

# Tasmanian Ancestry



## TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania

Volume 23 Number 1—June 2002

# TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania

PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

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

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# Editorial

We welcome Leonie Mickleborough to the journal committee, especially to the position of editor. I hope she enjoys the challenge and gains as much as I have.

Leonie and I worked together on this issue but as I still have the computer it has fallen on me to write the editorial.

I would like to thank Maurice Appleyard for his work on the journal over the past six years as he has recently resigned from the committee due to other commitments within the society. Special thanks also to those people, both members and non-members, who have happily undertaken proof reading and always delivered on time.

Lou Daniel's first article on *Women Publicans of Hobart Town* in our last issue certainly created interest. Lou has responded quickly and follows on with another article—*Correction and Apology!* Also included is a second instalment, *Mary Maria Brown*, page 27.

We are fortunate to be able to publish Thomas Bishop's account of his life, particularly around Osterley and the highlands of Tasmania, in the early part of the last century. Current generations will find it difficult to relate to the hardships he had to overcome but may be able to gain some insight into the way of life of many early white inhabitants, especially in the harsher areas of the state. See page 40.

Don't forget to register for the State Annual General Meeting on 22 June if you require any catering. No late registrations can be accepted. Payment for catering *must* be received by 14 June.

Rosemary Davidson  
Assistant Editor

## Journal Committee

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

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**editor@tasfhs.org**

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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 Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article and we do not intentionally print inaccurate information. The society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers for services or goods that appear in the journal, or be responsible for the outcome of any contract entered into with an advertiser. The editor reserves the right to edit, abridge or reject material.

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

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Cover: *Temple House*, corner of Argyle and Liverpool Streets, Hobart. Now part of the Tasmania Police complex.  
See *Lydia Solomon 1812–1880*, page 23.  
Pencil drawing © Alex Wanders 2002

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

RECENTLY, all branches applied for an eHeritage grant that was an initiative of the State Library of Tasmania. I have much pleasure in announcing that all branches were successful in obtaining a grant. From a total of forty-eight submissions, twenty-nine local history organisations were chosen, including our five branches, to receive special software and training for members to support the preservation and documentation of Tasmania's history. Branches will be advised of full details of the project as it progresses. Funding for this project came from the Commonwealth Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, via the Networking the Nation Program.

I would like to make another exciting announcement. Our Society has at last been able to make constructive headway with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages on the release/access of Tasmanian Vital Records post 1900. It is anticipated that a joint pilot program between our Society and the Registrar will be started. This will involve entering Birth, Death and Marriage information from the index books into an electronic format. The aim is to initially make available an index of BDMs up to 1929. This index will contain similar information to the microfiche that has already been released covering the period 1900 to 1919.

As a member of our Society there are various benefits that you enjoy, such as four editions of *Tasmanian Ancestry* each year, use of Branch libraries and reciprocal rights with some other organisations. We would like to extend the range of benefits to members and one such way is to offer discounts on State

and Branch publications. You will probably note that in future sales lists discounts to members will be shown, if it applies to that item.

On behalf of all the members I would like to thank Rosemary Davidson for her contribution and the effort that she has put into the production of *Tasmanian Ancestry* in her role as Editor. Rosemary's first edition as Editor was the September 1996 Journal and her last 'official' Journal was the March 2002 edition. During her time as Editor our Society won the coveted international FFHS Elizabeth Simpson Award for Best Family History Journal. This was for the June 1997 edition. (See article in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, September 1998, p. 71.)

It is with pleasure that we welcome Leonie Mickleborough as the new Journal Editor. Leonie has had a long association with the Society, being a foundation member and also a previous member of the editorial panel for *Tasmanian Ancestry* some years ago. I am sure that Leonie will receive plenty of help and guidance from Rosie as she tackles the task of Editor of our journal.

Recently I was able to attend a forum in Burnie run by our Parliamentary Ministers. I took the opportunity to arrange an interview with the Premier. I was pleasantly surprised with his knowledge and understanding of issues that we as family historians deal with. As the Bicentennial for Tasmania will be next year, he will keep our Society informed as to what celebrations are planned and how we could be involved. ●

**Peter Cocker**

## **NOTICE OF MEETING**

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

# **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

of the

**Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.**

is to be held on

**Saturday, 22 June 2002**

at the

**LDS Church Hall, Young Street, East Devonport**

commencing at 1:30 p.m.

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

### **AGENDA**

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Apologies
- 3 Presentation of the 2002 'Lilian Watson Family History Award'
- 4 Read and Confirm minutes of the 2001 AGM
- 5 Business Arising
- 6 Reports
- 7 Election of Office Bearers and Endorsement of Branch Delegates
- 8 General Business:
  - i Notice of Motion 1: that Rule 10(f) which reads: 'The Authority to determine and administer the awards referred to in Rule 10(e) will be vested solely in an Awards Committee appointed annually by the President and Secretary of the society', be removed.
  - ii Notice of Motion 2: That Rule 10(e), which reads, 'The Society may grant at the Annual General Meeting a Fellowship or a Certificate of Meritorious Service in accordance with the By-Laws of the Society', be removed.
  - iii Notice of Motion 3: That a new Rule, 22, be added as follows: 'The Executive may grant, on behalf of the members, awards in accordance with the By-Laws of the Society'.
  - lii Notice of Motion 4: (if necessary): 'That there will be no Awards'.
  - iv Notice of Motion 5: Moved David Harris, Member No. 305b, Seconded John Dare, Member 2423 that Rule 9c be amended by the addition of the words: 'Substitute Delegates may be notified by a Branch for a particular meeting'.
  - v 2003 Annual General Meeting, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.— venue.

Peter Cocker  
PRESIDENT.

# BRANCH NEWS

## Burnie

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

**President Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404**

**Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103**

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The branch began the New Year with a clean and tidy in the library and completed the re-cataloguing of our book section, hopefully making things easier to find.

Our first meeting of the year was a free library night and roll call and we welcomed several new members. Peter Cocker led a very interesting session on computer basics at the March meeting where we had a 'full house'! In April Paul Stott returned with an informative talk after the AGM, his topic, *Invite Your Ancestor to Tell Their Story*. Rhonda Hamilton travelled from Launceston in May to tell us of the resources for family history at the Queen Victoria Museum.

The March and April day time meetings were well attended with old and new members keen to find out more on computer basics and *Family Tree Maker*, thanks to Peter Cocker being on long service leave and making himself available to take these sessions. Branch member Louise Gibson passed on her knowledge on convicts at the May meeting.

The branch is continuing the ongoing project with our BDM indexes from the local newspapers. The index of BDMs from the very earliest papers has been printed (see advertisement in this journal) and the *Circular Head Chronicle* is next in the pipeline. We are currently editing

the next books in the *Advocate* series and these should be released later in the year. A block from 1900 to 1920, has been difficult to complete, as not all the records have been available for some of the years. We will then move on to the years 1945–1956, which include in excess of 30,000 names.

Regular working bees are planned at our library to reorganise the myriad of newspaper clippings and variety of information gathered over the years, as well as editing of our BDM indexes. May I appeal to all members to make an effort to attend at least one of these sessions, for as well as helping your branch, you might even find some information tucked away to help with your own family research.

## Devonport

<http://www.devonport.tco.asn.au/dev-gst/>

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**Secretary Elaine Garwood (03) 6424 4005**

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Meetings for 2002 commenced with Faye Gardam talking about her most recent publication, *Shifting Sands* and the changes which have occurred in

the Mersey estuary. In February a group of members braved the chilly conditions for a barbecue at the Arboretum and a walk to view some of the plantings. This was followed with a meeting in the Visitor Centre and a discourse about family history, but with a difference. Phil Parsons spoke most enthusiastically about some of the plant families. Marie McCulloch was the guest speaker at the March meeting and her topic of anecdotes

and local knowledge kept everyone enthralled.

Family History Week was recognised in March. This year there was a change of venue and a variety of genealogical material was displayed in the Ulverstone Library. The display also featured the research facilities which are available at the Devonport Branch Library.

It is proposed to hold a function to celebrate the Devonport Branch's 21<sup>st</sup> Birthday during July. Any past and present members of the Devonport Branch who would like further information can contact the Branch Secretary.

## Hobart

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Recent improvements in our library include the installation of two large fans for warmer days, extra power points for laptops etc., altered shelving for larger books, and new blinds in the office. Our computers have now been networked, making it possible for more than one person to access the same hard drive, or an alternative printer. This is proving an invaluable asset, enabling work to be undertaken on projects etc. without causing disruption to the librarian's computer. Sincere thanks are also extended to Vee Maddock for organising two most useful training sessions aimed at library assistants and others wishing to learn more about the computers and databases available in our library.

It was interesting and most gratifying to note that a very high percentage of the new members who joined our branch during March and April were a direct result of the six Beginners' Classes held in our library for non-members. This was our goal and I extend bouquets, not only to the organising sub-committee, but especially to the skilled instructors Maree Ring and Dianne Snowden for their time and commitment.

Sincere apologies to all who were forced to join a queue to purchase their copies of *Indexes to the Headstones and Memorials at Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart: Part I*, published on microfiche. Due to a mechanical breakdown at the local firm, publication of the microfiche was out-sourced to a mainland company, causing unavoidable delays in production.

Our Branch was sorry to lose the services recently of two of our long-standing members who have decided to take a well-earned rest from the library roster. Joyce O'Shea and Mildred Hansen have both given invaluable service in many ways over the past twenty-one years and they will be greatly missed in the library on the second Saturday of each month. Joyce and Mildred received recognition at the Branch AGM for their outstanding contribution and we wish them well in their 'retirement'. More volunteers are urgently needed to help fill the library roster. Please phone our secretary if you can help once a month. A training session and on-the-job guidance is guaranteed.

Other 'retiring' members thanked at the AGM include Nola Ward and Pam Jensen who for many years have organised the supper at our general meetings. Anthea Bilson's work with the Library Committee has been much appreciated, and her resignation in March was accepted with

much regret. I take this opportunity to thank the many members who have supported me during my term as Branch President, and I extend very best wishes to the new Branch Committee. Colleen Read, Immediate Past President.

### General Meetings

**June 18**—Allen Wilson: *Bridging the Derwent*

**July 16**—Wendy Andrew: *The Old Rokeby Trail*

**August 20**—Jonathan Davis: *Lantern Slides of Early Hobart*

**September 17**—Des Hanlon: *Battery Point after Knopwood.*

**General Meetings:** Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny, 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday (except December and January) 8:00 p.m.

**Computer Users Group:** Branch Library 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

**WISE Interest Group:** Bellerive Arts Centre—1<sup>st</sup> Sunday of February, May, August, November 2:00 p.m.

## Launceston

<http://www.bracknell.tco.asn.au/launcestongenoc>

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**Secretary Betty Bissett**

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The Launceston Branch is delighted to welcome sixteen new members in the first three months of this year, we wish them every success with their research.

We were sorry to receive Jenny Gill's resignation from the Branch Executive. Jenny has served on the Executive in the capacity of secretary, vice-president and president, and will be continuing on the publications commit-

tee, aiming to publish in a few months, 'School Teachers'—an index from the *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac*. We have appreciated Jenny's work on behalf of the branch for the Lilian Watson Family History Award over the past years.

Our branch was pleased to be included in the successful applicants for the eHeritage grant. Past treasurer, Alan Leighton and his wife Bev are enjoying a time overseas and we wish them well with their research.

Geoff Rapley has volunteered to be the branch representative at the City Reference Library and is available on Tuesdays from 11 a.m.–2 p.m. to assist with research.

Details of the meetings for the next three months are:

**Tuesday 2 July 7 p.m.**—Jill Cassidy—John Walker, Roderick O'Connor and the first Cataract Mill.

**Tuesday 6 August 7 p.m.**—The History of Launceston Buildings

**Tuesday 13 August 2 p.m.**—BIG Group meet at Bryan Street Uniting Church Hall

**Tuesday 3 September 7 p.m.**—Lynette Ross—Government Cottage, Launceston.

Please note that the library will be closed Wednesday night during June, July and the first two weeks of August.

## Huon

**President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546**

**Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1345**

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No report received.



