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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA, INC.

PO Box 60, PROSPECT, Tasmania 7250

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Editorial Panel - Anne Bartlett, Jenny Gill, Jo Keen, Maureen Martin, Bet Wood

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DEADLINE DATES: 7 January, 7 April, 7 July, 7 October

EDITORIAL

Greetings to all fellow family history-ites.

Burnie Branch members have done a great job with special local items for this edition. Mr. Winter has stored up a great wealth of local knowledge. I hope all his stories have been recorded in some way. I have read elsewhere about Reverend Pocock and his farming ventures. He must have been a strain on local friendships, not to mention what his church brother's thought of him. But he had his place in the area's history and is well worth Mr. Winter's good story. Captain Jones and Richard Hilder were colourful identities as well.

I suffered the same jealousies as Sue Loughran until one day someone pointed out "W.W. number sentenced in Essex for seven years!" Perhaps that will happen for Sue. Her story on T.C. is well written and just goes to show that information is there if time and patience allow. It is good to see the work of the not-so-famous women get a mention. Are there any more "mid-wife" stories around the Branches? William Byrne and John Gibson add a great deal to the picture of the growing area.

Who could forget the Chinese nationals and their struggle for a place in our colony. Then there is that old confusion, those muddled Scottish marriages. At last someone has put this matter into a comprehensive language for me.

in this issue there are all the regulars: Members' Interests, News from the Branches and lots of bits and pieces gleaned from a variety of sources. is there a cartoon this time? Yes.

Be with you all next issue.

Jenny Gill,
Associate Editor.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

During the month of March the Society held its first "Family History Week". Various activities were arranged by all Branches with a great response from members and the public. I feel we can grow from this experience and hopefully this will become an annual event. To all Branches I congratulate you for your participation.

The State Executive have decided not to purchase any further years of the St. Catherine's House Indexes. The society now holds a 55 year span 1868-1922 with each Branch housing an 11 year period, which will be circulated quarterly. Printed elsewhere in this journal are the rotation details.

This year's Annual General Meeting is being hosted by the Huon Branch. Details of the weekend events were printed in the March journal and the agenda is printed in this journal. As this meeting is where all Branches are represented and all members are able to attend and participate I encourage all members to make a determine effort to attend and participate in the workings of your Society.

Proposals to change the name of GST and to alter Rule 10(c) and presentation of the 1992 and 1993 Family History Awards are additional items which are on the Agenda for this year's Annual General Meeting.

The new Rules and State Executive structure have now been in operation for one year and have proved to work very well. Branches each have two delegates, elected by their members, representing them at Executive meetings. Working by-laws and procedures continue to be written which allows for the smooth administration of the Society.

Work on the second edition of the Source Book is well underway. This book, compiled by Anne Bartlett for the Society, was first published in May 1991. Hopefully the second edition is not far away.

At the February State Executive Meeting correspondence from an interstate member was tabled asking what the Society's Policy was in regard to the lending of books and/or material held by the Branch libraries. Unfortunately, due to many various reasons the society has a "NO LENDING" policy. However each of the branches do offer research and copying services to members. Should any member be interested in an item held by any branch I suggest they write direct to that Branch for further details. If the item is a published book then one should be able to arrange access to a copy through their local library and the National library, as it is a legal requirement to lodge a copy of all printed material with the National Library. Unfortunately many family historians are not aware of this when they compile and print their family history and alas a copy is not lodged with the National Library.

Denise McNeice,

President

MEET VERNICE DUDMAN

Burnie Branch President

Vernice's interest in family history was aroused after hearing different versions of how and when the Tasmanian branch of the Dudman family commenced when she attended her great grandmother's one hundredth birthday party. According to the story told then two brothers came out to Van Diemen's Land from Scotland as orphans, I have since discovered that the first Dudman in Tasmania was a convict, but to quote an elderly family member "He must have been a good convict though".

To date, Vernice has found thirteen ancestors who were convicts.

Currently Vernice is working towards producing a manuscript on two of her families, the Seadons and the Dudmans. As these families are closely related (a brother and sister in one family married a brother and sister from the other) it makes sense to write the history of both in the one manuscript.

Born and educated at Burnie, Vernice was a foundation member of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania and the Burnie Branch. Vernice was elected President of the branch in 1991. Previously she has held the positions of Committee member, Secretary, TAMIOT Co-ordinator and Vice President in the Burnie Branch. She was one of the Burnie Branch Delegates on the State Executive for 1991-1992.

Vernice's other interests include cross stitch, tapestry, knitting, crochet and most crafts. For years she was an exhibitor in the home Industries section of the Burnie Show. She is now Industrial Secretary and Chief Steward for the Home Industries section of the Burnie Show.



ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the
Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.

is to be held on

Saturday 19th June 1993

at the

Huonville Town Hall - Supper Room

at

1.30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Read and Confirm Minutes
2. Business Arising
3. Annual Reports
4. Election of Office Bearers
5. General Business
 - Presentation of Family History Award
 - Proposed Name Change
 - Proposal to alter Rule No. 10(e) by deleting the provision of Life Membership and Honorary Life Member

Denise McNeice

PRESIDENT

FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

1991/92 ENTRIES

The following manuscripts were entered in the 1992 Family History Award. After they have been circulated to all Branch Libraries, the manuscripts are to be housed in the designated branch Library.

A Boon Tasmania. David A. Boon	Launceston
Letters from Scotland - the Lockart Story. Audrey S. Trebilco	Devonport
Private George Smith of His Majesty's Royal Marines. Irene Schaffer	Huon
Chilcott Family Tree. Valerie C. Trickett	Devonport
No Bouquets, no Beg Pardons. Bette C. Nicholson	Hobart
Recipes and Relations - a Story of a Tasmanian Irish Family. Mary O'Byrne	Launceston
Henry Cox and Elizabeth Waddell and their Family - the First Three Generations. Gwenda M. Webb	Launceston
The Genetic Heritage of James Murfitt Bill Murfet	Devonport.
The Hudson Family - Tasmanian Pioneers. Norma J. Hudson	Devonport
A Veteran in Van Diemen's Land: the Story of William and Ann Lee and their Family. Gwenda M. Webb	Launceston

1992/93 ENTRIES

The following commercially published books were entered in the 1992/93 Family History Award. After judging is completed they will be circulated to all branch libraries and then housed in the library designated by the author.

Memories of My Father E.A. Elliott David M. Elliott	Hobart
The Archers of Van Diemens Land Neil Chick	Hobart
Johnston - 200 Years of Family History (2 copies received)	

Max Johnston	Hobart and Launceston
Castle Day-Dreams Maureen Martin and Linda Abblitt	Launceston
Linked by Chains and Lineage Tony Satchell	Hobart
A Hand on the Helm George Weymouth Cox	Launceston

Criteria used in Judging

Presentation (40 marks)

- Scope and detail of the history.
- Depiction of the family in its historical setting.
- Historical accuracy.
- English expression.
- Arrangement of material.
- Quality of printing or typeface.
- Quality of illustrations - photographs, maps, diagrams, etc.
- Relevance of illustrations to the text.

Indexing (20 marks)

- Accuracy of the index.
- Comprehensiveness of the index.
- Clarity of genealogical tables and data.

References (20 marks)

- Acknowledgement of sources of information.
- Appropriate and full citation of references.
- Sources either in a bibliography or list of references.

The Work as a whole (20 marks)

How successful is the work in presenting an interesting family history in the terms of the award - the story of the family, not an individual, with significant Tasmanian content.

INTEREST GROUP REPORTS

Van Diemen's Land Norfolk Island

The excursion on 28th March was from Hobart, through the Midlands to Jericho, then to Colebrook and back to Hobart. I believe this was the best yet. Having decided to try travelling by bus instead of cars, I did wonder how it would go with 45 people; but I need not have worried. The trip went like clock-work, starting on time, seeing all the places as planned and arriving back in Hobart right on time.

The group stopped at Pontville to visit the "Old Pontville Shop" craft shop and then continued on to "Oakwood" at Bagdad. The next township was Kempton, where we drove slowly through so as to see all the old shops, cottages and inns. We then went on to "Lovely Banks" where half an hour was spent looking over the old buildings and enjoyed a cuppa on the grassy slopes. On to Jericho where we again drove slowly to see the school, the church and the mud wall of the old probation station.

Lunch on the front lawn at "Bowsden" was most enjoyable; we were also shown around this historical homestead by our host. At Colebrook we divided into three groups to visit the two churches and the cells at the probation station. Another two stops on our homeward run were the Campania mill and "Uplands", the home of John Petchey, one of the early settlers.

Members of the group contributed articles for the Excursion book and an extra booklet of my notes was available as not everything could be covered over the mike when passing places of interest. I would like to thank all members attending for making it such a wonderful day.

The groups next excursion will be a winter tour of Hobart, on similar lines to the one held last year.

Latest additions to list of booklets:

15. John Petchey "Handsome John"	\$4.50
16. Lady Egidia 1862	\$4.50
17. Infants at Queen's Orphanage Hobart 1851-1863	\$5.50

A list, with prices, of all booklets published by the VDL-Norfolk Island group is available on request from I. Schaffer, 23a Montagu Street, New Town 7008 or Phone (002) 28 7815.

Irene Schaffer,

Convener.

BRANCH NEWS

BURNIE

President	Vernice Dudman	(004) 31 1378
Secretary	Diane Kidd	(004) 35 7349
Address	PO Box 748, BURNIE, Tasmania 7320	

At the Branch's February meeting Somerset resident, "Fuzzy" Hearn presented a copy of his book *Somerset- The Cam* to the Burnie Branch Library.

The March meeting was a members' interest night, with a members roll call of names being researched providing an informative night.

The guest speakers for our April meeting were Margaret Pegus and Bessie Smith who spoke about their recently published book *Yolla the First Century*.

The May meeting was held in the Pioneer Village Museum. After a very short meeting, members spent the rest of the evening viewing the items in the Museum.

The June meeting will be held in our Branch Library where we will hear our guest speaker Kevin Green talk about Colonial Emigration Societies.

Our members are being kept busy indexing the early North West papers and hopefully 1993 will see some of our work in print.

At the Annual General Meeting in April the following Officers were elected:

President	Vernice Dudman	(004) 31 1378
Vice President	Graham Muir	(004) 31 2837
Secretary	Diane Kidd	(004) 35 7349
Treasurer	Vicki Vernon	(004) 31 3416
Librarian	Sue Loughran	(004) 31 7189
TAMIOT	Villy Scott	(004) 25 2566
Committee	Margaret Stempel	(004) 31 1702
	Elaine Murray	(004) 31 1682
	Colleen Taylor	(004) 31 2279
	Denise Odgers	(004) 31 3067
	Douglas Forrest	(004) 31 1882
Research Officer	Sybil Russell)	Not on Executive
Publications	Kathy Radford)	Committee

DEVONPORT

President		
Secretary	Isobel Harris	(004) 24 5328
Address	PO Box 587 DEVONPORT, Tasmania 7310	

Meetings for 1993 commenced with a discussion time when members were invited to relate their genealogical finds which took place during the holidays. This proved to be most entertaining and answers were also given to some puzzling questions relating to research. Helen Anderson spoke at the February meeting and gave a most informative talk demonstrating how information contained in the exchange journals can be used to advantage in one's family history research. Vicki Boxsall was guest speaker at the March meeting and she gave a most interesting and informative talk on the use of calligraphy in drawing up family trees. Examples of her work were also displayed.

A well presented display was mounted in the Lyons Library during Family History Week. Members of the public showed great interest and further enquiries were made at the Branch Library.

Other activities have also been held. A visit to the Kentish Museum at Sheffield was enjoyed and some members had "finds". A fund raising "get together" was held on Anzac Day when members and friends enjoyed a soup and casserole tea. A trip to Hobart one weekend is being organised for later in the year.

At the Annual General Meeting in April the following committee were elected:

President	no nomination	
Vice President	Kerrie Dick	(004) 28 4161
Secretary	Isobel Harris	(004) 24 5328
Treasurer	John Dare	(004) 24 7889
Librarian	Merle Fitzmaurice	(004) 27 8538
Research	Helen Anderson	(004) 27 8997
TAMIOT	Louise Richardson	(004) 28 2806
Committee	David Harris	(004) 24 5328
	Gordon Sollors	(004) 24 7176
	Jenny Luke	(004) 27 0347
Branch Delegates	Christine Morris and Isobel Harris	
Alternate	Kerrie Dick	

HOBART

President	Jim Wall	(002) 43 6810
Secretary	Anne Hay	(002) 44 2984
Address	GPO Box 640G, HOBART, Tasmania 7001	

The ENGLISH RESEARCH INTEREST GROUP held its inaugural meeting on Sunday 21 March 1993 at 2:00 p.m. Currently the group has a membership of 15 and plans to hold meetings quarterly on the following dates:- Sunday 23 May 1993; Sunday

8 Aug 1993; Sunday 14 Nov 1993 and Sunday 13 Feb 1994. The meetings will be held at the Hobart Branch Library (the old Bellerive Post Office) at 2.00 p.m. on the above dates.

The COMPUTER GROUP, which meets at the branch Library (7.00 p.m. every fourth Wednesday of each month, except December and January) is progressing very well with the checking of computer print outs against the index cards of the Whitton/O'Shea Mercury newspaper births, deaths and marriages for pre-1900 - by the time you read this all the corrections should be completed.

Family History Week (14-21 March) was given plenty of publicity with displays in the State Library of Tasmania in Murray Street, Hobart and smaller displays in the Tasman Library, Rosny Park and the Derwent Regional Library, Glenorchy. However our display items (maps, charts, pictures and the like) are getting a little worse for wear as they have been used for a number of years now. The Branch would appreciate the assistance of any members who would be able to help prepare some new material for display at the Royal Hobart Show in October this year, or for the Family History Week next year.

Anyone able to help please contact the Hobart Branch President or Secretary.

The Branch Library has a serious staffing problem and more volunteers are needed to spend only three hours per month at the Library - this means only ONE SESSION a month. Unfortunately if we fail to find the required number of Library Assistants that we need we will have to reduce the number of hours that the Library is open.

Volunteers will not be asked to work in the Library "Cold Turkey"; they will be given training for the job. Anyone available please contact our Librarian, Mr. Morris Lansdell on (002) 23 2226.

The following were elected to the Branch Executive at the Annual General meeting in April:

President	Jim Wall	(002) 43 6810
Vice President	Irene Schaffer	(002) 28 7815
Secretary	Anne Hay	(002) 44 2984
Treasurer	Bryce Ward	(002) 43 7884
Librarian	Morris Lansdell	(002) 23 2226
Research	Denise McNeice	(002) 28 3564
	Grahame Thom	(002) 28 3298
English Group	Colleen Read	(002) 44 4527
Committee	Charles Hunt	(002) 44 6943
	Maree Ring	(002) 72 9650
	Nola Ward	(002) 43 7884
Branch Delegates	Irene Schaffer and Anne hay	
Alternate	Maree Ring	

The following appointed officers are not on the executive committee:

TAMIOT	Carol Rodway
Computers	Allan Wilson
Speakers	Leonic Carpenter
Research	Joan Leggett

HUON

President	Shirley Fletcher	(002) 64 1546
Secretary	Enid Woolley	(002) 66 0263
Address	PO Box 117, HUONVILLE, Tasmania 7109	

On the 26 January quite a few members of the Huon Branch participated in updating cemetery records. They completed both the Judbury and Glen Huon cemeteries. On 29 March the members updated the records for the Huon Lawn Cemetery.

