

Tasmanian Ancestry



**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF TASMANIA INC.**

Volume 20 Number 4—March 2000

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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Volume 20 Number 4

March 2000

ISSN 0159 0677

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

Editorial

I was delighted to discover people actually read the editorial—thank you to all who responded to my request for articles and those who sent Christmas greetings and messages of appreciation and encouragement to the journal committee.

The article *Mary Ann's Tattoo* proves that one should never give up on finding that vital clue—even if it takes 30 years! Records previously inaccessible continue to be made available and as more are indexed the process of searching becomes less formidable. And I have ceased to be surprised by coincidences that occur. Joyce Purtscher was recently telling me the sad tale of another lady called Mary and I realised it was the same Mary in *The Coles of Snake Island*—so more has been added to that story. I hope you all find something to arouse your curiosity and stir you on to greater discoveries.

It was interesting to read in *Genes on Screen* of a couple who had written Christmas letters to their friends for over 48 years. Being full of good intentions as far as letter writing is concerned but failing miserably when it comes to the actual task I have been sending a Christmas letter for the past 24 years. My youngest daughter recently read them to me with great enjoyment. We were in fits of laughter and shared many memories—and tales of things forgotten. It certainly convinced me to continue—for another 24 years I hope.

The next journal is to be produced by Hobart branch for the beginning of our 21st year so please send in your stories and articles, particularly those relating to the Hobart area.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal Committee

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

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Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk or by email. Disks and photographs will be returned on request.

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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Cover:
The Red Bridge at Campbell Town,
Northern Tasmania.
Photograph: © Collection R. Davidson

Letters to the editor ...

THE TRUTH MAY ONLY BE SKIN DEEP

[The following extract from a letter sent by David Beswick came with the article 'Mary Ann's Tattoo' on page 235 of this issue—Ed.]

I am responding to your request in the last issue as I have just made a discovery by unusual means which resolved a question we had been working on for many years. It is an interesting story in itself and publication will correct a section in the family history of which quite a few people will have copies from the Beswick Family reunion in 1992.

It is a story which illustrates many of the traps and rewards of Tasmanian Genealogy; e.g. don't believe everything you find in the convict records or death certificates and the like. But don't ignore anything either. And while you should not forget 'the search for respectability', you never know what elements of family tradition might contain vital clues, no matter how unreliable and deceptive you have found a source to be—never give up!

David Beswick, 2731 Warburton
Highway, Wesburn Victoria 3799 

COLONEL LATOUR AND HIS ESTABLISHMENT

In the June [1999] issue of the magazine you published my article about the 'Establishment' that seemingly brought my ancestor to Tasmania. I have not heard from other descendants of passengers on the *Persian*, but the article was read by Mr Ivan HEAZLEWOOD, historian of the Westbury district, who

has published a rural history *Old Sheep for New Pastures*, and has collated information about the Cressy Establishment. Mr Heazlewood has kindly sent me a photocopy of his chapter 3, *The New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land Establishment* (later known as The Cressy Company) and has given me permission to quote from it. Briefly the company was set up in 1825, so predates the West Australian Company I referred to in my article. The partners were Colonels LATOUR, GIBBS and ELPHINSTONE, and Captain Bartholomew THOMAS, Messrs Robert KEATE, Stewart MAJORIBANKS and William KERSHAW. Thomas had been asked by Governor DARLING to buy horses in England, and this encouraged him to set up the company with the object of breeding horses in the colony. In the event it was a Noah's Ark that set off on 17 November 1825 on the *Albion*, grossly overloaded with horses, cattle, pigs and sheep. Many of the animals died before the ship arrived in the Derwent, but some survived—sufficient sheep that Mr Heazlewood could say that 'almost any breeder of Southdowns in Australia or New Zealand could trace the stock's bloodlines to that flock'.

After purchasing a block of 1200 acres on the Lake River the company was granted another 20,000 acres and two years later the enterprise could claim twenty-seven farming people settled on the property, directing the work of convicts in building eight miles of fencing, to contain 4,000 sheep and lambs, beside cows in calf, working oxen and one hundred pigs.

The first manager, Henry WIDDOWSON, had laid a firm foundation carried

forward by Captain Thomas, but he also left the following year to take up his land, and two incompetent managers in the early 1830s brought the company to the brink of bankruptcy until a trained agriculturalist, James Denton TOOSEY, took charge in 1833.

It would be interesting to know how many of the farmers first settled on the Cressy estate have descendants in Tasmania still.

Barbara Bolt, 151/52 University Way,
Sippy Downs Queensland 4556 

ADVICE WANTED

My father, Douglas Maxwell Neil BINGHAM, was born in Hobart and came to England with his father (Maxwell) and brother (Desmond) in the late 1940s. His mother's maiden name was SKEGGS; both his mother and father are now dead, although his brother and two sisters (and their children) still live there. Sadly, I know very little about any previous ancestors but suspect that they were originally of Irish descent, not least because the surname appears to be Irish in origin and certainly my grandfather was a (lapsed!) Catholic. I would really like to try and trace those possible roots but do not know where to begin and would be most grateful for any suggestions/advice from you or your readers. All emails will be answered!

Ms Heather Bingham, Exeter, Devon, England, at my partner's email address of: G.Conabeare@tesco.net 

THANKS

Eric Tetlow of Yarra Glen in Victoria was pleased with the help he received from two of our readers. 

NEWS FROM ARCHIVES THE ARCHIVES OFFICE OF TASMANIA

MOST of our efforts during the past six months have been directed to ensuring our systems would continue to operate after 1 January 2000. We were also involved in transferring data out of systems which we knew would be closed down prior to the end December 1999. This was necessary so that we could still identify what records we hold and know where in the two Repositories the records are located.

During the next six months we will be busy installing a new archival management system. This will replace the decommissioned system mentioned above. The new system will contain information about all our holdings, their location in the repository and will also be used by staff for documenting work flows and other processes including file borrowing by agencies and microfilming projects. The system also has the capability for generating request slips, keeping track of records issued in the public search room and registering researchers.

This year we will continue to open from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on the last Saturday of each month except for December when we will open on 16 December.

Two recent transfers of interest are the records of the former Hobart Savings and Trust Banks and the records of G. P. Fitzgerald's and Charles Davis. Both groups of records have recently been transferred and are presently at the Berriedale Repository awaiting processing. The records will not be available until processing is complete and access arrangements have been finalised with the Depositors. ●

Robyn Eastley
Senior Archivist—Reference Services
77 Murray Street Hobart TAS 7000

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY the time you read this nearly a quarter of the year will have passed. For many, the Christmas New Year period is traditionally one of family gatherings and a time for maintaining links with distant friends. I hope that all members had an enjoyable time. This last New Year's Eve was celebrated in a more extravagant manner than any other in the twentieth century. Many consider the year 2000 to be the first year of a new century and a new millennium while others regard it as the last year of the twentieth century and of the second millennium since the birth of Christ.

Whatever the case may be, a number of significant events will occur in Australia during the year 2000. One which will have impact on the society is the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the 1 July. Members of the state executive and the state auditor have been investigating whether the society will have to pay this tax. The state treasurer and other executive members have attended seminars run by the Australian Tax Office.

Should the society have to pay the new tax, then it will be required to pay the tax on seventy-five per cent of the membership fees paid for the year 2000–2001. While it currently appears that the society will be liable to pay GST, as it has an annual turnover of more than \$100 000, it is still not absolutely certain. Therefore a motion was passed at the November executive meeting that the society will absorb the Goods and Services Tax on membership fees for which the society may be liable for the year 1/4/2000 to 31/3/2001. No decision has been made on the collection of GST on any other goods or services offered by the society (e.g. library fees, photocopying fees, on the sale of society publications etc.).

These decisions will be made as the position is further clarified.

The state government's plan to change the March long weekend from the first to the second weekend in March means that the conference being planned to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the society will now be held from 10–12 March 2001. Plans are well under way in the planning of this weekend which will include lectures, workshops and tours as well as social functions. The full programme and other details should be available at the AGM this year.

The state executive is looking for members to take on appointed positions. Three members holding appointed positions have resigned or indicated that they will soon do so. Mr Don Gregg, Hobart, who has organised the Lilian Watson Family History Award for the past few years has indicated that the award for the year 2000 will be his last. For several years Mr Allen Wilson, Hobart, has been responsible for maintaining a database of members' interests. He resigned from this position after completing the record entry for the year 1998–1999. Mrs Rosemary Davidson, also from Hobart, will have completed five years as journal editor in June 2001 and has indicated that she will then resign. I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank these members for their efforts on behalf of the society and ask all members to consider whether they would be willing to undertake one of these tasks for a period of one or two years. If you are willing to do so, please contact the state secretary or your local branch executive. I would also like to thank Mr Leo Prior, Hobart, for taking on the duties of journal coordinator following the death of Mr David Freestun.

Anne Bartlett



BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

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

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Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103
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At the October meeting we commenced with a roll call and followed with some interesting stories by members of their research and tips on new information

available on the Internet. November was our 19th birthday meeting and prior to supper, complete with birthday cake, Snow Thomas talked of the early days of Port Sorell and surrounding areas. Snow has a keen interest in the area, his family settling at Northdown over 150 years ago.

It is hoped to start day-time meetings in the New Year, commencing with a beginners' session, so if you have queries about getting started or need information on 'where to look next' please register your interest with the Secretary. The committee and members have been working on further volumes of the *Advocate* BDM indexes and it is hoped to have the next two volumes printed by March, these being 1921-1925 and 1941-1944.

The branch has been busy arranging the State AGM to be held in Burnie on the 24 and 25 June, and we look forward to meeting up with old friends and new, and hopefully new relatives over that weekend! Please see registration form in this issue for full details.

Devonport

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Helen Anderson gave an interesting talk about her McDonald ancestors at the October meeting. She showed how it is possible to make an interesting story based

on the few known facts. She encouraged all members to write the findings of their research even though there were many details which may or may not be found at a later date.

An Irish Night was the theme for the November meeting. Some brave members dressed appropriately for the evening and many limericks, predominately about members, were recited. On a more serious level, several members narrated their experiences while holidaying in Ireland. As it was the final meeting for the year, the evening concluded with a festive supper.

After many months of general rechecking, photographing headstones and preparing maps, the second volume of the *In Loving Memory* series was launched in November. This latest release, entitled *A Transcription Of The Cemeteries Of Sassafras Tasmania*, gives the full transcription of each headstone in the Skelbrook Private Cemetery, the Baptist Church Cemetery and the Uniting Church Cemetery and it is illustrated with photographs of many of the headstones. Two maps are included and they show the position of each recorded grave. This publication is

available from the Devonport Branch Library for the price of \$8.00.

Members and friends thoroughly enjoyed the counter meal at The Alexander Hotel. On this occasion the Christmas Hamper Raffle was drawn, the winner being Mrs McQueen of Devonport, and presents were distributed by Santa's helper.

Hobart

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

At the end of 1999, members of the English Research Interest Group voted to broaden its terms of reference and include other countries of the UK. In February, at the first meeting of the newly formed Welsh, Irish, Scottish and English (WISE) Research Interest Group, discussion focused on Scottish repositories and records. At the May meeting, Welsh research and records will be looked at. New members are very welcome; there is an annual fee of \$5 to cover the cost of the group's quarterly Newsletter, prepared by Kate Ramsay. Kate is always very pleased to receive information or small items to include in the newsletter and can be contacted at

ramsay@trump.net.au or the Hobart branch postal address.

To celebrate Family History Week, the branch will again host an Open Day for the public at our Library in Bellerive on Saturday 18 March from 10.00–12.30 a.m.

Hobart Branch members should take special note of the different venue for our General Meeting in March, as outlined below. The National Archives recognises the growth of interest in family history and has done much in recent years to make their records more accessible. This visit promises to be of special benefit to members who have not yet used this repository.

Programme

Tuesday 15 February—Elizabeth Godfrey—*A century of women 1898–1998* (the story of ordinary women's lives during this period).

Tuesday 21 March—Ross Latham—*Finding Family in the National Archives*.

NB This meeting will be held at the National Archives Bligh Street, Rosny, at 8.00 p.m. (entrance to carpark is opposite K Mart at Eastlands).

Tuesday 18 April—(Branch AGM) Irene Schaffer—*The importance of the original 'Lady Nelson' to the foundation of VDL*.

Sunday 7 May WISE Research Interest Group—Bellerive Arts Centre 2.00 p.m.

Tuesday 16 May—Sally Watchorn—*The Marshall brothers in the Light Horse in WWI*.

Members are reminded that subscriptions are due on 1 April (see December 1999 *Tasmanian Ancestry* for Application Form). Unfortunately renewals not received before the end of April cannot be guaranteed to receive their June journal at time of bulk posting. Payment can be made at any branch, by post, or at our General Meetings.

Huon

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Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1345
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Following the computer system upgrade, enabling use of the newer CD-ROMs, the branch has acquired new CDs including the 1881 British Census. The new system has also enabled progress to be made in extracting information from the *Huon and Derwent Times* into a new database using MSAccess.

The Branch will be participating on 1 April 2000 in the Huon Valley Cultural Festival 'Down by the Riverside 2000'. Through demonstration of the branch's genealogical and local history capability greater interest in the branch is anticipated. Participation cost in this activity will be minimal.

To boost branch funds a number of event options are under consideration.

Launceston

www.bracknell.tco.asn.au/launcestogensoc

President Jenny Gill (03) 6331 1150
or 0417 159 794

Secretary Betty Bissett (03) 6344 4034
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Recently we have had several valuable books and documents inadvertently taken from the library. We would ask if anyone should find any of our records amongst their documents would they please return them as soon as possible, our records are easily

identified by the branch stamp that has been placed in prominent positions. Two of the books that have been mislaid recently are: *Index to Walchs Tasmanian Almanac* for Obituaries 1870–1979/80 and *Index to Walchs Tasmanian Almanac* Postmasters & Postmistress 1863–1910.

Programme

Tuesday 4 April—the meeting will be held at the Community History Library, Corner St John and Cimitiere Streets. Time: 7 pm. – 9 p.m.

Tuesday 2 May—at the Branch Library, 2 Taylor Street. Time: 7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting. Speakers will be members of the British Interest Group, who will speak about the British Interest Group resources available locally for researching British ancestry and some ideas on what to do if you can't get the information locally.

Tuesday June 6—at the Branch Library, 2 Taylor Street. Time: 3 p.m. Vicki Warden from the Queen Victoria Museum—*Conserving your family history*.

Activities

Saturday March 18—Bus trip to Hamilton/Gretna etc. Cost \$25.00 per head includes morning and afternoon tea, plus 1½ hour tour of Hamilton.

Saturday May 6—Bus trip to Oatlands—details available at the library in March. ●

THE COLES OF SNAKE ISLAND

THOMAS COLE (1789–1842) and MARY ANN DONOVAN (1797–1878)

Lou Daniels

ONE of the most curious stories I've come across in my research is that of this couple, the husband conceived on board the First Fleet, and the wife a child who accompanied her convict mother to the other side of the world.

Thomas, baptised at Sydney in 1789, was the son of Elizabeth COLE and William ELLIS, a marine on the First Fleet. He accompanied his mother to Norfolk Island, where he grew up and at eighteen, in 1808, he transferred to Tasmania on the *City of Edinburgh* with his mother and her family.

On 15 November 1814 he married Mary Ann DONOVAN, aged 17, in St David's Hobart (153), with Elizabeth STOREY and Samuel BATE as witnesses. Mary arrived in Sydney in 1811, free, on board the *Providence*.¹ This was a convict ship, with 140 male and 41 female convicts on board, which arrived at Sydney on 2 July 1811, having left Falmouth in Cornwall on 21 January. She had already sailed from London to Cork to collect a shipload of Irish convicts. *Providence* sailed to Sydney via Rio. Mary was only fourteen at the time. There were two convicts on board named Donovan. One was John, convicted in the City of Cork in August 1810 and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The second was Margaret, also sentenced in the City of Cork to seven years transportation, but in March 1810.² They may have been related. So it seems that Mary came with her mother. Many children of convicts

came with them, and were often not recorded on convict indents.

Thomas worked as a boat-builder at Battery Point. He also worked at the convict station in Macquarie Harbour as a shipwright. A notice published in November 1840 indicates he had accumulated several parcels of land:

NOTICE: Any person or persons found trespassing on my land at Sorell township will be prosecuted according to law. Also to be sold, a farm of 60 acres near Brighton on reasonable terms, by private contract. Application to be made to the undersigned, Mr Thomas Nicholson, solicitor, Lord's Buildings, or W. B. C. Johnson, Old Wharf, if by letter post paid.

Thomas Cole, Snake Island,
Hobart Town, Nov 16, 1840.³

From 1 December 1834 he had been living on Snake Island, off Bruny Island. He was recorded as farming at Snake Island in 1842 when his last child was born, just before he died. Snake Island is a remote spot off the coast of North Bruny Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, opposite Woodbridge, about eight acres in size.

Correspondence in the files of the Surveyor-General reveal that he leased the island from 1 December 1834, at 10 shillings a year. He cleared and cultivated a portion of the island. Surveyor-General FRANKLAND granted him another lease in 1836.

In 1840 came Thomas Cole's brush with fame. Four escapees from Port Arthur attacked the island and the Cole family.

Thomas gallantly defended his home and family and captured the prisoners. There is some confusion about precisely what happened, but this is one contemporary account that seems accurate.

On the 14th inst., four men, Thomas HOBLEY, Hugh YARWOOD, Thomas JARVIS and William ESTCOURT, under sentence at Port Arthur, absconded from that settlement. They were lost for two days and nights in the bush, but at length reached Fortescue Bay where they managed to construct a canoe with tools which they had succeeded in purloining when they absconded. With the aid of the canoe they made Blackman Bay, where they took a boat belonging to Dr IMLAY and proceeded towards Maria Island, but being unsuccessful in making it, they returned to Blackman Bay, and then ran around to Bruny.

They went to MANSFIELD's, and perceiving a whale boat there, they launched it, and proceeded to Snake Island, the residence of Mr Cole, who they found standing outside his door, he having come out on hearing his dogs barking violently. The men immediately ordered Mr Cole into his house, and having ascertained that none of his men were at hand, they demanded provisions, which were refused.

They then compelled Mr Cole's daughter, the only person besides himself in the house, to show them the storeroom. Two of the men accompanied Miss Cole, while one guarded the front door, armed with a musket, and another with an axe stood on the verandah.

A short time afterwards Mr Cole said he should go to bed but he must go out first. The man guarding the door upon this cocked his piece, and swore that he would blow out his brains if he attempted to leave the room. At this juncture Mr Cole remembered that he had left a knife upon the table, and groping about in the dark, he succeeded in obtaining pos-

session of it. He immediately rushed upon the man at the door, and stabbed him in three or four places. The two men then rushed out of the storeroom, and the man with the axe also entered, making an attack upon Cole.

In the scuffle which ensued Cole fell, but not before he had severely stabbed one of the two men who came out of the storeroom. While on the ground he kept stabbing, and his daughter came to his aid and pulled off one of the men who was trying to strangle him. The men then left the hut and made for the boat, in which they managed to get off.

Mr Cole gave early notice of the attack to the constables in Birches Bay, who went in pursuit and in consequence of the wounds taken by three of them, they were easily tracked and taken. The fourth man, William Estcourt, succeeded in making his escape. Of these four men, three of whom are now lying in the Colonial Hospital, Jarvis, who is the most dangerously wounded, under the ribs on the left side, is not expected to survive. Yarwood, who is literally cut all over, is not yet out of danger. Hobley had a severe blow on the head, but is now convalescent. Escourt has since been captured by the police.⁴

Jarvis died soon after,⁵ but the other two recovered enough to stand trial.⁶ All three were sentenced to death on 29 January 1841 in the Hobart Supreme Court, for robbery with violence,⁷ but the press made a strong case for having the sentence commuted. *Although Mrs and Miss Cole were present, they were not illtreated—the gun was not loaded—Mr Cole sustained no injury.*⁸ On 15 February all three had their sentences commuted to life in prison.⁹

Hobley and Yarwood both arrived in the colony on 3 August 1823 on board the *Competitor*. Hobley came from Warwickshire, and was transported for horse steal-

ing, and accumulated a very long record including earlier escapes from lawful custody. While an absconder he was caught stealing from a cart, for which he was sentenced to 15 years transportation at the Sydney Supreme Court on 2 November 1839.

Yarwood was transported for stealing, and his record was likewise long and sad. He served time on Maria Island, Macquarie Harbour, and at Port Arthur. He was a good boatsman, having been assigned to the Government Boats Crew in 1825 and 1826. In 1828 he took a government boat from her moorings at Hobart Town, after stealing 14 sovereigns from Samuel Collins, and sailed down the river. He was therefore the one who provided the skills by which the four absconders took so successfully to sea. He died on 18 May 1861, from prostate disease, aged 62, (840), still one of the old lags at Port Arthur.

Thomas Estcourt, or Eastcourt, is much more a mystery. There is no convict record for such a name, nor any death record.

The government was most impressed by Thomas's dealing with the escapees, and Sir John Franklin wrote to Lord Russell, at the Colonial Office, to report on the case:

A case of capture of runaways under remarkable circumstances was brought under my notice. I have further to add that in consideration of the gallantry evinced on the occasion by Mr Cole, his son and his daughter, and as an encouragement to others to resist the predatory attacks of bushrangers, I have acceded to the advice of my Executive Council and have directed that the sum of 200 pounds should be issued to Mr Cole's family, to be allotted in the following proportions, namely, 100 to Mr Cole, 50 to his son, and 50 to his daughter.¹⁰

This generosity was received cautiously by the press. Cole's conduct was deserving of high praise, but one editor objected to the impression given by Franklin that *every man must be his own butcher, and stand prepared for the assault of bushrangers*.¹¹ It is unclear what the son did to merit his reward.

This experience had a lasting effect on Thomas, and contributed to his death. It made Mary quite a legend in her time.

He died on 14 December 1842, in Hobart, (1280), recorded as a shipwright. His age was recorded in the Death Register as 83, but this is clearly the result of misreading 53. His age was correct on his gravestone in St David's Cemetery, where his name was engraved as Thomas Hellis Cole, recognising his long forgotten father, William Ellis. The informant of his death was his daughter Elizabeth Amelia Cole, resident of Hobart. It is not clear where Thomas was living when he died. His gravestone in St David's Cemetery included these words: *He was a kind husband, father, and a just and honest man*.¹²

Two years later a *Public Notice* appeared in the press.¹³

To the Benevolent Ladies and
Gentlemen of Van Diemen's Land.

This appeal is made on behalf of MARY COLE, Widow of the late Thomas Cole, many years resident in this Colony, under the following distressing circumstances:—She attributes the death of her husband which occurred about two years ago, to an attack made upon him some time previously by Bushrangers, on which occasion Mrs Cole, her husband, and family were placed in great danger, and consequent distress. She is the mother of nine children, six of whom, as well as an aged and helpless mother (of the age of 80), are now dependent upon

her for support. She is, therefore, induced to make this appeal, assuring her friends and the public, that nothing but the extreme destitution of herself and her family could have led her to resort to the present course.