# CORNELIAN BAY CEMETERY HOBART, TASMANIA<sup>1</sup>

Maree Ring (Member No. 552)

**T**HE Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Charles Du CANE proclaimed the Cornelian Bay Cemetery open on 22 July 1872.<sup>2</sup> The first funeral, held on 5 October 1872, was for Bridget RYAN, aged twelve years, the third daughter and fourth child of Patrick Ryan, a shoemaker of Liverpool Street and his wife, Mary née MONAGHAN. Bridget died from typhoid fever.<sup>3</sup> The cemetery was never consecrated but was dedicated by the first burial.<sup>4</sup>

The cemetery is situated on 32.38 hectares on a peninsula surrounded by New Town Bay to the north, the River Derwent to the east and Cornelian Bay to the south. Cornelian Bay was named for the carnelian, a semi-precious gemstone, that was found there by John HAYES, during his explorations of the Derwent River in 1793.<sup>5</sup>

## Other Burial Grounds

St Davids (Church of England) Burial Ground dates from the settlement of Sullivan's Cove in February 1804 and was not formally consecrated until 6 March 1823 when the Reverend Samuel MARSDEN travelled from Sydney for the ceremony.<sup>6</sup> Until this time, any burials in southern parts of the colony, Protestant and Catholic alike, were interred in this burial ground.<sup>7</sup>

From 1828 the various religious denominations with established churches within the colony were granted land for burials. These included the Roman Catholic Church,<sup>8</sup> Presbyterian Church, (St Andrews) in Church Street, North

Hobart,<sup>9</sup> and the Jewish Community off Harrington Street.<sup>10</sup> The Society of Friends or Quaker Community was sold land in 1834 in Mellifont Street, West Hobart.<sup>11</sup> The Wesleyan Church drafted regulations in regard to their burial ground bounded by Arthur Street, Queen Adelaide (now Hamilton) and Hill Streets in 1842.<sup>12</sup> The Congregational Church situated in Wellesley and Congress Streets, South Hobart advertised its opening in 1844.<sup>13</sup> The Baptist Church had its burial ground in Clare Street, New Town. The Church of England opened two other burial grounds within Hobart. The parish of Holy Trinity burial ground situated at the northern end of Campbell Street opened prior to January 1831.<sup>14</sup> St Georges, Battery Point purchased land on the corner of Byron Street and Sandy Bay Road in 1841.<sup>15</sup>

When the Cornelian Bay Cemetery opened in 1872, it replaced many of these burial grounds. However, the burial grounds of Baptist, Congregational and Quaker communities were not closed at this time.

Queenborough Cemetery Company Limited was incorporated on 20 June 1873, with the first burial on 3 September of that year. It was established to serve the people of the southern and south-western suburbs of the city who found it difficult to travel to the recently opened Cornelian Bay Cemetery. The fees were lower than those of Cornelian Bay.

The Cemetery was closed for all new burials from 6 September 1913. The land was sold to the Hobart City Council and

the company was voluntarily wound up in August 1917. The upper part of the cemetery remained in use for corpse and coffin burials until late 1944.

### **Development of the Cornelian Bay Cemetery**

By 1843, a report stated that four of the church burial grounds situated within the limits of the city of Hobart Town were a source of danger to health.<sup>16</sup> Another twenty years elapsed before movement was made for the establishment of a public General Cemetery—one removed beyond the boundaries of the city, and open for burials without denominational distinction.<sup>17</sup> The 1865 Cemetery Bill, based on Victorian legislation, was introduced to enable the government to construct cemeteries and provide for their management. It was passed on 27 September 1865, but did not enforce the closure of existing burial grounds.<sup>18</sup> The Cemeteries Bill and Cemeteries Loan Act of October 1870, enabled the 1865 Cemeteries Act to have effect, and provided for the closure of existing burial grounds three months after the opening of the new cemetery.<sup>19</sup>

Trustees were appointed in 1866 from the political and business community to manage the Hobart Town Public Cemetery. They believed that the eighty acres of Cornelian Bay Point would be the most suitable.<sup>20</sup> The site was far apart from any residential area and would not become a source of infection or disease. There was some concern that the extra costs of transport to the cemetery for burial might be outside the means of the poorer classes. The cemetery was situated three miles from the centre of the city and up to five miles from some of the densely populated areas of the suburbs. The poor already found it difficult to make more than a rare and hurried visit to a graveyard and it was suggested that a

visit to the more distant cemetery would be even more difficult and periodic.<sup>21</sup>

In October 1870, £8,000 was appropriated for the establishment of the new public cemetery.<sup>22</sup>

On 1 November 1870 a second Cemetery Trust, with half the former members retained, was formed.<sup>23</sup> On 3 May 1871, Henry Hunter resigned and was immediately appointed as Arbitrator and Valuer on behalf of the Trust.<sup>24</sup> Over the next few months land needed for the cemetery was purchased.<sup>25</sup>

A competition was conducted by the Trustees with a prize of £20 for the design of the cemetery with curves, walks and roads subdividing it among the religious denominations.<sup>26</sup> Hunter was to select from the best four designs. He chose 'Fiat Justitia' entered by Surveyor E. J. Burgess. The design was the most economical to implement and would be 'the most effective' when completed. It was implemented with minor modifications to the proportions allotted to the several denominations.<sup>27</sup> One third of the cemetery was reserved for future needs.

Although Henry Hunter modified the original plans, the cemetery today still reflects the original layout. By far the largest section is for the Church of England (now Anglican) followed by the Roman Catholic. Methodist (Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist), Independent or Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Jewish and Quaker or Society of Friends, all have their separate areas.

Hunter supervised the implementation of the design and prison labour was used to clear trees and build fences.<sup>28</sup> The entrance was near Risdon Road.<sup>29</sup>

A separate area was reserved for the poor. It was divided into three sections; for the congregations of the Church of England,

the Roman Catholics and 'Others'. It was usual for five bodies to share one grave or pit, although the number could be as many as eleven.<sup>30</sup> Until the closure in March 1935, approximately 5,000 people were buried in this section.<sup>31</sup> This area, now sown in lawn, had a memorial plaque placed on 13 May 1998.<sup>32</sup> It reads:

IN MEMORY OF  
ALL THOSE INTERRED IN  
THE PAUPER BURIAL AREAS ---  
THE GRAVE SITES ARE UNKNOWN  
NOVEMBER 1872 - MARCH 1935

PLAQUE PLACED BY  
THE SOUTHERN TASMANIAN  
REGIONAL CEMETERY TRUST  
D. J. ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN  
MAY, 1998

The remaining areas of the cemetery are the Hobart War Graves, Hobart Garden of Remembrance, Crematorium Gardens, Cornelian Walk and Garden Crypt, the latter being opened after consultation with the Italian community in June 2001.<sup>33</sup>

### **Cremations and Crematoriums**

The first statute regulating cremation was the Cremation Act of 1905, but it was not until the 1930s that popular support for cremation occurred. In 1936, the State Government proposed to establish a crematorium at Cornelian Bay,<sup>34</sup> and by May the first cremation had taken place.<sup>35</sup> A new crematorium was opened on 2 February 1994.<sup>36</sup>

Recent reassessment of the site has led to the establishment of new garden beds and niche walls for those who are cremated. Cornelian Walk has been established as an alternative to the memorial niche walls and garden. This location is where families, who have previously scattered the ashes of their loved one elsewhere,

may select a site for a memorial plaque. Where the Trust has been requested to scatter ashes on behalf of a family, this will occur adjacent to Cornelian Walk.<sup>37</sup>

### **Management**

For nearly a century the cemetery was controlled by the Hobart Cemetery Trust, directed by government appointed trustees.<sup>38</sup> In 1961, the Hobart City Council took over the operation of the cemetery. In 1969, the selection of a new cemetery site was imperative.

A decade later, a working party selected a site for a Lawn Cemetery at Kingston.<sup>39</sup> This was opened on 16 February 1983. A memorial garden dedicated to people who have died of HIV/AIDS was opened at this cemetery on 17 May 1998.<sup>40</sup>

The Southern Regional Cemetery Trust has continued operations since 10 March 1982.<sup>41</sup> It is responsible for the operation of Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart Regional Cemetery at Kingston, south of Hobart, and the Hobart Crematorium at Cornelian Bay.

The Cornelian Bay Cemetery was closed for burials (other than those in previously paid or selected sites) on 30 March 1983. After the cemetery was closed, burial sites were reassessed for any vacant sites and reopened in October 1996. There were 500 sites available for sale<sup>42</sup> and a further 200 sites, most at triple depth were made available in 1999.<sup>43</sup>

### **Building and Structures**

A mortuary chapel, designed and built by Henry Hunter<sup>44</sup> was situated a short distance from the entrance gate. This was built of weatherboard with a shingle roof. A portico faced the path and a vestry, for the use of visiting ministers, was attached behind the building. The paths, nineteen feet wide, were covered with gravel from a neighbouring quarry. Each denomination had oval areas reserved for chapels,

## HOBART CEMETERY

Est 1872

if they wished to have one built for their special use.

The Jewish congregation was the only denomination which built its own receiving house or chapel within its own grounds. The small, gabled-roofed, weatherboard structure still stands. This chapel was also designed by Henry Hunter and is classified by the National Trust. The Jews also had their own entrance with gates of huon pine and iron which were recently found in undergrowth where they once stood.<sup>45</sup>

The Cemetery Superintendent's residence was at the southern side of the cemetery. It was a large building with an orchard and flower garden attached.<sup>46</sup> The colonial cottage with a double pitch, hipped iron roof, is a single storeyed structure. Renovations of the roof several years ago, established that the chimneys were built of convict brick. It is now the offices of the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust.

A shelter designed by Henry Hunter and built in 1873<sup>47</sup> was recently moved from its original location to the rear of and between the Wellington Chapel and the blacksmith's shop.

National Trust has classified the Cemetery Offices, the shelter and the nearby sandstone blacksmith's shop, which dates from the 1830s.

Now named the Derwent Chapel, the future of the old crematorium and chapel built of brick in 1936 is now uncertain. The new crematorium, named the Wellington Chapel stands adjacent to the Trust offices.

Recently completed is a fine gateway, with a pair of wrought iron gates and new gardens welcome visitors to the cemetery. On 13 May 1998,<sup>48</sup> a plaque was erected stating:

### Re-interments

Those who died after 1872 were buried in the new Cornelian Bay Cemetery and remains of some deceased family members were removed from the older cemeteries and interred with their loved one. Some, particularly for the 19<sup>th</sup> century, appear in the Cornelian Bay burial records but without an age or address noted. The date given for burial is probably the date of reburial.

As use of the old cemeteries changed, particularly those that were later subdivided for housing, playgrounds or school grounds, the cemetery was cleared and remains were transferred to Cornelian Bay Cemetery. Various religious groups have erected inscribed memorial stones recording some names of people previously buried in these old cemeteries within the relevant religious sections of the cemetery. ●

### Endnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Messrs H. S. Rhee, S. Jacques, R. Stanton and Miss S. Williams and staff of the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust.
- <sup>2</sup> AOT, CSD 7/42/1872, 22 July 1872.
- <sup>3</sup> Tasmanian Family Link and death registration Hobart, 2nd October 1874 (regd 4 October.)
- <sup>4</sup> 'Cemetery Board', *Mercury*, 9 October 1872.
- <sup>5</sup> D. Pike, General editor, *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1 1788–1850, A-H*, Melbourne University Press, 1966, p.527.
- <sup>6</sup> M. Tipping, *Convicts Unbound: The Story of the Calcutta Convicts and their Settlement in Australia*. Viking O'Neil, 1988, p.383.
- <sup>7</sup> L. Robson, *A History of Tasmania Vol 1; Van Diemen's Land from the Earliest Times to 1855*: Oxford University Press, 1983, p.121.
- <sup>8</sup> W. T. Southerwood, *Time Line of Catholic Australia*, Stella Maris Books, 1993, p.6.