To celebrate Family History Week, the Huon Branch held an open day which was quite successful; many took the opportunity to browse and see what the branch has to offer. We also held a stall and raffle; the result of which we raised \$570.

Guest speaker for the March meeting was Walter Smith who addressed us on U.3.A. (University of the third age). Members enjoyed his talk and found it informative and interesting.

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 19 April due to the usual meeting day falling on Easter Monday. The following were elected:

President	Shirley Fletcher	(002) 64 1546
Vice President	Michele Harriss	(002) 66 6259
Secretary	Enid Woolley	(002) 66 0263
Treasurer	Joan Balmer	(002) 66 4260
Librarian	Enid Woolley	(002) 66 0263
Assistant Librarian	Shelley Oates	(002) 66 4461
TAMIOT	Mavis Rumney	(002) 64 1535
Research	Gwen Burton	(002) 64 1245
Publicity	Wilma Woolley	(002) 64 1463
Guest speaker Co-ordinator	Shirley Fletcher	(002) 64 1546
Branch Delegates	Mavis Rumney and Joan Balmer	
Alternate	Michele Harriss	

Helpful hint - how to preserve newspaper clippings. Dissolve a Milk of Magnesia tablet in a litre of soda water and leave overnight. Pour into a flat dish in which the cutting will fit uncreased and uncrumpled. Leave for a hour. Recover and pat dry with a cloth. Estimated life is 200 years. If you cannot buy Milk of Magnesia tablets, use two teaspoons of liquid magnesia instead.

LAUNCESTON

President	Anne Bartlett	(003) 44 5258
Secretary	Thelma Grunnell	(003) 31 2145
Address	PO Box 1290, LAUNCESTON, Tas 7250	

Family History Week was very successful with a lot of public interest. It is hoped that this will become an annual event for the Society. We were grateful for the support of the Launceston Library, the Local Community Centre, Petrarchs Launceston Bookshop, Birchalls and KM Computers.

The Adult Education classes began on 11th March and finished on 20th May. Taking the classes were nine of our members with assistance from the Launceston Library at two of the sessions. Adult Education have advertised another Family history class for beginners in term two. This will begin on June 24th if there is sufficient interest.

Plans are progressing for several fund-raising events. A soup and sandwich luncheon is to be held at 237 Peel Street, Summerhill on Saturday 17th July commencing at 12.30 p.m. An afternoon of fun and games followed by a Casserole tea is to be held on Sunday August 22nd at Kings Meadows High School commencing at 1.30 p.m. Members are asked to bring a friend. The garden stall committee are proposing to hold a stall at the Evandale market on Sunday 3rd October.

The following were elected at the Branch AGM held on 27th April:

President	Anne Bartlett	(003) 44 5258
Vice President	Jenny Gill	(003) 31 1150
Secretary	Thelma Grunnell	(003) 31 2145
Treasurer	Mary Blyth	(003) 44 2690
Librarian	Alma Ranson	(003) 94 4404
Research	Ella Crawford	(003) 39 2840
TAMIOT	Betty Calverley	(004) 44 5608
Committee	John Grunnell	(003) 31 2145
	Helen Stuart	(003) 31 9175
	John Herbert	(003) 39 1750
	Joe Stephens	(003) 44 5969
Branch Delegates	Pat Harris and Betty Calverley	
Alternate	Bev Perkins	

Programme for June-August 1993

- 1 June Dianne Sullivan on Evandale.
- 6 July Judy Hollingsworth on Resources of the Local History Library. Meeting to commence at 7.00 p.m. at the Launceston Reference Library
- 3 August Members queries and problems night.
- 7 September Kay Dimmack on Resources of the Queen Victoria Museum Library. Meeting to commence at 7.30 p.m. at the Queen Victoria Museum, Wellington Street.

LIBRARY NOTES

BURNIE - DEVONPORT

Accession for January March:

Microfiche

Cyclopaedia of Tasmania.

Victorian Probate Index.

East Surrey F.H.S. Directory of Members' Interest 1992.

Hampshire Allegations for Marriage Licenses 1689-1837.

Middlesex/Hertfordshire Kelly's Directory 1888-89.

Barnet, Finchley, Hendon, Edgware and District

Middlesex/Hertfordshire Kelly's Directory 1911-12

Barnet, Finchley, Hendon, Southgate, etc.

Print Material

Dating Old Photographs.

Family and Local History sources in Victoria.

Infants at Queen's Orphanage Hobart 1851-1863.

Lists of Londoners

Nathalia Genealogical Group Members' Interests 1992.

Shamrock in the Clover.

The Waterhouse Padman Family History.

The Year Book (International) 1965.

HOBART

Recent Acquisitions (January-April)

Print material

*1851 Census North West Kent

ABGR Series 1, Vol. 1.

Argus Passenger Index 1852-1855, stage 1, M. Button

*Cape Banks Research Index 1992

*Castles in the Sky

*Central Coast Member Interest Journal

Family and Local History Sources in Victoria (5th edition)

*Harvey Ikin 1816-1900

Into History , R.S. and A.F. Reid.

*Picton Bench Books, Vol. 1.

Pre 1814 Census and Population Listings, Colin Chapman

*Researching Family History

*A Second Chance

The Second Fleet 1790, Michael Flynn

*Understanding Scottish Graveyards

Microfiche

English Census Directories Series

Essex	Vol. 38	Sussex	Vol. 39	Bedfordshire	Vol. 40
Shropshire	Vol. 41	Derbyshire	Vol. 42		

Scottish Census Directories Series

East Perthshire

Welsh Census Directories Series

North Wales

LAUNCESTON

Microfilm

Unassisted passengers arriving in New South Wales 1826-1853

Microfiche

Victorian Probate Index 1841-1991

English Census Directories

Devon	1830	Dorset	1830	Durham	1828
Herefordshire	1835	Warwickshire	1874	Northamptonshire	1874
Kent	1847	Rutland	1862	Lancs (West)	1889
Warwickshire (NW)	1829	Devon	1850	Worc'shire (North)	1829
Staffs (South)	1829	Leic'shire (Whites)	1862	Middlesex	1839
Buckinghamshire	1891	Huntingdonshire	1898	Cheshire	1850
Hampshire	1830	Northamptonshire	1898	Bedfordshire	1898
Westmorland	1905	Yorks (Far West)	1905	Yorks (Central West)	1896
London	1821	Buckinghamshire	1879	Durham	1856
Northamptonshire	1850	Suffolk	1850	Derbyshire	1857
Huntingdonshire	1850	Norfolk	1850	Yorkshire (SW)	1857
Staffs (Far East)	1857	Somersetshire	1857		

Irish Census Directories

Ireland 1832

Welsh Census Directories

North Wales 1858 South Wales 1858

Scottish Census Directories

Perthshire (East) 1860 Dumfriesshire 1852 Lanarkshire 1840

TASMANIANA LIBRARY

STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA

NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been acquired by the Tasmaniana Library between mid-January and early April, 1993.

The list has been kept as brief as possible: normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library's reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 (telephone (002) 33 7474, fax (002) 33 7902).

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

* These volumes are held in the Launceston Reference and Local Studies Library. However the reference number may vary; check with staff or in the catalogue.

*Patsy Adam-Smith, *Prisoners of war: from Gallipoli to Korea*. (TLQ 355.1296 ADA)

*Alison Alexander, *The Zinc Works: producing zinc at Risdon, 1916-1991*. (TL 669.5 ELE)

**As time goes by: a nostalgic glimpse at Tasmania from the turn of the century - as seen through the eyes of the state's film-makers. Volume one*. (Video) (TLVC 994.605 AST)

Australian Cemeteries & Crematoria Association 5th annual conference, 1992 conference papers. (Includes "God's neglected acres: a history of cemeteries in Tasmania, 1804-1992" by Stefan Petrow and "A short history of the Isle of the Dead".) (TLQ 363.75 AUS)

*Cheryl Bailey, *Morley muster. Buckland, Tasmania, 1842-1992*. (TLP 929.2 MOR)

*Colin Berry, *Canned rabbits and corduroy*. [Dutch families in the Ulverstone district.] (TLP 994.60043931 BER)

*Frank Bolt, *Vanishing Tasmania: a photographic essay*. (TLQ 720.9946 BOL)

*Joy Box, *111th Australian General Hospital: 50th anniversary, 1942-1992*. (TLP 355.72 BOX)

*J.G. Branagan, *History of Holy Trinity Church, Launceston, 1842-1989*. (TL 283.94611 HOL)

*Graeme Broxam, *A steamship for Hobart: SS Reemere 1909*. (TLP 387.509946 BRO)

*Muriel E. Clampett, *A pale blue handkerchief: a Tasmanian Royal Australian Air Force serviceman's [Maurice Clampett's] World War II letters.* (TL 940.544994092 PAL)

Keith M. Clarke, *Busy wires: the telegraph and Australia.* (TLP 384.10994 CLA)

*Mark Clayton, *Port Arthur: a penal history.* (TLP 365.9946 CLA)

*Jane Collins and Rosemary Harrington, *A garden guide to Port Arthur Historic Site.* (TLP 919.4617 COL)

*Barry Cook, *Kentish sesquicentennial souvenir book.* (TL 994.633 KEN)

David Costelloe, *Maggie memories: a history of the New Town-Glenorchy Football Club 1948-1990.* (TL 796.336 COS)

*Tom and Cynthia Dunbabin, *Bangor.* (TLP 790.06894672 BAN)

Hubert Claude Eastman, *The chaplain's charity: Rev. George Eastman (1818-70) some ancestors and descendants.* (TLP 929.2 EAS)

*Joan Dehle Emberg and Buck Thor Emberg, *The uncensored story of Martin Cash.* (TL 364.9946 CAS)

*Evandale History Society and The Clarendon Committee, *Clarendon and its people: a brief history.* (TLQ 994.604 CLA)

Mavis Fagan, *The "C" breezes: some recollections of GHS and HLC [Girls' High School and Hobart Ladies' College].* (TL 376 HOB)

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*Margery Godfrey and Ron Neilson, *Born of necessity: dairy co-operatives of Tasmania, 1892-1992.* (TLQ 334.6837 GOD)

*Grubb Shaft Museum, Beaconsfield, *For the enthusiast.* (Series of historical leaflets.) (TLQ 622.3422 FOR)

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- Patricia Quarry, *Trade Wind voyage 1858: diary of William Fordham.* (TLPQ 910.45 FOR)
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- *Martin Roper-Power, *The history of brewing in Tasmania.* (TLQ 663.3 ROP)

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Irene Schaffer, *Hobart the historic city.* (Video and pamphlet) TLVC 994.661 HOB)

Irene Schaffer, *Pontville, Kempton, Jericho, Colebrook, Richmond excursion, 28 March 1993.* (TLPQ 994.67 SCH)

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David Street, *A second chance: the story of the Street family of Tasmania.* (TLQ 929.2 STR)

**Tasmanian Index of Community Organisations 1993: a directory of community groups in Tasmania.* (TLR 361.9946025 TAS)

**Tasmanian year book, 1992.* (TLR 919.46 TAS)

**A transplanted tradition: historical organs of Tasmania.* (TLP 786.5 ORG)

Ken Waters, *Kingston Beach Golf Club: a historical sketch.* (TL 796.352 KIN)

Greg J. Wilson, *School by the sea.* (Sequel to Burnie High School 1916-1991.) (TLQ 373.946 BUR) Colleen Taylor

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BURNIE BRANCH

When the Burnie Branch was asked to contribute items for the June Journal, we decided to produce articles written about well known identities of early Burnie. We hope you enjoy reading them as much as we did when we were preparing them to be sent for publication. Richard Hilder was a well known and popular man along the North West Coast and the story of Richard Hilder and Captain William Jones are interesting reading. Our thanks go to Wilfred Winter for permitting us to draw on his knowledge of early Burnie and its residents.

The Branch is also pleased to include an item on types of Marriage in Scotland which was taken from a talk given to the Burnie Branch by Graham Muir, one of our members.

Vernice Dudman,

President, Burnie Branch.

The inaugural meeting of the Burnie Branch was held on the 9th December 1980 at the Hellyer College, Burnie. Approximately sixty people attended and elected Jon Williams as first chairman of the branch. The other office bearers elected were Bob Richards, Vice Chairman; Linda Abblitt, Secretary; Vernice Dudman, Treasurer; and Russell Jarvis, Ted Burrell, Michael McLaren, Des Hyatt and Lee Marsden, Committee.

We proudly state that the Burnie Branch has grown steadily from strength to strength. it is interesting to note that, as the branch goes into its thirteenth year, there has only been four different chairman/presidents - Jon Williams, Michael McLaren, Dawn Collins and Vernice Dudman.

At present the branch has over 100 members and has an average of 35 members attending the monthly meetings which are held in the library premises at 62 Bass Highway, Cooece. The branch is fortunate to have four rooms in use at the library and, as with other branches, members man the library during the opening hours - 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesdays and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays. The library is also open at 7 p.m. on meeting nights.

THE JONES BOY

*from Articles written by
Wilfred Winter*

Captain William Jones was a man who probably did more than anyone else to shape Burnie's destiny. He was within the scope of a generation, a ship's Captain and master of his own vessels, an able administrator in both the Emu Bay Road Trust and the Marine Board, hotelier, farmer, timbermill and manufacturer of bricks, butter, bacon and beverages (non alcoholic) at Cooe Creek. In all these ventures he was eminently successful. Only in one venture, as far as can be determined, were his efforts not crowned with success and that was in his role as mining entrepreneur when he made determined efforts to have the rich Blythe River iron ore deposits developed.

A son of a Welsh congregational clergyman, Captain Jones was born in 1842 and went to sea at the age of 14. He worked on ferries between North Wales and the Isle of Man, passing through Menai Strait between Wales and the off-shore island of Anglesea.

In 1861 he sailed to Australia and for 18 years followed a seafaring life before settling at Burnie where he built his stately home "Menai" named after Menai Strait. The home is now part of the Menai Hotel.

Captain Jones harnessed the waters of Cooe Creek for his industrial empire. Damming it above the brickworks which he owned, the water was carried by fluming on wooden piers to supply his butter factory, his cordial factory, stables, pig farm and bacon factory. A huge water wheel provided power for a sawmill about half-way between the brickworks and the main highway. He built a wooden tramway following the creek to the forests in the West Mooreville Road area and his horses dragged logs to the sawmill. His Emu Bay Butter Factory at Cooe was the forerunner of N.W. Co-op Dairy Co. Ltd. His cordial factory later became Rockliff's Cordials (now Cooe Cordials). Where Cadbury's milk depot is now, Captain Jones had pig pens covering a large area. He used the by-products from the butter factory to fatten the pigs and then slaughtered them for his bacon factory which was adjacent to the present Cooe Creek bridge on the Bass Highway.

