical officer. By the end of the war, the staff included seventeen full-time officers and 63 nurses serving 620 beds. In 1934, it became known as Prince Henry’s Hospital, which has since been demolished.

The war in Europe had been raging for twelve months when, on 4 August 1915 in Melbourne, Olive signed the enlistment form for ‘service abroad’ with

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3 Tasmanian Archive Heritage Office, (TAHO), Arthur Edmund: birth: 29 March 1884, Launceston TAS (RGD 33/1/63 no. 242); Kate (Kathleen) birth: 2 September 1885, Launceston, TAS (RGD 33/1/64 no. 544); William Martin (Will): birth: 8 November 1889, Evandale, TAS (RGD 33/1/68 no 1434); Gertrude (Gert) birth: 11 June 1893 Evandale, TAS (RGD 33/1/75 no. 709)
8 Examiner, 24 August 1908, obituary
9 TAHO, death: 9 December 1894, Franklin Village, 41 years, (RGD 35/1/63 no. 217)
10 Examiner, 24 August 1908, death notice and obituary
14 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Kilda_Road,_Melbourne ‘The Prince Henry's Hospital (originally called the Melbourne Homoeopathic Hospital) was opened in St Kilda Road in 1885 and operated until 1991.’
15 http://www.aif.adfa.edu.au:8888/Medical.html
the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). By this time she may have felt it was time to ‘do her bit’ for her country and Empire. Or, she could have been excited by the opportunity that the war presented—travel, adventures and perhaps even romance.

AANS Pledge of Service

I pledge myself loyally to serve my King and Country and to maintain the honour and efficiency of the Australian Army Nursing Service. I will do all in my power to alleviate the suffering of the sick and wounded, sparing no effort to bring them comfort of body and peace of mind. I will work in unity and comradeship with my fellow nurses. I will be ready to give assistance to those in need of my help, and will abstain from any action which may bring sorrow and suffering to others. At all times I will endeavour to uphold the highest traditions of Womanhood and of the Profession of which I am Part.

The Australian Army Nursing Service was established as the nursing arm of the AIF. To be accepted into the service, nurses were required to have three years training and been suitably examined and gained proper qualifications. Additional requirements for women were to be single or widowed and between the ages of 20 and 45. Resignation was mandatory if a nurse married while in service. Nurses, before embarking for overseas duties, were required to volunteer for the Home Service, as part of the AANS force; they were technically already part of the AIF. Volunteering to embark for overseas was a second step, with more volunteers than those actually accepted. After deployment Australian nurses were part of the Australian Army Medical Corps (AAMC). Olive’s enlistment form reveals her firm hand-writing during the initial recruitment. The later, second step is in fainter ink of being accepted by the AIF on 28 November 1916, includes the name of the ship on which she would embark, the SS Orsova. As Staff Nurse No. 1161, her next of kin was her sister, Mrs T H BRYAN, at the Lottah State School in Tasmania. Her Australian address was care of Mr A E Greer, Manager of the National Bank at Fitzroy, Victoria. Her description on enlistment states she was 32 years 10 months; five foot seven inches in height; weighing nine stone nine pounds; with a fair complexion, blue eyes, mid-brown hair and her religious denomination was Church of England. She had been with the AIF for fifteen months on Home Service working at Sandringham House, Melbourne and Osborne House, Geelong. By 1919 Osborne House had become Victoria’s first Red Cross Rest Home for war-worn nurses.

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19 https://sites.google.com/site/archoevidence/home/ww1australianwomen/aans-uniform
20 The Orsova was a 12,036 ton, 18 knot, two-funnelled passenger liner built in 1909 for the Orient Steam Navigation Company. In May 1915, she became a troop transport but made two commercial voyages to Australia in 1916. In 1919, she resumed the London – Sydney – Brisbane service and in 1933 was converted to a ‘one class’ vessel. She was broken up in 1936. http://www.theshipslist.com/
A Sister’s rate of pay was nine shillings and six pence (9/6) per day with abroad allowances added for mess and lodgings if required. The enamel 1916 Australian Imperial Force AANS badge was issued to a qualified Sister of their nursing staff. Olive would have been given a list describing articles of uniform she would need as part of the AANS force and an allowance of £21 was granted to cover these necessities. A cloth AANS badge was to be sewn on the right-hand sleeve of the uniform just above the elbow. She would have either made her own uniform or engaged a dressmaker. The nurses’ silver ‘Commonwealth’ rising sun badge was worn at the centre of the uniform’s collar.

Upon her cabin trunk she stencilled her identifying details finished with a red cross. The two-compartment trunk is on display in the front hall of Franklin House.

Perhaps some of Olive’s friends and family gathered on the Melbourne wharf to wish her well as the ship slipped away on 6 December 1916. She was part of a group of 51 nursing staff who were to operate the ship’s hospital headed by Matron-in-Chief Miss RICHARDSON. After cabins were allocated, all staff were called into the ship’s lounge for a dress parade where Miss Richardson gave a close inspection of everyone’s uniform and criticised the wrong coloured hat pins they wore, the angle of their hats and various other trifles. Olive was appointed Temporary Sister-in-Charge for the voyage. The nurses themselves would have experienced the inevitable sea sickness and treated other minor ailments of passengers and crew during the journey.

Their passage called into Fremantle, Western Australia before crossing the Indian Ocean to Durban on the South African east coast. Durban, a city with African, Indian and colonial influences was known as the Garden City. It had clean wide streets lined with avenues of colourful trees in full bloom. The nurses were granted leave to eagerly explore and experience this exotic city. Just after Christmas they arrived in Cape Town’s harbour where the impressive Table Mountain came into view, towering over the city nestled at its foot. After two weeks of sightseeing expeditions, they continued north to Freetown in Sierra Leone on Africa’s west coast, to take on much needed coal for the ship’s engines.

The nursing girls disembarked onto lighters at Plymouth harbour, England, on 17 February 1917. Their late evening 10:30 train journey of 200 miles finally ended early the following morning at Paddington Station, London, at 3:45am. Unfortunately no-one was there to meet them and the waiting room was closed until 6:30. They had all been looking forward to comfortable lodgings in a real bed, but instead they had a freezing time on the platform sitting on their kit bags. An officer travelling with them phoned several hotels to find they were all full. The only accommodation available was at

22 Australian War Memorial File No. 27 373–44 pdf
23 Gillings, J M and Richards, J (eds), In all those lines: the diary of Sister Elsie Tranter 1916–1919. Launceston, 2008, p. 2
24 NAA series B2455 Greer, OM. Several letters requesting confirmation of this appointment
25 Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare in February 1917
the Salvation Army Home for Fallen Women. Eventually, all the Orsova girls were moved to the Portland Hotel, in Great Portland Street, where they were all able to have a good sound sleep. Their next mission was to make their way to the Australian Military Headquarters in Horseferry Road to draw pay and collect letters from home.26

During their London leave the nurses may have visited many of London’s tourist sights before all too soon their movement orders came. On 1 March 1917, Olive was posted to No.13 Stationary Hospital at Boulogne, France. The British-run hospital was housed in sugar sheds on the quay beside La Liane harbour. The war causalities were brought in convoys from the battle front for treatment. These would have included physical injuries, diseases and shell shock.27 In June that year, instructions were given that Australian nurses now working in Imperial units should be grouped into three hospitals to work under Matrons of their own service.28

Redeployed to follow these changes, Olive reported for duty at No. 25 British General Hospital at Hardelot-Plage south of Boulogne, which was housed in requisitioned hotels with a major portion under canvas. A staff of 100 made up of Australian nurses and English medical officers serviced approximately 2 400 beds with Matron A M KELLETT of the AANS force overseeing the running of the hospital from 10 July that year.29 As a Staff Nurse, Olive’s work-load on the wards would have been very trying, especially on night shift watching for haemorrhages during air-raids when all lights were extinguished. She would have had to show much initiative dealing with many situations not experienced in civilian hospitals. In a shift she might have stood for long hours continuously changing dressings from theatre cases; prepared meals on the ward spirit stove; fed patients who were unable to help themselves and be able to give relief and reassurance to patients in pain; and then deal with her own feelings of being in contact with many horrific injuries and illnesses. By the end of July she transferred back to Australian Headquarters in London where she took two weeks’ leave.

On 22 September Olive was posted to Australia’s No. 1 General Hospital (1 AGH) which had been established on the Rouen racecourse. The hospital’s most difficult time was in the winter, as the site was very exposed. It was surprising how well most of the medical cases fared, being nursed in tents. This was due to the devotion of the nursing staff, many of whom suffered from minor degrees of frost-bite. The cold interfered with the water supply and the use of fuel was restricted, owing to the shortage of coal. The hospital admitted on average nearly 3,000 casualties per month. The Matron-in-Charge was Miss M M FINLAY of the AANS force.30

Unfortunately, Olive missed Queen Mary’s visit to the hospital in July. Her Majesty was accompanied through a

26 Gillings and Richards, pp. 4–30, 35–37
28 http://www.scarletfinders.co.uk/67.html
16–30 June 1917; The National Archives of Australia, WO 95/3989


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guard of honour of AANS nurses by the commanding officer, Col. Trent Champion de CRESPIGNY DSO. 33

All Commonwealth soldiers and nurses received a Red Cross comfort package at Christmas. Early in 1918, Olive transferred to England for duties at No. 2 Australian Auxiliary Hospital (2 AAH) at Southall in Middlesex, which specialised in the fitting of artificial limbs. The hospital had been the Marylebone School in South Road before being taken over by the AIF in 1916. The hospital employed Australian soldier-mechanics in the attached workshop to make artificial limbs for the use of patients. Much work was done to help rehabilitate wounded men who were given training in various skills to assist them to gain employment once they returned home. They learnt telegraphy, electrical mechanics, how to weave, repair boots or do carpentry. The occupational therapy patients also made rehabilitation embroideries, the ‘Rising Sun tunic’ being a key example. 32

Mrs RATTIGAN was presented with this patriotic outfit to express appreciation by three double amputee soldiers while they recovered at the hospital. Mrs Rattigan was one of the co-founders of the Anzac Buffet Club in Victoria Street, London, that provided free meals and entertainment to many Australian soldiers on leave. The staff generally fed and entertained 1 000 Australian servicemen a day, seven days a week. In addition to serving meals, the club had billiard, reading and music rooms. Mrs Rattigan helped establish a branch of the Anzac Buffet Club at the Southall Hospital, where her efforts were greatly valued by Australian patients. She was born near Tocumwal, New South Wales. The tunic is now on display at the Centenary Exhibition at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. 33

On 29 December 1918, Olive was promoted to Sister and transferred to No. 3 Australian Auxiliary Hospital (3 AAH) located in Dartford. The hospital had grown to 1 400 beds and was for the treatment of war-related nerves and neuroses. Many nurses chose to carry out extra duties that included the organisation of concert events to entertain their patients during convalescence. 34 Auxiliary hospitals were for treatment and ongoing recuperation.

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32 http://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/2aaah.html
34 https://sites.google.com/site/archoevidence/home/ww1australianwomen/aans-aans---hospitals-units#TOC-3rd-Australian-Auxiliary-Hospital-3-AAH-
of patients. Base or stationary hospitals were established for immediate treatment of the wounded.\footnote{http://www.anzacday.org.au/digging/hospitals.html}

From 26 February to 31 July 1919, Olive was granted leave for Non Military Employment (NME). She attended lectures at the Royal Sanitary Institute. On 31 July she was awarded the ‘Certificate for Women’s Health, Visitors and School Nurses’, in preparation for repatriation and demobilisation from the AIF. The institute is now the Royal Institute of Public Health and Her Majesty the Queen is the institute’s Patron. After this period Olive re-transferred to AANS and collected her next posting from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (DAAG), a British administration office, back to No. 3 AAH at Dartford.\footnote{NAA series B2455 Greer OM pp. 13, 14, 22}

On 3 September 1919, Olive embarked on the \textit{Euripides} for her return to Australia via Bombay, India.\footnote{The 15,000 ton \textit{Euripides} average cruise speed was 15 knots using approximately 1,600 tons of coal for a trip from England to Australia. \url{http://ahb-research.tripod.com/ships_lh.htm}} Olive’s service was terminated with AANS on 4 January 1920. While she had signed up as being 32 years old, her actual age on enlistment was 37. At the conclusion of her service she was aged 42.

According to the 1924 Australian Electoral Roll, Olive had taken up nursing at the old Homeopathic Hospital in St Kilda Road; and was living at 118 Lonsdale Street, East Melbourne. She moved to 45 Fitzgerald Street, South Yarra, in the early 1930s, eventually shifting to 114 Orrong Road, Elsternwick, in the late 1930s until 1954.

Olive died at the Launceston General Hospital on 23 January 1956 aged 78. She was cremated at Carr Villa and her plaque is within the Western Wall.\footnote{http://www.launceston.tas.gov.au/lcc/index.php?c=30&burial_record=26330} Her sisters Clara and Kate and brother Will were living in Launceston, and Gertrude was in Devonport. Olive’s Will, dated 2 December 1954, reveals she was living in Orrong Road. Her assets were valued at just over £12,000 at probate. Her cousin; Gordon Osborne Shaw Greer was one of the trustees who divided her estate between members of her family, following her wishes.\footnote{Olive M Greer: probate file. VPRS 28, P0004, unit 1124, 500/202; Olive M Greer: Will VPRS 7591, P0003, unit 118, 500/202; Olive M Greer: VPRS 441.001}

Nearly 3 000 Australian women served as nursing sisters during the First World War. Most served in the AANS force. \footnote{http://www.awm.gov.au/collection/P01441.001}

Editor’s note:

Studio portrait of Mrs Minnie Augusta Rattigan and a soldier on previous page, believed to be 2176 Private Frederick TRICE 4th Pioneer Battalion. This outfit was made by three double amputees, 4439 Private Malcolm BROWN 47th Battalion, 22 Private Joseph Allen BAILIE 35th Battalion and Private Trice while at No. 2 Australian Auxiliary Hospital (2 AAH).
THE **MERMAID** (1) 1828  
AN UNINTENDED ARRIVAL  
Anne McMahon (Member No.6463)

**T**HE *Mermaid*, a ship of 472 tons, built at Calcutta in 1817, was chartered to convey 99 female prisoners, tried in England, together with seventeen children, to Sydney during 1828 on her first voyage as a convict transport. Her master was William HENNIKEN and the surgeon superintendant was James GILCHRIST, RN.\(^1\)

James Gilchrist was a naval surgeon with substantial experience. He had been recruited by the British navy as a surgeon’s mate in 1813, undertook duty in the King’s ships during the Napoleonic wars and was engaged first by the convict service for the voyage of the *Mermaid* (1).

Eighty of the prisoners were English, mainly from London, while fourteen Irish women living in England, embarked as part of the total. One of the prisoners had been born at sea, another had moved to London from Cuba and the final two women gave their native place as Scotland and Wales. The twenty life sentences imposed on the English and Irish were for similar crimes, namely larceny from the person, traitorously coining and highway robbery.\(^2\)

The *Mermaid* (1) sailed from Woolwich on 17 February 1828. Being a late winter departure she encountered adverse winds in the Channel accompanied by frost and snow storms. She made slow progress and was unable to clear Lands End before 29 February.

Soon after embarkation many of the women complained of catarrh, tonsillitis and rheumatic pains. Seasickness afflicted most of the prisoners which in some was experienced as protracted and severe. Purgatives were administered to correct the torpor of the bowels but had little effect which prompted the surgeon to consider the use of croton oil; the most drastic purgative of the times. Hysteria, known as the female condition during the nineteenth century, was commonly attributed by surgeons to irregularities of the uterine function. Five women showed the characteristic convulsions and fits of this complaint. One prisoner who had been put into solitary confinement for misconduct responded by violent paroxysm accompanied with delirium. Surgeon Gilchrist relied on purgatives and aperients for her treatment. Dysentery prostrated seven women but all survived under the administration of ricin and opiates. He attributed this highly infectious disease to excessive perspiration but its true cause was unknown at the time. During the latter part of the voyage two prisoners suffered the early stages of scurvy but it was brought under control by the use of additional lemon juice and preserved meats.\(^3\)

The hospital in the *Mermaid* was situated at the bow of the ship where its motion was greater than at any other part. It was also subject to more leaks so that the bedding was frequently damp. Ventilation

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3. AJCP PRO 3204, *Mermaid* (1) 1828
was inadequate which meant airing stoves had to be constantly kept alight. It was a distressing place for patients who were already fearful of their fate at sea.

As the voyage progressed the *Mermaid* (1) crossed the equator on 1 April. She sailed as far southward as the 39° 40" parallel before turning eastwards when she was driven by westerly winds with high seas.

All eighteen children survived the journey even though some were as young as eighteen months. There were two births; the first being a stillborn male. The second was a drawn out first pregnancy where the infant’s mouth was infected with aptha (thrush) so he had difficulty feeding before his mother’s milk dried up. He was given sago and arrowroot but became progressively emaciated before being sent to the Colonial Hospital on arrival with his mother where he died at six weeks of age.

The women were described by surgeon Gilchrist, for the most part, as a very abandoned set. The most violent and ungovernable prisoner had behaved in a threatening and insolent way so Gilchrist decided to make an example of her by confining her in the coal hold. As mates and crew attempted to remove her from the deck this strong, stout woman broke free. She fell down the hatchway, was stunned and hospitalised but no bones were broken. The accident appeared to dampen her aggression as she became more tractable under treatment.

Surgeon Gilchrist included comments about each prisoner on his record. Sixteen were described as orderly and proper but the remaining eighty-three were noted as insolent, troublesome, disobedient, disorderly and filthy.

Henniken’s instructions on departure from Woolwich had been to proceed to Port Jackson, land the prisoners and subsequently sail to Van Diemen’s Land with the stores. However after encountering rough weather during the latter part of the voyage he decided to head for port as he feared the stores may have become damaged. The *Mermaid* (1) anchored at Hobart Town on 26 June 1828. Initially Lieut-Governor ARTHUR was doubtful of the reasons given for Henniken’s action however on examination of the stores his judgement was accepted.

In his despatch of 1 July 1828 to the colonial secretary Lieut-Governor Arthur criticised the policy of sending stores to one colony and prisoners to the other on the same vessel. He feared the unloading would involve interaction with the prisoners which he felt should be avoided; particularly for female convicts.

While the prisoners remained on board the removal of the stores had made the *Mermaid* exceedingly light so additional ballast was needed. Arthur knew at least half of the women could be assigned at distant settlements in Van Diemen’s Land. While this was under consideration a colonial vessel arrived with information from Governor DARLING that there had been crop failures in New South Wales resulting in a severe shortage of corn.

Arthur decided to retain the prisoners in Van Diemen’s Land and wrote to Colonial Secretary, William HUSKISSON:

> In place of a Cargo of dissolute women, Governor Darling will be agreeably surprised with a Transport conveying him 10,000 Bushels of Wheat …

Governor Darling approved of Arthur’s decision. He wrote that two transports had recently arrived at New South Wales and a third influx of prisoners would have been extremely inconvenient when there was already such a scarcity of grain.

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4 *Historical Records of Aus., III, IV, p. 375*
One of the prisoners on the *Mermaid* (1), accompanied by four of her children, was Ann Solomon, transported for 14 years for receiving stolen goods. She was the wife of Isaac (Ikey) Solomon the notorious criminal reputed to be the model for Dickens’ ‘Fagin’ in *Oliver Twist*. Ann and her husband had controlled a chain of London brothels and clearing houses for stolen property. Ann’s conduct at Middlesex gaol had been ‘orderly’ while her behaviour on the voyage was described as ‘very correct’. Apparently she was accustomed to have people do her bidding. In assignment to the NEWMAN family at Hobart Town there was a role reversal. According to another servant she was not required to work as Mrs Newman did ‘all the Drudgery of the house’.  

During one of his later arrests Ikey Solomon escaped from the custody of a turnkey from Newgate in 1827. He fled to America but was later arrested at Rio de Janeiro. 

Hearing that Ann was in Van Diemen’s Land he was shipped there during 1828. Ikey however arrived without the papers that could have enabled him to be taken into custody. Arthur asked for the relevant information to be forwarded but when it arrived was found to be invalid. Alarmed at Ikey’s presence as a free man Arthur took the unusual step of assigning his wife to him on a £1000 bond as surety that she would not escape. Eventually Arthur, frustrated by the delay, arrested Isaac (Ikey) Solomon on his executive warrant and had him sent to London for trial on 25 January 1830.  

Ikey was convicted and returned to Van Diemen’s Land as a convict on a 14-year sentence of transportation in November 1831. 

In 1832–33 Ann Solomon was assigned to one of her two older sons who had come as settlers. Family members quarrelled bitterly for years with Ann and the children opposing Ikey. She was free by servitude in 1841 when living with a wealthy ticket-of-leave man George MADDEN. Ikey’s approaches were resented and their family was never reconciled. Isaac (Ikey) Solomon died in Hobart Town during 1850. 

Nine of the prisoners from the 1828 voyage of the *Mermaid* (1) lived relatively short lives. One of the women died during 1828 followed by five between the years 1830–31. One woman took her own life by hanging in 1833 while the ninth death occurred in 1836. By this year some of the prisoners had been dispersed among the settlements at Launceston and George Town.  

Following her departure on 8 April 1829 from Van Diemen’s Land, laden with the cargo of wheat, the *Mermaid* sailed for England on her return voyage. She was carrying military invalids for Chatham barracks under the care of surgeon William SECCOMBE who had taken leave of absence for a visit to England.  

With regard to the link drawn between Isaac Solomon and ‘Fagin’ in *Oliver Twist*, I spoke with Miriam Margolyes after her show in Canberra as she is an expert on Dickens’ characters. Miriam said she understands there was no link as the model for Fagin was an old clothes dealer in London.  

Anne McMahon

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6 Tardif, *op. cit.* p. 1352.

7 *HRA* III, VIII, p. 839; P. Tardif, *op. cit.* p. 1762

8 P Tardif, *op. cit.*
EDUCATING THE CHILDREN
OF HOP-PICKERS
Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

A long the river flats of the picturesque Derwent Valley, where the soil is rich and deep, hops have been grown since the 1800s, their flowers being used predominantly to provide beer with its special flavour. English varieties introduced to the banks of the River Derwent and Lachlan Creek area by Mr William Stanley SHARLAND of New Norfolk about 1834 soon became thoroughly acclimatised, but it was following the arrival of Mr Ebenezer SHOOBRIDGE to the Valley in 1849 that the hop industry took flight for his family and generations that followed. The Shoobridge plantations at Bushy Park from the 1860s embody a history worthy of a separate special study.

This article, however, aims to highlight the impact of the early hop industry in the Lachlan Creek area on the education of hop-pickers’ children.

Background on hop-picking
Before the introduction of mechanisation, about 3,600 hop sets per acre were planted and harvested annually. The vines were allowed to twine on strings which were attached to wires supported on a wooden frame almost 14 feet high. In mid-October when the tying was done by groups of casual workers, the plants were hardly above the ground and vast networks of yellow binder twine stood exposed. But when the vines had all reached the top of their tall supports, a different shade of yellow-green could be seen as new bands of hop-pickers—men, women and children of all ages, shapes and sizes—descended on the area to harvest the lucrative flowers. The season at each large property would last for about a month, most commonly between late February and March. The smaller fields could be completed in a week.

The larger hop growers provided basic accommodation in huts near the fields for the itinerant workers, many of whom came from Hobart and the surrounding areas by river steamer each year before the introduction of the train service. The living conditions reportedly left much to be desired, particularly in matters relating to sanitation and ventilation, but the pickers seemed to try to make the most of their lot, some even bringing items of
furniture with them to add to their areas as clean and comfortable as possible for the duration of their stay. Privacy was a conspicuous want. Single men batched alone, as did single women. On some of the fields the shanties were only one-roomed affairs, but on others long huts, divided into two or three rooms, were built. The latter were reserved for families, but it was not uncommon in the early years to see three families, a family to every room, having to share facilities. On the smaller fields the pickers usually came from the surrounding areas and went home for the night.

The pickers’ day officially lasted from 7:00 in the morning until 6:00 in the evening on the larger fields, but the smaller growers would allow those who wanted to, to start at daylight and work until light failed. Morning tea, afternoon tea and picnic meals were made in the field. Rations were supplied on the bigger fields, so pickers were able to live cheaply during the season.

It was an unwritten law that workers had to sign up at the beginning of the season and stay until the field was picked. With fine, settled weather and good hops, the work, albeit energy intensive, did not tax a picker’s strength. Being outdoors, the lifestyle was healthy and often viewed as a holiday for a whole family or just a mother and her children. Children not yet in their teens could pick hop flowers as well as an adult, and the combined effort of family members resulted in a better pay packet when pay-day came than that collected by the stalwart individual. Each picker was allocated a row and provided with a bin. For every four or five pickers there was a pole stripper who kept them supplied with vines which were laid across the bin. When a vine was finished the call of “Polo” resulted in the supply of a new one. About twice a day someone came around with a bushel measure which resembled a large waste paper basket, and the contents were measured and noted. Payment was made for every bushel picked. The work tended to be competitive.

It is easy to imagine that a party of friends or relatives could gain much enjoyment from two or three weeks of that kind of life in addition to earning some very useful pocket money.

The problem for schools

Laws concerning children’s compulsory attendance at school were gradually introduced from 1868, each change successively tightening the original regulations. In 1885 the Education Act stated that it was compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 13 to attend at least three days each school week and by 1912 the leaving age was raised to 14. Full-time presence was necessary unless it could be shown that a child had to support his or her parents, in which case three days’ attendance per week was compulsory. Local Councils were

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1 Daily Post, 8 March 1910
2 The Mercury, 21 March 1923
responsible for ensuring standards were met and schools were required to regularly supply them with lists of names and details of non-attenders. It is interesting to reflect that the attendance regulations were not always strictly observed.

The fact that children were allowed to help on the picking fields resulted in widespread attendance problems in a number of schools, particularly those in the Derwent Valley where the small fruit picking season for raspberries and blackcurrants preceded hop-picking. Lachlan State School, dating from 1867, was one of the schools worst affected. On 1 March 1871, the newly appointed Head Teacher of the school, Miss Sarah Ann WRIGHT, was instructed by the Board of Education to take up her position by which time it is expected that the children will be released from hop picking. The non-attendance return for the school for the week ending 26 January 1907 named 55 children. That must have constituted the entire enrolment at that time. The list included:


Local Boards of Advice were given the power to grant exemptions from school for one month to children who were needed for work, the leave able to be taken as a month continuously or in two portions. Teachers constantly passed their concerns on to the Department about the consequent interruptions to children’s learning. Disdain was expressed at their state conference in 1919 about child labour on the hop fields.

Various compensatory strategies were trialled over the years including a variance in school holiday dates in hop-picking areas. The December 1919 edition of The Educational Record advised that teachers in such districts were allowed to close their schools from 22 December to 7 January 1920, both days inclusive, and for three weeks at a later date to be decided in co-operation with farmers. However, no amount of legislation and regulation seemed to counteract the problems and the annual exodus from the city to the picking fields continued. By 1940 it was reported that

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3 Phillips, D, Making More Adequate Provision, Education Department of Tasmania, 1985, Appendix V1
4 Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO): ED13/1/10
5 TAHO: ED9/1/233; 68/1907
6 TAHO: ED9/1/212; 876/1906
7 The Mercury, 8 July 1919
8 The Mercury, 29 December 1919
Elizabeth Street State School in Hobart had as many as 50 to 60 children absent during the picking period. In 1945, teachers in the Derwent Valley protested once more against the closure of schools during the season. Head Teacher at Lachlan, Mr Bob Anderson, complained that his latest return of irregular attendance contained the names of 29 children who had missed between four and eighteen days during the eighteen day since the commencement of the school year. Ninety applications had been received by the Council Clerk at New Norfolk from parents seeking exemption from school for picking during that same period.

There were two sides to the problem. In many cases families took their children to do seasonal work in an attempt to supplement their normally meagre and irregular incomes. Property owners wanted to keep their costs down too, and by employing casual pickers for the harvest period they did not have to negotiate with unions. The whole process became a deeply rooted tradition in areas where an unskilled labour force was required for part of the year.

Close perusal of the Admission Registers for Lachlan State School suggests that inroads were finally made by the late 1940s when a number of itinerant scholars were enrolled at the school for a month or so during the picking or hop-tying seasons. Although it was encouraging that children were actually at school and continuing their learning, the extra number of pupils in that little school would have placed more pressure on the teacher over those periods. From the 1950s to the 1960s it is evident that a separate class in March for up to 20 children of hop-pickers at a time was annually set up in the school. The pupils predominantly came from the suburbs of Hobart and New Norfolk, some families returning year after year. The children were often enrolled with their mother identified as the guardian.

Much progress has been made in the hop industry since the days described in this article, and hops continue to be an important part of the economy of the Derwent Valley. Casual seasonal workers are still employed, but the absence of children as part of the annual entourage is arguably one of the most successful advances made.

A REMARKABLE instance of mortality in a single family, has taken place lately near Binghampton, New York. On Sunday, December 28 last, Mr. And Mrs. Holiday celebrated their sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at Downsville, Delaware county. At the time 16 children of the family, of which Mr. Holiday was the eldest, were all living, and 14 brothers and sisters of Mrs. Holiday were also in good health and present at the anniversary. Before the end of January the entire number—all, in fact, excepting Mr. And Mrs. Holiday, died.

The Argus, (Melbourne, Vic.)
18 May 1874, page 5

Submitted by Pat Harris

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9 The Advocate, 23 October 1940
10 The Mercury, 9 March 1945
11 TAHO: AF480/1/1
12 TAHO: AF480/1/3
VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS
THE FIRST CHILDREN
Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

IN 1853, the Courier looked back at the early history of the Orphan Schools:

The first female school was established in Davey-street, Hobart Town, in the year 1828. The first male school was established also in 1828, but was situated on the New Town Rivulet. In December 1833 the female establishment was moved to the north wing of the present building and consisted of about 45 girls; six months subsequently they were removed to the south wing, and the boys took possession of the north wing of the building (then complete except the Church), vacated by the girls. The number of the boys consisted of about an equal number as the girls.

By February 1828, the Orphan School was almost ready for the reception of pupils. In July that year, the Hobart Town Courier reported that sixteen orphans had been admitted into the King’s Schools:

they attend regularly in St. David’s church, and their neat and orderly appearance excites in the minds of the spectators an agreeable recollection of home and past times.

Not all early admissions were the children of convicts. In March 1828, the Hobart Town Courier advertised the rigorous selection criteria and admission process for the Orphan Schools:

1. Those who are entirely destitute.
2. Those who have one Parent living.
3. Those who have both Parents living, but whose Parents are totally incompetent to afford them means of Education.
4. Children whose Parents may be enabled to contribute the moderate sum which will be required for the care, maintenance, clothing and education of children in the King’s Schools, viz: £12 per annum.

Application for the admission of the first three classes, must be made after the annexed form; and for the admission of the 4th class, by letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary, as the future disposal of such children will be left to the discretion of their Parents.

By Command of
His Excellency,
J. BURNETT.

It was a slow start for the fifty-one-year history of the institution.

From 1828, the Admission Register for the King’s Orphan School meticulously listed the names of the children, their age, and other relevant details.
the date they were admitted, their parents’ names, the ship to the colony, their date of removal and any relevant remarks.

The first names in the Boys Admission Register were Thomas DAVIES or ROBINSON, aged 4, Joseph HACK aged 5, and William PLATT, aged 4½. They were all admitted on 19 May 1828. Thomas Davies or Robinson was the son of Mary Robinson, possibly the convict woman of that name who arrived on the Mary Ann in 1822. She was tried in York and sentenced to transportation for life. Constantly in trouble, she was sent to the Hobart Town Female Factory in 1827 being ‘totally unfit for a house servant & having a young child’. Joseph Hack was the son of Jane Hack; she has not been traced in the records. William Platt was the son of Mary Platt, who arrived on the Providence in 1821. She died in September 1829. All three boys spent considerable time in the Orphan School. Thomas was in the institution for seven years before he was discharged to his mother in March 1835 at the age of 11. Joseph, who was in the Orphan School for 11 years, was discharged to Richard LEWIS on 3 October 1839 when he was about 16. After 12 years, William was discharged to William CARTER; he was 16. The first names in the Girls Admission Register, were Catherine WILLIAMS, aged 4½, and Caroline PARSONS, aged 3. Both were admitted on 21 May 1828. Catherine’s parents were not recorded and the only personal information provided for her was that she was Protestant. In July 1846, ‘being of age’, she was discharged from the Orphan School on 18 July 1846 at her own request. She spent 18 years in the Orphan School. Caroline Parsons was the daughter of Caroline Parsons. After 8 years in the Orphan School Caroline was discharged to her mother in February 1836.

Tracing the children once they left the Orphan Schools can be difficult. It is not known what became of Thomas Davies or Robinson or William Platt. Joseph Hack may have married in the Parish Church at Macquarie Plains in 1886. Similarly, the post-Orphan School lives of Catherine Williams and Caroline Parsons are not known. The paucity of information in the early years of Orphan School admissions highlights the difficulty of tracing the children and their parentage. There are considerable gaps in detail, and the Friends of the Orphan Schools are fortunate to have benefited from the generosity of indexer Joyce PURTSCHER in compiling a database of all those admitted between 1828–1879.

Friends of the Orphan Schools, St John’s Park Precinct: www.orphanschool.org.au

Apologies to Julie Vaszocz and Dianne Snowden for my errors which appeared in the article on Robert Harris, Tasmanian Ancestry, June 2015, page 10—Editor.

Corrections
Page 1, col. 2, colonial offices should read colonial offences

Ref. No. 2: Julie should be Lloyd
Page 12, last para, should read regional daily newspapers.

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5 TAHO, CON40/1/7 No. 28 Mary Robinson Mary Ann 1821
6 TAHO, CON40/1/7 No. 13 Mary Ann Platt Providence 1821
7 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 1
8 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 1
9 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 1
10 TAHO, RGD37/1/45 Hamilton 1886/185 Louisa Sarah Stock and Joseph Hack. Joseph Hack was ‘of full age’. One of the witnesses was William Hack.
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# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

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<td>ENG. Liffey TAS AUS</td>
<td>1811–1890</td>
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<td>YKS ENG/TAS AUS</td>
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<td>Stainsby ENG/Glouster NSW AUS</td>
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All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database.

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

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The ‘Privacy Policy’ document sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments to that Act.
A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

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<th>New Member</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Arthur Dobson</td>
<td>PO Box 36 MOVBRAY</td>
<td>TAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Katie SCOTT</td>
<td>20 Legana Street SOUTH LAUNCESTON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms Helen HAYWOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Elizabeth HEAP</td>
<td>18 Clebourne Street KINGSTON</td>
<td>TAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Mary HERBERT</td>
<td>16 Hamilton Court BARANDUDA</td>
<td>VIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Lindy RILEY</td>
<td>PO Box 3014 BURNIE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Julie SMITH</td>
<td>25 Marana Drive BAKERS BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Teena MOORE</td>
<td>5 Cliffden Court EAST DEVONPORT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms Katrina McDONALD</td>
<td>PO Box 380 LENAHL VALLEY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Alison BRINSON</td>
<td>25 White Street SILVAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Robert WALSH</td>
<td>5 Nirnanda Court OAKDOWNS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Sandra VAN LIEROP</td>
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<td>Mrs Ann McGINNIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Sue WALLBANK</td>
<td>PO Box 342 SOUTH HOBART</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Graham TURNER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Karen TURNER</td>
<td>U13/3 Balamara Street BELLERIVE</td>
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<td>Mr Maxwell WALLER</td>
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<td>Mrs Louise SMITH</td>
<td>1067 Bishopsbourne Road BISHOPSBOURNE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr John PACKHAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Kevin HUKTABLE</td>
<td>14/86 Mannata Street LAUERDALE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Paul READER</td>
<td>5 Greenlane Avenue CLARENDON VALE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Janet ABEL</td>
<td>65 Nicholson Street MITCHELTON BRISBANE</td>
<td>QLD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Gregory AMOS</td>
<td>1 Flinders Street BEAUTY POINT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Susanne AMOS</td>
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<td>Mrs Ann COOK</td>
<td>19 Nelson Drive DILSTON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Robert WILSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms Elizabeth BURR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Helen ELLIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms Helen HOWARTH</td>
<td>17 Montagu Street NEW TOWN</td>
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</table>
NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7700 HOWARTH Mr Michael 17 Montagu Street NEW TOWN TAS 7008
7701 GOODLUCK Mrs Antoinette 78 Louisa Street BRACKNELL TAS 7302
7702 TAY Mrs SHARON Not for publication
7703 TOWNSEND Mr Nigel 1 Cherry Court puckamajor@gmail.com FORCETT TAS 7173
7704 BLACKWELL Mrs Donna Not for publication
7705 HARPER Mr Noel 4 Starlight Drive CAMBRIDGE TAS 7170
7706 HARPER Mrs Jeanette 4 Starlight Drive CAMBRIDGE TAS 7170
7707 CARTER Mrs Judith 61 Mt Stuart Drive joadjia32@hotmail.com FORCETT TAS 7173
7708 DURDIN Mrs Fabienne Not for publication
7709 COLLINSON Mr Michael 31 Bell Street training@bigpond.net.au NEW TOWN TAS 7008

CORRECTION from June 2015 lists
7367 BARHAM Mr Brian Bbarhamfamily@aol.com not BbarhamFamily@gol.com

HELP WANTED

DUNGAN, James Christopher
Looking for any information on James Christopher DUNGAN who managed shoe and boot stores in Launceston and Hobart around 1905 to 1920. Born 1881 in Melbourne to J C Dungan Snr and Elizabeth Dungan née HUNTER.
Two of J C Dungan’s sisters were also in Tasmania, Lillian May Dungan 1879–1954 and Amy Elizabeth Dungan 1873–1927. I believe Amy was a kindergarten teacher in Tasmania between 1907 and 1920, and Lillian was in Hobart and Ranelagh about the same time.
Contact me with even the smallest bit of information would be appreciated. email jokinconvict@y7mail.com

HUTCHINSON, Henry Frederick
I am researching my great grandfather Henry Frederick HUTCHINSON born about 1855 (don’t know whether in Tasmania or not) and died 1925 in Hobart. Married Catherine/Katherine Mary LEPPARD in Hobart in 1877.
My search is in early days yet but it may ring a bell with someone.
Contact Christine Leppard-Quinn, email christine.leppard@utas.edu.au

GIVE AWAY COPIES—Tasmanian Ancestry
I have a large number of copies of the TFHS Inc. journal, Tasmanian Ancestry, dating from 1990 to present day. If anyone is interested in this collection, or individual journals, I would be pleased to send them for the cost of postage.
Jan Brown
396 Agar Road, Coronet Bay 3984 VIC email janny_liz@bigpond.com
I will retain them until the end of the year and then dispose of them.
COMING HOME
CECIL EDGAR AUGUSTUS (GUS) WILLIAMS
Jennifer Jacobs (Member No.1826)

As I greeted my 90 year-old grandfather, Andrew QUIRK, in his Burnie garden, he reached into his pocket to retrieve a battered old medal he dug up that morning. Carefully I carried it home, washed it and filed it away. Now, nearly fifty years later, my curiosity led me to find a little more about WW1 soldier C E WILLIAMS, 4th field ambulance, whose name was engraved on the rim.

Cecil Edgar (Augustus) Williams, informally known as Gus, first appeared in The Mercury in 1913 as a player for Corinthians Soccer Club in Hobart.

He enlisted in August 1916 (having previously been rejected), giving his birth place and date as London, 5 June 1892. His age, given as 36 years, does not tally with this date. Perhaps he tried to match his age with that of his wife Emily ARNOTT previously MOORE (née MYERS), a widow he had married in 1915 and who was 22 years older than Cecil (Gus). A daughter, Florrie who married Lesley COMMANE in 1918 was most likely Emily’s daughter.1

Early in 1917, Gus was aboard the troop ship Ballarat, steaming for England, when an incident with broken steering gear, almost led to a collision with one of the other eight ships in the convoy.4

Worse was to follow. On 25 April, just after 2 p.m. the men, who were busy cleaning their kits preparing for an Anzac Day dinner and concert, were expecting to reach port at 6:30, when the cry of “The B------ has got us!” was heard. A torpedo had hit near the stern and the Ballarat was sinking. Planning for such an eventuality kept the men calm. They shook hands before heading for the lifeboats, expecting to be dumped into the freezing water. Four accompanying destroyers had left the convoy the previous day so there was a wait for rescue craft to arrive. Fortunately the ship stayed afloat for several hours and attempts were made to tow her to England. Pet puppies and dogs, parrots and a squirrel on board, were rescued, though there were reports of cats and puppies swimming around the tug. Although there were injuries, every man was rescued, one of the last being acting Corporal Gus Williams who had worked as a voluntary Army Medical and

1 NAA:B2455, Williams C E 16816
2 Tasmanian Federation Index (TPI)
p. 0765
3 TFI p. 0537

had helped evacuate three very ill patients from the sick bay. On arrival in England, Gus was reclassified as a Private and went into training at Southampton.

By late June he was on the ‘front’ at Rouelles in France and in July, was attached to the 4th Field Ambulance. His war was to be a short one compared with many. On 19 August he was in hospital with rheumatism and trench fever, an illness spread by the lice which plagued soldiers in the trenches. It caused skin rashes, fever, headaches and leg pains. Gus was returned to England and then to Australia aboard the hospital ship HMAT A34 Persic. He moved back with his wife at 253 Macquarie Street and quickly managed to find employment as head groom at Foster’s butchering establishment at 155 Liverpool Street, Hobart. For Gus, a new war was about to erupt.