- <sup>9</sup> 'Ramble Through Old Cemeteries', *Tasmanian Mail*, 4 October 1902, p.27.
- <sup>10</sup> Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT), Colonial Secretary's Office, CSO 1/269/6497.
- <sup>11</sup> W. N. Oats, *The Rose and the Waratah, The Friends' School Hobart 1832–1945*, The Friends' School, 1979, p.22; W. N. Oats, *A Question of Survival, Quakers in Australia in the Nineteenth Century*, University of Queensland Press, 1985 p.160.
- <sup>12</sup> R. Davidson, *The Hill Street Burial Ground*, 1993.
- <sup>13</sup> *Hobart Town Courier*, 25 August 1844, p.1.
- <sup>14</sup> AOT, CSO 1/445/9929 pp.260, 261.
- <sup>15</sup> 'Ramble Through Old Cemeteries', op. cit., p.29.
- <sup>16</sup> S. Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres: A History of Cemeteries in Tasmania, 1804–1992, 5th Annual Conference, Hobart, 1992, Australian Cemeteries and Crematoria Association Ltd., 1992, p.4.
- <sup>17</sup> Editorial, *The Mercury*, 20 December 1869.
- <sup>18</sup> *Journals of the House of Assembly, 1866-67 Paper No. 28*, Correspondence between the Government and the Trustees of the Cornelian Bay Cemetery.
- <sup>19</sup> *The Mercury*, 3 December 1870.
- <sup>20</sup> H. S. Rhee, 'Hobart Public Cemetery and Crematorium', Address to the Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc., 16 July 1966.
- <sup>21</sup> Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres', op. cit., p.8.
- <sup>22</sup> *The Mercury*, 3 December 1870.
- <sup>23</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette*, 1 November 1870.
- <sup>24</sup> Rhee, op. cit.
- <sup>25</sup> *The Mercury*, 14 June 1871.
- <sup>26</sup> AOT, Colonial Secretary's Department, Correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Trustees of the Cornelian Bay Cemetery, CSD 7/42/752 20 June 1871.
- <sup>27</sup> Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres', op. cit., p.9.
- <sup>28</sup> Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres', op. cit.
- <sup>29</sup> *The Mercury*, 16 January 1873.
- <sup>30</sup> 'Ramble through the Old Cemeteries' *The Mercury*, 22 September, 1902, p.22.
- <sup>31</sup> Interview with S. Williams, Southern Cemetery Trust Office, 24 February 1998.
- <sup>32</sup> Interview with B. Stanton, Southern Cemetery Trust Office, 22 May 1998.
- <sup>33</sup> *The Mercury*, 7 June 2001, p.33.
- <sup>34</sup> Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres', op. cit., p.13.
- <sup>35</sup> Interview with S. Williams, Southern Cemetery Trust Office, 24 February 1998.
- <sup>36</sup> Interview with S. Jacques, Southern Cemetery Trust Office, 24 February 1998.
- <sup>37</sup> Interview with S. Jacques, Southern Cemetery Trust Office, 24 February 1998.
- <sup>38</sup> Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres', op. cit., pp.15, 16.
- <sup>39</sup> Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres', op. cit., p.18.
- <sup>40</sup> 'HIV/AIDS vigil', *The Mercury*, 14 May 1998, p.8.
- <sup>41</sup> Petrow, 'God's Neglected Acres', op. cit.
- <sup>42</sup> Interview with S. Jacques, Southern Cemetery Trust Office, 24 February 1998.
- <sup>43</sup> *The Mercury*, 17 June 1999.
- <sup>44</sup> Rhee, op. cit.
- <sup>45</sup> Stanton, op. cit.
- <sup>46</sup> *The Mercury*, 16 January, 1873.
- <sup>47</sup> Information from the site.
- <sup>48</sup> Stanton, op. cit.

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# LUKE RICHARD CASTRAY

Lyn Workman

**M**Y great great grandfather, Luke Richard CASTRAY, was born in Grahamstown, South Africa about 1825, of British parents—Luke Castray born about 1784 and Elizabeth Henrietta née McDOUR born about 1798 in Canada.

Luke the elder was sent to South Africa with the 98th Regiment from Stirling Castle in Scotland. The 91st Regiment—originally the 98th that arrived in Simon's Bay on 4 September 1795—not only took part in the capture of the Cape in 1795, but also participated later in the various Kaffir Wars and the Zululand campaign.

The Regiment was raised in 1794 by the Duke of Argyll and was known as the Argyllshire Highlanders, with the first Lt Col being Duncan CAMPBELL. The regiment embarked in the East India ships, *Coof*, *Deptford*, *Osterly* and *Warren Hastings*, on 6 July 1795. The 98th Highlanders arrived at Simonstown on 3 September 1795 as part of a force some 4,500 strong under Sir Alured CLARKE. On 9 September, the regiment marched to Muizenberg to join General CRAIG. Muizenberg was described as a narrow passage between a steep mountain and the sea.

His second-in-command had already forced a landing with the advance guard and had driven the Dutch off their only tenable defensive position in front of Cape Town. After a cautious, leisurely disembarkation lasting no less than ten days, Sir Alured Clarke faced the now vastly outnumbered Dutch at Wynberg.



They cheated him of his great victory by running away after one ragged volley cost his army one seaman killed and seventeen soldiers wounded, four of them from the 98th. He made the best of a bad job with a general order thanking his troops for 'their spirited exertions and cheerful perseverance through every hardship' in terms which Wellington would have thought 'fulsome' after a major victory.

So the 98th technically had their baptism of fire and settled down as the permanent garrison. They suffered some really serious casualties from the unsalubrious climate and the unsanitary conditions in Cape Castle for seven unhappy years. Eleven dead were lost in the first month and there were seldom less than 100 sick in the hospital. Much worse, however, for morale, was the order in December to adopt the standard uniform of the British Army in India. LOCHNELL had gone to

vast trouble to fit them all out with six yards each of the dark green Campbell tartan with the black stripe.

For the rest, they wore the full Highland dress: scarlet coats faced with yellow for both officers and men; black socks, leather for rank and file and velvet for officers; diced hose in red and white with scarlet garters, in Highland shoes with yellow or gold oval shoe buckles, lace with black and white cotton for NCOs and men, silver for officers and officers' epaulettes, when worn, were also of silver lace. All ranks wore the regulation Highland feather bonnets while officers wore their own hair, clubbed over the ears with red rosettes on each club, and the queue tied with a black bow.

All this now to be abandoned for garments no more suitable for hot climates than the kilt, and drearily undistinguished. The uniform consisted of white trousers with black half-gaiters, scarlet tunics and absurd round, black, felt hats—at least six inches high, with a four inch brim, curled up at the sides, with a plume over the left ear, white for the grenadier company, green for the light company and black for battalion. In this costume, deeply resented by all ranks, the 98th soldiered on as the Cape Town garrison.

Luke eventually became Quartermaster of the 98th Regiment. He and his wife, Elizabeth Henrietta Castray, had eight children—Luke Richard, Mary Elizabeth, Selina, Henrietta Sturgeon, Charles Cathcart, Arthur Wellesley, Thomas and Harcourt Danford.

Many future generations of the Castray family had the name 'Wellesley' added to their name after Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. Also the name Wellesley D'Urban which was given to Luke's great grandson, by the baby's father John, is

possibly taken from both the Duke of Wellington and Sir Benjamin D'Urban, who was a Regimental leader and fought in the 1834–5 Kaffir Wars.

After the fifth frontier war between the Xhosa and the white settlers, in which the Xhosa were driven back across the Keiskamma River, the Cape Government decided to maintain the whole area between the Keiskamma and the Great Fish Rivers as a buffer zone. Forts were built to maintain the peace and it was for this reason that Fort Beaufort was built. It was in the circular architectural style of a Martello Tower, commonly used in coastal defense of England and France. This is where Luke served. He died at Wynberg, Cape Town on 31 October 1847.

Luke's son Luke Richard was also a military man in the Commissariat. The forerunner of the Royal Corps of Transport, it was responsible for providing and paying for everything necessary for the subsistence and transport of an army.

During the period of the Kaffir Wars, the Commissariat was a civilian department under the direct control of the Treasury and in the field, had custody of the Military Chest. A General Order laid down the uniform to be worn by the Commissariat Officers, from the Horse Guards, on 1 August 1834.

Luke Richard is shown in the South African NAAIRS files for the first time in 1850 as Assistant Commissariat Clerk. He compiled the Authority Book of the Kaffir War, 1850–1852, and was responsible for: Government Notices, Scales of Allowances, General and Frontier District Orders.

He was granted The South Africa 1853 Medal, for services rendered and is mentioned in the book on the medal, written by G. R. EVERSON. I have a precious piece of the ribbon, given with the medal, from the author's piece of ribbon. Luke

Richard Castray married Mary Ann BOOTH in Grahamstown in 1844. They had six children—John Wellesley Booth, George Richard, Selina Mortimer, Luke, my great grandfather, Alice Mary and Edward Randolph Wolfe.

Luke Richard served with the expedition against the insurgent Dutch Boers on the northern part of the Cape of Good Hope in 1842 and in the Kaffir Wars in 1845, 1846 and 1847. He also served at Mauritius from 1860 to 1863.

During this time he was sent on a special mission to Madagascar to ascertain the resources of the island, as to supplies of cattle, grain, timber and coal. He proceeded as far as the capital, Antananarivo and received the Order of Radama from King Radama.

Luke Richard served in New Zealand from 1864–1866 and on 1 October 1864 was attached to the field force of Wanganui. On 1 December 1864, he transferred to Taranaki, the scene of operations against the rebel Maoris, where he remained until May 1866.

While at Taranaki he was dispatched on a service of some danger and difficulty in a steamer with supplies, to effect a landing at the White Cliffs—a distance of thirty miles from Taranaki. He effected a night landing where a detachment of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Major RALSTON, was surrounded by rebel Maoris and short of supplies.

He was present in the field forwarding supplies through the Mataitawa bush in the celebrated march of the troops under the command of Major-General Sir Trevor CHUTE, KCB, from Wanganui in January 1866. He also served under Lieut General Sir Duncan A. CAMERON KCB. He again received a medal for this.

At the same time that Luke Richard was in New Zealand, his son, John Wellesley

Booth Castray, was an ensign in the Wanganui Militia (1865 during the Maori Wars). John's son, another Luke Richard Castray, was born in New Plymouth, New Zealand, on 7 May 1885.

By 1872, *Walchs' Almanac* notes Luke Richard at the Control Department Office, Military Stores, New Wharf, Hobart Town—Commissary In Charge, Acting Barrack Master, Military Accountant, Military Store Officer, Assistant Commissary General and Justice of the Peace.

He lived in Byron Street, Hobart, for some time and died on 27 October 1897. His obituary in *The Mercury* on 28 October 1897 records

The death occurred yesterday at his residence, Byron street of Mr. Luke Richard Castray, formerly Assistant Commissary-General late Control Department, from which position he retired some years ago. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Tasmania; having been appointed as far back as September 1872.

A few years ago he left Hobart and took up his residence in Launceston, but recently returned to the metropolis, and had led the quiet unobtrusive life which his failing health needed, and which best suited his individual taste.

His memory will be kept green in Hobart through his exertions in getting the 'Castray Esplanade' constructed as a pleasant healthful place of resort for citizens, and into which work he threw his whole heart early in the seventies. Subsequently he entered with equal earnestness upon the cause of the Prisoners' Aid Society, and his name is identified with much of the good work done by that most useful Institution.

He was an old Army Officer, and in every respect a Gentleman. Of late he had suffered from an affliction of the heart and his demise was not altogether unexpected.



The house in Byron Street, Hobart.

An interview with his son, Edward (Ted) Randolph Wolfe Castray, appeared in the *Critic*, 10 August 1923, page 3, and stated:

That Edward's father Luke Richard was attached to the Imperial Military Department and they resided in the military barracks. ... Mr. Castray Senior was a most progressive citizen, and when in control of the Ordnance branch, which was then located at the end of what is now known as Princes Wharf, it occurred to him that whole sweep of waterfront - which runs from Princes Steps to the boundary of Ross's shipyard - could be turned into a seaside boulevard, for the use and recreation of the general public.

After talking the matter over with the civic authorities, Mr. Castray mapped out his plans to construct a sea wall, and secured his labour from HM Gaol. He undertook the sole supervision of the work, and the result was a spacious esplanade, seated and planted with foliage trees. So well was the work

carried out, that to this day, it has never budged, and remains a standing monument to the memory of an esteemed and respected public man.

Mary Ann Castray, his wife—my great great grandmother—arrived in Tasmania in 1868 on the *Alfred* with Alice, then 15, Edward 10 and Selina 18.

Mary Ann's parents, Benjamin and Margaret Booth, were an interesting couple. Benjamin aged 32 and Margaret aged 28, were part of Sephton's Party. When England started mechanising and many people were put out of work, ideas were emerging about emigrating to South Africa where land was available. Sephton's Party was a joint-stock party consisting mainly of small tradesmen, its members united by a common religious faith.

The party's original leader was Edward WYNNE of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, a smith by trade and an active member of the Great Queen Street Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. In July

1819, a week after the announcement of the emigration scheme, he submitted an application on behalf of ten families of the Great Queen Street congregation. He hoped eventually to increase the number to 100, so that the party would be entitled to nominate a clergyman to accompany it, whose salary would be paid by government. All trades were represented in the group so that they would be self-sufficient—bakers, bricklayers, shoemakers, china painter, labourers etc.

By September, Wynne had enrolled ninety-six dissenter families wishing to emigrate, some of them from farther afield than Great Queen Street. They formed themselves into the United Wesleyan Methodist Society, with a committee responsible for the organization of the party. The selection of the clergyman was put in the hands of the committee of the General Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

These families, with 300 other settlers, sailed from Gravesend on 15 February 1820 and arrived on 15 May at Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth today). The conditions on the ship were so cramped that most of the men had to sleep on deck in the open. Many perished on the journey.

They travelled by ox wagon for six weeks to get to Bathurst. The South African climate is similar to the Australian outback and they had to fend for themselves completely. With a tent and no water, no roads, no medical care and Grahamstoen (now Grahamstown), a fifty-mile walk away, life on arrival was very hard. South Africa is similar to the Australia climate wise. A well-known minister of religion, Henry DUGMORE, said in his memoirs: 'You had two options, take root or die'.