The full story of this eminent Tasmanian cannot be told here. The genial, very active, popular and enterprising old seadog became a legend in his own lifetime, and was Burnie's leading citizen from the late 1870s till he died at Menai in 1907.

WILLIAM BYRNE

A PIONEER OF EMU BAY

By Richard Hilder, edited by Sue Loughran

Mr. William Byrne was born at Bridgewater in 1828. He grew up in the district known as Hollow Tree. About 1841 his father John Byrne decided to move to the new settlement on the North West Coast known as Emu Bay. The Byrne family consisted of five sons and two daughters, of whom William was the eldest. The father, John, had purchased land from the Van Diemen's Land Company. The family settled immediately on their 224 acre farm bounded by Cooe Creek on the west and extending east along the foreshore, and reaching southward over the hills for 60 chains.

The farm had been cleared to a certain degree and a cottage built. The family called it "Uplands". The soil produced abundant crops, particularly potatoes.

Between 1851 and 1853 William tried his hand at digging for gold in Victoria and at Bendigo. At Mount Alexander he proved quite successful. He returned to Emu Bay and, with the help of his father, purchased a farm on the Mooreville Road. It proved to be an excellent property.

In 1855 William married Ann Curran. They had two sons, John and Alfred. In 1856 because the prices for gold ceased, prices for all kinds of produce and split timber fell below zero, the only exception being wheat. The difficulties of loading cargo and continued low prices caused the landholders to combine for cheaper handling of their produce and frequently the Cam River received preference to Emu Bay.

William Byrne was among the first farmers to advocate some better devices for handling produce. A spot near the Black Jack Rock was chosen as the site for a crane. Plans were drawn and a portable contraption built - it turned out to be the actual forerunner of mechanical lifting at Emu Bay Port.

Because the Melbourne markets were frequently full up and prices disastrous, William chartered the schooner *Annie Beaton* and completely loaded her with nearly the whole of his year's growing (and some of his neighbours produce as well) and sent it, together with his wife and eldest son John, to the markets in Sydney (1871). It had previously been discovered that the cargo sold much better if a farmer accompanied it and did all the haggling, arranging and selling etc., there being no agent in Melbourne or Sydney.

Advice of the Sydney sale did not reach Emu Bay for five weeks, when Mrs. Byrne and her son arrived back home with a great story to tell and more cash than most farmers had received for a year's produce.

Mr. Byrne was always after fresh avenues of pioneering and early in 1873 he offered his services to the Tasmanian Postal Department to take the mail on the road to Mount Bischoff by bullock team driven on foot. Philosopher Smith had discovered tin at Mount Bischoff in December 1871 and the company had great difficulty getting regular

mail in and out of the isolated area. William Byrne was appointed official mailman to Bischoff during 1874 and, in carrying out the weekly service, he often endured appalling hardships through summer heat and winter snow, muddy tracks and swollen rivers.

After 1878 mail was carried to Waratah (Mount Bischoff) by the Van Diemen's Land Company tramline. But William Byrne still carried the mail to the miners as far west as Mount Heemskirk up to the end of 1883. When the miners discovered that William was to retire, and that their regular link with the outside world would be lost, they made a presentation to him of a gold watch inscribed as follows: presented to William Byrne by the residents of Mount Heemskirk for energy displayed in carrying mails from Mount Bischoff to Heemskirk. Dated September 1883.

At an advanced age the pioneer mailman to so many, during his arduous duty of 10 years, had travelled on foot some 42,000 miles!!!!

After retirement, he could not settle continuously to his farming, so he became involved in local government. As a member of the Roman Catholic Church he took a large share in the early establishment of his church at Emu Bay, and proved a loyal ally to the pioneer Catholic Priest, Father Burke.

William Byrne died in 1911 at the age of 83 years - without doubt one of the foremost pioneers of the Emu Bay community.

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A TRIBUTE TO RICHARD HILDER

from articles written by Wifred Winter



They were wild, hard times in Burnie and surrounding districts when noted historian Richard Hilder was a teenager in the 1860s.

Richard had little schooling yet became a successful farmer and a Methodist lay preacher for a record term. He was a man with an encyclopaedic memory and the ability in later life to chronicle the events of his pioneering youth and manhood.

Born at West Beach Farm, Parklands, Burnie in July 1856, the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hilder, his birth was the third officially registered at Emu Bay. He died in February 1938 aged nearly 82. He left school at 10 years of age to help his

parents eke out a meagre living on a fifty acre farm where Parklands is now. He spent day after day chip-hoeing the hill slopes, planting potatoes and wheat, and wielding a scythe. For a couple of years he went to night school after a day's work. At 18, he took his father's bullock team for the first time over the mud track to Bishoff, carting supplies for the miners and bringing out tin ore. He encountered Tasmanian Tigers (striped hyenas he called them) and hordes of native cats prowling around his night stops when he slept under a tarpaulin draped over the long pole of his bullock dray. Richard in much later years wrote voluminously about the great hardships which his, and other pioneering families, endured with unflinching courage.

In 1878 he married Amelia Hales of Penguin who was a member of the Primitive Methodist Church. From that time he became a full Methodist and within a few years was a lay preacher, a position he held for more than 55 years. In the early part of his record term as preacher he walked, rode horseback and drove in a cart about 1000 miles a year for services in districts as far apart as Gawler, Wynyard, Waratah and many centres in the Emu Bay municipality. When he married, Richard turned to

farming on his own account at Hill Farm, West Mooreville Road, where his ten children were born. Richard farmed this property for thirty four years.

He continued carting supplies to Mount Bishoff even after the horse-tram was opened and he made yet another trip after the tram was converted to a steam railway.

Richard Hilder's writing while he was a farmer was almost exclusively the sermons he was to preach. It was not until he retired in 1924 that he began recording the history of Burnie as far back as when he was a boy of six years old. He had a penchant for great detail, and so far as possible, complete accuracy. But some of his statements are not factual when checked against official records; he placed too much reliance on folklore. Richard was nearly seventy years of age when he began recording history and this was no mean feat in ponderously putting down his memories of Burnie and the stories told him by his pioneering father and other pioneers. Effectively he wrote a social history of the district.

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CAPTAIN JOHN GIBSON

Richard Hilder edited by Sue Loughran

Captain John Gibson was a Scotsman of sturdy build and a bluff hearty, honest character. Little is known of his early life. During the early 1840s he became the owner of a small 50 ton schooner named the *Helen*. He became attracted to the North West Coast about 1844 because there was continuous and profitable freight such as potatoes, grain, palings and shingles, posts etc. for his boat. Captain John finally settled with his wife, two sons, John and James, and daughter, at Port Maldon, a surveyed township on the eastern bank of the Cam River. He also had a farm on the east Cam Road.

Following the collapse of the Van Diemen's Land Company at Emu Bay in 1849, Captain Gibson came to the rescue of the struggling, forsaken settlers and became a purchaser of all kinds of products of the soil and the forest. This enabled the settlers to buy food for themselves and their families, particularly during the depression commencing in 1856.

Prices for all commodities for sale became so low that Captain Gibson suggested that certain farmers and splitters should pool their products and he would place his schooner at their disposal for nominal freight charges and any profits made could go to the "combine". Such an offer was occasionally taken up. Captain Gibson sailed the vessel himself and took the "combine's" representatives with him and put them in touch with the markets.

In 1862 Captain Gibson purchased a larger ship called the *Waterlily*. As trade increased, Captain Gibson's son John followed in his father's footsteps and went to sea. The second son James married, settled on the west bank of the river and took charge of the *Waterlily*. Captain Gibson Snr. stayed on shore and supervised the building of two new schooners. Just to travel from Emu Bay to Somerset or Wynyard required travelling by ship as this was the only means of transport, so the schooners often had passengers on board. For the comfort of his lady passengers he would sleep on the hard bunks of the fo'castle for the trip.

During his many years of trading, from 1844 to the late 70s, Captain Gibson did not make a fortune but what he did make was put into buying or building larger ships for the coastal run. The first ship he built was named after his married daughter, Mary Bannantyne, the second the *Expert*.

The good hearted old Scottish Skipper, who had befriended so many and helped the farmers and traders of the north west coast suffered a long illness and died on 6th September 1879 aged 75.

The son Captain John Gibson Jnr. commanded the schooner *Tommy* for many years to Stanley and Melbourne. Eventually he and his wife went back home to Scotland. They had another schooner built named the *Stanley of Circular Head*, and he sailed her out to Melbourne. She traded from Stanley to Sydney. Captain James Gibson traded with the *Waterlily* and *Expert*, until he sold out and started a cordial factory in Victoria.

BURNIE'S CHINESE POPULATION

Chinese first came to Australia, particularly to Victoria, in the late 1850s seeking a fortune at the lately discovered gold mines. All were hard working, law abiding citizens, bland and inscrutable by nature, generous in their support of charities and to anyone who helped them.

In 1881 there were 12 Chinese at Emu Bay. Census figures show Tasmania's total Chinese population then was 874. Three years later the figure had grown substantially for Northern Tasmania and, according to unofficial statistics quoted at a meeting to form a Chinese Mission in Launceston, there were 1260.

For more than fifty years Burnie had a Chinese community, at times numbering to well over thirty - most of them market gardeners. There were also general shopkeepers, laundrymen and hawkers. Most had been miners or mine labourers in Victoria and the tin mines in North East Tasmania.

There were Chinese working for a time on the construction of the Van Diemen's Land Company tramway from Emu Bay to Bishoff in the mid-1870s. Their labour was cheaper than the other employees who were paid only 9d an hour for a ten hour day. But the locals would not work with the Chinese and as the Chinese had no one skilled enough to be a foreman they were all dismissed.

Being very proficient market gardeners they formed what must have been Burnie's first cooperatives. They had a roster of all the men and profits went to a communal fund which financed a trip home for each man in turn. A "tourist" returning from a visit would have his name relegated to the bottom of the list.

One of the gardeners, becoming weary of the long walks to deliver his vegetables, bought himself a motorcycle and became a far from proficient rider. When he decided to have a trailer (not a sidecar) made, the attachment made him even less proficient and he became a real menace on the road. After several near-accidents he had had enough. He returned to the man who made the trailer and begged: "please you take back, you want I kill I-self."

FROM THE OUTSIDE LOOKING IN

Sue Loughran

Oh, how I envy genealogists who have a convict amongst their ancestors! You can find out so many details fairly easily, including the details of their misdemeanour and quite often a good physical description. Plus you can usually get a newspaper article of the trial which may include details of their spouses and families etc. Lucky you!

Try as I might, I can't find a convict amongst my ancestors anywhere. Details and information are therefore slow in coming and hard to find. It took me ten years to get one of my ancestors out of Tasmania. The nearest I can get to Port Arthur is my great-great grandfather, Dr. Thomas Coke Brownell, who was a surgeon at Port Arthur, Maria Island and the George Town settlements.

Luckily for us he was the sort of man who recorded his feelings and comments in a diary, a copy of which, together with copies of his letters, is in the Archives Office of Tasmania. From these letters, which he and his wife had written to their families back in England, we can get some idea of what conditions were like for the men and women who were behind bars and for the settlers trying to make a new life.

Dr. Thomas Coke Brownell (oh, how glad I am that no one has passed his middle name down through the generations!) or T.C. as I call him, was one of seven children born to the Rev. John Brownell and his wife, Jane, on the Isle of St. Kitts, Barbados, where the Rev. John was a missionary. Two of T.C.'s brothers also became clergymen.

T.C. did his medical training in London. He married Elizabeth Freeman at Elland Church, Yorkshire in August 1825, and after spending time at Huddersfield, the family, including their little daughter, set out for Australia on board the *Tranby*. When they arrived in Western Australia in February 1830, the family had grown to four with the birth of a son on the voyage out. All Mrs. Brownell's dresses had been spoilt on the voyage, and they had not five shillings between them.

After several weeks of living in tents on the beach at Swan River, depressed by the unpromising prospect before them and finding no suitable land available, they again set sail, this time for Tasmania. They had to sell some of their goods to pay for steerage berths and provisions.

They reached Hobart in May 1830, and landed without enough money to pay for cartage of their effects. T.C. had intended to set up practice in Hobart, but soon after his arrival, he was offered the post of Medical Officer and Catechist at Maria Island. His salary was 50 pound per annum, plus house, water, fuel and rations and an assigned servant. At the end of eighteen months he wrote to a friend "I would not exchange my position for that of an English squire with 500 pounds per annum". He had managed in that eighteen months to repay a borrowed sum of 60 pounds with interest at 20% and had 80 pounds in hand, after buying clothes, furniture etc.

There were various trades carried out by the convicts on the island; the most important industry being whaling. T.C.'s duties as Catechist included Divine Service on Sundays, though he feared his efforts and the effects were disappointing as he writes "the place is a dry and barren land where no water is".

He started a school for adults and remodelled the Sunday School for boys. The moral standard was depressing. He writes "The great mass of the prisoners are given over to a reprobate mind; the profoundest ignorance, the blackness of darkness, and the deepest and most awful depravity operates on the Devil and his angels. Most awful indeed, and horrible to contemplate".

In 1833 he also writes "The prisoners on Maria Island were given over to a reprobate mind, working iniquity with greediness. It is quite impossible you can form an adequate idea of their degradation, their hardened, lost state of mind to every thing good and decent... the little or non-effect produced by the most anxious, unremitting, and feeling exertions in their behalf recoil with a deadening effect, and paralyse a man's best wishes and efforts". The better educated of the prisoners, however "were not altogether lost" Among these were to be found Surgeons, Lawyers, Army and Navy Officers, Church Parsons holding degrees from Cambridge, Local Preachers and Class Leaders. "The severest discipline bordering on cruelty was maintained" but every encouragement was given "by a wise and humane government"

I cannot help wondering however, with my twentieth century knowledge and experience, whether his sermons would have achieved a lot more if he'd shown the convicts a little loving kindness and given them practical help in the way of a loaf of bread or some warm clothing. I am sure they would have appreciated it more.

In October 1832 the penal settlement on Maria Island was abandoned and the convicts were moved to Port Arthur. T.C. was appointed Medical Officer and took up residence in a house called "Beechamvilla". The following year (1833) he resigned and started practice in Hobart. This proved unprofitable and he purchased a small allotment of 20 acres at Brighton, called Mt. Coke. He continued his duties as Catechist to the prisoners working on the Causeway at Bridgewater. He walked there and back three times a week and conducted Divine Service and Sunday School every Sunday.

In 1836 he moved to farm at Bridgewater and, in addition to the work on the farm, he and his wife kept a school. Trade and business were very depressed, money was very scarce, and interest rates very high, up to 15%. In 1839 T.C. was appointed Medical Officer at Avoca and in 1840 he was back at Port Arthur, which had become a "very important and extensive station". There were about 1,000 convicts as well as the military and civil officers and their families.

At Point Puer there were over 600 boys with overseers and civil officers, while at the Coal Mines at Saltwater River there were over 360 convicts with their military and civil guards.

The Hospital was in full working order and in six months 5,833 cases had been dealt with, of which T.C. had treated 4,000 himself. Although there were three junior Medical Officers to assist T.C. he still had the responsibility of supplying their wants,

passing their accounts and giving general advice and supervision. Therefore his duties were very arduous.