N.B.—Subscriptions will be received by Mr T. Lucas, Old Wharf, and at the Van Diemen's Land Bank.

Wm Kermode	5 5 0
T Young	2 2 0
Robt Q Kermode	2 2 0
Robert Pitcairn	2 2 0
John Lovitt	2 0 0
R Griffiths	0 10 0
Wm Lindsay	1 0 0
Thos Anstey	1 0 0
John Foster	1 0 0
T W Midwood	1 0 0
T Peevor	1 0 0
Richard Dry	2 0 0
J E B	1 0 0
Edward Boyes	0 5 0
J R Ball	0 5 0
Duncan McPherson	1 0 0

The aged and helpless mother was Margaret Donovan, the convict who brought her daughter with her on the *Providence* in 1811. She died on 22 January 1850, after being accidentally burnt in her home on Bruny Island, (2833), aged 80. An inquest held on the island was told that the old woman lived in a hut by herself, and by some reason her clothes caught fire, and she was burnt to death.¹⁴ The voluminous clothing worn by women and the dependence on open fires for heating and cooking made accidents like this quite common, particularly involving children and the aged.

She was the same Margaret Donovan who married James CREAMER on 29 October 1816, St David's Hobart, (238), aged 46. On the 1818 Muster of Free Women in Hobart Town she was listed as 'Margaret Donovan, spouse John

Creamer—off stores.' He died 2 April 1839 in the Hobart Hospital, (52), aged 79.

On 16 January 1843 Mary applied for the lease of the island on the same terms as previously granted to her husband, and so began an arrangement that lasted another thirty-five years, almost until her death. The Surveyor-Generals records note that

Mrs Cole was alive on the island in 1876—she was then an aged woman but in full possession of her faculties. The cottage she lived in was all overgrown with vines and not a vestige of the roof could be seen. At this period the Widow Cole as she was called lived on the charity of kind friends and with the assistance of an old man tilled a small garden in front of the cottage.¹⁵

Mary became more or less a hermit on her island once her children grew up and left. She and her mother seem to have been of a kind, happy to be alone, and self sufficient to the end.

Another source of information about Mary and her island comes from the Kingborough Magistrate's Letterbook.¹⁶ The local Magistrate had, amongst his other duties, the task of recommending people who needed charitable aid to the Administrator of such aid in Hobart. He was expected to check on people every six months. His notes about Mary, and about John LOVETT, the old man mentioned above who worked with her on the island, add to the picture:

Mary Cole

20 June 1873—grows potatoes and wheat, but needs allowance.

20 December 1873—still same condition, continue aid.

22 June 1874—continue aid.

18 December 1974—continue aid.

21 June 1875—continue aid.

10 May 1876—asks for more allowance. Lives on Snake Island. There is a man living there and if he was not there the old woman 80+ could be dead for weeks without anyone knowing. She's not expected to live much longer. Increase in allowance recommended.

23 June 1876—continue aid.

25 July 1876—admitted to hospital with fracture of neck of femur and will probably be disabled for the rest of her life.

John Lovett

19 June 1877—Free by servitude, "Elizabeth and Henry" about 31 years ago, freedom 25 years ago, age 60, in employ of Mrs Cole, Snake Island, North Bruni, only lives on potatoes and unable to work. Recommend 2/6d weekly allowance.

29 June 1878—14 January 1880 continued aid.

28 February 1880—more details needed whether to go to Invalid Depot. Is he still looking after Mrs Cole's (dec.) things?

3 March 1880—lives on Snake Island and none of Mrs Cole's things there. Island owned by Mr Webster and Lovett takes care of it. He is the only one living on the island.

3 June 1880—renewed aid.

8 June 1880—Webster has no interest in Snake Island and it is government property and Lovett is a trespasser, but it is cheaper to leave him there than to support him in the Invalid Depot.

22 October 1880 to 30 November 1883—continued aid when he went to Peppermint Bay earning around 1/- per day at contract work. Aid cancelled.

It is suggested that Sir John Franklin granted Mary Cole a lease for life on the

island. An article published in 1876 added to the 'Widow Cole myth' by exaggerating her age. *The widow is still there and has owned to 78 for the last twenty years and refuses, lady like, to grow any older.* She was aged 79 in 1876. The item noted that Mary was still receiving support from well-meaning citizens.¹⁷

She died on 28 January 1878 in the New Town Paupers' Establishment from *old age*. Her death record lists her place of birth as Ireland and she is simply, and rather sadly described as a *pauper*. She must have lingered on for eighteen months after breaking her hip. The crowded nature of the Paupers' Establishment must have been a contrast to the isolation and quietness of her island.

Mary was given an obituary in the *Tasmanian Mail*.

We have to chronicle the death at an advanced age of the Widow Cole who was well known and whose name is inseparably connected with the early history of Tasmania.

The famous encounter with the bushrangers is then told.

In recognition of this heroic conduct on her part the government granted her 100 acres of land at Little Snake Island. She resided there until a few months ago, when she was taken to the General Hospital. Thence she was subsequently removed to the female pauper depot of the Queen's Asylum New Town where she died on Monday last.¹⁸

The obituary is rather affectionate, but inaccurate. They called her Elizabeth, instead of Mary. The government recognition alluded to is unsubstantiated hearsay, as Snake Island was only eight acres in size, and there was no

government grant of land. Mary had to pay an annual rent all those years, as the records reveal.¹⁹ In 1857 when the rent was late, this notation is added to correspondence:

Mrs Cole lives in a very out of the way place. She has also much difficulty in making her living. She has rented this island for a number of years as a yearly tenant and has generally received some little latitude for the irregularity of her payments. Would the Colonial Secretary under these circumstances be kind enough to direct that the rent be received Mrs Cole having come to town for the express purpose on my calling on her for the rent? Signed James Sprent, 11 August 1857. It was approved and the rent was receipted the next day.



Thomas and Mary had eleven children, of whom nine survived to adulthood.

1) **Margaret Elizabeth COLE**, born 27 October 1815, Hobart, baptised 26 November 1815, St David's Hobart, (435), by Rev'd Robert Knopwood, needlewoman, married **Henry WHALLEY**, 32, mariner, 19 March 1862, at the home of the bride, Battery Point, (167), died 21 August 1889, New Town Paupers' Establishment, from paralysis, (757), aged 73.

1) **John Wallace MURDOCH**, born 6 March 1845, Hobart, (908), father **John Wallace MURDOCH**, landowner.

2) **Elizabeth Amelia COLE**, born 21 March 1818, Hobart, baptised 15 July 1818, St David's Hobart, (609), by Rev'd Robert Knopwood.

3) **Thomas COLE**, born 11 October 1820, Hobart, baptised 8 November 1820, St David's Hobart, (870), by Rev'd Robert Knopwood, must have died as an infant.

4) **Henry COLE**, born 29 December 1822, Hobart, baptised 1 February 1823, St David's Hobart, (1392), by Rev'd Robert Knopwood, farmer and mariner, lived Bruny Island, relationship with **Margaret GREYER**.

1) **Emma COLE**, born 22 May 1846, Hobart, (1826), baptised 30 March 1851, St David's Cathedral, Hobart, (3835)

2) **Fanny Louise COLE**, born 1 April 1848, baptised 16 April 1848, Hobart, St David's Cathedral, Hobart, (3251)

3) **Charlotte Harriett COLE**, born 10 May 1850, baptised 30 March 1851, St David's Cathedral, Hobart, (3836)

5) **Mary Jane COLE**, born 23 November 1825, Hobart, baptised 2 February 1826, St David's Hobart, (1981), by Rev'd William Bedford, died 14 September 1833, Hobart, (3080), aged 7 years 11 months.

6) **Anne COLE**, born 9 November 1828, Hobart, baptised 15 September 1833, St David's Hobart, (4806), by Rev'd William Bedford.

7) **Thomas COLE**, born 25 February 1831, Hobart, baptised 25 May 1831, St David's Hobart, (3820), by Rev'd William Bedford, died 1875, Victoria, (14191), aged 43.

8) **Mary Jane COLE**, born 9 June 1835, Hobart, baptised 15 September 1833, St David's Hobart, (4805), by Rev'd William Bedford, married **Henry VALENTINE**, mariner, 18 February 1853, residence of Rev'd F Miller, Murray Street, Hobart, (866), died 1862, Victoria, (6001), aged 27.

1) **Rebecca VALENTINE**, born 1857, Ballarat, (2087), died 1857, Ballarat, (1265)

2) **Rebecca VALENTINE**, born 1858, Ballarat, (6471), died 1874, Ballarat, (6952), aged 16.

3) **Elizabeth Amelia VALENTINE**, born 1860, Ballarat, (13764)

9) **Joseph William COLE**, born 9 November 1835, Hobart, baptised 2 December 1835, St David's Hobart, (6127), by Rev'd William Bedford.

10) **Lucy Mary COLE**, born 30 April 1838, Hobart, baptised 1 January 1839, St David's Hobart, (1), by Rev'd William Bedford, married **John BULL**, 36, master mariner, 14 April 1856, St George's Battery Point, (200). John, captain of the brig, Highlander, died 19 August 1870, 7 South Street, Battery Point, from an aneurism of the aorta, (26), buried St David's cemetery, aged 54.

1) **John Henry BULL**, born 13 February 1858, Argyle Street, Hobart, (1305)

2) **Mary Ann BULL**, born 9 April 1860, Hobart, (3395)

3) **Thomas BULL**, born 2 September 1862, Hobart, (5478)

4) **William Robert BULL**, born 11 February 1865, Hobart, (7555)

5) **Frederick Alfred BULL**, born 6 January 1871, Battery Point, (1621), married **Edith**, lived 20 Swan Street, North Hobart, died 1 January 1950, Royal Hobart Hospital, aged 82. Edith died 9 October 1963, St John's Park, aged 89.

1) **Emily BULL**

2) **Elizabeth BULL**

11) **Robert Walker COLE**, born 8 February 1842, Hobart, baptised 8 March

1842, St David's Hobart, (1699), by Rev'd Edward Freeman.

The two youngest sons were both seamen and are recorded as signing on as crew on whaling voyages out of Hobart. Joseph on the *Maid of Erin*, 14 April 1859 and the *Circassion* 27 December 1859, and Robert on the *Isabella*, 10 May 1859 and 10 July 1860.²⁰ ●

References:

- 1 1822 Muster of Women in Hobart Town.
- 2 CON 13/2, p.362.
- 3 *Colonial Times*, 17 November 1840, p.3.
- 4 *Courier*, 29 December 1840.
- 5 *Colonial Times*, 12 January 1841, an inquest was held, with the verdict 'justifiable homicide'.
- 6 *Courier*, 12 January 1841.
- 7 *Colonial Times*, 2 February 1841.
- 8 *Courier*, 9 February 1841.
- 9 *Colonial Times*, 16 February 1841.
- 10 GO 33/38 pp.7-12.
- 11 *Courier*, 8 January 1841.
- 12 Richard Lord, *Inscriptions in Stone*, p.176.
- 13 *Courier*, 8 November 1845.
- 14 *Colonial Times*, 25 January, 29 January 1850.
- 15 Surveyor-General's Correspondence, LSD1/98 p.224.
- 16 POL 394/1 and POL 395/1, notes Joyce Purtscher made available to me, for which I am grateful.
- 17 *Mercury*, 4 May 1876.
- 18 *Tasmanian Mail*, 2 February 1878, page 13, column 4. An identical obituary was in the Mercury 30 January 1878.
- 19 LSD1/2/641 (1837), LSD 1/13/345 (1843), LSD 1/13/346 (1849), LSD 1/13/351 (1857).
- 20 MB 2/33/13, MB 2/33/56 and MB 2/33/44.

I'd be interested in hearing from anyone who can add to this story.

Lou Daniels

email: lvdan@ozemail.com.au

MILITARY PENSIONERS WHO ARRIVED AT HOBART ON THE *BLENHEIM* 1850

Name	Regt	Rank	Age	Wife	Child	Pension	Location Dec 1850	1852	Died	Place	Age
ALLARD Stephen	31	Pvte		#	1	1/3	Campbell Town on land	Vic	25.11.1873	Campbell Town	68
AYLWARD Phillip	E II 0	Pvte				9d	Pontville on land	Vic	7.3.1878	Hobart	74
BAILEY George	RA	Pvte				6d	Pontville on land	Vic	18.8.1872	Brighton	72
BOND Thomas	47	Pvte		39		1/-	Westbury on land		6.5.1851	Westbury	45
BROWN Samuel	1	Pvte	41	30	1	10d	Hobart Town in Police	Vic	15.9.1866	Launceston	56
CLARKE William	40	Pvte			1*	6d	Campbell Town		9.8.1880	Hobart	61
DULLARD Thomas	69	Pvte	43	39		1/-	Longford on land				
GALVAN Henry	21	Pvte				1/-	Hobart Town Gaol Messenger				
GILLESPIE James	RA	Pvte	36	24		8d	Westbury on land	Vic	15.7.1853	Westbury	44
GLEESON John	58	Pvte		32		7d	Perth on land		25.7.1852	Hobart	35
GRIFFIN David	EIC	Pvte	40			9d	Pontville on land		17.3.1871	Hobart	67
HALKETT John	78	Bugler	35			1/-	Hobart Town in Police	Vic			
HEARN Henry	RM	Pvte	38			£15.4s pa	Pontville on land		5.8.1853	Brighton	46
HODGSON George	54	Pvte				1/-	Hobart Town in Police	Vic			
JOHNSON Owen	84	Pvte			2	6d	Hobart Town in Police	Vic			
McLAUGHLIN Francis	69	Pvte				10d	Pontville on land		31.10.1859	Brighton	50
McMASTER Alexander	RA	Pvte		32		1/-	Pontville on land	Vic			
MITCHELSON James	RS&M	Pvte	45		3	8d	Hobart Town at his trade		16.10.1857	Hobart	52
MORRAN Patrick	44	Pvte				1/-	Campbell Town on land				
MURPHY Nicholas	EIC	Corpl				1/-	Campbell Town on land	Vic	18.10.1865	Campbell Town	54
NOWLAND Dennis	86	Pvte	35			1/-	Westbury on land				
PETERWOOD James	RM	Corpl	42		2*	£10.4s pa	Longford on land		12.10.1896	Longford	92
QUANTOCK William	RM	SMjr	45	40	1	£26.4s pa	Campbell Town on land				
SALVIN Joseph	15	Pvte		39		6d	Westbury land & Police		23.4.1877	Launceston	72
SMITH Henry	RM	Pvte	45	41	1	£4.12s pa	Hobart Town in Police	Vic	1.5.1877	Launceston	82
STANLEY Lawrence	40	Pvte				6d	Pontville land & Police	Vic			
UPTON James	RM	Pvte				£15.4s pa	Hobart Town				
WALSH Dennis	E II 0	Pvte	22(?)			1/-	Pontville on land		14.11.1891	Westbury	82
WILLIAMS William	57	Sergt	33			1/4	Campbell Town land & Police	Vic	21.3.1898	Campbell Town	90
WRIGHT James	53	Pvte				1/-	Hobart Town				

THE MILITARY PENSIONERS OF THE *BLenheim* 1850

Barbara Hancock

IT is very pleasing to find information being published on the large number of 'enrolled pensioners' who settled in Van Diemen's Land in the early 1850s. During my researches I found that these men had either been ignored or had been much maligned by association with the earlier unsuccessful attempts in the 1830s to settle 'commuted' pensioners in the colony.

Lucille Andel wrote a very useful article on the Military Pensioners of the 1850s in AIGS, *The Genealogist* (June 1996 pp.254–256). The articles on the men of the *Eliza* by Irene Schaffer (*Tasmanian Ancestry*, March 1997, pp.260–264) and the men who served in the Victorian Police 1852 by R.D. (*Tasmanian Ancestry*, June 1998, pp.39–42) are a great start in rectifying this situation. I would now like to add information on the Enrolled Pensioners of the *Blenheim* 1850.

My interest in the pensioners of the *Blenheim* began with the discovery that my great-great-grandfather, Henry SMITH had arrived in Hobart on 24 July 1850 as one of the thirty pensioner guards on that vessel. Subsequently Henry and his family settled at Campbell Town on his 4 acre pensioner grant. His son Samuel Smith married Frances KEANE in the Presbyterian Church on 5 July 1858 and raised a family of eleven children in Campbell Town over the next twenty-eight years, before moving to Launceston and then Melbourne.

Researching a family named Smith is certainly not an easy task, but I was most

fortunate in having a strong oral family history supplemented by later BDM certificates from Victoria. From these sources I learnt that my great-grandfather, Samuel Smith, had arrived in Tasmania as a lad of about 15 with his father, Henry Smith, a former Army Officer who retired with his pension on his land grant at Campbell Town. Henry had been awarded a medal and was said to have lived to the great age of 102. This story proved to have been slightly embellished—Henry had been a Private in the Royal Marines (not an officer). He was at least 45 in 1850, but his 'great age' appears to have been exaggerated (although his son Samuel died in Melbourne aged 91 in 1926).

Locating Henry's death proved to be difficult, given the lack of information on Tasmanian BDM certificates. His wife, Sarah, died at Campbell Town on 9 September 1875, and Henry then lived with his son, Samuel. I believe Henry died at the Launceston Invalid Depot, 1 May 1877, aged 82. My grandfather, William Smith (then aged 9) remembered visiting the Depot and seeing the old men sitting on a verandah. He had a life-long horror of 'The Old Men's Home'.

Henry Smith's service record with the Royal Marines also proved elusive, as many records from this early period have not survived. It would appear from available information that Henry Smith enlisted for the Portsmouth Division at Coventry on 22 January 1824. He was

then 21 years old and born at Hinckley, Leicestershire. As 'my' Henry was believed to have come from the Birmingham area, this is a possibility, despite the age discrepancy (after all, ages on death certificates were often wide of the mark, and Henry was apparently 'very old' in 1877). The critical factor here is that Henry signed his Attestation Papers in 1824 in five places, and the signature is remarkably similar to that of 'my' Henry in 1861 when he sold his land to Thomas Davidson.

The Henry Smith, born at Hinckley, appears to have been baptised in the adjoining parish of Nuneaton, Warwickshire on 4 August 1802, the son of Henry and Elizabeth Smith. Another interesting factor is that Henry senior had a younger brother Samuel, a relatively uncommon name in Smith circles.

On 19 April 1828 Henry Smith married Sarah HOPKINS at Aston near Birmingham. Their family included Mary (c.1831), Samuel (c.1835) and two younger children, Eliza (1844) and Lucy (1846), born after Henry's return home in 1843 from the defence of Syria. The family thought he had been killed in the war, so they were greatly surprised when 'he just walked in one day'. After leaving the Royal Marines, Henry found employment in Birmingham as a wire worker.

In 1849, Henry was one of the first three men in his district to be presented with the Naval General Service Medal, awarded to him for service in Syria aboard the *Hastings* in 1840. Henry was very proud of this medal and kept it in its case on his bedside table, where his grandchildren were not allowed to touch it.

Henry then decided to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land, accepting the Government offer to enlist in the Enrolled Pensioner Force and act as a guard on a convict ship in exchange for free passage for his family. The family assembled at Tilbury Fort before embarking on the *Blenheim* in March 1850.

THE VOYAGE OF THE *BLENHEIM*

The ship was fitted to provide accommodation for the thirty pensioners and their families, in addition to the 289 male convicts under sentence of transportation. The long voyage began badly with severe storms off the Devon coast. The Surgeon, Charles Henry FULLER, R.N., recorded in his journal

... we shipped a great deal of water, carried away a Foretopmast & staysail, and were in some danger of going in shore on the Bolt Rocks Most of the women and children, and many of the Convicts, suffered greatly from fright and seasickness.

After leaving Plymouth Sound on 10 April, the ship again encountered bad weather for the next ten days and seasickness again greatly affected the women and children of the guard. The remainder of the voyage was relatively uneventful, with rain falling on only forty-two of the 145 days.

Charles Fuller quickly organised the convicts into 'Three Divisions'. He carried out daily inspections of their quarters and persons to see that both were clean, 'a similar course being pursued with the Pensioners of the Guard & their wives & families'. Schools were organised for the Convicts' and the Pensioners' children. 'Industrial classes' were not forgotten, resulting in 540 pairs of trousers, 100 cloth jackets and

waistcoats and eighty-eight pairs of stockings being manufactured during the voyage. The shoemakers kept the shoes in such good repair that they lasted for the duration of the voyage. A choir was formed by the Religious Instructor, the Rev. J. W. Lindsay and some of the 'better informed' men edited a 'literary miscellany'.

He complained about the overcrowded conditions, especially during the passage through the tropics, and made suggestions for increasing the ventilation below decks. He considered the food allowance to be inadequate and suggested improvements to the diet by the addition of preserved carrot and preserved milk, the increased cost to be offset with a reduction in the allowance of wine.

The day after the embarkation of the Guard, two little boys were discovered to be 'labouring under Pesticollis in its Pasteur stage'. Two little girls also became infected, but all recovered after about eight weeks. However, there were 92 cases of Diarrhoea, many severe (including Henry Smith, who was Cook of the Guard, 7-12 July). One convict and two children died (... PETERWOOD aged 2 years on 6 May, and ... CLARKE aged 14 months on 15 May). Fuller wrote that

... the children were both exceedingly delicate and had recently suffered from severe illness.

The fatal result may I think in part be fairly attributed to the impossibility of inducing the parents to restrict them to a suitable diet. I attribute the prevalence of the disease to the debility of the digestive organs, occasioned by the seasickness, the comparatively indigestible Diet, and the frequent vicissitudes of Climate.

Three convicts died from Tuberculosis during the passage through the high latitudes of 42°S in June. Henry Smith's daughter spent the last six weeks of the voyage on the Sick List, suffering from severe chest pains or 'Pleurodynia', apparently a heart condition from which she died 9 years later. Mrs Smith suffered from 'Rheumatic pains and Indigestion' for several weeks during the passage through the tropics in May

The barque *Blenheim*, 698 tons, arrived at Hobart on 24 July 1850 under Captain Molison and a crew of fifty-four men, with 289 male prisoners, a guard of thirty pensioners, twenty-eight women and forty-two children. The *Hobart Town Courier* advised that the 'guard of Chelsea Pensioners will be stationed at the Old Wharf Barracks' and an editorial commented unfavourably on the poor treatment of the 'old soldiers who faithfully served their country' already occupying the Barracks.

RUSSELL'S REPORT

Captain Russell, Staff Officer of Pensions in Van Diemen's Land, reported to his superiors on 30 April 1850 on the Pensioners of the *Eliza* and the *Neptune*, noting the difficulty experienced by the men in gaining employment, as preference was given to younger convicts. He advised that future 'Candidates' should really be of the prescribed age (up to 45 years of age), as many 'far exceeded it'. He also suggested that the families should not be too numerous, but older daughters were

... much sought after in consequence of the difficulty respectable families find in procuring trustworthy female servants (who are free) as attendants for children in this Colony.