The new location was named Salem, meaning 'peace'. Here, an attractive

village arose (the only village founded by a settler party that still exists today) with a community notable among the settlers for 'the order with which its affairs were conducted, both spiritual and temporal'. ●

From the Castray File compiled by Lyn Workman née Castray, 2001

Photographs supplied by Lyn Workman.

**Note:**

Castray Esplanade runs along Princes Wharf, parallel with Salamanca Place, from Parliament Square and around Battery Point until it meets the junction of Hampden Road, Colville Street and Secheron Road.

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# THE TASMANIAN BRAILLE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Joy Smith

**A**S far back as the 14th century, experiments were made to teach the blind to read. Then in 1784, a Frenchman, Valentin HALLY, commenced the first printing in raised Roman letters, produced on thin sheets of cardboard pressed over lead type. He also founded in Paris the first school for the blind, which received national support from 1791.

In the 1830s, other methods of reading by touch included: Roman letters modified into lines and angles; embossed ordinary Roman capitals and Dr MOON's invention, in which the main outlines of Roman letters were kept, as far as they could be felt easily, and supplemented by arbitrary symbols, like strokes and dashes. There was, however, no consistency between the different systems in their use of symbols, so the methods of reading were not easily transferable and the choice of which method to adopt remained a local decision. Moon type became widely read in the United Kingdom. While these systems of raised signs could be printed for reading by touch, they could not be handwritten.

As a child, I assumed that Moon type received its name because of the appearance of the embossed page, where full moon and crescent moon shapes seemed to stand out. Eventually I realised that the various systems had been named after their inventors. So who then, was the inventor, BRAILLE?

Louis Braille was born on 4 January 1809 in the village of Coupvray, France. His father was a saddler, and it was while three-year-old Louis was imitating his

work with a piece of leather and a sharp knife that the knife suddenly slipped and injured an eye. When the other eye became infected, nothing could be done to save his sight; by the age of five Louis was totally blind. At the village school he had to learn his lessons by listening and remembering. To help him recognise the letters of the alphabet, his father formed them with round-headed upholstery nails driven into a piece of wood, and Louis learned them by touch.

In 1819, aged ten, he was granted a scholarship to Hally's Institute for Blind Youth in Paris. In spite of the damp building, the unhealthy accommodation and the high death rate (a common description of charitable institutions in that era) and in spite of eventual tuberculosis, young Louis showed outstanding scientific and literary ability. At the Institute, in 1821 he met a retired artillery captain, Charles Barbier de la SERRE, who had invented a pattern of raised dots punched onto thin cardboard for night writing by his troops. The dots were grouped to represent sounds rather than single letters.

At the age of twelve, Louis began working to iron out the problems in Barbier's method. It took him three years of intensive study to produce a system of individual letters, which could also be used for mathematics and music, made by all possible combinations of six raised dots, which could be handwritten as well as read. He was appointed to the teaching staff of the Institute, and in 1829 published the 'Braille' system. It took another fifteen years for it to be officially

recognised in France, by which time Louis had given up teaching because of his illness.

Louis Braille died on 6 January 1852, aged 43. A century later, France recognised his genius and paid him its highest honour, a resting place in the Pantheon, among the great. The house where he was born became a permanent memorial, maintained by the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.

Some forty years after the death of Louis Braille, in September 1896, Samuel CLEMES, Headmaster of the Friends' School in Hobart joined the executive committee of the Tasmanian Society for the Blind Deaf and Dumb and soon became its secretary. As a first step, the Society opened a small shop in Bathurst Street where skills in mat and brush-making were taught and where the rules for workers provided fines for coming late (3d. for five minutes, 6d. for fifteen minutes) and 'every instance of intoxication shall be visited by the severest reprehension of the Committee'.

In 1897, when Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee was celebrated, the Tasmanian Government selected the establishment of an institution for the blind, deaf and dumb of the colony as a fitting memorial to Her Majesty's record reign. The original building next to the old cottage and fronting onto Lewis Street was occupied in October 1898. The official opening took place in the following February, concluding with tea and strawberries and cream, a tradition still followed at the Braille Writers' Christmas parties.

The Launceston Committee of the Blind Society had set up its Braille Writing Society in June 1896. The Ladies' Committee in Hobart formed into a Braille Society in July, and both groups were encouraged by a visit from Miss Tilly ASTON, a blind author from Victoria,

who had been the driving force behind the creation of the Braille Library and the Association for the Blind in that state. Samuel Clemes credited Miss Aston with starting a Braille Writing Class in Hobart. After her visit, he called an inaugural meeting at Friends' High School in August 1897 to set up the Braille Writers' Association, with his wife Margaret as the first president. For several years, Braille writing activities were continued in both Launceston and Hobart. Clemes regarded the supply of good literature to blind people who could not attend the Institution as the most important part of Home Teaching and the Braille Societies as playing an essential role in increasing the existing library. From the beginning, the Braille Writers were properly taught and tested and their work was checked and corrected.

Five members of the Hobart group, instructed by Mr Frank SMITH, met to produce a magazine, *Meliora* for blind readers. The 1898 edition contained

2 sheets on science, 2 biographical sheets, poetry, a serial story by Rudyard Kipling and curious facts.

*Meliora* continued for the next six years. An early decision to collect books and magazines and build up the library involved the association in fundraising and obtaining equipment—on-going processes for all succeeding members.

In 1898 the Tasmanian Government made an initial grant of £20 and allowed free postage. This was continued by the Federal Government from 1906 onwards. Books were posted initially in tin boxes, then wicker baskets, and finally, canvas bags. Free postage was certainly needed if the work of distributing books was to continue, since it was recorded at one stage that there was only seven pence in the bank!

When the School for the Blind opened in January 1901, the Braille Writers began a close association with blind children which continued for many years.

With the illness of the first teacher, Miss ISHERWOOD and her subsequent death, Mr Frank Smith was appointed teacher from 1903. The Braille Writers were then able to repay his help to them by transcribing for the school poetry, geography texts, grammars and primers, as well as music—a major contribution to the quality of the children's education. By 1905, they presented prizes to the children and cakes for their Christmas break-up and in 1913, the children's Christmas outing was started. The children were entertained by the Braille Writers in their own homes, or taken on a picnic, usually at Springvale Tea Gardens or at the Sandy Bay 'Ozone' tearoom. I remember from my early childhood being invited by Miss CLARKE to one of her picnics at Sandy Bay in the building that resembled a bush house and was lavishly decorated with manferns.

Initially the Braille Writers held their meetings above the Institution's shop in Bathurst Street and later, at the Benevolent Society's rooms. At the outbreak of World War I, the Association was well established, lending over 100 volumes and 300 magazines annually. Expansion of services during this period was halted, owing to a shortage of Braille paper and the reluctance of some local firms to continue binding books without charging. As the war ended, social evenings for the blind were introduced. These were held regularly, in various school and church halls, including the kindergarten at Leslie House School, which Samuel Clemes had founded after leaving Friends'. The driving force behind this aspect of the Braille Writers' activities was Miss M. B. Clarke, their elected representation on the

General Committee of the Blind and Deaf Society. She recognised the importance of human fellowship among the blind, and strongly supported the formation of the Braille Mutual Progress Society.

This expansion into social activities, together with the growing number of library books, made a clubroom a necessity. Fund raising for the building began in October 1922, with a donation of £5 raised by a Collegiate School concert. Concerts were also given by the pupils of Mr Frank SMITH and by the girls of the Hobart Ladies' College, where Miss Clarke was co-principal. After five years, the fund amounted to £461, and at this stage, the land, 25 ft fronting onto Lewis Street, with a 60 ft depth, which the previous general committee of the Blind and Deaf Society had confirmed it would make available as a gift, was handed over.

The Society, now known as the Tasmanian Institute for the Blind Deaf and Dumb, was in the process of reorganising itself after a difficult period, culminating in the Royal Commission in 1925. Any good publicity that would enhance its image in the eyes of the Tasmanian public was eagerly sought and the grant of land to the Braille Writers' Association provided such an opportunity. Accordingly, on 1 June 1927, the Mayor of Hobart, Ald. J. J. WIGNALL, in the absence of the Governor, who was indisposed and in the presence of a large number of important citizens, formally handed over to the Braille Writers' Association 'possession of the block of land on which they were then gathered', and solemnly pegged it out. In acknowledging the gift, Miss Clarke outlined the work of the Braille Writers and appealed for contributions to the building fund, and her remarks were supported by Mr Frank Smith. *The Mercury's* detailed report took up three columns.

By October, plans had been drawn up by the honorary architect, Bernard WALKER, and tenders called. GILLHAM Bros began building in November, and the Braille Library was formally opened on 7 March 1928 at a cost of £726. Due to the generosity of an anonymous donor, the building was opened free of debt, a remarkable achievement by the Braille Writers.

After this, the Braille Writers made the necessary financial arrangements to furnish, equip and maintain the building, with some help from the government, the Institution and the Braille Mutual Progress Society. At the same time, there appeared to be a tug-of-war between the Braille Writers and the new Board of Management of the Institution on the question of affiliation, with the Braille Writers' Association resolving to maintain separate identity. This was apparently overlooked by the Board in 1933, when the Act which incorporated the Institution vested the whole of the property in the Institution itself, and made no reference to any separate title held by the Braille Writers' Association. Consequently, when the complex was sold in 1987, the land on which the Braille Library stands was included in the sale. At present the Association is in the position of owning its building but not the land.

In 1930 a bequest from Professor McAULAY increased the book stock by 200 volumes and put pressure on storage. As a result, the committee room at the side of the library was added. The following year, the Board of the Institution took over the welfare work from the Braille Writers. A cryptic extract from the minutes reads: 'Board burnt in pantry'. The nature of the incinerated board was not explained. Was it an accident or a symbolic gesture?

When the Talking Book Library was set up in 1938, the Braille Writers were initially responsible for it. But it, too, was eventually removed by the Board to the Welfare section. The growth in popularity of talking books led to a temporary decline in readers and writers of Braille.

During 1939, arrangements were made for an exchange of books with Western Australia, the first consignment being sent in October. Two months later, it was reported they had been lost in the mail and it was another twelve months before they turned up in Western Australia.

A noteworthy event in 1948 was the visit of Miss Helen KELLER, the most famous of all blind persons and her equally remarkable companion, Miss Polly THOMPSON. Their photograph hangs on the wall just above that of Louis Braille.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the library made steady progress, buying new books and transcribing regularly. Braille continued to be taught and high school textbooks were transcribed for several students who obtained their Schools Board or Matriculation Certificates. The Association was able to make donations to the Talking Book Library and also to give support to the new factory and the Lord Fraser Home. Book Week displays were held annually and contact was made with similar groups in Japan, Ceylon and South Africa, as well as with the Australian National Council for the Blind and the National Library in Canberra.

From 1970, the number of readers and Braille writers tapered off and as activities run by the Braille Mutual Progress Society declined, the room was lent to various other organisations for meetings. It was now possible to move the Talking Book Library back into the Braille Writers' committee room, and this occurred in June 1979.

A few years later, a redevelopment of the library took place, when the stock was revised, the catalogue checked and put onto the National Union Catalogue for the Handicapped at the National Library. The Association joined the Round Table for Materials for the Print Handicapped and has participated regularly in these conferences since 1986. A Tasmanian branch of the Australian Braille Authority has been set up and operates from the Braille Library. These contacts have kept the Tasmanian Braille Writers in touch with developments elsewhere.

At present, a small and dedicated team of writers continues to produce books in Braille. These are proof-read before being bound. The library has a total holding of over 1800 books. Its catalogue has been computerised and issued in Braille; through its inclusion in the national catalogue, interstate and overseas readers have access to the books. As a result of assistance received from several sources, the library is now technically well-equipped to produce its own material.

So in 1997, its centenary year, we find an organisation that has not only survived to supply the literary needs of its readers, and contribute to their welfare and social life for the last 100 years, but has also kept pace with the technological developments of recent times—achievements worthy of congratulations.

Some of the people to be remembered are: Miss M. B. Clarke, ever ready to share her love of books and education and to help people to develop their full potential; Miss Millicent WATCHORN, a gentle cultured lady with a special interest in transcribing music into Braille; Miss Kate CROUCH and Miss Phyllis BOYES, who were so active in entertaining blind and deaf children; Miss Blanche ROWNTREE, who learned

Braille to avoid going to Sunday School and who furthered the education of so many children by transcribing their text books; Mrs MOORE, an energetic little lady who conducted dancing lessons and Mr John SMITH, attending to the fire and reading his books, and so the list goes on.