On 14 October 1918 he was at work and had attended to the horses, then loaded the cart with meat which he delivered to customers. A second delivery was loaded and Gus went back to the stables behind the establishment to collect some tools. Half conscious, vomiting and covered in blood, he was found there over an hour later, by a local hairdresser who stopped to investigate groans he heard when passing by. Gus spent several days in hospital being treated for a scalp injury which had exposed the bone. Butcher Joshua PATMORE was charged with assaulting Gus with an iron bar.

It seems Gus had become very friendly with the Patmore family, particularly the wife Lily Patmore, often calling in for meals and to play cards. When Lily escaped to Sydney to avoid Gus’s advances, he wrote her letters and continued to do so when she returned home. Joshua Patmore was not at all happy with the situation and the friendship was shattered. He informed Gus’s wife, Emily that her husband was a philanderer and should stay away from his wife. An undercurrent of friction and discontent had led to the final assault. The jury was not impressed with Gus’s behavior and Patmore was found ‘not guilty’.

Gus found new employment at the Government Railways, settled back into playing and refereeing soccer and became secretary of the Hobart Athletic Cricket Club. His wife forgave his indiscretions and all seemed well until Emily passed away on 2 August 1932. His ‘dearly beloved wife’ however, left a will in which she only left him £5 and all remaining assets to her daughter, Florrie Commane. Emily had advertised rooms to let at Fern Tree before her marriage to Gus and may have had an independent income. Flo, her husband and children had been living with Gus and Emily in rooms at 253 Macquarie Street but the family now split up. Florrie and family moved to 91 Cascade Road and Gus moved to live in a five room cottage at 9 Central Street (now Watchorn Street).

On 26 May 1934, a son was born to Gus and a new very much younger wife, Eileen Joan (née ROBERTS). A daughter followed the following year. He again applied for Maternity Allowance from his employer in 1936, 1938 and 1939. His growing family and low income were mentioned in a letter he sent to his employers in October 1937.

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5 The Mercury, 30 June 1917, p. 3
6 The Mercury, 12 December 1918, p. 3
7 Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO) TC10/1/5202 36/662
8 TAHO: AD960/1/56 Will no. 19060
9 TC10/1/5202 36/662
to a call for assistance from a customer. He particularly stated it was still required. However, when he went to retrieve it, it had been taken by porter CATO. Words were exchanged and Cato called Gus, “A b---- big bastard.” Gus retaliated with a punch to the face. Following a sizeable inquiry, he was suspended without pay for eight days. Cato was fined and dismissed (later retracted). Gus stated in a letter he had only defended his name, and his parents’ honour, that he should have been commended, not condemned. The cost to him of (loss of £4.18.0) was great as he had four young children and his wife was unwell. The Railway Department relented and the loss of pay was halved.

Other letters in Gus’s file reflect his desperate situation. In April 1941, he was reprimanded for informing the Department in the afternoon, rather than in the morning, when he was unable to attend work. Three of his children had whooping cough and the other two were sickening. He again appealed in 1943 for time to be taken from his annual leave when he developed arthritis in his shoulder.

The file of C E (Gus) Williams was closed at the Railway in 1944, when he was dismissed from his job. Following a tip off, authorities checked his locker and found two packets of jelly crystals, one packet of custard powder, two bottles of coffee essence, three toy rattles, three toy eye viewers, one balaclava and one pair of child’s shoes, and in a bench under his hat, a box containing 12 lbs of fruit jelly lollies. The value of the articles was put at £3 which demonstrates the low buying power of his wage of just over £4 per week. Gus admitted the theft, saying the articles had not been properly secured in parcels. He wrote an articulate letter, begging to keep his job. He was deeply ashamed, his wife was quite upset and he did not want to bring shame upon his children. He felt his position keenly as he had five children and a sixth was expected shortly. Four of his children were ill and had been ordered to hospital. His wife had run up an account at the chemist and he had insurances and lodge to pay. He was at a loss to understand himself, why he had taken the articles,
and would do anything to make amends. He was a returned soldier but was now too old to join the army again. All was in vain, and Gus found his employment terminated. However, in appreciation of his difficult position and the fact that he had given information regarding other thefts at the yards, it was decided that no legal prosecution would go ahead. In January 1959, Gus wrote to the Veterans Affairs Department asking new copies of his army service records, stating he had previously written in 1945 when he had accidently burnt the originals during a general clean up but his query had not been attended to. He did not mention a missing medal. The reply came too late. At 7 a.m. on the 5 March, the body of 67 year-old Cecil Edgar Augustus Williams, was found in a carriage of the train when it arrived at the Hobart Railway Station. Gus was most likely on his way home from Derwent Park where he was employed as a night watchman.

In a private funeral at Cornelian Bay, he was interred with his first wife Emily Maria. It seems that for Gus the homecoming was as desperate as the war.

How his medal came to be lost in my grandfather’s garden in Burnie, is a mystery.

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10 The Mercury, 6 March 1959 p. 6
11 TFHS Inc., Clarke Brothers Funeral Records
THE HAWTHORN FAMILY IN VAN DIEMEN’S LAND SEEKING A NEW START IN A NEW LAND
Judith Carter and Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)

When 22-year-old Jane Cramer, the second of three children of wealthy Marmaduke and Sarah (née GUMBLETON) Cramer, announced in 1811 that she intended to marry Dublin clerk George HAWTHORN, a man without money, position or prospects, her father was furious. Possibly compounding his anger was the fact that Hawthorn was a Catholic. Venting his rage, Marmaduke Cramer cut his daughter off with only a shilling.¹

The Cramer family had owned land and money in Ireland for over 200 years. The first of the clan had come from Germany in the time of CROMWELL and had been granted land in return for their military service and support. One of the early Cramers had been Sheriff of Dublin. Down through the ages, many of them had taken degrees at Trinity College and, afterwards, had served in the Irish parliament. They were part of the aristocracy.²

Life would have been difficult for Jane and George Hawthorn. Shortly after their marriage, the first of their children was born and others followed in quick succession. The register of the Catholic parish of St Paul at Arran Quay, Dublin, seems to indicate there were seven children in all, only four of whom survived infancy: John (born c. 1811), Frances (c. 1813), Sarah (c. 1817) and George Jnr (c. 1824).

When her husband died in 1825, Jane Hawthorn was in dire straits.³ But, ironically, it was that tragic event which motivated her to seek a new start and better opportunities for her children, in a new land.

She must have been aware that, in February 1824, Jocelyn THOMAS, a relative by marriage, had emigrated with his wife and seven children to distant Van Diemen’s Land and was prospering there. Upon arrival he had been granted 1,000 acres (405 ha.) of land and had since added to it considerably by purchase. An astute man, he had quickly won the respect of Lieutenant Governor George others. See http://gen.julianlyon.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/010930_transcript_WindlePaper.pdf and http://www.thekingscandlesticks.com/w ebs/pedigrees/1626.html. Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1592.

¹ Death of George HAWTHORN, Snr: http://www.thekingscandlesticks.com/w ebs/pedigrees/1626.html. Date calculated from date of birth of youngest child.
ARTHUR who had appointed him Acting Treasurer after only eight months in the colony. In July 1825, he had been confirmed in the position. It was probably the knowledge he was so well established that gave Jane the confidence to think she and her children could also succeed there.  

Thus, in early 1827, she sent her two elder children, John, then 16, and Frances, 14, out to the care of Thomas in Van Diemen’s Land. It is probable she told them that she would follow with the two younger children if, and when, circumstances permitted it.

With their fares paid by their mother’s brother, John Thomas Cramer, and each with £100 which he had also given them, John and Frances Hawthorn arrived at Hobart Town aboard Lucy Anne on 23 May.  

It is likely that Thomas helped to procure positions for the new arrivals. Before long, John was employed as a clerk in Hobart Town where he rented a house in Liverpool Street from a wealthy landowner named Michael STEEL.  

Frances Hawthorn was appointed as a governess on a property at Hamilton about fifty miles from Hobart Town. She was a young girl and it must have been quite daunting for her to be in a frontier town that was being raided on occasions by violent bushrangers and armed convict absconders. But Frances was a pretty girl with a pleasant personality and had soon caught the eye of Lieutenant Henry Boden TORLESSE, RN, a recent settler. They married on 28 June 1829. Frances’ brother, John, was a witness to the marriage. 

Torlesse had served in the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic wars but afterwards found promotion very slow and had resigned to migrate to Van Diemen’s Land. He arrived on the Wanstead in 1828. At first he acted as overseer on a property but soon applied for his own land grant. He was from a family who had become wealthy with investments in the East India Company and had been able to arrive with enough money to guarantee the granting of land. On his 2,650-acre property, he built a substantial home which he called ‘Rathmore’ after the property in Ireland which his wife’s ancestors had owned for some generations.  

The writer Henry SAVERY, who visited the Torlesses at ‘Rathmore’ shortly after their marriage, was one of several observers who noted how happy Frances and Henry seemed to be together, despite Henry being considerably older.  

Obviously as testimony to the couple’s sense of humour, Savery later wrote:

I saw a pretty, recently finished picture, hanging over the chimney-place [at

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5 Fares paid by John Thomas Cramer: see http://www.thekingscandlesticks.com/webs/pedigrees/1626.html  
6 Ibid.  
7 Tasmanian Pioneer Index (TPI): marriage, Torlesse-Hawthorn: 1362/1829/36, Hamilton  
8 Torlesse, arrival: Hobart Town Courier, 24 May 1828, p. 2  
10 Frances was about 16 when she married Torlesse; he was about 36
‘Rathmore’, the subject taken from ‘The Merry Wives of Windsor’, portraying the humorous Knight making love, and under it was written:

It is better to be an old man's darling,
Than with a young man, to be ever snarling.\(^{11}\)

The Torlesse’s first child, a son, was born in May 1830 but sadly died at eleven months. Their next child a girl, Frances Jane, was born in November 1831.\(^{12}\)

A very capable man, Torlesse served as a police magistrate at Hamilton and his opinions were well regarded and respected. But, a number of observers, including Savery, have made mention of the fact that, although Henry and Frances were a most hospitable couple who loved to entertain, they probably did so beyond their means. Hence, by 1837, Torlesse was forced to mortgage ‘Rathmore’ and soon afterwards to sell it. Nevertheless, he continued to contribute to the community. By 1841, the Torlesses had moved to Campbell Town where Henry was appointed a justice of the peace and, again, a police magistrate.\(^{13}\)

By early 1843, however, both Henry and Frances had developed serious illnesses for which they were forced to seek medical treatment closer to Hobart Town.\(^{14}\)

Fortunately, by that time Frances’s mother and younger siblings, Sarah and George, had also migrated to Van Diemen’s Land from Ireland. Not long afterwards, Sarah married a highly respected doctor, and it was to their home at Brown’s River (now Kingston) that the Torlesses went.

There, Henry learnt he was suffering from an internal cancer and that the prognosis was not good. Frances was so affected by this depressing news that her own illness—consumption—rapidly worsened and she succumbed to it in August that year. Three months later, Henry also passed away.\(^{15}\)

Twelve years before Frances Torlesse’s death, her mother, Jane (Cramer) Hawthorn, had arrived in Van Diemen’s Land. Accompanied by her younger children, Sarah, now 15, and George Jnr, 7, she had arrived at Hobart Town on the brig \textit{Yare} on 13 October 1831. Again, Jane’s brother in Ireland, John Thomas Cramer, had helped financially.\(^{16}\)

Reaching Hobart just a month before the birth of Frances’s daughter, the new arrivals went straight to ‘Rathmore’ where they stayed with the Torlesses for most of the following year.

There, the young and romantic Sarah met Samuel Pullen WELLS, son of Thomas Wells, a former colonial secretary, whose property, ‘Allanvale’, was adjacent to ‘Rathmore’. Although both families were opposed to the match, Sarah and Samuel

\(^{11}\) Hadgraft, C and Roe, M (eds.) (1964), \textit{Henry Savery: the Hermit in Van Diemen’s Land}. St Lucia: University of Queensland Press

\(^{12}\) Torlesse’s son, Henry John, was baptised on 22 May 1830 (Reg: 3722/1830/32, New Norfolk) and buried 25 April 1833 (Reg: 2681/1831/36, New Norfolk.) His daughter, Frances Jane, was baptised 12 November 1831 (Reg: 4112/1831/32, New Norfolk).

\(^{13}\) \url{http://www.thekingscandlesticks.com/webs/pedigrees/1626.html}

\(^{14}\) Ibid.

\(^{15}\) Frances (Hawthorn) Torlesse, death: 20 August 1843: Reg: 1744/1843/35, Hobart; Henry Boden Torlesse, death: \textit{The Courier}, 27 October 1843, p. 2; his death may not have been registered officially

\(^{16}\) Arrival of Jane Hawthorn and the younger children on \textit{Yare}, \textit{Colonial Times}, 19 October 1831, p. 2
wanted to marry as soon as possible. Eventually, they were persuaded to wait for three years, during which time they would undertake to not see each other. After that, if they still desired a marriage, both families would give their consent.17

To make the situation easier for Sarah to bear, Jane Hawthorn took her and young George to live with John at the Liverpool Street premises owned by Michael STEEL—an arrangement that was to have a very unfortunate consequence.18

Steel was a wealthy, older man who owned property in the country. For the greater part of every week he was away on his land but usually returned to his Hobart Town home at weekends. Before long, he had met the inexperienced and perhaps somewhat flighty Sarah and was sending her letters and talking of marriage. At this point, the close bonds of the family were shown when her elder brother, John, acting as head of the family, confronted Steel who freely admitted he had never had any intention of marrying Sarah, and that he simply ‘thought it was a lark’ to pretend affection for her.

Greatly upset, Jane Hawthorn supported Sarah in bringing the first ‘breach of promise’ case in the colony. In May 1833, Sarah was awarded £200 in compensation, an amount somewhat less than the £1,000 which her solicitors had claimed.19 Is it possible the assessors had felt the inexperienced Sarah, unofficially engaged to Samuel Wells, had brought some of the trouble upon herself?

Not surprisingly, the matter put an end to the ‘contract’ that had existed between Sarah and Samuel Pullen Wells—an arrangement that, in any case, would have come to an even more distressing end if it had continued. In December 1834, in the Supreme Court of Van Diemen’s Land, Wells and another young Hamilton man, George Mealing STEELE, were found guilty of ‘cattle stealing’ and given lengthy prison sentences.20

Happily, Sarah did not have long to wait for another proposal. On 14 April 1835, she married Dr George Francis HUSTON in New Norfolk.21 Again, John Hawthorn was a witness—but sadly he passed away shortly after. The newspapers announced his death on 17 July 1835:

Died at Hobart Town on Saturday, the 11th instant after a short illness, which he

18 Ibid.
19 As for note 17, above
20 http://www.law.mq.edu.au/research/colonial_case_law/tas/cases/case_index/1834/r_v_steel_and_wells/
21 Sarah Hawthorn and George F Huston, marriage: Reg: 3003/1835/36, New Norfolk
bore with Christian fortitude, Mr John Hawthorn, aged 23 years.\footnote{John Hawthorn, death: The Hobart Town Courier, 17 July 1835, p. 2}

The marriage of Sarah and George Huston was a long and successful one. They and their six children made a significant mark on the community. Huston held many public offices; he was appointed a justice of the peace; served on the Municipal Council for New Norfolk, was superintendent surgeon of the Hospital for the Insane at New Norfolk from 1855 until he retired in 1880, and a member of the Tasmanian House of Assembly from 1886 to 1890.\footnote{Huston, obituary: Launceston Examiner, 19 December 1890, p. 3} He died at 78 in 1890; Sarah died at 82 in 1898.\footnote{Huston, death: 18 December 1890: Reg: 1029/1890/35, New Norfolk; Sarah death, 13 February 1898: Reg: 652/1898/35, New Norfolk}

George Hawthorn, Jane (Cramer) Hawthorn’s fourth and youngest child, was seven years old when he arrived at Hobart Town with his mother and his sister, Sarah, in 1831.\footnote{See note 16, above}

In the early 1840s, he started work as a clerk in the public service and served as bench clerk to the police magistrate, John PRICE, known to many as the ‘man of iron’ because of his unbending firmness and severity.\footnote{http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/price-john-giles-2563} Hawthorn’s contact with Price, who had been a farmer in the Huon District, led to an interest in the timber industry and especially to a passion for Huon pine, a native timber highly suitable for shipbuilding. But he had many other interests as well. In 1851, he was secretary of the Mechanics School of Art, a fine amateur artist himself, an organised an exhibition of colonial manufactured items and works of art.\footnote{George Hawthorn, obituary: The Mercury (Hobart), 7 November 1907, p. 5}

On 19 October 1853, he married Isabella Marie Louisa Steele at St Peter’s Church, Hamilton.\footnote{Hawthorn-Steele, marriage: Reg. 971/1853/36, Hamilton} Ironically, Isabella was the daughter of George Steele, the associate of Samuel Pullen Wells who had been convicted in December 1834 of stealing and killing a
cow and who, for a brief time, had been unofficially engaged to his sister, Sarah.

As was customary at that time, a considerable effort was made to conceal the matter of Isabella’s convict connections. The marriage certificate stated her father was ‘the late George Steele’ [emphasis added]—which was incorrect; having served his time as a convict on Norfolk Island, George Steele was very much alive and living in Sydney where, in 1849, he had remarried. 29 Elsewhere, she was described as ‘Isabella Steele of Ipswich’ (rather than Hamilton) and that was not correct either! Nevertheless, the marriage was a good one, and Isabella’s secret— if others ever knew it—seems not to have been any impediment to George’s career. 30

In 1856, George was appointed shipping master for Hobart, a position which he held ‘with all-sufficient capability’ for almost 50 years. His experience saw him widely regarded as one of the highest authorities on shipping matters in Australia. A long and enthusiastic advocate for the development of a deep-sea fishing industry out of Hobart, he retired on 31 December 1905. When he died at his home at Lindisfarne, Hobart, on 5 November 1907, flags at the port were flown at half-mast. His obituary mentioned his disposition had attracted a wide circle of friends who held him in high esteem. 31

On 28 October 1863, Jane (Cramer) Hawthorn, the matriarch of the family, passed away at the home of her daughter, Sarah Huston. She was 76 years of age. 32 To what extent might she have thought that her objective in urging her children to seek a fresh start in a new land had been achieved? Would she have thought they had had better opportunities in Van Diemen’s Land than they would have had in Ireland?

She would have known, of course, that it was unrealistic to think that, in her lifetime, she and her children would be able to recapture the prestigious position in society that the Cramers occupied in Ireland; their history had been over two centuries in the making. But there is little doubt, had she lived a little longer, she would have been delighted with the way the Hawthorn clan had prospered in Van Diemen’s Land.

Of course, she would have been disappointed her eldest child, John, died before he reached his full potential, but the other three children lived interesting and fruitful lives.

Although Frances, the second child, also died at a relatively young age, her death was not as sudden as John’s. On 3 June 1925, Isabella Marie Louise (Steele) Hawthorn, 91, passed away at the home of her daughter, Emmaline Eliza Hawthorn, at Moonah, Tasmania. 32

As for note 27, above. On 3 June 1825, Isabella Marie Louise (Steele) Hawthorn, 91, passed away at the home of her daughter, Emmaline Eliza Hawthorn, at Moonah, Tasmania.

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marriage to Henry Boden Torlesse had been a happy one. It had given Jane her first grandchild, Frances Jane Torlesse, known to family and friends as ‘Tassie’. It is interesting to note, however, that when her parents died within months of each other in 1843, ‘Tassie’, just twelve years old, was taken to England by Lieutenant Governor Sir John FRANKLIN and his wife Lady Jane, who were returning home at that time. There, her welfare was overseen by her uncle, the Rev. C M Torlesse (her father’s brother). ‘Tassie’ shared a governess with Eleanor FRANKLIN, the daughter of Sir John by an earlier marriage, and received an excellent education. On 29 August 1854, at Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, she married Edward LIVING, MD, of Caius College, Cambridge. The marriage produced five children, one of whom became a high-ranking clergyman, and another a university professor. She died in London at the age of 53. It is believed that she never returned to Van Diemen’s Land.

Jane would also have been delighted that her younger daughter, Sarah, had done so well after her uncertain start in her new land. Her marriage to Dr George Francis Huston was happy and successful. Amelia Jane Huston, the eldest of her daughters, married Lieutenant Francis Seymour GAYNOR (later Captain) of the 99th Regiment. Another daughter, Sarah Frances Huston, married Walter Angus Bethune JAMIESON, the long-serving warden and coroner of New Norfolk. A third daughter, Mary Louise Huston, married James Mallard CLARKE, secretary to the Salmon Commissioners of Tasmania. Her fourth daughter, Kate Huston, married Robert Patten ADAMS, a member of the House of Assembly and, later, a judge of the Supreme Court of Tasmania. And, of course, Jane (Cramer) Hawthorn would have been pleased with the success her younger son, George Jnr, made of his life but, sadly, only two of his five children reached adulthood. His eldest son, Henry Cramer Hawthorn, left Tasmania early and settled at Barcaldine in northern Queensland, where he became an inspector of stock. When he died in 1928, he was described in a newspaper obituary as ‘one who had earned wide respect from all sections of the community.’ Another son, Arthur

33 As for note 13, above.
George Clarence Hawthorn, was admitted as a solicitor in Hobart in 1884 but persuaded immediately to move to Queensland where he established his own successful law firm. In 1899 he was elected to the Ithaca Shire Council and in 1902 he won the Legislative Assembly seat of Ennogera and served in the state parliament for the next 20 years.39

In summary, Jane Cramer Hawthorn would have been well satisfied with the contribution the Hawthorn family made to the development not only of the colony of Van Diemen’s Land and, later, the state of Tasmania, but also to Australia as a nation. In no small measure, her immediate descendants had made a bright fresh start in their new land.


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The Owners and Occupiers of Stanley
1843–1922
Compiled by Betty Jones
Supported by the Stanley Discovery Museum

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HE Gaelic form of the name CRONLY is O’Cronghaile, with the ‘gh’ being the English transliteration of a special letter which can probably be best expressed by a soft ‘g’. Being a Gaelic name, there are many varied spellings with or without the prefix ‘O’—Cronley, or Cranley; O’Cronowly or O’Cronully; O’Cronelly or Crannelly. Cronly seems to be the spelling adopted by this branch of the family and still used in Tullamore, Ireland.

History records the reasons for the loss of the prefix ‘O’ as having been either treason, as it was a sign of nobility or option on migration. The form with the prefix is found until the time of the persecutions of Cromwell. During these times families lost wealth and prestige by remaining faithful to the Catholic Church. However there is no proof of this in the Cronly case. Parish registers in Tullamore show the name used without the prefix.1

The meaning or translation of the name is Cron, which means ‘brown’ or ‘dark’ (probably referring to hair colouring) and Ghaile, which was a common personal name meaning Valour.

The Cronly family, an old Galway family were coarbs’ or comarba of St Grellan. They were a section of the Ui Maine (pronounced High Mainée), the O’Kelly Kings of Galway. By the sixteenth century a large number of the family had crossed the River Shannon into Offaly and Ormond.

SAINT GRELLAN
Saint Grellan is the first historical figure associated with the Parish of Kilclooney. He established Christianity in the area and later became the Patron of the Parish and of the Ui Maine of Connaught. His place in the Irish Martyrologies is among the ‘first order of the saints’—those who lived during Saint Patrick’s lifetime. According to accounts, he was preserved, personally educated, ordained and raised to the Episcopate by Saint Patrick himself.

St Grellan was born in the time of Patrick and during the reign of Lugaidh mac Laoghaire mic Meill. Legends abound.3 They were written for the edification of those who could neither read nor write. They were of a set style, and part of the understanding of the people in those days. Grellan’s birth was heralded by a violent thunderstorm heard by all persons in Ireland. Patrick, on being asked the meaning of this, said it was to mark the birth of a child, who had but six months in his mother’s womb. Patrick prophesied this child would grow up to be a pillar of the Church, a defender of the poor and oppressed, a peacemaker, and an enemy coarb to be blood related to the original holder of the office. So somehow the Cronly clan is related to St Grellan.

From the Latin ‘legenda’, that is something that must be read.

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1 References to the Cronly name can be found in the following publications—Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames and MacLysaught, Irish Surnames; More Irish Surnames and Supplement to More Irish Surnames.

2 Coarbs were hereditary keepers of the crozier, or Bishop’s Staff of St Grellan. It was a type of ecclesiastical office. It was the Battle sign for the Ui Maine (O’Kelly). Recently, I found that it was usual for the Cronly clan to be blood related to the original holder of the office. So somehow the Cronly clan is related to St Grellan.

3 From the Latin ‘legenda’, that is something that must be read.
of evil doers. Grellan’s father was Cuillin mac Cairbre Cluaisdergh of the Lagin; his mother’s name was Eithne. From his parents Grellan received a worthy education during his early years, at the command of Patrick. When he was old enough to leave his native place, Patrick proposed he take Grellan with him. They travelled to Claith Dubh Linne (Dublin) after which Patrick superintended young Grellan’s education.

The Saint’s wooden staff or crosier, the Bachall Ghreallain, was preserved over the centuries as a treasured relic of the Ui Maine, and in particular the O’Crong-haile. Legend has it the Ui Maine would never be subdued as long as they carried this Bachall into battle as their Standard. It was encased in bronze and passed through the hands of a long line of hereditary custodians (coarbs), down to the middle of the nineteenth century.

In 1837, John O’Donovan wrote:

The Crosier of Saint Grellan is still preserved in the little town of Ahascra, lying between this and Castlekelly. It is in the possession of a Sean or John Cranelly, the present hereditary mayor or keeper of the relic of Saint Grellan. The Crosier was described to me today by an old man who often saw it; it was made of brass crooked at the head and nearly the length of my umbrella. It is encased in silk and used in the country to be sworn upon when people wish to clear themselves of theft, on which occasion, if the deponent takes a false oath, the violated bachall turns blue and green and the deponent’s mouth turns to his ear, or his neck turns his face to look backwards (siar!). Sean Cranelly, the present owner of the heirloom, never lends it out for any deposit, but visits the parties himself and officially hands the sacred relic of the truth-loving Saint Grellan to the deponent, for which he receives the sum of 2s.6d.4 The Bachall is now lost. A Priest, taking a very dim view of a Layman doing such a thing in his Parish, ordered the relic to be thrown into the river.

Thus a treasured relic from the dawn of Christianity in Ireland, though handed down with loving care through thirteen centuries, was in the end put to base use, before finally disappearing from sight, perhaps for ever.5

Father Egan relates another legend how the Bachall was shortened. One of the keepers, another Cranelley, had part cut off, and the part thus cut off flew up and and struck him, giving him a severe beating. He and his descendants were lame from then on.

The Feast day of Saint Grellan is either 17 September or 11 November. The earliest accounts at Kilclooney give the former date as his feastday.6

THE CRONLEY FAMILY MIGRATES TO TASMANIA

PATRICK CRONLNY was born in Tullamore, Ireland about 1804, and was likely the son of Peter Cronly and Mary MOOR. Parish records give the date of the marriage as the 5 October 1803. We can surmise he had some brothers and sisters, for Parish records are incomplete for that period. The likely siblings are Edward who married Bridget FLYNN on 22 August 1836; they had three children, Ellicia (Alicia) born 19 May 1837, and who came to Tasmania with the other Cronly family; Mary, born 16 June 1839

5 Ibid.
6 In January 1996, I made my Solemn Profession as a Capuchin Franciscan Friar, and I included St Grellan in the Litany of Saints, as he is undoubtedly the Cronly Patron Saint.
and Patrick born 21 November 1841.

Patrick and Edward were taught the stone cutter’s trade. There is a ledger with the following written therein:

I, Pat Coffey, do hereby declare, in the presence of witnesses whose names are undersigned that I shall from the date hereof and forever discontinue to be a member of a Society, namely for the combination amongst my fellow stone cutters which I now perceive to be unjust in principle, opposed to our religion, and destructive of that order and harmony so essential to the peace and happiness of Society. And I moreover declare that, I shall use my best endeavours and any influence I may possess over my fellow tradesmen to influence them to follow my example.

Dated this 4th of Feb. 1837
(sgd) Patt Coffey
    Daniel Coffey
    Mark
I hereby undersign to the above declaration
(sgd) Patt Keegan
    Pat Horan
    John Keegan
    William Coffey
    John Horan
    Patt Cronly
    Mathias Horan
    Jim Nagle
    Edw Cronly
    Peter Horan
    William Lyster
    Thomas Boland
    Patt Farrelley

It is very interesting to try and work out which ‘society’ is referred to. Others are of the opinion it would be Freemasonry, however, from my background in Industrial Relations, my thoughts went to trade unionism. In 1834, there had been a clamp down on Trade Unions (consider the Tolpuddle Martyrs) and their national bodies broken up. The only surviving one was the National Society of Stonemasons!

Patrick married Honoria CLEARY about 1830, but records do not exist. Honoria (Norah, Honora are the varied spellings) was the daughter of John Cleary and Anne ENGLISH.

All their children were born in Tullamore, Ireland: Joseph 1832, Mary 1834, Honoria 1836, Bridget 1840, Catherine 1843, Patrick 1846, and John 1849.

THEIR LIFE IN HOBART

Sometime in 1850s the family decided to migrate to Tasmania, where a friend, Bernard MOLLOY was already settled. Conditions in Ireland had been bad, not only had there been a cholera epidemic, and potato crop fail, but the government in London passed the Corn Laws in 1815 which forbade the importation of corn until the price had reached 80s a quarter. This was passed by the people who represented the agricultural interests, but com-

[7] Edward Cronly’s family all perished save Alicia who came to Tasmania with her cousins
pletely overlooked the need of the industrial towns and the poor people without food. People were dispossessed in Ireland, with the harrowing sight of women and children thrown out of their cottages in the rain or snow and the roof removed to stop them squatting. The poor were not even considered, protection of property was paramount. It must have been decided to send Honoria, their eldest girl, out with her cousin, Alicia. Mr Bernard MULROY [Mulloy?] sponsored their passage. They left Southampton on the Kingston on 26 May 1854, and arrived in Hobart Town on the 26 August—a voyage of three months. The vessel Kingston was 843 tons, and the Master, Captain R L WEEKS.

Alicia’s age was given as 23 and she was listed as a general servant. Honora’s age was given as 17 and she was listed as a nursery maid.

On 1 July 1857, Joseph Cronly arrived in Hobart on the Prompt. He was described as being ‘stout, brown hair, reddish whiskers, broad nose’. His age was given as 22 and he was listed as a stone cutter.8

Finally, Patrick and Honoria with the rest of the children left Liverpool on the David G Fleming on 22 July 1859 and arrived in Melbourne on 5 November 1859. At Melbourne they transferred to the City of Hobart, with the Master, Captain BENTLEY. They arrived in Hobart on 18 November 1859.

The Immigrant Lists of the David G Fleming show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1377</td>
<td>Patrick Cronnelley</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>labourer</td>
<td>stone mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honora Cronnelley</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catherine Cronnelley</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 The Hobart Town Mercury, Monday, 30 August 1854, Shipping Notices. Also the Official Immigrant Lists CB 7/12/2 Book 19 Tasmanian Archives Office, Hobart.

Patrick Cronnelley, aged 9, child
John Cronnelley, aged 7, child
1378 Mary Cronnelley, aged 21, spinster
Bridget Cronnelley, aged 19, spinster
But in the lists for the City of Hobart the occupations are Patrick, stone mason, his wife, a farm servant, Mary, a dress maker and Bridget, a house maid.9

It would have been a fairly simple matter to obtain employment as a tradesman stone cutter/mason. The Hobart Town Hall was being built. The family settled in Lord Street, Sandy Bay, which at that time was on the fringes of the town. Patrick went into partnership with Bernard Mulloy and Joseph was also in the trade. Undoubtedly, young Patrick would also be learning the trade. There are still headstones around (Cornelian Bay and Back River Cemetery, Magra) with Cronly Hobart chiselled in the side. They also worked in partnership with John GILLON.

The major work, still existent, undertaken by Cronly and Mulloy was the Church of St Augustine at Longford, Tasmania.

The building is from designs prepared by Mr Henry HUNTER of Hobart Town, whose talents in his profession are best exhibited from the really beautiful structures that adorn our fine land. The contract of stone work was executed by Messrs Cronly and Mulloy of Hobart Town ...

The plan comprises a nave 60 x 22 feet, having an apsidal terminal at the east end. The west end of the nave has a triplet lancet window with cusped heads. The side windows are simple lancets with cupped heads. The oblique sides of the apse are filled with two light windows, the heads being filled with geometric tracery: the extreme end is blank, and

9 The Hobart Town Advertiser, Saturday Morning, 19 November 1859, and TAHO: official Immigration Lists CB 7/12/9 p. 64
affords space over the altar for a fine painting or altar piece. The roofs are open to the ridge.  

At this stage Patrick junior would have been 17 years of age. He later went into business on his own.

ALICIA (née Cronly) ANDERSON

Alicia was the daughter of Edward and Bridget (née Flynn) Cronly. Her name was spelt Ellicia in the baptismal register.  

She was born on 19 May 1837. She had a sister, Mary, born on 16 June 1839 and a brother, Patrick born on 21 November 1841. This leads us to make some probable solutions, based on the following facts. Firstly there is no further mention of any of this family in the Parish registers after 1841. Alicia and her cousin, Honora, born 1836, came to Tasmania in 1854 together, sponsored by a Mr Bernard Molloy. There were little employment prospects in Ireland and there was great famine. So I surmise Edward, Bridget, Mary and Patrick died somewhere between 1842 and 1852 which could possibly mean they were victims of the epidemic. Patrick and Nora accepted her as one of the family, and so when the old family friend, Bernard Molloy offered to sponsor them, the two cousins came to Tasmania. Alicia married John ANDERSON, a widower, from North Shields. They had one daughter, Alice who was the first born in the colony and the delight of the rest of the family.

Alice, daughter of John and Alicia (née Cronly) Anderson, born 9 August 1862, in Hobart, baptised 7 September 1862 by Rev. Father George HUNTER, sponsors Bernard Malloy and Alice ALLEN, at St Josephs Church, Hobart.

Alice married William FRENEY and had a very disappointing marriage. She married him on 1 December 1883 and applied for a Judicial Separation on 6 December 1886. Two months later she died of congestion on the brain. According to oral history, the uncles and men folk of the family were so incensed with Freney they took loaded revolvers to the funeral in case the blackguard turned up.

To be continued ...

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TRANSPORTATION TO VAN DIEMEN’S LAND
Leonie Mickleborough (Member No. 20)

TRANSPORTATION as a form of punishment was not new when the first ships of convicts left England in 1787 bound for Australia. A type of transportation was sanctioned by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603), and formed part of the basis of the Poor Law. In the early seventeenth century, undesirables were sent as oarsmen to the galleys—ships mainly propelled by oarsmen—but with the progress to galleons and ships, which had no need for oarsmen, such transportation ceased. However, the twin objects of punishment and service were achieved during and after the American War of Independence (1775–83) by housing criminals in hulks anchored in ports of the United Kingdom.

Transportation proper was established by an Act of Parliament in 1717 (4 George I, c.2), which noted the great need of servants in America, and provided for transportation there of those convicted of certain felonies. In the course of the eighteenth century a number of Acts made transportation to America common under the provisions of the 1717 legislation. According to Lloyd Robson, it seems certain that 30,000 prisoners were conveyed from Britain during the eighteenth century.¹

Transportation ceased when the American War of Independence started, and though the Home Government endeavoured to resume transportation after hostilities, only one shipload of prisoners was landed in the United States. An Act of 1776 (16 George 111, c.43) provided that men sentenced to transportation should be kept on hulks in the River Thames pending despatch to America. The second important Act of Parliament concerning transportation was that of 1779 (19 George c.74) by which the courts were empowered to order transportation to any place beyond the seas. Five years later it was enacted (24 George 111, c.56) that the Crown could appoint places to which felons might be sent. It was under the provisions of these Acts that convicts were first transported to Australia.²

Convict labour was ‘of great utility’ in the English dockyards, but the available number of men was constantly decreasing because of the large number of convicts who were selected from the hulks for the army and navy. However, in 1805 the hulks were ‘more than sufficient’ for those sent from the gaols and in 1810 the hulks were ‘considerably deficient in their proper complement’.³

² The Convict Settlers of Australia, p. 6
In England each year until 1808 fewer than 2,000 male and 800 females were convicted, of whom only about 300 males and 40 females were sentenced to death, while about 600 males and 150 females were transported either directly, or as a condition of their reprieve from execution. As they could be kept in hulks instead, few were sent to Australia, and on average, less than 350 were transported between 1802 and 1809, while none were transported in 1804.

In Britain after 1810 the crime rate seemed to rise, and convictions steadily increased. This posed a problem for British ministers, and many varied reforms were claimed to be a panacea for society’s ills. Democrats wanted a more popular government and an end to the exploitation which they claimed was a powerful cause of crime, while political economists wanted less government spending and freer trade. Some people put their faith in better education, while evangelicals wanted a sterner moral code. The abolitionist and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759–1833) thought that ‘great crimes’ could be prevented ‘by endeavouring to repress that general spirit of licentiousness, which is the parent of every species of vice’.

Humanitarians and utilitarians were combining to reform the prisons and wanted punishments made less severe. Some reformers had great faith in imprisonment with hard labour as a punishment, if only a sojourn in prison was made thoroughly unpleasant, possibly with a treadmill. Yet, it should not be made harmful to health, or be the subject of extortion or ill-treatment as it had so often been in the past.

English parliamentary opinion, particularly of the members of the House of Lords, was that they were very reluctant to reduce the number of capital offences. According to Lord Chief Justice Lord Ellenborough in 1810, he and his colleagues were unanimous that there should be no revision of capital punishment as the penalty for privately stealing goods to the value of 5s 0d in shops. After all, transportation was ‘a summer’s excursion, an easy migration to a happier and better climate’. In 1819 Home Secretary Lord Sidmouth agreed with Ellenborough that the lessening of the criminal law would lead to an increase in crime, even though the death penalty was rarely enforced.

In 1811 the Select Committee on Penitentiary Houses had praised the new prison in Gloucester as it was ‘not confined to the safe custody of the person’ but extended to the reform and improvement of the mind and operated by seclusion, employment, and religious instruction. Select committee members recognised how expensive penitentiaries were, and concluded that the extent of any widespread plan for the imprisonment of transportable convicts in Penitentiary Houses must be compared to the practice of confining offenders on board the hulks or of sending them to Botany Bay. The committee members did, however, recommend building a

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4 Criminal Returns, 1805–08, PP 1810 (47 and 55) p. xiv cited in Convicts & the Colonies, p. 128.
5 Convicts & the Colonies, p. 128.
6 Convicts & the Colonies, p. 128.
7 Historical Records of Australia Series 1, vol x, pp. 807–08; Ellenborough, Eldon and Sidmouth, P.Debs, 1811, xix, app., n.s.1, v, 1233 cited in Convicts & the Colonies, pp. 130–31, and see p. 131 for further references.
8 Convicts & the Colonies, p. 130.
male and also a female penitentiary for those sentenced in London and Middlesex to seven years’ transportation. As many of the older prisons were still overcrowded, ill-regulated and defective, the reformers, led by others as well as ‘that stately, fascinating and emotional moral genius’ Elizabeth FRY, had plenty to agitate about. After 1816, the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, a product of humanitarian philanthropy, continued with their unceasing missionary work, and ladies’ prison committees in many rural towns paid particular attention to the welfare of female prisoners.

If penitentiaries were certainly expensive and doubtfully reformatory, the alternatives to building them or to the overcrowding of the existing unsatisfactory gaols were for either more hulks or for increased transportation. The prisons, as well as the hulks moored in the River Thames were a source of considerable complaint. Originally ‘temporary’, the hulks had become a regular part of the penal system, because they were intended for prisoners awaiting transportation and for those unfit to be sent. However, many of those sentenced to transportation were not sent abroad. Having had partial control of the hulks since 1802, by 1815 government officers had taken over complete control from contractors. In 1812 a Select Committee reported that although the arrangements under which offenders were confined could not reasonably be objected to ‘as either insufficient for the safe custody of the prisoner or unfavourable to his health’, they were by no means satisfactory with regards to his ‘moral amendment’.

Further reforms followed the Amending Act of 1815 (55 George 111, c.156), and also a Home Office official, John Henry Capper was appointed Superintendent. Among the new reforms which related to conditions, overseers were to reside on each ship and were to keep a ‘character book’. Chaplains regularly reported ‘contrition’, even if the sincerity of the penitents may well have been doubted. Schools for reading and writing proved very popular, and Capper prided himself on encouraging the learning of trades to provide a livelihood for prisoners after discharge. In 1819 he reported that although the number of prisoners ‘exceeded all former times, there had been a great improvement in the previous two years, leading to ‘the greatest order and decorum’.