Allotments of land were to be made available to those Pensioners unable to obtain work, together with a gratuity of £15 to assist in the building of a cottage.

THE *BLENHEIM* MEN

Five of the men were former Royal Marines, including the Sergeant Major, William QUANTOCK, Sergeant William WILLIAMS, Corporal James Peterwood, and Privates Henry HEARN and Henry Smith. The remaining twenty-five men came from various regiments.

By December 1850, James MITCHELSON was 'employed at his trade', Henry GALVIN was a Gaol Messenger, and five men, including Henry Smith, were serving with the Police in Hobart. Twenty men had taken up their land grants. By 1851, seven of the men from the *Blenheim*, including Henry Smith, had received pensioner grants of four

acres each at Campbell Town. Others were settled at Longford, Pontville and Westbury, where there were many Pensioner Allotments. Henry Smith's house in Bedford Street, Campbell Town, is still standing and undergoing restoration.

In 1852 thirteen of the *Blenheim* men volunteered for service in Victoria, including Henry Smith.

Most returned to Tasmania in 1853, although Henry Galvin was receiving his pension in Victoria up to March 1879. Many lived to a ripe old age and their deaths have been noted where these can be identified with reasonable certainty. Death certificates often noted occupation as 'Pensioner', and deaths for the period 1876–1880 are also recorded in the Chelsea Pension Returns. The Royal Marines were paid their Greenwich Pensions through the Chelsea Pension



Photograph: © Peter Smith 1997

Henry Smith's Cottage, Bedford Street, Campbell Town

fund, but the records were kept separately and do not appear to have survived.

There is no nominal list of the forty-two children on the *Blenheim*, but twelve of them were over 14 years of age. On the Sick List they were recorded ‘Miss Quantock, 18’, ‘Miss Smith, 18’ or ‘Mrs Gleeson’s child, 13 mths’. The only child recorded by name was ‘William ALLARD, 10’. Of the twenty-eight wives aboard, those on the Sick List were only recorded as ‘Mrs ..., wife of Guard, age’.

William Quantock had apparently died by 1857, as his grant at Campbell Town was recorded for Elizabeth Quantock, who remarried in 1858. Their daughter Ann Elizabeth Quantock had married three weeks after the ship docked at Hobart. ●

Notes on the Table

- Names of the men arranged alphabetically. Note that some spelling variations occur on the various lists used to compile this table.
- Regiment.
- Rank.
- Age as given in the Surgeon’s Journal Sick List.
- Age of wife as given in the Sick List. # indicates no age recorded.
- Number of children recorded in the Sick List. * indicates child died.
- Pension rate as recorded in December 1850.
- Place of residence in December 1850.
- Occupation (e.g., on his land) in December 1850.
- Vic—indicates volunteered for service in Victoria.
- Date of death from Certificates, some confirmed by pension returns.
- Place of death.
- Age at death.

References

WO 58/124, AJCP Reel 1162 (Commissariat Out-Letters to ... NZ & VDL 1849–58)

WO 1/574, AJCP Reel 902 (In-Letters from VDL 1846–50).

Adm 101/12, AJCP 3190 (Surgeon’s Journal, *Blenheim*).

CSO 24/265/4907 (Return of Clothing ... from detachment of Invalid Pensioners ...).

Hobart Town Courier, 27 July 1850.

CO 280/267, AJCP 698 (Place of Residence & Situation ... December 1850).

CSO 24/185 (Enrolled Pensioners ... for service in Victoria, 1852).

Registrar-Generals Department: Pre-1900 Births, Deaths and Marriage Records, Tasmania.

WO 22/298, AJCP Reel 3919 (Return of Payment of Pension, TAS 1876–1880).

WRITE IT DOWN

Cynthia O’Neill

‘This week’s topic is *The Clothesline*’, she said.

‘Yuk!’ I thought, ‘What ever can one write about a clothesline?’

Much later, ‘There were three poles, all formed from the trunks of young trees,’ I wrote. The words flowed, and, to my astonishment, with them came flooding back the childhood memories of that time in very great detail. Maybe this is what it’s like when we ask the oldies about their memories—a treasury of social and historical detail waiting for the key word to unlock them. Nobody wants to know about my clothesline now, but maybe in years to come, someone who only knows about Hills Hoists, much younger than I am, will read my words with interest. So, write them down now for your descendants, those memories of years gone by, and maybe there’s still an oldie you can ask for theirs. One day it will all be fascinating history. ●

QUILTING THE QUHELT*

Jamie Scarlett

THE question of how a kilt should be pleated has cropped up again so another look will do no harm. To start with, there are two sorts of pleating, the knife pleat (and the related quilled pleat) and the box pleat. The box pleat was popular in the Army at one time because a box-pleated kilt can be made with four yards of cloth instead of the customary eight yards; this naturally appealed to the Treasury. The knife-pleated kilt is clearly a direct descendant of the belted plaid.

Normally, a military kilt, box- or knife-pleated, will be pleated so as to show a particular colour or stripe; the Black Watch, for example, showing blue. A likely reason for this would be the further economy that it would allow of the same tartan being used for several regiments while still preserving some individuality. James Logan noted, however, that, with box pleating, this could only be done if the sett were a regular one; it does not work if the tartan is one of those like Hunting Stewart, in which the overchecks are spaced unevenly. A civilian kilt, on the other hand, has the pleats arranged so that if the garment is laid out flat, the whole sett is shown. This is probably also a hangover from the belted plaid; to box-pleat a belted plaid would be next to impossible, but simple folding, though tedious, *can* be done and one fold to each sett would be a good guide to neatness. It could be done automatically by following the model of the plaid worn by Sir John Murray MacGregor on the occasion of the 1822 Royal visit to Edinburgh. This plaid had belt-loops sewn on, *inside*, one at each sett, and to put it on, all that was

necessary was to pass a cord through the loops, push all the loops up close together and tie the cord round the waist. Not only did this make the pleats evenly, it was quicker, tidier and used much less space than the popular performance which involves pleating the plaid on the floor and then lying on it to do up the belt.

There appears to be a thought that, with the civilian style of pleating, the proportions of the sett have to be preserved throughout, but a brief reflection will show that, although the pattern has to be drawn in to the waist, it cannot be shortened, so the sett becomes elongated. In the military style the predominating lines merely converge to the waist on what can be regarded, though not strictly accurately, as a plain background. ●

*In the 18th century, *kilt*, *quilt* and *quhelt* were almost synonymous and 'quilt' from 'quill(ed)' was used in the sense of 'pleat'.

Previously published in *Clan Chattan*, Journal of the Clan Chattan Association, Vol. X, No. 4, 1998, page 223 and is reprinted with their kind permission.



W I S E

Research Interest Group

At the end of 1999, members of the Hobart Branch English Research Interest Group voted to broaden its terms of reference and include other countries of the UK—it's now the Welsh, Irish, Scottish and English (WISE) Research Interest Group. New members are very welcome. There is an annual fee of \$5. Next meeting will be May 7 at the Bellerive Arts Centre. ●

FINDING YOUR FAMILY IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF AUSTRALIA

[VENUE FOR THE HOBART BRANCH MARCH GENERAL MEETING]

Ross Latham

IN many instances family historians start their search with pre 1900 passenger manifests, and records of births, deaths and marriages; turning to parents, grandparents and elder acquaintances for information post 1900. This should not surprise and explains why many don't think of the National Archives when conducting family research. However with the passing of time we are experiencing an ever-increasing use and awareness of our collection by genealogists.

As the archives of the Commonwealth Government the majority of our collection dates from 1901 onwards and reflects the growing involvement by government in the lives of individuals throughout this century. Some of the functions of government for which we hold records of particular interest to genealogists include:

- Immigration
- Defence
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island People
- Security and Intelligence
- Transport
- Communications
- Education and Training
- Government employment
- Legal and Customs
- Repatriation, Health and Welfare

We also hold some 19th century records that were transferred from the colonial administrations following Federation. Subjects in this category include post and telegraph services, defence, customs, maritime, patents and lighthouses.

Access to our collection is provided free of charge in our reading rooms but we do charge for photocopies. Copies of other media (photographs, film, sound, video, maps, plans, microfilm) can also be arranged upon request but do tend to take a little longer to complete as we outsource these services.

You are most welcome to visit any of our reading rooms. If you are unable to visit we are happy to receive requests and provide assistance by telephone, mail, fax or email. We do not provide a detailed research service although limited assistance is provided.

Alternatively you can consult a research agent or undertake your research via our website at www.naa.gov.au and submit requests for copies of items on-line.

Whilst we are putting much time and effort into making records more accessible there is no single subject index or catalogue that lists every item in the collection. To address this issue we are constantly adding more information to our databases and hope to have the website version of our *RecordSearch* database available by mid 2000.

Each year we develop a national workplan to prioritise particular record

types for attention. The record types are selected following consideration of current and perceived future client demand. The records receive necessary conservation attention and are entered at item level onto the *RecordSearch* database. This year we are primarily concentrating on the following record types:

- Alien Registration Documents
- Security & Intelligence (to 1949)
- Migration Selection Documents for Displaced persons

On the local front we are also enhancing accessibility to post WWII Immigration Case Files.

During 1999 we created a further five research guides all of particular relevance to genealogists. They are:

- *More People Imperative: Immigration to Australia 1901–1939*
- *Citizenship in Australia: A Guide to Commonwealth Government Records*
- *Good British Stock: Child and Youth Migration to Australia*
- *The Boer War: Australians and the War in South Africa, 1899–1902*
- *Safe Haven: Records of the Jewish Experience in Australia*

Copies of our Research Guides can be obtained from any of our offices for \$10.00 per copy. They can also be purchased by post, fax or email. Contact us at Hobart office for further information about these and other publications available. Research Guides are progressively placed on our website.

The number of fact sheets available now exceeds 200. They are free of charge and available in all of our reading rooms or

via the website. We have recently released a fact sheet about holdings of passenger records in Hobart office. Further fact sheets about our Antarctic and railways collections are in the pipeline.

On 21 March 2000 our Hobart office will be hosting the monthly meeting of the Hobart Branch of the GST Inc. Following the meeting I will present a short talk about the role and function of the National Archives and how our collection can be of use to genealogists. A question and answer session will follow. A tour of the Rosny Park facility is also planned.

The purpose of the talk and tour is to further promote use of the NAA collection in genealogical research and enable GST Inc. members to visit our Hobart office, inspect our facilities and see some examples from the collection.

I have set no limit on visitor numbers for the evening, in fact it would be great to have members from other branches in attendance to enable us the opportunity to establish some communication networks.

Hopefully the Hobart office brochure (complete with roadmap) will return from the printer in time to distribute prior to 21 March to ensure you can find us!

For further information about our services, the collection or the visit please contact me.

Tel: (03) 6244 0101
Fax: (03) 6244 6834
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Ross Latham
Public and Reader Services
National Archives of Australia
Hobart



WHAT'S THAT ... YOU'VE GOT IN YOUR TUCKER BAG?

FOOD AND FOOD POLITICS IN CONVICT TASMANIA

Hamish Maxwell-Stewart

ACCOUNTS of the convict diet vary. Some prisoners wrote in glowing terms of the food they received. As Richard DILLINGHAM wrote to his parents

As to my Livinge I find it better than
Ever I Expected thank God I want for
Nothing In that Respect As for Tea And
Sugar I almost swim in it.

Others were more scathing. The American convict William GATES who was transported for cross border raiding during the Upper Canada revolt reported that the bread was made from the very coarsest of flour, simply wet with cold water, and when baked in the ashes or oven, was as hard and gluey as could be imagined. Gates was similarly scathing about the daily pint of 'skilly', a form of gruel issued to each convict. This consisted of boiling water into which a few ounces of flour had been stirred. It was served without salt or any other seasoning. He also reported that the meat was almost universally of the poorest quality, and often infested with vermin.

It is supplied on contract by the settlers who often kill their leanest and poorest sheep for the convicts. The butchering days are twice a week and during the hot weather, the flies, which are much larger and a great deal more pertinacious than our own, are sure to people it almost instantly with living things ... I have often seen the liquor in the meat kettle covered with maggots of large size; and yet our hunger was so craving that we were compelled to eat such food.

Another Canadian Exile, Daniel HEUSTIS, reported that 'From a pint of this broth, it was frequently no difficult matter to scrape off a pound of maggots'.

The accounts of convict life written by Heustis and Gates were originally published in the United States. Both authors had an axe to grind with the British Government which they wished to compare unfavourably with the virtues of American republicanism. Despite the hyperbole which colours their accounts it is apparent that the quantity and quality of the ration received by convicts varied enormously. The majority of convicts in assigned service appear to have been comparatively well fed. As Peter MURDOCH reported to the Molesworth Committee it was in the master's best interest to make sure that their assigned servants were well looked after. As the historian John HIRST has pointed out, most appear to have fared better than nineteenth century British workers. On the other hand, however, the ration provided by the Government for convicts undergoing punishment on the roads and in penal stations was less generous.

In terms of the energy supplied, assigned convicts probably received somewhere in the vicinity of 4,000 calories a day, while those labouring in road and chain gangs were supplied about 3,500 calories. In the mid-1820s there was about a 1,000 calorie difference between the ration received by convicts in the gangs at Macquarie Harbour penal station and

their assigned colleagues. Despite this discrepancy, the official ration for Macquarie Harbour convicts would have supplied more energy than the current United Nations recommended minimum intake for adult males (2,700 calories a day). Given the arduous nature of the work these convicts were supposed to perform the diet was probably less adequate than this comparison implies. It seems unlikely that they would have been able to perform non-stop back-breaking labour on such a diet and the likelihood is that convict gangs were driven for periods of intense labour interspaced with breaks. Ganged convicts at Port Arthur fared slightly better than their Macquarie Harbour counterparts. A typical daily diet in the mid-1830s was as follows. Breakfast—1½ pints of skilly, which was made from boiling water to which 2 ozs of flour and ½ an ounce of sugar had been added. Lunch—½ lb of bread and 1½ pints of soup made from 2 ozs of salt beef or salt pork, ½ lb of potatoes and 2 ozs of flour. In addition to this each man was given 12 ozs of salt beef or 6 ozs of salt pork. Supper was the same as breakfast.

The convict department drew up several ration scales. The intention was to reward those who toed the line while insuring that those considered deserving of punishment felt the pinch of want. The irony was that this meant that those who performed the most physically demanding work were provided with a comparatively poor diet. As the lash fell into increasing disuse in the 1830s and 40s, even more emphasis was placed on punishing convicts through the restriction of their diet. Men and women sentenced to solitary confinement were put on a punishment ration scale which consisted of nothing but bread and water. In penal

stations it was fairly common for prisoners to be sentenced to three or four weeks in the cells on this basic fare. Such convicts, however, were not subject to work and longer sentences may have been broken up into several stints to guard against the possibility of malnutrition.

While such calorie counting exercises are useful, it is also important to recognise that the ration represented more than a source of energy. For convicts, the ration was a daily reminder of their servile status. In effect, the sentence imposed upon them by a British military or civil court removed the right of the prisoner to earn a wage for the period of their sentence. Instead they were forced to work for a government handout which fell far short of the value of the labour they performed. In the case of convicts assigned to private settlers, the cost of clothing and feeding the prisoner had to be met by the master. This gave some prisoners an opportunity to ameliorate their condition at their master's expense. As the Rev. William ULLATHORNE told the Molesworth Committee

when the men find that they are under constraint, and that they receive no wages in return for their work, they very soon get the idea into their minds (it is astonishingly how quickly they get that idea) that they are entitled to pilfer from their masters the amount of what their wages would be at home.

There is a long tradition of light fingered convicts, yet there is little evidence that assigned servants were frequently punished for theft. Masters appear to have tolerated a good deal of leakage and turned a blind eye to the activities of their servants as long as these remained within certain bounds. Alexander HARRIS reported the following of a stay in a New

South Wales stock hut. The convict occupants, having butchered a purloined sheep, strung the carcass from the lintel. When their master paid an unexpected visit he almost collided with his expropriated property. Yet, although he could not have failed to notice the animal, he turned his back on the evidence and spoke to his men as though he had seen nothing. It was not worth sacrificing three or four good stockhands for one already dead sheep. For similar reasons, assigned convicts would often refuse to accept wallaby as part of their meat ration. This was not because they were averse to the taste of kangaroo, but that they thought the ration should come out of the master's pocket (that is his flock) not from his sporting activities with gun and dog.

The operation of ration politics amongst ganged convicts was considerably more complicated. Black market trading thrived at these locations and food formed one of the principal articles of exchange. Linus MILLER reported that, when stationed in the Hobart Penitentiary in 1841, he traded nine evening meals for a pair of knee-breeches with a convict known as 'Timothy GREEDY'. On the then current government ration scale, this would have amounted to 3 lbs 6 ozs of bread and nine pints of skilly. R. A. RADFORD who was a Prisoner of War in Italy during WW2 reported the operation of the black economy in the camps in which he served in some detail. As he related, black market trading dominated life. It became a means not only to secure little luxuries otherwise denied to the prisoner, but provided an avenue of escape from daily repression in that it gave inmates the opportunity to shape their own environment. The black economy was likely to have been just as

important for many convicts, providing them with an opportunity to improve their condition in defiance of official stipulations. Importantly, however, convict black economies did not operate on a level playing field. As the assumed name 'Timothy Greedy' implies, some convicts were able to make considerable profits at the expense of others.

At every level below the top echelons the convict system was actually staffed by convicts. The ganged convict ration thus went through various sets of hands before it was actually delivered to the mess hall table. Invariably the best cuts were siphoned off and the flour adulterated, if not by the contractor, then by the convict bakers themselves. Martin CASH reported that at Port Arthur a great quantity of the flour was purloined by those employed in the bakehouse either for their own use or to be issued as bribes to overseers. The convicts who toiled in the gangs did not have such easy access to the stores and had instead to put up with the consequences of such corruption. Thus their diet was almost certainly more meagre than that stipulated in the official ration tables.

Shortfalls in the ration were the single most common cause of complaint voiced by striking gang convicts. Thomas LEMPRIERE reported a dispute over convict rations which occurred while he was Commissariat Officer at Maria Island penal station. Shortly after breakfast a party of prisoners from No. 4 Hut, came down to the Commissariat to complain about their meat ration. George LACEY, their spokesman, said 'the meat stunk and had done so for the last 3 days past'. Lempriere smelt it 'piece by piece & found it as sweet as possible.' The Commandant then pronounced it fit for

consumption and ordered the men to keep it. The convicts, however, dumped the suspect meat in a heap in front of the Commandant's house. They were ordered back to collect it but as soon as they got to the bridge over the creek they threw the meat into the water and walked off. Other convicts downed tools and refused to work until they were issued with food that they considered fit to eat or shortfalls in their ration were made good. Often these disputes took the form of appeals to authority and were aimed at exposing the embezzlement of stores by convict clerks, porters, butchers, bakers, watchmen, constables, overseers and cooks. The irony here is that whereas the plundering of food in the private sector was an issue which heightened tensions between masters and convicts, the same activity in the public sector served to spark intra-convict rivalry.

Black market trading also sparked official concern since it provided a means for individuals to assemble escape kits. For convicts considering making a dash for freedom from isolated penal settlements, a store of food was an essential item. Convict rations could also be used to barter for other equipment such as boots, a kettle, a flint and tinder box, a tomahawk and rope to aid the crossing of rivers. Without such articles an absconder's chances of reaching the settled districts were considerably reduced. Escape could also be achieved by refusing food. Although suicide appears to have been an option rarely resorted to by convicts in Australia, there is at least one famous case of a hunger strike. In the 1830s Port Arthur convict Dennis COLLINS, who had been transported for throwing a stone at the King at the Ascot races, starved himself to death by

refusing to eat the King's ration. Recently Tamsin O' Connor reported a similar case from Moreton Bay. Here a group of recently freed convicts refused to eat the government ration since they were no longer government servants. They were kept alive by prisoners at the settlement who supplied them with food plundered from the stores. Since such tucker had been gained illicitly its consumption was not tainted with the stain of servitude.

The ration lies at the heart of any understanding of the convict system. The official handout received by convicts was much more than a source of sustenance, although this was obviously important. In official eyes the ration was a tool which could be used to discipline convicts by rewarding the good and punishing the wicked with the pinch of hunger. For most convicts their best defence was to see the ration as a 'wage' earned through hard work, rather than an indulgence bestowed by kind hearted masters. The difference in view point insured that the level of the ration was a source of constant negotiation between masters and their assigned servants. Once in the convict's hand, however, food could also be used to barter (or gamble) for other articles such as pipes, tobacco, alcohol, sex, clothing and fishing hooks and lines. These were activities which enabled escape from the routine of daily convict life or perhaps even the means to slip beyond the bounds of a penal station or road gang with the hope of securing a passage on an American or French whaler bound for liberty. It is thus perhaps not surprising that offences which involve the theft or illicit consumption of food are often encountered in Tasmanian convict

offence records. As this article implies, such charges can often be read in a number of different ways. While this makes the task of deciphering convict experience harder, it might also provide a way of understanding some of the day-to-day concerns which motivated prisoners and the men and woman who sought to put them to work. ●

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This paper was written from notes prepared for the 11th Symposium of Australian Gastronomy held in Hobart during September and October 1999. ●

NEWS FROM THE STATE RECORDS NEW SOUTH WALES

Gail Davis, State Records

Indexes currently on our web site are:

- Index to Certificates of Freedom 1823-1869
- Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving in Sydney 1844-59
- Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving in Moreton Bay 1848-59

We are planning to place more indexes on line over time. The information on the new arrangements for enquiries is available in Archives in Brief No. 16. We have a series of information sheets (Archives in Brief) on a growing number of topics relating to our holdings and services which may be of interest to your members. You or your members are welcome to download any of the Archives in Brief from our website www.records.nsw.gov.au

The Archives in Brief appear under Publications on our web site.

Hobart Branch Library regularly receives a copy of 'nowandthen, news of the past, present and future from State Records', the newsletter from the NSW State Records office, which is distributed free of charge to family and local history societies, local libraries and other groups. Their postal address is now

PO Box R625
Royal Exchange
NSW 1225

They have also published a brochure, *Access to the State's archives*.

The City Search Room is situated at 2 Globe Street, The Rocks, Sydney but check for change of entry due to renovations. ●

BLOCKAGES

Jeff Scism

MANY times in your genealogical search you will come to a point where you will have a blockage. Blockages are normal and a simple solution is to take a break from the intense search and start over with a fresh perspective. I usually redirect to another line that is **not** related to the line I am having trouble with. This helps keep the fresh ideas flowing and stops circular research and stagnation.