In a letter written that year, he states "our population is a concentration of wickedness and vice, and the discipline exercised severe. The families of the officers are kept as much as possible to themselves - nevertheless a moral influence is exercised upon them of a pernicious character. By habitually witnessing either crime or its punishment, the mind becomes inured, and the finer feelings blunted, so that what at first appears shocking and revolting apt, too often, to soften down to a lower grade".

He also tells of various murders and other crimes committed including an attack on himself while visiting a prisoner in his cell. "The man had said that he wished me to examine his eyes, he came out into the passage, and I went up to him to examine him. I was turning to go out, when he made a plunge at my neck with a knife, we (the Dispenser and a Warder were with him) were all on our guard, as there was something suspicious about his bearing, the Warder struck his arm and the knife glanced along skin deep only, making a perpendicular incision little more than an inch long, the man was immediately secured and hand cuffed, and was taken up to Hobart, sentenced and hanged".

T.C.'s family had by this time grown to twelve, the youngest, Edward Arthur, born September 1844, being my great grandfather.

In 1843 T.C. again left Port Arthur and settled in George Town until the station was disbanded in 1844. He then spent some time back at Maria Island and then returned to Hobart where he became Resident Medical Officer at the General Hospital and Medical Officer of the Prisoner's Barracks and Female Infirmary.

From 1850 onward transportation gradually dwindled and in 1853 it ceased altogether. In that year T.C. returned to Port Arthur again to take charge of the Medical Department. He remained there until 1858 when he and Mrs. Brownell went back to England for a visit. He lived the remaining years of his life in Hobart and died in November 1871. His wife, Elizabeth died in Hobart in January 1879.

His diary and letters give a very clear picture of life and conditions for settlers in Tasmania and his comments on the convicts are typical of the day. It was not easy, for either free settlers or convicts, trying to make a new life in a new colony, but thanks to T.C. and his efforts we do have some idea of what life was like back then. I sometimes think that if T.C. were able to come back and see how Tasmania and all the convicts have turned out he would be pleasantly surprised.

BURNIE'S FIRST MIDWIFE- WHO WAS SHE?

from Articles written by Richard Hilder

by Sue Loughran

Mrs. John Long, a vigorous young Irish woman aged in her late twenties, came to the Emu Bay district with the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Byrne in about 1842. The family settled on the east bank of Cooee Creek where the young Irish woman was the trusted domestic in a large household.

At this time there was not a doctor in the area stretching from Stanley to Port Sorell. All ailments and illness were attended by some member of the family or some neighbour who had nerve and courage and good adaptability. One such person was the young Irishwoman, despite her meagre education.

During the early 1840s a young doctor named Edward O'Reilly arrived in Van Diemen's Land from Ireland. In searching for a place to settle he ultimately purchased 88 acres in the Emu Bay district from the Van Diemen's Land Company and started farming, the property becoming known as Carty's Farm.

While Dr. O'Reilly engaged in cultivating his property, he formed an attachment for his fellow country woman and recognised her adaptability and expertness as a nurse. He felt that her ability would be of great benefit to him if he resumed his medicinal practice.

In due course they were married and had two sons, Edward and Frank. Having great faith in her husband Mrs. O'Reilly learned all she could about medicine and surgery, her husband being a willing teacher. Gradually both of them became known throughout the district as a clever and reliable pair. But farmers were poor, and there was not much money to pay doctor's fees.

In 1851 the Victorian Goldfields proved too great an attraction for Dr. O'Reilly. Leaving his wife and two sons in Emu Bay, he headed off to the Goldfields. While crossing Lake Bolac, he and several others were accidently drowned. He was buried in Victoria.

It was some weeks before the sad news reached the widow in Van Diemen's Land and she once again took up duty helping the in Byrne household. Amongst the employees working for John Byrne was John Long, the general cook. After a reasonable time of mourning the widow of Dr. O'Reilly married John Long and they, and her two sons, settled on a small 50 acre farm on Mooreville Road.

Mrs. Long's services as a nurse were well known throughout the district which stretched from the Emu Bay River to the Cam River, and back southward as far as the

settlement reached. Most of Emu Bay's growing population was welcomed into the world by her caring hands and welcoming smile, and ready Irish wit.

Mrs. Long lived to her mid eighties, and died at her Emu Bay home towards the end of the last century. In the old View Road cemetery in Burnie is a tombstone which records the resting place of John Long, who died on 11 March 1893 aged 78 years, and his wife Bridget Long who died 24 March 1898 aged 83.

Was this the right Mrs. Long?

My curiosity got the better of me and I wanted to prove to my satisfaction that the Bridget Long buried in the View Road cemetery was the wonderful Mrs. Long written about by Richard Hilder so long ago in 1925. Three times I went to the Burnie Reference Library and three times I checked for Dr. Edward O'Rielly's marriage, three times I checked for John Long's marriage and three times I checked for the death certificate for Bridget Long but could not locate any of them!!!!

The local newspaper of the day, the *Emu Bay Times* dated Saturday 26 March 1898, records Mrs Long's death as follows: "We regret to record the death of Mrs. Bridget Long, which took place at her residence, Sunnyside, Mooreville Road, on Thursday last. The deceased lady, who had attained the ripe age of 83 years, a family to mourn their loss, and was highly respected in the district."

Was this lady Emu Bay's first midwife?

Writing this article has been very interesting, but has left me feeling very frustrated and curious, as it ended up raising more questions than I managed to answer - a feeling any researcher knows all too well. I could not find any written proof that satisfied me that she was the same lady, so WHO WAS MRS. LONG???????

BROOKLYN CEMETERY BECAME A COW-YARD

From articles written by Wilfred Winter

The first Burnie cemetery for which I had seen any record was near the junction of Spring Street and Marine Terrace. This was the VDL Company graveyard in which, early reports say, four headstones stood. An aboriginal woman, shot and clubbed to death by company employees during a native raid on the Emu Bay settlement is also supposed to have been buried there. A male aborigine was buried on Blackman's Point in 1852. The View Road cemetery (now Coronation Park) came into use in the 1860s.

By this time the Spring Street Cemetery was almost forgotten and the site of the graves was lost when Spring Street was widened on the southern side after a re-survey of town streets.

In the early 1850s a Dr. William Mill resided on 140 acres of land in the Brooklyn area leased from the VDL Company. Dr. Mill's farm ran from near South Burnie railway yards southwards almost to the Roslyn Avenue area and included the eastern slopes of Upper Burnie. A burial ground was established on one sixth of an acre of the farm. George Rouse, who was at first a VDL storekeeper at Blackman's point and later Burnie's first resident Justice of the Peace, farmed Mount Albert (always called Mont) near the Old Surrey Road railway crossing.

I was fascinated by a series of his letters concerning a man described merely as "Z.P.P." but later identified as the Rev. Zachary Pearce Pocock. George Rouse records that the remains of about 30 residents were interred in the burial ground on Dr. Mill's farm and that he, for the want of a clergyman, had conducted more than half the funeral services; the remainder being conducted by other residents. In 1854 Dr. Mill sold his lease to Mr. Pocock who farmed the land as well as being doctor and minister of St. George's Church. The Rouse papers record that in 1855 twenty nine of the sixty odd Protestants in the Emu Bay district sent to Bishop Nixon a memorial of numerous grievances against the chaplain. The memorial expressed lack of confidence mainly on the grounds of "unchristian actions unbecoming of a clergyman charged with the care of souls".

Mr. Pocock removed a portion of the fence of the burial ground which needed repairing and thereby allowed many graves to be trodden on by his bullocks whilst ploughing the land which is now sown with grain. He has made a cow-bail and a milking shed on another portion of the burial ground. Rouse wrote to the VDL Company manager, Mr. James Gibson, imploring him not to renew Pocock's lease when it expired about mid-1869 unless by strict covenant the ploughed burial ground was restored and fenced with a right-of-way to it so that graves could be tended. Growing antipathy to Mr. Pocock was evident in various Rouse letters from early 1857 when Rouse said Protestants were

opposed to the Church Sustenation Fund financing Pocock. Rouse recorded that there had been charges against Pocock of gross prevarication, of perjury, of using obscene language and cruelty to pigs, as well as charges for non-payment of debts. Rouse also recorded that St. George's attendances in January 1859 ranged from no attendance (rainy weather) to another day when the congregation was nil except the chaplain and his two sons.

By courtesy of the National Library, Canberra, I have studied the *Cornwall Chronicle* dated May 2, 1857 which throws more light on the "Pocock affair". The leader writer did not pull any punches in attacking both Bishop Nixon and Zachary Pearce Pocock. The article said the Sustenation Fund armed the bishop with a fund enabling him to maintain ministers who are objectionable to the congregations, to the destruction of all religious and moral feelings, by occasioning the introduction between pastor and flock of hatred, malice and uncharitableness. The paper said that objectionable Ministers were somewhat numerous in the northern part of the island and quoted Emu Bay as proof of the evil of public subscription being in the hands of the Bishop. The editorial said that Mr. Pocock, only a few years before he was appointed minister in Emu Bay, was a clerk in the Custom House at Hobart. Then he took medical charge of a vessel bound for England and, as Dr. Pocock, returned in another vessel in a similar capacity. He settled at Oatlands but the return of a well established medical practitioner disturbed Mr. Pocock's career there. He then became a supplicant to the bishop, who made him a clergyman and sent him to Emu Bay. The *Cornwall Chronicle*, said Mr. Pocock was also given the privilege of practising in medicine and surgery and, as an old established doctor had just moved to another district, he succeeded to a lucrative medical practice.

"Unfortunately, as we think," the editorial continued, "he added to his professions the callings of agriculture and grazing and of a dairyman."

The clergyman ploughed up a graveyard in which the remains of many a beloved relative of the inhabitants were deposited. Remonstrance by the insulted sufferers produced increased insult and defiance by the parson. A tier of sheds was erected over the graves and the entire enclosure became in fact a cow yard. Remonstrance was then made to the Bishop who refused to notice the conduct so justly complained of and the entire district became a scene of undisguised warfare. The paper said Emu Bay Protestants would be proud to pay a minister approved by them, but an objectionable minister is forced upon them at a salary beyond all reason, the article added. Religion is mocked and strife, ill-blood, uncharitableness and discord were introduced. The congregation last Sunday was six children. The Minister's conduct has emptied his church. The Rouse papers indicate that contributions from the Sustenation Fund for Emu Bay ceased in 1859 and Mr. Pocock left the district soon after his lease from the VDL Company expired.

Whether the VDL company manager Mr. Gibson kept his promise to rehabilitate the cemetery is not known and the exact location of the old Brooklyn cemetery remains a mystery.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN SCOTLAND

Graham Muir

This was a talk given to Burnie Members, by one of its members Mr. Graham Muir No 3001

Today the form of regular marriage is regulated by the *Marriage (Scotland) Act* of 1977, of which mention shall be made later.

A. THE PRE-REFORMATION POSITION i.e. PRIOR C1560

Laws on marriage were within the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church, with ultimate appeal to Rome.

The actual judicial duties were in the hands of judges, learned in Canon Law. One branch of Canon Law dealt with

- Marriage
- Validity
- Relationships in Marriage
- Nullity - There was no Divorce

The Church recognised Regular (i.e. those performed in Church) and Irregular Marriages. The determining factor in both cases was consent which was the critical factor in determining Proof of Marriage. This was the vital factor in establishing that the marriage, even if irregular, was valid.

Forms of Consent

1. By declaration de presenti (per verbe de presenti) usually in the presence of people.
2. Per verbe de futuro subsequeute copula. One does not need to be a Latin scholar to translate i.e. promise of marriage and later intercourse. This type of consent was described as "Ante Nuptial uncleanness" by Church of Scotland Elders when accusing people of adultery. These two methods were abolished by the Act of 1939.
3. Marriage by co-habitation. This was recognised as a valid marriage. This method was accepted and was not abolished in 1939 or 1977. Today we have many of these, called "de facto" marriages, and they are accepted in many countries e.g. Australian Taxation Department.

Not much evidence of Pre-Reformation procedures remain, but there is enough to show that irregular marriages were recognised by the Roman Catholic Church as valid. So much so, that a regular church marriage could be declared null and void because an earlier irregular marriage could be proven. e.g. David Johnston (Johnstone) and Margaret Elder (Elders) were married in Church. The marriage was declared null and void (1522). Evidence was that David Johnston had married Margaret Abernethy. He stated: I promise to you (zow) Pegis Abernethy that (yat) I sall marry you (zow) and that (yat) I sall never haiff (have) one uther Wiff(wife) and (y) thereto I giff my fayt. The latin version in the record goes much further than just accepting a declaration by

consent and a promise of future intimacy. It states that each consented, and in accordance with his word, he had carnal knowledge of the said Margaret. The earlier irregular Marriage was valid in Church Law, and the later regular Marriage was declared null and void.

B. POST - REFORMATION FROM C1560

The Parliament of Scotland and the new Church of Scotland transferred all the duties of the Roman Catholic Church Courts in respect of Marriage to the new Court of Session which was a civilian Judiciary. All the practices continued as before and were accepted by the Church of Scotland; the one exception was Divorce could now be granted.

Regulations relating to the regular Marriages pre-and-post Reformation.

1. Proclamation of Banns - These were introduced by Pope Innocent III at the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215. The Council also set out the Statutory form of forbidden degrees. These were later modified at Various times. Note-Proclamations ceased to be required in 1977.
2. Publication of Notices of Marriage - This was introduced in 1878. Surprisingly it did not come in with registration in 1855. With this Act difficulties were removed for Jewish, Quaker and Roman Catholic couples. Their Marriage was regarded as regular and so could be performed according to their rites. These people did not have to have their marriage proclaimed in a Church of Scotland Parish Church. It also satisfied other different Presbyterian Church members who resented having to have their Marriages proclaimed in a Church of Scotland Church which they bitterly hated. Why?. The Disruption of 1843 is the name given to the great split in Presbyterian Church history. At the General Assembly of that year about half the membership and one third of the clergy walked out to form the Free Church of Scotland. This generated a lasting antipathy between the two Churches.

What was Proclamation of Banns?

The proclamation was read in the Parish Church (usually) or in a church appointed by the Church of Scotland Presbytery, and notified after Registration to the Registrar for the district. Prior to 1855 it was recorded in the Parish Register.

Application for notice of Proclamation

Was either to the Church Session Clerk or to the Minister of the Parish. The parties must be 16 years of age. Consent of parents was not necessary.

Residential requirement(s) - The parties must live in the district, though they can live in different Parishes. If the parties live in different districts the notices go through the double process. The period of residence of 15 days minimum of both parties in Scotland. If the party or parties are not known to the Session Clerk or Minister then two householders must sign the notice affirming that the party or parties:

1. are known to them.
2. are believed to be unmarried.
3. are not related within the forbidden degrees.
4. are not under 16 years of age and

5. have resided in the district for at least 15 days.

A separate certificate is needed if one party lives in a different district.

A register of proclamation had to be kept by the minister or Session Clerk and to be submitted annually to the Presbytery showing:

- a. names, designations, places or residence.
- b. whether the man is a bachelor or a widower or divorced.
- c. whether the woman is a spinster, a widow or divorced.
- d. if man or woman had been divorced, the Name of spouse of previous Marriage.