Transportation to New South Wales commenced when Home Office officials selected a retired naval officer, 48 year-old Captain Arthur Phillip as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief. The First Fleet arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788 with up to 780 convicts. The Lady Juliana arrived on 3 June 1790 with between 221 and 245 female convicts and later in the month the Second Fleet

9 For extensive references to reports see Convicts and the Colonies, p. 133 fn 1
12 For extensive references see Convicts & the Colonies, fnotes 1, 2, p.137.
arrived with another 692 male and 67 female convicts and approximately 2,000 arrived during 1791 with 733 in 1792.\textsuperscript{14} Convicts under sentence of transportation were among the colonisers of Van Diemen’s Land. John BOWEN’s party at Risdon in 1803 had 24, there were 294 with Colonel David COLLINS at Sullivan’s Cove in 1804 and Colonel William PATERSON at Port Dalrymple in November 1804 was supplied with twenty.\textsuperscript{15} One hundred and ninety-one men arrived in Van Diemen’s Land in 1812 direct from England, but otherwise the only additions to the convict population until 1818, were small and irregular shipments mainly of secondarily convicted men from Sydney.\textsuperscript{16} Between 1803 and the last shipment of convicts to Van Diemen’s Land on the St Vincent in May 1853, approximately 67,000 were shipped from British and Irish ports. This represents about 45 per cent of all convicts landed in Australia and 15–20 per cent of all those transported within the British Empire in the period 1615–1920.\textsuperscript{17} Nearly 12,500 of these convicts were women who were transported mostly for petty theft. This was roughly the same number as were sent to New South Wales. Two-thirds of those transported to Van Diemen’s Land arrived after 1840, when transportation to New South Wales ended.\textsuperscript{18} Whether or not it was ‘a summer’s excursion’ for the transported convict varied. It might have been for those who did not re-offend after arrival, while the punishment for convicts who were found in breach of regulations may have meant a reprimand, hard labour, solitary confinement and/or time on a treadwheel. Many convicts formed successful and happy families in their new land 12,500 miles from their land of birth. It is from these convicts sent from the United Kingdom that many of Tasmania’s present population have descended. The interest in and seeking of knowledge by descendants about their ancestors who were transported to Van Diemen’s Land between 1803 and 1853 was probably unforeseen by the convict when sentenced to transportation.

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{14} The Convict Ships, pp.00, 121, 127; A History of Australia Vol 1, pp. 3, 90
\bibitem{15} P Eldershaw, ‘The Convict Department’, THRA P&P 15, 3 p. 130; according to Clark, A History of Australia Vol 1, p. 195, there were 74 convicts with Paterson.
\bibitem{16} Eldershaw, ‘The Convict Department’, p. 130; Historical Records of Australia III, i p. 529 GO 1805
\bibitem{17} Hamish Maxwell-Stewart, ‘Convicts’, in Companion to Tasmanian History A Alexander (ed.), (Hobart, 2005), pp. 415–19 and http://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/C/Convicts.htm for a list of references on which Hamish based his estimate
\bibitem{18} Dianne Snowden, ‘Female Convicts’, in Companion to Tasmanian History, p. 131 or http://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/C/Convicts.htm; see also Female Convict Research Centre http://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/
\end{thebibliography}
LINKS WITH LINDISFARNE: A MEMOIR
Marion Dowsett (Member No. 2962)

My grandparents, Edward and Ida Cox moved to Lindisfarne in 1906. The new home was ‘Braeside’, a sandstone house still standing in 2014, located at the corner of Lincoln Street and Malunna Road. It was a rented house, in an elevated position in the village, and known to be a refreshing and healthy area.

Edward’s notes state that the move was ‘for Nellies’ sake’ on Dr Benjafield’s advice. Nellie, my mother, was born on 27 December 1905 in Macquarie Street Hobart, while the family ‘lived in Church Street, Hobart, next to the school hall.’

Other children, Eddie (1907) and twins Marion and George (1909) were born at Lindisfarne, before a move to Cross Street, New Town, possibly the home of Aunt Anna.

By November 1910, because Marion (Girlie) ‘needed her native air’ the family returned to ‘Braeside’.

Bill, (1911) and Basil (1913) were born at this time, but when ‘Braeside’ was sold, the growing family removed to West Hobart, where Fred (1914) and Dick (1918) were born. Alas, in 1920 the West Hobart house was sold, and so Edward was able to purchase and move to ‘Weston’, a weather board house in Moiruna Road, Lindisfarne. He was assisted by his brother, a doctor in New South Wales and by his employer, the legal firm of Butler, McIntyre and Butler.

With the further arrival of Mavis in 1923, the family was complete and fortunate enough to be able to remain at ‘Weston’ until the 1960s. By that time world events had included the Great Depression in the 1930s and World War II (1939–1945).

Ted, Bill, Basil and Dick all served in the armed forces, and all returned safely, except Bill lost his left arm in an aircraft mishap while serving with the RAAF.

George was working for the Hydro-Electric Commission at Tarraleah and Butlers Gorge, married to Win and with five children. Marion married David RAE, also a returned serviceman, had three children and lived in Launceston.

Nellie and Jack, a pharmacist, lived in Hobart with four children. Fred always lived on a country property, in the Huon and on Bruny Island, with his wife Nell and two daughters. Ted spent some time in the New Hebrides on the Mission field, then lived in Hobart, with Eileen, his wife, and five children. Dick worked in a bank and later as a child welfare officer at Deloraine and Launceston with his wife Valerie, and three children. Mavis married and lived in Hydro villages at Butlers Gorge and Wayatinah, before moving to Hobart with their three children.

Christmas Day at ‘Weston’ during the 1940s proved to be a celebration of grandchildren and their parents, a fine tree and gifts on the verandah in the sunshine and much fun and laughter.

Basil and Mavis returned to Lindisfarne and have lived there for many more years.

PROGRESS

Much has been written about the development on the Eastern Shore including the Hobart and Tasman Bridge, transport improvements, water, sewerage and garbage collections in the 1950s. Road
building proceeded at a great rate and housing estates grew up in Geilston Bay, Rose Bay, Montagu Bay and Lindisfarne. The local butcher, baker, grocer, milkman and newspaper shop were replaced over the years by grand supermarket plazas in several areas. Primary and High Schools were built for the many children growing up, while transport to the city facilitated school, university, employment and leisure activities across a wide area.

Many years after I had spent some months at the state school, with frequent pleasant visits to grandparents in their comfortable home, I moved back the village in 1954 with John and baby Mark. The house in East Risdon Road, now Gordon’s Hill Road, was on a gravel road, town water laid on, a septic tank system, later replaced, and the nearest shops and schools were in Lindisfarne. This was our home until 1960, and we found a very congenial neighbourhood, with most of the residents of our own age. Our children grew up together.

In 1995, after our four children had moved away and married, John and I returned to the best little village in the state. Our home was in Oliver Avenue and the very best features of ‘old Lindisfarne’ still held good. Great fresh air and fine views, good transport, roads and services, friendly and helpful neighbours and Basil and Mavis were still living in the area.

The link continues ...

Written April 2014
Marion’s original Membership No. 43

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But the skin of the thing that made her go.
A Hopewell’s grave in Enosburg Falls, USA

Under the sod and under the trees,
Lies the body of Jonathan Pease.
He is not here, there’s only the pod,
Pease shelled out and went to God.
A grave from the 1880s in Nantucket, USA
MAKING THE MOST OF TROVE
MEET THE TILDE ‘~’

Catriona Bryce

HOPEFULLY by now you’re familiar with the wonders of Trove for family and local history research. History comes alive through more than one million family notices, articles and advertisements. Are you making the most of Trove? Do you want to search for a common name but getting too many results? Here’s a tip which will help.

The tilde is a symbol on your keyboard which you can get to by holding down the shift key and pressing the grave accent (to the left of the number 1). This is how to tell Trove how close together the words you’re searching for should be. Say you have a common surname like White, Black or County? Try this search: add a title, Mr or Mrs, and the surname in inverted commas and then add the tilde and a number immediately after that. See below how it would look in Trove:

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You can find more search tips like this in Trove’s Help Centre: http://help.nla.gov.au/trove/using-trove/finding-things/power-searching

This is the first of six short ‘blogs’ from Catriona Bryce of Trove Support, Collaborative Services Branch, National Library of Australia.

The topics are:

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Catriona asks:

If you feel they are useful, and there are other topics you’d like covered, please let me know and I’ll look at doing another series later in the year.

Thank you again for your support and happy troving!

Catriona Bryce
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DON’T ask me how I know you should start entering sources against your data the moment you start researching, just believe me when I say it is possible to catch up later, but the sooner you start the better.

I think the general reluctance to record sources from the beginning stems from a disbelief that it will never get so big that you won’t remember where you found stuff. Of course without documentation a tree is essentially just a list of random names. Eventually someone will ask how you know his birth date when no record has ever been found? If your immediate response is to take offence at your research being questioned, please leave the internet immediately. If however your next move is to rummage back through endless piles of old notebooks and letters, then you need to start recording your sources with your data.

There are of course correct ways to cite sources. I remember at Uni losing massive points on an essay for listing the date of a book before the title instead of after (one was a science source format, the other a humanities), and I was so scarred by the experience that I’ve never been able to remember a correct format since. Let’s be honest here, how many of us really are going to publish a work that will compete in the realms of academia?

So your choice of a style guide is your own, and if you don’t follow one at all, does it really matter as long as you provide enough information to find the information again? Certainly a quick Google search will provide a range of styles for source citations—pick one and be consistent for a professional look.

In my own research I find the most valuable sources to record are the non-official ones—the letter from Aunt Grace, the bible belonging to great great grandma, the comment by a cousin at a get-together. These sources need to be noted with the information so anyone reading it can assess the reliability. Many people enter their info into family tree programs without anything to distinguish between the official registrations and a story handed down for generations which tells they came from the mountains. Many programs now have the ability to rate a source by how reliable you consider the data.

Family tree programs make it easy to attach sources to your data. They also manage to make it look like an overwhelming task with boxes to fill in for every tiny detail until you start to wonder if there is a box for what colour shoes you were wearing when you accessed the data. The secret of course is to be selective. Provided you have the publication details of the book, you can probably avoid entering the street address of the library.

Legacy has a great system that unfortunately tends to scare people off—Legacy sources are in two parts—a master source and a detail source. Your master source is anything you are likely to enter one or more pieces of information from—whether it be The Mercury newspaper, the Registrar General’s Department or Auntie Rosie (Smith, Rosetta Maria). Then each reference is entered under the master as a detail source, whether that is the date and page of the news article, the registration
year and number of a certificate or the date of the specific letters from the aunt. Just as an aside, I have found it easier to group my contacts in the master source list by family. So instead of having to remember what Aunt Rose’s married name was and scroll down to that, I would enter her as MADDOCK—Smith, Rosetta Maria as her letters are mostly concerning the Maddock family. This groups correspondents into the main family groups. I also put the state (or country) first before the titles of censuses, newspapers and BDM registrars making them easier to find in the list. Entering the RGD three times—e.g TAS—RGD Birth, TAS—RGD Marriage and TAS—RGD Death eliminates the need to enter birth, death etc. in the detail information, saving time and typing.

Following from that it is easy to attach a scan or photograph of the data source to the reference or type in a full transcription of the relevant document. Just a click and you can copy the source and paste it onto all relevant parts (e.g. a death certificate may provide information for a death and birth date, a confirmation of name, a location and names and dates for spouses and children.

When your source is online make it a practice to not only record the URL, but also screen print (snip) the relevant details in case the records vanish in time. When viewing a record on Ancestry press ‘S’ and a box will pop up with the source information already formatted for you. You can screen clip this, or copy straight to the clipboard for pasting elsewhere. This doesn’t just give Ancestry’s details but the original source as well and a description of the source collection.

Don’t wait until you’re writing the book, attach your sources to your tree now.

A useful collection of post 1899 Tasmanian civil births registration has been released by Family Search. To find the images (which are not indexed and do not have the same numbers as are shown in the Tasmanian Pioneers Index) go to https://familysearch.org/search/collection/2400177, select a location and then a date range.

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1788–1868

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### BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

**BURNIE**
- **Library**: 58 Bass Highway Cooee
- **Meeting**: Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10:30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
- **Night Dinner Meetings**: held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details.

**HOBART**
- **Library**: 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
- **Meeting**: Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

**HUON**
- **Library**: Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh
- **Meeting**: Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January. Please check Branch Report for any changes.

**LAUNCESTON**
- **Library**: 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
- **Workshops**: Held on Wednesday 18 June and Wednesday 17 September.
- **Website**: Check the Branch News and the website [http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org](http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org) for locations and times.

**MERSEY**
- **Library**: 117 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
- **Meeting**: Held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at [www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com) or contact the Secretary for updates.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

**Dues are payable annually by 1 April.** Membership Subscriptions for 2015–16:-

- Individual member: $40.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address): $50.00
- Australian Concession: $30.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $40.00

**Overseas:** Individual member: A$45.00; Joint members: A$50.00 (inc. airmail postage)

**Organisations:** Journal subscription $40.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

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

**Application for Membership:**
Application forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. Society Secretary or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a Branch Treasurer. **Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Society Treasurer, PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

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

**Research Queries:**
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number.

**Reciprocal Rights:**
TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

**Advertising:**
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $30.00 per quarter page in one issue or $90.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

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

It was a lovely surprise to receive an article from Rosemary Sharples who is looking for a velocipede. Many of you will have fond memories of her mother, Theo Sharples, who was a stalwart of the society and a great help to me when I started my family history research. I do hope we will be able to help Rosemary solve the mystery of the missing machine.

I was also very pleased to receive the photograph on page 139 of a group of Tasmanian teachers in 1906. Especially as I was able to identify one of my great aunts before reading the caption—even though she has dark hair in the image while I only ever saw her with grey hair. Thank you Betty!

Welcome home to Maurice Appleyard and thank you for your contribution.

Once again we have an interesting range of articles with some new contributors amongst them. Welcome and thank you to you all.

Wishing everyone a happy festive season and hope you will find time after reading this issue to ‘put pen to paper’ and send an article for a future edition.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
email editors@tasfhs.org

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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PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

THIS is my first ‘President’s Message’ since being elected at the 2015 AGM. And what a great Annual Convention it was! I would like to thank the organisers for a really enjoyable weekend at Swansea. I must admit that I was one of the doubters when Swansea was first suggested, but how wrong I was. Thank you members for electing me. I hope I can live up to the trust you have placed in me, and I hope I can visit all branches during my tenure.

Recently a member posed the question, “Do we really need a family history society these days?” Certainly there is a vast amount of information available on the internet, and many branches of LINC have built up a sizeable collection of family history material, so do we have anything extra to offer? I believe the answer to that question is, loud and clear, “Yes, we do.” One of our greatest assets is the way we meet and talk to each other. Over the years I have added many names to my database simply because I have got hints and advice from fellow members. The combined experience of all our members is vast, and greater than anything available on the internet, or even, dare I say it, at LINC.

Another aspect of membership is just meeting fellow researchers. It is a great way to meet people from all walks of life—people we would not meet otherwise. This gives us a greater appreciation of our fellow citizens, and adds to our own experience of life.

Then we have our branch libraries. They contain much that is not available on the internet and are a very valuable resource for our research. And it is there that we can get face to face help either as a beginner or as an experienced researcher. Face to face help, in my opinion, beats any ‘how to’ book or online advice.

Our biggest challenge in these days of falling membership is to get this information out to the general public. I have met many people who want to ‘do their family history’, but who didn’t even know we exist. The ‘customers’ are out there—we just need to get them in!

Season’s greetings to all our readers. May you spend time with your family, both memories of those from the past, and joining those of the present.

Robert Tanner President

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 326 ROSNY PARK
Tasmania 7018
BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie
President: Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
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PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
e-mail: petjud@bigpond.com

The last three months have been very busy at the Burnie Branch Library. We have had a consistent movement through the doors of regular members as well as the occasional visitor. Our July day meeting was well attended and covered a number of topics including, creating custom reports in Family Tree Maker 2014, Beatties Studios web site and their online images and a revisit to Cyndi’s List. Members expressed their approval of having a number of different topics at our day meeting, as all those present will gain some useful information from the meeting.

Our August meeting was once again well attended to hear and view a most interesting presentation from Bryan Lucas, Member No. 211, on the records and graphic images held by the Burnie Regional Museum from the surviving Emu Bay Railway Records.

Once again our September meeting was a mixed bag of small topics that may be of interest to our members. First was a brief overview of the recent patch for Family Tree Maker 2014 and how to download and install. This was followed, by request, on the differences between Windows, Android and OS software as it applied to smart devices and tabloids. A quick look was then done on the ~ (tilde) search capabilities of TROVE. The final session was an overview of the new LINC web site and how to quickly achieve a name search for vital records.

Our September workshop focused on basic techniques to improve/correct digital images using free and purchased software. Corrections included rotation, perspective, cropping, resizing, contrast, brightness and red eye. Some of the software we looked at included Paint Shop Pro, Inpaint, IrfanView, InPixio Pro, PhotoPad Image Editor. Some of our members have indicated that we should hold a workshop every week, which shows the value they must be obtaining from these sessions.

Peter Cocker Branch President

Hobart
http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org
President: Beverley Richardson
e-mail: president@hobart.tasfhs.org
Secretary: Howard Reeves
PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018
e-mail: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org
All telephone enquiries to (03) 6244 4527

The Hobart Branch celebrated National Family History Month in August by inviting its many volunteers to afternoon tea in the Branch Library. The volunteers included those who work on a regular roster in the library; in LINC libraries on behalf of the branch; work on the construction of indexes; serve on committees and assist with the expansion of the Comprehensive Subject Index. Many members of course serve the branch in a number of these
Our thanks are expressed to all our volunteers. The afternoon tea was also an opportunity to acknowledge the support we have had from the Tasmanian Community Fund through its grants to the branch. Executive Officer Lola Cowle and Executive Assistant Toni Ashlin represented the TCF at the afternoon tea. The branch’s program of Saturday morning workshops for members concluded in August and were well patronised. They are likely to continue as part of our activities in 2016.

Given the popularity during the year of two meetings on the theme of DNA in family history research the branch is establishing a DNA interest group. The Branch Committee’s goal for 2016 is to increase the profile of the branch and society through an emphasis on advertising and promotion. It is hoped the outcome will be an increase in membership.

**General Meetings**

The Hobart Branch of the society has continued to hold its regular general meetings featuring invited speakers on the third Tuesday evening of the month at ‘The Sunday School’ in the St Johns Park Precinct in New Town. Three meetings were held in the three months July to September. There was a significant increase in the number of members and visitors attending, due in no small way to the press exposure of one of the meetings in *The Mercury* weekend magazine.

The speaker at the July meeting was architectural historian, Warwick Oakman, speaking on the topic ‘Lauderdale – its history and heritage values’. The branch had become aware of a proposal before the Hobart City Council for the redevelopment of the property in the Risdon-/Albert Road area of New Town. The proposal by a private developer is to develop ‘Lauderdale’ as a multi-storey aged care facility. Warwick pointed out the historical and cultural significance of the New Town area which contains evidence of harmonious and simultaneous aboriginal and colonial occupancy. He presented an overview of the history of the area; details about the significance of the area with respect to aboriginal middens and walking tracks; significant colonial buildings, farming and orcharding activities as well as the significance of ‘Lauderdale’ as what is considered to be the only remaining intact colonial villa in Australia. It is unique because of its completeness with curtilage and its uncompromised state. The talk was accompanied by a wonderful collection of paintings of colonial houses in the New Town area, maps and plans. The meeting was attended by 31 members and visitors.

The speaker at the August meeting was Robert Tanner on the topic ‘The architect and the plasterer’. More than fifty years ago Robert was teaching at Sorell District High School when he became aware of a disposal sale of darkroom contents of local photographer Albert Archer Rollings. Robert purchased the goods. Apart from a collection 2000 glass slides (many were subsequently printed, people identified, and the slides donated to the State Archives), were plans of workers’ cottages planned to be built in Ware Street. In his search, using Trove, early and Google maps, post office directories and other resources, Robert found the architect was J Maddison, who amongst other credits was the architect for the Swan Street Methodist Church. He discovered that Ware Street, now Feltham Street, was in North Hobart, just off Park Street. The cottages were built in 1917 to house the workers of Grimmond Brothers, a plastering firm of the time. Trove searches revealed that Grimmond
Brothers won a government tender in 1900 to serve as plastering contractors for the new Customs House in Davey Street. Robert’s talk was illustrated with maps, plans and directories used in his search to identify the building and the architect and plastering firm. The meeting was attended by 29 members and visitors.

The speaker for the September meeting was well-known society member Dr Dianne Snowden, who spoke on the topic ‘More sinned against than sinning? … The women of the *Tasmania* 2, 1945’. Dianne provided details about the voyage which departed Kingstown Harbour, Ireland in September 1845, arriving 3 December 1845. On board were 138 women and 35 children. The average age was 29 years, with the oldest 64 years and eight others in their 60s. The youngest was 16. Most had been sentenced for 7 years mostly for stealing, two for 15 years and two for life (one for infanticide, and one for killing her husband of three weeks). There were two deaths during the voyage and most had been held at the Grangegorman Female Correction Factory in Dublin prior to transportation.

Dianne presented short histories of a number of the women, before their transportation, during the voyage and after their arrival in Van Diemen’s Land. On their arrival in Hobart they were transferred to the *Anson*. In a number of instances the women had been convicted of stealing potatoes to feed their children. Many of the female convicts were accompanied by their children. Although free, many of the children spent their early years in Grangegorman with their mothers and in the colony in institutions such as the Orphan School. Six women from *Tasmania* 2 were admitted to the New Norfolk Asylum; five died there, the last in 1900 having spent 41 years there.

Dianne concluded her talk with reference to her great-great-great-grandmother, Margaret Butler, and Margaret’s two children, William and Mary Ann. William was Dianne’s great-great-grandfather and was admitted to the Male Orphan School when he arrived.

**Speakers for 2016**

The following speakers have been arranged for forthcoming the General Meetings in 2016:

- **February 16**: Dr Briony Patterson ‘Using genealogy to trace genetic conditions’
- **March 15**: TBA
- **April 19**: Annual General Meeting with John Wadsley ‘War memorials and memorial avenues of the Great War’.

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary

**Launceston**

http://www.launcestontasfhs.org

President: Helen Stuart (03) 6331 9175
Secretary: Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
secretary: mandbbissett@gmail.com

**Workshop:**

The September workshop was held on Wednesday 16 and those attending spent a profitable time delving into their Scottish research.

The ‘Seniors Week’ open day was held on Thursday 15 October. Thanks to those volunteers who so willingly gave of their time.

**The Branch Christmas Dinner:**

A good number attended the dinner held on Friday, 20 November at Colonial on Elizabeth.

**Library break-up** for holidays: 3pm, Tuesday, 8 December.

**Cleaning day**: Monday, 18 January
Library re-opens:
Tuesday 19 January 2016, 10am–3pm—phone (03) 6344 4034. Other days (except Saturday and Sunday), by appointment only.

Check the website for the detailed list of publications now available from Launceston Branch.

Mersey
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President: Ros Coss
Secretary: Sue-Ellen McCrghan
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Library (03) 6426 2257
PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307
email: secretary@tfhsdev.com

During the month of August we had free access to our library.
From the 18 September U3A ran for four weeks on Fridays.

Book 3 of the Ulverstone Lawn Cemetery has been completed and is waiting to be printed.

The Mersey Branch Library will close for the Christmas holidays on 11 December and will reopen on 12 January 2016.

We will be having our Annual Christmas Lunch on the 6 December, starting between 12:00 and 12:30 at the Lucas Hotel, Latrobe. Looking forward to seeing you there.

Our Annual New Year BBQ will be held on 30 January 2016, at the Gilbert Street Library residence Latrobe. Everyone is invited to attend.

Please check our web site for updates of events and information on new publications available at our Mersey Branch.

AMENDED
Circulation List for 2014 LWFHA Entries

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<tr>
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Building on firm foundation. The Cooper Family in Tasmania; Stonemasons, builders and architects.
Lorraine Dooley

A Reid and Shakespeare Family History. Fortune, Doctor of Medicine and Newspaper Publisher.
Don Bradmore and Judith Carter

James Ginn, Robbery to Respectability. Transported to Tasmania in 1835 ‘for the term of his natural life’.
Jennifer Clark

The Remarkable Edward Myers. Convict, Fortune, Doctor of Medicine and Newspaper Publisher.
Don Bradmore and Judith Carter

Comfortable & Happy. Alexander Thomas Bisset Blair, Pioneer Shipwright of Launceston. Including accounts of the Hedington, Couch, Dell, Sleeman & Greene families.
Patticia J Pearley

We are because …
Cynthia Brock


Elizabeth Nickols
ON the North of Devon in a small village
There lives a man of worn out visage
And you could tell I know full well
That a lot of trouble on him befell.
Thirteen children had he altogether
But there are only nine left to storm the weather
Nine sons he had first, without any daughters
And the seventh and ninth, they were Quack doctors.
The first, he was a Gentleman’s Page
When he was sixteen years of age,
But when he was twenty-two, at Llandors
The engine went over him and he breathed no more.
The second, he died at the age of three months
And to the arms of Jesus he flew at once
Which was far better for himself and the rest
And now he is forever blest.
The third, he was a fine young man
Just such another as what I am
He loved the world but he had to part
With all the pleasures and all the lark.
He had something sweeter than the rest
He found the loving Saviour that was the best
So when he was twenty-two years old
He died rejoicing in the Lord.
The fourth, O yes he’s dead and gone
He died in the year 1871
At that time, as was very well known
The fever was raging in this town.
And although the first four are dead and gone
The writer means to follow on
And when we all meet in that better land
We will join the happy singing band.
The fifth is living I do believe
A letter from him I never received.
He is gone far beyond Europe and Asia
To the land that we all call Australia.
The sixth, he is of dark complexion
But he lives in quite another direction
And I think by what I can tell
That he is doing very well.
The seventh of course he is a jolly brick
For don’t you know that his name is Dick.
So the seventh and the sixth they both dwell together
And I know that they will rub along together
in all sorts of weather.
The eighth he is just twenty years
He has lost all formality and is not at all proud.
He has the love of Jesus deep down in his heart
And so from religion he never will part.
He is a printer by trade and sinner by nature
But he is washed in the Blood and made a new creature.
And whenever the Saviour wants him to go
I know that He is able to carry him through.
The ninth he is by what I Suppose
A bobby dressed in the Government’s clothes
Nor a finer young fellow could be seen near or far
For he was a regular la-de-dah.
So that ends the sons but four daughters I see
Reail, Susan, Polly and Florry.
So father and mother, brothers and sisters too,
There are some gone before, but let us all go to o.
And let us love and serve Him who did for sinners die
Then we shall live with Him, in the sweet bye and bye.
So Jack the eighth son has been blessed
And prays to God to bless the rest.

Written for his brothers and sisters by an uncle of my grandmother, giving an account of his 13 siblings, the sons and daughters of James LANCEY and Agnes DELVE who lived in Coombe Martin, Devon, England. S Nixon.
TEACHING THE TEACHERS
SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, 1906
Betty Jones (Member No. 6032)

TWENTY-FIRST century Tasmanian teachers are regulated by the Teachers Registration Board, a State Government body with a mission to promote, maintain and apply professional standards that ensure the provision of the highest quality teachers for Tasmanian students. Over 11,500 teachers were listed on the Board’s register at the end of 2014, the majority showing that they had undertaken at least four years of teacher training. On an annual basis teachers are required to participate regularly in a minimum number of sessions designed to maintain and update their professional knowledge. What a long way our education system has come over the last two hundred years! However, a simple review of past records shows that achieving such a uniform level of professionalism in schools was much harder to achieve in the early years of the last century.

By 1904 it was reported that, out of the 500 teachers in the State system, only 150 had received any training at all. Most of those who had, had done so as Pupil Teachers. Few had studied at the Model School at Battery Point in Hobart. This contribution looks at the Department’s attempts to expose large numbers of its untrained teachers to modern methodology when places were restricted at the new Training College introduced in 1906. Two Schools of Instruction, each lasting three weeks, were held during that year, the first in Hobart in June and the second in Launceston in September. Approximately 150 teachers were included in the two sessions.

The person leading the drive to provide training for the masses was William Lewis NEALE (1853–1913), a senior educator from South Australia who took up the position of Director of Education with the Tasmanian Education Department in 1905. 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 37 schools, including 24 that had been recommended by the inspectors as

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1 Teachers Registration Board of Tasmania Annual Report 2014
2 See Tasmanian Ancestry, Volume 28, Number 3, December 2007: Pupil Teachers, 1855–1899 by Betty Jones
'good', were damning: about administration, about the teachers and their lack of formal training, teaching methods, and about Inspectors.\(^4\) It became the new Director’s task to implement his own recommendations.

Every Government teacher was invited to the Schools of Instruction, irrespective of rank and age, but enrolment was not compulsory as it was understood that some might have great difficulty in getting away from home for three weeks. It was also anticipated that a number of parents would be likely to raise objection to their schools being closed for a little while, and it was suggested that teachers take the trouble to explain how the time would soon be made up with increased efficiency of the work in the future. Where only two teachers were employed in a school an advantage was seen in their attending together.\(^5\)

**The Hobart Course**

The first school commenced in a room at the Central State School in Bathurst Street, Hobart on 28 May 1906, the 64 teachers taking part in the course having been advised of their inclusion by postcard in the first week of that month.\(^6\) The participants, ranging from junior assistants to head teachers of large schools, were expected to surrender one week of their seven holiday weeks in the year, while the Department granted leave for the other time involved. The Manager of Railways kindly agreed to give return tickets at ordinary single fares.

The school was held daily and the Director and other officers of the Department gave instruction in the principles of education, organisation, the preparation of time tables and programs, methods of giving lessons, and plans of working small schools.\(^7\) From a modern perspective it is interesting to take note of what was considered new in curriculum and methodology at that time.

Mr Neale lectured each day for about two hours on principles of education, methods of teaching, and the plans of working a small school of several classes with one teacher. He also gave specimen lessons to children. The modern methods of concrete teaching, the devices used for illustration in arithmetic, mensuration, geography, and nature study were fully explained, the meaning and the value of correlation of subjects were practically dealt with, and special attention was given to the method of using the activities of the children in all lessons. He also gave instruction in the use of phonics in teaching reading.

The principal of the Training College, Mr John A JOHNSON, MA, gave instructions in English, especially English literature. He also explained the methods of teaching reading, spelling, and composition, and gave specimen lessons to classes.

Mr Richard SMITH, Head Teacher of Battery Point School, gave practical demonstrations of approved methods of assembly, inspection, and dismissal, and he and his staff gave specimen lessons in the various school subjects.

Drawing was taught for an hour a day by Mr George V BROOKS, first assistant at Battery Point School. Free arm drawing on blackboards with chalk, free hand on paper, geometrical drawing, and brush work were practised in turn.

Mr Anthony HAMILTON, the first assistant at the Central School, had

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\(^4\) *ibid*

\(^5\) *The Examiner*, 27 March 1906

\(^6\) *Daily Telegraph*, 30 April 1906

\(^7\) *The Examiner*, 27 March 1906
charge of the manual training in addition to lectures in theory. He gave practical work in paper folding, cardboard modelling, and clay modelling. Mr Albert BURING, first assistant of the Wellington Square School, Launceston, sent down an exhibit of carving done by the children at that school.

Mr Victor von BERTOUCH, first assistant at Trinity Hill School, undertook the instruction in music. He taught the elements of tonic sol-fa, and introduced the class to part singing. Many of the teachers made such rapid progress that they secured either the junior or the elementary certificate in tonic sol-fa before leaving Hobart. Mr von Bertouch also gave a course of lessons in the teaching of geography, showing how to make and use sand trays and relief maps in clay, putty, and plaster. The use of the lantern [the forerunner to the slide projector] in teaching geography and history was illustrated, and a fine collection of slides, lent by the Director of Education in Adelaide, was shown in Mr von Bertouch’s lantern.8

The new curriculum and the methods recommended were seen to be not only sound, but intensely interesting. The teaching of singing, for example, based on the tonic sol-fa method mentioned above, was particularly well-received at that time, although Tasmania lagged decades behind other Australian states in its introduction. It was not until 1905 that singing by that method (sight singing based on doh, ray, me, fah, so …) was first included in the ‘Course of Instruction’ for primary schools. Graded certificates were awarded for different levels of achievement, with the possession of such taken into account in determining the general competency of teachers in the years that followed. The names of those who gained the certificates were published regularly in The Educational Record. The key figures in the development of school music in Tasmania were Frank GRATTON who promoted the method in Launceston and northern Tasmania from 1906 until returning to South Australia in 1911 and Victor von Bertouch, also a South Australian tonic sol-fa-ist, who became music instructor at the Hobart Teachers College.

The Launceston Course

The next School of Instruction was held at Wellington Square State School in September 1906 with about 80 participants. Word of the success of the previous school had obviously spread as it was reported that over 150 employees had made application to attend the course. Mr Neale promised that those who had missed out would be offered places at future similar sessions.9 The content of the course was similar to that at Hobart.

8 The Mercury, 12 June 1906
9 The Examiner, 3 September 1906
The participants and instructors at the Launceston School of Instruction included: 10 Thomas ALEXANDER (Head Teacher, Wellington Square), Miss Ellen BELL, Miss Eleanor BERGAN, Miss Mabel BOYD, Albert BROCKETT (Inspector, instructor), Walter BRYAN, Albert BURING (Wellington Square School, instructor), Miss Emily BUXTON, Miss Barbara CAMERON, Miss Emily CLANCY, Arthur COLE, Miss Mary COLEMAN, Mrs Annie COTTMAN, Miss Lilian CROCKER, William CROCKER, Miss Margaret CRUICKSHANK, Miss May CUNNINGHAM, Alexander DALZIEL, James DALZIEL, Miss Mary DARCY, Charles DAZELEY, Louis DECHAINEAUX (Art Master, Hobart Technical College, instructor), Miss Thora EDGAR, Frederick FINCH, Miss Ivy FLETCHER, Miss Jane FLETCHER, Mrs Margaret FORD, Miss Louisa FREEMAN, R Robert FRENCH, Miss Armine FURLONGE, Miss Marion FURLONGE, Richard GARDAM, Miss Muriel GOOCH, Miss Ernestine GOURLAY, Frank GRATTON (Charles Street School, instructor), Mrs Julia GREAVES, Godwin GREEN, Mrs Sarah GREEN, Harry HENRI, George HERITAGE (Head Teacher, Charles Street, instructor), Miss Alice IRVINE, John A JOHNSON (Principal, Philip Smith Training College, instructor), Mrs Helen KNIGHT, George LIMB (Charles Street School, instructor), Miss Elizabeth LOCKLEY, Mrs Christina LONDON, Ernest LONDON, Miss Minnie LOVELL, Miss Lucy LOWRY, Mrs Ellen LUTWYCH, Mrs Hannah LYONS, Joseph LYONS, Miss Teresa McAULIFFE, Edward McGREGOR, Miss Rita MADDOX, Miss Agnes MATTHEWS, Mrs Rosa McMANUS, Arthur MILES, Robert MILLER, Walter MILLER, Miss Martha MORGAN (Charles Street School, assistant instructress on clay modelling), Miss Sarah NAIRNE, William NEALE (Director of Education, instructor), Miss Kate NEWTON, Arthur PALMER, Rupert RAFFERTY, Miss Violet RAY, Miss Elyse ROBERTS (Trained at Froebel House Kindergarten College, NSW, instructress), Miss Marion ROBERTS, Mrs Annie SABINE (Invermay School, instructress), Mrs Mary SCOTT, Herbert SMITH, Vernon SMITH, Frank SOLOMON, Alexander STEWART, Henry SWIFTE, Miss Lilian SWIFTE, Charles TRAILL, Mrs Mary VAUGHAN, Miss Fanny VINEY, Miss Laura WALKER, Oswald WATERS, MISS Henrietta WELLARD, Stephen WELLINGTON, Miss Mavourneen WETTENHALL, Mrs Lizzie WHEELER, William WHEELER, David WHITCHURCH and Frank WRIGHT

**Entertainment**

As well as receiving additional lectures in the evenings, various entertainments were arranged for the teachers during the three weeks of instruction. A social evening was conducted on one occasion, hosted by Reverend S T WITHINGTON and Mrs Withington, at which the Patterson Street Church choir gave a performance. 11 A literary and musical night was also held at the Mechanics Institute one Saturday. The program included several musical items by a quartet of teachers: Percival H MITCHELL (Head Teacher, Beaconsfield School), Frank Gratton and George Limb (both of Charles Street School) and Albert Buring (Wellington Square

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10 *The Weekly Courier*, 15 September 1906; special thanks to Kim Simpson

11 *The Examiner*, 20 September 1906
All four gentlemen trained as teachers in South Australia and had been ‘imported’ along with others (somewhat controversially) by Director Neale as a means of providing good role models in modern methodology to Tasmanian teachers.

More on Tonic Sol-Fa
The teaching of music with emphasis on the tonic sol-fa method was again a significant and well-received part of the second School of Instruction. Many of the participants returned to their schools eager to impart their new knowledge to their pupils. One such teacher was Victorian-born Mrs Mary Jane ‘Bessie’ (née McGARVIE) VAUGHAN (1866–1959), then Head Teacher at Karoola State School. Pupils of Mrs Vaughan were later recorded as being successful in achieving certification in tonic sol-fa examinations by independent examiners. In 1907, the following Karoola students passed the Junior and Elementary levels:

- Grace BARRETT
- Hilda BARRETT
- Marion BARRETT
- Vida BARRETT
- Evelyn BENN
- Ruby KIRKWOOD
- Sylvia NEWMAN

In 1908, two batches of pupils prepared by Mrs Vaughan at Wynyard State School passed the junior and elementary levels when adjudicated by Dr J M MUIR, the local examiner of sol-fa students:

- Sylvia ALDERSON
- Beryl BLACKWELL
- Jessie CALDER
- Vera CALDER
- Doris COLE
- Amy DIXON
- Vina EVANS
- Mary LING
- Phyllis PEART

Lessons in School Hygiene
Early in the course, Dr J S C ELKINGTON, Chief Health Officer, provided evening instruction at St John’s Mission Hall on the importance of school hygiene [a topic so well-known today that it seems surprising that such information needed explanation]. His presentation included details on the importance of school hygiene.

12 The Mercury, 12 September 1906
13 Daily Telegraph, 16 March 1907
14 North Western Advocate, 19 October and 13 November 1908
good lighting and ventilation in the schoolroom. Dr Elkington advised that windows and doors needed to be opened at least every hour to enable fresh air to circulate, and teachers were shown modern patterns of school windows that allowed in better light and air. Methods of school cleaning were mentioned along with the insistence that damp cleaning was superior to dry. Dr Elkington also explained by the aid of lantern slides how exceedingly dangerous was the habit of working with the eye near the work.  

**Final Thoughts**

It is not uncommon in modern Australia from time to time to hear about or read of public criticism directed at teacher training institutions and their entrance standards for students. Achieving consensus on what should be taught in schools is also difficult to achieve. The positive side of such topics of debate, however, is that it indicates the importance the general community now places on education. A three weeks’ course of instruction in curriculum and methodology as the only training given to teachers would be considered preposterous. Nevertheless, in 1906 when expectations were very different, little children in many remote corners of the state were the happier and the wiser for those two Schools of Instruction for teachers.

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**TASMANIAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.**
**SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION**
Launceston 1906

Facing page


SECOND ROW—Messrs. R. L. Miller, E. McGregor, C. T. Traill, A. Dalziel, J. Dalziel and A. Cole; Miss E. Bergan; Mr. H. Swift; Misses E. Buxton, A. Matthews, L. A. Walker, Edgar and M. Furlong; Mesdames M. B. Ford and Greaves; Misses E. Lockley, R. Maddox, B. Cameron and T. McAuliffe; Mrs. Cotman; Misses Swift and Darcy.

THIRD ROW—Messrs. Rafferty, V. Smith, A. Stewart, W. Crocker, F. Solomon and H. Henri; Miss J. A. Fletcher; Mr. D. L. Whitchurch; Misses Viney, I. Fletcher, M. Cruickshank, Nairn and M. Coleman; Mrs. Knight; Miss Irvine; Mrs. Wheeler; Miss Roberts; Mrs. Scott; Misses E. Bell and E. Gourlay; Mrs. Lutwiche; Misses K. I. Newton, Wellard, Freeman, Ray, Boyd, Cunningham and Clancy.

FRONT ROW—Messrs. A. G. Buring, L. Dechaineux, T. Alexander and W. L. Neale; Miss Roberts; Mrs. London; Misses M. Gooch and Crocker; Mesdames Vaughan, McManus and Green; Misses A. Furlong and M. G. Lovell; Mrs. Lyons; Miss Lowrie.