I look over my files and pick a line that I haven't worked for a while. Sometimes I look at someone else's family, and spend some time in fresh territory. Other times I try a new approach, and discard what I think I know. Often this helps break through, because what you now have remaining is stripped of suppositions and misleading suggestions.

Returning to the known, and working into the unknown is the basic process for progress. It is seldom productive to research early lines and try to work forward in time to your known ancestors. Following this process leads to many false paths, and wasted time and resources.

Resource management is important in research, copious notes and annotated sources are essential to credibility, and the ability to determine the difference between established data and rumours and assumptions.

Your resources are measured in many ways. Time, money, and knowledge are the coins of research. Since time and money are more difficult to acquire, knowledge pays the highest dividends. The skills you develop to know where to direct your research efforts will save you time and money.

'Free' resources are available in increasing quantities in recent times; the computer and the Internet are essential tools that indicate where to look for the solid sources of the hard data. Do not mistake a published genealogy in a book or on the Internet for the hard evidence that represents fact. The research is only as good as the ability you have to readily verify and reproduce the same validated results. The joy of finding a lost relative, ancestor, or 'collateral' can overwhelm common sense and cloud your vision. The key to successful data collection is to search and then *research*.

Another key caution is not to pass on mistakes made by others. Take it all with a grain of salt until you can say, 'I have the proof'.

Solid first-rate sources that are contemporary with the events are the most reliable, with the warning that three eyewitnesses do not see the same accident. But evidence from independent sources can indicate that the records are accurate. Just because three people say it is likely or true doesn't make it fact. Sometimes you have to dig it all up yourself and make up your mind based on the best available sources.

When you have taken your break, honed your research tools, and returned to the search with a fresh outlook, you might find your elusive ancestors waiting for you. ●

Previously published by Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, *Missing Links: RootsWeb's Genealogy Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 40, 29 September 1999.

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MARY ANN'S TATTOO

OR HOW WE FOUND CATHERINE'S MOTHER

David Beswick

PHYSICAL descriptions of convicts, entered into their records upon arrival in Tasmania, may be read with interest by their descendants. No doubt they were intended as an aid to identification if any should try to escape and take on a new identity. Whether those records so carefully made were ever used for their original purpose I have no idea and the chance of such details as they contain being accepted as clear evidence of the identity of a convict ancestor several generations later must be very unlikely. But in the case of my great grandmother, Catherine's mother, the description of a tattoo on her right arm provided the final clue which enabled us to establish her true name and family of origin after more than twenty years of searching.

Marks such as scars and tattoos can be described with a precision which is difficult, if not impossible, in regard to features such as the size of a nose or the shape of a chin, though even such ambiguous clues can sometimes refer to recognizable characteristics. For example, my aunt Dorothy RUSSELL used to say that she had 'old Henry's bumps', referring to the forehead of Catherine's father, Henry PEEVER, which was described in his convict record as 'projecting', a description confirmed by the one photograph we have of him. Nor was there any doubt about Henry Peever being the father of Catherine. Even though for many years we could not find any registration of her birth, it was 'well known' in the family, not that such 'knowledge' is always a

reliable guide. More importantly, we had documentary evidence and reports from people who were old enough to remember him living in his last years at 'Florence Vale', the home of Catherine and her husband Thomas BESWICK at Derby, where he was called 'Grandfather Peever' by Catherine's children and her first grandchildren. The newspaper report of his death in 1890 gave his place of residence as 'Florence Vale, Derby'. But as to the identity of the mother of his illegitimate daughter Catherine there was a great mystery.

Interestingly, Henry Peever also had a tattoo when he arrived on the *Lord Lyndoch* in 1831. Under 'Remarks', was recorded, 'Mar'd E.P. on rt arm'. It is largely irrelevant to our search for Catherine's mother except that it demonstrated how an early tattoo can point to an identity established in a period of a person's life before that covered by the convict records. It turned out that Henry's 'real' name was Edward, as appeared on the registration of some of his legitimate children. Indeed, when the first of those children was registered in 1855 the father's name was first written as 'Henry' and then crossed out and replaced with 'Edward'.

The bits and pieces we had of family tradition included a few useful leads mixed up with innocent errors and deliberate deception. Indeed, this is a story of breaking through a barrier of silence and deception which was largely designed to hide the convict stain in what became a

very 'respectable' family, with a fair quota of high achievers, and some public figures among Catherine's living descendants. Not that our family is unique in that, or that many today would wish to hide the distant past. The barriers we had to overcome were of the common type erected a century and more ago when, as Robert Hughes observed in *The Fatal Shore*, what most distinguished a post-convict society was its search for respectability.

We had neither Christian names nor a surname. Catherine being known as Catherine Peever, and the fact that her parents had not been married was hidden. With it, the surname of her mother, and that quite deliberately. This may be seen from the confession of how one of Catherine's grandchildren was inducted into the conspiracy of silence by an older cousin when she was a young girl. When she was nearly ninety years old in 1984 Kath Martin wrote to my cousin Richard Gandy in London:

As we all grew up to the age of enquiring old Thora gave me the secret that Grandma was an illegitimate child! I always kept my part of the secret, but apparently Thora's love for Grand[ma] was not equal to mine!! I adored dear little Grandma. I was not going to take away any of her character (loud laughter in 1984.)

'Old Thora' was Thora BOTTCHER, later BURTON, who was Catherine's eldest grandchild, born in 1886, and the source of one crucial piece of information on the identity of Catherine's mother which she passed on to Richard Gandy when he interviewed her in 1973, to which I will return shortly. Perhaps she thought he was safe, living in London, and somehow special too, as the eldest of the next

generation and very highly respected as a former Rhodes Scholar, scientist and opera singer. Thora did apparently keep the secret as far as her own children were concerned. In an interview recorded about 1979, her daughter asked her of Henry Peever, whose death Thora said she could remember, 'You don't know who he married?' and she replied,

'No, I only know that he married a woman, that she was Irish. Whatever was wrong with her I don't know, but he took the baby from her and brought the child up himself, and afterwards he married ... because she [Catherine] had half brothers and sisters'.

Her daughter persisted, 'You don't know who her mother was?'

'No, I don't know any more than that she was Irish. That's all I know about her'.

Whatever was her purpose in making that strong declaration it was not all she knew, for she had already told Richard Gandy more in 1973, that is, that Catherine's mother had married a man named ANDERSON. Here was a clue of some importance, for we found in addition that her mother's surname was recorded at the registration of Catherine's marriage, where we find Catherine CLARKE married Thomas Beswick at Westbury, 1 March 1862. The Clarke name was also used in preference to Peever for the mother's maiden name at the registration of the births of 12 of the 14 children of Thomas and Catherine. It was useful to know the surname Clarke, for it could be combined with the information about the Anderson marriage to find her Christian names. It turned out that there was only one Anderson-Clarke marriage in Tasmania in the relevant decade, and that was of Mary Ann Clarke to John Anderson in 1853. So we had a full name

for Catherine's mother, Mary Ann Clarke, but who was she?

We could find no record of the birth of a Catherine Clarke or Peever, nor the birth of any female child at about the right time born to a Mary Ann Clarke. Catherine's birth date was given in the family Bible as 18 May 1844. We now know this to have been wrong. According to her death certificate she was born in Hobart, which was also wrong; but neither of those errors prevented us from finding her birth registration, for when we did find it years later, it contained neither the name Catherine nor the mother's name as Clarke. For reasons which it would be tiresome to recount, in 1986 I put together a fair case, nevertheless, for believing that Catherine's birth had not been registered and that her mother was a convict Mary Ann Clarke who arrived on the *Garland Grove* early in 1843. That hypothesis was unfortunately allowed to stand as fact when my history 'The Family of Thomas and Mary Beswick' was printed for the Beswick family reunion in 1992, and maintained in the revised chapters published on my web site. It was later discovered that Mary Ann Clarke of the *Garland Grove*, although she had much in common with the person we did later identify as Catherine's mother, had married someone other than Mr Anderson and that another woman whose name was given as Mary Ann, but not Clarke, had given birth to Catherine.

If the deception about the marital status of Catherine's parents was reasonably systematic yet rather hopeless, it was as nothing compared to the effort put into covering up their convict backgrounds. There was a lot to cover. Not only were both of her parents convicts, but her husband Thomas Beswick was the son of

a convict of the same name, and his mother was the daughter of a convict, all of which is documented elsewhere. 'Old Thora' must surely have known the convict background, as at least some of her cousins and their spouses did also. For example, it was remembered that my grandmother was heard to say to her mother-in-law, Catherine, in reference to her own parents from Scotland, 'At least the DICKS came to Tasmania of their own accord!'

But although she gave him the crucial information about the Anderson marriage, Thora not only covered up Mary Ann's background, she told Richard Gandy what he later described as 'a cock and bull story' designed to hide the convict origins of Thomas Beswick as well. It was an attitude kept up in the recorded interview when her daughter repeated what she must have been taught, 'And you don't think there were any convicts in it ... [and a bit more cock and bull]', to which she said only 'Mmm' and to 'There's no good us looking for the old records amongst the convicts then?', to which she said, 'No, I don't think so.' 'That goes as far back on your mother's side as you can trace'. 'Yes.' I had been told similar things from other sources.

That was, more or less, where it rested until 1999, when an archivist, Margaret Bryant, who had a common interest in the Peever name, happened to notice in the baptismal register of the Catholic Church of the Apostles, Launceston, an entry for the baptism of a child named Catherine, the daughter of 'Marianne RAY' and 'Henry Pevor', born 19 June 1845, which she passed on to my cousin Kathleen Alexander. The corresponding birth registration was soon found of a female child, unnamed, born on that date to Mary

Ann Ray at the Female House of Correction, Launceston, father not named. The date of birth was interestingly one year, one month and one day later than the date given in the family Bible.

Much discussion followed as to the likelihood of Henry Peever having fathered two children named Catherine, by convict women both named Mary Ann, at about the same time, and even of whether there could have been two Henry Peevers. But we had one birth registration, one baptism and one Henry, and it seemed to me one mother Mary Ann Ray, but who was she? Significantly, there was no later record of a marriage or death in Tasmania of either a Catherine Ray or a Mary Ann Ray who could have been the same person. They had simply disappeared. Was Mary Ann Ray also Mary Ann Clarke who married John Anderson and whose surname Catherine gave for her maiden name when it was officially required? Had Mary Ann Ray changed her name to Clarke after she completed her sentence of transportation in 1851? If she had changed her name, why Clarke? It was certainly a common enough alias, but if it was entirely arbitrary why would Catherine have followed suit, when she had apparently nothing more to do with her mother after Henry took her as an infant? Could it be possible that Clarke was Mary Ann's original name which might have been known to Henry Peever?

The convict records of Mary Ann Ray were very informative. It may not have been fortunate for her, but it was certainly useful to us to find that she had many subsequent offences after transportation. Fifteen in fact, about three times the average number reported by Robson and many more than Henry Peever who had three and Thomas Beswick with none.

Amongst the convictions were two showing that she had been assigned to one 'SALTMARSH' which placed her geographically and socially within the community in which we know Henry Peever moved at the time when she became pregnant in 1844. This Saltmarsh was surely William Saltmarsh of Longford (Norfolk Plains). He was a half brother of a known friend of the Beswick and Peever families, Richard JORDAN, both being children of Mary BUTLER born on Norfolk Island. An account of her arrest after an hilarious episode at a house of ill repute in London in 1786 is told in Chapter 1 of my history and in Alma Ranson's *Jordans of the Three Isles*. It was part of the family tradition that Henry Peever had brought up Catherine with the help of Richard Jordan and his family. There was also a tradition in the Jordan family that Richard and his wife had adopted Catherine; and furthermore, it was known that Catherine named her eldest son, my grandfather, Richard, after Richard Jordan.

As to there being, in Thora's words, something 'wrong' with her, the record shows that Mary Ann was a prostitute as well as a thief in Liverpool, who had been 'on the town for two or three years' and had already served one sentence of twelve months for stealing money and two of one month for being 'disorderly', when she was tried for stealing money 'from the person' on 25 October 1841, aged 17. She arrived on the *Emma Eugenia*, on 9 April 1842, single, aged 18. Her numerous convictions in Tasmania included riotous behaviour, obscene language, being drunk, disorderliness, theft, being absent without leave and found in a disorderly house, etc. for which she spent about half her time in prison between 1842 and 1848, at various times in both

Hobart and Launceston. Her last sentence, for being absent and found in a brothel, was significantly for six months imprisonment with hard labour in Hobart from February 1848. We assume that was when Henry 'took the child' at about three years of age, and that the information that he collected her from Hobart was passed on in a way which was later thought to indicate Catherine's place of birth.

There was another problem. Mary Ann Ray's native place was given in the convict records as Liverpool, but Catherine's mother was supposed to have been Irish. Where was she born? An Irish background might be consistent with her religion being stated as 'RC', and of course we had Catherine's baptism in a Catholic church. Liverpool was after all a common place of residence for Irish immigrants to Britain from about 1830. That she was Irish, in spite of the convict record of her birthplace, was attested not only by Thora, but by my grandfather. He told his children that he was part Irish on his mother's side and by Catherine who was known to say at times that she was 'getting her Irish blood up'. Yet the convict record seemed to say otherwise. That contradiction needed to be resolved.

Now we come to the final clue. Under 'Remarks' in the convict record of her physical appearance we have 'F.C. John Ray and other marks too faint to be made out on right arm above elbow' and then a list of numerous other initials below the elbow and on the other arm. So, who was John Ray, and why did he have the same surname as Mary Ann? In the convict records she was described as 'Single'. That too could be wrong, but we have no evidence that they married. It seemed unlikely that she would have a tattoo of

her father's name, and more likely that she carried the name of a lover. Given its prominent position and the fact that his was the only name spelled out, I decided to look for a man named John Ray. He might have been the man with whom she began her life in Liverpool, perhaps after running away from her home in Ireland at about the age of 14. That was the hypothesis to be tested.

I did not find anything very convincing under the names of Mary Ann or John Ray. To find a possible location in Ireland, I looked for a Mary Ann Clarke, rather than Ray, born at a time consistent with the age of Mary Ann Ray at her trial and upon arrival in Tasmania. This pointed to the later months of 1823 or early 1824, if those ages were accurate, which they might well not have been. There was only one such birth in the IGI for Ireland, not that that proves there were not others, but it was at least one possibility. Mary Ann Clarke, was born 3 December 1823 Dromore Parish, Down, Ireland, father Hamilton Clarke and mother Anne CRAIG.

To find whether any John Ray might have been associated with the same person, I was forced, after other means failed, to use the very late 1881 census, on the off chance that John Ray might still have been alive somewhere in England. It is indexed and searchable for the whole of Britain, and might contain other useful information about him. As luck would have it there was one likely looking John Ray, a man in Lancashire aged 74, whose birthplace was 'Ireland'. He happened to be living in the household of his daughter who had been born in Liverpool about ten years after he should have been there with Mary Ann, if my theory was correct.

When I searched for the birth of John Ray in Ireland, born about 1807, I struck the jackpot with only one possibility, John Rea (sc.) born 10 May 1807, Dromore Parish, Down, Ireland. He came from the same village as Mary Ann Clarke. The odds against such a coincidence are remote. He must have been the man whose name was tattooed on the arm of the convict Mary Ann Ray, and she must have been born Mary Ann Clarke. Clarke=Ray=Clarke, and she was Irish! Catherine had rightly called herself Clarke as well as Peever, and spoken of her Irish blood. Despite all those errors, deceptions, false leads and much wasted effort, the half of which I have not told we had found her mother at last—almost thirty years after the quest had begun, during which time the original investigators, Richard Gandy and Dorothy Russell had died, as had most of their informants. ●

For more detail on the relevant documents and the Beswick Family History context see <http://people.enternet.com.au/-beswick/besfam.htm>

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PAT FLANAGAN

PICK AND SHOVEL MAN

Arch Flanagan

THE first years of his life, pre-marriage, are recorded in a few facts from dusty documents that contrast starkly with the great unknown.

We read that he was born on the 10 December 1869, the youngest of four children, all of whom were under seven when their father John died. He was then only seven months old. When he was ten, his mother, Eliza, re-married, to Peter DEVANEY, son of Martin Devaney, fellow convict of John's father, Thomas.

What of those early years? Conjecture of what might have been will forever perplex and sadden me. Was he ever hungry or cold? How did he relate to the stepfather who was eventually to desert his mother? Why did he always so admire his brother Tom, the eldest? Was it because Tom had fended for them when the world was a harsh place for such as they? I have some recall of him telling about a couple of years' schooling and commencing work picking up potatoes when ten years old. And of him vainly travelling to Zeehan for work in the grim depression of the nineties and shovelling on a construction gang, possibly on the Scottsdale Line. 'If you straightened your back', he said, 'you were gone'.

Then more evidence that he commenced with the T.G.R. as a line repairer in 1893, and that in 1898, aged twenty eight, he married my mother.

In retrospect I possibly knew him best when I was a boy at Cleveland when I was ten or so years old.

He used lie on the kitchen couch in the evenings and talk of many things. No radio then. No library books either. Just Dad. Not that he was a great talker, but Mum, Muriel (8), Bill (12), Tom (20) and I were a sort of captive audience. I remember Tom as the most receptive and interested.

Much of the talk was about unions and the Labor Party. He'd grown up with them. To him they were synonymous terms, their doctrines Holy Writ.

Somewhere along the line he'd read two books, only two, I think. *For The Term Of His Natural Life*, and *Robbery Under Arms*. He re-told, often verbatim, bits from these.

He talked often of the Kelly Gang, for their exploits had been the high drama of his childhood. He was ten when they hanged Ned, and his Irish-born mother had chased with a broom a gloating policeman who had remarked 'They hang Ned Kelly today and a good thing too'. In his strong, unmusical voice, to the tune of *The Wearin' of the Green*, he used sing,

For Dan, Steve Hart, Joe Byrne, five
hundred each they'd give,

But if the sum were doubled, the Kelly
boys would live.

That and *The Wild Colonial Boy* were his repertoire.

Much of his talk centred around Latrobe which had apparently been his pivot as a young man, unmarried and married. He always loved Latrobe.

He loved sport too. He told of the cricket feats of that great batsman, Victor

Trumper and the 'Demon' Spofforth who had terrorised the Englishmen. And he told too of that incomparable runner Donaldson, 'The Flash', and of local meetings where ring-ins from the mainland had scooped the pool and vanished. He himself had run a bit somewhere, but football was his first love. He'd meddled with that too, but he made no false boasts. His talk here was more current because Latrobe had just won a great victory, the 1924 N.W.F.U. premiership, and captain Warne-Smith (later dual Brownlow Medallist) was of legend repute.

His football interest went beyond mere talk. He involved himself with the Cleveland team, chairing the initial yearly meeting in the railway station, and then at home games he goal umpired (two handkerchiefs), kept time (railway watch, 'the best') and signalled quarters (school bell, borrowed). Once when the N.W.F.U. journeyed south to play the T.F.L., he travelled to and from Hobart in the cold of the toiling night train to see his champions in action. To him the North West Coast was forever home.

He had interest, too, in horse racing and sometimes on Saturday he went to Launceston for a meeting. It was good to see Dad all dressed in his best suit, boots and hat, with neck tie and the ring of New Zealand gold that he'd inherited from his mother. Then he'd return on the goods train at nine or ten at night with bananas and peppermints and black pudding.

Certain things I remember from those days. Work finished, he'd sit on the doorstep to catch the good light for reading *The Examiner*; he'd stuff his pipe with plug Capstan or tobacco from a

sealed tin. He never swore; he never hit us; he drank beer rarely, he was sometimes a victim of rheumatism or indigestion; he was strong on 'principle' —'If ever I did that, I'd jump off the wharf and say "Here goes nothing"'.

I left him and the others behind when, in 1928, I went to High School in Launceston, but two years later they also moved and we were then together at Burns Street for the next four years. But, as a teenager, I was too possessed of my own concerns to develop our relationship. Often Harold came over in the evening and they would discuss politics and football and Railway. Dad enjoyed that. Then I left home and for the next six years I saw him only on holidays. During this time he retired from the Railway and then Mum died and henceforth for eight years he lived with Tom and family. Only later did I realise how bereft he must have felt during that time. 'And I left undone the things I should have done.'

When I returned from six years' war he was seventy five and seemed much as formerly and sturdy of mind and body, but six months later he was dead. They said it was heart failure but I think he'd just had enough. He was always a realist and it had been a long and often lonely journey.

It is my last and abiding hope that we meet again beyond The Great Barrier. There is so much unsaid. ●

[T.G.R. *Tasmanian Government Railways*
N.W.F.U. *North West Football Union*
T.F.L. *Tasmanian Football Union*—Ed.]

THE MYSTERIOUS FAMILY OF GEORGE MUNDAY AND HIS SON HENRY EDWARD MUNDY

Wynnette Ford

THE FREE and MONDAY/MUNDAY/MUNDY families lived in the Clarence Plains area, and are fairly well documented. However, the Mundy descendants are becoming more and more convoluted. I correspond with 'cousins', who kindly exchange information with me, but the last two years have uncovered such amazing facts and 'secrets' that we are wondering just how much more there is to discover! Is there anybody out there who knows the answers to some of the following 'mysteries'?

Samuel Free (*Salamander* 3rd Fleet) and Elizabeth SMITH (*Lady Juliana* 2nd Fleet) had all but one of their seven known children on Norfolk Island and married in Hobart Town 23 April 1810. Their parentage and birthplaces are still unknown.

George Munday (*Calcutta*) first married Ann READING (Norfolk Island) daughter of Andrew REDDING (*Matilda* 3rd Fleet) and Ann GARLAND (*Lady Juliana* 2nd Fleet). She married George 1 May 1811 at St Davids and died 16 January 1812, possibly in childbirth.

Mystery 1—George's true age

He was said to be 101 years when he died in 1867, yet Marjorie Tipping in *Convicts Unbound* has him aged 24 in 1802, making him 89! Birth and origins also unknown. His 2nd marriage was to Sarah Free at St Davids, 5 October 1813. They had 10 known children—James 1815, George 1817, Samuel 1819, Thomas

William 1821, Henry Edward 1824, Mary Ann Elizabeth 1826, John 1828, Sarah 1830, Maria Hannah 1832 and Edward 1836.

Mystery 2—Their eldest son James

Born in 1815, he is rumoured to have gone to Western Australia. No trace can be found of him.

Mystery 3—Their second child George

Born 1817, mistakenly recorded by some as having a 2nd marriage and then dying in Hobart in 1855, but I have found his 2nd? marriage to Mary McMAHON in 1870, and death in 1879, (parents names stated) in Victoria. His 1st marriage was to Catherine STEWART in 1849, who died in 1851. I have since found three children, to Margaret McMahan, one of whom survived and has descendants in Victoria.

Mystery 4—Their seventh child John

Born 1828, also recorded mistakenly by some as being the spouse of Eliza PHILLIPS and having a large family and dying in Tasmania. He has also been found in Victoria, marrying a Susan HEYWOOD, no known children, and dying in 1911, again, parent's names were stated. I am beginning to wonder if all three sons left Tasmania together, perhaps in search of gold.