The proclamation was read for three Sundays in succession "read for the first, second and third times" This could be read on one Sunday and if so there had to be a delay of 48 hours before the certificate was issued by the Session Clerk (prior to 1855) and by the Registrar (after 1855). The Certificate was valid for three months only.

Publication of Notice of Marriage - introduced in 1878.

The parties attend the Registrar's Office, accompanied by two householders. The parties affirm details similar to those referred to earlier and the two householders sign the notice. The Registrar exhibits the notice in his office window or on a public wall for at least seven days. Registrars had assistant Registrars in popular areas e.g. Session Clerks who could officially record the marriage in the parish vestry. Also e.g. a shop-keeper. In my home town one such assistant Registrar was a Publisher/Editor/Newsagent. He put a string across his window to display notices. People were always stopping to read the notices and no doubt saw the wares that he had for sale. If there were no objections after seven days the Registrar could issue a certificate, authorising the Marriage, which would be valid for three months.

The Marriage Ceremony

It was usual for Jews, Quakers and Roman Catholics to have the ceremony in their place of worship. For Presbyterians of all persuasions the wedding could take place in various locations. In the church, in the bride's home or place of work (i.e if she were a servant) or in a hall or assembly rooms. (My grandmother was married in the home she worked in as a domestic servant, even though her father's house was 1/4 of a mile away.) This type or venue was favoured because during latter half of the nineteenth century some church congregations were against strong drink and would not allow alcohol on the premises. The ceremony was also carried out in the hall etc. by the Minister. This method was in use during World War I because many church halls had been commandeered for military purposes.

A religious ceremony of marriage without prior proclamation or publication performed by a clergyman or non clergyman is regarded as a regular marriage but is called "clandestine".

C. IRREGULAR MARRIAGES

As I said earlier these were legal but were not recorded, either in the earlier records of banns and marriages (i.e. pre-1855), or in the Parish Register or later with the District Registrar. However if the parties went to the Registrar within three days they could register the marriage as having been done before two witnesses by declaration. This was nullified in 1940.

Handfasting

This was legal in Scotland. The method dates from about the late 14th Century and lasted well into the 18th Century and was still legal until 1939. e.g. Robert II (1390-1406), before he was King was handfasted to Elizabeth More. Before he ascended the throne he was formally married. This legalised the legitimacy of his children. The ceremony recognised by law but not by the Churches, involved the clasping of hands and declaration that they wished to embark on a year's trial marriage. This was done in country districts usually at the time of the main Annual Fair. At the next year's Fair if the woman was childless or not pregnant the marriage trial ended. If the woman and man maintained their marriage a wedding ceremony was usual but not compulsory. If the woman had a child the trial might end and the parties separate as long as reasonable arrangements were made for the child. One such Fair was held at Eskdale Muir, in the Borders near the confluence of the Black and White Esk rivers where there is the Handfast Stone. The Borders was a strong-hold of religion with many abbeys. One of these was Melrose which had extensive lands. One of their Abbots used to go around the countryside with a Bible and Marriage Register in his clothing seeking out handfasted couples to marry them. No doubt the ceremony was a short one but it regularised the marriage. He had the local nickname of "Book-i-Bosom".

Marriage by Promise of Marriage and Co-habitation

A valid marriage. The birth of the first child, proved the marriage. Nullified in 1939. This was related to medieval times and "droit de signeur".

Marriage - by Habit and Refute

This was and is again still common and still valid. This type probably incorporated "declaration" and "promise" or it was implied when the two people co-habited. These days it is called "de facto". It is enough for the woman to be known as "Mrs" by her neighbours. Further proof would be provided if the children's surname was the man's.

Run-away Marriages

These marriages were performed by declaration before witnesses. The well known examples are from Gretna Green. These marriages could take place anywhere in Scotland. The blacksmith and anvil were not required. But Gretna Green was just over the Border from England and for eloping English couples it was the first stop to rest horses, especially if the couple had been chased by angry parents and/or fiance. The Blacksmith and his striker heard the declaration before witnesses (themselves). There was no residential requirement prior to 1856. So English people could marry in Scotland according to Scottish law. English law did not recognise these marriages. The

Act of Union of crowns in 1707 stated that both countries retained their own legal systems. However from 1856 at least one of the parties had to have his or her usual residence in Scotland or had resided in Scotland for 21 days. The marriage could be registered within three days, some were. The Act of 1939 abolished this type of Marriage. In addition to the Blacksmith's smithy, there were marriages in other places - Hotels/Inns e.g. The Old Toll Bar built around 1830. You can imagine how ceremonies developed in a forge or a hotel bar. These new regulations were not recognised in England unless the marriage was registered. Divorcees who cannot be married in England can be married in Scotland. English law then recognised the marriage.

Final Note on Gretna Green. Besides the irregular style the Registrar performed regular marriages. The parties had to have the usual requirements about residence etc. and the wedding was really a declaration of marriage before witnesses. Prior to September 1991 the officer performed an average of 400 weddings a year. In that month a new Registry was opened. Built at a cost of Aus\$875,000, with three marriage rooms, three Registrars using computers. By the end of 1991, 1877 couples were married in the three months. What price romance !

How an irregular Marriage could be registered

1. The Marriage was automatically Registered on conviction of an offence. There was also a device used by parties who wanted to put all questions about their marriage to rest. They could petition the pro-curator fiscal to present the parties to a Magistrate craving that he impose the statutory fine for an unregistered irregular marriage. The parties confessed, were fined for the offence. This method ceased in 1916.
2. There was a later method introduced to register a marriage after the statutory three days allowed for registration. The parties could within three months fill in a schedule, obtained from the Registrar, giving details of the marriage, signed by both parties and showing evidence of residence in Scotland. The schedule was presented to the Sheriff and he granted a Warrant to enable the marriage to be registered.
3. Legitimation of a child. This could be done by subsequent marriage of parents or of proof of marriage of the parents by the Law of the time. This method was originally Canon Law and it became secular law. This brings me back to where I began my story, e.g. Robert II had his child who later became Robert III, legitimatised in this way, otherwise he could not have succeeded (1390-1406). Remember Robert III was a hand-fast child.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1. Sunday Mail - The Story of Scotland Vol. 1 No. 8 p.223; Marriage - David Sellar
2. Sunday Mail - Discover Scotland Vol. 1 No 13 p.345; Handclasping Stone. Eskdale Muir - John Burke.
3. David Sellar - Dept of Scots Law Edinburgh University. Personal letter.
4. Stair Society Vol. 20 - An Introduction to Scottish ; Legal History - Excerpts chapter 8 - Husband and Wife - Courtesy of D. Sellar.
5. Gloag and Henderson - Introduction to the Law of Scotland - Excerpts chapter 44 - Husband and Wife - Courtesy Burnie Library and University of Tasmania Library.
6. Rosalind Mitchison - Kirk Session Registers and their use to Genealogists - The Scottish Genealogist - June 1991.

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Opposite are two examples of the verso of a title page; one from a desk-top publication and the other from a conventionally printed book. The first is from Anne Bartlett's *Local and Family History Sources in Tasmania* which is an excellent example of a desk-top published work. The second is from *Tasmanian insights: essays in honour of Geoffrey Thomas Stilwell*, edited by Gillian Winter, published by the State Library of Tasmania and printed by St David's Park Press, Hobart. This is also an excellent production in the best traditions of conventional publishing.

More detailed information can be found in the Style Manual already referred to or in other publications which discuss book design and the parts of the book.

Judith Hollingsworth is the Local Studies Librarian at the Launceston Reference Library.

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DEFAMATION

Graeme L. Jones LL.B.

(This article is a summary of a paper on defamation given by Graeme Jones, a Launceston lawyer, at the June 1992 meeting of the Oral History Association of Australia, Tasmanian Branch. It is reproduced with the permission of the OHAA Tasmanian Branch and Graeme Jones.)

Background of the Law

Defamation law has evolved from the common law. It was not until 1957 that the law was codified in Tasmania - *Defamation Act 1957*.

The *Defamation Act* is a digest of what the law is. Being only a digested form of law one must revert back to the common law or case law to assist in understanding the words in the *Defamation Act*.

At common law there were two different forms of defamation.

- a. **Libel** - this involved the publication of defamatory matter in a permanent form. Publication in a newspaper for example. As this was a permanent form of defamation it was considered more serious than the slanderous or oral form of defamation. It was later extended to include radio, movies and television. Being considered serious, persons could institute proceedings regardless of whether they suffered any financial loss or whether they could prove any damage at all.
- b. **Slander** - the oral form of defamation. This could not be sued for by the person defamed unless they could prove some financial loss. That remained so in Tasmania until the *Defamation Act 1957*.

Since the *Defamation Act* any person can sue for a defamatory statement whether it is in writing or oral. They do not have to be able to prove any financial loss or any particular damage, except damage to their reputation. The Act did away with the distinction between libel and slander and it enacted that all defamatory statements whether libels or slanders, permanent or impermanent, printed or oral, would be actionable without proof of financial loss.

However, in a practical sense the distinction remains. Because a defamatory statement in a newspaper is widely published and in a permanent form it is far more likely to be visited with substantial damages than an oral statement. The courts frequently have said that newspapers are published to make money and so if they make money at somebody's expense, the damages that will be awarded by the court will correspondingly be high. The same can be said in relation to the publication of defamatory matter in a book.

What is Defamatory Matter?

The Act in section 6 states:

A person who, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or visible representations, publishes a defamatory imputation concerning another person, defames that other person.

What is needed are words spoken or intended to be read, published about a person to another person. You cannot defame a person by saying the words to them alone. You can call somebody a thief to their face, that is not defamatory and they cannot sue you for it. But it is defamatory if you make that statement to other persons in the presence of others.

The *Defamation Act* defines and summarises the common law as to what is a defamatory statement or what is defamatory matter. Section 5 of the Act states:

An imputation concerning a person or a member of his family, whether that member of his family is living or dead, by which the reputation of that person is likely to be injured or that person is likely to be injured in his profession or trade or other persons are likely to be induced to shun, avoid, ridicule or despise that person is defamatory.

Defamatory matter may be expressed directly or by insinuation or irony.

The first definition of defamatory matter is matter which may injure or would likely to injure the reputation of the person concerned. The second definition is matter which may injure a person in their professional trade and the third is matter which may cause persons to shun, avoid, ridicule or despise them.

Reputation

It is a person's reputation which is protected by the defamation law. Reputation is the esteem in which others hold them. It must injure their reputation in the eyes of others before the statement is considered to be defamatory.

Vulgar abuse concerning a person is not defamatory if it is merely that, and does not actually affect their reputation. It is defamatory of a person to allege a fault or defect in their character, i.e. to suggest that they are dishonest, a hypocrite, a liar or a coward.

When you consider what you may publish, whether it be written or oral, you should put yourself in the position of the ordinary person and think whether the ordinary person, when reading or hearing what you are going to publish, would think less of the person being referred to. It is a difficult judgement to make as it is a very fine line between what is defamatory matter and what isn't.

An illustration of the "fine line" is the case of Boyd. He was a successful footballer and *The Mirror* newspaper published an article concerning him which developed the theme which was headlined, namely that he was "fat, slow and predictable". The court said that the test is this - to be defamatory of him the imputation relied on must be such as is likely to cause ordinary decent folk in the community to think less of him. The court

held that the statement concerning him may well have been defamatory. It went on to say that for an imputation to be defamatory of a person it must be disparaging of him. It is defamatory if it tends to make another person shun or avoid him, or if it displays him in a ridiculous light, notwithstanding the absence of any moral blame on his behalf. So in that case it was held in the circumstances that to call that footballer "fat, slow and predictable" was defamatory.

Truth as a Defence

The law varies in the different States of Australia. Truth is a defence in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. However, in Tasmania, Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory it is not. In those States truth will amount to a defence provided one can prove that the publication is for the public benefit. It follows that truth alone in this State does not amount to a defence. So if the publication is defamatory whether it be truthful or otherwise it may be immaterial.

Other Matters

Another form of defamation is to lower a person or injure them in their profession or trade. This does not involve their moral standing or character. If a publication injures them in their profession or trade or injures a company in its business, that is defamatory.

If the person is made to look ridiculous then the publication will be defamatory. It is common in newspapers to write amusing articles at other persons' expense i.e. "On the Spot" or the "Matthew Brady column" or some other similar column. Whether it be in the printed or oral form one needs to be very careful when naming a person as you may make that publication subject to a defamation action. It can be defamatory if you have ridiculed the person concerned or if you have made them look ridiculous in the eyes of others.

It was said in one case that it is one thing for a statement about a person which might make him sound ridiculous to be made in the company of friends or in the hotel bar, but it is another thing to publish it in a newspaper or before a substantial audience and to make the person a laughing stock in the community generally.

Some other Defences

These appear in the *Defamation Act 1957*. Section 10 deals with the privilege of Members of Parliament. Section 11 deals with statements made in the course of court proceedings, or in the course of an inquiry under an act of Parliament (an inquiry authorised by an act of Parliament). Section 12 deals with official reports in relation to inquiries. Section 13 deals with fair reporting in relation to proceedings in either House of Parliament, or of a select committee or joint committee of a House of Parliament.

It is lawful to publish in good faith any copy of a paper that has been published under the authority of a House of Parliament. It is also lawful to publish in good faith a fair

report of the public proceedings in a court, unless the court has expressly prohibited the publication or unless it is a blasphemous or obscene publication.

A fair report of the proceedings of an inquiry held under the authority of an act of Parliament is permissible and it is lawful to publish a fair report of an extract from its report. But a "fair report" is required. It would need to be a fair and balanced report.

It may be a defence to the publication of defamatory matter if the publication relates to a fair report in good faith of the proceedings of a local authority, a local council or any other body of persons who are discharging public functions. The defence may also extend to a fair report of proceedings of a public meeting so far as the matter published relates to matters of public interest.

If you have any doubts take advice rather than take the risk.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Have you traced your ancestors to Ireland? If so Joan and Jennifer will be pleased to help you continue your research. For a personal, professional and prompt service write to: Joan Phillipson B.A. (Hons), Jennifer Irwin B.A. (Hons), Glen Cottage, Glenmachan Road Belfast BT42 2NP, N. Ireland or 7 Lancasterian Street, Carrickfergus, BT38 7AB, Co. Antrim N. Ireland. Please enclose \$10 for preliminary evaluation.

FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma Mckay

The Spring 1992 issue of *The London & North Middlesex* (Vol. 14, No. 3) informs us that Mrs Sue Mackay, one of their members, has a copy of *Aided Immigration from Britain to South Africa 1857-1867* by Esme Bull. Although the main list is of emigrants to South Africa from the UK, at the back of this 766 page book are appendices listing passengers leaving South Africa to re-migrate to Australia and New Zealand.

The Devon Family Historian No. 64, November 1992 contains an alphabetical index to the Devon Monumental Inscriptions which may help you find that lost relative. The inscriptions have been recorded from many cemeteries and other sources in Devon and the index contains information such as date of death, age and residence. Write to Index Correspondent, Mrs Betty Slocombe, 13 Temple Road, Exeter, Devon EX2 4HG, UK, who will search up to four names on receipt of two IRCs, SAE and 1 pound sterling, plus 25p for each additional name. Please state the name, place of death, if known, and approximate death date.