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15 *The Examiner,* 6 September 1906.
TASMANIAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.—SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR STATE SCHOOL TEACHERS, AT PRESENT PROCEEDING AT LAUNCESTON.
DEATHS AT THE BEACONSFIELD HOSPITAL 1920–1930

Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
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<tr>
<td>ABBOTT, Joseph</td>
<td>d. 5 October 1925</td>
<td>b. 17 October 1868 Hobart</td>
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<td>ADDISON, Edwin Thomas</td>
<td>d. 1 January 1927</td>
<td>b. 28 February 1884 P.T. Sorell (2mTFI)</td>
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<td>CAMERON, Maud Mary</td>
<td>d. 3 February 1925</td>
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<td>CHALKLEN, Richard</td>
<td>d. 27 July 1926</td>
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<td>COPE, William</td>
<td>d. 22 July 1930</td>
<td>(1mTFI) (3mTFI)</td>
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<td>COWIE, Caroline (Ella)</td>
<td>d. 11 July 1920</td>
<td>b. 30 September 1907 Beaconsfield</td>
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<td>COWIE, Martha Williams</td>
<td>d. 8 February 1925</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(née COOPER)</td>
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<td>COX, George</td>
<td>d. 17 April 1924</td>
<td>(4bTFI) (8bTFI) (7mTFI)</td>
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<td>DENNIS, George Greenwood</td>
<td>d. 26 April 1926</td>
<td>(2mTFI)</td>
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<td>DOBIE, William</td>
<td>d. 13 February 1924</td>
<td>(1bTFI)</td>
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<td>DOWSON, Joseph</td>
<td>d. 3 March 1924</td>
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<td>FAWDRY, (no name)</td>
<td>d. 29 May 1929</td>
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<td>FAWDRY, Margaret</td>
<td>d. 18 March 1930</td>
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<td>FORBES, James Hector</td>
<td>d. 24 June 1925</td>
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<td>HARDING, Eric Thomas</td>
<td>d. 27 August 1928</td>
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<td>HAWKINS, William</td>
<td>d. 12 January 1921</td>
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<td>HINDS, Charles</td>
<td>d. 2 November 1925</td>
<td>(1bTFI)</td>
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<td>HINDS, Lilian May</td>
<td>d. 22 July 1929</td>
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<td>HOBBS, Maria</td>
<td>d. 25 September 1930</td>
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<td>HOPE, Mark</td>
<td>d. 31 October 1923</td>
<td>b. 4 October 1867 Deloraine</td>
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<td>JOHNSON, (no name)</td>
<td>d. 3 July 1922</td>
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<td>JOHNSON, John</td>
<td>d. 25 October 1927</td>
<td>(6bTFI) (10m+TFI) (10b+TFI) (3mTFI)</td>
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<td>JOINER, William George</td>
<td>d. 1 August 1922</td>
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<td>JONES, Thomas Fisher</td>
<td>d. 23 January 1925</td>
<td>b. 14 March 1888 Campbell Town</td>
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<td>MCKENZIE, Sarah Anne</td>
<td>d. 20 December 1929</td>
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<td>MATTHEWS, Arthur Ernest</td>
<td>d. 13 August 1929</td>
<td>(1bTFI)</td>
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<td>YEATES, Henry</td>
<td>d. 19 August 1928</td>
<td>(1bTFI) (2mTFI) (1bTFI)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Marriage Possibilities
ABBOTT, Joseph (aged 51) married Susan WILLIAMS (aged 49) at Hobart Town 18/1/1855
ADDISON, Edwin Thomas married Margaret May ONIONS at Launceston 18/6/1914 (no ages shown)
CHALKLEN Richard (aged 51) married Susan Ann PARKHURST (aged 42) at Lefroy 22/9/1896
HOBBES, Henry (aged 39) married Maria Louisa RASMUSSEN (aged 45) at Beaconsfield 18/2/1898
HOPE, Mark (Adult) married Elizabeth McKENZIE (Minor) at Deloraine 25/8/1857
MCKENZIE, Thomas (aged 29) married Sarah Ann CRABTREE (aged 25) at Launceston 5/4/1890

Legend
2bTFI: indicates two possible birth records see TFI
1mTFI: indicates a possible marriage record see TFI
2bFI: indicates two possible birth records see TFI
1mFI: indicates a possible marriage record see TFI
FINDING LOWER JERUSALEM
‘SHE WAS NOT SOBER AND WAS NOT DRUNK.
SHE WAS JUST ABOUT HALF-AND-HALF.’
Jennifer Jacobs (Member No. 1826)

This description of my great-great-grandmother at the ‘Half-way House’ at Lower Jerusalem in 1859 sent me on a journey of exploration.

Exactly where was Lower Jerusalem, and were there any remains of the house? Where exactly did my ancestors live and why was Bridget (née NORTON) DOE in this condition?

The Valuation Rolls of 1859 provided the information that Bridget and her husband Ephraim DOE had rented parts of two properties, one called ‘Penrice’ (sic) at Lower Jerusalem, the other closer to Jerusalem. In February of that year, Ephraim was charged and found guilty, under the provisions of the slaughtering act, of having meat secreted in the bush, for which he could not account. He was fined £50 in lieu of three months imprisonment. Not wishing to be incarcerated, he headed for Launceston for eight weeks to try to raise his fine, leaving Bridget to manage the two farms. She began to clear the farm at Lower Jerusalem of all their belongings with the plan to move all to the other property. The owner of the ‘Penrice’ property, William BROWN, received word of what was happening and immediately sent for a bailiff to recover rent of £40 and bailiff’s fee of £15. Unable to pay, Bridget drowned her sorrows as the bailiff removed two mares and a foal from her barn to keep as surety for the debt.

While Bridget was packing her farm implements and other belongings on the cart to move them, Humphreys was offering her livestock for sale at an auction held that very day. He raised an amount equivalent to what was owed, plus £10, which he deposited neatly in his own pocket. Unaware of this development, the half drunk Bridget drove her laden cart to the ‘Half-way House’ where she suggested to James CAVEY, the owner, he might buy the animals in order to allow her to settle the debt. Bridget had travelled to Van Diemen’s Land on the convict ship Tory (3) along with James’ wife Margaret or Martha McDONALD and may have been on good terms with them. Yet, the offer was not taken up.

Some weeks later, Ephraim Doe returned from his jaunt to Launceston having failed to raise his fine and was gaoled for three months. Bridget placed her two children, Ephraim and Mary Ann, in the orphan school where they remained for five months and waited for her world to reconstruct itself. By December, Ephraim had been released and had brought a court action against William Brown as his horses had been illegally sold and he had not received the monies raised from the

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1 The Hobart Town Daily Mercury, 24 December 1859, p. 2 which shows Ephraim recorded as William

2 TAHO SWD6
sale, over and above the size of his debt. All goods seized should have been held for 15 days before going to sale. The verdict was in Ephraim’s favour.

I enquired at a Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. meeting if anyone knew exactly where Lower Jerusalem was, and received emails a few days later to say it is now called Lowdina and is north of Campania. I collected original land maps of the area and overlaid them with a modern TasmMap. A search on Trove found several references to the ‘Half-way House’, two very useful ones being sales of land next to and opposite it.3 Armed with my research, I visited the Deed’s Office in Macquarie Street, paid a fee and was asked whether I would like assistance. This was most unexpected. I thought I would be doing this all on my own. Doing as much research as possible before my visit and being able to clearly define my search was of great benefit. The assistance provided was brilliant.

The Half-way House was isolated (being part of a larger property) and the current reference documents found. I was stunned when reading them to discover the building was still intact and described as having been built in 1850 from stone—and had a Colorbond roof! I had expected to find a few broken bricks or a blank landscape. Google Earth was consulted and I set my eyes on a view of the ‘Half-way House’. I could not wait to visit and take my own photo, and maybe share a glass of wine with Bridget’s ghost. Within a couple of days, I was standing on the doorstep being informed by the current resident, “Everyone knows this is the Half-way House”. The house has been extended at the back in recent years and many broken stones have been replaced in the walls. The Colorbond roof is quite new.

The Half-way House Lower Jerusalem

The earliest reference I could find for this property was in April 1848, when a

3 The Mercury, 13 September 1861, p. 1

The Half-way House Lower Jerusalem
Photograph: Jenny Jacobs
convict muster was held there. In 1849, it was advertised for sale as a farm of 90 acres with a four-room stone house, a blacksmith and a wheelwright’s shop, and currently occupied by Mr John HOPSON. By 20 June 1851 it had been renamed ‘Bird-in-Hand’ and a shooting match was held there, the prize being a six year-old horse. Entry in the competition was £1, advertised by J FOSTER. By 1853, the licence was transferred from William KEARNEY jnr to George URCH and the name changed back to ‘Half-way House’. Kearney had not given up the licence voluntarily. He had been murdered in an altercation over a shovel in January of that year. James Cavey appears in newspaper records in 1856 as Licensed Victualler of Lower Jerusalem and seems to have held the lease for several years, the owner being Joseph FOSTER. On 23 February 1859, Joseph Foster advertised for 30 wethers which had strayed or been stolen from his paddock on the night of 15 February. On 2 March Ephraim Doe was reported having been arrested. Was he responsible for this theft, or was the meat found on his property from another source? The imposed fine of £50 suggests that the quantity of meat was large.

A few months later, Foster moved in to become the next landlord of the ‘Half-way House’. He was an entrepreneur and tried various ways to attract business. Every few months he would advertise shooting matches with generous prizes. In 1860, a fat bullock was offered. Entry fees were 6 people at 30 shillings each or 12 at £1. Later in the year, prizes were £5, £3 and £1. In 1861, Professor EAGLE appeared to perform his myriad of magic tricks, including the production of various types of liquor, all from the same bottle. On the Queen’s Birthday Holiday in 1862, shooting matches, cricket and skittles were advertised. In 1863, gold and silver women’s watches became the prizes. No doubt, each of these events drew a crowd of spectators to drink and eat at the establishment.

By 1865, William CORRIGAN had taken over as landlord but business had slowed and Joseph Foster ordered all of his property be sold for distraint (unpaid rent). Fat pigs became the prize in August of that year and a good upstanding horse in October when William KEARNEY snr held the lease. By Easter Monday 1870, horse races had been added to the entertainment with a maiden plate, hurdle race and publican’s purse. In October, a ploughing match took place with 16 teams in the main event. There were confectionery, cake and orange stalls and an excellent cold dinner laid out in the barn, as the house was too small.

In 1872, the business was put out to tender and John WHITE took over.

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4 Colonial Times, 11 April 1848, p. 3, ‘Ticket-of-Leave Muster’
5 Colonial Times, 8 May 1849, p. 3
6 The Courier, Hobart, 24 May 1849, p. 3, 1851, ‘Classified Advertising’
7 The Courier, 16 February 1853, p. 3, ‘Local’
8 Hobarton Guardian, or, True Friend of Tasmania 22 January 1853, p. 2, ‘Supreme Court’
9 The Courier, 16 April 1856, p. 3, ‘Richmond’
10 The Hobart Town Daily Mercury, 21 February 1859, p. 3, ‘Classified Advertising’
11 The Mercury, 16 September 1861, p. 2
12 The Hobart Town Daily Mercury, 7 June 1862, p. 2
13 The Mercury, 12 May 1865, p. 4
14 The Mercury, 26 October 1870, p. 2
held a pigeon match but the attendance was small. Ploughing matches, hurdle races and sweeps were held on the greater property, which belonged to George STOKELL, the 8 acres on which the ‘Half-way House’ stood having been subdivided from the rest of the farm. The area was going into decline as nearby Campania developed and by 1883 it was offered for sale as a farm and dwelling rather than a business. Again on the market in June 1892, it was to be auctioned. Further advertisements appeared in 1893 and 1896.

Over the years, the ‘Half-way House’ also hosted political meetings and several inquests following murders, deaths and accidents on the roads and nearby farms. Many horse-shoes have been dug up around the site of the blacksmith’s shop, evidence of the work required to keep horses and carts on the road in the early days. Travellers rested and ate there and many would have drowned their sorrows or celebrated at the bar.

In March 1894, the Launceston Examiner reported that the name of Lower Jerusalem would change to Woodlands and in June the post office would take on the new name.¹⁵ Ten years later, a petition signed by residents requested that the post office be moved to Lowdina Siding, where a platform and goods shed were required to service the railway which was now the transport hub of the community.¹⁶ Today the area is sign-posted as Lowdina and there is little evidence of the interesting history of the ‘Half-way House’.

¹⁵ Launceston Examiner, 22 March 1894, p. 1
¹⁶ The Mercury, 12 March 1914, p. 7.
THE CANADA (4)
AN UNCOMFORTABLE DELAY AT COVE
Anne McMahon (Member No. 6463)

The Canada (4), a two decker ship of 403 tons was built at Shields during 1800. By 1817 she was undertaking her fourth voyage to New South Wales for the convict service, but her first with Irish female prisoners. Her surgeon was James ALLAN and the master John GRIGG.

Sixty-three women prisoners, accompanied by eleven children, who were to be transported on board the Canada (4) embarked at Dublin on the sloop Dumfries on 30 January 1817 to be shipped round the east coast to Cork harbour where the Canada lay at anchor. These prisoners had been assembled at Kilmainham and Newgate gaols from county gaols in the north and east. Prior to 1819 prisoners sentenced to transportation were not moved to the Dublin gaols until notification of the arrival of a convict ship at Cove had been received. These were among the few women in Irish county gaols awaiting deportation at that time.

The sloop Dumfries had been contracted from the military for the coastal passage and placed under the control of Captain H R DRAPER, one of the agents for the transmission of convicts and deserters. No clothing was supplied to the women as it was deemed a waste of money due to the short trip to Cove. Before embarkation the women were fitted with leg irons and together with their children put in the hold where straw matting had been laid over the ballast of sand and gravel. With the trampling of the leg irons the straw was quickly broken up as well as being soiled by sea sickness. Their victuals were eaten in the hold as there was nowhere else.

On this particular passage the sea was rough with strong winds typical of the winter season. Instead of the normal 30 to 40 hours the women and children were battened down in the hold for 96 hours being soaked by the water flowing over the deck and seeping below.

On arrival at Cove on 2 February 1817 the prisoners encountered a busy scene as the Canada and two other prison ships were waiting in the harbour being made ready to sail. They were the Pilot and the Chapman to embark male convicts. All three ships were bound for Sydney. The women on the sloop however were not taken on board the Canada but retained on the Dumfries anchored at the mouth of Cork harbour.

A dispute arose about the fate of the eleven children on board the Dumfries. Through the influence of Dr Robert HARDING, Governor of the Cork Foundling Hospital, two infants were placed in that institution but the nine older children could not be admitted. Dr Harding requested permission of the Chief Secretary to send them with their

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1 P.P., HC., Commissioners for auditing public accounts in Ireland. Report, 1818, x, p. 130
2 P.P., HC., Select committee on gaols, 1817, VII, p. 232
3 P.P., HC., Commissioners appointed by the Crown to investigate certain alleged abuses in the convict department at Cork. Report, 1817, VIII, pp. 31–32
mothers. Robert PEEL, the incumbent at Dublin castle replied that he did not that power. Lieutenant SAINTHILL, an agent in port at the time intervened, claiming there was no place to receive the children at Cork and they could not be thrown on the streets. He said there was ample room on the Canada and a small allowance of porridge would be the only expense to the government while it would be a great comfort to their mothers.

At the time all was not well in the convict department at Cork as there had been complaints to the Lord Lieutenant about abuses involving victualling at the city gaol as well as on board the convict ships. In February an inquiry had been convened and all three ships were delayed for prisoners to be questioned.

The commissioners visited the city gaol where 26 women were to sail on the Canada remained. They had been despatched to Cork from western and southern county gaols. The derelict gaol at Cork was found to be extremely crowded while the cells were described as loathsome. The provisions for the inmates amounted to 6d per day or 3/- a week. Although the government allocation was 13d per day the sheriff took 3d and the gaoler 4d. Their bread was purchased at the market by a messenger who short-changed the prisoners. The turnkey issued the bread but as punishment for misconduct he broke it up leaving the women without rations for the week.

Towards the end of the inquiry questions arose as to why the women prisoners and their children had been left on the Dumfries as eight days had elapsed since their arrival at Cove. James Allan, surgeon of the Canada, protested to the naval agent on 9 February 1817:

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you, that the female convicts on board the sloop are in the most deplorable condition imaginable; several of them labouring under complaints of the most serious nature, and will most inevitably prove fatal if they are not removed; and as the Canada has been ready to receive them from the first day she arrived, I cannot conceive why they are detained in the sloop. It is my opinion, that if they are not immediately removed, a fever of the most desperate nature will be generated.

The surgeons of the Pilot and Chapman also complained of the delay as did Captain James TAILOUR with surgeon John GIBBS of HMS Tonnant then in port. They too condemned the crowded accommodation on the Dumfries where sick women were lying on straw that had not been changed since the sloop left Dublin. One contagious fever patient required immediate removal while six others needed urgent medical treatment.

When Dr Harding, who was responsible for the clearance of the ships to sail, was asked why the women had not been transferred to the Canada he explained he had been ill for some days but reported they had access to the deck of the Dumfries. This was cold comfort for the prisoners dressed in rags during the icy winds of February.

The Canada (4) finally sailed from Cove on 23 March 1817 with her total of 89 female prisoners. Her voyage appeared uneventful although no surgeon’s journal is available. She made the good time of 46 days to Rio de Janeiro while the duration of the passage from Cove was 138 days. No lives were lost but some women were afflicted with scurvy towards the end of the voyage and
required treatment after their arrival at Port Jackson on 6 August.  

Sydney Hospital at the time was a primitive facility kept in sloppy condition and lacked adequate separation of male and female patients. The windows were kept locked to prevent patients escaping into the town. The diet was beef and flour with vegetables only for scurvy patients. People from the town crowded onto the verandah hoping to obtain beef by barter. Rumours were circulating in Sydney during 1817 about sexual intercourse between women prisoners and crew on the voyages. Mr Justice FIELD, who had recently been a passenger on the Lord Melville I (2) from England which carried 99 female convicts, explained that the women had cohabited with officers and crew but it was extremely difficult to prevent it. No complaints had been submitted and the judge, confident in his well-developed self-esteem, trusted that the high office he was to fill in Sydney operated as some moral check upon the women. Surgeon James Allan of the Canada (4) however declared that, to the best of his knowledge, there had been no prostitution on his voyage.

A fortnight after the Canada (4) had anchored at Port Jackson Governor Macquarie despatched 52 of her women prisoners to Hobart Town on board the colonial brig HM Elizabeth Henrietta under the command of Captain WHYTE. She also carried 30 recently arrived male prisoners. The Hobart Town Gazette of 30 August reported that the majority of the women, as well as some of the men, were to be re-shipped to Port Dalrymple on the Governor Macquarie. Two women among the 37 prisoners remaining in Sydney, were later sent to Van Diemen’s Land. One was part of a group of 30 female convicts shipped during 1820 while the second woman went to Port Dalrymple on the brig Fame in 1826 as a servant to a Mr HEANY. While serving sentences of transportation the women prisoners were punished in the colony by laws framed by the local legislature. These related to offences which were peculiar to their situations as convicts. They were mainly drunkenness, disobedience, abusive language, neglect of duty and absconding; this last offence being the women’s practical way of dealing with sexually exploitive masters during their assignments.

The Canada (4) had brought the only three Irish women sentenced for life between 1814–1817 and all three were sent to Van Diemen’s Land. Catherine FLYNN, a servant age 36, had been convicted at the Dublin city assizes during 1814 for stealing bank notes and street robbery. At Hobart Town she married Henry TOPPIN per the Atlas I (2). Catherine was frequently in the Factory for drunkenness, promiscuity and absconding. The second woman to receive a life sentence was Clarissa HARNEY, a laundry maid, aged 33, convicted at Dublin city of burglary and intent to rob. She had been retained in Sydney until September 1820 when she was shipped to Hobart Town with other female prisoners. Clarissa married William HARTLAND per the Almorah in December. Thereafter drunkenness and disorderly conduct were the offences for

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8 HRA I, 1X, 1817, p. 510  
9 Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter, 30 August 1817
which she was charged. The third woman transported for life was Honora McDER-MOTT, a servant, age 30, convicted of murder at Co. Mayo during August 1816. Described as quiet on the voyage, she married Thomas AYTON (or HETON) in the parish of Sorell and Richmond where Honora was assigned to her husband. Apart from episodes of drunkenness and two committals to the House of Correction she led an ordinary life.10

Among the prisoners examined during the enquiry at Cork several were sent to Van Diemen’s Land. They included Ellen DIXON who had been convicted at Galway where she cohabited with the gaoler. In the colony she pursued a disorderly life with a long list of offences prior to her death in 1835. A second prisoner named at Cove was Ann KENNA, a 16 year-old servant convicted at Cork city of picking pockets. No offences were recorded against her. Mary Anne O’NEIL, a 50 year-old housekeeper convicted at Dublin city of stealing apparel also lived a blameless life in the colony. One of these Irish women, not content with her lot in Van Diemen’s Land, was Sarah O’NEILL, who attempted to flee the colony as a stowaway with a companion, Francis VARDON. They were found secreted in the brig Spring bound for England with a cargo of black oil. On 7 February 1818 she was sentenced to four months imprisonment after which she became a reluctant colonist.

Meanwhile the Canada had departed Port Jackson on 24 October 1817 for Batavia. Surgeon James Allan was on board returning to England as a passenger.11

10 Phillip Tardif, Notorious strumpets and dangerous girls. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1990, pp. 210–249
11 Hobart Town Gazette, 7 February 1818.
VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

ARABELLA TEDDER

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)

ARABELLA TEDDER was one of several children from the Orphan Schools who ended their days in the Victorian goldfields. Arabella was admitted to the Female Orphan School from the Hindostan on 18 September 1839. She arrived in Van Diemen’s Land with her convict mother, Ludlow Tedder, on 11 September 1839. Arabella was born on 5 September 1830 in Chelmsford, Essex, the youngest child of John Bully Tedder and Ludlow (née STAMMERS). Ludlow, a widow with five children, was tried in the Central Criminal Court on 17 December 1838 and sentenced to ten years’ transportation for larceny (stealing plate from her master). Although she allegedly had ‘poor connexions’, Ludlow was described by the Ship’s Surgeon as ‘the most attentive & best behaved on Board, doing duty as a nurse’. Ludlow was sent to the nursery in Liverpool Street, where, in 1842, she was charged with misconduct in taking advantage of her situation as a nurse in the Hospital at the House of Correction … for the purpose of clandestinely delivering the same to Eliza MORGAN, a prisoner of the crown then in confinement. For this, she received twelve months’ hard labour in the separate working cells. By August 1843, Ludlow was in Launceston and in 1844, she was granted a ticket-of-leave. Arabella was discharged to her mother on 29 April 1844. By this time, her mother had married William Manley CHAMBERS in Launceston.

In January 1847, Ludlow married former convict John ATTERWELL. Two years later she was issued with a Certificate of Freedom. On 28 November 1849, Arabella gave birth to a son, known as Henry Tedder. A second son, Benjamin WATERS, was born about 1851 in Launceston. Arabella married former convict Isaac WATERS, a butcher, on 5 April 1852, in the Independent Chapel, Launceston. Witnesses were James BEST and Eliza Mary Best.

1 Friends of the Orphan Schools Database: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)
2 TAHO, CON40/1/10 No. 151 Ludlow Tedder Hindostan; Friends of the Orphan Schools Database (FOSD): Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)
3 TAHO, CON40/1/10 No. 151 Ludlow Tedder Hindostan
4 TAHO, RGD37/1/3 Launceston 1844/995 Ludlow Tedder and William Manley Chambers. She had previously married John Bully Tedder in England: Female Convicts Research Centre Database Convict ID 519 Ludlow Tedder.
5 Female Convicts Research Centre Database Convict ID 519 Ludlow Tedder
6 Hobart Town Gazette 9 January 1849
7 FOSD: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart).
8 TAHO, RGD37/1/11 Launceston 1852/878 Arabella Tedder and Isaac Walter
Arabella Tedder’s descendants in 1903 at the marriage of her granddaughter Mary Mooney to James Gallagher

Front Row: L to R, Elizabeth Birchmore (daughter), Arabella Birchmore (granddaughter), Arabella Tedder/Waters/Oliver, Lavinia Mooney (granddaughter), Arabella Tedder (granddaughter), James Gallagher (bridegroom), Mary Mooney (bride and granddaughter of Arabella) Edith Mooney (granddaughter), William Atkinson (fiancé of granddaughter), Arabella Punton (granddaughter) George Mooney (grandson), Jemima Mooney (daughter, nursing), Charlotte Mooney (granddaughter), Charlotte Punton (daughter), Edith Punton (granddaughter).

Second Row: Jack Mooney, Andrew Mooney, Isaac Tedder (grandsons of Arabella Tedder/Waters/Oliver. The next few people are likely grandchildren of Arabella. Far right: Patrick Mooney (husband of Jemima and son-in-law of Arabella).

Back Row: Far left, Henry Tedder (son of Arabella); Arabella Ludlow and Sarah Maria (Arabella’s eldest two daughters) are more than likely the two women pictured in the middle of this row.

Arabella's youngest son, Isaac John Waters, is probably pictured but not identified in photo.

COURTESY: Ed Mooney and Glad Wishart

On 23 May 1852, lured by the promise of gold, Arabella, her husband Isaac, two young sons, her mother Ludlow and Ludlow’s husband John sailed from Launceston for Melbourne on the *Sphynx*. They settled in Bendigo where Arabella had several more children. Between 1856 and 1865, Arabella gave birth to four daughters and another son. Her son Benjamin died in 1872 aged 20 but the remaining children lived to old age.9

Ludlow died on 6 June 1880 in hospital Sandhurst (Bendigo) as Ludlow Atterwell. Arabella was 50 and the only child listed on her mother’s death certificate.10

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9 FOSD: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)
10 Victorian Death Certificate District of Sandhurst 1880/5478 Ludlow Atterwell
Arabella’s husband, Isaac Waters, died 1867 and in 1879, she married widower John OLIVER. He died in 1896.\footnote{11}{FOSD: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)} Arabella died in 1918 in Victoria:

\footnote{11}{FOSD: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)}

OLIVER.—On 2nd September, 1918, Arabella (late Waters), loving mother of H. Teddar, Mrs. C. Collins, Mrs. S. Cahill, Mrs. J. Birchmore, Mrs. J. Mooney, Mr. I. Waters, and Mrs. R. Punton. Aged 91 years.

Deeply mourned.\footnote{12}{Bendigo Advertiser 3 September 1918 p. 4}

According to her death certificate, Arabella died from senility (old age), myocarditis and exhaustion in the Bendigo Public Hospital when she was 91. No details of her parents were recorded but the certificate noted that she was born in Essex and had lived 65 years in Victoria. Her time in Tasmania was ignored. She married Isaac Waters when she was 22 and after his death, she married John Oliver. She had eight children from her first marriage: Henry (68), Benjamin (deceased by 1918), Arabella ‘Ludow’ (65), Sarah Maria (62), Elizabeth Alley (60), Jemima (57), Isaac John (55) and Charlotte Ann (52). Arabella was buried at White Hills Cemetery.\footnote{13}{Victorian Death Certificate District of Bendigo 1918/7549 Arabella Oliver}

Arabella’s obituaries also ignored her Tasmanian life:

A well-known and highly esteemed resident of the Golden-square district (Bendigo) passed away on Monday last in

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image.png}
\caption{Photograph of Jocelyn Lobascher’s great grandparents’ wedding, also in 1903. Arabella Birchmore (Arabella’s granddaughter and Francesco Sertori). Oddly they are not together in the photo, she is next to her father and Francesco is seated at middle front with a child on his knee.}
\end{figure}
the person of Mrs. Arabella Oliver, at the age of 91 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday, 3rd inst., in the family grave at the White Hills Cemetery, and was largely attended. The coffin, covered with beautiful floral tokens, was carried to the grave by four grandsons. The deceased leaves two sons and five daughters, 45 grandchildren, 84 great-grandchildren, also one great-great-grandchild. A grandson and a great-grandson are on active service. The deceased lady was the grandmother of Mrs. H. Golding, of Heathcote.14

Arabella spent only a few years of her long life in the Female Orphan School. Surviving the long sea journey to the other side of the world, she was taken from her mother and placed in a bleak institution, where she lived through the 1843 scarlet fever epidemic when many children died. It was a harsh start to a new life.

Compiled with the assistance of Glad Wishart and Jocelyn Lobascher. For more stories like Arabella’s, visit Friends of the Orphan Schools, St John’s Park Precinct: www.orphanschool.org.au

14 McIvor Times and Rodney Advertiser (Heathcote, Victoria) 12 September 1918 p. 2; Bendigo Advertiser 4 September 1918 p. 8. The cortege left the residence of her daughter, Mrs J Moon, Woodward-road, Golden-square, her grandsons were named as Messrs B Birchmore, I Cahill, C Punton and J Mooney.
HELP WANTED

UNKNOWN photograph
I have a copy of a photograph given to me by my cousin Peter STOREY in New Zealand.
We are related to the WILLS family from New Norfolk, and Storeys from Colebrook and Broadmarsh.
Peter’s grandmother was Cassie Gould Wills, grandfather was Charles Daniel William Storey, who lived in New Zealand.
My grandfather was Richard Cameron Storey, (brother of Charles) grandmother Olive Marion IBBOTT, from Broadmarsh.
I would love to know who these people enjoying the ride are! Suzanne Himmelreich (Storey), phone (03) 5662 3999 or 0407 825 488, or email skc46@tpg.com.au

JACOBS and NICHOLS
I have been researching the Richmond Tasmania Nichols family for many years and I am having trouble in tracing a branch of my tree. I am hoping that some members of the TFHS Inc. might be able to help me with my research.
Joseph William NICHOLS convict arrived in Hobart Town on board the ship Enchantress on 31 July 1833. He married Mary Jane JACOBS in Hobart Town in 1841. They lived with their children in Richmond and for some time lived at the property named ‘Prospect’.
Mary Jane Jacobs was born in England in 1822, the daughter of Benjamin Phillip Jacobs convict and Sarah PARKER who married in 1824 in London England. Other Jacobs children were, Phillip born 1827 in England, plus Benjamin George born 1835, James Joseph born 1837, Sarah Elizabeth born 1839, George Benjamin born 1843 and John Thomas Benjamin born 1845, all born in Van Diemen's Land. This family lived in Sorell and Richmond.
I have lost my details for Ron and Elvie Jacobs who in the 1980s lived at 28 View Street Sandy Bay Hobart.
Any information in regards the Jacobs family would be appreciated. R G Nichols (Member No. 973), 14 Sweeney Way Padbury WA 6025 or email: rgnichols@bigpond.com.au
### NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>TIME</th>
<th>M'SHIP NO.</th>
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# NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY December 2015
## NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members’ listing for the appropriate name and address.

Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and don’t forget to reply if you receive a SSAE.

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Surname</th>
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<td>Mowbray</td>
<td>TAS</td>
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<td>Miss Katie</td>
<td>20 Legana Street</td>
<td>South Launceston</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:kmscott55@gmail.com">kmscott55@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>PO Box 380</td>
<td>Leanhaven</td>
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</table>
A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

| 7701 | GOODLUCK Mrs Antoinette | 78 Louisa Street | BRACKNELL | TAS | 7302 |
| 7702 | TAY Mrs SHARON | Not for publication |
| 7703 | TOWNSEND Mr Nigel | 1 Cherry Court | FORCETT | TAS | 7173 |
| 7704 | BLACKWELL Mrs Donna | Not for publication |
| 7705 | HARPER Mr Noel | 4 Starlight Drive | CAMBRIDGE | TAS | 7170 |
| 7706 | HARPER Mrs Jeanette | 4 Starlight Drive | CAMBRIDGE | TAS | 7170 |
| 7707 | CARTER Mrs Judith | 61 Mt Stuart Drive | NEWMHAM | TAS | 7248 |
| 7708 | DURDIN Mrs Fabienne | Not for publication |
| 7709 | COLLINSON Mr Michael | 31 Bell Street | NEW TOWN | TAS | 7008 |
| 7710 | VASZOCZ Mrs Julie | 12-14 Bernard Road | BURNIE | TAS | 7320 |
| 7711 | McCARTHY Ms Dide | 301 Montague Road | PARAVISTA | SA | 5093 |
| 7712 | COOPER Mr Doug | 27 Woddumpers Road | TOLMANS HILL | TAS | 7007 |
| 7713 | BARNETT Dr Leo | PO Box 474 | MAROOCHYDORE | QLD | 4558 |
| 7714 | LEPPARD-QUINN Dr Chris | 65 Smith Street | NORTH HOBART | TAS | 7000 |
| 7715 | SCOTT Mrs Susan | PO Box 19A | TUNNACK | TAS | 7120 |
| 7716 | FINDLAY Mrs Jennifer | Not for publication |
| 7717 | EDWARDS Ms Sally | PO Box 279 | SORELL | TAS | 7172 |
| 7718 | CARINS Mr Glenn | 16 Wilmian Street | LAUNCESTON | TAS | 7250 |
| 7719 | CONOLAN Mrs Lola | PO Box 162 | CYGNET | TAS | 7112 |
| 7720 | BRUNSDON Mr William | 4 Intrigue Court | TRANMERE | TAS | 7018 |
| 7721 | MACKENZIE Mr Ross | 59 Elinga Street | HOWRAH | TAS | 7018 |
| 7722 | MACKENZIE Mrs Jennifer | 59 Elinga Street | HOWRAH | TAS | 7018 |
| 7723 | CANE Mrs Carol | PO Box 105 | MARGATE | TAS | 7054 |
| 7724 | CANE Mr Anthony | PO Box 105 | MARGATE | TAS | 7054 |
| 7725 | BISHOP Ms Leanne | 9 Lawrence Street | LAUNCESTON | TAS | 7250 |
| 7726 | GILBERT Mrs Heather | 1 Cronulla Court | HOWRAH | TAS | 7018 |
| 7727 | BATCHLER Ms Carline | Not for publication |
| 7728 | STEVENS Mrs Michelle | 4 Conah Road | HIGHCLERE | TAS | 7321 |
| 7729 | HENRI Dr Christine | PO Box 1020 | SANDY BAY | TAS | 7006 |
| 7730 | ADAMSON Mrs Lesley | Not for publication |
| 7731 | COLAHAN Ms Josephine | 72 Lisle Road | NABOWLA | TAS | 7260 |

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

| 7665 | BARNES Jacqueline | 5/62 King Street | BELLERIVE | TAS | 7018 |
AN EARLY BICYCLE IN VAN DIEMEN’S LAND

Rosemary Sharples

In the quest for historical one-upmanship in any field in Australia, Tasmania has the advantage of being settled early on. It is therefore a front-runner for priority, merely because it exists. Sometimes the honour of being first in a field, or at least the most important, is due to factors outside human control—think of the whaling industry. On the other hand, credit must sometimes be given to the pioneering spirit of the early settlers, as with the earliest Australian appearance of anything like a bicycle, in Hobart.

In 1827 the Hobart Town Gazette noted that a velocipede had been imported into Hobart Town. Other names in use at this time for such a machine were ‘hobby-horse’ or ‘dandy-horse’ and it was a forerunner of the modern bicycle. This velocipede was part of the cargo of the vessel Tiger which arrived in Hobart Town on the 13 April 1827, having left London on the 12 December 1826.1

The velocipede was amongst the cargo consigned to T Richards. The master of the vessel was Thomas Richards, so I’m guessing these two Richards were the same person and that he brought the velocipede as a speculation. Did he find a buyer, or did he take it away when he left? It was certainly listed as being for Hobart Town. Perhaps he had a private buyer in mind—it didn’t appear in any of the advertisements listing goods imported via the Tiger. Furthermore, in 1836 John Kerr & Co., at 7 Davey Street, advertised a velocipede (or dandyhorse) for sale so perhaps Captain Richards did find a buyer.2 On the other hand, if the editor of the Colonial Times can comment of dandyhorses in 1830 that ‘in process of time, these follies, like many others, will find their way to Van Diemen’s Land’, I have to assume that he hadn’t seen the velocipede because it wasn’t ridden around the streets of

This suggests the purchaser used it elsewhere in the colony. So, who was this person?

If things then were anything like they are nowadays, the pioneering cyclist would have been young, male and well off. He might have seen a velocipede when he was overseas and arranged to import one. Alternatively, he might have read about it. The velocipede isn’t mentioned by Robert KNOPWOOD in his diary or any of the newspapers on Trove outside this one entry. That leaves private correspondence, or diaries, or family folklore (with an outside chance of the velocipede in question, covered in cobwebs, being discovered hanging up in a shed belonging to an old house). Do any of your readers know anything about either sighting of the velocipede? In particular, does anyone know who bought (or sold) it? Is it even possible to narrow it down to a list of likely buyers? Who were the well-off families outside Hobart in 1827? I’ve seen photographs from the 1870s of Tasmanian cyclists, so we know there were several boneshakers (the next major development in the history of cycling) around by then. We also have a report of a Mr (W) WISE of Bothwell, (possibly a wheelwright) on a tricycle and (young) Mr BURDON, a coachbuilder, on a bicycle, racing each other along Macquarie Street in July 1869. Another resident of Bothwell had ridden to Hobart Town on one of Mr WISE’s velocipedes in May 1869. Are any of these men related to the pioneering cyclist?

See also Myles McPhail, (1867), MacPhail’s national directory for Tasmania for 1867–68, including a correct and complete map of the colony; and, The Tasmanian yearly Advertiser: Hobart Town

Ibid. Myles McPhail


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4 http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article137565737

5 http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8860496

6 http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8859244
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GRATITUDE
FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT
PROFFERING THE HAND OF ENCOURAGEMENT
AND REWARD TO THE EXEMPLARY
Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)

As more and more convicts arrived in Van Diemen’s Land after June 1818, the growing concern of government and free settlers about lawlessness in the colony became increasingly apparent.

Causing particular alarm were ravaging bands of armed bushrangers, many of whom were absconders from the gaols at Macquarie Harbour and Maria Island, who spread terror as they plundered their way across the inland in desperate bids for freedom and survival. Of no less concern were the ‘native blacks’, seen by most as ‘a savage and vindictive race’, with murder and theft their only intent.

In the face of such violence and mayhem, some individuals distinguished themselves by their courage in defending themselves, their families and property from the attacks of violent marauders. Their heroic deeds, often performed in regions where the assistance of police was not available, were invariably met with the heartfelt thanks of grateful neighbours and the appreciation of the population in general.

On occasions, their bravery won them tangible rewards as well.

In August 1824, for instance, a number of prominent citizens of Hobart Town, including Colonial Secretary W H HAMILTON, leading merchants Anthony Fenn KEMP, Walter A BETHUNE and William WALKINSHAW and auctioneer R W FRYETT, publicly expressed their admiration and gratitude to a settler named George TAYLOR who, with his sons, had managed to fight off an attack by a gang of bushrangers, led by the notorious Matthew BRADY, on Taylor’s isolated home earlier that year.

Dear Sir

We, your Fellow Colonists of Van Diemen’s Land, having learnt that your premises, situate on the Macquarie River, were attacked last week by a banditti of armed convicts lately escaped from Macquarie Harbour, beg to sympathize with you on what has brought so much affliction on your family. This banditti, after carrying terror and dismay through the Country, and after having baffled for a considerable time the pursuit which was instituted for their apprehension, we have now from your spirited and manly conduct, and that of your sons, every reason to hope will soon terminate their career of outrage and depredation …

We are so deeply impressed with the very meritorious conduct displayed by you and those of your household on this occasion, that we hasten to express our decided and most unequivocal approbation of a resistance so well calculated to stimulate the other Colonists, and to put down all aggression on the public peace. In further testimonial of these our unanimous

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1 Hobart Town Gazette, 18 November 1826, p. 2

sentiments, we request your acceptance of a Piece of Plate, and beg you to consider it as a token of our due sense of a conduct that is approved, and we trust will be imitated by the Colonists at large. Of most interest perhaps, is the hope of the donors that public recognition of Taylor’s meritorious conduct would ‘stimulate’ other colonists to follow his example.

While this might have been the first time that a reward of this kind was given in Van Diemen’s Land, it was certainly not to be the last. During the next four decades, rewards of various kinds were handed out to a widening range of recipients and for an expanding list of praiseworthy actions and achievements.

In September 1825, for instance, a ticket-of-leave man by the name of WILKINSON was rewarded with ‘emancipation and the pecuniary reward of £10’ when he assisted a party of soldiers in the capture at Spring Hill near Jericho, of William PRIEST, who, at that time, was ‘the most dangerous and worst of the bushrangers’. Wilkinson, driving a cart, had tenaciously followed Priest as he fled into the surrounding bush after a hold-up, and eventually managed to secure him.

A few months later, the Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser called for a reward to be granted to a constable from the Clyde by the name of DRUMMOND, whose meritorious conduct had been noted on more than one occasion. Not only had he been active in the pursuit of the infamous bushranger Michael HOWE in 1818 but he had also assisted in the arrest of Brady in early 1826. According to the newspaper:

It was Drummond who made such a bold attempt to take Brady, when the latter shot at and wounded Mrs. Drummond, and when Drummond himself nearly lost his life. With two other persons, he lately apprehended that unfortunate person at the Clyde ... and it was Drummond who brought that person into Hobart Town, a distance of fifty miles in five hours.

In 1829, Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR granted conditional pardons to two ticket-of-leave men, John ASHTON (Guildford, 1820) and Robert CALDWELL (Malabar, 1821), who, while serving with the Field Police, had been instrumental in the capture of convicts who had absconded from the property of Donald McLEOD, Esq., at ‘Talisker’, near Perth, in the north of the colony.

In October 1830, Arthur again saw fit to grant a conditional pardon to a convict when he wanted to ‘mark in a special manner his high admiration for the intrepidity, firmness and coolness that John BENFIELD (Lady Ridley, 1821) had displayed in the capture of three Aboriginal natives’. In announcing the reward, The Hobart Town Courier commented:

The manner in which Benfield succeeded in effecting the capture of these natives is so praiseworthy and in every respect completely in accordance with the views of Government, that His Excellency has directed the circumstances under which it took place to be made public, in the hope that it may stimulate other prisoners to act with equal humanity and forbearance to any of these unfortunate people who may happen to fall in their way, in the firm reliance that such meritorious conduct will at all times meet with the reward which it so well

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3 Hobart Town Gazette, 6 August 1824, p. 2
4 Hobart Town Gazette, 24 September 1825, p. 2
5 Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser, 19 May 1826, p. 2
6 Colonial Times, 9 October 1829, p. 2
deserves. It appears that John Benfield on his return home from tending the sheep belonging to his master M. L. SMITH, Esq. at his farm at Whiteford Hills, on the 25th ultimo, observed a fire at some short distance from his hut, on going up to it, he saw three Aboriginal natives two of whom retreated on his approach, the remaining one, on being offered bread, said he would accompany him to his hut for some if he would put away his gun—he did so, and they went together to the hut, in which there was no other person, Benfield gave him bread and two blankets for his companions, with which they returned to the place where they had left the other two natives, and he soon succeeded in so completely conciliating all three as to induce them to go oppos-sum shooting with him, by which strategy he led them voluntarily to the military party stationed at Captain MORIARTY’s.