Mystery 5—The family of my great great grandfather Henry Edward Munday/Mundy

Their 5th child, born 1824, married Ann HOWE (farmer's daughter) at St Matthews, Clarence Plains, in 1847 and

had 12? children with her, a possible child with Elizabeth Wiggins of Sorell, and had at least 11? more children with his common law wife Eliza FRANKLIN, neé BELLETT(E)/BILLET.

Mystery 5a—Mary Ann Elizabeth HOWE

Born to James (occupation Waterman) and Mary TICKTON (*Mary* 3), baptised 30 September 1827 at Hobart Town and died 1912. Her father put her sister Margaret born in 1825, in an orphanage at age 15. She was blind. She was discharged to the Hobart Town Infirmary in 1853 aged 27.

Where are the origins and death of James born circa 1798? Recorded as a sailor on ships prior to his marriage in 1824, he was a ‘farmer’ when Ann married. No deaths found for his wife Mary, or daughter Margaret. Margaret’s may be in the infirmary records somewhere.

Mystery 5b—The numerous children of Henry Edward Munday/Mundy

Born 29 January 1824, lived Sorell and Lilydale, buried Lilydale, 16 August 1904. Shoemaker.

12? children with Ann Howe at Sorell—Alice 1846, Emily 1848, Amelia Jane 1851, Adeline Louisa 1853, Henry Joseph 1856, William George 1859, James (Charles) 1861, Ellen Sarah 1864, (Regina) Mary Eveline 1867, Elizabeth Nancy 1869? and twins Clara Susan and Emeline Fran Maria born 1872 and died in the same year.

Alice, 1st child born 1847, married Matthew PRICE in 1863, aged 17. Baptism only recorded. Next appearance is in 1864 as the informant on her sister Ellen Sarah’s birth. One of Alice’s children moved to New Zealand and changed his name to PRYCE. Her daughter **Alice Maude**. Two Alice Maude Prices married in Tasmania, but neither is the right one. Did Alice Maude

go to New Zealand with her brother? We have heard of a possible marriage.

Emily, their 2nd child, born 1848, what happened to her?

John Charles, their 5th child, born 1861. Married Annie CANTRELL in 1884. Two of their four children survived. Charles died in 1889. Annie married Henry Charles COSTELLOE in 1890. Reputed to have met him when he was the gravedigger at her husband’s funeral. The Mundy children took the surname of Costelloe which has been used ever since.

Elizabeth Nancy, brought to my attention recently as the 10th child. Born 25 May 1869?, married John Samuel WHITE in 1877. Can anyone verify her birth with documentation?

Possible child with Elizabeth Wiggins of Sorell, Jacob Mundy 17 June 1860, Father, Henry.

Children of Eliza Franklin neé Bellette, Eliza Bellet was born to George Billet and Jemima LARSOM 11 August 1842. Her parents lived at Spring Bay. She married aged 18, John Franklin, aged 32, at Sorell, 11 August 1859 (his name was in fact an alias). She had four known children to him, Caroline 1859, Ann 1861, Arthur 1862 and Mary 1864.

She is next recorded as having Henry Joseph, 6 October 1867—father, Edward Mundy, mother, Eliza Bellette. (Henry Edward by another name—his brother Edward?)

Then, with father stated as Henry at Sorell, Adelaide Maude 1869, James George 1871, Melvina 1873, William Edward 1875, Clara Amelia 1876, Charles Thomas 1878, Maria Adelaide circa 1879, birthplace uncertain; then at Lilydale Ellen May 1882, Minnie 1883, Walter circa 1885 and Ernest 1886. We have been told there could be as many as four more children, possibly to another mother. It was quoted to us recently, as hearsay passed on in riddle form to a child early this century,

(which was why it was remembered) that broke down to *Twelve twice over plus four more*.

With all but two of the children she had with Henry she gave her maiden name as Bellett (with variations). The exceptions were James George and William Edward—given as Franklin.

All the children were born as Mundy but grew up and married using the name Franklin. We have found families for most of the known children except for Adelaide Maude and Minnie. What happened to them and other possible children?

You may have noticed the births of the children to Ann and Eliza cross over between 1867 and 1872 at Sorell. It is said Ann and her children ‘lived down the road’ from Henry and Eliza at Lilydale. Henry was said to have ‘run off’ with another woman. (Bit hard to run with all those children in tow or is this the possible third wife?)

It would seem that many of her children moved with Ann, as their names are on various documents in the area. My own great grandparents, Ellen Sarah Mundy and Isaac Edward MANSFIELD, married at Underwood, Upper Pipers River, 13 June 1882, the same year that Ellen May was born. Therefore, it would seem Ann must have been there at the same time as Henry. A Henry was a witness at their marriage. Father or son, I am not sure. What a menagerie it must have been! Any new information on Henry, Ann and Eliza’s lives, or any of my other ‘mysteries’, will be most welcome. ●

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THE WANDERING JEW

DOES any reader have knowledge of a man known as the ‘Wandering Jew’?

During the Great Depression, the man remembered as the ‘Wandering Jew’ walked from place to place over much of Australia. It is known that different clergymen would allow him to preach on Sundays and also gave him a little money to enable him to carry on. Older generation folk have recalled him preaching at St Stephen’s Presbyterian Church at Nimbin in north-eastern New South Wales, and also at East Bankstown Gospel Mission, now Greenacre Baptist Church. He is also known to have preached at an unidentified church in Parramatta, NSW.

He spoke of his conversion to Christianity and subsequent disowning by his people. It was stated by one who remembered him that he used to distribute a leaflet telling of his journeys and enumerating the number of pairs of shoes and socks he wore out on his travels. It is believed that he wrote a book. It is also recalled that his story and photograph was published in at least one newspaper.

In order that this record of part of our Australian Christian heritage might not be lost, it would be greatly appreciated if any reader who has any information at all could communicate with:

Len Fisher
‘Clover Lea’
RA963 Woolnorth Road
Smithton Tasmania 7330
Phone (03) 6456 6246
Or email crone@southcom.com.au ●

THE BRITISH WERE AT GALLIPOLI TOO!

Thelma Grunnell

PREVIOUS journals have included much on Anzacs who served at Gallipoli that it might seem that the presence of the British service men there has been relegated to obscurity.

This account shares the records of one British service man who in later life became a Tasmanian—Frederick HAWORTH, born 14 June 1892 at 11 Abbey Street, Accrington, Lancashire.

In July 1909 he was apprenticed as a surveyor with the Accrington City Council, completing his articles in June 1913. His descendants hold a letter of commendation from James WADDINGTON JP., Chairman of General Works Committee of the Corporation of Accrington.

In 1914 Fred joined the Royal Marines and a travel document records that Recruit Frederick Haworth was entitled to travel by 9.30 a.m. train from Manchester to Plymouth by Midland Railway.

Details given were:- Age 22 years 3 months, height 5 ft 5½ inches. Brown hair, fresh complexion, brown eyes. Required Dress:- Double breasted suit Collar and tie. It was signed D. S. HAILES Lt Col RSO RM Recruiting Officer.

Fred gained his swimming certificate at Plymouth Royal Marine Barracks on 12 May 1916.

Royal Marines Plymouth Division Orders
Monday 10th July 1916

2015 Employment (c) No P1226(s), Pte, F. Haworth as clerk in Staff Office, commencing tomorrow.

Engraved on his WWI medals. Ply. 226-S-. Pte. F. Haworth. R.M.L.I.

In a letter written from the Dardenelles to his parents, part of which was published in the *Accrington Observer & Times*, Fred described some of the action.

Now a little bit about our landing in Turkey. We had to land with a battalion of the ... We were taken in Minesweepers as near the coast as possible, then in small boats at 4.20 on the morning of the 25th. We had to wade ashore waist deep in water then rush under cover at the foot of the cliff. When we were all ashore we climbed the cliff with fixed bayonets and when we got to the top we were met with heavy fire but we pushed on to a gully. Bullets were just like rain, and it is a wonder to me more men were not hit; you can hear them whistling by your face. We advanced again, and dug ourselves in. While in the gully a shell dropped amongst a dozen of us killing one and wounding three or four. I do not know how I escaped and I shall not forget it as long as I live. It was just like the pictures you see in the papers of a shell bursting amongst a group of men

We kept the Turks at bay but at night we had a frightful job to hold them back At one time they got so close as to throw a couple of bombs in one of our trenches.

During the night I was carrying ammunition to the trenches and the bullets were sending the earth up all around me but never a scratch did I receive. The Turks were driven on by German Officers. We were supposed to hold the Turks at bay at this spot for 12 hours but we kept it for 36 hours while our main force landed 2½ miles lower down. We had a rest for a day and then we landed where the main force landed and did fatigue work on the beach

unloading stores, ammunition, etc for the troops who had pushed on.

After two or three days on the beach we went to the trenches to relieve the others. We made several advances and were heavily shelled with shrapnel and common shell. Some of the trenches got knee deep in water our Battalion has suffered.

Accompanying a photograph in the *Launceston Examiner* of 1965, taken at the dawn parade, Fred stated that his group also landed at Gallipoli in March 1915, a month before the Anzac invasion in a preliminary reconnaissance and also took part in the Gallipoli assault.

As signaller, Fred relayed two signals which indicated the end of WWI and kept copies. His only war injury was the loss of the top joint of his right forefinger—a disadvantage for a morse signaller but he used his finger to tamp down the tobacco in his pipe so the scar tissue must have been well hardened! On demobilization Fred joined his father and brother Roland in the family business ‘Steinway House’ Accrington, a musical instrument emporium.

He married Alma Phyllis Mary HUNT in Colchester in 1923.

Along with a group of Accrington Ex-service men Fred went on a visit to WWI sites including Gallipoli. The date of this visit is not known but was thought to be in the 1930s.

After dissolving the partnership with his brother Roland in 1947, Fred and Alma moved to Gunnislake, Cornwall. During his time in Cornwall, Fred became involved with the Royal Marine Association and presented the Tavistock branch with a new standard on leaving England for Tasmania. He was presented with an

engraved silver tankard to commemorate his association with the group.

The family settled in Paper Beach, West Tamar and Fred and son Kenneth joined the Imperial Ex-Service Mens’ League based at the Anzac Hostel Launceston.

Alma had returned to the land of her birth having been born in Launceston 1886. She had been taken to Devon, England, by her mother in 1897 with her sister and brothers.

Frederick died on 14 December 1977 and as was traditional in Lancashire he was ‘buried with ham’ i.e. the refreshments after the service included ham sandwiches. His ashes by request were scattered on the beach below his home. ●



Photograph: Collection Thelma Grunnell
Pte F. Haworth R.M.L.I.

Sources

- Family Bible.
- Royal Marine Service papers.
- Family papers.
- Accrington Times & Observer* Lancashire.
- Tavistock Times & Gazette*, Devon.
- The Examiner*.

S.—1320 b. (Established—May, 1900.)
(Revised—January, 1917.)

NAVAL SIGNAL.

FROM— Flag.	To— S.N.O. Granton.	P.O. of Watch— Read by— Reported by— Passed by— Logged by— System— Date— 11/11/18. Time—
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Following has been intercepted. Biffel Tower to all ships. Marshal Foch to C.-in-C. G.F. Hostilities will cease upon the whole Front from 11th November n.m. French time. Allied Troops will not cross until further orders the line reached on that date and that hour.

1034.

M. 1704/00
Sta. 6/14.
Sta. 596/16.

34,589—Wt. 1295/11/11—109,000 Pals.—1-18—W & S 407—(E 2251).

S.—1320 b. (Established—May, 1900.)
(Revised—January, 1917.)

NAVAL SIGNAL.

FROM— ADMIRALTY. Priority.	To— S.N.O. Granton.	P.O. of Watch— Read by— Reported by— Passed by— Logged by— System— Date— 11/11/ 18. Time—
--	-----------------------------------	--

Immediate The Armistice is signed. Hostilities are to be suspended forthwith. All anti-submarine defensive measures in force to ensure the security of Men of War at sea or in harbour are to remain in force until further orders. Submarines on the surface are not to be attacked unless their hostile intention is obvious.

0720

Sent to all concerned.

Copies of the naval signals sent by Frederick Haworth

THE SHEEP STEALER

Tina Negus

THOMAS BOYER was born in Folkingham in 1803, the second child of William Boyer and Ann PIGGINS, who were married in 1800 and were first cousins. Their mothers, Ann and Frances FAWKES, were sisters who were born in Long Clawson in Leicestershire. William Boyer and Ann Piggins had at least eighteen children. Many died in infancy and two in young adulthood. Five of their descendants have a strong interest in family history.

Around 1805 the family moved to Swinstead where my ancestor, Harriet Boyer, was born in 1814. Two years later they were in Corby (Glen) where William was 'farrier, cow-doctor and farmer' (White's Directory, 1826). By 1841 he was inn-keeper at the Black Bull in Corby market place. Young Thomas Boyer enlisted with the 85th Regiment of Foot at Bourne 5 September 1825 aged about 22. His medical discharge was only a year later, 10 October 1826, his condition being 'curvature of the spine, following fever and bubonic inflammation from cold.' His records show that he was 5'5½" tall with light brown hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion, and his conduct was described as 'very good.'

Thomas Boyer married Elizabeth BAILEY at Grantham in 1828, and they had a family of ten children. Living at first at Corby, Thomas rented land from the Ancaster Estates at Corby Acres, farming Cherry Hill, sixteen acres and Bitchnip Close. David STEEL records the failure of the farmers here, and the subsequent amalgamation of the land into one large farm. By 1831 Thomas was unable to

pay his rent, and by 1833 the estate accounts wrote off the total debt of £106-7-6d as 'lost, insolvent' and the land was 'divided to acres'. By 1841 Thomas, Elizabeth and six children were living in Colsterworth, but the Bourne Union Workhouse records show the family was frequently admitted around this time, for reasons of 'no work' and 'no house room'.

L. R. CRYOR describes an incident of 'disorderly behaviour' by Elizabeth when she was accused of a breach of workhouse rules, and embezzlement from other inmates. She alleged that her children had been beaten, though this was not proved, and she was reprimanded as a result. The family at this time must have been in great difficulty—three infant sons were buried at Corby between 1839 and 1844, two recorded 'from Colsterworth' and one from 'Bourne Union'. In 1851 Elizabeth Boyer was living at West Street, Corby with two daughters, working as a charwoman. A note on the census, 'husband transported', led to a search of convict records, but no progress was made until a chance sighting of a request for South Lincolnshire Boyer information in an out-of-date genealogical register, made possible a contact with a distant cousin in Tasmania, and with other Boyer descendants.

The arrest of Thomas was reported in the *Stamford Mercury*. Thomas Boyer, aged 41, had stolen a lamb-hog (a two-year old lamb) from John ALDRIDGE of Grange Farm, Corby on 19 December 1843. A boy found the skin and entrails under a hedge, and a William OSBORN identified the sheep's owner. William BARKER, Constable of Colsterworth searched the

Boyer's house 'for another reason', when a shoulder of mutton was found in salt. The sheep skin had already been sold to Mr INGLE, the local fellmonger, but was recovered and matched to the joint.

Thomas was tried on 19 March 1844 at Lincoln Assizes and was sentenced to transportation for 12 years to Van Diemen's Land. He was committed to Mill Bank Prison on 11 April 1844 and boarded the convict ship *Barrosa* at Woolwich on 3 May 1844. They sailed on 14 May 1844, arriving at Hobart on 5 September 1844. Thomas then worked on a chain gang in the Victoria Valley in Tasmania for 15 months—gruelling labour for a man with a bad back.

In 1850 he was given his ticket of leave and applied for Elizabeth and five children to join him. It took two years before this was granted, and by then only Caroline, the youngest daughter, born after his banishment, was unmarried. She and her mother voyaged to Van Diemen's Land on the *Louisa* arriving 10 January 1853. Later that year, Thomas was given conditional pardon—he was free, but could never return to England. George Thomas Boyer, their youngest son, born in 1854 at Westbury in Van Diemen's Land, is the direct ancestor of all the Tasmanian Boyers. In 1861, Caroline Boyer married Thomas RALPH, another convict. Thomas Boyer died in 1865 and Elizabeth then married Benjamin LAWS.

Thomas Boyer's convict papers show that he was 5'5", with a fresh complexion and oval head. His hair was brown, he had no whiskers, an oval face, his eyebrows were sandy and his eyes were blue. He had a forehead of mid-height, and his nose, mouth and chin were large. His left arm was marked '85 Regt.' and he had a broken finger on his right hand. Photographs of his son George and his daughter Harriett, show a remarkable similarity to

their father with an oval face high forehead, wide mouth and large strong nose and chin.

It is tempting to speculate on the human story behind the facts and to take sides. Was Thomas Boyer a ne'er do well, an idle loafer, unable to stick at work? After all, he was a debtor, often in the workhouse, where his wife was a troublemaker, and he stole perhaps many times. Or was he a victim of the times? His army record was good, and many others fell on hard times during the difficult 1830s, and he did suffer problems with his back. The case against him seems extraordinarily neatly tied up—were the authorities suspicious of him and determined to nail some theft on him? Many of his family, and also John Aldridge, remained in the Corby area. Thomas Boyer's sister, Harriett, lived in Corby until her death in 1908. My grandfather (her great-grandson) was 27 by the time she died, yet the present family had never heard of her, until family research brought her to life again. Her grave, and that of her husband, Charles BATTY, is in the plot next but one to that of my great-grandparents, which I was taken to see as a child, yet none of my family knew of this or had any knowledge of the family origins. Perhaps the villagers were ashamed of their connection to a known criminal, and did not talk of him.

The Boyers led a better life in Tasmania than their father had in England. George Boyer owned land in Dexter Street, Westbury. Both he and his sister Caroline were buried at St Andrew's church there. Their Tasmanian descendants are proud of their ancestry. ●

Previously published by Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, *Missing Links: RootsWeb's Genealogy Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 43, 20 October 1999, RootsWeb:
www.rootsweb.com



NEWS FROM THE NSW REGISTRY OF BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Extracts from the November and December *Registry Newsletter*

THE REGISTRY is now producing a newsletter with the purpose of establishing a closer liaison with family history and other groups and individuals interested in genealogy, and through these groups make contact with their members to advise, inform, educate and maybe entertain on family history matters.

The November edition comments that they will soon start work on capturing digitally all the older records from 1952 back. This will mean that when you apply for a record the image will be produced by computer, making production faster and delivery times shorter. It will be produced on security paper so no fading or discolouration will occur.

Not all entries are suitable for reproduction due to erasures, poor handwriting or faded ink etc., so these will be produced from a textual database.

And more good news—the trial period for their website is indefinite and the indexes will not be removed. It is part of a pilot in which they hope to bring further Internet services.

www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bdm

THE CHANGING FORMATS OF OUR REGISTERS

For just under one hundred years, from 1856 to 1951 the Registry used almost the same formats to record birth, death and marriage records, with the exception of some minor changes. These records are contained in large registers that hold four

or five records to a page and read across a double page.

With over seventy registering districts in 1856, growing close to 200 by 1951 meant that changes in formats in some areas may have been implemented before others.

BIRTHS

In 1856 and for some of 1857 and 1858 birth records contained two separate columns for 1) when and where registered and 2) signature of Deputy Registrar. 1857 saw the introduction of these two these columns being combined.

Little other changes were made to the format of births except for the recording of previous children. In many cases birth records showed only the number of male, female living and deceased children born prior to the child being registered, and it wasn't until about 1896 that all birth records are individually naming the previous children and stating their ages.

It had also been the practice since 1856 to enter 'Illegitimate' after the name of a child whose parents were not married, and 'spinster' after the name of the mother. This practice ceased in 1934.

DEATHS

The only change in the format of deaths was in 1902, the column 'how long in Australian colonies indicating which' changed to 'how long in Australian colonies *or states* indicating which'.

Also, the last column of the death certificate the 'issue, (children) in order of birth, their names and ages' in many of the earlier records shows only the number

of male and female children, and by 1896 all districts were recording the names of each child and their ages.

MARRIAGES

These were to have the most changes. The format used in 1856 and some of 1857 and 1858 had several extra columns. Next to 'condition of parties' (bachelor, spinster etc.) were columns for children by each former marriage, living and deceased.

Also in this format were two columns for place of residence. One was for 'present place of residence', the other 'usual place of residence'.

As many of you who have had marriage certificates will also be aware, some information was not recorded on marriages last century. Usually missing were the ages of the parties, place of birth and parents' names.

In the early part of this century an attempt was made to have this information added to our records from the church registers. In some cases this information has been added and in some not.

By 1900 all information on a marriage was being recorded. It was about this time that there was a slight change in the columns. While the information on the marriage certificate was the same, the positions changed. 'Condition of the Parties' and 'Birth Place' moved to the right side of the double page, making room for 'Rank or Profession' and 'Usual Place of Residence' to move to the left page.

1952 ONWARDS

In 1952 there was a complete change in the registers. Smaller registers, about A4 size that contained one record per page.

While the biggest change was that records read down a page instead of across a double page, the information collected remained the same.

Marriages in the 1960s saw the occupations of the fathers no longer being collected, but the introduction of dates of birth of the persons marrying, as up until now marriage certificates only showed ages.

Around about the same time death records saw 'How long in Australasian Colonies or States indicating which' change to 'Length of residence in Australia'.

All birth records from 1952 are now computer generated, whereas marriages to 1994 and deaths to 1990 have been microfilmed and only the more recent marriages and death records are computer generated.

ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

The time periods in which birth, death and marriage records are confidential, is set as:

Births after 1905

Marriages in the last 50 years

Deaths in the last 30 years

This means if you are applying for a record within these time periods which is not your own, you need to have written authority from the person, or if they are deceased, the next of kin. We also require a photocopy of some current identification for both yourself and the person giving you the authorisation.

These time periods were set some years back by a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Privacy, not the Registry. It was intended that births be set at a 100-year period, but as the Federation Series Index had already been released with indexes of births to 1918, this was set to 1905, and in 2006 will go to a 100-year period.

This means currently if you require a birth record between 1906 and 1918, by quoting the index number you can obtain the discount, however you still need to meet the authority and identification requirements. In 2006 you will then be

able to obtain a birth record in 1906 without these restrictions.

As the states of Australia are each covered under their own legislation, there will be varying requirements from state to state.

WRECK OF THE *DUNBAR* AUSTRALIA'S DISASTER AT SEA

The Registry holds many historical records, but few are more tragic than the records for the clipper *Dunbar*, sailing from England, which was wrecked on the rocks of Outer South Head in a furious south-easterly gale on the night of 20 August 1857. There was only one survivor, 23 year old James Johnson who was rescued from a rock ledge some 36 hours after the ship had struck. The remains of the victims were placed in a common grave at Camperdown cemetery. The list of passengers, from contemporary newspaper reports, are reproduced below:

LIST OF PASSENGERS, PER "THE DUNBAR."