Braille writing must be a healthy occupation. One factor shared by most of these people is their longevity. Miss Clarke died at 91, my father, Mr Frank Smith, was 90, Miss Watchorn and Miss Rowntree were both in their late 80s. The Rev. Nat SONNERS is another worthy of mention for his positive work in explaining about Braille and promoting its use at a time when certain elements were doing their best to discourage it. Another was Miss Marjorie WEST-BROOK whose Braille contribution must be acknowledged.

Earlier I mentioned that Samuel Clemes credited Miss Tilly Aston with starting the Braille Writing Class in Hobart. I would like to conclude with an extract from one of her poems, in a collection, *Songs of Light*, which she published in 1935. It is the closing lines of a poem called *Failure*, written from the point of view of a person who feels despondent because her efforts seem to be unsuccessful, then realises that the work has not been in vain. I think it can equally apply to the work of the Tasmanian Braille Writers' Association during the last 100 years.

For surely as I breathe and move,  
And as the Heaven shines above,  
As follows day the night,  
Each honest act of mercy done,  
Each course of loving duty run,  
Each aspiration launched or won,  
Though fruitless seems the cost,  
All noble things we do and dare,  
Must fruitful be, sometime, somewhere,  
And never can be lost. ●

# LYDIA SOLOMON 1812–1880

Sally Steel (Member No. 3919)

**L**YDIA'S father, Judah SOLOMON was the son of a London Jewish merchant. He married a widow, Esther ABRAHAMS, in January 1805, at Sheerness in Kent. They had ten children and another was expected when he was convicted with his younger brother Joseph at the Kent Assizes in 1819, for 'hiring burglars to repossess unpaid-for goods' at Sheerness.

The Jewish Community in Sheerness was established around 1790 at a time of increased activity in the dockyards due to the Napoleonic Wars. The community declined after the Napoleonic Wars and by the 1840s only five families were left.

Judah and Joseph Solomon arrived in Hobart Town in 1820 and by January 1821, had commenced business in their residence in Argyle Street. In 1822, Henry DAVIS, the colony's first free Jewish immigrant, brought a subscription from the Sheerness merchants to the Solomon brothers which accelerated their business successes and enabled the building of Temple House at the corner of Liverpool and Argyle Streets. In 1823, they were among the 200 foundation subscribers of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land and becoming quite wealthy.

Judah established a relationship with his housekeeper, Elizabeth HOWELL and had a son Joseph in 1826. Although he gained a ticket-of-leave soon after arrival, he never received a pardon as his English wife Esther ensured that he was denied his freedom to divorce her.

In 1828 and 1829, Lydia's brothers Isaac and Michael Solomon arrived in Hobart Town. In December 1832, Lydia arrived

on *Palamban*, with her husband Henry Samuel BENJAMIN and two small children, Benjamin and Esther, her mother Esther, and her younger sisters Sarah and Rebecca. Her parents' well-documented<sup>1</sup> domestic problems ensued as Esther sought to gain a share of her husband's wealth.

When the *Palamban* brought three Jewish adults and four Jewish children to Hobart in 1832 one *Van Diemen's Land* newspaper reported that 75 Jews had arrived - 'an entire colony ... to replace their brethren of the moneylending tribe about to return to England'. Another newspaper asked whether 'the importation of Jews by the *Palamban* is owing to strong representation made by the bearded fraternity here to their brethren' in London. The paper was glad that most of the Jews aboard the ship (about 22 of them) did not disembark at Hobart but sailed on to NSW.<sup>2</sup>

Lydia and Henry Benjamin probably married around 1829. Little is known of Henry's family, but his parents did come to *Van Diemen's Land*. Soon after arriving in Hobart Town, Henry and Lydia moved to Oatlands for twelve months where he was licensee of the York and Albany Inn. He was described as a very respectable innkeeper and had a considerable run of business. In 1834, however, a Mr GRIFFITHS claimed that Benjamin had robbed him of £20. Business at the Inn then fell off considerably. *The Colonial Times* reported that Henry was called 'a bloody Jew Bastard' and 'that little Jew Benjamin robbed me' by a fellow publican. The court awarded Mr Benjamin £65 damages.

Henry and Lydia then went to New South Wales and tried to establish a business there, but as the climate did not agree with Henry's health, they returned to Van Diemen's Land. It is probable that their second son, Henry, was born while they were in Sydney.

From 1835 to 1839, Henry was licensee of the Old Hamilton Inn and he again ran into trouble. In September 1835, he complained to the Lieutenant Governor<sup>3</sup> that some spirits he was transporting to his new house for the commencement of his trade had been seized, because his licence to remove spirits had expired the day before. He claimed a right in equity of having the spirits restored to him and the local Police Magistrate supported his claim. But a Justice of the Peace and more than one of the Lieutenant Governor's advisers thought his aim had been to begin selling liquor before the licence to do so had come into operation. His petition was rejected. Later in the year, when his House was well established, he claimed to be subject to the threats of the District Constable, who operated a store, unknown up until that time to Benjamin, in a private capacity and thought Benjamin was out to undersell him. The District Constable had intimated that he, Benjamin, would be in trouble with the police if he did so; whereupon Benjamin, who had thought to do no such thing, previous to the threats being made, now decided to and the District Constable made good his promise. Benjamin complained of this, too, to the Lieutenant Governor and accused the constables of continually laying false and petty accusations in the police court against him. Whether official notice was taken of Benjamin's appeal is not recorded.

In August 1837 a son, Morris, was born to Lydia at Hamilton. In March 1839 they advertised the inn for sale or to let.

In offering the above property Mr Benjamin wishes to state his own reasons for so doing is, that his town business compels him to be on the spot. For further particulars inquire of J. Soloman Hobart Town or to H. S. Benjamin Hamilton Mar 21.

While they were at Hamilton Lydia's sisters, Rachel and Louise, arrived in Hobart Town with their families from London.

In August 1839 a fourth son, Samuel, was born to Mrs H. S. Benjamin at Hamilton. The Benjamins then moved to Hobart, where Henry was licensee of the Grapes Hotel at the corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets in October 1839 and October 1841. In 1840, he was an auctioneer and commission agent at 49 Elizabeth Street when he established a boarding house, the Macquarie Hotel, at 50 Elizabeth Street<sup>4</sup>. In June 1841, Henry wrote indignantly to the newspaper 'of an unparalleled act of oppression of a British subject', referring to his treatment in a case concerning his brother-in-law John Davis of Brighton. On 27 May 1842, he was advertised as an insolvent, but he was licensee of the Ferry House Inn at New Norfolk on 7 October 1842. Lydia had a second daughter Eve around 1843. On 21 January 1846, the *Hobart Town Courier* described how a Mr MOONEY had been fined ten shillings for having kicked Morris Benjamin, an eight-year-old Jewish boy and sung at the same time

that well known ditty, 'If I had a piece of pork, I'd stick it on a fork and give it to a Jew boy, Jew'.

In 1847, Henry was licensee of the King George Hotel at New Wharf, Hobart

Town. He was however, described as a fruiterer on his death certificate in 1852 and a draper on his younger daughter's death certificate in 1863. Henry died aged 42, from rheumatism in March 1852, while on the vessel *Swordfish* en route to Melbourne and was buried at Swan Island off the north eastern tip of Tasmania.<sup>5</sup> His youngest son, Samuel, of Murray Street, Hobart, registered his death the following month. Later that year he was re-interred at the Jewish cemetery with Eve who died in July 1852 aged 68, relict of Benjamin Benjamin. It seems likely that she was his mother. A headstone transcript from the Old Jewish Cemetery records that Benjamin Benjamin died on 12 September 1837, aged 62 years.

In November 1855, Lydia married Lewis COHEN, professor of dancing and about five years younger, at the Synagogue in Argyle Street, Hobart. Her older daughter Esther had married Abraham MYERS, an emancipist, in 1854 and gone to Sydney. Her son Henry had also married in 1854 in Melbourne and it was likely that Benjamin and Morris were also on the mainland. Samuel, and probably his older brothers, learned commerce under the guidance of the Solomons at Temple House from 1852 until their mercantile interests wound up. He then went into a shoe manufacturing business with other members of the Solomon family. Eve went to Melbourne in 1862. Esther was there around this time, so it is likely that Lydia and Lewis Cohen also went to the mainland.

How did Lydia and her siblings relate to the marital problems of their parents? Lydia was living in a house at 39 Macquarie Street, adjoining the English French and American Hotel in December

1855, when her father left the property in trust to her in his will. Her step-brother Joseph was his sole executor, major beneficiary and trustee for his daughters Sarah and Lydia. Judah was living with his son Joseph and de facto Elizabeth at Vaucluse in Macquarie Street when he died the following year.

Louisa was living at Pontville with her husband John Davis, who was licensee of the Blacksmith's Arms. Her mother Esther was at Brighton, possibly living with them, when in 1842, she wrote to the Colonial Secretary about her marriage with Judah. When Judah died in 1856 he left the Inn and ten acres of land adjoining it to his son Joseph in trust for his daughter Sarah. John Davis remained the licensee until 1859.

Louisa's sister Rachel BARNETT moved to Victoria around 1855. Samuel Barnett of Collins Street was present at Esther Benjamin's marriage to Abraham Myers in Hobart Town in 1854.

Isaac was in partnership with his step-brother Joseph at Temple House and inherited it from his father. Joseph later bought it at auction in 1863 when Isaac left Tasmania.

Michael burgled his brother-in-law H. S. Benjamin in 1846 and was convicted. He divorced his wife Sarah Solomon in 1854 and remarried in 1857. He had been a storekeeper at some time.

Rebecca married James COOK in 1839 in Tasmania. She died in 1874 in Bathurst, New South Wales.

Sarah and her husband, Joseph Solomon, were early settlers in Melbourne. They had returned to Tasmania by 1856 when Judah bequeathed her The Tasmanian Hotel at Pontville, a house on the corner of Murray Street and Bathurst Street and

a water flour mill near Macquarie Street in Hobart.

Their mother, Esther Solomon, died of old age at her home in New Town in 1861 when she was 90 years old, 'deeply regretted by a large circle of friends'.<sup>6</sup> The informant on her death certificate was H. Abrahams, a friend, of Liverpool Street Hobart.

Lydia died in January 1880, at 337 Hackney Road, London, the home of her son Benjamin, when she was 68 years old. Benjamin, a shoe manufacturer, had married there in 1865. Her daughter, Esther, had returned to London to live about 1870. Henry was in Melbourne, Morris was in West Maitland and Samuel was also a shoe manufacturer in Hackney in 1881.

Joseph Solomon left Temple House to his nephew Samuel Benjamin when he died in 1894. Samuel and his family returned to Tasmania from overseas and became prominent citizens. ●

#### References:

- 1 Judah Solomon papers re marriage with Esther 1832–45 CSO 16/6/203; 22/68/1507
- 2 *Chosen - the Jews in Australia* by Hilary Rubinstein 1987 p.67
- 3 CSO1/828/17579
- 4 See his advertisement 16 June 1841
- 5 *Hobart Town Courier* 10 April 1852
- 6 *Hobart Town Advertiser* 30, also *Mercury* 25 September 1861 p.2, c.2

Research by Sandra Motteram, Beverley Dinn, Vicki Brown, Vanessa Blair, Sally Steel and others.

## DO YOU HAVE A CONVICT FROM STANFORD IN THE VALE OXFORDSHIRE?

**P**HILIP MORRIS, editor of a new English publication, *The Stanford Historian*, is trying to find a connection between the name of the street in which he lives and Van Diemens Land.

He writes that there were many instances of field names associated with Van Diemens Land in England which must have a special meaning in their respective localities in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Was it as a warning that if you were caught poaching, you would end your days in this strangely named place so far away, or was the name given after a local person went there—either as a felon or a legitimate settler, and perhaps returned to the village?

If you can provide any names or clues please contact Philip Morris.

Initially, Phil hopes to publish two issues a year and that it will become a useful tool for recording the history of Stanford and neighbouring villages, particularly Goosey and Hatford. Although Stanford is now in the county of Oxfordshire, it was in Berkshire prior to the boundary changes made in 1974.

Philip Morris  
71 Van Diemens  
Stanford in the Vale  
Oxon SN7 8HW ENGLAND  
or email [philip.p.morris@tesco.net](mailto:philip.p.morris@tesco.net)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
**STATE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING—DEVONPORT**

Saturday, 22 June 2002—LDS Church Hall, East Devonport  
Contact: Branch Secretary PO Box 587 Devonport TAS 7310  
Please register before 14 June if you require any catering.

# MARY MARIA BROWN

## WOMEN PUBLICANS OF HOBART TOWN—PART TWO

Lou Daniels (Member No. 3646)

**M**ARY MARIA BROWN was the wife of Thomas Brown, who arrived as a convict on board the *Coromandel* on 26 October 1838. On 23 September 1844, in St David's Cathedral, aged 36, he married Mary BULLOCK, a 22 year old spinster and they began their family of at least nine children, although there were possibly earlier children not registered.