By the beginning of the 1850s, more than 400 such acts of courage had been announced in newspapers of the colony. Most frequently, the rewards were given for bravery related to the apprehension of bushrangers and armed absconders but others were presented for such acts of courage as saving people from drowning, the protection of property from fire and the provision of information leading to the apprehension of law-breakers.

In June 1833, for example, convict William LUTY (Larkins, 1831) was granted emancipation for ‘intrepid conduct’ in endeavouring to apprehend three men who had stolen property from his master.

In October of that same year, John ELLIS (Lady Harewood, 1829) and Thomas MAY (Marmion, 1828) were granted tickets of leave for their part in the capture of a highwayman named PHILLIPS. In April 1834, conditional pardons were granted to Charles CARTER and William OWEN, ticket-of-leave men, for the apprehension of three thieves. In July 1835, an overseer was rewarded for recovering the sum of £120 in notes which had been stolen from a property at the Cove. In November 1835, a ticket-of-leave was granted to a convict for rescuing a boy from drowning. In January 1836, a free pardon was granted to John WALLER (Manlius, 1828) and a ticket-of-leave to Isaac BOWATER (Asia, 1827) for their ‘intrepid and meritorious exertions in the apprehension of a runaway of desperate character’. In August 1837, a ticket-of-leave was granted to Joseph STOCKTON (Enchantress, 1833) for saving his mistress from drowning. In March 1843, Matthew HYLAND (Waverley, 1842) was granted a ticket-of-leave for preventing a robbery at the hut of his master. In September 1844, William WINTERBOTTOM (Elphinstone, 1836) and James WATERS (Lady Kennaway 1835) were granted a conditional pardon and a ticket-of-leave respectively for having rendered assistance in extinguishing a fire at the retail premises of Messrs. COUNSEL & WALKER at Sorell. In November 1844, Gilbert McCALLUM (Eden, 1836) was granted a ticket-of-leave ‘for saving the child of a soldier of the 51st regiment from being drowned’.

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7 Hobart Town Courier, 2 October 1830, p. 2
8 Hobart Town Courier, 28 June 1833, p. 2
9 Hobart Town Courier, 4 October 1833, p. 2
10 Colonial Times, 29 April 1834, p. 3
11 Hobart Town Courier, 24 July 1835, p. 2
12 Launceston Advertiser, 26 November 1835, p. 2
13 Launceston Advertiser, 21 January 1836, p. 4
14 Hobart Town Courier, 18 August 1837, p. 2
15 Hobart Town Courier, 24 March 1843, p. 2
16 Hobart Town Courier, 7 September 1844, p. 2
17 Cornwall Chronicle, 23 November 1844, p. 4
It is not surprising that most of the recipients of these indulgences and rewards were men; at that time the male population of the colony far exceeded the female population. But women were not entirely overlooked.

In May 1839, Lieutenant-Governor Sir John FRANKLIN granted 17-year-old Esther Rebecca SOLOMON ‘the means of purchasing one hundred acres of land’ of her own choosing as a reward for her meritorious conduct when, in the previous year, the home of her father, David Solomon, an innkeeper at Antill Ponds, had been attacked and his life threatened by a gang of bushrangers led by James ELY. 18

In May 1845, conditional pardons were granted to convicts Elizabeth DYER and Mary HARFORD for meritorious conduct on board Royal Admiral, which brought 202 female prisoners to Van Diemen’s Land in 1842. From the outset, the voyage of Royal Admiral was troublesome. Before departure from England, the captain drowned after throwing himself over the side of the ship and the first mate, after attempting to shoot himself, had been dismissed. Replacement officers had been quickly appointed but these had not met with the favour of the crew and soon there were threats of mutiny. At sea, two of the seamen broke into the hold and stole a keg of rum. Before long, most were drunk and trouble was brewing. Fortunately, the vessel was obliged to take on fresh water at Cape Town, and there the newly appointed captain and first mate were arrested and removed from the ship. The vessel then sailed on to Van Diemen’s Land without further incident. At Hobart Town, thirteen seamen were arrested and sentenced to three months on the treadmill in Hobart Gaol. 19

The nature of the assistance the two women had rendered was described in these terms:

Having given information of the intention of some of the seamen of the vessel in which they arrived to set fire thereto and in the confusion to make their escape in the boats with certain of the female convicts; in consequence of which the project was defeated … 20

But perhaps the most interesting story of a female who received a reward for meritorious conduct is that of convict Isabella RENSHAW (Hydery, 1832) who was granted a free pardon by Lieutenant-Governor Arthur in 1836 for her heroic conduct in the capture of Henry HUNT, another violent bushranger. She had, in fact, saved her husband from certain death at Hunt’s hands.

In 1831, Isabella had been sentenced to transportation to Van Diemen’s Land for seven years. She had been convicted of ‘compounding the felony of Edward JONES’ (Mary, 1829), who had been convicted for stealing a quantity of lead and leather and transported for fourteen years. 21 In 1833, with no further offences

18 Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen’s Land Gazette, 6 September 1839, p. 2; Colonial Times, 24 April 1838, p. 7; Hobart Town Courier, 27 April 1838, p. 3; Launceston Advertiser, 25 June 1838, p. 2

19 Colonial Times, 3 May 1845, p. 2; New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834–1859 (HO/59) via ‘Ancestry’

20 Colonial Times, 3 May 1845, p. 2; see also the report of J R Roberts, surgeon-superintendent, ‘Royal Admiral’, 1842, transcribed by Port Arthur Historic Site for Female Factory Research Group, at www.femaleconvicts.org.au/docs/ships/RoyalAdmiral1842_SI.pdf

21 Isabella Renshaw conduct record, TAHO CON40-1-7, Image 289
in the colony, she was given permission
to marry a free settler, James KERR, and
got to live with him on a property at the
Nile River. Without warning, on 18 June
1836, they were attacked by bushranger
Henry Hunt, a man who had already
admitted to two cold-blooded murders.22

Some years later, Kerr recounted the way
in which his wife had saved his life:

I was digging potatoes in my garden
when my dog scratched me twice and the
third time he leaped upon my back, I
turned around and desired him to go to it
which he accordingly did in the direction
of an old hut twenty-five yards distant
from me. I followed him when a man
stepped from behind the hut, who
presenting his gun ordered me to kneel
down which I did. He then leaped over a
four railed fence with his gun cocked. He
cleared the fence without touching it at
one leap. He then came up behind me,
when I looked over my shoulder and
asked who are you to which he answered
‘I will very soon let you know who I am’.
I then wheeled around and got under the
muzzle of his gun which I turned
upwards and attempted to seize him by
the throat, but caught him under the ear.
Upon this he drew a pistol from a belt at
his side. I snatched it by the barrel and
threw it to the ground. He struggled with
me and threw his gun from him when the
muzzle fell towards me. We then
struggled about ten yards distance. In
falling, he took another pistol from his
belt which he cocked and put to my right
side. He fell under me. He then got the
pistol to my breast … I seized his hands,
holding his finger from the trigger and
called out ‘Murder’. My wife came to my
assistance with my musket loaded with a
ball, and called out: ‘Which of you is
James?’ I replied: ‘I am him.’ She put
the musket to the man’s side, who was
under me, and asked if she should shoot
him, but instead of cocking the piece she
opened the pan and the priming fell out.
She then said, ‘What shall I do. Shall I hit him?’ I
directed her to hit him on the head. She
then stepped on the opposite side and
struck him with the butt, which broke in
her hand. At this time she saw the man’s
pistol snapped at my breast and she tried
to wrench it from him but could not. She
then repeated the blow upon his head
with the barrel of the musket. He received
four blows from her and called out, ‘Hit
me no more. I am a done man’. We then
turned him on his face and having
secured him … [called the police]23

Three weeks later, Henry Hunt died. A
subsequent inquest found that the cause
of his death were ‘certain wounds and
fractures inflicted upon his head with a
musket by Isabella Kerr’, and the conduct
she had displayed on that occasion was
not only ‘fully justifiable’ but deserving
of the ‘highest commendation’.

Isabella and James left Van Diemen’s
Land in 1837 and, helped by the reward
Isabella had received, settled at Carcoar
in New South Wales. There, Isabella, the
mother of at least six of James’s children,
died aged 44 in 1856. James re-married

22 James Kerr/Isabella Renshaw marriage:
Reg: 2361/1833/36, Longford; Hunt’s
murders: Launceston Advertiser, 7 April
1836, p. 3

23 See ‘My Ride on an Ozzie Icon’ by
Doreen Barrow, Journal of the Illawarra
Branch of the Australian Society for the
edu.au/do/search/?q=My%20Ride%20on%
Ozzie%20Icon&start=0&context=119687edu.au/unity/vol2/issue3/2

24 Henry Hunt: inquest: From ‘Echoes of
Bushranging Days in Van Diemen’s Land:
Original Accounts from Frontier
Tasmania’ at http://manuscript3251.
wordpress.com
twice. In 1884, aged 88, he died at Eugowra, near Carcoar.\textsuperscript{25}

There can be little doubt that the rewarding of individuals for meritorious conduct was a popular initiative. At a time when violence and lawlessness were rife in the colony, the scheme had considerable intuitive appeal.

On 11 September 1829, the \textit{Colonial Times} expressed the view that ‘every Crown Prisoner who takes an armed Bushranger ought … to receive an Emancipation at least’ and, two weeks later, it was pleased to report that its recommendation had been accepted.

… the motives which influence a prisoner for life, viz. his Emancipation, is the strongest incentive to do his duty and signalize himself … Such a motive does not attach to a free man. Consequently, prisoners for life are the very best persons to be employed on such occasions, both in capturing armed runaway prisoners, as well as the native blacks.

In 1833, the \textit{Hobart Town Courier} had been no less enthusiastic about the idea.

The government cannot exert its predominant influence more beneficially in a colony containing so large a proportion of convict population as this, than by promptly proffering the hand of encouragement and reward to the exemplary who by such praiseworthy conduct evince at once their own desertion of evil courses and their willingness to check it in others.\textsuperscript{26}

But was the scheme really successful? Did the granting of indulgences and rewards to individuals for acts of heroism inspire others to follow suit?

There were certainly those who held the view that the scheme had no merit at all – especially when applied to the convict population. Arguing that the very best inducement to good behaviour by convicts was the reward of emancipation after a consistent record of good conduct and not after a single act of so-called ‘meritorious conduct’, the \textit{Cornwall Chronicle} was scathing in its condemnation of prisoner indulgences. It pointed out some of the ways in which the system was open to abuse, contending that the government ‘had been imposed upon’ frequently in the past:

If a man … could contrive to get on ‘bush services’ in the police, and then persuade some companion, for a pound or two of tobacco, to turn bolter, and then to give himself up to his friend, the friend would stand a chance of promotion, and a Gazette or two afterwards would inform the world that for ‘meritorious conduct’ that individual had been recommended for his indulgences … Many have got their tickets [of leave] under pretence of having assisted to extinguish fires at which they were never present; one man agreed with his master who wanted to befriend him, that if the master would fall into the river, the man would have no objection to jumping into the water to save his life.”

Was the \textit{Cornwall Chronicle} correct? Were some of the acts of heroism which the government rewarded with cash and other indulgences just ‘pretence’? It is unlikely we’ll ever know.

\textsuperscript{25} As for Note 23
\textsuperscript{26} \textit{Hobart Town Courier}, 4 October 1833, p. 2
\textsuperscript{27} \textit{Cornwall Chronicle}, 1 September 1847, p. 2.
MY DAVIS, COLE, PECK AND NICHOLSON CONVICTS

Sidney Quinn Davis (Member No.3100)

WHEN I was about 10 years old I was curious about my second Christian name of ‘Quinn’. When I asked my mother about this, she told me that it was also one of my father’s Christian names, and I was shown what my father called the ‘Quin Box’ which held his Confirmation Certificate and recorded his name as James Michael Quin DAVIS. In more recent years, when researching my ancestry, I discovered the name has an association with one of my ancestors, and also with the female orphan school at New Town. Intertwined with these people were four convicts.

Between late 1841 and early 1842 three of my Davis ancestors were found guilty of theft or receiving stolen goods, the property of Mr and Mrs Mary SAVERY, who, it seems ran a warehouse in London. One was sentenced to imprisonment and the other two to transportation, one of whom ended his voyage at Hobart Town.

On 8 April 1841 at the Old Bailey, my grandfather Richard Archibald Davis (aged 20) and his mother Sarah (née COLE) Davis (aged 52), were both found guilty of stealing a long and assorted list of items, including 4 tooth-brushes value 3s, 1 nail-brush value 1s. 6d, 5 packets of wafers value 2s. 6d, 2 boxes of quill nibs value 3s. 6d, 2 inkstands value 3s., 1 ivory-handled penknife value 1s., 4 pearl needle book backs value 5s., 1 dressing-case value £1, 1 dressing-case value 10s., 3 printed books value 10s. 6d, 1 thimble value 1s. 6d, 1 printed book value 3s, 1 work box value 8s., 1 pair of razors value 4s., 1 case value 1s., 1 sugar basin value 9s., 14 printed books value £1 15s., 10 razors value £1 3s, 1 penknife value 2s., 1 thimble value 1s. 6d and 2 toilet bottles value 7s.1

The same day Sarah’s husband (and Richard’s father), 52-year-old William Davis, a painter, was found guilty of receiving some of these items, including: 2 dressing-cases, 4 printed-books, 1 work-box, 1 thimble, 6 razors, 1 penknife, value 2s., 13 printed-books, 2 toilet bottles and 1 sugar basin, part of the said goods, well knowing them to have been stolen.2

Richard, Sarah and William all pleaded guilty. Sarah was ordered to imprisonment, Richard was ordered to seven years’ transportation and William to fourteen, but no evidence of William being transported has been located. Maybe, at the age of 52, he was considered too old to be engaged in probation gangs, probation having replaced the assignment of convicts to settlers in Van Diemen’s Land in 1840.

Richard’s sentence did not stop his criminal ways, and just one month later, on 28 May, he pleaded guilty to stealing 1 work-box value £5.10s., 1 pearl handle pen-knife value 2s., 1 pearl stiletto value 1s. 6d, 1 pair of scissors value 4s. 6d, 1

pearl needle-case value 3s and 1 prayer-book value 7s. 6d.¹

On 1 January 1842 Richard was again charged, this time for ‘Robbing my Master and stealing Stationery viz a work Box—fr Mr Savery’.² Now aged 21, Richard, whose native place was London, could read and write, he was a Protestant and 5ft 4¾ inches tall. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was ordered to be transported for an additional seven years. It is unclear why he was not imprisoned after twice being found guilty, therefore allowing him to commit a third offence. His trade was listed as a ‘Warehouse-man’, and it seems he took advantage of his position to steal such a varied and large number of goods from his employer.

On 27 November Sarah Davis was again charged with stealing goods, the property of Mary Savery. She was found guilty of stealing 1 set of printed bed furniture value £1 and 3 bed curtains value £2, to which 52-year-old pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment.

It is likely that Richard’s brother Christopher William Davis was also employed in the Savery family business, as on 10 February the following year the 18-year-old was charged with theft from his ‘mistress’, Mary Savery. Christopher pleaded guilty to the theft of 1 pair of nail-scissors value 2s., 6 silver thimbles value 2s., 4 printed books value 9s., 1 work-box value 5s. 6d, 2 almanacs value 3s. 6d, 2 pairs of brushes value 5s., 1 case value 2s., 2 books value 10s., 3 points value 1s. 6d and various other articles of cutlery and stationery value £4. 2s. He was given the same sentence as his mother—imprisonment for two years.

On 13 January 1842 Richard Archibald Davis, who was single, arrived at the River Derwent aboard the 730 ton Barossa as one of 348 male convicts who left Sheerness the previous August.³ Remaining in England were his brothers William Richard and John Joseph. Their father William, mother Sarah and brother Christopher were probably all in prison in England at the time, as no evidence of their transportation has been located.

After arriving in Hobart Town, Richard was stationed at Flinders Bay for eighteen months as part of a probation party.⁴ On 12 September 1843 he was assigned to work at Eastern Marshes with Samuel DICKSON and in 1845 was sent to H. NICHOLAS at ‘Cawood’ for twelve months. Apart from being described as ‘Idle’, Richard had no offences recorded against him in the colony. He was a founding member of the Bellringers at Holy Trinity Church on 1 December 1847, and on 20 January 1849 was recommended for a conditional pardon. This was approved on 10 April 1850.

Meanwhile, on 30 March 1846, Elizabeth EDWARDS (née NICHOLSON) and Eliza RUSSELL (alias SAUNDERS), were convicted at the Central Criminal Court of uttering counterfeit half crowns and sentenced to ten years’ transportation. Extensive evidence was given by the prosecution about their movements.

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¹ http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/images.jsp?doc=184104050091–92 Ref: t18410405-1097, pp. 883–84; TAHO CON33/1/16/0073; Indent CON 14/1/12 images 26 and 27
² TAHO CON33/1/16/0073; Indent CON 14/1/12 images 26 and 27
³ Charles Bateson, The Convict Ships 1787–1868 (Sydney, 1988), pp. 364–65; TAHO CON33/1/16/0073
⁴ Appropriation list CON27/1/9 image 131
Among the witnesses called were: Mary COLDERY for the ‘Prince of Wales’ public-house at Deptford, Jane Sophia GAIN whose sister kept a child bed linen warehouse at New-cross Deptford, policemen Thomas WEST, John CARPENTER, Joseph SEAMONS, James CUDDY and John WHITLAM, Caleb Edward POWELL assistant solicitor of the Mint and John FIELD the inspector of counterfeit coin for the Mint.7

Elizabeth, aged 36, from Westminster, a laundress and plain cook, who had two previous convictions and had spent twelve months in prison for similar offences, had an ‘R’ tattooed on her left arm. When she left London it was possibly the last time she saw two of her children, her mother Elizabeth and her brothers Edward and Robert. According to Elizabeth, her husband, John Edwards, who had been a coach painter, died two years earlier.

Eliza Russell and Elizabeth, accompanied by Elizabeth’s 10-year-old daughter Louisa Ann Frances Edwards, left London aboard the Elizabeth and Henry on 7 September 1846, and arrived at the River Derwent on 4 January 1847. Just four days later Louisa was admitted to the Orphan School at New Town, where she remained until 1852.8 Elizabeth had no charges reported by masters against her, therefore, it is not known if she was assigned near Hobart Town or whether she maintained contact with Louisa during their early years in the colony.

On 29 October 1847 Elizabeth applied to marry John SAUNDERS, a convict who had arrived on the Bardaster on 12 January 1837.9 On 19 November, just nine months after arriving in the colony, she and John were married in Hobart.10 Elizabeth had very few misdemeanours in the colony, and her husband John Saunders probably died before 12 March 1850 when Elizabeth applied to marry Samuel PECK who was ‘free’. He was probably the John Peck who was transported on the Triton and sentenced to seven years’ transportation after being found guilty of stealing 10lbs of copper, the property of F WALDER of Graham Street, Warwick. He arrived at the River Derwent on 19 December 1842. Elizabeth Nicholson and Samuel Peck were married at George Town on 28 April 1850.11 On 16 May 1851 Elizabeth was granted a ticket-of-leave, and on 14 December 1852, was granted her conditional pardon.

Louisa Edwards remained in the Orphan School until 1852 during which time James Michael QUIN was assistant master at the Male Orphan School and his sister Catherine Anastasia Quin was mistress of the girls’ school. During much of this time Louisa was a ‘monitor’, after which, she was appointed to John KNIGHT of Launceston. Her mother and her new step-father John Peck, were also living in the Launceston area.

7 Extensive evidence and descriptions of Elizabeth’s movements was given at the trial, which can be found at the Proceedings of the Old Bailey http://www.oldbaileyonline Ref t18460330-964
8 SWD28; Joyce Purtscher, Queens Orphanage Hobart Town 1828–1863 (Hobart, 1993); http://www.orphanschool.org.au/
9 CON52/1/2 p. 442 application to marry
10 RGD37 Hobart marriages 871/1877
11 CON52/1/3 p. 350 application to marry; RGD37 Launceston marriages 660/1850
Sometime in 1856 or earlier, 36-year-old Richard Archibald Davis and 20-year-old Louisa Edwards crossed paths, as they married on 9 December 1856 at Hobart. Laura’s mother Elizabeth died on 12 August 1870 near the ‘Millbrook’ estate at Tunbridge. Following an inquest the cause of Elizabeth’s death was given as inflammation of the bowels. Her death was not registered and she was buried on 17 August in the Parish of St John at Ross.

Following her mother’s death, Laura maintained contact with her step-father Samuel Peck, who was granted a licence for the ‘Alabama Hotel’ at 50 Liverpool Street, Hobart. He died at the ‘Alabama’ on 2 July 1896 and this was also where Louisa and Richard DAVIS raised their children. It was while at the hotel Louisa and Richard Davis came by the cedar writing chest engraved with ‘C. J. QUIN’, which was probably given to my grandmother while at the Orphan School between 1847 and 1852.

On 30 April 1870 both James Michael Quin died and my father James Michael Quin Davis was born. Therefore, it seems to me that either the rector or my mother spelt my second christian name incorrectly as ‘Quinn’. Catherine Anastasia Quin died in 1897, the year my elder sister was born, and about the same time my father left the ‘Alabama Hotel’ and went into a grocery business at Ranelagh in the Huon Valley. Neither the writing chest, nor the name ‘C. J. QUIN’ is mentioned in the wills of James or Catherine Quin, and I would welcome any further information about the chest.

12 RGD36 Hobart marriages 316/1856
Richard was recorded as Davies.
CONVICT ELIZABETH WICKS  
(Brothers, 1824)  
TROUBLED VOYAGE, TROUBLED LIFE  
Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)  

CONVICT Elizabeth WICKS was one of 89 female convicts aboard Brothers which sailed from the Downs on 6 December 1823. With 49 others, she was put ashore at Hobart Town on 15 April 1824 before the vessel continued on to Port Jackson where, on 7 May, the remainder disembarked.

The voyage had been a troubled one, and events that occurred at sea were at the centre of a celebrated series of court actions when Brothers reached Sydney.

As it happened, Elizabeth Wicks’s life in Van Diemen’s Land was also a troubled one. She was often brought before a magistrate, usually for offences involving theft or for being drunk and disorderly. After one of her court appearances at that time, a newspaper report described her as ‘a troublesome pest to Argyle Street’. By the late 1830s, she had become somewhat of a laughing stock in her locality.

While her unsettled life cannot be accounted for solely by the circumstances surrounding the disturbances on Brothers, it is interesting to speculate about the effect they might have had on her.

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1 ‘Convict Ships to Tasmania’: www.members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/convicts/shipsTAS.html  
2 Ibid.  
4 Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO) Conduct record: CON40-1-9, Image 249  
5 Colonial Times, 12 November 1839, p. 6  
6 As for Note 1, above  
7 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Fry  
8 As quoted in ‘Free Settler of Felon?’ http://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship
As a consequence, Mrs Fry was at pains to have a capable and kindly surgeon-superintendent aboard.

Her faith in James Hall, however, was sorely misplaced. He had made voyages in charge of convicts previously—on Agamemnon in 1820 and Mary Anne in 1822—but was considered by many to be too much of a ‘zealous, meddlesome and litigious individual’. Not surprisingly, he quickly earned the enmity of the prisoners and a section of the crew on Brothers.

The crux of the problem was his clumsy attempt to prevent prostitution on the vessel. In doing so, he was trying to obey orders. For a considerable time, the authorities in London had been concerned about the extent of prostitution on convict ships, and they had been urging ships’ masters and surgeon-superintendents to be more vigilant in preventing it. But, commonly, the unruliness of the worst of the women and the resistance of the seamen to the orders of the ships’ officers had thwarted their attempts. Upon arrival at Sydney, Hall accused the chief mate, James Thompson MEACH, of instigating the assault, claiming that Meach had promised the prisoners alcohol if they would knock him (Hall) down. Motley, the ship’s master, supported Hall, telling the inquiry that he was aware that Meach had actively encouraged the crew to associate with the women and had used duplicate keys to allow his men access to the women’s quarters.

Meach was immediately suspended from duty but Hall was not satisfied. He insisted the chief mate be charged with ‘mutiny’ and ‘attempted murder’. The attorney-general, however, refused to charge Meach with those offences, arguing that ‘aggravated assault’ and ‘conspiracy’ appeared to be the only charges of which a court could possibly find him guilty.

A disgruntled Hall then decided to take his own action against Meach, charging him in a civil court with ‘mutiny’ and ‘conspiracy of assault’. When Hall lost the case, he was even further angered at being ordered to pay Meach’s costs, refusing to do so until a distress warrant had been issued against him.

Most commentators believe the primary cause of the trouble had been Hall’s lack of tact in dealing with the women and the crew, and that he was temperamentally unsuited to the job. They point out that, in his previous post—on Mary Anne in 1822—he had become involved in a dispute that did not concern him. Subsequently, he had challenged a government official to a duel, and, later, he had had to defend himself in a libel suit.

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9 Bateson, op. cit., p. 205
10 Ibid. op. cit., p. 206
11 Ibid. See Bateson, op. cit., for full details of the inquiry.

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When reports of the voyage of *Brothers* and the events which followed reached London, the Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Navy Board, decided that Hall would not be employed in the convict service again.\(^\text{13}\)

How had these matters affected Elizabeth Wicks? It is difficult to know the answer to that question.

She was *not* one of the Lancaster women brought to *Brothers* in chains and she was *not* one of the six women who attacked James Hall at sea—but she must have been affected by the sorrow and misery of the Lancaster women and she may have witnessed the assault on Hall. And, while there is no suggestion she was involved in prostitution, she must have been well aware of the immorality of some of the women and of the lustful behaviour of a section of the crew.

On 25 June 1823, Elizabeth had been convicted at the Old Bailey, London, of stealing 2¾ yards (about 2½ metres) of bobbin lace, valued at 5/6d (about $1.10), from her master, a draper. She had been sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. She was 21 years of age, and single.\(^\text{14}\)

In November 1824, just eight months after her arrival at Hobart Town, she was brought before the Supreme Court charged with stealing clothing and other household items from the home of Dr Edward Foord BROMLEY, to whom she had been assigned as a servant. However, when Bromley, a prominent government official, failed to attend the court to testify against her, the case was dismissed. She was returned to the Female Factory to await further assignment.\(^\text{15}\)

In the following year, she was fortunate to avoid punishment again when, assigned to Anthony Fenn KEMP, a leading Hobart merchant, her service was considered unsatisfactory. She was again returned to the Female Factory.\(^\text{16}\)

On 16 September 1826, she gave birth to a son who she named James Henry LEE. Although the birth registration shows her name as Elizabeth Lee, she was still unmarried. The father is named as ‘Henry Lee’. It is thought he might have been the convict of that name who had arrived at Hobart on *Dromedary* in 1820, but that has not been confirmed.\(^\text{17}\)

Although no application for permission to marry seems to have been made, Elizabeth married Henry Lee at Hobart on 12 May 1828.\(^\text{18}\) A second child, Charles Lee, was born to the couple a month after the wedding but died in infancy. A third child, Elizabeth Lee, was born on 1 April 1830 and a fourth, Thomas Lee in 1831.\(^\text{19}\)

\(^{13}\) ‘Free Settler of Felon?’ [http://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_brothers-1824.htm](http://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_brothers-1824.htm)

\(^{14}\) As for Note 4, above

\(^{15}\) *Hobart Town Gazette*, 12 November 1824, p. 3. Bromley’s non-appearance was probably due to his own problems with the law. In September 1824, he had been accused of the embezzlement of £8,500 of Treasury Funds; see details in *Australian Dictionary of Biography* at [http://adb.anu.edu.au/](http://adb.anu.edu.au/)

\(^{16}\) As for Note 4, above

\(^{17}\) Son, James Henry LEE, birth – 2136/1827/32. Henry LEE (*Dromedary*, 1820) was granted a certificate of freedom in April 1826 (*Hobart Town Gazette*, 29 April 1826, p. 1) but Elizabeth had not yet even been granted a ticket of leave.

\(^{18}\) Marriage – 1114/1828/36

\(^{19}\) Charles Lee – birth: 20 June 1828 (2696/1828/32) but died in infancy: 28
There is reason to think the marriage might not have been a happy one. On 11 May 1830, Elizabeth was charged with ‘being on her own hands’ and ordered ‘to be placed under the surveillance of the police until the pleasure of his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, be known’. Six months later, however, she was granted a ticket-of-leave.  

It was to be another six years before she offended again. On 11 May 1836, she was charged with being ‘drunk’ and ‘out after hours’. Admonished, her ticket-of-leave was revoked—and not restored for some months.  

But worse was to come! On 11 August 1836, she was found guilty of stealing a quantity of wood. This time, not only was her ticket-of-leave revoked but her existing term of transportation was extended by a year. She was returned to the Female Factory.  

In June 1837, her ticket-of-leave was again restored—but it did her little good. Just a few months later she was charged with stealing a leg of mutton that was hanging from a hook outside a butcher’s shop in Argyle Street, Hobart Town. Found guilty, she was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment with hard labour. It was obvious from the report of her trial in the Colonial Times of 12 November 1839 (p. 6) that the authorities had lost patience with her. As mentioned above, the report ridiculed her, describing her as a pest and nuisance to the community.  

On 29 June 1839, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that he was pleased to remit the unexpired portion of Elizabeth’s punishment sentence.  

Records show that at about the time of her conviction for stealing wood in 1836, Elizabeth’s third and fourth children, Elizabeth, aged 7, and Thomas, 5, had been admitted to the Queens Orphan Schools, Hobart. They remained there until August and December 1844 respectively.

Thereafter, Elizabeth (Wicks) Lee seems to have vanished from the pages of history. Nothing more is known of her.

Can her uneasy life have been due, at least in part, to the events that occurred on Brothers as it made its way to Van Diemen’s Land? Who can say? It does seem logical, however, that they might have had some effect on the way she lived afterwards.

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November 1828 (1776/1828/34); Elizabeth Lee – birth: 1 April 1830 (3347/1830/32); Thomas Lee’s birth was not registered  

20 Ticket of Leave; 15 October 1830, Hobart Town Gazette, 18 September 1830, p. 1  

21 As for Note 4, above  

22 Ibid.

23 As for Note 4, above.
USING TAGS TO WORK TOGETHER

Tags are keywords or labels you can apply to items in Trove. They can be anything; from a subject like ‘elephants’ to names, places or a phrase which indicates where you’re up to when text correcting. To create a ‘shared tag’, all you need to do is decide on the tag to describe your project and start adding it to records in Trove.

Tags can be either public (see by all), or private (only seen by you). If you’re going to share a tag, it will need to be public.

For example:
- Queanbeyan Historical Society could use a tag such as – “QBNHistory”; or
- Items on a common topic of interest (such as John Gale) could use a tag such as “GaleQBN”.

Once you have decided on the tag you are going to use, distribute it to the members of your group to use when they are logged into Trove.

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One of Trove’s popular functions is the ability to create a personal profile. This allows you to say which libraries you’re a member of, track your tags, comments and corrections as well as create lists of resources in Trove. Most people create one for themselves, but it’s possible to create a shared profile which members of your group can use together.

The process is the same:
1. Click on the ‘Sign up’ button
2. Follow the sign up process, using your group’s name as the username
3. Activate your profile by clicking on the link in the confirmation email

It might be advisable to develop a set of agreed rules for a group using a shared profile to avoid confusion and ensure everyone is using the account in the right way.

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Catriona Bryce
Trove Support | Collaborative Services Branch
National Library of Australia, Parkes Place, Canberra ACT 2600 | ph: 02 6262 1033 | email: cbryce@nla.gov.au
WERE ANY OF YOUR ANCESTORS
HANGED AT NEWGATE PRISON?
Laurie Moody (Member No. 5835)

The following information was researched by Matthew Spicer and appeared in a ‘Master Detective’ magazine in December 2010.

On 7 November 1783 John Austin became the last person to be executed at Tyburn, where London’s Marble Arch now stands. Following the vast expansion of London in both size and population it was decided that in future, executions for London and Middlesex would take place in a more central location. The obvious solution was to use the open area outside the newly rebuilt Newgate Prison, close to the Old Bailey where nearly all the condemned would be tried.

Newgate’s first execution, of nine men and one woman, took place a month later on 9 December 1783. By the end of the century, more than 550 people—approximately 35 a year—were said to have been hanged, the vast majority being for property and financial crimes.

Between 1800 and Newgate’s final execution in 1902 some 630 were hanged, including 30 women. Once again the majority were executed for property and financial crimes until capital punishment was abolished for all ‘ordinary’ crimes bar murder in 1861.

The range of offences for which one could be sentenced to death in the years prior to 1861 varied from burglary to buggery, sheep-stealing to highway robbery, including the intriguing offence of being ‘unlawfully at large’ which in effect meant being found back in London when you were supposed to have been transported to Australia for your earlier crimes.

The youngest to hang during this period was 15 and there were 13 people hanged under the age of 18. The oldest was 73—the only person over 70 to be executed.

The gentlemen who handled the executions were as follows—William Brunskill (186 between 1800 and 1814), John Langley (39 between 1814 and 1817), James Botting (44 between 1817 and 1819), James Foxen (213 between 1819 and 1829), Thomas Cheshire (four in May 1829), William Calcraft (86 between 1829 and 1874), William Marwood (17 between 1874 and 1880), Bartholomew Binns (one on 17 December 1883), James Berry (12 between 1883 and 1890), James Billington (27 between 1890 and 1901) and William Billington (one on 6 May 1902).

It is interesting to note many of the surnames are in common use in both Tasmania and the mainland today and perhaps a missing family member in your family tree may have had the misfortune to end up on the gallows at Newgate.

A list of those executions follows.

Abbreviations:
Attd Murder—Attempted Murder
H/breaking—House breaking
Hy Robbery—Highway Robbery
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Offence</th>
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<td>James Hartley</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>John Hall</td>
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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. Perhaps the publication may also be held in your local library?

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY & CHURCHARD
A5 booklet of 64 pages was compiled by Sheila Pitcairn and published in 2003 by The Scottish Genealogy Society.

The first abbey in Scotland was founded by Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity in 1074. The text provides a history of the Abbey and describes the architecture of the building.

It also contains a Chronological table of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses and Nobility, Interred at the Church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline, Sepulture of the Royal Family of Scotland.

Other Chapters are devoted to:
St. Margaret’s Chapel and Shrine;
Dunfermline Abbey’s Five Saints;
Seal of Patrick, Abbot of Dunfermline 1203; Abbots of Dunfermline Abbey;
Sir William Wallace, The story of the ‘Thorn Tree’ in the Abbey Churchyard;
The Family of Margaret, mother of Sir William Wallace; The Wallace Family Tree; Monumental Inscriptions (Pre 1855) from the Abbey Churchyard.

ALL ABOUT LOTTIE—A BRAVE WOMAN AND WILLIAM THE GENTLEMAN
A5 booklet of 62 pages was published in 1998 by Gwendolyne Appeldorff.

The chapter ‘All About Lottie’ is a picture of Charlotte APPLEDORFF (née FOSTER) her life and times in and around Collinsvale, Tasmania.

The second, smaller chapter, ‘William the Gentleman’ contains additional details about her husband, William Appledorff and his family.

The narrative text of the booklet is well supported by a range of early photographic images from the families featured.

AN HISTORIC CENTENARY—ROBERTS, STEWART & CO LTD, 1865–1965
This book of 123 pages by E A Bell, was published in 1965.

When the firm of Kemp, Roberts & Co was formed on July 1, 1865, it was the beginning of a new era in the auctioneering business in Tasmania—a business that was to expand until it encompassed the whole island.

The founders were Henry Llewelyn Roberts (1831–1919), George Anthony Kemp, and John William Abbott.

In 1955 the business of Allan Stewart Pty Ltd, Launceston was acquired and later in 1958 the Farmers’ Co-operative Auctioneers Ltd, Burnie were added.

This work deals with the history and growth of the company in Tasmania as it
developed a widespread and substantial interest in wool/broking, stock and station agency and pastoral merchandising fields.

The last chapter deals with the unique rearing of Tasmanian Tigers by Mrs Mary Grant Roberts at Beaumaris. It was decided to include this subject because it is felt to be something of exceptional interest today.

TASMANIA OVER FIVE GENERATIONS—Return to Van Diemen’s Land
This substantial work, by John Biggs was published in 2011.

In ‘Tasmania Over Five Generations’, we see Tasmania’s political progress through the eyes of five father-son generations of one family. Put the stories together of a fire-and-brimstone Wesleyan lay preacher and builder; a quarrelsome teacher, inventor and astronomer; an upright Scottsdale banker and retailer; a frustrated musician and schoolteacher; and a disillusioned Anglican and convert to environmentalism – and you have a fascinating ground-level look at Tasmania’s social and political history over a period of nearly 180 years.

Chapters devoted to the five generations of this family, feature:
Abraham BIGGS (1799–18750
Alfred Barrett BIGGS (1825–1900)
Albert Walter BIGGS (1865–1958)
Oscar Walter BIGGS (1904–1968)
John Burville BIGGS (1934– )

BYGONE BRANXHOLM 1883–1983
Supported by many early photographs, the articles cover the farming, tin mining, timber cutting, transportation methods, and the life and times of the pioneer families of the area.

A FINE AND PRIVATE PLACE
Published in 1977, this book contains a collection of Epitaphs and Inscriptions chosen by Joan Bakewell & John Drummond, with photographs by Andrew Lawson.

It is a personal anthology of epitaphs and inscriptions, selected primarily for the beauty of their language, expression or appearance.

Ranging over five hundred years, from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries they recall, sometimes poignantly, often with humour or irony, the largely forgotten or unknown people they commemorate.

OUR LIVERPOOL BOYS
This A5 booklet was published by the Liverpool City Council (NSW) to commemorate the ANZAC Centenary.

It presents the stories of soldiers who were born or bred in the Liverpool area and who have a strong connection with Liverpool.

Cecil Alfred ASHCROFT; Arthur Percival ATTWOOD; Thomas Walter BARKER; George Francis BELL; Harry BOYLAND; John BOYLAND; James Ashcroft BRAITHWAITE; Walter Henry BREWSTER; William BROWN, MM; Charles Alfred BULL; William Francis CLOKE; Eric Gladstone DEADMAN; George Leslie FULLAGAR; Joseph GOMES; Lawrence Robert HANNA; Charles Elvin HYLAND; John Frederick KAMMEL, MM; Joseph Harold KEMP; Samuel KIRKPATRICK; Nathan Douglas LACKIE, MM; Joseph Henry LEACH, DCM; Harry LEAROYD; Charles Michael McFARLINE; Joseph Campbell McMILES; Robert McMILES; James Unison MORN; Edward Hugh OPREY;
Arthur SALIS; (Henry) Studley SEALY-VIDAL; Eric Sydney Walpole SEALY-VIDAL; M; Walter Samuel SHAW alias Walter SAMUELS; Samuel John SOUTHWELL, MM; Geoffrey Gordon STEENSON; Eric Andrew TAYLOR; John TAYLOR; Thomas George TAYLOR; Alfred Charles THORN; Andrew Charles THORNE; Charles Thomas Patrick THORNE; Campbell THROSBY; William George WATERS; Albert Ernest WEARNE, MC; Thomas William Garnet WHITNEY.

THE JAMES OF GEORGE TOWN
1813–1857
A Colonial Maritime, Mercantile and Family Correspondence
Published in 2002, this book was edited by and with an introduction by Graeme Broxam.

Through correspondence with officialdom, business associates and amongst themselves, a forgotten pioneer Australian merchant-shipmaster and his family are brought back to life.

Captain Joseph James operated out of Sydney, NSW from 1811 until becoming the first merchant at George Town, Van Diemen’s Land in 1820. With his death in 1844 leaving his family virtually penniless, it was his son Captain William Henry James’ duty to rebuild the family fortune.

This book gives a first-hand look into some of the difficulties faced by our commercial pioneers— inconsistent Government decisions, unscrupulous business partners, perils of the sea and the uncertainty of life and death itself.

PITT WATER CHRONICLES—
Volume 1, June 2015
An A4 periodical of 72 pages published by the Historical Society of the Municipality of Sorell.

Pitt Water Chronicles is a collection of history articles recording family histories, memories and community interest of the people and places of the Sorell Municipality in southern Tasmania. Pitt Water recalls the name of the Sorell district when first settled by Europeans in the early 1800s.