Mr and Mrs Kilner Waller, 6 children and servant; Mr and Mrs A Myers, 6 children and servant, Mr and Mrs S Peek, Mrs Egan, son, and daughter; Mr Hyacinth Macquiad; Mr Severn; Misses Hunt (2); Captain Stearne, R.N; Mr James; Mr Downey, architect; Mr Isaac Simmons; Mr Troughton; Miss Logan and 2 Masters Logan; Mr and Mrs Milne and family; Mr Davidson. Twenty-four second and third cabin passengers. Crew about 60.

The above Mr and Mrs S Peek were well-known colonists. Mr Peek has been for many years a large importer, and formerly a partner with Mr Robert Porter. Mrs Egan was the wife of Mr Daniel Egan, M.L.A., and was accompanied by his son and daughter, Mr and Mrs Calmac. Mr Kilner Waller was a brother

of Mr J G Waller, of this city. Mr Kilner Waller was the author of several interesting and valuable letters respecting emigration. Mr A Meyers was a brother of a gentleman at Bathurst of the same name. Mr Milne was, we believe, a squatter in the Northern district. Mr Adrian de Young James was the only son of Mr H Kerrison James, the Bishop of Sydney's secretary. This young gentleman had been to England pursuing his studies preparatory to entering the Church. The Miss Logan and two Masters Logan were the children of Mrs Logan, of this city. Mr Macquiad will be remembered as the son of the late Sheriff, and who so honourably, a few years ago, liquidated the debts of his father. He was accompanied by his friend and partner in a sheep station, Mr Severn. Mr Isaac Simmons was the second son of the late Mr James Simmons, and was returning to the colony to take possession of his share of the property. In the second cabin was Mrs W R Brown and child. Mrs Brown was coming out to join her husband, an assistant in Messrs. Thompson, Symonds and Co.s' house. There was also a Mr Healing, wife and three children. It was believed that Mr Bynon was likewise a passenger.

Bradshaw, 1856, *Narrative of the Melancholy Wreck of the Dunbar.* ●

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CEMETERY SYMBOLISM

Following our involvement with the Friends of the Cemetery at Cornelian Bay, Denise McNeice and I are compiling a list of symbols and their meaning as used on tombstones. We would be grateful for any additions, corrections or suggestions to this list—Editor.

SYMBOL	MEANING	SYMBOL	MEANING
Anchor	Grave of a seafarer	Heart	Love
Anchor with broken chain	Cessation of life	Heart—bleeding	Christ's suffering for our sins
Angels	Guardian of the tomb	Heart—flaming	Religious fervour
Arms outstretched	Plea for mercy	Hourglass	Time
Arrow	Mortality	Key	Entrance to heaven
Bible	Religious layperson or cleric	Lamb	Grave of a child
Birds	Graves of children or the winged soul	Lamp	Knowledge and love of learning
Book	Scholar	Lilies	Purity
Book—open	Embodiment of faith	Masonic compass	Freemason
Bridal wreath	Grave of a young bride or groom	Oak tree	Strength
Candle being snuffed out	End of life	Owl	Wisdom
Cherub	Grave of a child	Rod	Comfort
Circle	Eternity, life everlasting	Scallop shell	One's life journey
Coffin	Death	Scythe or sickle	Death as the last harvest
Column—broken	Early grief	Ship	Grave of a seafarer
Cypress tree	Hope	Skeleton	Death
Dolphin	Idea of resurrection	Skull	Death
Door	Passage to the afterlife	Spear	Military career
Dragon and St George	Triumph over sin	Staff	Comfort
Eagle	Courage or a military career	Swallow	Child or motherhood
Fern	Sorrow	Sword	Military career
Fish	Indicates faith	Swords crossed	Death in battle
Frog	Sin and worldly pleasures	Torch—burning	Life
Gate	Passage to the afterlife	Torch—extinguished	Death
Grapes	Christ	Tree trunk or stump	Interrupted life
Hand—pointing	Ascension to Heaven	Urn	Body as a vessel of the soul
Hands—clasped	Marriage or a close bond between individuals	Urn—draped	Death of an older person
Hands—praying	Devotion	Wheat sheaf	Aged
Harp	Hope	Willow tree	Sorrow
		Winged time	Time's swift flight
		Yew tree	Eternal life

THE ALBERTON FETE

THE BALL IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH THE SCENE UNDERGROUND

(By our Special)

The Launceston *Examiner*, May 8, 1889.

THE BALL that was held on Thursday evening in the underground workings of the Ringarooma mine was a function so unique, and withal so very successful, that it is amply deserving of more than the passing mention it received in the brief telegraphic notice that appeared in the last issue of the "Examiner". To say that the event was one that was looked forward to by the residents of the Alberton district for weeks before the due date with an interest that was as keen as it was widespread is to put a very mild construction upon the feeling that existed in every home. The novelty of the function lent it an especial charm, and, apart from that, it marked an epoch of the utmost importance in the development of a mine upon the success of which the well-being and prosperity of the dwellers in Alberton and its vicinity depend in a very large degree. It had its origin in a very simple remark. For some time past there has been in course of construction upon the Ringarooma mine a capacious underground chamber, in which is to be located a comprehensive electrical plant for the thorough testing of the promising prospects already discovered in the lower levels of the property. The work has just been completed, and it was a suggestion from one of the men who had been employed upon it that it would be a splendid place in which to have a dance. Mr. William Brown, the mine Manager, took up the happy idea, and, prosecuting

it with an energy that was keenly appreciated, undertook on behalf of the directorate to organise the affair. Invitations were extensively issued and, needless to say, very generally accepted, the singular nature of the function commanding itself heartily to the appreciation of all concerned.

At the mine preparations were pushed on with the most indomitable energy. There was much to be done. One large work was the putting down of a temporary floor for the patrons of the Terpsichorean art, and this was undertaken by the men employed on the mine, who cheerfully gave up many hours of their own time by way of generous aid to the promoters of the unique undertaking. Then there was the task of decoration. This the ladies took in hand, and did it as only ladies can. A hundred and one other matters had to be attended to, but as to these there was that same profuse and willing assistance that there had been all along the line of multifarious preparation. The fly in the ointment was the weather which was Wragge's very worst. Rain fell in torrents during the eventful day, and the prospects were as far from propitious as they well could be. Most assuredly a postponement would have been decided upon had there been any way of letting the guests know. This, obviously, was impossible, considering the scattered population, and there was nothing to do but to go "full speed ahead" and complete as quickly as could be the preparations

that the description of the elements had interfered with to a very considerable extent. Fortunately, as the sun began to set the clouds commenced to scatter, and the outlook improved. The rain ceased, and hope ran high in each expectant mind. The guests, too, began to arrive, and 8 o'clock saw about 80 assembled in the curious apartment in which the festivities were to be held.

The scene was one to be remembered. The dancers had wended their way through some 1100ft. of tunnel carefully planked throughout to keep the guests as dry-footed as possible, and lighted with a sufficiency of candles to make its negotiation a matter of no difficulty at all. There were a few drips to dodge, but not many, the chamber itself, 40ft. long, 19ft. wide, and 13ft. high, wore an attractive aspect. The stout beams and solid planking with which it is roofed and walled were hidden in a profusion of old man ferns, with flowers here and there. Flags were also requisitioned, and varicoloured drapings hung overhead. In a conspicuous position on the wall was a coat of arms emblematic of the miner and his toll, pick and shovel, drills, and numerous other implements incidental to the unearthing of the mineral fruits of the earth being incorporated in a really artistic design. The lighting was effected by means of swinging lamps and Chinese lanterns, and the general appearance of the apartment spoke volumes for the taste and care displayed by those responsible for its decoration.

In one corner was Mr. Brown's piano, which half a score of stout and willing hands had trucked through the tunnel without injury or even scratch. How many mines have had a piano in them, and how many instruments have ever been so far in the bowels of the earth as has that of

the popular manager of the Ringarooma? Not many surely? Once the guests were within the walls of the chamber all thoughts of the difficulties and unpleasantness of the muddy half-mile walk from the main road to the tunnel mouth were forgotten; and the weather became the last rather than the first consideration it had hitherto been. The elements could have warred, stormed, and thundered, and not one within the chamber, nearly 300ft. below the surface, would have minded one single bit. The festivities were their sole thought. Everything passed off without the slightest hitch. Shortly after 8 o'clock dancing began, Mr. George Brown contributing the major part of the music, and was continued, interspersed with songs, until midnight. Supper was then served, and after an interval of rest the dancing was resumed. It was 4 o'clock when the gathering broke up, those only who had long distances to travel having left before, and the pleasure was keen, and fun fast and furious; until the very last.

Prior to the close, Mr. F. R. Duke speaking on behalf of the guests, tendered Mr. Brown their heartiest thanks for the profuse hospitality extended towards them. He complemented the host upon the brilliant success that had been achieved, and expressed a hope that the entertainment they had had that evening, and by which such a fine chamber had been opened, would be the forerunner of developments in the mine that would reward the enterprising shareholders as richly as they deserved. All present endorsed the sentiments with enthusiastic acclamation. In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. Brown touched upon the difficulties and dangers connected with the work of opening out such a chamber, the finest of its character so far as he knew in these colonies. Happily, its

completion had been achieved without serious mishap. He referred to the unique character of the evening's entertainment, and also to the fact that the Ringarooma was the first mine in Australasia to be worked by electricity, which when the installation was completed would do not only the lighting, but also the winding and pumping in connection with the shaft that was to be put down in the chamber. In this respect, Tasmania had shown her sister colonies the lead. Thanks were also accorded to the ladies who had done so much in the shape of decorating and other ways to help the function to realise the highest expectations that had been formed. Soon afterwards the festivities were brought to a close, and the guests dispersed along their respective paths. Not one but will remember for many years to come the happy time that was so uniquely spent in the Ringarooma mine on Thursday evening last. ●

Submitted by Kathleen Alexander
Reprinted courtesy of the Launceston *Examiner*.



DID YOU KNOW?

The expression 'upon my soul' or 'pon my soul has an interesting derivation.

In England at earlier times, food was brought to a burial and someone who was hungry would eat the dead person's food, thus taking upon themselves the sins of the dead person.

This was called 'pawning my soul' so the expression is actually 'I pawn my soul'.

The Mercury

SEPTEMBER 30, 1884

DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT OF TASMANIA.—Mr. Thomas Wiggins, whose arrival in Hobart dates back to the foundation of the colony by Governor Collins in 1804, died at his residence, Springmouth, Sorell, on Saturday last, in the 81st year of his age, after an uninterrupted residence in Tasmania of 80 years. He was, at the time of his death, the oldest inhabitant, and the last of the arrivals by the first fleet visiting Tasmania, having been born on board H.M.S. *Calcutta*, at sea, on the voyage from England to Australia, on the 11th June, 1803. His birth is thus recorded in the Rev. Robert Knopwood's published journal of the voyage:—"Saturday, June 11, 1803.—Mary Wiggins, wife of a colonial marine, was delivered of a son." The deceased was christened on board H.M.S. *Calcutta* by the first chaplain of Tasmania, the Rev. Robert Knopwood, Captain Huston, R.M., standing godfather at the ceremony. With his father and mother he was landed at Port Phillip when six months old; but, on the hasty abandonment of "the settlement," as it was then called, on account of its fancied worthlessness, though it is now regarded as the land of Ophir, he came to Hobart with his parents in the early part of 1804. His early days were spent in this city, but the greater part of his life at Sorell, where, until his death, he was a successful farmer. He leaves behind him over 60 descendants, running through three generations, to perpetuate his memory. The deceased was frugal and industrious throughout his life, free from pecuniary anxiety in his declining years, and leaves behind him a good name, which is better than riches. His remains will be buried in the family vault at Sorell this afternoon. ●

EXPOSED TO THE GENEALOGY BUG

Jeanne D. Hale

ONE day as I was working in my kitchen, I recalled an incident from my childhood and I thought, 'I must remember to tell the grandchildren about that.' So I went to the computer and typed it into a file.

Soon other memories came to mind and I added those to the first. Each incident took only a few moments to record, but soon I had a jumble of disconnected thoughts I could see that I needed to organize the segments into some reasonable time frame, so I divided the material (roughly) into decades of my life.

Then one Saturday afternoon I wrote for six hours, relating what I remembered about my grandparents and then my parents. I tried to tell my grandchildren what my college days were like, and about my experiences on 'the wicked stage' when I attempted a theatrical career in New York City. I had the good fortune to be named 'Mrs Texas of 1958' and to be a finalist in the 'Mrs America' contest when that was a competition of home-making skills and not a bathing suit contest as it is today.

Now I have a good-sized booklet. I plan to print it on the computer, make a nice cover, and bind the copies to give to my four children for a little extra Christmas gift.

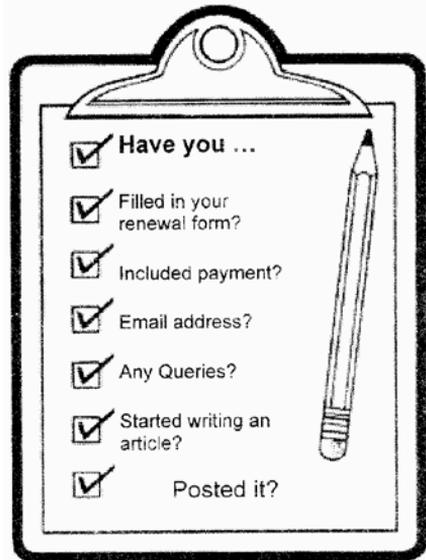
Because I've always liked to give something that cannot be bought in a store, for another Christmas I copied all my typewritten (pre-computer) pages of genealogy, photocopied them and placed them in loose-leaf notebooks for each family. Having their own copy for reference has made them more interested in their roots.

Another Christmas I took my oldest family photographs to a photo lab and had copy negatives made, along with prints for each of my children. (The copy negatives will permit me to have additional prints made for a fraction of the cost.) I even framed a few before giving, because I've learned that if you don't have them ready to hang, they'll go into a drawer forever.

I hope these ideas will help readers to expose their children to the genealogy bug. Perhaps it won't be quite as difficult for them if they have a head start. ●

Previously published in *Missing Links*: RootsWeb's Genealogy Journal, Vol. 4, No. 38, 15 September 1999.

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GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock

THE address for the Society of Genealogists' On-line Bookshop is http://www.sog.org.uk/acatalog/SoG_Bookshop_Online_Internet_Books_52.html

A few interesting and inexpensive books are available here dealing with researching or publishing on the web.

Railway Ancestors

<http://www.railwayancestors.demon.co.uk/index.html>

The site of the Railway Ancestors Family History Society whose aim to help trace British railway men. The site includes a list of members' interests and information on their journal.

Learn genealogy online

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/>

With the rapid growth in 'unlimited' time ISP accounts now available in Tasmania perhaps you would like to learn genealogy online. Most lessons have an American bias but the information is sound.

<http://www.ancestry.com/learn/main.htm>

Ancestry.com also has a series of free online tutorials covering the basics and also delves into some more detailed areas such as legalities (again American), etiquette and how to analyse what you find.

<http://www.familytreemaker.com/mainmenu.html> Another set of free lessons.

<http://www.ancestry.com/> Under Daily News on the right hand side of the page there are often interesting little articles, tips and tidbits. The one I just read was a man commenting how, over 48 years of marriage the Christmas letters he and his wife have sent out to friends have become a catalogue of their life and collected in a scrapbook make a wonderful reference

for the family. To think I actually apologised for sending a 'Dear friends' letter with my cards this year. Next year I think I'll celebrate it as an annual 'diary' entry in my personal family tree.

When I stumbled across this next site <http://www.myfamily.com/> my initial impression was of gushing relatives displaying holiday snaps of the family on vacation and listing what they ate for Christmas dinner. However, closer inspection shows that this sort of site could have its uses. For one, it appears to be free. It seems to be easy to set up (although I haven't done so). You create a site that can be accessed by family members (you control who can see the site). On the site are areas to add photos, email addresses, profiles (including gift wish lists), important family dates (with links to email card and gift menus), a message board so any member can leave a message for all the family to read and a chat facility. I can see many uses for those in contact with family members spread around the globe, travelling, or simply as a central base for coordinating a well spread family. Get the kids involved in updating it.

<http://www.dcn.davis.ca.us/~vctinney/archives.htm> Dozens of links, most of them genealogy related. ☺

The **UK 1901 Census** is to be digitised and is expected to be available on the Internet by 2 January 2002. Microfiche copies with sets of indexes will be available at CROs, County Reference Libraries and probably at the PRO at Kew. See PRO website www.pro.gov.uk for further details. ●

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TASMANIANA LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between late September, 1999 and early January, 2000. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library's reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 or by telephone on (03) 6233 7474, by fax on (03) 6233 7902, and by email at

Heritage.Collections@central.tasdev.edu.au

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library's on-line information system. TALIS terminals are available in city and branch libraries throughout Tasmania. It is also possible to connect to TALIS through the State Library's Home Page on the World Wide Web; its URL is

<http://www.tasdev.edu.au/library/library.htm>

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

Alexander, Alison, *Obliged to submit: wives & mistresses of colonial governors.* (TL994.602 ALE)

Australia through time. (TLQ 994.04 AUS)

Badcock, Josephene, *Latrobe's heritage.* (TL 994.632 BAD)

Bird, Carmel (Ed.), *Daughters and fathers.* (TL 306.8742 DAU)

Blake, Philip Charles, *John Youl: the forgotten chaplain.* (TL 283.946 YOU)

Boyd, Bob, *West Coast reflections: as I remember.* (TL 994.64 BOY)

Broome, Richard, *Sideshow alley.* (TL 791.1 BRO)

Broxam, Graeme, *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania, Volume 3: 1843-1850.* (TLQ 387.509946 BRO)

Buttrose, John, *Trypots and teacups: representations of the Van Diemen's Land whalers.* (TLQ 639.28 BUT)

Carins, Peter, *Nekah: a history of Herrick.* (TLQ 994.683 CAR)

Charlwood, D. E., *The Canadian patriots: William Gates's narrative.* (TLPQ 994.603 CHA)

Davis, Richard and Stefan Petrow, *Ireland & Tasmania 1848: sesquicentenary papers.* (TL 327.415094 IRE)

Deutscher, Keith M., *The breweries of Australia: a history.* (TLQ 338.476630994 DEU)

- Dickens, L. P., *The first 120 years: the history of W. Coogan & Co. Pty. Ltd, Part 2*. (TLQ 381.14109946 COO)
- Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, Australian Colonies: House of Lords, 1850. Parts 1–11, 13 June 1850*. (TLQ 282.946 ECC)
- Field, Michele, *Convict love tokens: the leaden hearts the convicts left behind*. (TL 737.3 CON)
- Fixel, Hedi, *150 years of survival against all odds: Hobart Hebrew congregation*. (TL 305.89240946 FIX)
- Frost, Alan, *The voyage of the Endeavour: Captain Cook and the discovery of the Pacific*. (TL 910.91 FRO)
- Fraser, Wren, *Geeveston history almanac: year 2000 calendar*. (TLPQ 994.653 GEE)
- Geason, Susan, *Great Australian girls and the remarkable women they became*. [Includes Mary Reibey] (TL 920.72 GEA)
- Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc., *Tombstone and memorial inscriptions of Tasmania (TAMIOT)*. (2nd ed. Microfiche) (TLMFC 929.5 GEN)
- Gibson, Elsie, *The war diary of Sister Elsie Gibson: November 1914–September 1915*. (TL Q 345 GIB)
- Glyde, Keith, *Distinguishing colour patches of the Australian military forces 1915–1951: a reference guide*. (TLQ 355.140994 GLY)
- Godden Mackay Context, *Port Arthur Historic Site conservation plan. Vol. 1: Overview report—draft for exhibition. Vol. 2: Supporting information—draft for exhibition*. (TLQ 711.40994671 GOD)
- Gowan, Susan Jean, *Thimbles of Australia: including thimbles of the world with an Australian connection*. (TL 646.19 GOW)
- Guthrie, Margaret D., *The first tourist: commemorating the bicentenary of Matthew Flinders' voyage in the sloop 'Norfolk' to Bribie Island and Moreton Bay, 1799–1999*. (TL 919.432 FLI)
- Heazlewood, Ivan C., *Whitemore ninety years ago*. (TLQ 994.616 HEA)
- Howells, Trevor and Colleen Morris, *Terrace houses in Australia*. (TLQ 728. 312 HOW)
- Inglis, Margaret E., *Warrane High School 1963–1988*. (TLQ 373.946 WAR)
- Knolle, W. K., *Index to news items, obituaries and photographs of World War II Tasmanian servicemen and women published in the Launceston, Tasmania, newspaper The Examiner from 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1943*. (TLPQ 929.3 IND)
- La Trobe, Charles Joseph, *Charles Joseph La Trobe: landscapes and sketches*. (TLQ 759.945 LAT)
- Martin, Maureen, *Index to passenger arrivals & departures from early Launceston newspapers, 1846–50*. (Microfiche) (TLMFC 387.1 IND)
- McPhee, Peter, *"Pansy": a life of Roy Douglas Wright*. (TL 612.0092 WRI)
- National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), *The Penitentiary Chapel & Criminal Courts cnr Brisbane & Campbell Sts, Hobart ...* (TLP 994.661 NAT)

- Nicholson, Ian, *Log of logs, Volume three*. (TL 016.3875099 NIC)
- Peake, Andrew G., *National register of ship arrivals, Australia and New Zealand*. (TLR 929.3 NAT)
- Pearce, Jenny, *A walk along the shore: the story of Peggy Pucket*. (TLQ 920. PUC)
- Port Cygnet: the hub of the south: its gold mine history, geological trail & tourist areas: travel the Lymington geological trail*. (TLP 919.4655 POR)
- Roberts, John, *The guns of Anglesea*. (TLP 355.730994661 GUN)
- Russell, Jim, Simon Cubit, Chris Johnston and John Hepper, *Assessing cultural values in natural areas: the upper Mersey Valley. Vol. 1: Main report on methods and findings*. (TLQ 363.69099463 ASS)
- Sculthorpe, Peter, *Sun music: journeys and reflections from a composer's life*. (TL 780.92 SCU)
- Semmens, Trevor D., *Lea's legacy: celebrating 100 years of the insect reference collection and of entomological activity within the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment*. (TLPQ 632.7 SEM)
- Sim, Robin, *An aboriginal site survey project and a more recent archaeological excavation at Settlement Point, Flinders Island, Tasmania*. (TLPQ 994.691 SIM)
- Sparrow, Lynne, *Millington Beach coastal reserve management strategy*. (TLPQ 333.9170994674 SPA)
- Stenning, Mary, *Croatian and Slav pioneers of Australia*. (TLQ 304.89400899182 STE)
- Timms, Peter, *The nature of gardens*. (TL 635. NAT)
- Wellington Park Management Trust and Hobart City Council, *Springs Site development plan*. (TLQ 333.7830994661 TAS)
- Wheatley, J. B., *Calling and the bounds of our habitation*. (TL 920. WHE)
- Wilcox, Craig, *For hearths and homes: citizen soldiering in Australia 1854–1945*. (TL 355.370994 WIL)

R E U N I O N

WOOD—FLETCHER LEWIS—HODGE

The descendants of:

Thomas & Martha Wood (néé Fletcher)

of the Federal Coffee Palace 1897, 11 Murray St Hobart
and

William Lewis (Soldier/Police) and Rosa Matilda Hodge

of Spring Hill Tasmania 1878–1897

are invited to attend a reunion at Lawson Olympic Pool Park
in the Blue Mountains of NSW on Sunday April 30 2000.