The Somerset Record Office in Taunton UK hold the records for the Bedminster Union Workhouse. *The Journal of Bristol & Avon Family History*, September 1992, has an article by Patricia Lindegaard on the sort of information that can be found in these records. Unfortunately the admission registers before 1904 are not available but the Punishment Book from 1871 to 1904 is.

The December 1992 issue of the same journal has the story of a convict, William Wilcox Flower, by Jean Flower. Jean tells how an article in 1990 proved very beneficial and she has now many pen friends from Australia. Her ancestor was a convict transported to Tasmania. She quotes as useful sources the Archives of Tasmania, the GST Hobart and also a book called *Transported From Gloucestershire to Australia* by I. Wyatt.

Many societies in England have a Strays Index and the *Essex Family Historian* August 1992, No. 65 issue tells what a stray is. These are people found in areas other than the one they were born in. Names found in census and other records are then sent to the National Strays Index being compiled by the Federation of Family History Society in the UK and are being put on to microfiche for easy reference.

The West Middlesex Family History Society Journal Vol. 10 No. 3, September 1992 has a list of registers from over 40 parishes in their area showing the years held, whether marriages, baptisms or burials and where these are kept. The registers are held mainly at the Greater London Record Office, the Society of Genealogists in London or a few local libraries.

In the *Cornwall Family History Society Journal* No. 66 December 1992 is a report that Mrs Betty Siede, PO Box 159, Euroa, Victoria 3666, is collating details of graves of natives of Cornwall buried in Australia. The information has been sent to the above society and it is being entered on computer.

The above society also is trialling a section called "Cornish References in Overseas Family History Journals" which lists references to Cornwall found in their exchange journals. The December issue of their journal lists seven references, all taken from June 1992 editions. The list gives the journal title and page number. The section has been continued in the March 1993 edition of the Journal.

The *Ancestral Searcher* December 1992 Vol. 15 No. 4 (Heraldry and Genealogical Society of Canberra) contains three articles of interest.

1. While sorting out a box of family papers Michael D'Arcy found an original copy of "The Dublin Chronicle" newspaper dated 1789. Printed on rag paper, it contained two letters by an unknown author, possibly a Marine, at Botany Bay, New South Wales. The names of the detachment of Marines stationed there are listed by Michael along with the contents of the letters.

2. John Davies tells us to beware of obituaries. Although these can be useful he gives as an example the obituary of Charles O'Connor, a pioneer of Northwest Tasmania, who died in 1908. He was a tenant of the Van Diemen's Company in 1842. The obituary claims he was attacked by bushrangers, including Martin Cash, acted as a guide for official exploration parties and received a land grant at Richmond, later known as Black Charlie's Opening. However official records disprove these claims.

3. If you have a soldier in your ancestry, Captain Erik Gray tells how and where to find his records. If he lived more than a century ago, you may be able to discover more about his life, by using records at the PRO. There are addresses to write to in the UK for information about war graves.

Two more articles on soldiers, the first on Australians buried in England. The journal of the Hillingdon Family History Society December 1992 No. 20 has a list of Australian soldiers from the 1914-18 war, showing their battalion, buried in the Harefield Parish churchyard in the UK. A Memorial was erected by Sir F. A. Newdigate GCMG Colonel of the 11th Battalion, at one time Governor of Tasmania and West Australia.

The *Glamorgan Family History Society Journal*, No. 29, 1992 has an article on Catholic Records in the UK. This is the first of a two part listing and gives the availability of these records.

The Northumberland & Durham Family History Society journal, Spring 1992, Vol. 17, No. 1, contains information on a magazine produced for the Flint Glass Maker's Society which is held in the University library at Warwick, England. This magazine, which was published quarterly during the 19th century, is on 27 reels of microfilm and contains the names of their members. It is a great source for genealogists with glassmakers in the family. Flint glass is now known as lead glass, so if your ancestor was a glass maker contact Brian Hardiman, 26 St. Anne's Drive, Coalpit Heath, Bristol BS17 2TH, UK.

The *Family Tree* (journal of the New Zealand Family History Society) Vol. 24 No. 2, September 1992 contains a chart showing the information to be found on New Zealand birth and death certificates, from 1875 to the present day.

The *Sussex Family Historian*, Vol. 10, No. 4, December 1992, has a list of early marriages at Trinity Church in Adelaide SA from 1838 to 1841. Information included is the former place of abode for both the bride and groom. Most were from England except Thomas Buckland, late of VDL, who in 1840 married Charlotte Reeves, late of Playden. Celia Pratley from Devon jotted down this list while on holiday in SA.

The *Illawarra Branches* No. 33, December 1992 contains a list of people who arrive in Australia pre 1800 who are not on the 1800 Muster. The list, which includes the ship and date of arrival in Australia, was compiled from the Index to the Colonial Secretary's Office Paper's 1788-1825. This list will be continued in the next issue.

The *Ormskirk & District Family Historian* No. 4, Autumn 1992 has an interesting article on "It's not in the records". This covers spelling variations as well as a list of Miscellaneous Returns available from St. Catherine's House of British subjects either abroad or in the Armed Services, also Clergy, deaths & births at sea. There are various dates mentioned from 1760 up to the 1970's.

In the *Hawkesbury Crier* for December 1992 Peter Lovell tells how he has traced his Upton family of Windsor, NSW, from a convict Sarah Pigg and her connections with the Hoskinson, Ford and Jones families from 1791.

A member of the Cape Banks Family History Society suggests in *Kith & Kin* No. 27, December 1992, that, if you are having difficulties in finding the birth of an ancestor in South Australia, Sister Therese Foule will search the index of the Catholic Diocesan records for a fee of \$10. The address to write to is: Adelaide Diocesan Centre, GPO Box 1364, Adelaide, SA 5001.

Botany Bay Family History Society's journal *The Endeavour* No. 33, December 1992, has two articles of interest. One is the history of the Female Orphan School at Parramatta from 1801 by Ron Sutton. Ron did research on the orphan school while researching his great great grandmother Ann Sutton/Liddy. Rhonda McKinnon is indexing the death and funeral notices from the Sydney Morning Herald and what a wealth of information can be obtained regarding the family of the deceased person.

The Muster (Central Coast Family History Group NSW) No. 39, December 1992 reports that the NSW Archives hold insolvency files for New South Wales for the period 1842 to 192. These are indexed with a reference number and hold interesting information on many families.

GLEANINGS

Colin Chapman writes (11 March 1993): I was giving a lecture on wills in Saxmundham, Suffolk a week or so ago and put an example of one that had no genealogical information on it on the overhead projector. It was the will of my great grandfather who mentioned only his executors and his wife, and not her name anyway. One of the audience jumped very excitedly as one of the executors was an ancestor of his, and it turns out that these two ancestors of ours were partners in the shoe trade and were joint owners of a factory in Northampton. I shall not be able to use that will in future as an example that had no useful information in it.

St. Catherine's House Indexes

The State Executive have completed the purchase of St Catherine's House Indexes for the years 1868-1922. The microfiche will be rotated amongst the Branches. Each Branch will have the birth, death and marriage indexes for an eleven year period at all times. The roster for the next twelve months is given below.

	16/5/93-20/8/93	22/8/93-19/11/93	21/11/93-20/2/94	20/2/94-22/5/94
1868-1878	Launceston	Devonport	Burnie	Huon
1879-1889	Hobart	Launceston	Devonport	Burnie
1890-1900	Huon	Hobart	Launceston	Devonport
1901-1911	Devonport	Burnie	Huon	Hobart
1912-1922	Burnie	Huon	Hobart	Launceston

7th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Family History

The Congress is to be held from Thursday 7 July to Sunday 10 July 1994 at the University of Queensland, Brisbane. Four hundred rooms have been booked for Congress delegates at three of the University of Queensland colleges. The Keynote speaker at the Congress is Professor John Pearn, a Human Geneticist with the School of Medicine. He has recently compiled and published his own family history.

Registration fees are as follows:

Early registration (by Easter 1994)	\$150
Registration after Easter 1994	\$180
Day registration (Thursday -Saturday)	\$60 per day
Day registration (Sunday)	\$30

1992 International Genealogical Index (IGI)

The Family History Advisor, Pacific Area, the Church of Jesus Christ for Latter-day Saints advises that many of the names on the 1988 edition of the IGI are not on the 1992 edition. Members searching for individuals will need to check both editions.

Argus Passenger Index 1852-1860

Mrs Marion Button advises that work is in progress for the indexation of passengers listed in Melbourne's *Argus*. The Index includes both overseas and interstate passengers mentioned in the *Argus* and lists passengers both arriving and departing. The Index is to be published on microfiche and it is estimated that it will contain more than 100,000 names. Generally the names have been taken from the "Shipping Intelligence" column, however additional names have been added from other shipping information in the *Argus* such as shipwrecks, deaths etc. The Index is to be published in alphabetical sequence but anyone wanting searches in other capacities should write to Mrs. Button, PO Box 540 Gisborne Victoria 3437.

Index to Unassisted Passenger Arrivals to NSW

PASTKEYS advises that stage I of its index to the Unassisted Arrivals to New South Wales, covering the years 1842 to 1854, is now available for searching. The Index has been compiled from three series of records (Reports of Vessels Arrived, Passengers Arriving Sydney 1846 and the Harbour Master's Reports) held by the Archives Office of New South Wales. Entries from these sources have been supplemented by over 15,000 entries obtained from the "Shipping Intelligence" columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. There are over 100,000 entries in the Index. Enquiries (including a stamped self addressed envelope) should be forwarded to PASTKEYS, PO Box 116 Rockdale, NSW 2216.

Immigrants to South Australia

The South Australian Maritime Museum, 126 Lipson Street, Port Adelaide now offers a search service of its database of migrant passengers arriving in South Australia for the periods 1836 to 1885 and 1925 to 1956. Searches can be made by surname or by the name of the ship. The information provided from the database includes the age, occupation, first name and year of arrival. The cost of the service is \$5.00 search fee plus \$1.00 per page of computer printout. For further information contact the Museum at PO Box 555 Port Adelaide, South Australia 5015.

New South Wales Birth, Death and Marriage Certificates

Provided the registration number is quoted, the New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages now charges \$15 for a certificate for an event registered between 1788 and 1905. The registration numbers can be obtained from the microfiche indexes published by the Registry. As part of the Registry's quality control procedures, staff check that the details provided match the certificate being issued. When the registration number quoted and details provided do not match, the person requesting the certificate is advised and asked to provide the correct number. It is therefore necessary to provide all relevant details as well as the registration number when applying for a \$15 .00 certificate.

The Registry also offers a Registration Number Checking Service for those researchers who find a number of references to the same name and are unable to determine which entry refers to their ancestor. For a fee of \$20.00 the Registry will check up to ten registrations against details provided. Researchers need to provide the registration numbers and all known details.

East Kent Indexes.

Miss G. Rickard, 20 Grove Terrace, Canterbury, Kent CT1 3SZ England writes advising of two new indexes in which she is offering to do searches. These indexes would be of interest to those researching English ancestry, particularly in the county of Kent. Quotations for both indexes can be given on receipt of a stamped self addressed envelope.

a. *The East Kent Settlement and Removal Index* includes details taken from a number of sources of settlement information; these include parish collections, petty and Quarter Session records, diaries of Justices of the Peace, accounts of Overseers of the Poor, Vestry minutes and incidental references from a variety of Sources. At time of notification there were over 21,000 entries in the index and entries are being added daily. The search fee is £5 per family or individual sought, plus 50p postage. Payment to be made by sterling cheque or bank draft. If the required person is not yet in the index, the request will be noted and the enquirer informed when the required entry appears.

b. *The Index to Travellers, Strangers and Vagrants in Kent 1538-1837* comprises some 14,000 entries to date and is continually being added to. Over half come from Parish registers from eastern Kent. It includes names, dates, places of apprehension and in many cases place of origin. 75% of those whose place of origin was given come from outside of Kent. Soldiers and seamen are included. The search fee is £2.50 per entry plus 50p postage.

Donegal Families

Edward Hynd of Muntertinnery, Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland writes advising of a computerised database containing approximately 800,000 records of births, deaths and marriages in the County of Donegal prior to 1900. The earliest records date back to the mid 1600s. Information has been obtained from parish church registers, civil records, hearth rolls, voters lists, and Griffiths valuation lists.

Data from 80 of the 105 Protestant Churches in the county has been included, however the Catholic church were reluctant to hand over their registers. Records for this religion are being input from the civil records. The fee for an initial search through the database is £25 and a reply should be forwarded within two weeks of receiving the enquiry.

COMING EVENTS

- 19-20 June 1993 Annual General Meeting Weekend, hosted by the Huon Branch. The AGM will begin at 1.30 p.m. in the Supper Room of the Huonville Town Hall.
- 27 June 1993 Launceston Historical Society meeting at the Queen Victoria Museum, Wellington Street, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Anne Bartlett will be speaking on "Recent Research into the Settlement of Launceston".
- 13 July 1993 Meeting of THRA at the Royal Society Room, 2nd floor, Tasmanian Museum, commencing at 8.00 p.m. Mr. Hugh Campbell will be speaking on "Logbooks and Memories of HMAS Tamworth, 1944-46: Where is the Real History?"
- 25 July 1993 Tour of Criminal Court and the Theatre Royal, Campbell Street, Hobart by the VDL-Norfolk Island group. Contact Irene Schaffer, (002) 28 7815 for further details.
- 21 August 1993 State Executive meeting at Campbell Town Town Hall, commencing at 10.00 a.m.
- 14 September 1993 THRA meeting - Mr. Shayne Breen: "J.P. Fawkner's Ideology of Justice".
- 12 October 1993 THRA meeting - Dr. Alison Alexander: "Reg Barker at Electrolytic Zinc".
- 16 October 1993 "Here from the beginning: women's contribution to Tasmania's History" - the Second Tasmanian Biennial Seminar for Historical Societies, hosted by the Launceston Historical Society, to be held at the Launceston College.
- 9 November 1993 THRA meeting - Mr. Tim Jetson: "Captain William Langdon".
- 20 November 1993 State Executive Meeting at Campbell Town Town Hall, commencing at 10.00 a.m.
- November 1993 Hobart to Campbell Town tour by VDL-Norfolk Island group. Contact Irene Schaffer, (002) 28 7815 for further details.
- 7-10 July 1994 "Blending the Cultures" - The seventh Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Family History, to be held at the Queensland University, St. Lucia Campus, Brisbane.

BOOK REVIEWS

Our Heritage in History: Sixth Australian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, Supplement; ed. Anne M. Bartlett (Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc., Launceston, 1992); 196 pages, paper cover; no index; retail price \$16.

Here we have another meaty collection of material for consumption by Australia's 100,000 hungry genealogical buffs, many of whom were unable to join the 500 delegates who heard in person the papers presented at that memorable Tasmanian Congress in May 1991.