Articles include:
Timeline
The Mumirimina at Steele’s Island
Norfolk Islanders at Pitt Water
The Brady Raid at Sorell 1825
‘Princess Royal’ Goes Aground
Thomas Featherstone—Pitt Water Publican
The First Hazells in Tasmania
The First Sorell Regatta
Forcett Hall Centenary 1914–2014
Everyone is Dancing at the Forcett Hall
Grannie Reardon
Sarah Thornbury (née White) 1883–1948
Private A R Blackmore 12th Infantry Battalion
Neil (Mick) Hohne at Nugent
Days at “The Shack”
Midway Point Yacht Club
Forty Years of Lions
Dodges Ferry School celebrates 25 years

186 TASMANIAN ANCESTRY December 2015
LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Launceston Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books
*Mickleborough, Leonie; William Sorell in Van Diemen’s Land – Lieutenant-Governor, 1817–24 – A Golden Age?
*Phillis, Susan; Wherever You May Go – The Story of Charlotte Martha Reeves
*Smith, Beverley; A Convict and his Four Daughters
*Tasmanian Heritage Council; A Guide to Preserving Tasmania’s War Heritage
TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2013

*Denotes complimentary or donated item

Mersey Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books
*Ford, E H R, & Fforde, C de LW; The Fords of Ford Green
Holmes, Michael; Vanishing Towns - Tasmania’s Ghost Towns and Settlements
*Hyland, Raymond [Comp.]; Gunns Plains Honour Roll World War 1 Centenary 1914–2014
*Liverpool City Council; Our Liverpool Boys
Oliver, Judith Anne; Becoming Australian - The Dewhurst Story
Phillips, Kim; The Spirits of Gallipoli - A Century of Anzacs
Smee, Craig James; Births and Baptisms, Marriages and De Facto Relationships, Deaths and Burials 1788–1800
Smee, Craig James; Born in the English Colony of New South Wales 1801–1810
*Snowden, Dianne; Foundations of a Tasmanian Industry The History of the Master Builders’ Association 1891–2005
*TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2013
*TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; Central Coast Memorial Park Ulverstone - Register of Burials 1977–2015
*TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; The Advocate Personal Announcements January 2014 – December 2014

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks
Phillips, Kim; The Spirits of Gallipoli - A Century of Anzacs
TFHS Inc.; Members’ Interests 1998–2015

*Indicates donated item
## SOCIETY SALES

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications

*Payment by Visa or Master Card now available (mail order only)*

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to:

Society Sales Officer, TFHS Inc.,

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

### Books

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<td>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&amp;p $4.80)</td>
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<td>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1–20 (p&amp;p $8.35)**</td>
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(p&p $13.50 for 3 books or more)

### CD-Rom

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*Ancestry 2011*
BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE
Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
Tuesday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10:30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details.

HOBART
Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.
Wednesday 9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

HUON
Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6239 6529
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON
Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6344 4034
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Monday to Friday by appointment only (03) 6344 4034
Workshops Held on Wednesday 18 June and Wednesday 17 September
Check the Branch News and the website http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org for locations and times.

MERSEY
Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257
Library 117 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday & Friday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meetings Held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary for updates.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

**Dues are payable annually by 1 April.** Membership Subscriptions for 2015–16:-
- Individual member: $40.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address): $50.00
- Australian Concession: $30.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $40.00

**Overseas:** Individual member: A$45.00; Joint members: A$50.00 (incl. airmail postage)

**Organisations:** Journal subscription $40.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

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

**Application for Membership:**
Application forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. Society Secretary or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a Branch Treasurer. **Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Society Treasurer, PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

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

**Research Queries:**
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number.

**Reciprocal Rights:**
TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

**Advertising:**
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $30.00 per quarter page in one issue or $90.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

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TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

Volume 36 Number 4—March 2016
TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.
PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

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Vice President: Maurice Appleyard (03) 6248 4229
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Deadline dates for contributions by 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October
From the editor

Here we are at the last issue for Volume 36 of *Tasmanian Ancestry* and what a wonderful diversity of articles.

The first is short but gives details of the current program being undertaken by Burnie Branch. It will be interesting to follow their progress. See page 196.

We have some new contributors with a well researched article by Michael Watt on the *Procida* immigrants of 1885. Included is a data base of the people who were recruited from Germany.

Deborah Norris has written on another fascinating topic—the nuances of language concluding with an amusing tale of Janet’s boots.

Angela Prosser-Green is back with her search for Wallace Town and Ron Mallett has provided an up-date on his research for details of his family.

And of course our excellent band of regulars—Anne McMahon, Betty Jones, Dianne Snowden, Don Bradmore with Judith Carter, Maurice Appleyard and Vee Maddock. This issue also includes the final in the series of ‘Making the most of Trove’ by Catriona Bryce.

Sad news of the sudden passing of Sid Davis prior to Christmas—good we were able to publish his article in the previous issue. He will be missed at the Hobart Computer Group as I understand his questions often stimulated discussion.

Rosemary Davidson

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Journal address

PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
email editors@tasfhs.org

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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PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

As I write this, the festive season is upon us! Not only is this a time to spend with family, but it is also a time to reflect on the year just finishing. Again this year, as in all the years I have been a member, and that’s now quite a few, I have been very impressed by the dedication of our volunteers. There is no doubt that TFHS could not exist without them. People from many different backgrounds come together with a mutual interest in family history as one might expect, but it is the willingness to help each other that is most impressive. Although it is dangerous to single out individuals, I am going to do so here. The amazing Bissett sisters—Betty and Muriel—have given immeasurable service to our society. They were members long before I was, but it was not long after I joined that I heard of their dedication. They have occupied many positions both in their branch, Launceston, and at a society level, and have set a great example for all of us. Thank you girls! As a member of the executive, I have met some of the most dedicated members of each branch. People like Peter and Judy Cocker from Burnie, Betty and Muriel and Lucille Gee from Launceston, Sue-Ellen McCreghan and Helen Anderson from Mersey and Libby and John Gillham from Huon. By the way, Helen was a foundation member of TFHS, or GST as it was then! This list would not be complete without mentioning Maurice Appleyard and Colleen Read from my own branch, Hobart, and our editor, Rosemary Davidson. As I said above, it is dangerous to single out individuals, and I have mentioned these people as examples. But I know from my own branch that there are many other members who are just as dedicated as these people, but who prefer to beaver away in their own branch. They are just as important as the people I have mentioned, or even more so! So—a big heartfelt thank you to all our volunteers!

Of course you will have noticed by now that we have made a small increase in our membership fees. Unfortunately our costs keep rising. For example, postage went up yet again at the beginning of 2016. But many more of the costs of running our organisation have also increased. Fortunately, as a result of careful budgeting, we have been able to keep our fees rising at considerably less than the official CPI!

Robert Tanner

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2016

Lilian Watson Family History Award

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

Entries Close

1 December 2016

Further information and entry forms available from

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or

www.tasfhs.org

or

The Secretary

PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK TAS 7018

email: secretary@tasfhs.org
BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie
geneal/burnbranch.htm
President: Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
Secretary: Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
email: petjud@bigpond.com

Our branch library continues to be busy with a consistent number of members coming through our doors to get help with their research and to use our facilities.

We have now launched our ‘Adopt-a-Headstone’ program and have already received commitments from South Australia, Victoria and England as well as from local people. The background of this project started nine years ago when we were concerned with the gradual deterioration of the surviving 24 headstones from the Old View Road Cemetery (renamed Coronation Park in 1952). At this time it was decided to remove the headstones from the western boundary of the Park and place them in storage until such time that restoration and conservation work could be carried out. The Burnie City Council had them placed in storage and gave our branch a seeding grant for the restoration work.

We were successful in 2015 in obtaining a grant from the Tasmanian Community Fund to help with the restoration. One of the conditions was that we would raise the final amount of the restoration cost from the community through our ‘Adopt-a-Headstone’ program.

We have started presenting this to individuals and organisations and schools in our area will be targeted early in 2016. When an organisation or an individual makes a commitment to adopt a headstone they will receive a certificate of appreciation/adoption as well as photographs of before and after shots of their adopted headstone. In return they will give a cash donation to the project.

The initial cleaning of the headstones has now been completed and the repair of broken stones and missing lettering will be carried out during the first half of 2016. If anyone would like to be part of this project please contact our branch and we can provide further details.

Our end of year function was again a BBQ. Many thanks to those who helped with the food, the venue and the donation of items that went into the raffle prizes.

Peter Cocker  Branch President

Hobart
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The committee completed a successful year of managing the business of the branch with a December meeting followed by lunch at a local restaurant.

By the time this report is read the branches of the society will be approaching their AGMs and many activities for the calendar year will be under way. For the Hobart Branch the focus of the year...
will be fund raising, promotion of the branch and its activities and continuing its program of workshops for members and prospective members. The fund raising (sausage sizzles at hardware stores, sale of pre-loved books etc) helps to pay the bills of branch (phone, power, heating, rent) while the workshops (run by our experienced researchers) and promotional activities educate existing members and to attract new ones.

In the last part of 2015 the decision was taken by the committee to cease the provision of volunteer research assistants at the Rosny branch of LINC. This decision followed a similar decision earlier in the year at Glenorchy where LINC management decided to remove family history resources from the library shelves. Our thanks are extended to Julie Kapeller, Kathy Bluhm and Keith Brown for the volunteer work they have provided these communities over many years.

**General Meetings**

The Hobart Branch of the Society concluded a successful calendar year of ten regular general meetings featuring invited speakers. There has been a small increase in the number of members and guests attending these meetings. The speaker program for 2016 is filling. Members are reminded that meetings are held on the third Tuesday evening of the month at ‘The Sunday School’ in the St John’s Park Precinct in New Town.

The speaker at the October meeting was John Short speaking on the topic of *Hobart’s Bank Arcade*. The speaker gave a full account of the history of occupancy and ownership of the site where the Bank Arcade is located in Liverpool Street between Elizabeth and Argyle Streets. While there is debate about the date of construction of original parts of the building—some sources suggest 1900—there is clear evidence of the site and shape of buildings and a paper trail of its ownership and occupancy from the first year of Hobart’s settlement.

In the PowerPoint presentation to accompany the talk John Short presented newspaper articles, photographs, artwork, maps and reports of archaeological digs. The proximity of the site to Hobart Rivulet adds to the heritage value of the site and the importance of the archaeological findings.

As for Bank Arcade itself, construction commenced in 1956 and it was opened in 1958 as the first shopping arcade in Hobart, its name acknowledging the debt incurred in the purchase and development of the site.

The speaker for November was Dr Michael Watt speaking on the topic *Researching Immigration to Tasmania from Germany in the 19th Century*. Michael provided an outline of his family history research on his paternal (Watt) and maternal (Mansson) lines. Using the resources of the AOT he investigated in depth the Mansson line (Swedish descent, settled east of Pyengana at Power’s Rivulet). His investigations were published in *The Mansson Family: a Case History of Immigration and Settlement in Tasmania*, which was later revised as a result of information gleaned from Maria Hargraves’ book *Inducements and Agents: German, Northern European and Scandinavian Recruitment to Tasmania 1855–87*. The revision began an interest in the analysis of the recruitment and settlement patterns of assisted immigrants from Germany, and specifically the recruitment, demographic characteristics and settlement patterns of the immigrants who arrived on the *Procida* in 1885.

Michael is presently compiling a database of the *Procida* arrivals and including as
much details as possible about the movements of these immigrants following their arrival. These include early settlers in the Pyengana, Gould’s Country, Lilydale and Anchor Mine districts as well as the Break O’Day municipality. In addition to the Mansson family, the German immigrants arriving on the Procida included members of the Jestrimski, Kohl, Nicklason and Petterson families.

This final meeting for 2015 concluded with a special end-of-year supper.

**Speakers for 2016**
The following speakers have been arranged for the General Meetings in 2016:

**February 16:**
Dr Briony Patterson ‘Using genealogy to trace genetic conditions’

**March 15:**
Rosie Severs ‘Robert Brown … Nature’s investigator’

**April 19:**
AGM and John Wadsley ‘War memorials and memorial avenues of the Great War’

**May 17:**
Alan Townsend ‘What colonial wallpaper tells us about luxury and wealth’

**June 21:**
Prof Hamish Maxwell-Stewart ‘What’s happening with Founders and Survivors and other projects’

**July 19:**
Rex Kerrison ‘The beginnings, and expansion, of the Kerrison clan in Tasmania, and across Australia’.

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary
Branch Christmas Dinner: There was a good attendance of members and volunteers. We all enjoyed a tasty meal and social time together. This year the dinner was held on Sunday 6 December at the Lucas Hotel, Latrobe.


Opening times are: Tuesday and Fridays, at 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Our Annual New Year BBQ was held on 30 January 2016, at the Gilbert Street Library residence, Latrobe.

Please check our web site for updates of upcoming events and information on new publications available at our Mersey Branch Library.

Huon
President: Shirley Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary: Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
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No report received

BEST JOURNAL ARTICLE AWARD

This article has been revised due to ambiguity in Vol 36 No. 2 (p. 64)

UPDATED CRITERIA

for articles published in Volumes 36 & 37

In order for the journal to maintain high standards it is important that the editor should have at his/her disposal a supply of articles that is ample, varied and of a high standard. Implied in this is that there should be a continuing supply of new authors; and that all authors should be enthusiastic about developing their skills. Traditionally the society has tried to encourage all authors by recognising the article which has been judged the ‘best’ for that volume; although determining the ‘best’ is often difficult and at times may even seem arbitrary. The problem is rendered complex by the wide range of skills among our authors, from novices to professional historians, and also the fact that some authors write prolifically and to a high standard.

There is scope to recognise ‘novice’ writers with an Encouragement Award for Volume 37 which will be awarded only to those who have not previously received the Best Journal Article Award from the society. The society has decided that there will be no Best Journal Article Award to cover the issues of Volume 36.

This decision will be reviewed annually to allow professional and regular writers to be judged for the Best Journal Article Award in future volumes.

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY March 2016
ADOPT-A-HEADSTONE PROGRAM

THE Old Burnie Cemetery on View Road was the main burial ground for Burnie from the mid 1800s until the Wivenhoe Cemetery opened in January 1900. For about 50 years the cemetery remained virtually untouched until 1952 when the remaining headstones were relocated along the western boundary of the cemetery, the weeds, vegetation and broken grave-markers were cleared and the area grassed down and renamed Coronation Park.

It remained so for another twenty years or more until the new highway was surveyed to go through the north-easterly side. Significant earth works meant many burials were unearthed. Soil was carefully removed and located remains were reinterred at the new Burnie Lawn Cemetery. Approximately 60 remains were relocated. There is a cairn and brass plaque at the location where these reinterments occurred. Nine years ago the 24 remaining headstones were placed in storage.

At the beginning of 2015 the Burnie Museum arranged for a professional conservator to do the cleaning and restoration of the headstones so they could be displayed properly and the inscriptions readable. We applied for a Grant with the Tasmanian Community Fund and were successful, so at last the restoration of the headstones could start.

To increase the awareness of this important heritage collection we are offering individuals, service clubs, schools and other organisations the chance to adopt a headstone and become familiar with the family and descendants.

Additional funds raised will not only go towards restoration costs, but also interpretation information and permanent display material.

NAMES ON THE SURVIVING 24 HEADSTONES

| ARMITAGE, Katherine Isabella | HILDER, Eliza | POWLETT, John |
| ARMITAGE, Elia Winifred | HILDER, Elizabeth | RATHBONE, Mary Catherine |
| BANNATYNE, Robert | HILDER, Mary S | REID, Arthur William |
| BORROWDALE, Royden | HOLMAN, Elizabeth | ROUSE, Alfred |
| BORROWDALE, Thomas | KNIGHT, Henry | ROUSE, Emily |
| BOURDILLON, Laura Francis | LAPHAM, Ada Olive | ROUSE, George |
| BROWN, James Henry | LENNARD, Mary | ROUSE, John E |
| BROWN, Thompson | LONG, Bridget | SMITHIES, Hannah |
| CARTER, Jane | LONG, John | |
| EVANS, Jane Elizabeth | MUNCE, Emily Jane | If you are interested in adopting a headstone please contact TFHS Inc. Burnie Branch (see p. 192) |
| FARRELL, Mary | NORTON-SMITH, Frederick | |
| GIBSON, John | Richard | |
| HEINRICH, Katarine | POWLETT, Elizabeth | |
THE JANUS: A SCANDALOUS VOYAGE

Anne McMahon (Member No. 6463)

The Janus, a south whaler of 308 tons built in New York during 1810, was under the master Thomas J Mowat and surgeon James T Creagh when she sailed from the Thames towards the end of October 1819 conveying 63 women prisoners, tried mainly in London. The ship had arrived at Cork harbour by 6 November when Corporal Moore of the 48th Regt. came on board with Ann his wife. The Janus waited in the harbour for the embarkation of 42 women, convicted in Ireland, to fill her complement. Those women from northern counties such as Down and Antrim would come round the Irish coast in one of the sloops used to convey prisoners held in the Dublin county gaols to Cork.¹

While the ship was being prepared to continue her journey Edward Trevor, the recently appointed superintendent of convicts, reported to his superior, the Under Secretary William Gregory, at Dublin Castle in December 1819 after he had been on board the Janus:

I never witnessed such bad and ungovernable conduct among any class of prisoners as that of some of the English convicts, particularly those sent from Newgate, London.

He also remarked the Janus ‘appeared to be dirty without arrangement or system’. Trevor also received a letter from Lieutenant Sheridan of the Flag Ship at Cove complaining of ‘irregularities’ among soldiers and the English women. The men had been dismissed but he proposed the English authorities be informed.²

Trevor was instructed to provide employment for the women on the voyage so sent a large quantity of worsted to the ship for knitting. Mowat brought on board two men convicted of mutinous and riotous behaviour to be kept as prisoners. Trevor reported he was alarmed at the prospect but complied. Surgeon Creagh advised the two groups of women were in the best order possible and thanked Trevor for his services. An ailing English prisoner, Rebecca Connolly, was landed to be sent to Cork Depot.

Two Catholic priests boarded the Janus as passengers. The senior cleric Fr Philip Connolly, a Benedictine, volunteered as a missionary when Earl Bathurst permitted Catholic priests at Botany Bay. He was to transfer to Hobart Town in 1821 where he laboured for 14 years going about the island on horseback to celebrate marriages and baptise children. The second, Fr John Joseph Therry was destined to serve for 44 years in New South Wales. The Janus sailed from Cove on 5 December 1819, a winter departure, carrying 104 women prisoners together with 26 children.³

No surgeon’s journal for the voyage is available but the Janus called at Rio de Janeiro where new bars and locks were fitted to the prison to replace the items which were easily removed. As the ship was rounding the south-west coast of Van Diemen’s Land surgeon James Creagh died which terminated a ‘wrangling’ relationship with the master. The Janus was scheduled to go to Hobart Town but

¹ Charles Bateson, The Convict Ships 1787–1868, Sydney, 1988, p. 343
² NAI, CO/RP/1819/919, A, B, C.
Master Mowat decided to proceed direct to Sydney.

At the muster on arrival Secretary T Campbell received most favourable reports from the prisoners who declared that all their rations had been allocated and every comfort accorded to them. There were no complaints by the clerics.4

Some weeks after 32 women prisoners had been landed and assigned to respectable married settlers or placed in the Parramatta factory, it transpired many of these women were pregnant. A letter addressed to Gov. Macquarie was received from a settler, Nicholas Bayley, who had been allocated two of the assignees. He enclosed a written appeal by one of the women, Lydia Esden, a literate English convict, which contained a damming account of events on the voyage. Both Mr Bayley’s servants were pregnant, one to the master of the Janus and Lydia to the Chief Mate, John Hedges. Lydia Esden had written of her desperate need to meet with John Hedges as he had agreed to acknowledge paternity if her pregnancy was confirmed. He also promised to go to see her family in England which, she said, would be a great comfort. Lydia was not released by Mr Bayley and Master Mowat and Chief Mate John Hedges sailed for the whale fisheries. It was their imminent departure on the James which had propelled them to name the two men as the fathers.5

On receipt of this information Governor Macquarie ordered an inquiry be conducted by a bench of magistrates presided over by Judge Advocate John Wylde. In his address Master Mowat claimed he had maintained control: the women he said were ordered down to the prison every evening, the latches were fastened immediately and the sailors were never down with the prisoners. He vehemently rejected accusations of impropriety while ‘most unequivocally’ denying having a female named Mary Long as a constant companion in his berth. However both women under oath confirmed paternity by the men. In his evidence Fr Conolly reported he had received the impression that a complaint would not lead to any remedy while Fr Therry said he had expostulated with officers and the master frequently but found it of no use.6

The conclusion of the inquiry was that unrestrained intercourse between the crew and a number of licentious women existed to their full extent during the voyage from England, throughout their stay at Rio de Janeiro and continuing while the vessel arrived at Port Jackson. Fr Therry, in his submission, stated the 32 women who had embarked at Cove ‘did not enter into the illicit intercourse’. Both clerics were favourably disposed to Surgeon Creagh as he had attempted to maintain discipline while engaged in altercations with the master but it was alleged he had also taken a woman before his death.7

Commissioner John Thomas Bigge, who took the evidence, explained that there was no penalty in law to punish ships’ crew for sexual intercourse with women prisoners on the convict transports. No master would incur the risk of mutiny by trying to prevent it while even corporal punishment inflicted on a seaman was dangerous. Both the master and surgeon had a duty to prevent prostitution or, at least, to discourage it. On this voyage however Master Mowat was a participant, John Hedges was not called before the inquiry and surgeon Creagh had died. Bigge remained pessimistic about prevention. He claimed that

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4 HRA I, X, 1819–20, p. 319
5 Ibid., p. 320
6 Ibid., p. 323
7 Ibid., pp. 326–29
no scheme of superintendence had yet been devised by which their intercourse with the crew can be entirely prevented thereby shifting some responsibility to the women.\(^8\)

The notoriety of the voyage of the *Janus* was raised by Joy Damousi in her book, *Depraved and Disorderly* in which she explored the cultural meaning of gendered relationships. She interpreted the public space of the female convict ship as one of control, order and routine, all of which were emphasised by Master Mowat in his testimony. Anxiety she saw was dispelled by the maintenance of the public space. On the other hand Joy Damousi represented private space as a realm of chaos and disorder upsetting the public space through sexual promiscuity. Within the enclosed environment of the female convict ship the private space remained invisible. It was the intersection of the two modes that was revealed by Lydia Esden and Mary Long, the two prisoners confirmed as pregnant, that temporarily undermined the public space claimed as intact by the master.

On arrival at Sydney on 3 May 1820, after a voyage of 150 days, the 32 women prisoners were landed, the remaining 72 awaited transfer to the new government brig *Princess Charlotte* to be sent to Van Diemen’s Land. The brig called first at George Town where she arrived on 7 June 1820. Twenty-seven of her prisoners were disembarked; being 25 women from Ireland with two English prisoners. George Town in April 1820 was a small settlement consisting of 14 badly built wooden houses and 43 skillings all constructed by convicts which were occupied by 241 males together with 24 females. Convicts were able to build their houses by being released from work at 3:00 p.m. each day. Provisions, such as meat, wheat, flour, sugar and tea, were rowed up from Port Dalrymple, a nine hour journey. During the winter of 1820 the George Town convicts suffered greatly from want of sufficient clothes. Bigge, who visited there, found 50 male convicts without shoes and 27 with no jackets. He did not mention the deprivation of the women. In spite of the primitive life the women seemed to settle readily at George Town as 24 had married prior to 1825; some within the year of their arrival.\(^9\)

The *Princess Charlotte* sailed on to Hobart Town with the remaining 45 women prisoners where they were landed on 23 June 1820. Eight of these women had received life sentences; four for theft, two for disposing of forged banknotes or stamps, one for murder by an Irish woman who died in 1821 and one for impersonating a seaman’s widow to claim prize money. Ten of the women had been punished for 14 years; the majority for forged banknotes while the remaining 54 were transported for seven years. An English prisoner in this last group had the misfortune to be sent to Macquarie Harbour in 1824 for absconding into the woods from her master where she remained for several months. The fate of 23 of the 26 children who accompanied the women remains unknown as only three are mentioned with their mothers in assignment. For the remainder there is silence.\(^11\)

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\(^10\) Bigge report, I, p. 26, pp. 46–47

HAS anybody heard of Wallace Town in Van Diemen’s Land? I hadn’t until I fell over it, as you do, when researching on Trove. Thanks are due to all the wonderful people at the National Library who have made Trove possible and to those who continue to contribute and edit. So let’s find out a bit about Wallace Town.

Wallace Town is situated on the North Esk River about three miles from Launceston. Curious? I was! A property was listed for sale in the Hobart Town Courier of 29 March 1828.

FOR SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

TWO FARMS, situated on Paterson’s Plains, within three miles of Launceston.

The 1st named Wallace town, (originally Foggo’s grant) consisting of 35 Acres, wholly in cultivation, fronting North Esk River, on the east side. There is upon it a substantial weather-boarded House, of 3 apartments, with 2 fire places and good oven, yards, &c. enclosed, a valuable Hop Garden, of several years standing, producing great crops, which may be very considerably extended, where it is screened from every wind; an extensive Brewery might be erected there. The low ground was last year under clover, and produced a great crop of hay.

The 2d. a new Farm of 50 Acres, adjoining the back line of Wallace town, of which 10 Acres were in cultivation last year.

Half will be received in breeding Sheep, and the remainder in bills at three months, on approved security.

Apply to the proprietor, David Williams, District Constable, Paterson’s Plains, near Launceston.

Quite a property from this description! So who was FOGGO?

In 1802 William FOGO (variously spelt as FOGGO, FOGOE, FOGOW and FAGO), was charged in the Circuit Court of Justiciary held at Glasgow on 1 April for stealing and breaking into the bleach-fields at Ferenze. On 2 April he was sentenced to seven years’ transportation, although another report states 14 years. At the time he had been residing at Barrhead in Renfrewshire, about 13 kms south-west of Glasgow and then a busy cotton mill area. The bleachfields were large areas where the material was laid out in the sun to bleach. As we will see it appears that Fogg was no April Fool.

Foggo arrived in New South Wales on 7 May 1804 aboard the convict ship Coromandel on its second voyage and was later transferred to Van Diemen’s Land. He is described as an emancipated convict and he received a pardon from Lieutenant-Governor William Paterson on 9 April 1810 on the proviso that he remained at Port Dalrymple for two years. At this time he was also granted 30 acres of land. It was from this land and

1 Hobart Town Courier 29 March 1828 p. 2 col. 3
2 Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Miscellany vol. 19, p. 232 of 1 April 1802 access via Google books
3 Scots Magazine vol. 64, pp. 439–43; access via Google books
his exertions he supplied the government stores with meat on a regular basis. It can only be assumed that being a dour Scotsman Foggo named his grant in honour of Scottish patriot Sir William WALLACE, who came from the same region as Foggo.

In 1815 he signed a petition for the establishment of a criminal court in Hobart Town.

In 1818 he was appointed a district constable on the North Esk in the county of Cornwall.

By 1819 he had 60 acres of land, 21 cattle, 12 swine and grew potatoes and wheat. He had no family but one servant to assist him.

He became a member of the Bible Society and donated a sum of £2 when paying his annual subscription of £1 1s., being listed along with G Cimitiere Esq., Commandant, Vice President; Mr Richard Dry, A Barclay, Esq.; Mr Thomas Reibey; Thomas Walker Esq.; Mr James Brumby and Mr G R Walker, all of Port Dalrymple.

On 17 June 1820 the Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter noted that two men, namely William MONAGAN (MONNAGHAN) and Jacob McKOY (McCAY, MACOY, McKAY) had been taken to Sydney to stand trial for the murder of William Fogo, free settler, at or near Launceston at Port Dalrymple. McCoy was found guilty of manslaughter and Monnaghan was acquitted.

The register of deaths for the parish of St Johns Church, Launceston, records that William Fogo died 6 May 1820 at Paterson’s Plains. He was aged 53 years and was buried in the St Johns parish on 9 May 1820 by the Rev. John Youl. This would presumably have been in the Town Cemetery then situated at the corner of High and York streets.

After Fogo’s demise, in 1822 Mr W F Baker of Norfolk Plains applied to the Supreme Court for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late William Fogo.

The property changed hands several times after that. By 1835 Robert MANLEY was managing the property, which had been renamed ‘Sidbury’ for the DUNLOP brothers of Largs, Ayr, Scotland, and in December the property exhibited ‘the best sample of hops grown in the colony’ at the local agricultural show.

Foggo’s grant was situated on what is now St Leonards Road, three miles from Launceston. It ran from the banks of the North Esk River in a north-easterly direction up the hill, across where the current road is situated. His immediate neighbours were D WILLIAMS to the north-east and Robert MURPHY on the south-east boundaries. By 1867 the road to St Leonards had divided the grant which had by then been given to Stephen

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4 Colonial Secretary’s records, New South Wales Government online
5 Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter, 30 May 1818, p. 1, col. 2
6 Schaffer, Irene; Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists: Van Diemen’s Land 1803–1822, p. 149. General Musters of Proprietors of Lands and Stock, Port Dalrymple 11–15 October 1819
7 Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter, 12 June 1819, p. 1, col. 1
8 Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter, 17 June 1810 p. 2 col. 2
9 LINC, Tasmanian death records RGD 34/1/1 no. 452
10 Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen’s Land Advertiser, 6 April 1822, p. 2 col. 2
11 Launceston Advertiser, 10 December 1835, p. 3, col. 3
John ALDRICH and consequently located and granted to Clement BEUSNEL, who also had more land to the south-east.\textsuperscript{12}

Why or when the name change to Wallace Town occurred has yet to be discovered but the ‘substantial weather-boarded House’ on the former Foggo’s grant was replaced by a comparatively large brick homestead which was not demolished until the 1970s.\textsuperscript{13}

Robert Manley Snr was declared insolvent in June 1844 due to his default on payment of the principal and numerous sales were consequently held of stock and property.\textsuperscript{14} This all took its toll on Manley who died there on 21 January 1845, aged 39 years.\textsuperscript{15} His wife and three surviving children remained at the property and later that year Mrs Manley opened an establishment for young ladies.\textsuperscript{16} She apparently employed Clement Buesnel to assist her and they subsequently married. Mrs Buesnel’s establishment for young ladies flourished and grew, and later with her daughter Ann Manley, Mrs Buesnel moved the school to Broadland House, Elizabeth Street, Launceston. Mrs Buesnel’s school was to be the forerunner of the current Broadland House campus.

12 From several old survey maps
13 Hobart Town Courier, 29 March 1828, p. 2, col. 3
14 Cornwall Chronicle, 20 July 1844, p. 3, col. 3; Launceston Examiner, 31 August 1844, p. 5, col. 2; Cornwall Chronicle, 4 September 1844, p. 3, col. 3; Launceston Advertiser, 6 September 1844, p. 3, col. 3; Launceston Advertiser, 17 January 1845, p. 2, col. 1; Launceston Examiner, 25 January 1845, p. 5, col. 1
15 Launceston Examiner, 5 February 1845, p. 5, col. 1
16 Launceston Examiner, 31 December 1845, p. 5, col. 1.
A GOOD TEACHER
IS A PRIZE WORTH HAVING, BUT …
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TEACHER
‘IMPORTS’, 1906–07
Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

IN 1904 the Tasmanian Government had to face the woes of the state’s economy and look for ways to ensure best value was obtained from the use of public money. Education did not escape such scrutiny and it was in this light that Mr William NEALE, then the Chief Inspector with the South Australian Education Department, was invited by Mr William PROPSTING, Premier of Tasmania, to produce a report on the state of education and suggest cost-neutral ways in which its efficiency might be improved.

Mr Neale’s findings, based on his visits to 37 schools, including 24 that were recommended by the Inspectors as ‘good’, were damming: about administration, about the teachers and their lack of formal training, about teaching methods, and about Inspectors.¹

In 1905 Mr Neale took up the position of Director of Education in Tasmania and it became his task to implement his own recommendations. This he did over the next four years, but with such ferocity and apparent lack of tact and respect for the teachers from whom change was demanded that great ill-feeling developed against him. Royal Commissions in 1907 and 1909 were set up to investigate teacher complaints.

This article aims to highlight some of the background to what eventually led to the replacement of Mr Neale. It also acknowledges the important and enduring benefits to Tasmania’s education system that resulted from his turbulent directorship. Several other articles by this writer that include information about the Neale years have been published in previous issues of *Tasmanian Ancestry.*²

The ‘imports’

William Lewis Neale was born on 12 May 1853 in London, son of shoemaker, Hilary William Neale and his wife Anne Sabb (née LEWIS). At the age of three he emigrated with his parents to South Australia. Mr Neale grew up with firm Methodist views and became a well-respected educator in his adopted state, commencing his career in 1866 as a pupil teacher at Pulteney Street. He assumed the status of head teacher in 1874 and from there worked his way up the promotion ladder to the level of Inspector by 1891.³ He was recognised as

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² See, for example, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol 27, No 3; Vol 30, No 2; Vol 34, No 3; Vol 35, Nos 1 and 3
a passionate promoter of the New Education. Mr Neale married Nancy LEAVER in 1874 and they had two sons and five daughters between 1874 and 1888.4

During his first year as Director, Mr Neale appeared to concentrate on improvements and innovations that seemed essential, cost-effective and non-controversial. However, it was after he commenced a program of actively recruiting trained teachers from outside the state between 1906 and 1907, that Mr Neale’s relationship with a number of Tasmanian teachers began to fracture. Very few local teachers were properly trained at that time.

Mr Neale proceeded to appoint 28 teachers from South Australia to act as role models and to introduce new teaching ideas. This move was perceived by many as giving those employees preferential treatment concerning salary and conditions over their Tasmanian colleagues. For example, although regulations stated that the maximum salary for an assistant was £120, it was known that a number of the ‘imports’ had been employed as assistants at salaries considerably in excess of that amount.5 Important appointments made after Mr Neale took charge were seen to be given to South Australian teachers. This caused discontent and jealousy on the part of unqualified Tasmanian teachers, many of whom were in country schools and receiving minimal payment. Added to the complaints, Mr Neale reduced the salaries of paid monitors from the legislated £15 per annum to £10, and was accused of using a reprehensible, unnecessarily provocative and unjustifiable tone in his correspondence with staff.

Excluding Mr Neale, 12 South Australians were ‘imported’ in 1906, and the remainder in 1907. In early 1909, during Royal Commission hearings, individual details of the salaries paid to those teachers upon commencement were published in local newspapers.6 The appointments included:

- Thomas William BLAIKIE (1877–1959), first assistant at Glen Dhu on 1 April 1907 at £180: Mr Blaikie retired from the Department in 1934 after a fine career in education
- George Vickery BROOKS (1877–1956), first assistant at Battery Point on 1 December 1905 at £200: Mr Brooks went on to become the Director of Education from 1920–1945
- Albert Gustav Adolph BURING (1875–1956), first assistant at Wellington Square on 1 January 1906 at £180: Mr Buring had a long career with the Department including headship of Princes Street School from 1922 to his retirement in 1943
- Reginald George BURNELL (1884–1968), assistant at the Central School on 1 April 1907 at £130: Mr Burnell left the Department during 1914

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5 *The Mercury*, 14 January 1909
6 *Daily Telegraph*, 10 February 1909
William Gordon CORNOCK (1876–1947), assistant at New Town on 1 January 1907 at £90: Mr Cornock had a long, successful career spanning 40 years with the Tasmanian Department.

Heinrich Eduard Wilhelm DOERING (1863–1939), head teacher at St Leonards on 1 January 1906 at £160 and house: Mr Doering resigned in 1915.

Norman Holehouse EDWARDS (1876–1939), first assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 April 1906 at £180: Mr Edwards returned to the South Australian Department in 1910.

Frank GRATTON (1871–1946), first assistant at Charles Street on 1 January 1906 at £180: Mr Gratton returned to the South Australian Department by the end of 1910.

Violette GREENLAND (1875–1948), assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1907 at £102: Miss Greenland returned to the South Australian Education Department in 1909. She married twice, and resumed teaching in Tasmania from 1916 to 1923.

Anthony HAMILTON (1869–1960), assistant at Central School on 1 January 1906 at £180: Mr Hamilton retired from the Department in 1939 after 33 years' continuous service.

Annie Clive HOLT (1873–1929), assistant at Beaconsfield, on 1 January 1907 at £102: Mrs Holt and Miss Violette Greenland were sisters and were appointed to Beaconsfield together. Mrs Holt rejoined the South Australian Department in 1909.

William Woodman HOWARD (1866–1944), first assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1907 at £200: Mr Howard retired in 1936, having been a head teacher in Model Two Teacher Schools for many years.

George LIMB (1880–1952), first assistant at Charles Street on 1 April 1906 at £150: Mr Limb retired as head teacher at Campbell Street in December 1945. He was appointed part-time Supervisor of Music from 1947 to 1948.

Isabella C MAY (1854–1946), teacher at Forcett, on 1 January 1907 at £100 and house: Mrs May and her husband moved to Western Australia in 1908.

Dugald MELBOURNE (1878–1928), head teacher at Castle Forbes Bay in 1907 at £140 and house: Mr Melbourne returned to the South Australian Department in 1911.

Raymond Orlando Maurice MILLER (1883–1943), assistant at Battery Point on 1 April 1906 at £140: Mr Miller went on to become an Inspector and Senior Education Officer.

Janet Smith MITCHELL (1878–1953), infant assistant at Burnie on 1 April 1907 at £100: Miss Mitchell resigned in March 1910 to marry.

Percival Harris MITCHELL (1875–Unknown), assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1906 at £240: Mr Mitchell went on to become an Inspector and Senior Education Officer.

William Stanley MITCHELL (1882–Unknown), assistant at New Town on 1 April 1906 at £120: Mr Mitchell left the Department in 1909 and took up teaching in Victoria.

Miriam Blanche PETERS (1872–1924), assistant at Scottsdale on 1 August 1907 at £100: Mrs Peters resigned in 1915.

Mabel PICKETT (1878–1965), infant assistant at Glen Dhu on 1 April 1907 at £100: Miss Pickett returned to South Australia in March 1913 to take up an appointment at Methodist Ladies' College, Adelaide.

Kathleen Frances ROONEY (1871–1951), assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1907 at £102: Miss Rooney returned to the South Australian Department in 1916.

Vera Olive STEPHEN (1884–unknown), assistant at Battery Point on
1 April 1906 at £90: Miss Stephen left the service in 1914 and joined the New South Wales Education Department

- Harold Bryar TURNER (1873–1961), head teacher at Mole Creek on 1 January 1907 at £180 and house: Mr Turner had a long career with the Tasmanian Department
- Alexander August VOLLPRECHT (1881–1972), first assistant at Zeehan on 1 January 1907 at £150 and £10 West Coast allowance: Mr Vollprecht had a long career in Tasmania up to his retirement in 1947
- Victor Von BERTOUCH (1874–1962), first assistant at Trinity Hill on 1 April 1906 at £200: Mr Von Bertouch went on to become Master of Method at Wellington Square in Launceston as well as Teacher of Singing for the Launceston District. He was an Inspector before he retired in 1942
- Cecil Victor WEBBER (1887–1909), assistant, at Charles Street on 1 January 1907 at £110: Mr Webber left Tasmania at the end of 1908 and died in South Australia in January 1909
- Alice Victoria WELCH (1862–1921), head teacher at Colebrook on 1 January 1907 at £105: Miss Welch was head teacher of a number of country schools over the next 14 years.

**The Royal Commissions**

Widespread dissatisfaction developed within the ranks of the Tasmanian Teachers’ Union and by August 1907 a Royal Commission was set up to hear the complaints of 76 witnesses who wished to give evidence of perceived unfair treatment of them. On that occasion, Mr Neale had no difficulty in convincing the Commission that the complaints made against him were trivial and unjustified, although it was acknowledged that the Director was sometimes too blunt in what he said it. Some of the matters raised included:

- One teacher alleged that he and an assistant had to teach 127 children but admitted Mr Neale’s comment that the teacher shared this responsibility by teaching nineteen children while his assistant taught 108
- Another alleged that Mr Neale altered his [the teacher’s] classification of students but admitted Mr Neale’s comment that the teacher had kept children aged 15 years in Grade I to improve his examination results
- Another alleged that Mr Neale refused to pay her for duties she had carried out beyond a certain date but agreed with Mr Neale’s comment that he had given her clear and adequate notice that her employment cease on that date because of her approaching confinement
- Another complained that Mr Neale, through personal vindictiveness, had refused to appoint his son as a cadet instructor but agreed with Mr Neale’s comment that the son was aged 13
- A lady complained she had not been paid for her work as secretary of the local Board of Advice but agreed with Mr Neale’s comment that the Board had ceased to meet by its own decision.

The problems did not disappear after the 1907 enquiries; instead the chasm between the Director and a number of his unqualified teachers continued to widen. Mr Neale’s different interpretations of the regulations were used to suit his decision making and when challenged he could usually quote aspects of regulations to justify his actions. In 1908, when he was again accused of paying the South Australian recruits above their classifi-

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7 Donald Victor Selth, *The Trials of W L Neale*; Paper presented to the Royal Society of Tasmania (Northern Branch), 28 February 1969
cations, the Director advised that at least two of the ‘imports’ were being paid below their school’s classification and provided a list of 34 ‘Tasmanian’ teachers who were being paid above their school’s classification. In early 1909 another Royal Commission appointed by Parliament was established to enquire into an escalating number of matters raised by teachers. One of the main concerns was that the Director would not classify them or issue certificates to those who were entitled to them. It was perceived that Mr Neale treated many Tasmanian teachers with disdain because they had not undertaken proper training courses. The unqualified teachers were among his fiercest opponents. The older feared losing their employment and did not understand the new curriculum; the younger imagined their promotion opportunities would be lost to the South Australian ‘imports’.

As a result of the 1909 enquiry Mr Neale resigned, the Government paying him the equivalent of two years’ salary in recompense. He returned to South Australia and took up employment with the federal Land Tax Office. Mr Neale died on 16 December 1913, aged 60 years. A brief article on his passing in the January 1914 edition of *The Educational Record* noted that “… his industry was unflagging; his only recreation change of work. It was known he stood high in the respect of the leading educationists of Australia, possessed a wide knowledge of educational systems and practices, and held high ideals which animated his life and conduct. One of his favourite sayings was ‘No pleasure is comparable to the pleasure afforded by faithful service’.

**Summing up**

William Neale was appointed in 1905 to reduce the chaos within the Education Department that he had described in his 1904 Report. In just over four years he increased the number of teachers by 8 per cent, added to the number of Inspectors and raised teachers’ salaries. Nearly 30 more schools were built and pupil attendance rose by 20 per cent.