Whether you are able to attend or not, please contact Martin & Lyn Wood:
'Hereford' Kangaloon Rd Bowral NSW 2576 Ph: 0248 611600

Lost, Stolen or Strayed ...

The team who transcribed the Gloucestershire 1851 Census are also transcribing the **Wiltshire 1851 Census**. The first three volumes are already available. For further information including the surnames listed in the first three volumes check their web page <http://www.wis.mcmail.com/wil51cen.htm> (the Wiltshire Index Service) email alan.m@virgin.net or write to 11 Ardmore Close Gloucester GL4 0BJ England. □

A brochure has been received for the **Chinese Heritage of Australian Federation Conference**. This is a collaborative project involving La Trobe University, the Museum of Chinese Australian History in Melbourne and the East China Normal University, Shanghai. Project outcomes include the recovery and presentation of historical materials and indexes, translation of Chinese-language historical documents, a world-wide web site, travelling exhibitions and publications. Contact the Chinese Heritage of Australian Federation Project, Department of Asian Studies, La Trobe University, Bundoora VIC 3083 or email fedcon@latrobe.edu.au □

If you have an interest in the **Richmond River District of New South Wales** you may be interested in a book by Glenda Manwaring titled *At the Crossroads*, the story of the Wilson's Ridges/Wollongbar Cemetery and St Paul's Anglican Church. The first burial was in 1875. She has another publication, *I found it in 'The Northern Star' 1877-1881* which includes nearly 200 pages of BDMs and interesting extracts from the **Queensland newspaper, the Northern Star**. Contact

Glenda Manwaring at PO Box 5143 Daisy Hill QLD 4127, ☎ (07) 3290 0508 or email genris@one.net.au □

Australia's Family Heritage is a National Seniors Association Project which celebrated 1999 as the United Nations International Year of Older Persons. The **First Families 2001** database is part of this project and you can access their website at www.vicnet.net.au/~family to enter your family information. □

Family Record Centre Introduction to Family History. FFHS Publications Ltd now has in stock this attractive new book published by the Public Record Office. It is a 28 page book (17 x 24 cms—rather bigger than A5) illustrated throughout in colour with examples of a surprising variety of documents, information on where to find documents, and what other books to read. Many examples are records of well-known people: Oscar Wilde's death certificate; register with the marriage of Charles Dickens; birth certificate of Florence Nightingale (born in Florence, registered at Dr Williams's Library in London); Elton John's deed poll changing from his former name.

Family Record Centre Introduction to Family History (ISBN 1 873162 80 4) is £4.60 (GBP4.60) by post in the UK, £4.75 overseas surface post, £5.50 airmail. Order with credit card or cheque from FFHS Publications Ltd, 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs BL0 9BZ; ☎ 01706 824254, fax 01706 826560 See www.ffhs.org.uk/pubs/order.htm for ordering details. Enquiries by email to sales@ffhs.org.uk □

Included on Nick Vine Hall's homepage www.vinehall.com.au is a Ship's Picture Database of more than 60,000 images from his database index of over 160,000 vessels which have sailed the oceans over the centuries. If you find a ship name or date match they can conduct a more detailed search and send you a written report for the current fee of AUS\$15 per ship searched. For more information contact Nick Vine Hall at PO Box 725 Mount Eliza VIC 3930 or email nick@vinehall.com.au □

James Gilleece has a Victorian school reader, *Eighth Book*. A **Miss A. Bianchin** apparently owned it. Inside is a 'reference' Certificate of Service dated 16/6/66 for working with Woolworths store at Coburg, Victoria, signed by Manager T. F. Gaffy, plus a list of names: Rosina Giolands, Mary Hill, Moureen Quinn, Heather Hunt, Moureen Smith, Francis Parise, Pat Hanar, Larreta Hogan and Anna Daingler. Written on the fly 'and My Grandpa died in the Second World War'. shamus55@southcom.com.au □

In December 1999 Robert I. Ayling published a biography—**Rev. John Ayling: Australian Pioneer, The Life of Rev. John Ayling—Clergyman, Educator, Beekeeper: 1825–1897**. Write to Robert at 21 Kirrawee Avenue, Kirrawee NSW 2232 or email bayling@mindspring.com for further information. □

Patricia Lay of Heritage 2000 Plus released volume 1 of *Cornish-Australian heritage* in May last year and plans to publish the *Irish-Australian heritage: a biographical register of Irish-Austra-*

lians 1788–1998 in June 2000. Contact PO Box 1604 Queanbeyan NSW 2620 or heritage@interact.net.au □

The University of New England offers courses in Local, Family and Applied History that can be undertaken from your home. Contact the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Arts, The University of New England Armidale NSW 2351 or email arts@metz.une.edu.au □

A *Personal History Kit* by Norma Dart was launched in Hobart last year. The purpose of the kit is to help people record their **own personal memories** for future generations to enjoy. For information contact Norma at 19 Direction Drive Otago Bay TAS 7017, ☎ (03) 6273 8633 or email wow@southcom.com.au □

REUNION

In May 2000

A Family Reunion is planned in Tatura, Victoria, for the families, friends and descendants of

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☎ (07) 5442 2064
email: adamson@universal.com.au

FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma McKay

'Westminster/General Lying-in Hospital 1767–1971, History and Records' by Sheila Gallagher. *East Surrey Family History Society*. This article out-lines the history of lying-in hospitals in Part one Vol.22, No.1, March 1999 issue pp. 37–43 and information that can be found in these records in Part two, Vol.22, No.3, September 1999, pp. 29–42. References are listed covering the date range and description, e.g. Admission Registers and Settlement Examinations. Examples are given and can include next-of-kin, father's name, occupation, abode, date of admission of mother and delivery date, to name just a few. For more information contact Mrs Rosemary Dawe, 33 Milton Road, Wallington, Surrey SM6 9RP, UK.

'Cemeteries and Burial Grounds and Their Records for the area of the London and North Middlesex FHS' Part 1 by Lilian Gibbens, in *Metropolitan*, the journal of the London and North Middlesex Family History Society Vol.21, No.3, April 1999, pp.240–243. Cemeteries in the London and North Middlesex areas are described in part one with addresses to write if searches can be requested. Highgate Cemetery is included. List continued in Vol.21, No.4, July 1999.

'Robbery on the Caister Highway' by Elizabeth Greenacre in *The Norfolk Ancestor* Vol.2, No.3, September 1999, pp.161–164 of the Norfolk Family History Society journal. The author relates the story of her 3x great grandfather, convict William Greenacres, transported to VDL per *Isabella* in 1842 leaving his wife Phoebe and six children in England. He was assigned to William Lawton in

George Town, Tasmania and died in the Launceston General Hospital in 1864.

'Giving New Meaning to "Finding" Your Ancestors ...' by Christine Benson, manager of the Frankston Branch of John Allison/Monkhouse, Funeral Directors in *Ancestor* Vol.24, No.7, Spring 1999, pp.2–7, the journal of Genealogical Society of Victoria. Christine Benson advises that unclaimed ashes of deceased persons are held by the John Allison/Monkhouse, Funeral Directors in Victoria, in the hope that family members will collect them. A list of names that are held by this firm is shown, with date of death or cremation, next of kin and last known address. Contact ☎ (03) 9783 7722.

'Project News—Crickets Lane Fever Hospital, Ashton Under Lyne' by Ray Hulley, census coordinator for the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society. *The Manchester Genealogist* Vol.35, No.2, April 1999, pp.86–88. The Ashton Under Lyne census records for 1851 were badly damaged, therefore not filmed. With the use of ultra-violet light they have now been transcribed and are on microfiche. The returns for the Fever Hospital are listed.

Two articles are featured in the *Cleveland Family History Society* journal Vol.7, No.7, July 1999.

1 **'Sedbergh School Register 1546–1909'** by Margaret Fox, pp.21–24. Pupils came from all over England and other countries to the Sedbergh School in West Riding, Yorkshire. A list of those from South Durham and the North Yorks area between 1820 and 1900 is featured. This

information contains name, age, where born, date they either left the school or deceased. Some have further information, e.g. when married.

2 A photo of two headstones of Australian munitions workers—Commonwealth War Graves type. Their names were M Jackson, died 18 March 1919 and J Reid 4 August 1917, who were buried in the old Brotton cemetery in the UK. The editor of the Cleveland journal wonders if there could be a story behind these stones or if any information is known. Contact the Editor. (See journal for address).

‘The Emigration of Derry Factory Workers to Melbourne of Welch Margetson’s Shirt Factory’ by John Dickenson, in *Ancestor* the Genealogical Society of Victoria Vol.24, No.6, Winter issue 1999, pp.2–4. These emigrants, who arrived in Melbourne in 1911, were recruited from the Welch Margetson Shirt Factory in Ireland. A list of thirty-five women is featured with profiles of some of these women. Their arrival was noted in *The Age* newspaper, June 1911.

Two articles of interest in *The Pivot Tree* in Geelong Family History Group newsletter No.63, October 1999.

1 **‘Cemeteries of Melbourne’** pp.5–8. An alphabetical list of cemeteries in the State of Victoria with location, date opened, map reference, address and phone numbers. Some have been indexed and are in book form or microfiche.

2 **‘Registration Districts in Kent’**, pp.26–29. This list shows the registration districts from 1 July 1837 to 31 March 1930 for Kent and include the sub-districts used in census records. The GRO B,D,M volume e.g. V = 1837–51 and 2A = 1852–1930 is included.

Two articles of interest in the *Genealogists’ Magazine*, the journal of the Society of Genealogists, June 1999, Vol.26, No.6.

1 **‘Records of Nurses and Nursing—Resources in London Metropolitan Archives 1556–1939’** by Bridgett Howlett, from the London Metropolitan Archives, pp.213–217. This article covers the type of records held and the information to be found in them, dating back to 1556. A card index is held of all hospital staff mentioned in the Minute Books up to 1948. Nurses who worked under Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War 1854–56, the Nightingale Fund and her work in nursing in the work-houses are included.

2 **‘Gypsy Genealogy—A Study of Name Changing and Other Anomalies’** by Terence Lee, pp.219–223. An interesting article on tracing Gypsy ancestors and the problems found by Mr Lee whilst searching for his own ancestors. An alias was often used by a gypsy woman in various records—e.g. baptisms of her children and census records. Mr Lee has written four books on gypsy families and has extracts of 500 census records and 10,000 baptisms relating to gypsies.

‘Liverpool Roman Catholic Registers 1756–1940’ in *Catholic Ancestor*, the journal of the Catholic Family History Society Vol.7, No.6, November 1999, p.252. An index containing over 335,000 baptisms, 50,000 burial entries and 125,000 marriages, from thirty-six parishes in the Liverpool area, are held by Marie McQuade. For enquires and details re charges write to Marie at 8 Ecclesall Ave, Litherland, Merseyside L21 5HQ, UK ●

BOOK REVIEWS

Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd. Available from FFHS (Publications) Ltd, 2-4 Killer St Ramsbottom Bury Lancs BL9 9BZ. All books A5, soft cover, all prices quoted are for overseas surface mail.

Current Publications by Member Societies, 10th ed., UK price £6.50, overseas price not quoted.

This is self-explanatory. A catalogue of all current FFHS publications. 

An Introduction to ... Occupations, A Preliminary List, 2nd ed., by Joyce Culling, 64pp., price £3.25.

The first edition of this work contained 44 pages, so obviously there are many additional occupations in this one. Some of the terms appear to bear no resemblance to their meaning, e.g.

Festician: Mis-spelling for Physician, 15c. Norfolk.

Greenwich Barber: 18c. Retailer of sand collected from the Greenwich pits.

Pedascule: Schoolmaster.

Pigman: Seller of Crockery.

Streaker: 17c. One who laid out the dead, preparing the body for disposal.

The list is followed by an intriguing Latin list of occupations and a good bibliography. 

Lists of Londoners, 3rd ed. by Jeremy Gibson and Heather Creaton, 40pp., price £3.25.

Anyone with London research should consult this updated edition which contains many new entries. Overseas researchers would probably need to instruct an agent to inspect most of the records referred to, but to be able to pinpoint the location of such records would save time and money.

For those whose knowledge of London geography is sketchy, there are maps of the area, i.e., City of London Metropolitan Boroughs, 1900-1965, City of London and London Boroughs, 1965 onwards, and the County of London, 1889-1965 and surrounding counties.

Some of the subjects covered are parish records, wills, monumental inscriptions, census (including details of current indexing projects), rates and taxes, electoral registers, livery companies, foreign residents and militia. 

Basic Facts About ... Using Education Records, by Colin Chapman, 16pp., price £2.25.

Colin Chapman has written extensively on this subject, e.g., see our own 1991 Congress papers, Vol.2. In this booklet he mentions types of surviving records and their location, including universities, the educational establishments of religious bodies, the military, those created for paupers and many more, ending with a list of useful addresses. 

Basic Facts About ... Using Record Offices for Family Historians, 2nd ed., by Tom Wood, 16pp., price £2.25.

This publication explains in general the location in the UK of various types of records with details, such as admission charges, readers' tickets, and rules and regulations. There is good advice on using your time efficiently (always crucial when time is of the essence), organising yourself and making notes.

Some Internet sites are given, together with addresses and a bibliography. A good point is made that many repositories now have their own websites from where information may be downloaded. 

Family Search on the Internet, by David Hawgood, 16pp., £1.50.

A much needed guide to those using the LDS Internet Family Search website, this publication is prefaced by thanks to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, whose data and systems are described in detail. We are led through the Family Search website step by step. Its variety of uses may surprise some researchers and lead to its broader use.

However, it is made clear that the version of the IGI which can be accessed on the Internet is not as complete as that which may be accessed on the CD-ROM version at LDS Family History Centres.

The church's reasons for creating the IGI are briefly explained—also the meaning of such terms as 'relative', 'Batch number', etc. A useful addition to any researcher's bookshelf, whether an Internet user or not, for the explanations it gives of the LDS facilities.

Jo Keen



National Register of Ship Arrivals: Australia and New Zealand 4th edition, ed. Andrew G. Peake, 1999, Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc., A5, soft cover, 78pp. \$12.00 + \$2.00 pp. from AFFHO, 6/48 May Street, Bayswater, WA 6053.

This is the 4th update since the first publication in 1988 and brings together all available primary and second source records relating to arrivals by sea into New Zealand and each state and territory of Australia.

The editor gives a brief history of each area and describes the various categories of records included in this new listing ie. convict, free passage, assisted and unassisted immigrant, military, civil

service, crew member etc. A good bibliography, and a useful list of addresses of the repositories completes this volume, making it a useful reference for all family historians attempting to trace their ancestor's arrival.

A to Z: Australian Genealogy Helper, Cora Num, 1999, B5, soft cover 110 pp. Available from author/publisher, 17 Pendred Street, Pearce, ACT 2607 for \$23 inc pp in Australia; \$27 inc pp to NZ, \$30 posted elsewhere.

Cora Num's latest addition to her growing list of publications will be welcomed by all family and local historians. This easy to read reference book highlights the wide range of records available for each state and territory. Arranged alphabetically under headings such as Adoption, Conditional Pardons, Deceased Estate Files, Exiles, Female Factory, Hotel and Publicans Records etc., each category is prefaced with a brief explanation which will be of great benefit to beginners. The full citations plus National Library call numbers, record format identification, lists of relevant contact names and addresses, and the inclusion of some more unusual and newer resources will also assist more experienced researchers. A must for every family history library.

Colleen Read



Ancestral Trails, The complete Guide to research for British Genealogists & Family Historians by Herber. An important volume for researching in British records.

The first three chapters of this wonderful book deal with the essential basics; writing your own story, talking to relatives, and organising all your research.

Then follows a chapter of general information on language, spellings, naming patterns, handwriting styles and aspects of dates; the church—monarchal administrators had their own methods. Next come several chapters on primary source records for the genealogist; parish records, civil registration, census returns, use of directories and churchyard and cemetery records. Incidentally, did you know that the parish registers were an invention of Thomas Crumble in 1538?

Another chapter discusses *the Pallot Index* of marriages and births, county indexes, non-parochial registers, infant mortality, illegitimacy and a subtitle cunningly named 'Elusive entries'. What do you know about *Boyd's Marriage Index*? Have you thought to use it?

Further chapters remind us of the use of archives, libraries and family history societies and the records and indexes they hold.

Wills and administrations have a chapter of their own and we now have access to the Probate Indexes Catholic, Jewish and non-conformist records are dealt with together as being everything non-Anglican.

Marriage and divorce is an interesting chapter. Have you considered how many different ways you could get married in 19th century Britain?

What are the Fleet registers? Have you ever used them? Using maps, land and property records is set out in detail. Similarly, other parish and town records (not BDMs) the Poor Law and Poll books, and newspapers.

A significant influence on your ancestors is local and social history; what was happening around them? How did it affect them? Floods, famine, politics, changes in local administration, wars, the

succession of monarchs and eventually education. This book deals with all these in turn citing useful information of where to look and what might be found there.

Trades, professions and business records are discussed and those of the armed services, shipping and seamen, the civil courts, the ecclesiastical courts and the criminal court. There are good examples throughout the book, addresses and places to enquire. The appendixes and lists at the back are very useful.

The language of the book is easy to cope with but I recommend that one chapter be read at a time, then go away and act upon the information gained.

Jenny Gill



Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry, edited by John and Sheila Rowlands, published by FFHS and University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1999. A5, soft cover, 348pp. ISBN 1 86006 066 8

Since 1986 the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has held residential summer schools offering a basic course in *Welsh Family History*. A compilation of contributions to these courses, by various authors, was published in 1993 as *Welsh Family History—a Guide to Research* and a second, revised edition came out in 1998. These books were reviewed in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, March 1994 and September 1998.

Starting in 1991 a more advanced series of courses has been conducted under the title 'Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry' and this current book is a compendium of contributions made by authors in various fields to these advanced courses.

Anyone researching their Welsh ancestry will already have found out how

important it is to have an understanding of the social, cultural, religious and economic background to the communities in which their ancestors lived. This book adds to the information already provided in the previous books.

The various contributions can be grouped into five main themes.

Religion and society: Discusses the growth and spread of nonconformity, reasons for the decline of the Church of England and also the history of Catholicism in Wales.

Industry and occupations: Covers the industrialisation of Wales and demographic changes due to the development of coal mining and other industries and the influx of workers from elsewhere in the British Isles.

Documents and specialised studies: Deals with such matters as the reading of old documents, the value of old Welsh genealogies, derivation and distribution of surnames, and the location of old maps, estate records and other documents.

People and places and the Welsh at home and in the professions: Discusses such aspects as English settlement in Wales, ordinary people in Estate Records, the rise of a 'Native Middle Class' and the Welsh in the professions.

Case Studies: Several examples of family histories prepared by participants in the advanced courses are included.

In most cases, copious notes and/or a comprehensive bibliography follow each of the twenty-two chapters.

A minor criticism of this book was the lack of a map showing the 'old' Welsh counties for reference purposes. This could pose a problem for readers not familiar with the pre-1966 counties as

most modern atlases or road maps no longer include this information.

Although definitely not a book for the beginner, this book will prove enthralling reading for any researcher interested in the social and economic history of post Reformation Wales as well as to any genealogist who wishes to trace his ancestors prior to the nineteenth century.

Joe Stephens



Finding Genealogy on the Internet by Peter Christian, published 1999 by David Hawgood, 20 pages A5, ISBN 0 948151 21 8, is distributed by: *Family Tree Magazine*, 61 Great Whyte, Ramsay, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 1HL UK. Price: £1.80. Price (inc. postage): £2.39, or £2.94 overseas. It can be ordered on-line from The Society of Genealogists' On-line Bookshop

<http://www.sog.org.uk/>

[acatalog/SoG_Bookshop_Online_Internet_Books_52.html](http://www.sog.org.uk/acatalog/SoG_Bookshop_Online_Internet_Books_52.html)

A very basic book for beginners in genealogy on the Internet. Contains very brief information on discussion groups, gateways to other sites, databases, finding people and surnames and using search engines. A few URLs included as starting points.

Vee Maddock



H.M.S. 'Hercules' Scottish Emigrant Ship 1853, edited by W. B. Clarke, 1998. Ring-bound, A4 size with a stiff cover and is available for \$20.00 plus \$2.00 postage from Mr W. B. Clarke, 12 Makepiece Avenue, Bridport TAS 7215.

This book, while concentrating on the saga of H.M.S. 'Hercules' and the Scottish emigrants who sailed in her, would also appeal to the general reader interested in social conditions of the time.

There are a number of classified lists of deserving emigrants from Skye and the Hebrides who were sponsored by the Highland and Island Emigration Society. Deaths on Board, Married Emigrants, Young Men, Young Women and Children are recorded with names and ages. Also, there is an alphabetical list of all who originally boarded the 'Hercules', including those who for various reasons completed the journey to Australia on other vessels.

A wealth of social history is contained in the papers of the Highland and Island Emigration Society and newspaper articles from the *Inverness Courier* (1852) and the *Illustrated London News* (1853). Extracts from the journals of Alex Nicholson, (Schoolmaster) and Mr Mollath (Ship's Surgeon) give a clear picture of the hardships and suffering of these stoic Scots.

This book is certainly worth perusal by those seeking Highland ancestors.

Jeannine Connors



Publish It Yourself! A Comprehensive Guide to Writing and Self Publishing Non Fiction. John Stacpoole, John Maxwell & Associates, 1999. A5, soft cover, 184pp., \$26.95.

In this succinct but detailed handbook, the author provides a wealth of information on self publishing, much of it from his own experience. Divided into four parts, the book follows each step through from writing to production to marketing. The practical knowledge imparted covers research methods, using illustrations, the printing process, how to promote the book and much more. The final part contains a useful glossary and

information on legal rights and responsibilities such as copyright.

A major strength of the book is that, as an actual example of the subject matter, the reader can see how it has been done this time and understand better the points being made. This comes across well in discussion on, for example, layout, choosing a font, designing the cover and deciding on a title. The proofreading, however, could have been done better.

It is not just the practical information that makes this essential reading for the self publisher. A thought-provoking, underlying theme is examination of the aims being pursued since printing costs and the efforts required to promote a book are not insignificant.

Many family historians think about writing a book to record their research. This book would definitely help them make this a reality.