In May 1849, Thomas began his career as a publican at the Canterbury Inn in Hobart, secured by transfer from John HOLLAND. He held a series of licenses over the next 24 years, with his wife beside him.

In December 1860, Thomas Brown applied for the London Wine Vaults. Chairman of the Bench HAMILTON referred to three convictions and to a refusal by Mary Brown to admit the detectives when they came in search of thieves. Lawyer CRISP, for the applicant, considered that the convictions were trivial and the offences had been expiated. With respect to not admitting the detectives, Thomas Brown was ill in bed and Mary Brown was afraid that some drunken soldiers wished to gain admission. Detective McGUIRE stated that Mrs Brown knew him quite well and had slammed the door in his face. The votes were tied five all, so the license was refused with power to appeal. The appeal succeeded, for in December 1861, Thomas had the license renewed.

Brown was not highly regarded by some members of the Bench and was regularly convicted of minor infringements of the Act. He usually faced a fight to gain his

licenses, but somehow succeeded, often on appeal.

A curious attempt to prosecute Henry OLIVER of the Canterbury Inn was reported on 5 October 1870 in the *Mercury*:

### BREACH OF THE LICENSING ACT

Propsting v Oliver. Henry Oliver was charged by Superintendent Propsting with having on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of September committed a breach of the Licensing Act. Plea: Not guilty. Mr Sargent appeared for the defendant.

Sub-Inspector Dorsett said he knew the defendant who was a licensed victualler and kept the Canterbury Inn Elizabeth Street. Remembered the 24<sup>th</sup> of September. On that day he saw Mrs Brown serving behind the bar of the Inn. (A woman who gave the name of Mary Maria Brown here came into court, and was recognized by the witness as the person known to him as Priscilla Brown.) The defendant lived in a house in Warwick Street. Witness knew that Mr Oliver lived there, because his dog was chained up there, and from several other circumstances. Witnesses saw a lot of boxes belonging to Mrs Brown being taken into the Canterbury Inn some time since, and he had seen Mr Oliver's furniture removed therefrom.

Cross examined by Mr Sargent: I have seen Mr Oliver go into the house in Warwick Street at ten o'clock at night, and I have seen him come out at five o'clock in the morning. Superintendent Propsting said that on the 24 September he saw the person who in court had given the name of Mary Maria Brown serving behind the bar of the Canterbury Inn. No permission had been granted for a

transfer of the license of the hotel from Mr Oliver to Mrs Brown. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr Sargent then addressed the Bench, and contended that the charge should have been instituted under a different section of the Act. He knew for a fact that there were many houses in Hobart Town much worse conducted than was the Canterbury Inn, which escaped altogether.

Mary Maria Brown, sworn, said she was the wife of Thomas Brown. She, with her family, occupied five rooms in the Canterbury Inn, on condition that she cooked and kept the place clean for Mr Oliver, his daughter being away. Mr Oliver still lived at the hotel, but he sometimes went out. He slept at the inn and not in Warwick Street. Witness served in the hotel simply as a servant, and only went in the bar when Mr Oliver was away.

John Appleby, a building surveyor, sworn, said he knew the Canterbury Inn in Elizabeth Street. He had been working next door to the Canterbury Inn during the last six weeks, and had been in the habit of going into the inn every day. During the six weeks he had only known Mr Oliver to be away once. He had gone into the inn on several occasions in the evening and he had always seen Mr Oliver there. Sometimes Mr Oliver served him, and sometimes Mrs Brown did so.

The Bench at the conclusion of this witness's evidence said they did not consider it necessary to go on any further with the case, and dismissed it.

In December 1870, Henry Oliver transferred the house to Thomas Brown. Superintendent PROPSTING made explanation with respect to the licenses held by this applicant, and the number of penalties incurred by him, and especially alluded to his not having rendered assistance to the police when required on

one occasion at the Black Swan. Mr SERGEANT supported the application. He told the bench that Brown was 70 years old, and paralysed. He also had a large family to support. The only means to do this was by a public house or going into the Brickfields Invalid Depot. After a few remarks by the Chairman, who said the Bench had taken into consideration Mr Brown's large family, the license was allowed. It is clear that Mary was the real landlord.

In February 1872, Thomas became the licensee of the St Patrick on the corner of Goulburn and Barrack Streets. He died there from acute pneumonia on 21 April 1873, aged 73 and was buried in the Congregational Cemetery.

Mary Maria was granted permission to sell under the license granted to her late husband when the next quarterly meeting came round in August 1873.

When at the annual meeting in December 1874 Mary Maria Brown's renewal came up, Superintendent Propsting said there was no objection by the police. Alderman BROWNELL opposed the renewal, mentioning that on a recent occasion he had seen several children in the bar of the house. On questioning them as to their business in such a place, they replied that they had been attending at a raffle. The Rev'd C. P. GREENE of St John's presented a petition against the license on behalf of himself and fellow worker the Rev'd J. GRAY. He said that nothing pained him more than to have to perform such a duty—a kind of work which should be done by the police.

The Superintendent replied that there was no objection on the part of the police to the granting of the license. What had been mentioned was all hearsay. Alderman Brownell told the Bench, "I witnessed the facts as I stated them." The

Superintendent continued to say that the neighbourhood was a populous one, so that children would consequently be seen in the vicinity of the house. It seemed monstrous that a woman and a mother of a family would permit children to take part, or be in any way interested in a raffle.

Mr GRAVES, Mary's lawyer, said that by taking away the license on the grounds of mere hearsay statements, the bench would be depriving the applicant of her only means of obtaining her daily bread. The bench should not listen to the cant and chatter of outside talk. The grounds of opposition should be made known to the individual holding the license, and when brought before the bench the case should be adjourned for a week for the purpose of examining the grounds of objection.

On 3 December 1874, *The Mercury* published a letter from R. BENTLEY, the butcher, of Goulburn Street:

To the editor: Sir, In the cause of justice pray insert the following. In your report of the proceedings of the Bench of magistrates yesterday I find that my neighbour's (Mrs Brown) license was opposed by Alderman Brownell, who stated that on questioning some boys who congregated about the door he was informed that a raffle had taken place, and that the landlady was treating shandygaff, &c. The truth is simply this. I had a ham in my shop weighing some 22 lbs, and was induced by one or two of my neighbours to dispose of it by raffle, my neighbour Mrs Brown making a member at my solicitation. Her little son threw for her at my house, and happened to win it. He proceeded in triumph with it to his mother's house, accompanied by several other boys, his schoolmates. Mrs Brown, naturally pleased with her success, did motherly like invite the boys, or some of them, to gingerbeer and peppermint only,

and for which she did not charge or receive a penny. No shandygaff or beer was served. It was distinctly stated in the raffle list that no extra charge should be made to the winner. Although fully endorsing the sentiments of our worthy Police Magistrate and others, I trust that the license will be granted at the next hearing, and that a really deserving woman, who has a large family to support, will not suffer for a crime (if crime it be) committed by your obliging servant, R BENTLEY, butcher, Goulburn Street.

At the adjourned meeting, Superintendent Propsting stated that on 22 January last, the applicant had been fined 10 shillings and costs. Mr ADAMS, Clerk of the Peace, read the petition against from the Rev'ds C. P. Greene and J. Gray. Mr Crisp, appearing for the applicant, produced a counter petition, signed by a number of persons living in the neighbourhood. He said that at the last meeting the application was adjourned to enquire into a statement made by Mr Brownell that a quantity of shandygaff had been distributed by Mrs Brown to a number of children. He would draw attention to the fact that Mr Bentley had written to *The Mercury* explaining the facts. Mrs Brown was not interested in the raffle except as a stakeholder, and having the winning ticket. She, no doubt being a little elated by her success, did give a few boys some ginger beer, but there was no beer in it. Mr Bentley had substantiated these facts. In the face of the petition, signed by nearly fifty residents in the neighbourhood, would the bench refuse to grant this woman her license? She was a widow, and as far as possible, earned an honest livelihood. This was an old licensed house, and the landlord had a vested interest in the premises.

The petition was read, and was to the effect that the house had been conducted in a proper manner. Mr Brownell said that it was with very great regret that he had to mention unpleasant facts in this case or in others, and it was only a sense of duty, which impelled him to do so. He was anxious to uphold the respectable publicans. He thought it only right to protect the respectable public houses from those that were conducted in the reverse way and from all he had heard since last licensing day, he felt it only due in opposing this license, to make some observations. Although he would deeply regret to deprive this woman of her license, yet he would vote against it in the interests of the public and those who kept respectable houses. The applicant had conducted the house in by no means a respectable way, but it would be very difficult to bring direct evidence of that.

Mr Swan thought he could suggest a way to get over the difficulty, and that was that some magistrate move that Mr Greene could be heard in support of the petition. While giving Mr Brownell all credit for his actions in this matter, he thought that gentleman had allowed his temperance sympathies somewhat to outrun his discretion. The facts that had come to him and their sources were perfectly reliable, was that this house was conducted in an exceptionally favourable manner. The landlady was bringing up her family in a most respectable manner, and what would perhaps carry more weight, two of her sons were shining lights among the Good Templars.

The Rev'd Mr Greene said he was taken by surprise in being asked to speak. He had not been in the habit of frequenting the house, and therefore he could hardly speak to facts. He could bring a number of witnesses to speak to facts, but there

was no power to compel them to come. He had no statements to make of facts, which had come under his own personal observation. Would it be hearsay if he were to mention how a wife had taken bread to this house in exchange for drink and that her husband had told him so? Expressions of dissent were heard in the court. Well, he felt in a very awkward position.

Mr Brownell said that one child had told him that Mrs Brown had treated them to shandygaff. The boy looked as if he had something stronger than gingerbeer and even offered to drink again if Mr Brownell would furnish him with the means to do so. Laughter in the court followed this. Mr Swan thought that if the Superintendent was not fit for his position it was a reflection on the municipal body that employed him. With respect to the children drinking shandygaff, he should like to have the matter cleared up, because he had heard most distinct statements that gingerbeer alone was given. The license was granted.

But Mary Maria's troubles were not over. In December 1875, Phillip T. SMITH, a temperance zealot on the bench with a vendetta against Police Superintendent Propsting, said that he felt it his duty to oppose the renewal. The stories he had heard of the conduct of the house were quite shocking. It was conducted in a most shameful manner, not only on weekdays, but on Sundays. He had heard of a constable named CONNOR, living in the neighbourhood, sending thither for beer. Only the other day a woman was seen in a state of beastly drunkenness lying under the window of the house. The place was frequented by a number of prostitutes, many of whom lived in the immediate neighbourhood. Instead of

being conducted in a respectable manner, as was alleged last year, he did not think there was a much worse conducted house in the town. He never acted the part of a detective, but with the least possible trouble he could have found enough to secure a conviction on several occasions. He knew very little about the house of his own knowledge, but he believed the testimony he had received was unexceptionable. The house ought to lose its license for its encouragement of not only Sunday drinking and drunkenness, but of prostitution. On a division, nine justices voted for, and six against. The application was therefore granted.

At the quarterly meeting the following May, Mary Maria Brown transferred the license to Edward THORNTON, senior. Mary had decided to move to the country, perhaps for the sake of her health. At the same meeting she was granted a transfer from Richard Vale RODDA for the Black Snake Inn near the Bridgewater Causeway.

Clearly she was ill at the time, for only a fortnight later, on 19 May 1876, she died from heart disease, aged 48 at the home of her son, Julian George Brown, at New Norfolk.

Mary Maria Brown struggled to raise a large family and support an ailing elderly husband by running a series of pubs. She also struggled against the gathering forces of the temperance crusaders and their willingness to use any gossip or innuendo against a vulnerable publican. ●

Lou Daniels is compiling a database on publicans of Hobart Town and welcomes any additions, corrections or information. He intends to publish the database.

## NEW RELEASE

### CEMETERIES IN SOUTHERN TASMANIA VOL V

### CORNELIAN BAY CEMETERY, HOBART

Indexes to Headstones  
& Memorials

#### Part I

Although Cornelian Bay Cemetery did not open until 1872, many names inscribed on the headstones and memorials have much earlier death dates, suggesting that details have been added to family tombstones as memorials to loved ones long departed. Other headstones and memorials are dedicated to people who were originally interred in one of Hobart's early churchyards, but whose remains were later removed to Cornelian Bay Cemetery. Some headstones are in memory of servicemen who died on active service overseas. Consequently, there are many names in these new indexes not listed in the burial records published by the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust. As yet, the many plaques to be found in the gardens and walls associated with the crematorium, have not been transcribed.