Of the 71 lectures on the original Congress programme, this book now increases the total of 40 published papers to 60 (i.e. 85 per cent). Not a bad effort, considering the inevitable problems faced by Congress organizers eliciting scholarly and publishable versions of papers from some elusive speakers. Only about 50 per cent of the papers presented at the previous Australasian Congress (1988) were published by the Congress organizers.

The presenters of the papers in the Supplement are J.L.C.-S. BARTH; P.E. BARTH; C.R. CHAPMAN; J. GRIMES; V.M. HEWITT; J. JAMESON; M. KILLION; D.J. LENER; D. MEADLEY; B. RALSTON; M. SHAPLEY; I. SWINNERTON; N.J. VINE HALL and G. WILSON.

Papers cover wide range of topics, including genealogical sources in England, Scotland, New Zealand, New South Wales and Tasmania, with a particular emphasis on the latter. They also deal with more specific record groups such as those of education, the church, miners and the army.

Other subjects dealt with are one-name groups, genealogical records at the Australian Archives, the medical necessity of family history, genealogical computing, conservation of records, research methodology, how to run a genealogical group, calligraphic family charts and saving Australia's census from destruction by the Federal Government (unfortunately this is still happening).

It's interesting to note that only four of the 20 papers included in this volume (i.e. 20 per cent) cite bibliographies or lists of published material for further reference. This is a much lower proportion than I have observed in published paper summaries for recent American conferences.

Having personally attended all but one of the six Australasian Genealogical Congresses held over the last 26 years (since 1977) I am pleased to note the commendable practice of publishing Congress papers in their entirety is now a well-established Australasian tradition at major genealogical meetings.

I'm told this policy will apply at the Seventh Congress, to be held in Brisbane from 6-10 July 1994, and hope it continues on to the Eighth Congress, planned for Christchurch, New Zealand in 1997.

Unlike many comparable meetings in America and Canada genealogical congress delegates in Australia and New Zealand tend to be presented only with a Congress Programme on registration, receiving full published versions of all or some papers, at the end of the meeting, or at some later date. In Australia the receipt of published papers is optional, they being offered as an extra item for purchase, in addition to a congress registration charge paid by delegates.

In North America the trend is more inclined towards publishing a "Synopsis" of all papers to be presented [approximately four pages each] which is made available to delegates on arrival at the conference. In addition, handouts are also distributed by some lecturers.

We should all be grateful to the Genealogical Society of Tasmania for making this important new genealogical material available in publishing form and should support the Society's work by each ordering a personal copy.

Nick Vine Hall

Lobbery: 20,000 Lobbs around the world. Vol. 1, by Douglas Lobb, published privately 1992, United Kingdom, soft cover, A4, 80pages, illustrated, \$33.00, post and packing included. Copies are available through the Lobb Genealogical Society, c/- Worthington Clark Pty Ltd., Box 161 Lane Cove, NSW 2066.

Having encountered Douglas Lobb at the 1991 Congress in Launceston it is easy to see that this book reflects his own inimitable style. The result of forty years collecting research material, the volume takes the form of an extensive introduction and six appendices; the last consisting of family trees and emigrant listings.

Each appendix stands alone as a story of a Lobb personality or area connected with the family and would be of interest to the general reader.

The bibliography provided could be of great assistance to researchers with a background of similar ancestral counties. Added interest is given by photographs and maps of the areas mentioned in the text. But as a personal opinion of the reviewer, the typed notes on several maps detracts from the overall neatness of presentation.

T.L. Grunnell

NSW Court Records Index Pre 1900, Picton Bench Books, Volume 1, 1829-1832, compiled and published by Liz Vincent, 1993. Available from the author, PO Box 111, Picton, New South Wales 2751 for \$12.00 (includes post and packing).

This is volume 1 of a series of indexes covering Picton, New South Wales Bench records, 1829-1883. Bench Books contain minutes of proceedings of the Bench, noting date, place of meeting, magistrates present, detail of party or parties, charge or cause and summary of evidence. Many court records are available at the Archives Office of New South Wales, some on film. But because many are not indexed, they are probably not used as much as might be desirable.

This and the following indexes in the series will help rectify that situation for the benefit of researchers.

Liz Vincent has not only set out the indexes so that they give comprehensive information about the person charged but she has included secondary names e.g. those of gaolers, constables etc, any of whom may be the ancestor you are seeking.

There is a description of Bench books and kinds of entries to be found in them, together with a brief history of the court houses in the Picton area. Remembering that not all assignments were recorded in Sydney nor have all records survived, Bench books must be regarded as a useful source of information about convicts.

We must thank the compiler of this index for helping to make access easier to these early records, especially since it is known that many convict records of country courts were destroyed in the nineteenth century to protect descendants of the convicts named in them.

This will be a useful addition to your library. Copies of Volume 1 and 2 are held in the Hobart branch library.

Theo Sharples, BA

The Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. does not accept responsibility for any material published in the name of the Society where such material has not appeared in the list of publications appearing from time to time in the Society's journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

SOCIETY SALES

The GST Inc. has published the following items which are all (except the microfiche) available from Branch Libraries. All Mail Orders should be forwarded to the Sales and Publications Co-ordinator, PO Box 60 PROSPECT, Tasmania, 7250. Please allow extra for postage.

Microfiche

GST Inc. TAMIOT Records - 33 fiche (P&P \$2.00).....\$75.00

An index to headstone inscriptions and memorials transcribed from cemeteries from all parts of Tasmania.

Books

Our Heritage in history: Papers of the Sixth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, Launceston, 199132.00
 Our Heritage in History: Supplement16.00
 Van Diemens Land Heritage Index Vol. 2.....10.00
 Van Diemens Land Heritage Index Vol. 3.....16.00
 1991 Members Interests.....15.00

Other Items

GST Inc. Book Marks 0.75
 Congress Bookmarks 0.75
 GST Inc. Tea Towels..... 7.00
 Congress Tea Towels..... 5.00
 Congress Sweaters25.00
 Congress Satchels - Filled.....4.00
 Congress Satchels - Empty 3.00

Folios of sets of 6 Greg Waddle prints. 14 different sets available:-

Latrobe, Launceston, Longford, National Trust, Port Arthur, Richmond, Risdon Cove Historic Site, Ross, Stanley, Swansea, Tasmania (2 different), Ulverstone, Zeehan.
 Price per set..... 3.00

The following back issues of *Tasmanian Ancestry* are available for sale from the Journal Co-ordinator, PO Box 60 PROSPECT, Tasmania, 7250:-

Dec 1988 - Vol. 9 No. 41.00
 Jun 1990 - Vol. 11 No. 13.00
 Sep 1990 - Vol. 11 No. 2.....3.00
 Dec 1990 - Vol. 11 No. 33.00
 Mar 1991 - Vol. 11 No. 4.....3.00
 May 1991 - Vol. 12 No. 1 (Special Congress Ed).....3.00
 Jun 1991 - Vol. 12 No. 13.00
 Sep 1991 - Vol. 12 No. 2.....3.00

Postage for journals is as follows:- 1 copy \$0.95 (\$0.80 Tas) 2-3 copies \$1.50 (\$1.25 Tas), 4-5 copies \$2.65 (\$2.00 Tas)

BRANCH SALES

PLEASE NOTE THAT ITEMS ADVERTISED BELOW ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE BRANCHES AS LISTED AND MUST BE ORDERED FROM THE ADDRESS GIVEN.

LAUNCESTON BRANCH SALES

The Launceston Branch has the following publications available for sale at its branch library:-

Branch Publications

Carr Villa Memorial Park Burial Records on microfiche (P&P \$2.00)	30.00
Index to Births Deaths and Marriages from the Examiner:-	
Vol. 1 (1900-1910)	20.00
Vol. 2 (1911-1920)	25.00
Vol. 3 (1921-1925)	15.00
Vol. 4 (1926-1930)	17.00
Vol. 5 (1931-1935)	20.00
Vol. 6 (1936-1940)	25.00

The Cornwall Chronicle: Directory of Births, Deaths & Marriages 1835-1850 20.00

Books

Compiling your Family History, Nancy Gray	5.50
Computers in Genealogy New Ed., Janet R. Worthington	11.00
Engraved in Memory, Jenny Gill	28.00

Mail Orders should be forwarded to the Publications Officer, PO Box 1290, LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, 7250. Please allow extra for postage.

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESS, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

- BURNIE** Phone: (004) 35 7349 (Branch Secretary)
Library: 62 Bass Highway, COOEE, (above Bass Bakery)
Tuesday, 11.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Saturday 1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Meeting: Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee, 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December. The library is open at 7.00 p.m.
- DEVONPORT** Phone: (004) 24 5328 (Mr. & Mrs. D. Harris)
Library: Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First Floor, Days Building Best Street, DEVONPORT
Wednesday 9.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Friday 9.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Meeting: Branch Library, First Floor, Day's Building, Best Street, Devonport, on the last Thursday of each month, except December.
- HOBART** Phone (002) 44 2984 (Branch Secretary)
Library: 19 Cambridge Road, BELLERIVE
Tuesday 12.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Saturday 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Meeting: Tasman Regional Library, Bligh Street, Warrane, 8.00 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
- HUON** Phone: (002) 66 0263 (Branch Secretary)
Library: Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite St., RANELAGH
Saturday 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.
1st Wednesday of month 12.30 p.m. - 2.30 p.m.
Meeting: Branch Library, Ranelagh, 7.30 p.m. on the 2nd Monday of each month, except January.
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CONNOR (Ireland), STEBBINGS (Kent, Eng), ELLIS (Mount Gambier,
SA; Hamilton, Vic)

Desperately Seeking James!

My hunt is for the most popular man in the history of Genealogy; the man that all researchers have heard of, and have at least one or two on their books, JAMES TAYLOR. He is wanted by at least four members in the Burnie Branch and I know of a member in Hobart who is also looking for him. Someone has him mentioned in their ancestry. But, needless to say, none of these James's are the one I am looking for. I have compared notes with most of these people and these Taylors have led most interesting lives, one ending his life in the cess pool of Well's Pig farm in Smithton. No, somehow I think my James came to a better end. My James married Catherine Williams in 1878 in the Free Presbyterian Church and came from Kangaroo Point, Hobart. They had 5 children, Maryann (born 1879) Henry John (1881), Florence (1883), Charles Arthur (1885) and Alfred James (1887). My line continues down from Henry John who died in Hobart in 1923 of consumption or miner's disease from working at Mt Lyell in Queenstown. The other Taylors remain a mystery to me too but the most important one to me is my James. If any one can shed a little light I would be more than grateful!

Colleen Taylor (Burnie Member No. 1607)

MEMBER'S QUERIES

Research queries are published free for members of the GST (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$5.00 per query (surname) to non-members. Members are entitled to three free queries per annum. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$5.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise. Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to The Editor, PO Box 60, PROSPECT, Tasmania 7250.

AISBITT/DAVIDSON/ALLASON/HAYWOOD

Elizabeth AISBITT, born circa 1819, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, emigrated to Tasmania and married Richard DAVIDSON, the first Curator of the Hobart Botanical Gardens. There were several children. Richard died young and Elizabeth then married Edward ALLASON, Master Tailor, in 1843 at Hobart. Six children were born to this marriage, one of them my great grandmother, Susanna ALLASON (born 1845) who married Charles Duncan HAYWOOD in 1868 at Hobart. Charles HAYWOOD was later Lord Mayor of Hobart and founder of C.D. Haywood's Biscuit Factory. Contact with any descendants of any of the above, or information re these families would be greatly appreciated by Wendy McLennan (2579), R.M.B. 2750, Cobden, Victoria 3266.

ARCHER

Descendants are sought in Tasmania of William ARCHER, court crier, who died in 1890. Daughters Clara Sarah Ann married James JOLLY; Emma Melish married Henry John LESTER/LARTER?; Marion Jane married Charles WALKER; Agnes Tripp married ? NEVILLE; another daughter married ? McNAUGHTON. There were other daughters but their names are not known. Any information at all concerning William Francis Lendent ARCHER, born 1883, son of Arthur William Thomas ARCHER. Please contact Mr. W.C.R. Archer, 19 Diosma Drive, Coromandel Valley, South Australia 5051.

ATKINSON

Richard Francis ATKINSON, born London, possibly Rotherhithe area, circa 1821, married Elizabeth WILLIAMS (born Sydney 1823) in Sydney, May 1847. Known children of this union are: Mary-Ann Elizabeth (born Sydney 1848); Eliza Ann (Sydney 1850); Sarah (Melbourne 1854) and Isabella (Launceston 1861). Richard, according to certificates, was an engineer. Both died at Launceston, Elizabeth in 1873 and Richard in 1889. Their daughter Eliza married James CARTLEDGE in Launceston in 1868 but nothing is known of the other children. Any information on this family is eagerly sought by Terry Kopp (3247) PO Box 322 Ballina, NSW 2478.

BERESFORD/HUGHES/TREMLOW/TREMWELL/DWYER

Eliza Rosa REMWELL TREMLOW TRIMLETT TWINLOW TWAMLOW HUGHES BERESFORD, born circa 1840, married William Singleton DWYER in 1862 at Tasman's Peninsula. Known children are: Samuel (born 1861); Eliza Maria Fanny, "Lina" (1862); William Thomas (1864); John Edward (1865); Clara and Albert, twins (born ?); Thomas Robert (1873) and Frederick William (1876). All the above surnames were used in connection with Eliza Rosa. "Lina" married John McAuliffe. This union connects with my Wilson line. Can anyone please help me with details of Eliza Rosa's background or ancestry. Mary Spittal (1236) PO Box 9, Noble Park, Victoria 3174.

BEST/HILL

Aaron and Elizabeth BEST of Hightown, Yorkshire, England had a son Butterfield BEST (born circa 1878) who married Ada May HILL (born Longford, Tasmania, circa 1879) in Queenstown, Tasmania in 1902. Butterfield's sister, Ann Elizabeth BEST (born circa 1880) married Albert Ernest HILL (born Newnham, Tasmania, circa 1873) at Lilydale in 1898. Butterfield BEST died at Queenstown in 1906. Descendants of his son George Albert Aaron BEST would like to make contact with other unknown BEST relatives in Tasmania and elsewhere. Any information would be welcomed by Mrs. Vicki Vernon (1740), 44 Richardson Crescent, Burnie, Tasmania 7320.

BLAKE/THOMPSON

Mary Ann BLAKE, born 1854 Hobart, married 1871 Castlemaine to James Bryson THOMPSON, born 1850 Tasmania. He died 1899 Castlemaine leaving seventeen children all born in Victoria. Three came to Tasmania, two or three remained in Victoria, while Mary Anne followed two of her elder sons to New Zealand in 1905 where the other children were raised. She died 1945 Auckland. Fourteen of the children married; more required about the following THOMPSONS: James, William, George Arthur Ivan, Frank Bryson (married twice) Lottie McDermid (TAYLOR?) and Mary Amelia "Millie" (STANSFIELD). Any assistance with information and particularly contact with descendants greatly appreciated by R.J. (Bob) Wellington (328), 46 Lindhill Ave., Lindisfarne, Tasmania 7015, phone (002) 43 7723.