Kate Ramsay



REUNION

LANG—LANGANKE

Descendants of Gottlieb, Charles, Louis, Marie, Helene and Hess from Memel, East Prussia are invited to a reunion to be held at the

**Yandoit (VIC) Mechanics Hall
17, 18 and 19 March 2000**

Connecting names are
Wendt and Ballantyne
Some Langs may not know that their
name is Langanke

Contact: Mrs Evelyn Wanstall
58a Gladstone Avenue
Northcote VIC 3070
☎ (03) 9489 7806
email: wanstaller@yahoo.com

COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) Meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street Hobart starting at 8.00 p.m.

4 and 5 March 2000

A reunion for Hodgman descendants is planned for Sunday, 5 March 2000 from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. at Windmill Hill Memorial Hall, Corner High and York Sts Launceston, Tasmania. A Dinner has also been arranged for the evening of Saturday, 4 March. For further details contact Mrs Rose Hodgman ☎ (03) 6343 5080 or email rhodgman@tassie.net.au

March Labour Day long week-end 2001

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

25/26 March 2000

McGinniss Reunion at Port Arthur. Contact Ann McGinniss, 7 Stewarts Bay, Port Arthur TAS ☎ (03) 6250 2268.

1 and 2 April 2000

Viney Family Reunion and Book Launch at the Evandale Hall with church service and picnic lunch at Clarendon. Queries may be directed to Bruce Viney, chairman (03) 9391 1126; Bev Perkins, secretary (03) 6339 1270 or treasurer Noel Viney (03) 6425 2581.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

5–7 April 2000

From Strangers to Citizens, Integration of Immigrant Communities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies, 1550–1750, Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2EJ. Hosted by the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland in collaboration with the Jewish Historical Society of England and other appropriate bodies. c.littleton@history.bbk.ac.uk

26–30 April 2000

Domesday to Database The Millennium British Family History Conference at Bath University, UK—hosted by the Wiltshire FHS in association with the FFHS.

May 2000

A *Family Reunion* for the families, friends and descendants of *Richard Frederick SMITH (Dick) and Ethel May HURREN*. See page 265 this issue.

2–7 May 2000

24th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, Besançon, France. email: congres2000@besacon.net

24 June 2000

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

27 September–1 October 2000

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

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

| ●

LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

	21/2/2000	22/5/2000	21/8/2000	20/11/2000	19/11/2001
	19/5/2000	18/8/2000	17/11/2000	16/11/2001	15/2/2002
Burnie	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Devonport	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Hobart	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Huon	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Launceston	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2

- Set 1** GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897
- Set 2** Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series
GRO Consular Records Index
Old Parochial Records and
1891 Census Indexes for Scotland
- Set 3** St Catherine's Index 1898–1922 and
AGCI
- Set 4** National Probate Calendars 1853–1943
- Set 5** St Catherine's Index 1923–1942
Exchange journals Members' Interests and
One Name Studies Index

BURNIE

Accessions—Books

- * Atlas of Magical Britain, *Janet and Colin Bond*
- * Chronicle of Friendship 1932–1939, *Allan Bishop*
- The First 25 years of Convict Transportation to NSW, *Lesley Veibel*
- * Of Love and War, *Phillipa Pool*
- St James Cemetery, Northdown (Tas.), Edited *Kim O'Brien*

Accessions—Microfiche

- Cemetery Inscriptions—North West towns, *C. Down*
- My Irish Rogues—Convicts from County Down
- * Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books

- * Boys, Urchins, Men—A History of The Boys' Brigade in Australia & Papua-New Guinea, *M. E. Hoare*
- Convicts of Port Macquarie, NSW, Comp. *P. Gorter*
- * Guide To Tasmanian Heritage Accommodation, *M. Brownell*
- * ILMO—A Transcription of the Cemeteries of Sassafras, Tasmania, *Devonport Branch Publication*

In Search of the 'Forlorn Hope' A Comprehensive Guide to Locating British Regiments and Their Records (1640–WW1) Vol. 1 & 2, *J. M. Kitzmiller II*

* It Was Written—Westbury Places & Personalities, *Westbury Historical Society*

* It Is Written—Remember Your Grassroots, *Westbury Historical Society*

* Life over Death, Tasmanians and Tuberculosis, *M. Roe*

* '1875' Forerunner to a major publication 'More Than A Century', *Tiberius*

* More Than A Century, *Tiberius*

St. James' Cemetery, Northdown, Tasmania, Edit. *K. O'Brien*

Topographical Dictionary of Ireland Vol. 1 & 2, *S. Lewis*

Accessions—Microfiche

* Victorian Police Gazette Consolidated Index Part 2 1864–1868

CD-ROM

* Victorian BDM Federation Index 1889–1901

* Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books

* A to Z—Australian Genealogy Helper, *Cora Num*

* An alphabetical list of Victorian place names pre 1851, with location and grid reference—
from Broadbent Maps 320 & 321, *C. G. Harvey*

* Ellen Gregson d 1816, North Meols, *Ann Holland nee Gregson*

* Family of John Bezett Wilkinson and Ann Hewlins, *Margaret Andersen and Russell Bezett*

General Muster: List of NSW 1823, 1824, 1825, *Carol J. Baxter* (ed.)

* History of St Mathews, *Norm Deane*

* Index to news items, obituaries and photographs of WWII: Tasmanian Servicemen and
Women, *The Examiner* 1.1.1942–30.6.1943, *W. K. Knolle*

* James McKeon & Mary Cotterill, *Robert Ellis*

* My ancestors were Quakers: how can I find out more about them?, *Edward H. Milligan
and Malcolm J. Thomas*

* Passengers to Port Phillip from commonwealth and foreign ports 1838–51, *Ian A. Hughes*
Tasman Peninsula Chronicle No. 9, November 1999, *Tasman Peninsula Historical Society*

* They kept this state afloat: shipbuilders, boatbuilders and shipwrights of WA 1829–1929,
Rod Dickson

* The women of Botany Bay, *Portia Robinson*

CD-ROM

Dern Index—Monumental inscriptions of 250 Queensland cemeteries, *David and Julie Dern*

* Wicklow's historic gaol and transportation; it's role in 1798, then & now, *C-it-All
Multimedia*

Accessions—Microfiche

1851 Census Index—Renfrewshire West; Renfrewshire East, *Glasgow and West Scotland
FHS*

Coastal Passengers to Port Philip 1839–1845, *Alexander Romanov-Hughes*

Down to NSW: My Irish rogues; Down to VDL: a world away, *Noelene Williams*
Durham Burials 1813–1837 (non Anglican), *George Bell*
London PO Directory 1827, *MM Publishing, Middlesex*
Register and Index of NZ immigrants of Scottish birth Vol. 1, part 1, *Scottish Interest Group NZ*

* Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

- * A Comedy of Errors, The Marriage Records of England & Wales, *Foster, Michael*
- * Genealogists' Handbook, *Society of Genealogists Glamorgan, Tasmania, Davenport, Bill and Amos, Ruth*
- * Going to the Mechanics, *Petrow, Stephan*
- * Historic Development Plymouth Naval Base, *Crichton, Charles W.*
- Index of Indexers, Directory Showing the Location of Indexes for the Family Historian, *Jones, Brian*
- Log of Logs Vol. 3, *Nicholson, Ian*
- * Making a Pedigree, *Unett, John*
- Marriage and Census Indexes for Family Historians, *Gibson, Jeremy and Hampson, Elizabeth*
- National Register of Ships Arrivals, *Peake, Andrew G.*
- Nekah, *Carins, Peter*
- Old Longford, *Hudson, G. W.*
- Records of Merchant Shipping and Seamen, Public Record Office Readers Guide No. 20, *Smith, Kelvin, Watts, Christopher and Michael*
- * St Matthew's Church Burial Records, *Cordwell, Stanley, Cowburn, Joe and Cox, Rita*
- Specialist Indexes for Family Historians, *Gibson, Jeremy and Hampson, Elizabeth*
- Tasmanian Rogues & Absconders 1803–1875 Vol. 1, *Graeme-Evans, Alex*
- * Trace your Family Tree, *Puttock, A. G.*
- * Whitmore Ninety Years Ago, *Heazlewood, Ivan C.*

Accessions—Microfiche

- 1851 Surname Index—Wiltshire Australasian Genealogical Computer Index Series 4 1999
- Ballarat Base Hospital Register of Admissions 1815–1913
- Emigrants from Hamburg 1855
- Emigrants from Hamburg 1857–1859
- Index to Miscellaneous Personal Names in Public Record Office Documents
- * Indicates items donated

SOCIETY AND BRANCH SALES

Please refer to our last issue for the complete list or contact your branch library for a copy of the sales brochure. A New Release is advertised on page 240 of this issue.

**Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.
Payments must be made in Australian dollars.**

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (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 7.30 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.

DEVONPORT Phone: (03) 6424 5328 (Mr & Mrs Harris)
Library Rooms 9, 10 & 11, Days Building, Cnr Best & Rooke Sts, Devonport
Tuesday 10.00 a.m. • 4.00 p.m.
Wednesday 10.00 a.m. • 1.00 p.m.
Thursday 10.00 a.m. • 4.00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building Cnr Best & Rooke Sts,
Devonport at 7.30 p.m. on the last Thursday of each month, except
December.

HOBART Phone: (03) 6243 6200 (Branch Secretary)
Library 19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive
Tuesday 12.30 p.m. • 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday 9.30 a.m. • 12.30 p.m.
Saturday 1.30 p.m. • 4.30 p.m.
Meeting Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.

HUON Phone: (03) 6264 1345 (Branch Secretary)
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
Saturday 1.30 p.m. • 4.00 p.m.
1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m. • 3.30 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on
2nd Monday of each month except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
Tuesday 10.00 a.m. • 3.00 p.m.
Wednesday 7.00 p.m. • 9.00 p.m.
Closed Wednesday night during July and the first two weeks of August.
Saturday 2.00 p.m. • 4.00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay on 1st Tuesday of each month
except January—at 7.30 p.m. or 3.00 p.m. on alternate months.
Please check Branch Report for the time each month.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 2000–2001 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$36.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$48.00
Australian Concession	\$24.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$36.00

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

Application forms may be obtained from the GST Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the GST Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 60 Prospect Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a *private basis* can be obtained from the society. *The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.*

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$25.00 per quarter page in one issue or \$75.00 for 4 issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

ISSN
0159 0677

Printed by *Advance Publicity*—Hobart Tasmania
Print Broking—*Terry Brophy and Associates*

QUERIES

ARAM/ARRAM/ARON

George, born 1801, George Henry born 1837, Jane Alice born 1845, Gerte Sarah, Matilda Ann 1844–1899, Mary Ann born 1851, Nina Isabel, Thomas, Walter Chas., Wayne James, Winifred Martha and William. I would be interested to hear any information from descendants. George is my great grandfather. Mrs Jean Monk, Unit 13c 17–25 Little Street, Lane Cove Sydney NSW 2066 or email jmonk@spin.net.au

GERALD AND FLORENCE SMITH

The bride and groom are Gerald and Florence SMITH—wedding photograph taken in England, who the others are I would be interested to know. Perhaps most of the guests were Flo's (Flo Julie DERMAN) people? Gerald, born 1884 in England to Charles Henry Smith and Eva ROBINSON, was my uncle by marriage and he and his family came to Melbourne on the *Aurea* in 1923. Mrs Jean Monk, address as above.



Queries are published free for members of the GST Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$10.00 per query to non-members. Members are entitled to three free queries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$10.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

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

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ADAMS Henry	ENG	1809	5244
ALLAM Agnus Marie	Liverpool ENG	1890-940	5254
ALLEN Elizabeth	Sheffield YKS ENG	c1870s	5251
ALLWOOD John	Woodsdale TAS AUS	1836+	5242
BAILEY	ENG	-1929	5236
BAILEY William	LAN ENG	1800-1900	5245
BALLANTYNE Elizabeth	Dunbartonshire SCT	1700-1800	5261
BARNES	LAN ENG	1800-1900	5245
BARNES William James	Swansea GLA WLS	1897-1980	5233
BARRETT Henry	Launceston TAS AUS	1819-1896	5262
BATLEY William	YKS ENG	1874	5251
BENNETT Robert	Bow Hill TAS AUS	c1800s	5259
BEST Sarah	Launceston TAS AUS	1829-1910	5243
BETTERIDGE	ENG/VIC AUS	-1900	5237
BETTERIDGE Will	QLD AUS	1926-1964	5237
BLACKETT Alfred	Hobart TAS AUS	d17.5.1843	5230
BLACKETT William Alex	Hobart/Hadspen/Port Frederick TAS AUS	1870-1895	5230
BLAKE Henry	TAS AUS	c1900	5262
BRADMORE Arthur	IRL	1800	5261
BROOKS Alfred	Ulverstone TAS AUS	1862+	5232
BROOKSBANK Arthur	Park near Sheffield YKS ENG	1870-1880	5250
BROUGH James	Hobart TAS AUS	1849	5263
BROUGH James Henry	River Huon TAS AUS	c1855	5263
BROUGH William Edward	Zeehan TAS AUS	-1960	5262
BROWNLIE Alexander	Dunbarton SCT	1809	5254
BURGESS Amelia	Hobart TAS AUS	1843-1881	5263
CARD	ENG	-1935	5236
CLARK George	Masham NRY ENG	c1700s	5259
CLARKE George	Masham NRY ENG	c1700s	5259
CLEAVER Frederick	Hobart TAS AUS	1860-1900	5230
CLOAK Richard	Old Beach TAS AUS	c1800s	5253
COGGINS Ann	TAS/VIC/NSW AUS	-1828	5237
COLLETT Thomas	Corsham WIL ENG	1779-1833	5259
COOK Thomas	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1855+	5232
DAVIE Sinclair Keith	SCT	1806	5247
DODGE James	Brentford MDX ENG	1828-	5247
DONOVAN Edward	Sorell TAS AUS	1855+	5242
DYER John	Snake Banks TAS AUS	c1800s	5259
FRENCH Alpha	Hobart TAS AUS	1860+	5230
GANDER	ENG	-1935	5236
GOODMAN John	Launceston TAS AUS	1813-	5262
GOSS Michael	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1852-1878	5259
GRAVES Robert	Hobart/George Town TAS AUS	1819-1829	5260
GREEN George Elltah	NTT ENG	1880	5250
GRIFFITHS	LAN ENG	1800-1900	5245
GROOMBRIDGE Richard	KEN ENG	1808-	5244
HALL Henrietta Maria	LND ENG	1794-	5261
HAMPTON Richard	Deloraine TAS AUS	1819-1899	5262
HARDING Patrick	IRL	-1854	5237
HARRIS Robert		c1850	5243
HARWOOD Patrick	Bruny Island TAS AUS	c1800s	5253
HAYWARD George	Deloraine TAS AUS	1805-1880	5262
HOLWILL	ENG	-1929	5236
HUTCHINS Thomas	ENG	1829	5244
JACOBSON			5248
KEYWORTH James	Sheffield YKS ENG	c1870s	5251
KINGSTON			5248
LACEY Henry Miller	NKF ENG	1830-	5254
LAWLESS Joseph	Warrington LAN ENG	1824	5244

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
LODGE	Tunbridge TAS AUS		5249
LUCAS	LAN ENG	1800-1900	5245
MADDEN Margaret	Sydney NSW/Hobart/Hadspen/ Port Frederick TAS AUS	1841-1930	5230
MARTIN Emma	Harford TAS AUS	1863+	5232
MASSON Marsh	FRA	1700	5261
MAUM William	DUB IRL/LAN ENG/Norfolk Island/ New Norfolk TAS AUS		5260
McARDLE Susan	Hobart TAS AUS	1849	5263
McGUINNESS William	TAS/VIC/NSW AUS	-1828	5237
MOLLINEAUX John	Old Beach TAS AUS	c1800s	5253
MONK Mary Ann	Murdunda TAS AUS	1843-1922	5238
MOORE Daniel	Hobart TAS AUS	1870-	5252
MOORE Eva Irene	Hobart TAS AUS	1898-1980	5252
MORAN Michael	Fanningstown LIM IRL	1824-1889	5259
MORGAN Richard	Bristol ENG/Rosny TAS AUS	1780-1838	5260
MORRIS Elizabeth Ann	Swansea WLS	1880-1950	5233
MORRIS James	Loughton ESS ENG	1830+	5242
MUNDAY Edward	Clarence TAS AUS	1830+	5242
MUNDAY John	Black Brush TAS AUS	1820-1902	5242
NOKES Ada Emily	Kings Lynn NKF ENG	1874	5251
NORMAN Sarah Ann	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1855+	5232
NORTON William Charles	Hobart TAS AUS	1893-1980	5252
PALMER John	Murdunda TAS AUS	1832-1903	5238
PURDON Samuel	Old Beach TAS AUS	c1800s	5253
RAFFERTY Margaret	IRL	-1854	5237
RICHARDSON	LAN ENG	1800-1900	5245
SCOTT Abraham	Liverpool ENG	1800-1870	5254
SEABOURNE George	Manningtree ESS ENG	1822	5244
SHEPHERD Jane	Launceston TAS AUS	1838-1914	5243
SMEDLEY Joseph	Eastwood NTT ENG	1870-1880	5250
SMITH Thomas	Manchester ENG	1814-	5261
STREETER	Hobart TAS AUS	1900+	5230
STYLES Walter William	ESS ENG	1850-1950	5233
SUMMERS John William	Frome Farm/Frome/SOM ENG	1823-	5261
SWARD Emanuel	Bruny Island TAS AUS	c1800s	5253
TURNBULL Jacob	Chester-Le Street ENG/ Kangaroo Point TAS AUS		5260
UPTON Charles Jones	Launceston TAS AUS	1828-1899	5243
UPTON Robert	Launceston TAS AUS	1835-1859	5243
UPTON William	Launceston TAS AUS	1842-1853	5243
WAKEFIELD	LAN ENG	1800-1900	5245
WALKER James	Huntingdonshire	1785	5244
WARDLAW Robert	FIF SCT	1800+	5242
WHAYMAN Robert Owen	Bruny Island TAS AUS	c1800s	5253
WHEELAN Philip	TIP IRL	1800+	5231
WHELAN Phillip	TIP IRL	1800+	5231
WHITE Philip Henry	Fingal TAS AUS	1860+	5232
WILLOWS Eliza	Grimsby LIN ENG	1870-1880	5250
WILSON	Tunbridge TAS AUS		5249
WOOLLEY	Bream Creek/Kellevie/Sorell TAS AUS		5248

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

NEW MEMBERS

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

5230	AIREY Mrs Yvonne E	130 Wyndham Rd Pinehaven Upper Hutt WELLINGTON PROVINCE NZ airey@paradise.net.nz		
5231	BALDWIN Mrs Rhonda	33 William St rhonda.frank@microtech.com.au	SCOTTSDALE	TAS 7260
5232	BOOTH Mrs Helen M	2/44 Howe St	HOWICK AUCKLAND	1705 NZ
5233	LINDSAY Mrs Norma E	40 Morrison St	RAILTON	TAS 7305
5234	GIFFORD Ms Christine L	10 Victor Court	DEVONPORT	TAS 7310
5235	HOLWILL Mr Peter J	Unit 13 Seahaven Cres	SHEARWATER	TAS 7307
5236	HOLWILL Mrs Joan E	Unit 13 Seahaven Cres	SHEARWATER	TAS 7307
5237	HINCH Mrs Jennifer D	84 Parker St sabr@southcom.com.au	DEVONPORT	TAS 7310
5238	PALMER Mrs Michelle	59 Hookey St	ROKEBY	TAS 7019
5239	JENSEN Ms Judy	101 Elinga St	HOWRAH	TAS 7018
5240	JONES Mrs Judith E	428 Churchill Ave dojjon@bigpond.com	SANDY BAY	TAS 7005
5241	DEAN Mrs Jennifer A	428 Churchill Ave dojjon@bigpond.com	SANDY BAY	TAS 7005
5242	DANIEL Mrs Isobel A	2/80 Coolgarra Ave adaniel@caboolture.hotkey.net.au	BONGAREE	QLD 4510
5243	VON MYLIUS Mr Charles R	10 Lloyds Ave carol@melbpc.org.au	CAULFIELD EAST	VIC 3145
5244	LAWLESS Mr Ian G	15 Nala Rd	OYSTER COVE	TAS 7150
5245	BARNES Mr Nicholas	PO Box 84 barnesn@tassie.net.au	SOMERSET	TAS 7322
5246	BARNES Mr William	PO Box 84	SOMERSET	TAS 7322
5247	DODGE Mrs Heather E	59 Evisons Rd	SASSAFRAS	TAS 7307
5248	WOOLLEY Mr Rodney R	17 Sherwood Close	PROSPECT VALE	TAS 7250
5249	WOOLLEY Mrs Cheryl A	17 Sherwood Close	PROSPECT VALE	TAS 7250
5250	BROOKSBANK Mr John R	32 Allumba St jbrooks@tassie.net.au	HOWRAH	TAS 7018
5251	BROOKSBANK Mrs Julia A	32 Allumba St jbrooks@tassie.net.au	HOWRAH	TAS 7018
5252	NORTON Mr Thomas J	49 Fairfield Rd	GEILSTON BAY	TAS 7015
5253	RADER Kay	39 Bournville Crescent	CLAREMONT	TAS 7011
5254	LOUTTIT Mrs Susan C	26 Summit Drive suelouttit@yahoo.com	DEVON HILLS	TAS 7300
5255	ANDERSON Mr Thomas Y	5 Beulah Gardens	LAUNCESTON	TAS 7250
5256	ANDERSON Mrs Jean	5 Beulah Gardens	LAUNCESTON	TAS 7250
5257	DUGGAN Mrs Diane J	15 The Strand	GEORGE TOWN	TAS 7253
5258	DUGGAN Mr Michael	15 The Strand	GEORGE TOWN	TAS 7253
5259	CARUSO Mrs Donna M	PO Box 183 mcaruso@ozemail.com.au	KELLYVILLE	NSW 2155
5260	QUINNELL Mr Cecil	10 Hudson St	SEVEN HILLS	NSW 2147
5261	SUMMERS Mr R Garth	103 Gillon Cres	MT STUART	TAS 7000
5262	CHARLESTON Mrs Annette F	2436 Wilmot Rd	WILMOT	TAS 7310
5263	FLANNERY Mr Robin F	107 Fifth Ave	BALMORAL	QLD 4171

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

2238	PEARCE Alan	Corner Waterson Lane & Mandelkow Road	THE SUMMIT	QLD 4377
4643	O'BRIEN B T	38 Mary House Grove Manor Park Hutt Valley	WELLINGTON	NZ
5203	GATEHOUSE Kevin	2/55 Cross Street	NEW TOWN	TAS 7008
5224	STEAD Mrs Hazel	41 Robin Court hazelstead@aol.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS 7015
5228	CONNELL Geoffrey A	21 Rice Street gsc99@microtech.com.au	PORT SORELL	TAS 7307

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