The first index consists of over 40,000+ names arranged alphabetically and includes where available, other details such as death date, age, name of spouse and plot reference. The second index is arranged by plot reference, thus listing together all people noted on each headstone. Also, it is in this index that any parents' names are listed.

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# CORRECTION AND APOLOGY! WOMEN PUBLICANS OF HOBART TOWN

Lou Daniels (Member No. 3646)

**M**Y apologies for two errors in the article, 'Women Publicans of Hobart Town', published in the last issue, March 2002, page 229.

I have been gently but firmly taken to task for confusing two of our founding mothers. In the second paragraph I have married the wrong lady to Thomas STOCKER. Maria SERGEANT was certainly the pioneer lady licensee of Hobart, but she did not marry Stocker. That was Mary HAYES, the mother of BOWEN's partner Martha, and wife of Henry.

The Calcutta Inn in Argyle Street was among the first public houses licensed in 1818, but dropped off the list the next year. It reappeared briefly and then was closed in 1834 or 1835. In October 1818, Maria Sergeant was granted the license, and in September 1834, it was John BODRY. What happened in between I am not sure.

On 22 August 1834 the *People's Horn Boy* carried this advertisement:

Calcutta Hotel, corner of Argyle and Brisbane Streets. By Mr T. Y. Lowes on the premises, on Friday 12<sup>th</sup> September next, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Mortgagees and Trustees, positively without the least reserve. Those truly eligible premises "The Calcutta Hotel", comprising a large Dining-room, 16 by 30, three large parlors, bedroom, bar, handsomely fitted up, and Pantry, on the first floor: eight bedrooms on the second, and six on the third; together with a large Tap room and Kitchen, Wash house, Stabling for five horses, and loft over, Cellars, Storerooms, and other convenient out-offices, occupying a frontage of 233

feet. The premises, built expressly for the purpose, are arranged on a plan far superior to any establishment on the island, combining every comfort a sojourner in Town can require—the best proof of which is the increased patronage it receives from the most influential and respectable classes of the community. Its position affords a ready communication to all parts of the town; and being open to the sea breeze, its situation is rendered particularly healthy.

Further advertisements for its sale appeared over the next three years, finally appearing on 15 December 1837, in the *Hobart Town Courier*, when it was to be auctioned on 29 December.

Thomas Stocker married Mary Hayes (1761–1843) on 17 June 1816. She was a widow who had conducted the Derwent Hotel from about 1808, according to Marjorie TIPPING.<sup>1</sup>

Mary Hayes, formerly DENIGHT, was the licensee of the Bell Inn in the notorious Red Lion Market in Whitecross Street, London. She and her husband, Henry were tried on 26 May 1801, at the Old Bailey for receiving stolen goods from Thomas COLLETT. John FAWKNER, who came out on the *Calcutta*, was tried on 1 July 1801, for receiving the goods from Mary Hayes. She had helped Collett upstairs with a red trunk containing jewellery valued at £1200, a huge amount, belonging to a wealthy Jamaican planter, that he had taken from a cart while the owner was looking for lodgings. He persuaded Mary to buy most of the goods from him for six guineas and a pound in halfpennies, and to introduce him to a refiner to dispose of

the rest. John Fawkner lived across Whitecross Street and he took Collett with him to his refinery, where they melted down the gold.

A servant of the Hayes family reported them after a reward of 150 guineas was offered. Henry was acquitted, Mary was sentenced to 14 years transportation, Fawkner the same and Collett only seven.

Mary came out on the *Glatton* with her daughter Martha, arriving some months before the *Calcutta*, on which Henry sailed, having applied to Lord Hobart for permission to sail as a settler. They were reunited at Port Phillip.

The family settled at New Town, and Martha Hayes became the mistress of Lieutenant Bowen.

At some stage Mary opened the Derwent Inn, and when Henry Hayes died, she set her sights on a most eligible man, William Stocker. Marjory Tipping describes her as 'a nimble-tongued business woman.' Her daughter married Andrew WHITEHEAD, having already had two daughters to Bowen. Mary ran the hotel for many years, as well as the farm, but everything was transferred into Stocker's name. Although he had the license, she ran the pub.

Mary Stocker died on 12 January 1843, in Hobart, aged 82.

What I cannot understand is that in my database the two women are not confused, and I can only plead a 'senior's moment' when putting the article together. I apologise to those who have written to me about the error and thank them for their encouragement on my project and courtesy in correcting me so gently.

I guess Mary Hayes can claim the title as the first woman publican, while Maria Sergeant was the pioneer lady licensed

victualler, as the first licenses were granted in 1818, after Mary Hayes had married Stocker in 1816, and he was granted the license in 1818.

The other error comes on page 233, first column. Elizabeth VINCE's mother was Sarah, not Mary Ann.

Her father was William Vince. He was born in 1807 at Attleborough, halfway between Thetford and Norwich, in Norfolk, son of Allen Vince and Susannah ADAMS. He married Sarah Culling SYMONDS on 22 November 1824, at Norwich.

William and Sarah Vince arrived in Hobart on the *Sarah* from England in February 1835. They brought two children with them, one of whom was Elizabeth Maria born in 1827, who became a significant publican as Mrs POINTON in later years. The other was Robert Stebbin Vince, born in 1828.

William and his family settled at Lower Sandy Bay, at Porter Hill, and prospered. Amy ROWNTREE wrote about him in her book about Sandy Bay:

In 1852 William Vince a farmer purchased most of the property of Andrew Crombie, and in 1858 opened an inn, the Porter Hill Inn, on a block lower down Brown's River Road. In 1869 he was a farmer and one of the buildings on his land was the Inn. In 1873 all of William Vince's Sandy Bay estate was offered for sale in lots. Later he was licensee of the Cornish Mount. The first portion to sell included the inn. It was bought by Charles Scott and he renamed the inn the River View Hotel. Under that name Hobart citizens have always known it.

William Vince in 1858 owned the Porter Hill. It stood on the Brown's River Road beside the gentle rise leading up from the Grange. It was an advance post for travellers journeying towards the town. That it was a successful and well-

conducted venture we know from the fact that Vince retained the license for a dozen years and was able during that time to pay off the mortgage on his estate. When in 1873 he offered his property for sale the first block to sell was the one on which the inn stood. It was bought by Charles Scott who changed the name to the River View. (Rowntree, 1959)

Several children were born to them in Tasmania—Hannah in 1830, Emma in 1833, John Symons in 1836, Edward in 1837, Henry Morris born 1838, Julia Ann in 1840, who died in 1853, aged 13, Alice in 1842, and Emma Rebecca in 1844, who died the same year. Henry Morris Vince also became a publican and died aged only 27.

William received a license for the Porter Hill Hotel in December 1857, and for ten years was its landlord. It was later resigned as the River View Hotel and is still a landmark in Lower Sandy Bay. In December 1868, he transferred the house to Charles SCOTT.

Sarah Vince died on 13 May 1864, from kidney disease aged 58. On 8 December that year William remarried. His second wife was a widow, Sarah WARD, née BOTT, aged 34. They were married at William's home, Porter Hill, with Alice Vince and Robert HOWARD as witnesses. Three children followed—Sarah Julia in 1866, William Henry in 1868, and Ada Louisa in 1871, the last two of whom who died as infants.

The new Mrs Vince was a business-woman in her own right. In July 1865, a fire destroyed a boot and shoe warehouse in Liverpool Street, owned by Mrs Vince. The account of the Inquest held at the Criterion Hotel, published in the *Mercury* on 21 May, gives considerable detail of her business and family. She deposed that she lived with her husband in the Porter Hill Inn on the Brown's River

Road. She had kept the warehouse before her marriage, while a widow. It was rented from Mr GRAHAM. Her assistant was Cecilia BULLOCK. Alice Vince was in charge of the premises at night, and the six Ward children and their governess slept there.

After a break from the trade, William applied for a transfer in December 1871, from Margaret McLAUGHLAN for the Duchess of Kent Hotel on the Collins and Murray Streets corner. Mr FYSH said he was sorry to see this applicant, as he must vote against granting a license, as it was only twenty yards from the Wiggin's Hotel. The Chairman said the house was in good repair. The transfer was granted. However Vince passed the pub to his daughter Elizabeth Maria Pointon in August 1872.

In August 1872, William applied for the Cornish Mount on the corner of Barrack and Collins Street, by transfer from Mary Ann ROBERTS. He was there only one year, again transferring to his daughter, in August 1873.

He died on 22 November 1874, at St Kilda in Melbourne aged 79.

Meanwhile I plug on with my self-imposed task of identifying all those who held licenses between 1818 and 1880. Any contributions are very welcome. I am also happy to share what I have gleaned from the newspapers of the time with other researchers, especially if genealogical material is sent in return. ●

#### Reference:

- 1 Convicts Unbound, pp. 313–314

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# IRISH ORIGINS

## NEW SERVICE AVAILABLE ON ORIGINS.NET

**O**RIGINS.NET ([www.origins.net](http://www.origins.net)) the major source of key Scottish and English genealogical data on the web, is pleased to announce a new, free service, allowing users to search their Irish ancestors on Irish Origins ([www.irishorigins.com](http://www.irishorigins.com))

One of the major problems in beginning Irish family history research, is knowing where to look for material, as many Irish records were lost in the 1922 fire at Four Courts in Dublin. There are a number of sites on the net containing highly valuable datasets such as birth, marriage, death records etc. but knowing where to look for sites containing this data is often a difficult task for family history researchers.

Irish Origins allows users to search *free* across 17,000 Irish genealogy web pages, containing 1.5 million names, including census data, Griffith's valuations, ships' passenger lists, church records, convict records and more. Also included on Irish Origins are links on how to find useful information including Irish source archives, discussion group, with articles and tutorials to follow shortly. By entering in a surname, and any other relevant information such as year, place of birth, residence, our search engine will link you directly to sites where that name and information appears.

Access to Irish Origins is entirely free as we do not hold any primary data ourselves, but a comprehensive searchable index to data from other sites. The 'suggest a site' feature allows visitors to add any Irish genealogy sites to our search facility and enable Irish

Origins to become 'The' first point of reference for Irish researchers.

### About Origins.net

Pay-per-view genealogical databases were the brainchild of Ian Galbraith, CEO of Origins.net. Scots Origins was the first pay-per-view web service of any kind in the world, as well as one of the earliest, if not the earliest, e-commerce sites in government. Founded in 1997, Origins.net is the pioneer of pay-per-view web databases, and hosts one of the most comprehensive genealogy sites on the Web.

Since 1998, Origins.net has been home to Scots Origins, providing exclusive on line access to the General Register Office for Scotland's birth and marriage records from 1553–1900, death records for 1855 to 1925, and the 1881, 1891 and now 1901 census records. Early 2001 saw the launch of English Origins, with Origins.net working alongside the Society of Genealogists to provide access to key English records. (Please see [www.origins.net](http://www.origins.net) for cost and navigation information.)

For further information about any of the material found on Origins.net please visit the site, or contact [pr@origins.net](mailto:pr@origins.net)

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See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol.22 No.3, page 197, December 2001 for the first in this series—*Standards for Sound Genealogical Research*.

# GRAVES/TURNBULL FAMILIES

Cec Quinnell

**M**Y great great grandfather, John Alexander GRAVES, was born in George Town, Tasmania, most likely in August 1829. He was the fourth child of Robert Graves and Sophia MORGAN.

Robert was the Keeper of the Female Factory there until his dismissal on 17 September 1829. The cause of this was his allegedly drunken behaviour. This may well be so, but I'm sure there were extenuating circumstances. Letters from him to the officials in Georgetown show his desperation and the very hard life he and his wife were sharing. John was a brother to Richard, George and Georgiana (twins). Not long after John's birth, his father passed away while the family was aboard the

*Speculator* which was moored at Georgetown, awaiting its departure for Hobart Town. His body was returned to the town and interred. No record exists to show the cause of his death or his final resting place. Robert was 31 years old. The twins were the only members of the family to have their births registered. They also were born in Georgetown.

Sophia continued on her voyage to Hobart where her family was living. Her father, Richard, had sold his farm at Kangaroo Point and was now residing at

Clarence Plains. Her brothers and some sisters were still around Kangaroo Point. She remarried on 21 February 1835, her new husband being Peter BUCHANAN. She was to have two children to him:

Susannah Sophia and Peter Archibald. They were to reside in Kangaroo Point. Her eldest son, Richard, vanishes completely from this point but she and Peter raised her other three children from her first marriage to Robert Graves.

George Graves went on to become a very successful ship owner and business man. He married Rebecca GAYLOR. Her father was Charles Gaylor, the proprietor of the Customs House Hotel and her mother was Phylis BLYTHE. They were to have eight children. George

unfortunately drowned in 1875, while his ship was moored on the Yarra River. He fell overboard. It is interesting to note the gap between the date of his drowning, 6 February, and the date of his funeral, a good two weeks after the event. I do wonder why.