In retrospect, Mr Neale can be remembered as a social reformer of his time, for during his period of office he also was responsible for the following improvements:

- Introduced the Department’s monthly communication periodical for teachers, *The Educational Record*, which publication endured from 1905 to 1967
- Introduced a money-saving system of bulk-buying school text books
- Introduced medical inspections of school children
- Improved hygiene and health standards including lighting, ventilation and furnishing of schools

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8 *The Examiner*, 17 October 1908
9 D V Selth, *The Trials of W L Neale*; Paper presented to the Royal Society of Tas. (Northern Branch), 28 February 1969
• Introduced schemes in Hobart for the education of blind, deaf and dumb children who had previously been neglected
• Introduced a State Teachers’ Superannuation Fund
• Initiated the first Teacher Training College and in-service courses for teachers
• Persuaded Government to pass the Scholarship Act that enabled more children to undertake secondary education either at a non-State school or at the Training College
• Instigated high standard Practising Schools in Hobart and Launceston;
• Made provision for the training of Kindergarten teachers
• Established manual training in schools
• Broadened the curriculum to include drawing, singing and nature study
• Made provision for the introduction of Woodwork and Cookery Schools
• Abolished school fees paid by parents;
• Confronted the local Boards of Advice over their responsibility for compulsory attendance
• Set up a school registration board that forced the proprietors of non-Government schools to comply with minimum standards across a range of areas.

History shows that, as a man of outstanding ability and determination, Mr Neale was prepared to tackle difficult tasks in the best interests of improving educational opportunities for children. His unfortunate peremptory manner and the failure of key politicians to accept ministerial responsibility for his actions, however, left him at the mercy of his enemies. His resignation was a tragic blow to Tasmania where education was forgotten as personality and prejudice were allowed to preside.¹⁰

¹⁰ Ibid.

ORAL HISTORY WORKSHOP

SATURDAY 28 MAY 2016

10:00 a.m. – 4:45 p.m. at Queen Victoria Museum at Inveresk

conducted by Jill Cassidy
President of Oral History Tasmania

Learn how to interview your relatives, and how to ensure your descendants can hear their voices.

There will be a demonstration of a digital recorder.

Cost (includes lunch):
$50 non-members,
$40 members Oral History Tasmania,
$30 students.

Contact Jill Cassidy on 0418 178 098 or mandjcassidy@gmail.com

Oral History Tasmania
EDWARD (or Edwin) SMITH, Catherine Smith and Rose Smith, children of Catherine and Owen Smith, were admitted to the Orphan Schools in 1842.

The parents Catherine and Owen were convicted at Longford Assizes on 25 February 1842 for arson—burning a house. Five members of the Smith family were tried together for this offence, along with a sixth person Anthony KIERNAN. As well as Catherine and Owen, their sons Peter, a stout made farm boy aged 15 and Thomas, a stout made labourer aged 12, and their daughter Mary also 12 were transported. Catherine and Owen were sentenced to transportation for life; Thomas and Peter received sentences of seven years. On arrival, the boys were sent to Point Puer near Port Arthur. Anthony Kiernan worked for the Smiths. He confessed to ‘attempting to burn a man’s house together with himself & family’ and was sentenced to transportation for fifteen years. He later successfully petitioned for

his wife and three children to join him in Van Diemen’s Land. In May 1842, in gaol in Ireland, Owen Smith petitioned the government on his family’s behalf, protesting their innocence. Documents accompanying the petition refer to three ‘untired children’: four-year-old Rose, who was in Longford Gaol with her mother; and six-year-old Catherine and eight-year-old Edwin, who were in the country with an aunt. The governor of Longford Gaol responded to Owen’s petition:

I beg to state to you for the information of the Lords Justices that the prospects of the prisoners’ children are very bad – not having any thing of their own to depend upon and their relations are too poor to assist them.

Richard PENNEFATHER, the sentencing judge, explained the sentences he had given, and how he had searched for leniency for the younger members of the group:

The Jury found them all guilty and having no reason to think that they had come to a wrong conclusion, and considering the enormity of the offence, to which human life might in all probability have been the sacrifice, I sentenced the elder prisoners, Owen & Catherine Smith who were the father and

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1 TAHO, CON15/1/2 Waverley (2) 1842 No. 548 Mary Smith and TAHO, CON19/1/2 Waverley (2) 1842 Mary Smith both give her age as 13
2 TAHO, CON33/1/28 Kinnear (1) 1842 No. 6817 Owen Smith; No.6818 Thomas Smith; 6819 Peter Smith; TAHO, CON40/1/10 Waverley (2) 1842 No. 547 Catherine Smith and No. 548 Mary Smith
3 TAHO, CON33/1/28 Kinnear (1) 1842 No. 6752 Anthony Kiernan; NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith
4 TAHO, CON33/1/28 Kinnear (1) 1842 No. 6752 Anthony Kiernan; TAHO, CSO24/1/262/5875 Anne Thompson
5 NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith
6 NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith
mother of the other Prisoners Smith and
the Master and Mistress of the Prisoner
Kiernan to Transportation for life &
the other … to Transportation for fifteen
years. I would here observe to their
Excellencies, that although the younger
prisoners, from the part they had taken
in the transaction, were in my mind
proper objects … legally for conviction,
yet that some excuse might perhaps be
found in the relationship in which they
stood to the Elder prisoners & that on
that account I should have been disposed
at least with regard to the younger female
convict not to have ordered them to be
removed from this country if I had
thought they would have remained here
with any advantage to themselves.7

On Penefather’s recommendation, the
sentence of the three children was com-
mutted to seven years’ transportation,
and the ‘untried children’ were granted
permission to accompany their parents.
Penefather’s comment is interesting for
its suggestion that he thought it in the
best interest of Mary Smith to transport
her, given her age and situation. His
enquiries into the circumstances of the
family led him to conclude that ‘it was
not to be expected that their staying here
would be attended with good results’, and
that, furthermore, ‘the whole family
seemed to regard the separation of the
parents from their children in different
countries a great aggravation of the
punishment’. He continued:

I therefore passed sentence of Trans-
portation for fifteen years, the shortest
period the statute allowed me upon the
younger convicts including the prisoner
Kiernan as to whom at all events I
should have pronounced sentence of
Transportation, and I should now be
glad to find that the younger uncon-

8 NAI CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen
Smith
9 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 16 (Register of
Boys) Edward Smith
10 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of
Girls) Catherine Smith
11 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of
Girls) Rose Smith

8 NAI CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen
Smith
9 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 16 (Register of
Boys) Edward Smith
10 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of
Girls) Catherine Smith
11 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of
Girls) Rose Smith

8 NAI CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen
Smith
9 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 16 (Register of
Boys) Edward Smith
10 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of
Girls) Catherine Smith
11 TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of
Girls) Rose Smith
children once they left the Orphan Schools. Their father, Owen, possibly died in July 1852 from asthma. He was 50 and his death was registered by his wife, Catherine, of Providence Valley.\textsuperscript{12}

The mix of convicted and ‘untried children’ in one family, all arriving as the result of a single crime, provides a remarkable opportunity to compare the life experiences of those tried and those free—but why, oh why, did they have to be called Smith?

For more orphan stories, visit

**Friends of the Orphan Schools, St John’s Park Precinct:**

www.orphanschool.org.au

For more information about arsonists, including the Smith family, see Dianne Snowden “A White Rag Burning”: Irish women who committed arson in order to be transported to Van. Diemen’s Land, University of Tasmania, 2005.

\textsuperscript{12} TAHO, RGD35/1/3 Hobart 1852/1547

Owen Smith.
A MALLETTE BY ANY OTHER NAME
Ron Mallett

In June 1998 I published an article in *Tasmanian Ancestry* concerning the tragic history of a family of MALLETTs based in Wynyard. Oral tradition and genealogical research appeared to strongly complement each other and the article effectively implies a personal connection to that family. However that thesis was wrong and perhaps the journey to the truth and the issues raised by that search are just as interesting as the two separate historical stories it has revealed. So this article is firstly an attempt to set the record straight but also to reflect on some research-related issues that this two-decade-long journey has raised in my own mind.

My great grandfather William Thomas ‘Bill’ Mallett (1884–1956) did not know his father, William James Mallett (1862–?). His parents had been married at Forth, Tasmania, in 1883. When Bill was born in 1884, his father was an employee at the ‘Greenvale’ estate in Heywood, Victoria. In 1885 the older William apparently deserted when Bill was less than a year old. This event created a significant ‘fault line’ in the family story that eventually resulted in a myth being created. When I first became interested in genealogy and family history, I did what every young enthusiast does—I grabbed a pen, paper and (then) a tape recorder and started hounding every elderly relative who I could track down. The consensus of opinion amongst the elders was that Grandfather Mallett had drowned in the Pieman River. I then hit the archives and I actually did find a ‘James Mallett’ (1868–1901) who had faithfully drowned in the Pieman River in 1901. I was able to firmly establish his ancestry through his letters of administration and his baptismal record kindly provided to me by the Catholic Parish of Circular Head. The newspaper accounts of this man’s tragic death also provided an eerie match to the story related to me, too close in fact to be entirely a coincidence.

But something just didn’t sit right and several inconsistencies continued to trouble me. The James Mallett in question was never listed as ‘William James’ on any documents that related to him. He was also listed on his son’s birth record as having been born at Circular Head and not Wynyard. Additionally he was also several years younger than my ancestor, who appeared to gradually age in an accurate manner on the very few documents that listed him (he is listed as 21 on his marriage registration in 1883 and 22 on his son’s birth registration in 1884). This would also have made him 15 or 16 years old when he married and while it wasn’t uncommon for people to be misleading about their age when marrying, I had very strong doubts that even in 1883, that a 15-year-old could pass himself off as 21. Part of the problem was that the older generation insisted the younger James Mallett who drowned in the Pieman River had been their great-grandfather and at least for my generation, when your elders spoke, you listened (and nodded).

Therefore (on the quiet) I continued to delve into not just the history of that

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particular Mallett family but every single other family that shared the name and lived in Tasmania. There were three main families with the surname who had long-term associations with the colony during the 19th century. The earliest was the family of convict Cornishman William Mallett (1796–1852), who arrived in Sydney per *Fame*, whose descendants appeared to have all transferred to Victoria by 1900. The next was the family of convict Englishman Henry Mallett (1829–?), who arrived in Hobart per *Vincent*, whose family also made the leap across the strait to Victoria. The third was the family of Irishman James Mallett (1812–96)—possibly the James MELLETT who arrived in Hobart per *Blenheim* (2) in 1849 from County Mayo—who was eventually based at Wynyard. Both his sons died young but his daughters provided him with numerous local descendants.

And then recently, for the first time in several years I have had some enforced down-time, so I set about putting some renewed energy into my ‘coldest of cold cases’. I had never really stopped, I’d even recently travelled down to the archives in Hobart during the previous year to look at Arthur and Maggie JONES’ family photo albums, themselves a branch of the Wynyard Mallett family. It was rewarding but I was struck by how those ‘relations’ didn’t resemble ours at all; one of the things that had occurred to me early on in my research was how much resemblance there could be between relatives, even over a stretch of a century or more. I had managed to discount Henry Mallett’s son also coincidently named William James Mallett (1859–1929) as he could be proven to be working at sea during the time that my ancestor married and had his only known child—so that William at least was ‘in the clear’! This left the project a likely ‘two horse race’.

I’d long suspected my William James Mallett might have married again, and I thought it might have been his marriage registration to a woman named Jane BUTCHER in 1889 that I was ordering over the Victorian Registry’s cheap and instantaneous non-certified certificate online system. I was very surprised when I discovered that this William Mallett (1830–1902) was indeed a very much older man, indeed the son of William and Jane Mallett of Launceston. According to my own original research that William had died at Queen’s Orphanage in 1839?!

Recovering from that shock but undeterred, I was also reasonably confident this was also the William who appeared to have died in 1902 at Bullarto, so I decided to ride the bull a bit longer and order his death certificate as well. Being far more detailed than their contemporary Tasmanian counterparts, Victorian registration records are a worthwhile investment. I knew I was going to get a list of any and all children including their ages which in itself would at least expand my database. I was stunned and relieved beyond words when I indeed discovered that he had had a son named William James born in Tasmania in 1862. With no place of birth listed, this wasn’t yet definite proof of a connection, but I suddenly realised that a two-decade-long search was almost over.

I had also learned that ‘my’ great great grandfather had two sisters, as well as a half-sister by his father’s second marriage. That very night in my mind I puzzled over how familiar the names of the older siblings were: Sarah Ada and Amy Jane. And then it hit me, one word: WOOLCOTT. I’d seen this family before as I’d even searched through all the relevant reels covering the Circular Head...
region or the Horton district as it was known during the time of my ancestor’s birth, hoping to find some reference to the surname Mallett. On checking my database I found all three children’s names and ages were an exact match for the children of William ‘Woolcott’ and Ada Sarah JOHN[ST]ON/E, so exact in fact that it could not be a coincidence. I had a distinct memory of actually reading the birth registration of William James Woolcott at Black River many years before in the columns of the 1862 registers thinking, that should have been my ancestor William James Mallett! And it turned out that it had been all along!

So the first issue this research journey raises is recognition of the fact that people lie and they always have: records are only as reliable as the people giving the information. I am eternally thankful that the second William’s step-son George Butcher was very diligent in his duty of passing on accurate information to the registrar. But why the change of surname? I strongly suspect the change of name from Mallett to Woolcott may have been precipitated by William’s father’s second conviction. In 1838 William Mallett (originally per Fame to New South Wales and per Pilot to Van Diemen’s Land) was convicted of fraud and sent to Port Arthur for two years. This seems to have led to the disintegration of the family unit. Their eldest son George travelled to Portland Victoria aboard the Milligan in 1840. Meanwhile Jane placed her eldest son William in Queen’s Orphanage, Hobart that same year. Their younger surviving sons James and Thomas travelled to Portland in 1845 with the Henty brothers aboard the Minerva. Once his sentence was completed, William appears to have returned north and died at Launceston in 1852, and was buried in the Anglican Cemetery at Cypress Street. Jane made a visit to Victoria via the ship Brothers in 1848 but it appears she did return to Launceston and continued to work as a domestic servant, dying there in 1853.

It’s highly likely that the use of an alias was related to what Henry REYNOLDS coined the ‘convict stain’. It may have even been necessary for the second William to move away as well as change his surname in order to secure work because of his father’s poor reputation. The fates of William and Jane’s other children appear to have been highly variable, typical of the children of convicts with no social standing or capital to help ease their way through life. William’s brother George (1829–53) never married and died young, but his Will indicates that he enjoyed some success in the Portland district. Elizabeth (1832–1911), on the other hand appears to have died unmarried at the New Town Charitable Asylum. Thomas (1833–1904) returned to Tasmania and struggled; he was convicted of public drunkenness in 1869 but he seems to have turned his life around, eventually working for the SHAW family on Castra Road for many years until his death in 1904. James (1835–1901) was probably the most successful of all, founding a large family around Merino, although he did have to declare bankruptcy at least once in his life.

The second issue this research journey has raised is that persistence pays off. This discovery has possibly opened the door to a very much extended family tree. The first William was ironically tried at Launceston, Cornwall in 1816 but that was not listed as his native place. He was charged with burglary of the property of a certain Henry PLINT. The contemporary local council records of Penryn Cornwall list adjoining properties at the quay there,
occupied respectively by a William Mallett and a Henry Plint. It is possible that this was the scene of young William’s crime and that he was native to Penryn. The Mallett residence had been leased for a couple of generations first by mariner Thomas Mallett (1720–?), and then his wife Ann (née LIO, 1720–?), and lastly by his eldest son, William (1751–?). This was likely the ‘William Mallett the Elder’ inferred to exist by my William being listed as ‘the Younger’ and ‘Junior’ on his convict transcripts, though. ‘William the Elder’ may have just as likely been his uncle or cousin as his father. According to pre-existing research, all the Penryn Malletts (or more correctly the Malletts of the Parish of St Gluviass) are descended from William Mallett, originally of Mylor (1683–?) and his wife Elizabeth (née PELLOW, 1684–?) of Penryn through three of their sons: James (1711–?), William (1717–?) and the previously mentioned Thomas (1720–?). The fact that convict William Mallett was listed as a mariner living on Preservation Island when he married Jane BRICKHILL in 1828 suggests he did indeed have a long-term connection to the sea. The names of William and Jane Mallett’s children also seem to weakly echo the naming patterns of the various generations of Malletts around Penryn. Perhaps not coincidentally, William the Elder’s brother Thomas (1774–1816) did in fact have a son William with his wife named, you guessed it, Elizabeth (née ELIOT, 1768–1833) in late 1796. This is all theoretical but still a highly plausible scenario. Additionally it seems likely that Elizabeth Mallett (née Pellow) was the aunt of the infamous native of Penryn Thomas Pellow who along with his Uncle John was captured by pirates and sold into slavery in Morocco for 23 years. Revelations such as these, however theoretical, were well worth 20 years of hard slog!

The entire experience has only reinforced in my mind the absolute need for a strong paper trail of evidence. I believe the original drowning myth developed as a result of my great-grandparents living in Stanley, my own grandfather being born there in 1918. Irishman James Mallett’s wife Emma Catherine Mallett and all her daughters were still alive at this time and I cannot imagine that in such a small community that no one enquired if there was a link between Bill and the Malletts based in Wynyard. Hearing that his father had gone missing, a connection to the Mallett who drowned in the Pieman may have been suggested and that was the origin of the story that was handed down across three generations. I am totally convinced that those who passed the family tradition down to me firmly believed it was true. Oral history remains a fantastic guide as to where, when and what to look for, but it isn’t actually empirical evidence in itself. In reality Bill’s grandfather’s death registration lists his father’s current age as 36 in 1902, ironically making it very likely that he was even still alive at the time the imagined connection was made!

Which brings me to my last issue of reflection: dealing with incompleteness. One should never let the desire to complete a project diminish the necessary burden of proof, as I have clearly been guilty of myself. As researchers we can only see so much, while much more remains hidden. When collecting documents following my breakthrough, I was blown away when I discovered that the informant on the first (of the local four) William Mallett’s death registration was listed as Ann Mallett of Bourke Street, Launceston, daughter-in-law! Who was she? Possibly a wife of either the second
William or the first local Thomas Mallett, or even the wife of a great-great-great-great-uncle I am yet to discover. There’s no obvious record of a marriage or children or even a death for this woman—she’s quite literally fallen out of the sky! It seems William was being cared for during his decline, which is reassuring, but it also just reinforces the fact that there is always more to discover. I have only started attempting to trace the wife of the second local William, Ada Sarah Johns(t)on/e (1830–78) and I can already tell that is going to be a major challenge, considering how common her family name is and what little I have to go on. Even the Penryn connection is simply theoretical. I may never be certain of an official link. So these research questions and others now represent a new front line of inquiry; it seems that more answers simply lead to more questions. Regardless, perhaps the words ‘slow and steady’ might be an appropriate motto for the family historian?

For more information on the Mallett families of Tasmania please refer to my personal research website: http://www.geocities.ws/jrd_mallett/

THE SHIP
SARAH
488 tons burden, built London 1819, principal owner Thomas Weeding

Did your ancestor arrive in Hobart Town aboard the ship SARAH?
The Sarah first came to Hobart Town in February 1835 under charter to the London Emigration Committee, with 196 free emigrants, Captain James T Whiteside. Returned to Hobart Town in March 1837 with 245 male convicts, Captain James T Whiteside; Surgeon James McTernan. (The Sarah also came out to Sydney in 1829 with 200 male convicts).

I am currently researching the ship Sarah and all those who sailed upon her, with a view to publishing a book on the ship. I’m interested in making contact and sharing information with anyone with an ancestor who sailed on the Sarah.

For further information please contact John Goold at theshipsarah@gmail.com
## NEW MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PLACE/AREA</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>M’SHIP NO.</th>
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<td>London ENG</td>
<td>1827–1890</td>
<td>7732</td>
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<td>1830s–1890</td>
<td>7732</td>
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<td>b. 1856 m. Tasman Young, Hobart 1880</td>
<td>1856–1903</td>
<td>7738</td>
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<td>c.1870</td>
<td>7735</td>
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<td>Clare IRL</td>
<td>1836–1900</td>
<td>7738</td>
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<td>1855–1921 drowned</td>
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<td>7735</td>
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  TAS
  7249

- **7733** HATELEY Mrs Christine (Tina)
  73 Benvenue Road
  ST LEONARDS
  TAS
  7250

- **7734** MAZENGARB Ms Eleanor
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  SOUTH LAUNCESTON
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  7249

- **7735** HART Ms Sally
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  TAS
  7250

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  TAS
  7018

- **7737** van HARSKAMP Ms Karen
  130 Timberlea Drive
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  TAS
  7248

- **7739** JONES Mrs Sue
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  j120247@live.com
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  7322

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Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to editors@tasfhs.org or

The Editor
Tasmanian Ancestry,
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
Tasmania 7018

HELP WANTED

PARKER, James
Seeking information on James PARKER of 'High Plains' Hamilton c.1840s. He employed my convict ancestor and showed him kindness by recommending he could support his wife and five children. They arrived from England in 1849 thus laying the foundation for a large Tasmanian family. William HANNAFORD was another signature on the reference. Please contact Jean Munro email jmunr@bigpond.com

TASMANIAN ANCESTRY March 2016
THE NUANCES OF LANGUAGE

JANET’S BOOTS

Deborah Norris (Member No. 7056)

JANET SMITH or HOGG, ‘habite & repute’ a thief with previous convictions, stood before the Perth (Scotland) Spring Circuit Court in April 1840, accused once again of theft. On this occasion Janet had ‘wickedly and feloniously’ and ‘theftuously away’ taken ‘two new shoes’ from Boot and Shoemaker William Murray FAIRNEY’s ground floor shop in Smith Street, Perth. In his statement Fairney attested ‘The shoes were not fellows being both for the left foot but they are nearly one size’. So not only was 44-year-old widow Janet from Meal Vennel, transported to Van Diemen’s Land for 10 years, but the men’s boots she had stolen were not fellows.

Of interest from this chapter of Janet Smith’s story, is the challenge to transcribers and readers alike, in understanding the flow of dialogue when faced with colloquialisms. While wynd translates to a lane or alley, vennel also translates as an alley; the only way to truly come to terms with the text is with the appropriate dictionary. So what of Janet’s ill-gotten boots not being fellows? Referring to my dictionary I searched for fellow in the Scottish to English section to ensure my transcription was correct. But, with no fellow there, I referred to the English-Scottish translation and found fella (fellow) or chiel (lad or servant). Accordingly, there are some ‘20,000 entries’ in my Scots-English, English-Scotts dictionary.

In conclusion, when next reading a text and finding yourself a little unsure as to what the writer really means, think about Janet’s fellows or should I say not a pair of boots.

References
National Archives of Scotland, Indictment and other papers, Janet Hogg or Smith, Perth, April 1840

ABOUT JANET SMITH (HOGG)

JANET SMITH married mason Thomas Hogg in Perth, country of Perthshire in Scotland on 29 April 1825, was widowed by 1833 and left with four children. During the next ten years Janet built up quite a reputation with the police, receiving various convictions for theft. On 8 September 1844, Janet, now a 44-year-old widow, departed England on board the convict ship Tasmania (1). The next ten years of her life would be very different from the streets of Perth in Scotland.

According to the ship’s surgeon’s report, Janet spent a quiet three months at sea before disembarking in Hobart Town on 20 December 1844. I wonder if her quiet demeanor throughout the voyage was due to the realization that she may never again return to Scotland and her family. Whatever the answer, Janet did not come to the attention of the police in Van Diemen’s Land, as the records show no

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1 NRS, AD14/44/30 & Perthshire Advertiser, 2 May 1844
2 TAHO, CON41/1/4 Conduct Report Janet Smith
3 Ibid.
colonial offences to her name. Indeed, learning any details about Janet’s life in the colony has proved to be a difficult task.

Janet received her Certificate of Freedom in May 1854 and may then have married Thomas STEVENS in Hobart on 14 August of the same year. But, the certification of that union lists Janet as being just 30 years old. Could her slight frame and fair features, albeit she had greying hair, have belied her age?

There is also the possibility that Janet may have met with her son Peter Hogg, who arrived in Victoria in 23 October 1853. Could 28-year-old Peter have made the journey in search of his mother? Perhaps a descendant has the answer to this proposition.

The only record I could trace pertaining to Janet’s demise was for a Janet STEPHENS, but I believe this is Janet Stevens. The death certificate identifies a Janet Stephens, aged 71, native of Perth, succumbed to ‘congestion of the lungs’ in the General Hospital, Hobart on 14 October 1871.

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4 Ibid.
5 TAHO Marriage Record, RGD37/1/13 no. 412
6 TAHO, CON19/1/4 Description Janet Smith
7 Victoria, Australia Assisted & Unassisted Passenger List, 1839–1923. Peter Hogg arrived on board the Goldfinder. His age, given as 28, fits with Janet’s marriage in Scotland to Thomas Hogg and to Janet’s declaration regarding her children upon arrival in VDL.
8 TAHO Death Certificate, RGD35/1/8 no. 614.

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THE ORIGINS OF TASMANIAN SETTLERS RECRUITED FROM GERMANY:
A CASE STUDY OF THE PROCIDA IMMIGRANTS OF 1885
Michael Watt

INTRODUCTION

In the early 1850s, the gold rushes in New South Wales and Victoria and the cessation of transportation affected the pattern of recruiting new settlers to Tasmania. At the same time as the transportation of convicts ceased in 1853, a large proportion of able-bodied men left for the goldfields. This situation became sufficiently serious for the colonial government to introduce two systems, indentured and bounty immigration, to overcome the diversion of workers to the goldfields. In 1852, a select committee of the Legislative Council recommended that the indentured system should be used to recruit immigrants. Indented immigration, which accounted for most immigrants arriving in 1853 and 1854, involved the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission selecting emigrants to work for settlers. The emigrants were required to pay a set amount for their passage in advance, and repay the rest from wages they earned in the colony. The settler was required to pay half of the amount on hiring an immigrant and to give a promissory note for the remainder to be paid in one year. However, the commissioners failed to send sufficient numbers of immigrants, and relied on Irish sources regarded by the settlers as providing inferior immigrants. This situation led Lieutenant-Governor William DENISON to support the bounty system, initially proposed by the Legislative Council. Bounty immigration required settlers to apply for immigrants through John LOCH in Hobart or William SAMS in Launceston, the government immigration agents Denison appointed in 1852. Applicants paid the government immigration agent half of a set amount per immigrant, furnished descriptions of the types of artisan, labourer, domestic or other servant wanted, and provided a promissory note for the remainder to be paid on the arrival of each immigrant. The government immigration agent then provided the required number of ordinary bounty tickets to the applicant, who engaged any agent in Britain and Europe to select suitable emigrants. The bounty system also enabled individuals to act as agents by allowing them to purchase blank bounty tickets for presentation to agents in Britain and Europe to issue as required to emigrants.

After immigration declined in the early 1860s, the colonial government fostered assisted immigration on two occasions to meet needs arising from labour shortages. In 1864 and 1865, parliamentary select committees, appointed to inquire into the issue of immigration, recommended that small farmers, who paid their own passages, should be encouraged to take up free grants of land set aside under the Waste Lands Act of 1863. The Immigration Act of 1867, resulting from these inquiries, established a Board of Immigration, which appointed agents in Britain...
and Europe authorised to issue land warrants to immigrants, who paid their own passages. The immigrants exchanged the warrants for land grants after they had lived in Tasmania for five years, but the result was poor with only 1,500 acres being selected before this system was terminated in 1872. Meanwhile, the mining boom from 1871 boosted the influx of miners, but had led to a scarcity of agricultural labourers by 1880. The recommendation of a parliamentary select committee, appointed to examine the issue of immigration, led to the Immigration Act of 1882, which provided a fund to promote immigration through appointed agents. Bounty tickets were issued to agricultural labourers, domestic servants and artisans for assisted passages, land certificates were issued enabling holders to select 1,810 acres of waste land, and land orders permitted selection of 748 acres. Although the provisions for assisted passages and land grants were revoked in May 1885, the Immigration Act of 1882 led to the immigration of 2,734 persons between 1883 and 1892.

Recruitment of Emigrants from Germany

Documented extensively by HAR-GRAVES (2003), the recruitment of assisted emigrants from Germany began in the mid-1850s. A German, Ludwig Carl Wilhelm (William) KIRCHNER, who arrived in Australia in 1839 and established a mercantile trading company at Grafton, New South Wales, was active in arranging passages for Germans to immigrate to northern New South Wales. In May 1854, Kirchner purchased 500 blank bounty tickets from John Loch, and emigrants he recruited in Germany arrived at Hobart with 156 on the Leve van Nyensteijn in May 1855, 267 on the America in July 1855, 193 on the Wilhelmsburg in August 1855, and 49 on the San Francisco in November 1855. Another group of 168 German immigrants, who arrived at Launceston on the Montmorency in June 1855, were sponsored by a group of prominent landowners in the northern Midlands.

In January 1869, the Board of Immigration appointed Amandus Friedrich (Frederick) BUCK, a German, who had arrived in Tasmania in 1854, as its immigration agent in Germany after learning that he was about to return to Germany. In February 1869, Buck, his second wife, Elizabeth, and five children departed from Hobart on the Windward for London. By August 1869, Buck was active in Germany recruiting emigrants. As a consequence of this mission, emigrants he recruited in Germany arrived at Hobart with 187 on the Victoria in August 1870, 137 on the Figaro in October 1870 and 198 on the Eugenie in March 1872.

Provisions in the Waste Lands Act and the Immigration Act encouraged Buck to write to the Board of Immigration in August 1884 proposing that he should be appointed immigration agent to Germany, issued with 100 bounty tickets to select suitable emigrants and authorised to issue land order warrants to emigrants prepared to pay their own passages. After the Board of Immigration adopted Buck’s proposal, the Governor-in-Council approved his appointment in September 1884. Then, the Board of Immigration drew up regulations for introducing immigrants from Germany of the agricultural, ordinary labour and domestic classes, and developed a brief document regarding the colony, which Buck translated into German for the information of intending emigrants. Some 35 applications were received from Germans living in Tasmania nominating relatives and friends they wished to sponsor for
emigration. Late in September 1884, Buck departed for Germany, and by the end of December 1884 he was active recruiting emigrants in Germany. In April 1885, he reported to the Board of Immigration having received the names of 62 German adults, who were willing to immigrate to Tasmania. In August 1885, he reported to the Board of Immigration that 89 German immigrants had left Hamburg on the *Procida*. In September 1885, he supplied the Board of Immigration with a list of 121 immigrants on the *Procida*, of whom 118 arrived in Hobart from Melbourne on the *Wairarapa* on 17 September 1885.

The purpose of this article is to analyse the demographic characteristics of the *Procida* immigrants in order to identify critical information for determining factors that led to each immigrant’s recruitment. Evidence obtained from documentary sources was evaluated to ascertain whether the pattern of the *Procida* immigrants’ demographic characteristics reflects Buck’s activities in recruiting emigrants, the actions of families and individuals in emigrating as part of a group or a combination of these factors. While this article focuses on identifying the origins of the *Procida* immigrants, a second article will report information about each individual immigrant after arrival in Tasmania.

**Method**

My interest in the *Procida* immigrants arose from a study I conducted on the MANSSON family, my father’s maternal ancestors, who emigrated on the *Procida* and settled at Pyengana (Watt, 2006). In 2009, I read and reviewed Marita Hargraves’ book and concluded that additional information contained in this source warranted revising the document on the history of the Mansson family. In 2011, the introductory chapter was revised by including analyses of the recruitment, demographic characteristics and settlement patterns of the immigrants, who arrived on the *Procida* in 1885. Analysis of each immigrant’s place of origin was possible, because Hargraves reported this information from the German language shipping list held in the Mortlock Library, Adelaide, South Australia.

Of particular interest as primary sources are two accounts written by *Procida* immigrants. The most important of these accounts is the autobiography of Adolph JAGER, written in 1907. In a substantial book of 408 pages, Jager (1908) includes several chapters describing his experiences as an emigrant on the *Procida*. Of less value is an account attributed to Rudolf JESTRIMSKI, then a fifteen-year-old. Consisting of a 27-page handwritten document, it appears to be an unfinished journal of the *Procida*’s voyage commencing in Hamburg and ending when the ship docks at London. These documents were reviewed to identify relevant information that referred to Frederick Buck’s recruitment of emigrants or the motivations of intending emigrants.

Content analyses of official statistics, archival records, newspaper articles and documents on local history were undertaken, when necessary, to support the research findings. Review of research literature involved reading books and articles published in journals and newsletters on the local histories of Bruny Island, Collinsvale, Pyengana and the Tasman Peninsula, where *Procida* immigrants settled after arriving in Tasmania. Review of literature on the settlement of Pyengana identified a book written by Gwen WEBB, a granddaughter of *Procida* immigrant, Ola NICLASSON. In this document, Webb (1975) described the reason why the
Procida immigrants, who settled at Pyengana, left Germany and their experience on arrival in Tasmania.

Demographic Characteristics

The names of the assisted immigrants, who sailed on the Procida for passage to Tasmania in 1885, are listed in the appendix. Analysis of their demographic characteristics, which examined gender, age, family structure, occupation and place of origin as reported in the appendix, provides valuable information for determining factors that led to their recruitment.

Of the 121 emigrants, one adult male deserted at Antwerp, Belgium and two infants, one a male and the other a female, died during the voyage. Of the 118 immigrants, who landed at Hobart, 61 were males and 57 were females. Of these immigrants, 35 were married and 83 were single. They consisted of 18 family groups, one of which had a single male parent, and 30 single adults and adolescents aged 12 years and older and 53 children, aged 11 years and younger. The family groups ranged in size from one family of three persons, three families of four persons, five families of five persons, six families of six persons, one family of seven persons and two families of eight persons. The ages of the married males ranged from 27 to 44 years and the ages of the married females ranged from 21 to 44 years. The ages of the single adult males ranged from 13 to 36 years and the ages of the single adult females ranged from 12 to 40 years. The occupations of 36 adult male immigrants and one single, adult female immigrant were stated. Of these immigrants, 12 were listed as ‘farm labourers’, four each were listed as ‘ship carpenters’, ‘joiners’ or ‘cabinet makers’, and two each were listed as ‘locksmiths’ or ‘firemen’. One each was listed as a ‘blacksmith’, ‘bricklayer’, ‘carpenter’, ‘cook’, ‘engine driver’, ‘house carpenter’, ‘labourer’, ‘photographer’ or ‘shoe maker’.

Nationality was stated as Germany for 94 immigrants, Sweden for 16 immigrants, Switzerland for five immigrants and Denmark for three immigrants. Based on the detailed information on each immigrant’s place of residence reported by Hargraves, it was found that a large proportion of the immigrants were listed as residents of Schleswig-Holstein, particularly from the city of Kiel and its environs. The DANKER and Niclasson families, Louise DOHRMEYER and Friedrich FISCHER lived in central Kiel. The ANDERSON, GLAU, Jestrimski, Mansson, PETERSON (listed in the appendix under the surname ‘Alm’) and STOLZENBERG families and Fanny MAYER lived in Gaarden, a district of Kiel on the east coast of Kiel Fjord. The WIESE family and Claus RIEPER lived at Ellerbek, on the east coast of Kiel Fjord, north of Gaarden. The KRUSE family lived at Dietrichsdorf, on the east coast of Kiel Fjord, north of Ellerbek. Heinrich FRERCK lived at Dammdorf, Schleswig-Holstein. Franz KOHL lived at Friedberg, Hesse. The BURCZACK and SUHR families and Otto GARSO lived in central Hamburg. Adolph Jager lived at Ottenensen, a quarter of Hamburg. Minna KOERBIN lived at Altona, a borough of Hamburg. Hermann LUDE-MANN lived at Veddel, a quarter of Hamburg. Carl KOHLHAGEN lived at Eichholz, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. The RUTHSATZ family lived at Ballen-berg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. Carl WACHHOLZ lived at Schlawe, now Slawno in the province of Zachoni-pomorskie, Poland. The ALBAT family lived at Halle, Saxony-Anhalt. The ULLRICH family lived at Giebichen-stein, Saxony-Anhalt. The HAUSTEIN
and KADEN families lived at Niederplanitz, a district of Zwickau, Saxony. Carl UNGER lived at Cainsdorf, Saxony. Carl ZANOTTI lived at Plosen, Saxony. Paul SELZER lived at Niklasdorf, now Mikulowice in the Olomouc region of the Czech Republic. Niels MAAE lived at Oster Gesten, Denmark. Hans JOHNSEN and Niels NIelsen lived at Norburg on the island of Als, Denmark. Lars HANSEN lived at Helingsborg, Sweden. Ola OHLSSON and Per Ohlsson lived at Lund, Sweden. The ZOLLINGER family lived at Mauer in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland.

Discussion
The analysis of the Procida immigrants’ demographic characteristics showed that ten families and three individuals, totalling 60 out of 118 emigrants, lived in Kiel or its hinterland at the time they were recruited. The greatest concentration of six families and one individual lived in Gaarden, a suburb of Kiel. Although two families and one individual lived in Hamburg, the remaining six families and 16 individuals lived in places across a wider area of northern Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, the Czech Republic and Switzerland.

First, Buck’s activities during the course of his recruiting missions are investigated to identify whether they biased the selection of prospective emigrants. For the recruiting mission in 1869, Buck (1870) produced a 35-page pamphlet for intending emigrants during the voyage on the Windward, which was published in English by the Australian and New Zealand Gazette Office, while a German-English version was published by the Hamburg publisher, Boyes & Geisler. Enquiries for the pamphlet from Jutlanders and Zealanders induced Buck to translate it into Danish, and have 2,000 copies printed in Copenhagen for distribution to small farmers in these regions. In 1870, the Board of Immigration reported that Buck visited localities in Germany where he believed the greatest number of emigrants might be recruited, establishing agencies in many towns and villages.

Several impediments, however, arose during the course of Buck’s recruiting mission in 1884–85. On arriving in Hamburg, he found the German Imperial Government favoured German colonisation schemes rather than supporting emigration to British colonies. His relationship with Dugald BUCKLER, the secretary of the Emigrant and Colonists Aid Corporation, who was the Board’s immigration agent in London on whom he depended for funds, proved difficult. Efforts in negotiating payments through Buckler and making arrangements with ship owners entailed Buck making five trips between Hamburg and London between December 1884 and April 1885. There is no account detailing Buck’s activities in recruiting emigrants in Germany or disseminating the document, which the Board of Immigration produced in 1884, to intending emigrants. Instead, it seems a great deal of his time was spent in London, or travelling between London and Hamburg, to secure funds and make arrangements with shipping companies.

Another means Buck used to recruit intending emigrants was to place advertisements in German newspapers, which provided a London address for directing correspondence. An article published in the Tasmanian press, while he was recruiting emigrants in Germany in 1869–70, states Buck appointed a representative in London to answer enquiries, as reported below.
That a considerable number of intending emigrants have unavailingly sought Mr. Buck in London is a fact, for complaints on the subject have appeared in the Times, and have also been referred to in private letters received by residents in this colony. An occasional correspondent in England writes to us as follows, by the last mail:—“From the August papers I gleaned some news of the arrival of Mr. Buck in England as Tasmanian Emigration Agent. I thought this began to look as if your Government meant business in this line, and if you have received a paper I sent you containing a letter of mine, dated 21st December last, you will have seen by the postscript that I drew attention to Mr. Buck’s arrival, and gave his address, which I learned accidently from a Secretary of one of the Emigration Aid Societies. On 28th January, 1870, I instructed a friend to write and make enquiries of Mr. Buck about emigration to Tasmania. On 14th February, I wrote to him myself, making similar enquiries, but, receiving no reply, I took occasion to call at 15 Buckingham-street, Strand, and in the lobby I found a notice card referring ‘inquirers on Tasmanian emigration matters to Mr. Algar, of 8 St. Clement’s Lane, Lombard-street’. Determined to find out the root of this matter, I went on 19th February to St. Clement’s Lane, and learned from Mr. Algar that Mr. Buck had been in Germany all the winter, but he expected him back the second week of March, and on enquiry I found that upwards of a hundred letters awaited his return, unopened. On the 4th April, I thought I would call again to see Mr. Buck; but, alas! Mr. Algar seemed out of patience at his long delayed return, and at the accumulating pile of unopened letters. Mr. Algar said ‘he had been looking for his return the past two months, but did not (on the 4th April) then know when he would come back.’

(Launceston Examiner, 25 June 1870, p. 2)

Evidence from an independent source suggests that Buck advertised in German newspapers to recruit the Procida emigrants under similar circumstances. In his autobiography, Adolf Jager described his own recruitment in the following terms.

Every day I carefully scanned the daily papers and at last came across something which seemed to suit, and which did indeed suitably prove to be the finger-post on the road which led to the success I sought. In one of the newspapers I saw an advertisement to the effect that the Government of Tasmania was offering about 200 free passage tickets for approved emigrants to that place who had any relation there; application to be made to an address in London which I have forgotten. Directly I read the advertisement I fairly jumped up and ran off with the paper to my friend’s place, which was not far distant. It was Sunday, by the way, so he was home, and with some excitement I read the good news to him. We both decided to try to seize the opportunity, so that very afternoon I wrote my application, stating that I had an uncle somewhere in Tasmania but I did not know the exact locality ...

For a few days after posting my letter I was in feverish expectation. A fortnight passed without a reply, so I gave up all hope and even further thought of the matter. This was about Christmas 1884, and I was in constant work and earning good wages. Many months slipped by and at last in June I received one day a letter from London notifying that if I had still a desire to go to Tasmania I must forward 30s. to the London address and be ready to start by the 5th of July. I did not hesitate, but posted the required money straight away, all I possessed at the time.