BURGESS/SMITH

Mary Ann SMITH married George BURGESS on 1 September 1860 in the Church of England at Deloraine, Tasmania. The children were: William (1861); Henry (1863); Eliza (1865); George (1866); Charles (1868); Amelia (1869); Arthur (1871); Albert (1873); Ambrose (1875); Maria (1876); Selina (1878); Samuel (1881); Ellen (1883); Louisa (1886); Frank (1888). Mrs. B.M. Burgess has details about Arthur as he is her husband's grandfather. Any information or contacts with descendants of his brothers and sisters would be greatly appreciated. Please contact Mrs Marlene Burgess (2343), 3 Wedge Street, Smithton, Tasmania 7330.

CHAPMAN

Mrs. L. Mutimer (29810, 9 East Court, Lalor Victoria 3075 is seeking information and descendants of Gustavos N.H. CHAPMAN, a miner born 1848 in Durham, England. He arrived in Victoria on the Navigator in 1852 with his parents Gustavos and Hannah (nee LEECH) and siblings Annie Amelia (born 1847, married ROACH) and Edward (born 1852) He lived in Bunonyong and Clunes in Victoria.

DAVEY/MORRISH

Thomas DAVEY married Susan MORRISH at St. John's Church, Launceston on 27 August 1827. Children were Henry (born 1827) married Fanny McRae in Victoria; Mary Ann (1829-1831); Susan (7 October 1837); Sarah Thomas (Jan 1840); Ann (19 Jan 1842) married George Yelland, Victoria; John (16 October 1844) and Mary Jane (22 October 1846). I am descended from Henry but cannot find Sarah, Susan or Mary Jane in the Victorian records. Also any information on Thomas or Susan's arrival in Tasmania and deaths. Any help would be fantastic. Contact Dorothy Derwentsmith at 11 Kirkland Avenue, Euroa, Victoria 3666, phone (057) 95 2280 after hours

DAVIS

Edmund J.H. DAVIS, born 1870s to Edmund and Emily DAVIS of Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, England. Edmund J.H. had sisters named Emma and Edith M.A. He was an ironfounder/engineer before leaving for Australia sometime in the early 1900s. A New Zealand relative asks: Where did Edmund J.H. settle and has he any descendants? Contact Mrs. H.R. Belcher, 5 Vista Place, Manurewa, Auckland, New Zealand.

ELLIOTT/COOPER

Mrs. Judy Scott (454) is seeking contact with descendants of George ELLIOTT who arrive 1834 and married 1840 at Launceston to Sarah COOPER (free). Believed they lived in Westbury area. Contact Judy at 22 Anderson Street, East Ballina, NSW 2478.

GALLOWAY

George GALLOWAY (1840) with his wife Marie (nee NIGHTINGALE) and nine children migrated from Middlesex, England to Hobart by S.S. Ionic late 1887. Children were: Gertrude (1870); Frederick (1872); Edith (1874); Daisy Blanche (1878); Alick (1880); May (1882); Agnes (1884); Richard (1885); Violet Irene (1887). The family are known to have been in the Longford area in 1889, Waratah in 1892 and Devonport West 1902-1904. Marie, with son Alick (chemist), was later at Latrobe at least during the period 1910-1913. Any information on family or individual members would be appreciated by Donald Grove (1631), 50 Rostrevor Parade, Mont Albert North, Victoria 3129.

GILLICE

James Felix GILLICE born circa 1815 Sussex, the son of Phillip and Elizabeth (nee BAKER). He married 11 October 1847 at St. Mathew's Church, New Norfolk, Tasmania to Jane (nee MANTON), born 1825 Peterborough, Northampton, England. Nine children were all born at New Norfolk, Tasmania: James Wm. (born 1848) married Margaret DUNN at Picton, NZ; Alfred James (1850) married Clara Jane WITTAM at New Norfolk; Maria (1851) married John PARSONS, Napier, NZ; Julia (1853) married Henry PARSONS, Napier, NZ, later to John POUND of Gisborne; Robert (1855); Laura Annie (1857) married James Tudor BONIFACE, Napier, NZ; Alice (1859); Anne (1860); unnamed female (1861). The family arrived in Napier circa 1872. Settled in the Meanee District of Napier and then moved on to Ormond, Poverty Bay. Died 11 December 1897 Ormond. Any information on this family please contact Dianne Blowes, (nee Capstick) (3085), 5 Addis Place, Howick, Auckland, New Zealand.

HAYLE/BACON/ROUSE

Mrs Betty Mills 7013 S.V.L. Box, Victorville, California 92392, USA is seeking information about ancestors and descendants of Captain John HAYLE, born circa 1806. Was adopted by C. R. BACON. He married Mary Ann KELLY on 19 July 1843 at Hobart, Tasmania. Children: John (born 16 June 1844); Alice (7 February 1846, Tas, died 15 April 1919, Sydney, NSW) married William Charles ROUSE, 25 June 1874 at Mudgee, NSW; Edward (28 December 1847); Frank (29 March 1850, died 18 March 1901); Arthur (23 May 1852); Elizabeth (7 August 1854)

HEADLAM/DE LITTLE

David de Little (2927) is documenting the history of the DE LITTLE family in Australia and is seeking information concerning the children of Alfred Hugginstone HEADLAM of "Eglestone" near Cressy, Tasmania, and his wife, Beatrice Rosa (nee DE LITTLE). Alfred and Beatrice were married at St. John's Church, Launceston on 18 March 1883 and known children are: Frederick Alfred (born 1884); Beatrice Vera, Vernon and Josephine Lillias (born circa 1900). Also any information concerning the pastoral interests of Alfred and his S-brother, Charles HEADLAM, also of "Wglestone", would be gratefull received. Please reply to D. de Little, 9 Three Mile Line Road, Burnie, Tasmania 7320.

36 Payne Street, Burnie, Tasmania.

JAMISON/JAMIESON

My Great Grandmother was one Jane or Jessie JAMISON/JAMIESON, who married James COLLIS and had four children in the Brighton district. The children were James William who married Georgina PAINE; Alfred John who married Elizabeth Champion JOHNSON; Nicholas Edward Robert married Mary Jane McSHANE; and Essie Grace who died as a child. I have had no luck in finding Jane/Jessie except on the four registrations of her children's birth; no marriage or death seems to be recorded though her husband James does re-marry an Essie SMITH. Any information to Mrs. Mary-Jane Cole (2235) PO Box 266 Latrobe, Tasmania 7307.

JOHANSEN/JONES/BOYD

William JONES (born 7 August 1827, Denmark as ?Wilhelm JOHANSEN) arrived in Tasmania circa 1855. He married Elizabeth BOYD, in 1856 at Evandale. Children: Henry (1858); Margaret (1861); Mary (1864); Anny (1868); Elizabeth (1870). Elizabeth senior died in 1874 and, in 1875, William married Eliza SHIPP. They had 10 children. William died in 1907 at Railton. Any information on this family would be appreciated by Ms. J.C. Stevens, 33 Davidson Street, Traralgon, Victoria 3844.

JONES/BREMNER

Philip JONES, born circa 1840 and died 10 December 1912, married 21 April 1868 to Mary Ann BREMNER at Launceston. Mary Ann was born circa 1849 and died 7 October 1926. They had 15 children. Lived mainly in Wellington Street or Sandhill areas, but worked on farms near Campbell Town and Carrick. G.A. Anderson of 86 Waimea Avenue, Sandy Bay, Tasmania 7005 is seeking early information (birth/arrival/etc.) for both.

LEDWELL

James Barnes LEDWELL, Tailor and Clothier, Hobart Town, 1871 married Charlotte Ann Maria FAIRBAIRN. Charlotte LEDWELL died 1908 Hobart. Edward John LEDWELL, Master Mariner, died 1874, appears related. Mrs Joan Henderson, 27 Kedron Street, Clayfield, Queensland, 4011 would appreciate any information about James and his family.

MASON/HEAZLEWOOD

I would be grateful for any information about William MASON and his wife Elizabeth HEAZLEWOOD who were married at Longford in 1835. They had at least six children and some apparently went to New Zealand to live. William MASON died on 15 October 1880 and his wife Elizabeth died on 7 May 1884. Both are buried in the Longford Methodist cemetery. Contact Mrs G. Falann, 2 Bulah Way, Seven Hills, New South Wales, 2147.

MEREDITH

Dr. Keith and Mrs. Mary Meredith, Hillside View, The Hollies, Nailsworth, Gloc., GL6 0AW, UK, are carrying out a world-wide One Name Study of all aspects of the name and welcome an exchange of information. Also seeking births and parentage of John MEREDITH and Elizabeth PRITCHARD, married Llangattock, Brecon, Wales, 27 October 1805. A MEREDITH book is in preparation and suitable written contributions will be welcome.

NICOLLE/SHAW

Charlotte M. SHAW married Thomas Shaw NICOLLE (convict) in 1859 at Launceston. Can anyone help Pauline Lancaster (1187) with information regarding their births, parents and children and where they came from if not born in Tasmania. Contact Pauline at 7 Victoria Street, George Town, Tasmania, 7253.

NUNN/DONNELLY and LAMBERT

William and Mary Ann NUNN, married 29 December 1841 at Launceston. Communications have been established between descendants daughter Eliza Elizabeth (Mrs. NAPPER) and sons Henry William James and John Albert. Mrs Wendy Brown (1587) requests contact with descendants surviving daughters; Harriet Jane married Edward Thomas DONNELLY 23 May 1867, Sarah Amelia married Thomas LAMBERT 5 March 1873 and Emma Julia married Matthew DONNELLY 15 May 1878. All marriages took place in Launceston. Contact Wendy at 27 Langdon Street, Tannum Sands, Queensland 4680.

PATTON

Ann PATTON, born 3 January 1810 married Joseph BELL at Trinity Church, Hobart in 1835. Witness were Mary and James SADLER of New Town. Mother died January 1831. Brother James 1805-1827. Any information about Ann PATTON, her family, her arrival in Tasmania, connection with the SADLERS appreciated by Gwenda Patton 2/9 Eighth Avenue, St. Peters SA 5069.

PYLE/VAUGHAN

George PYLE, convict, arrived Port Dalrymple, 1819, aged 19 and married Mary CAMPBELL in 1826. Children of this union were: Mary (1827); Lydia (1830); Jane (1832) married Joseph BOSKELL, 1853; male (1840); Alice (1843) died 1844; male (1846 William); Emily (1848) married John BLACK, 1872. Mary died in 1851 and George THEN married Margaret HOGAN in 1857. His son, William PYLE married Margaret VAUGHAN in 1871 and had seven children. Mrs. Pamela Nelson, 72 Karingal Crescent, French's Forest, New South Wales 2086 is seeking descendants of these families.

QUINN/CAREY/STEDWELL

John STEDWELL, ex convict, then shepherd, of Liffey married Mary QUINN, daughter of William QUINN, farmer, of Liffey at the Catholic Church, Westbury in 1857. Mary QUINN's sister, Roseanna married Joseph CAREY of Westbury, year not known. Any information about this family would be welcomed by Yvonne Eagling (1805), 44 Bonella Street, Ravenswood, Tasmania 7250.

STEWART/NEEDHAM

Contact is sought with descendants or anyone knowing of descendants or further details of George Stanley STEWART and Lydia NEEDHAM and their family. George and Lydia were married at Victoria Church, Huon River on 26 May 1861 and then had the following known children: Female child (born 1862, Franklin - parent's abode was Shipwrights Point); Alice Jane (1864 Hobart); George Stanley (1866, Brighton, died 1868 Hobart); Isabel Elizabeth (1868, Hobart, died 1869 Hobart); Albert (1870 Hobart); and Archibald George (1872, Hobart). George and Lydia's children George Stanley and Isabel Elizabeth were buried at St. David's Cemetery and are in the same grave as Elizabeth STEWART who was buried in 1835 age 2 and 1/2 years. Lydia NEEDHAM was a daughter of Frederick NEEDHAM and Ann TAYLOR and is related to me. Ian D. Woolley (2381) 2 Bournville Crescent, Claremont, Tasmania 7011, phone (002) 49 1135.

THORP/REEVE(S)

Mrs D. Fessey (2231), 31 Campbell Street, Woonona, NSW 2517, phone (042) 84 6192, requires relatives of Henry THORPE and Harriet REEVE to contact her. She needs shipping information for THORP and REEVE prior to 1842.

WALKER

Elizabeth (RAFFERTY) WALKER arrived on the Britannia to Sydney in 1797. Son Thomas was born 1797. She returned to England with Captain R.S. WALKER between 1807-1812. Elizabeth departed Sydney for Hobart in 1822 after death of son Thomas Dennett on a vessel to Tasmania. Her daughter Rachael had arrived at Hobart in 1821, with her husband Robert BOSTOCK, a merchant. From 1822 in Hobart, she is hard to locate. Did she marry again in Hobart? Did she die there and when? I will reimburse for outlays. She may have used the names RAFFERTY or WALKER. Any information greatly appreciated by Thelma Birrell (2460), "Marakiri", 8 Lefoes Road, Bli Bli, Queensland 4560.

WENN

Mrs. Margaret Walker (1890) would like to know where did these families go to? Sarah WENN married John THYNE, 1871. Eliza WENN married William NEAL, 1871. Mary Frances WENN married Henry Morris FIDLER, 1878. Mary Helen WENN married George Malachi BUSHBY, 1899. Alice Maude WENN married Herbert Douglas HAY, 1902. Ernest William WENN? Contact Margaret at 7 Carr Street, Kings Meadows, Tasmania 7249.

WILLIAMS

Olaf Helmer HEDBERG married Martha WILLIAMS in Hobart on 2nd December 1844. Their children were Shauna (?sp), Amanda (?sp), Olaf and Oscar. Martha's sister, Elizabeth, married Captain Thomas BROWN in Hobart on 22nd January 1856. They later emigrated to New Zealand. Martha and Elizabeth WILLIAMS had two sisters Mary and Susanna, and a brother, David. Mrs. Margaret Macdonald, 23 Kennedy Crescent, Wanaka, New Zealand is a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth BROWN and is interested in making contact with descendants of Olaf and Martha HEDBERG and the other sisters and brother.

WILLIAMS

Mary Anne WILLIAMS (19) married William KING at Perth, 19 July 1846. Mrs. Margaret Marshall (2118) is hoping to determine who Mary Anne's parents were. Was she the eighth child of Charles and Ann WILLIAMS? Other children (as taken from child population census of February 1828) were William (16) George (15), Ann (12), John (10), Olivia (8), Sarah (5) Nathaniel (3). Mary Anne was 9 months old. Any information would be appreciated. Please contact Mrs Marshall at 22 Strahan Street, South Burnie, Tasmania 7320.

YOUNG/BRADBURY

Mrs. Gail Dack would like to make contact with any descendants of Tasman YOUNG born 1855, Hobart, son of Charles and Sarah (nee Dixon) YOUNG. Tasman owned various boats in Hobart and married Selina Rachel BRADBURY in 1880. They had issue: Charles Edward (1881); Derwent Henry (1882); Tasman Clifford (1884); Edward Morris (1886); Alan Douglas (1888 - my grandfather); Gladys; Ella May (1893); Gilbert Stanley (1895); Keith Victor (1899) and Alfred. Contact Mrs. Dack at 629 Underwood Road, Rochedale, Brisbane, Queensland 4123