(pp. 257–9)

Second, evidence that families and individuals emigrated as part of a group
was evaluated by reviewing research literature on conditions in Germany and Scandinavia as well as accounts of the *Procida* immigrants during the voyage and after arrival in Tasmania.

Nearly all emigration from Germany to eastern Australia, which occurred between 1850 and the mid-1880s, coincided with a period of economic recession in Germany, and poor harvests and political unrest in central Europe. Overpopulation along with lack of agrarian reform made it increasingly difficult for small farmers and agricultural labourers, as well as artisans in the cities and towns, to maintain their life styles. The disbanding of the Danish army in Schleswig-Holstein after the war of 1849–51, and the loss of these duchies to Prussia in 1864 caused the emigration of a large number of young Danes. Mass emigration in Sweden began in the 1860s, following a famine in rural areas. Improved agricultural practices and the widespread growing of potatoes led to over-population in rural areas. The failure of crops in the 1860s led to many people leaving rural areas for cities, where poor conditions were exacerbated by the influx of people. Between 1870 and 1890, more than 2,000 Swedish families migrated to Kiel where many of the men worked in the naval shipyards. Attention given to the gold rushes in Australia served to make potential emigrants aware of opportunities for sudden prosperity, and political and religious independence.

As the Jestrimski, Mansson and Peterson families lived in Gaarden, and the Niclasson family lived in Kiel at the time they were recruited, the families may have known each other and emigrated as a group. In the narrative on the history of the settlement of Pyengana, Webb (1975) described the reason why these emigrants left Germany in terms that suggest a group migration.

Some of these men were tradesmen, forced to earn a living at whatever offered, some had worked on farms previously. News had reached their ears of new lands being opened up in Australia, where grants of land were being made to new settlers, so they decided to try their ‘luck’, not knowing what hardships and privations were awaiting them. All they had in mind was land to call their own, something they would never have in Europe.

In 1884 this band of men sailed from Hamburg in the vessel ‘Procida’ with very few belongings apart from the necessities of which they were most in need. This ship was apparently a trading vessel and carried only a few passengers as partitions of pine were erected to form cabins for people. On arrival at their destination these partitions were dismantled and sold for a princely sum, pine being a prohibited export at that time.

The party consisted of Sven Mansson, his wife and four children, one having died during the voyage; Franz Kohl and Lars Hansson, both of whom were single men; Jacob Jestrimski, his wife and four children; Karl Peterson, his wife and two children; and Olaf Nicklason, his wife and three children, two others having died in infancy in Germany. (pp. 15–16.)

**Conclusion**

After the founding of a unified German state in 1871 few emigrants came from those regions that formed the heart of the new empire. Instead, they came from eastern border regions, initially from Silesia. Later, they came from Saxony, Pomerania and the Danish border area. Furthermore, emigration from Germany diminished sharply during the 1880s, when economic conditions improved as a unified Germany challenged Britain and France to become an imperial power. Since the unification of the German states
and the economic growth of the German Empire were well advanced in 1885, the Procida emigrants were among the last to depart Germany motivated by the promise of new land and sudden prosperity.

Changing conditions arising from German unification account for some of the difficulties Buck experienced recruiting the Procida emigrants and explain why most of the Procida emigrants came from northern Germany as well as Denmark and Sweden.

The findings of this study show that the method Buck used to recruit the Procida emigrants probably relied on placing advertisements in German newspapers rather than visiting localities and interviewing prospective emigrants. It is likely that such a practice would lead to a random selection of emigrants. The large number of Procida emigrants, particularly family groups, who originated from Kiel and its environs suggests these families probably emigrated as a group.

It is not possible, however, to substantiate these conclusions, because of the lack of primary documents containing specific information relevant to the recruitment of the Procida emigrants. Extension of this research to Germany, particularly to Hamburg and Kiel, could identify emigration records and genealogical information that would confirm or reject these conclusions.

References


Abbreviations to Appendix
G Gender
M/S Married or Single
Den Denmark
Ger Germany
Swe Sweden
Swit Switzerland
Schleswig-Hol. Schleswig-Holstein

Notes to Appendix
1 The Alm family subsequently adopted the surname ‘Peterson’.
2 Elida Louise Anderson was subsequently known as ‘Eleda Lucie Anderson’.
3 The Burczack family was incorrectly listed by Hargraves as ‘Burezack’.
4 Heinrich Frerck subsequently spelt his surname as ‘Frerk’.
5 Lars Hansen subsequently spelt his surname as ‘Hansson’.
6 The Haustein family spelt their surname alternatively as ‘Haustein’ or ‘Houstein’.
7 Auguste Jestrimski was subsequently known as ‘Martha Jestrimski’.
8 Fanny Mayer was subsequently known as ‘Fanny Agelgende Caro Meyer’.
9 The Niclasson family subsequently spelt their surname as ‘Nicklason’.
10 Horna Jorson Niclasson was subsequently known as ‘Karna Nicklason’.
11 Ola Ohlsson was subsequently known as ‘Olaf Ohlson’.
12 The Ulrich family subsequently spelt their surname as ‘Ulrich’.
# APPENDIX

## LIST OF ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN TASMANIA ON THE PROCIDA, 1885

(After Hargraves, 2003, pp. 109-222)

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY March 2016
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**TASMANIAN ANCESTRY March 2016**
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VARIETY BAY
BRUNY ISLAND
PILOT STATION RUINS
& CHURCH

OPEN DAY
Easter Sunday
27 March 2016
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Entrance via Great Bay
near Oyster sales

GUIDED TOURS
10:00, 11:30, 1:00 & 2:30

FREE ADMISSION
Come and join us and visit the Heritage
listed site on Bruny Island.
Not normally accessible to the public
Bring a picnic lunch, or just pop in.
Books and interpretation on site

Enquiries: Suzanne Smythe
0409 259 118
THE INTERTWINED LIVES OF CONVICTS
HARRIET MUNSLow, WILLIAM KINGSbury AND THOMAS WILDGUST
EARLY TENANT FARMERS AT ‘ADELPHI’, NEAR WESTBURY
Judith Carter (Member No. 7707) and
Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)

IN 1844, after a troubled life in Shropshire, England, Harriet MUNSLow was transported to Van Diemen’s Land. She was 21 years old. Two years later she married William KINGSbury, a 45-year-old former convict and settled down with him on his small leased farm on the big ‘Adelphi’ estate near Westbury. But the marriage was an unhappy one and when Kingsbury, an alcoholic, died in 1855, Harriet quickly remarried. Her second husband was Thomas WILDGUST, a young labourer on a neighbouring ‘Adelphi’ property and also a former convict. This time, Harriet found the happiness that had eluded her for so long. By the time they passed away—Harriet in the 1890s and Thomas a decade or so later—they had not only achieved financial security but had become highly respected members of their community. Their convict pasts had become quite irrelevant.

When Harriet Munslow was born at Ludlow, Shropshire, England, in 1823, there was an expectation she would have a secure family life. Her parents, Thomas Munslow and Sarah HARPER, had married in 1822. Thomas Munslow and Sarah HARPER, had married in 1822. Thomas was described on Harriet’s baptismal records as a ‘flax draper’ and it is probable that the family was in comfortable circumstances. Undoubtedly, they rejoiced at the birth of their daughter and welcomed the arrival of their second child, Joseph, when he was born in 1827.1

But, then tragedy struck! On 19 May 1829, Thomas passed away and Sarah was left with two young children and a third due in December.2 When Sarah herself died in 1833, the children—Harriet, 10, Joseph, 6, and the baby, whom they had called Jane, now 4 years old—were orphans.3 Harriet was sent to live with a grandmother.4 The 1841 England Census shows Joseph, 14, working as an agricultural labourer and

4 Harriet’s conduct record: TAHO CON41-1–4, Image 121.
Jane, 11, living with a family by the name of DAVIS.\(^5\)

On 5 March 1844, Harriet was convicted at the Shrewsbury Quarter Sessions at Salop, Shropshire, of stealing a purse containing nine sovereigns and a shilling (about $18.20) and sentenced to transportation for a term of ten years. It was not the first time she had been in trouble with the law. Earlier, she had been imprisoned for six months for stealing a watch and before that she had served a term for assault. It was also known that she had been ‘on the town’—that is, working as a prostitute—for four years.\(^6\)

On 8 September 1844, she left England aboard the vessel *Tasmania* and arrived at Hobart Town on 20 December that year.\(^7\)

Thomas SEATON, the ship’s surgeon, noted in his journal that her health throughout the voyage had been ‘good’ but that she was an ‘irritable’ woman.\(^8\)

It is little wonder that she was ‘irritable’. Her life in England had not been pleasant.

In Van Diemen’s Land, however, Harriet was a changed woman. She committed no new offences and her record as a convict was without blemish. After six months in the colony she was elevated to the Class 2 level of probation and after a year to the Class 3 level.\(^9\)

In early March 1846, she applied for permission to marry William Kingsbury (also seen as KINGSBERRY), a former convict (*Earl St Vincent*, 1826) who is believed to have been born at Sudbury, Suffolk, England, in 1801.\(^10\)

In England, in 1821, William married Ann RICE and a daughter had been born to the couple in the following year. But, four years later, he was found guilty of stealing a sheep. Although this was his first offence, he was sentenced to transportation for life. In Van Diemen’s Land, he served his time without further trouble and was granted his ticket of leave in 1834. In 1839, he received a conditional pardon and, in 1842, a full pardon.\(^11\)

Interestingly, although official documents show his application to marry Harriet was approved on 28 March 1846, there is no record of the marriage ever having taken place. Nevertheless, the couple settled down in the north of the colony where Harriet was known as ‘Mrs Kingsbury’.\(^12\)

At about that time, Kingsbury applied successfully for the lease of a small farm on a big estate, near Westbury, owned by the very wealthy Charles Robert PRINSEP. Nearly twenty years earlier, while holidaying in Van Diemen’s Land from

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\(^6\) As for Note 4, above.

\(^7\) *Ibid.*


\(^9\) As for Note 4, above.

\(^10\) Permission to marry: TAHO CON59/1/2, p. 99; Kingsbury, birth: conduct record CON31/1/7, Image 29.


\(^12\) Harriet’s surname is shown as ‘Kingsbury’ when she married Thomas Wildgust; see marriage reg: 1016/1855/37, Longford.
his home at Calcutta, India, where he usually resided, Prinsep had been granted 2,330 acres of land and had later, purchased an adjoining 2,450 acres. But, thinking of it only as an investment, he rarely visited the property, which he called ‘Adelphi’, and had left its day-to-day management to paid overseers.\(^\text{13}\)

In the late 1840s however, Prinsep decided to change the management strategy of the estate. Henceforth, ‘Adelphi’ would not be farmed as a single entity but broken down into more manageable units, each leased to a tenant who would pay an annual rent for his or her parcel of land. Prinsep was happy to make the leases, which varied in size from about 40 acres to 1,000 acres, available to a wide variety of applicants, many of whom were of humble origins. A paid manager was appointed to oversee the productivity of the estate as a whole.\(^\text{14}\)

William Kingsbury’s lease was one of the smallest on the estate. In fact, at just 39 acres, it was possibly too small to produce a good living even for one man and his wife.\(^\text{15}\) For that reason, Harriet appears to have had to look for other work.

In early 1849, during a court case in which she was called as a witness, Harriet said she was working as a washerwoman for a man by the name of Thomas Wildgust, a ticket-of-leave labourer on a neighbouring property.

In its report of the case on 7 March 1849, *The Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston) said that a woman by the name of Emma WALTON had told the court that her home had been burgled in the previous August and some of her clothing had been stolen. Some months later, she had seen ex-convict Frances FILLMORE wearing one of her dresses in the street. Promptly arrested, Fillmore had claimed she had bought the gown from Harriet Kingsbury. Called to testify, Harriet confirmed she had sold the gown to Fillmore but said that she had bought it from a ticket-of-leave man named John BROWN. Brown had then been charged with the burglary.\(^\text{16}\)

Harriet had also mentioned that Brown had shown her a roll of calico which she had so admired that Wildgust, the man for whom she worked, had bought it for her, paying Brown seven shillings and sixpence.\(^\text{17}\) But how likely is it that a young man, single, would buy a gift worth that considerable sum for his washerwoman? Was ‘washerwoman’ a euphemism for a relationship that was closer than the term suggests?

The questions are good ones because, as events were about to prove, all was not happy in the Kingsbury household.

In March 1855, William Kingsbury died. He was 54 years old.\(^\text{18}\) At the inquest which followed his death, Harriet, now 32, revealed his alcoholism had been a serious concern for some time and she had lived apart from him for the previous six months. She told the coroner

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\(^\text{13}\) Prinsep story: see Ivan C Heazlewood. (2002). *They Sowed, We Reap*. Whitmore: Whitmore Historical Group


\(^\text{15}\) *Ibid.*

\(^\text{16}\) *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 7 March 1849, p. 418

\(^\text{17}\) *Ibid.*

\(^\text{18}\) See Inquest into William Kingsbury’s death, 10 March 1855: TAHO SC195/1/36, Inquest No: 3482
that every time her husband left the house ‘he came home tipsy’. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes brought on by excessive alcohol consumption.\(^{19}\)

Within months of Kingsbury’s death, Harriet, who had received her ticket of leave in 1850 and conditional pardon in 1852, had married Thomas Wildgust.\(^{20}\)

Born in Nottingham, England, and baptised there on 17 August 1823, Wildgust was the son of honest and industrious parents, George Wildgust, a frame-work knitter, and his wife Elizabeth BONSER, a seamstress. But, while young Thomas had a trade as a needle-maker, he was idle and dishonest and he kept bad company. At 18, in 1841, he spent five months in a house of correction after being charged with larceny and a year later he was gaol’d for six months for a similar offence. When, on 3 January 1843, he was charged with larceny for the third time—he and one of his friends had stolen twenty pairs of women’s stays—he was sentenced to seven years’ transportation.\(^{21}\)

After spending a little time on the hulk Justitia, he was transferred to the vessel Henrietta, which left England on 13 July 1843 and arrived at Hobart Town on 19 November of that same year.\(^{22}\)

In Van Diemen’s Land, it seems to have taken Thomas a year or two to settle down. His conduct record shows three charges were brought against him for minor thefts while assigned as a labourer to properties at St Mary’s Vale, Break O’ Day and Bridge Side in the Fingal and East Coast area in that time but all were dismissed.\(^{23}\)

In 1847, he was granted his ticket of leave and by 1850 he was free by servitude. The last property at which he worked as a convict was ‘Adelphi’, where it seems he was assigned to the overseer, Mr John BURT.

It was at ‘Adelphi’, of course, that he met Harriet Kingsbury.

From the start, the marriage appears to have been a good one and the Wildgusts prospered. Neither of them was ever in trouble with the law again.

Although the ‘Adelphi’ records for these early years are a little vague, Thomas is believed to have been leasing a farm in his own right there by 1856. Newspapers of the day mentioned his name frequently as a well-respected member of the community, serving on juries and taking a leading role at meetings where road works and similar regional needs were discussed.

Around 1874, Thomas and Harriet appear to have surrendered their lease at ‘Adelphi’ and moved to nearby Cluan, where they continued to prosper. They were still there when Harriet passed away in 1890. Because she could neither read nor write and her parents were dead, she had probably lost touch with her siblings. It is likely that no one in England mourned her death.

Thomas stayed on at Cluan for a few years but found that, without Harriet, his toil and fortune had no meaning and so in 1894 he sold up the farm and moved to

\(^{19}\) Ibid.
\(^{20}\) Marriage of Harriet Kingsbury and Thomas Wildgust: 1016/1855/37, Longford. Thomas’s name is spelt ‘Wildgush’ on the marriage entry.
\(^{21}\) Wildgust, conduct record: TAHO CON33-1-46, Image 184.
\(^{22}\) Ibid.
\(^{23}\) As for Note 21, above
Mathinna, near St Helens, to be closer to old friends.

The following extract from the *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston), 31 August 1903, shows the deep respect in which Thomas was held by this time. His convict past has been quite forgotten:

The many friends of Mr Thomas Wildgust will be sorry to learn that at the present time he is almost unable to get about by reason of the infirmities of old age. Mr Wildgust comes of a good old English family. He arrived in Tasmania in the year 1842. Being a farmer’s son, and understanding agriculture, he elected to settle in the Westbury district, where he remained for over 50 years. Honest and thrifty habits enabled him to make a competency, but at about the time the goal of fortune was reached his wife died. This so unsettled the old gentleman that he decided to sell his farm, and live amongst relatives. For the past six years ‘old uncle’ (by which sobriquet he is generally known) has been living with Mr and Mrs BOTTCHER, of the Telegraph Hotel. His kindly and genial manner has made him very popular at Mathinna. He was generally conspicuous at political and other public meetings, and often was the cause of inserting a little harmless fun by a witty interjection. Honest Tom at the age of 80 is an evidence that there is truth in the old adage that the exercise of honesty and charity brings honour to old age.

Within a year of this, Thomas was dead. The *Daily Telegraph* of 11 July 1904 carried this touching tribute to him:

On Thursday morning there passed away, at the residence of Mr O. Bottcher, an old colonist, in the person of Mr Thomas Wildgust, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Deceased, who came to the colony some sixty years ago, was well known in the Westbury district, where he followed farming pursuits for a number of years. He was one of the first men on the Victorian goldfields in its earliest days. For the last eleven years he has made his home with Mr Bottcher, and for some seven years has been a resident of Mathinna. The genial face and pleasant smile of “Old Uncle,” as he was always called, will be missed by old and young alike.

The *Mercury* (Hobart) of 14 July 1904 spoke of him in similar terms:

There passed away at the residence of Mr. O. Bottcher on Thursday morning an old colonist of some forty years’ standing in the person of Mr. Thomas Wildgust. The deceased had reached the ripe age of eighty years, and had been ailing for some time, and since last week was gradually sinking, his medical advisor expressing no hope for recovery. Mr. Wildgust, or more familiarly known as “Uncle,” was a native of England, and was on the Victorian gold-fields in the early days, subsequently following farming in the Westbury district. He eventually came to Mathinna with Mr. Bottcher some seven years ago, and resided there up till his death. Mr. Wildgust was deeply respected by everyone who knew him, and by the genial disposition made many friends. His remains were interred on Friday afternoon, when a large and representative gathering assembled to pay their last respects.

Thomas had made a good life with Harriet and prospered. One would not have expected the youth of 19, who arrived in Tasmania as a convict, would have made such a success of his life. His mother and father, who died in 1872 and 1874 respectively, probably did not know how well he had done. Thomas could read but not write and so it is possible they had had very little, if any, news of him.

Perhaps of even greater interest to some readers of the story of Harriet and Thomas Wildgust will be the way they seem to have been able to keep hidden the
fact they had been transported to Van Diemen’s Land as convicts. Did no one ever know of, or remember, their convict past?

How was it possible, for instance, for Thomas, a convicted thief, to be referred to as ‘Honest Tom’, for it to be said of him that ‘he comes from a good old English family’, that he ‘elected to settle in the Westbury district’ and he owed his success to ‘honest and thrifty habits’? Was the reference to his having spent some time on the Victorian goldfields in his early days a way of hiding the truth about his arrival in Van Diemen’s Land?

In her book, *Tasmania’s Convicts: How Felons Built a Free Society* (2010), Alison Alexander provided a very convincing answer to questions such as these. She wrote:

> Tasmanians as a community tried a variety of methods, both overt and instinctive, to repudiate the convict stain ... They banded together to defend themselves against outsiders. Within that community ... individuals tried to hide their past, for no matter how much the community was united against the stain, there was some stigma on individual ex-convicts and their families. But this was not said publicly; the general population supported people trying to hide their past – most of the population was in a similar situation anyway – because if hardly anybody was known to be a convict, everyone could see that Tasmania had nothing to do with them anymore. Everyone would be distanced from the convict stigma.

Thus, it is likely that there were people who knew the truth about the past of Harriet and Thomas but chose not to divulge it, either because they or members of their family were in the same position or because it did no favours to the state of Tasmania to do so.
MAKING THE MOST TROVE
Catriona Bryce

LISTING YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS

How do you organise your research? Have you found yourself losing important articles in a pile print outs? Trove lists can help.

To create a new list in trove:
1. Log in to Trove
2. Once you have found the first item you want to add to a list, click on the title to go to the item's detail page;
3. Click on ‘Lists’ in the ‘User activity’ box to the right of the record's title
4. Click ‘Add to list’;
5. Fill in the name for your new list and click ‘Add to list’

Lists can be any collection of records which interest you. Some interesting examples include lists of obituaries related to people buried in Toowong Cemetery, Australian out of copyright music, different types of lawn mowers and book club reading lists.

For more information about lists, including a short video which shows you how to make one, visit Trove's Help Centre: http://help.nla.gov.au/trove/creating-contributing/lists

PRINTING FROM TROVE’S DIGITISED NEWSPAPERS

To print an article:
1. Click the ‘Print’ button at the top of the left-hand column, above the electronically translated text. The article will open in a new window and your browser will ask you to select a printer.
2. Use your browser’s print function to print the image.

HOW TO CITE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

IT’S important for you and anyone reading your research to be able to find your articles again—why citations are important.

To cite a newspaper article:
1. Navigate to the newspaper article you would like to cite
2. Click on the ‘Cite’ button located at the top left of your screen
3. A pop up screen will be displayed with examples of commonly used citation styles. You can copy the citation you feel is most appropriate and paste it into your document, just remember to use the same style for your whole document.

It’s important when citing articles to use the web address you find in the ‘Cite’ button as this address is permanent. The address in the bar at the top of the screen can change when Trove is updated.

For more information about printing articles in Trove, visit Trove’s Help Centre:

Trove Support | Collaborative Services Branch National Library of Australia, Parkes Place, Canberra ACT 2600 | ph: 02 6262 1033 | email: cbryce@nla.gov.au
DON’T panic! Yes, it’s true Ancestry is no longer going to support Family Tree Maker as a program after the end of the year. This means there will be no more updates, no new versions, and you won’t be able to use FTM to access your data online on Ancestry. However, if the program currently works on your computer there is no reason that it shouldn’t continue to work for many years to come. It is important though to ensure you have the most recent edition in order to extend its life as far as possible.

Changing family tree programs is a painful process and not something to be rushed into. Being realistic, most of the current programs will probably go the way of Ancestry in the not too distant future and become subscription based online services rather than a program you own. This is a pattern we are seeing in all sorts of software these days like the Adobe graphics software (Photoshop, etc) which you now purchase by the month, and the latest versions of Microsoft Office. At some point we are all going to have to deal with this ‘advance’ of renting software instead of owning it. The prediction is that all our operating systems will be hosted somewhere else online too within a few years so we may even be used to it by the time we have to make a choice. Remember though, whether on our own computer, or stored on a server like Ancestry or family-search.org, or some future subscription service that stores our tree on a cloud, none of them are guaranteed. Programs can fail, systems can fail, clouds can drop offline, servers can get fried. We can however be prepared.

The first problem with changing tree software is importing your existing tree. (Remember no one needs to rush to do this, FTM will continue working on your system for some time, even after it is no longer supported.) You can (and should regularly as part of your backup) export a copy of your tree from your current program in GEDCOM format. GEDCOM is a standard that most family tree software will recognise, however it is not without problems. While basic data usually transfers from program to program without issue, often multimedia (images etc.) won’t successfully transfer, and there can be issues with customised fields and notes appearing in the wrong place and such. However, if your program dies and you can’t reopen your database then a GEDCOM import into another software may be your only hope.

Practice exporting GEDCOMS, ticking all the boxes to include sources etc. You can also just export tagged records, or descendants of one line, etc. Sometimes, when your tree has become very large it is useful to back it up in sections. Stanford University has an archival project named LOCKSS—Lots of copies keep stuff safe. While the system is intended for large libraries, the acronym is worth remembering. In the event of a disaster, be it a software or hardware failure, a theft, fire or electrical short, no one has ever said, ‘Oh damn, I have too many backups to choose from.’

Back up your tree in MORE THAN ONE FORMAT. It is no longer enough to just
have your FTM or LEGACY or whatever tree program files backed up because if the program stops working on your computer (for example in a couple of years when FTM is no longer supported, a Windows update could render it inoperable,) you may not be able to access your data! People have been caught over the years with the backups made by the program itself which have been compressed (which it seems, easily corrupts), or that must be opened by the same version that created them (no use if you’ve had to buy a new computer with a newer operating system that will no longer run the old software.) For this reason I’ve always recommended you find where your program stores the databases (or save as to My Docs so you know), and make a simple copy of all the relevant database files onto disk, or into the cloud, or on a portable drive that is stored somewhere else (or all of these options), and you do this every time you make a change to the files, along with copies of all the photos, videos and other documents you may link into your tree.

But it’s not enough. No matter how many copies we have, if they are locked into a software format there is always the chance (slight, but definitely not impossible) that at some point we will not be able to access the data in that format. It may be we can extract the names and BDMs but not the relevant notes or photos. It may be that we cannot read the sources in a different program. Just imagine if you had to gather up all those bits of paper and letters and files and try to recreate the family tree you have now. We need a way to access all the data we have in our tree in a logical manner. While currently there isn’t a fool proof way of extracting it electronically for import into another program, there is a way we can at least make sure it is all in the one place and grouped with other relevant details and that it is a full tree report. Creating a report of everyone in the tree (or breaking it down into family lines) is one way to ensure the information is readable—even if it had to be physically re-entered in case of a disaster.

This report will vary according to your software—look for a narrative book, or a book format report, then edit the options so it includes everything you can tick, sources, photos, notes, private individuals, everything you can possibly get it to include. You don’t have to print out the hundreds of pages it will create—just choose pdf as the end result (or print to Primo pdf) (a free little program that acts like a printer to convert docs into pdfs.)

Then, of course, make several copies of that pdf and store them all over the place. Just remember how many hours you’ve put into creating that tree. Isn’t it worth dropping everything right now and spending an hour making sure it can be read in the future? What if you stopped working on it tomorrow (death, illness, travel) and it was several years before you returned to it, or some relative tried to open it up in the future. Chances are they won’t have access to your software, so that pdf might be the only working copy one day. Don’t wait until you’ve added in this or that. Make it today. Mine is formatting as I type this. Remember, don’t panic, be prepared.
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. Perhaps the publication may also be held in your local library?

THE REGISTERS OF MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL 1666–1700
Volume 183 of a series produced by the Lancashire Parish Register Society was published in 2015.

The material has been transcribed from The Registers of Collegiate Church St Mary, St Denys and St George; Manchester.

It contains chronological indexes of baptisms, marriages and burials for the period 1666–1700; supported by alphabetical indexes of surnames, placenames, miscellaneous items.

GOD’S LIGHT SHINES—The Story of the Girls’ Friendly Society in the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania; 1901–2012
Four volumes by Barbara Phillips were published by the GFS in September 2012.

Volume 1—The Seed is Sown
 Begins with the sowing of the seed of the Society in Tasmania by Miss Josephine Mercer, and the growth and development of the GFS in the Diocese of Tasmania. Mrs Mercer, wife of the Right Reverend John Edward Mercer, fifth Bishop of Tasmania, established the Tasmanian society soon after they arrived from England in 1902.

Volume 2—Members, Camps and Councils
Features the Life Members of the Society in Tasmania, some of the extra ‘ordinary’ members and their contributions, and the camps, National Councils and World Councils that have been attended by Tasmanian members.

Abbreviated biographies of the following are contained in this section:
Julia ADAMS, Beatrice ASH, Aileen ATKINS, Dot BATGE, Jane GEAVAN, Janice BELTZ, Kathleen BENJAFIELD, Ida BLACKWOOD, Muriel BRAIN, Doris CORNWELL, Jean COX, Rose-mund CRANSWICK, Eva CROMER, Anne DAVIS, Betty DEAN, Caroline de COETLOGAN, Katrina-Rae DICK, Nora EADY, Louise EVANS, Harveline FEATONBY, Barbara FINCH, Sandra FOGARTY, Wendy FRENCH, Louise GILLIE, Elaine GRAY, Marjorie HALL, Marcia HAY, Dr Elizabeth HEGEDUS, Celia HILL, Henry Bishop JERRIM OBE ED ThL, Elsie JESSOP, Elizabeth KIDDE, Joan LANGLOIS, Anne-Marie LILlico, Beryl PRIDHAM, Shirley RAYNER, Anne RICHARDSON, Cynthia LYNCH, Cynthia McDOUGALL, Helen McGUIRE, Margaret McLENNAN, Elenor MURRAY, Emily MUSCHAMP, Susan NEWNHAM, Emily NORMAN, Isabel OATES, Rev. (Irene) Kaye PAICE, Rev. Rosemary PERROTT-RUSSEL, Barbara PHILLIPS, Alison PRENDERGAST, Kathryn RAYNER, Mollee ROBERTS, Mary SENIOR,
Karen SIBBRITT, Julie SMITH, Leonie STITZ, Emily STOPES, Ethel STURZ-AKER MBE, Mary TUTIN, Majorie WARREN, Catherine YOUNG.

**Volume 3 (1)—The Branch Diaries**
(All Saints, Exeter to St George’s, Sorell)

**Volume 3 (2)—The Branch Diaries**
(St James the Apostle, New Town to Waterton)

These are the records of the activities of the branches and their involvement in the life of the parishes where they were located.

The extensive text in each volume, provides valuable historical details about the organisation, the various parishes, and the individuals involved with the movement. All sections are heavily supported with appropriate photographs and members are often featured in their youth and also later maturity.

**CORRUPTION AND SKULL-DUGGERY—Edward Lord, Maria Riseley and Hobart’s tempestuous beginnings**

This book by Alison Alexander, of some 305 pp. was published in 2015.

_Corruption and Skull-duggery_ tells the story of Edward Lord and Maria Riseley, from their unromantic first meeting, through their marriage, their flourishing business ventures and their eventual positions as the wealthiest and most important citizens of Van Diemen’s Land.

Their lives were full of contradictions. Maria was a convicted criminal, but Edward was the one with the shady business practises. Edward served as acting governor of the fledgling colony, although Maria’s convict status meant that she could never be admitted into polite society. Years later, Maria’s scandalous affair with a man twenty years her junior was the talk of the town and subject of a court case, but Edward did not divorce her.

All the well-known names of early Tasmania appear in this book: Collins, Murray, Geils, Davey, Sorell, Kemp and Knopwood. It’s not giving anything away to say that none of them come out of it well.

The work is illustrated with images of historic documents, maps, paintings and supported by coloured photographs taken in more recent times.

**From the EDGES OF EMPIRE—Convict women from beyond the British Isles**

This book of some 278 pp. was published in 2015 by the Convict Women’s Press.

‘From the Edges of Empire’ tells the remarkable stories of women transported to Australia who were born or tried outside the British Isles. The stirring accounts of these women’s lives in Australia remind us that the colonies were from their beginning populated by people from many cultures.

The book contains fifteen articles by a range of authors who have crafted the life narratives of some of these convict women from bits and pieces of information scattered across the world.

The articles are broadly arranged in three chapters: Part 1, The Indian Ocean; Part 2, The Caribbean World; Part 3, Europeans and the High Seas.

**PIONEERS, PLOUGHMEN AND PULL-SHOTS—A family’s experience in Tasmania from 1808**

A4 book of 165 pp. first published in 2012 by Cecily Dougan. It was gifted to Hobart branch via the Lilian Watson Family History Award—winning the 2013 Award.

The book largely covers the author’s connections to the MORRISBY, LUMS-
DEN and SCHAEDEL families that developed in and around the Sandford area of Tasmania and their origins.

The text is well supported with images of the families throughout the chapters with appropriate family trees and the essential index is found at the end of the book.

Cecily records:

Essentially they were pioneers of the soil. On the Morrisby side of the family, our great great grandfather George was a champion ploughman. At the same time on the Schaedel side, the occupation of ploughman enabled our maternal great great grandfather Heinrich, to emigrate to Van Diemen’s Land as a bounty migrant. A common thread with all these families was an interest and later passion for the game of cricket.

VAN DIEMEN’S WOMEN—A history of transportation to Tasmania


On 2 September 1845, the convict ship ‘Tasmania’ left Kingstown Harbour for Van Diemen’s Land with 138 female convicts and their 35 children.

On 3 December, the ship arrived into Hobart Town. While this book looks at the lives of all the women aboard, it focuses on two women in particular: Eliza Davis, who was transported from Wicklow Gaol for life for infanticide, having had her sentence commuted from death, and Margaret Butler, sentenced to seven years’ transportation for stealing potatoes in Carlow.

Using original records, this study reveals the reality of transportation, together with the legacy left by these women in Tasmania and beyond, and shows that perhaps, for some, this Draconian punishment was, in fact, a life-saving measure.

125 YEARS HOBART FIRE BRIGADE 1883–2008

A4 book of 100 pp, authored by society member no. 7346 Terry Gill AFSM, it was published by the State Fire Commission in 2009 to celebrate the Brigade’s quasquicentenary.

Tracing the Brigade’s history from its 1883 beginnings up to 2008, the narrative and the accompanying 520 + pictures take the reader through its development from literally the horse and buggy era when all the members were retained volunteers, to almost the present day. Today with its mix of career, retained and volunteer personnel, the Brigade operates as a unit within the Tasmanian Fire Service.

Along the way details of significant fires and other emergencies, key personalities, changes in brigade equipping and keeping pace with technological change, are revealed. Many of the photographs depict brigade members and where possible they are identified by name. In addition the book contains a number of lists of names, including those who have received bravery and long service decorations.

The author advises that since publication his research has continued. This has led to a number of as yet unpublished occasional papers being written, detailing particular aspects of the Hobart Brigade’s story and its equipping. The aim is to republish an expanded history of the Brigade as an e-book. A further ongoing project is to complete a database of all the people who ever served with the Brigade from inception to the present day.

Terry is an active member of the Tasmanian Fire Museum, further details of which can be gained by visiting http://fire.tas.gov.au and searching for “museum”. He can be contacted at terry.gill@fire.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Ancestry

Volumes 1 to 20
June 1980 to March 2000

Tasmanian Ancestry, the Journal of the TFHS, (originally known as the Genealogical Society of Tasmania), was first published in June 1980 shortly after the formation of the society. This DVD covering Volumes 1 to 20 was digitised by the Hobart Branch of the Society in 2012–14. It is in PDF format and is fully searchable.

Members who joined after March 2000 are now able to acquire the 80 back issues (hard copy prices total $132) and the valuable information they contain. Long term members and Family History Groups can gain valuable shelf space by replacing their hardcopy collection with one DVD.

Available from:
Sales Officer TFHS Inc.
PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
or email sales@tasfhs.org

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Single-use licence
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LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books
Alexander, Alison; Corruption and Skullduggery. [994.66102 ALE]
*Banff Preservation & Heritage Society; St Mary’s Kirkyard, Banff.
[929.3209412 BAN]
*Dougan, C; Pioneers, Ploughmen and Pull-shots—A family’s experience in Tasmania, from 1808. [Q929.2 QUI]
Frost, Lucy & Collette McAlpine, Eds; From the Edges of Empire—Convict women from beyond the British Isles. [364.370994 FRO]
*Gill, T; 125 Years—Hobart Fire Brigade, 1883–2008
Howatson, Donald; The Story of Bellerive, Street by Street. [Q994.61 HOW]
*Jones, D & W Friedrich; A history of the Quinns, Hanlons, Nimmos, McDevitts & Palms in Tasmania. [Q929.2 JON]
Kavanagh, Joan & Dianne Snowden; Van Diemen’s Women—A history of transportation to Tasmania. [364.3709946 KAV]
*Lancashire Parish Register Society; The Registers of Manchester Cathedral 1666–1700
*Phillips, Barbara; God’s Light Shines—Volume 1: The Seed is Sown
*Phillips, Barbara; God’s Light Shines—Volume 2: Members, Camps and Councils
*Phillips, Barbara; God’s Light Shines—Volume 3 (1): The Branch Diaries
*Phillips, Barbara; God’s Light Shines—Volume 3 (2): The Branch Diaries
*Pridmore, W; Oatlands—A colonial treasure. [994.63 PRI]
*Watt, M; The Watt Family—From bounty immigrants to mining entrepreneurs; 2nd Ed. [Q929.2 WAT]

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks
*Archive CD Books; Kelly’s Directory of Bedfordshire 1890
*Archive CD Books; Pigot & Co. 1839 Directory of Bedfordshire

* Denotes complimentary or donated item.
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Payment by Visa or Master Card now available (mail order only)

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to:
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Tuesday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10:30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details

HOBART
Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.
Wednesday 9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

HUON
Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6239 6529
Library (03) 6426 2257
Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON
Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6344 4034
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Monday to Friday by appointment only (03) 6344 4034
Workshops Held on Wednesday 18 June and Wednesday 17 September
Check the Branch News and the website http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org for locations and times.

MERSEY
Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257
Library 117 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday & Friday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meetings Held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary for updates.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2016–17:-
- Individual member: $45.00
- Joint members (2 people at one address): $55.00
- Australian Concession: $35.00
- Australian Joint Concession: $45.00

Overseas: Individual member: A$50.00; Joint members: A$55.00 (inc. airmail postage)

Organisations: Journal subscription $45.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

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

Application for Membership:
Application forms may be downloaded from [www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org) or obtained from the TFHS Inc. Society Secretary or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a Branch Treasurer. Interstate and overseas applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Society Treasurer, PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

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

Research Queries:
Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number.

Reciprocal Rights:
TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

Advertising:
Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of $30.00 per quarter page in one issue or $90.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

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36th Conference & Annual General Meeting

*Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.*
(formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.)

ABN 87 627 274 157

to be held at

**TOWN HALL, CHURCH STREET**
Ross

Saturday, 18 June 2016
36th Annual General Meeting
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

10:30 a.m.  Registration
            Morning Tea

10:55 a.m.  Welcome by Society President, Robert Tanner
            Presentation of ‘Early Bird’ Prize

11:00–11:30 a.m.  Nick Brodie
            *Kin: a real people’s look behind the scenes.*

11:30–12:00 a.m.  Ros Escott
            *How DNA testing can supplement family history research.*

12:00–12:45 p.m.  Lunch

12:45–1:15 p.m.  Roger McNeice
            *Flames of Fire: Fighting the Fiery Fiend.*

1:30 p.m.  Annual General Meeting
            incorporating presentation of:
            • Lilian Watson Family History Award, and
            • Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Awards

Book Stalls with new publications from branches will be on offer during the day.

The Tasmanian Wool Centre & Museum
Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **6 June 2016**

The State Secretary  
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
PO Box 326  
ROSNY PARK   Tasmania 7018

Phone: 03 6244 4527  
email: secretary@tasfhs.org

Name ..............................................................................................................
Name ..............................................................................................................
Address...........................................................................................................
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I/we will be attending on Saturday, 18 June 2016

**Morning Tea and Lunch:** $20.00 per person

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**‘Early Bird’ Prize**

Register before **Monday 17 May 2016** to be in the draw for the President’s ‘Early Bird’ Prize.

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A cheque/money order is enclosed  
OR debit by: Master Card □ VISA □ *(Please tick)*  □ @ $20 = $..........  

Name on Card (please print): .................................................................

Signature: ................................................................. Expiry Date...............

Authorisation No *(office only)*: .........................................................
About our Guest Speakers

Nick Brodie is a historian, archaeologist, and writer. He is the author of *Kin: A Real People’s History of Our Nation* (Hardie Grant, 2015) and *Joyful and Glorious: Building St Mary’s Cathedral, Hobart* (40° South, 2013). His research interests range from late-medieval beggary—the subject of his PhD—to the First World War, to Pacific voyaging, to Antiquity, and beyond. Nick has also specialised in frontier Van Diemen’s Land, publishing a number of articles in leading journals. He regularly writes for *Tasmania 40° South* magazine.

Born in country New South Wales, Nick first studied at the Australian National University, before then going on to do postgraduate degrees with Flinders University and the University of Tasmania. Since graduating from his PhD in 2010 Nick has worked as a Tasmanian-based University Lecturer, Researcher, Field Archaeologist, Heritage Adviser, Archivist, and Writer. He is online at [www.nicholasdeanbrodie.com](http://www.nicholasdeanbrodie.com) and [www.facebook.com/DrNickBrodie](http://www.facebook.com/DrNickBrodie)

Ros Escott’s Irish great-great-grandfather arrived as a free settler in Australia in 1841, bringing with him his family tree going back four generations on all branches. Her parents also passed on to her an interesting family history and boxes of papers. She clearly has family history passion in her DNA, but it was only about ten years ago that she had the time to start researching for herself. She found the inevitable brick walls and unanswered questions. About two years ago she decided to use DNA testing to support her research. It’s been a big learning curve since then, but very rewarding. She has also encouraged other family members to test, which has helped tease out the DNA strands from both sides of her family.

Roger McNeice OAM was involved with fire brigades from 1968–85. A member of the Taroona Rural Fire Brigade from 1968, in 1972 he was appointed captain and in 1982, when the brigade became a dual purpose brigade under the operational control of the Hobart Fire Brigade, he was appointed first officer, a position he held until 1984.

From 1973 to 1982 he was Group Captain of the Kingborough Group of Brigades. He was a founding member of the Tasmanian Rural Fire Brigades Association, regional and state secretary and editor of the *Tasmanian Firefighter*. In 1979 he assisted in the formation of the Tasmania Fire Museum.

In 1979 he was awarded a Certificate of Merit from the Kingborough Municipality for service to the community and an Australian National Medal for service in 1985. He was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1996. Roger was made a Life Member of the Taroona Fire Brigade in 1996 and a Life Member of the Tasmanian Volunteer Fire Brigades Association in 2001.