Georgiana married Edward Hungerford LUTTRELL and they had twelve children. Edward passed away on 23 February 1886 and Georgiana on 4 October 1891.

My great great grandfather, John Alexander Graves, certainly was a



Possibly John Alexander Graves

mystery man. As mentioned previously his birth was not registered and to further complicate things neither was his death.

John married Elizabeth TURNBULL on 2 December 1863, in the manse of St Johns, Hobart. Elizabeth was the daughter of Jacob Turnbull, blacksmith and publican, of Kangaroo Point. John was 34 and Elizabeth 22. He, like his brother George, took to the sailing ships to earn his bread and butter. He worked for his brother apart from skippering his own ships. John and Elizabeth were to have two children whilst living in Hobart—Sophia and John. Sophia was born on 9 August 1864 and John on 25 December 1866, both in Battery Point. Around this time the family moved to Sydney. Elizabeth already had some family living there.

John soon learned his way around the Harbour and obtained a pilot's certificate in 1870. They were to have a further five children whilst living here. Alice Cecilia, born 1869 and died 1870, Cecilia Annie, (my grandmother) born 1871, died 1946, Lillian Janet, born 1876, death date unknown, Georgina May, born 1879 and died 1926, Robert Henderson, born 1881 and died 1958.

As the time went on John decided on making his fortune in the pearling game. He hired a schooner, the *Osprey*, found some backers and set off in 1886 for the pearling grounds of Western Australia. His eldest boy, John, joined him in this

venture. Apparently they were doing quite well until 21 April 1887, when a cyclone struck. The fleet was in the vicinity of Eighty Mile Beach, south of Broome. The storm came up out of the blue and nine ships and 140 men were lost, including John and his son. It was not until 11 June that the family was



Possibly Elizabeth Turnbull, wife of John Alexander Graves

finally notified that their husband, father and brother were dead. A letter from a Captain LARKHAM who was anchored next to John when the storm struck makes very sad reading as do the letters between his family and the family of his brother George in Tasmania. The bodies of John and his son were never found and so no death certificate could be issued. The reports of this disaster in the West Australian papers and the letters passing between the families are the only acknow-

ledgment of their demise. A memorial has now been erected in the Caravan Park on Eighty Mile Beach commemorating the death of both John and his son. As stated before, it was a difficult task verifying that this man was my great great grandfather. I had my doubts but the birth certificates of his daughters and son born in Sydney verify that he was indeed born in 1829, in Georgetown, Tasmania and the letters in the possession of the great great granddaughter of his brother, George, back up his relationship to Robert Graves and Sophia Morgan.

Life went on and Elizabeth lived until 25 March 1907. She died in the Mater

Misericordiae Hospital in North Sydney. She was buried in Gore Hill Cemetery and with her lie her daughter Georgina and her grandson, Robert. She has a lovely grave site that has now been restored and is perpetually maintained. ●



### **HELP WANTED TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPHS**

Cec Quinnell has sent over thirty original photographs, thought to be connected with the Graves and Turnbull families. Most were taken in Sydney, including the two on previous pages and a few in Hobart. Unfortunately space does not allow us to reproduce them all. They will be at the Hobart Branch Library for a time and Cec would appreciate help in identifying them.

Above: Taken by Carl Zeilinger, Sydney.  
Top right: Taken by J. Bishop-Osborne, 68 Murray Street, Hobart, who was there 1884.  
Right: Taken by Alfred Winter, Hobart Town. c.1869–1883.

# BISHOP FAMILY

## Thomas Norman Echo Bishop

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**T**HIS story is being written by Thomas Norman Echo Bishop now of Western Australia late of Tasmania. My fathers name was Thomas William Bishop of Bothwell. Son of Thomas and Amy. My mother was Hilda Cashion daughter of William Cashion of Glenrowan Victoria Valley. As far back as I can remember was round 1915. My mothers two brothers Allan and Frank Cashion joined the Army and went away to the first Worlds War in 1915. Befor they left they came up to say good bye to us

We were living then in a very old house at a place called the five mile, belong to my grand father William Cashion, they were riding grandfathers two horses. one was a quarter bred black mare named Cressey and the other was a hack mare named Jinnie also black. They were dressed in there uniforms and had there rifles and ammunion with them. They gave my father a few shots out of there rifles at a big gum tree that stood about two hundred yards away he missed the tree with a few shots and us kids us to go up there thinking we may find the bullets. Our only way of living those days was snaring Kangaroos & Wallabys and possims and trapping rabbits While we lived at the five mile my father bought 500 acres of land about three miles away. Known then as Warratah ford but later known as Bishop Court. our only means of transport thoes days was an old bay mare named Quiver which everything

relied on. round 1917 my father got crippled up and could not walk without the ade of two walking sticks. So that meant that Quiver was his only way of getting around

About 1917 my father and mother set out to build a three roomed house at Bishop Court. We use to walk down every morning. Split timber all day and walk back at night. Our family was three at that time. My sister Merle was the eldest then me. Then another sister Dot. Frank my brother came later. Going to Bishop Court and back each day. My father us to ride Quiver Mum Merle and I use to walk. My father use to carry Dot on front of him on the saddle. Some times Merle or I use to get a ride on the back. Some times mum would go down early of a morning with my father and bring the old mare back, so she could take us down later. One trip mum was leading old Quiver with us three Kidds on her back with no saddle, going through a creek about four feet deep, we all slipped down over her tail into the water. Mum had to get into it and fish us out. Splitting enough timber for the house took a long time and very hard work. From the splitting tree to the house site was about one mile, and the only way we had of getting the timber there was carry it on our backs. Quiver carried a lot of it strapped to her back. The timber we had to split and carry to the house site were known as slabs for the floor and walls Shingles for the roof. Rafters and battens to nail the shingles to and pailing to break the joins around the walls. We had to build the house about two feet above the ground on logs we pulled to gether with Quiver, as the house was built only a few

yards from the edge of a creek called Warratah ford and at flood times the water would come right to the flooring boards and us kids would have to stay in side till the flood went down

1918

The chimney was made from stones we gathered up around the house site. And we were only able to build it about four ft high. And when the snow came it use to come down the chimney put our fire out and lay thick in the fire place. When every thing was completed we had the hard job of shifting our bit of furniture down to the new house there were no road only a track to walk and ride a horse along. My father made two boxes out of the timber that they split and tied them across the old mares back and stacked our few things in them. then got on top him self. Our furniture cosisted of a table a dresser and a few chairs. We had to pull the table and dresser to pieces and rebuild them when we got there. We had two beds one double and one single, which were made of iron and could be easley pulled to pieces My father was a very nasty tempered man at the best of times and was very hard to live with some time in 1916 something came over him and he got the staggers and couldn't walk with out the aid of two walking sticks. after this he was unable to do much of any thing, and that left mum to do the lot. Many a time in one of his tempers he would load his shot gun and thretton to shoot us all Mum would grab us kidds and run with us, with him standing out side the door with the gun aimed at us, and mum pleading with him not to shoot In the finish things got that bad mum had to take the gun away and plant it from him. I have seen him walk up behing mum and hit her as hard as he could over the head with his walking stick The five

mile was a bad place for snow and we use to get three and four falls every year. Mum use to have to carry fire wood in her arms for very long distances to keep us kids warm

1919

When we got settled into our new home my father bought a few sheep and turned them on to Bishop Court, the only fences that we had was boundery fences and some of them was what we called dead wood fences and the sheep had very little trouble in getting over them. Bishop Court was very heavily timbered and there were places you could bearly walk through much more ride a horse. the only dog we had was and old black sheep dog called sweep. he had been a good one in his day but my father hit and kicked him that many times, he wouldn't do any thing for him, so the sheep was almost a dead loss. Food and warm clothing was our biggest problem. We lived mainly on Kangarees and Wallebys. Mum and I use to walk to grand fathers farm once a week about 4 miles away and carry back what meat grand father Cashion was able to give us Mainly sheeps heads and livers. if he had reasonly killed a beast he would give us the head tripe and the 4 feet. Mum had to clean them and cook them for us. She use to bake the bread in a camp oven over an open fire place. her and I use to cut and carry all the wood that was used. Some times in snow up to our knees. Our closeest nighbour was Mr Herb Kitchin two and a half miles away. some times he would come up with his old half bred mare and drag us in a few logs, then the hard job was cutting them into fire lengths. I was to little and they were to hard for mum. Round this time my brother Frank had arrived and mum was rearing a young baby and doing all this work, how she did it no one will ever know. My father would wait till till she

was giving to give the baby a drink from her breast when he would come up behind and hit her over the head with his walking stick. He got that bad in the finish that it was impossible to carry on. Us kidds were frightened of him. Mum was afraid to go to sleep of a night in case he would murder us all while we slept

1920

So one day mum turned on him and gave him a bit of his own back. She took the walking stick off him and gave him a very hard hit over the arms he kept singing out youve broke my arm. He came inside and locked the door leaving mum out side Merle was about six at the time and he had her hotting water and bathing his arm. From then on mum had to plant every thing away from him the he would use to kill us with. A short time later a fairly big fall of snow came and we had very little wood. He got out of bed about 7 or 8 oclock put on his best clothes had a bit to eat. Caught and saddled the old mare Quiver, took the old dog Sweep and rode away and that was the last we saw of him. Next we heard that he had arrived in Bothwell where his mother and father lived We never saw him or the old mare and the old dog again. Grand father Cashion saw him ride past his farm and guest what was on. Which he said was the best thing that could have happened. We were all very much afraid of a night that he would arrive back with a gun and shoot us all. After the snow had melted a bit Grand father Cashion came up to see how we were. When he saw the conditions we were living under he told mum the best thing for us to do was to leave Bishop Court and go and live with him on the farm. Which we did. Every thing went fairly well for a few months. our grandmother Cashion was only a step grand mother and things started to go

wrong. So mum set out to look for a home for us. About two miles from the farm was an old log homestead call Dan Blackwells old place. Which was on a farm owned by Mr Jim Lane. So mum went and saw him and ask him if we could live in it which he agreed to. It was in very bad condition but grand father and uncle Mick Cashion split some timber and did it up for us

1921

After it was done up it was still not fit to live in It use to leak in the Winter and we were pested with snakes in the summer, but it was much better than what we have been use to. When Merle and I became school age, the only school in the district was at Osterly five miles away. Mum was friendly with a family that lived at Osterly, so they made an arangments to board Merle and I so we could go to school, that went on for quite a few months and we got to like school very much. The people we were boarding with were Mr & Mrs Walter Triffitt, but they dicded to move from there and Merle & I had to return back home. So then the only thing left for us to do was walk all the way to Osterly from home, that was ten miles we had to walk with a big long hill known as Osterley Tier about three miles long to walk up coming home. We didnt learn very much there as the long walk took to much out of us. After a few months Osterly school closed down for lack of funs and believe me us kids were not sorry. Then mum started learning us through post, which was the only thing left and we did fairly well. The police station in the district was at Victoria Valley two miles away, the policemen's name was J J Lambert, the Government built a new police station. So they alowed the people of the district the old police station for a school. Mrs Lambert sister Miss Beckam got the job

of school teacher. By this time Dot and Frank had reached school age and the four of us walked to the Valley to school which was very good for us. We carried on going to school there for round about 7 or 8 years. I use to go to school in the summer months and get exempted for the winter so I could go snaring Kangaroos and Walabys and Pussums and trap rabbits during the winter to help keep the wolf from the door

1923

When I was 15 years of age I was given a run of rabbit trapping on a place known as Cloverdale, managed by Echo Cashion my uncle and owned by Brock brothers, This was a lift up for us, as it was close to home and mum was able to trap a lot of rabbits. The year I turned 16 years of age I went to camp on the run. As there was a lot of rabbits about and I was getting ready to make a big cheque this winter. But one day old Claurd Brock came up and had a look over the run and saw a lot of rabbits, so he took the run away from me and gave it to Harry Bannister and put me on a run that had very few rabbits on it known as the cow run. So that put a stop to my big cheque that year. I had to shift to Cloverdale home stead and camp in the old house and work from there. That put a stop to mums trapping as the cow run was too far away from home So one day mum and I set off to see Mr Brock about what he had done. When we told him that the cow run was too far away for mum to walk he aranged with Harry Bannister to give mum part of his run and that I could give him part of the cow run in replace. Which worked out fairly well. Mum use to walk 2 miles every morning to Mr Herb Kitchins place and milk two cows and seperate the milk and make enough butter to keep our home going. Frank was beginning to grow up a bit at this time and was able to help her

skin the rabbits & peg the skins out this was round about 1926. Early in 1928 I received word one day to say that mum had been killed by a horse at Mr Kitchins place. Mr Kitchin owned a young filly ready to be broken in to ride so he made arangments with Mr Bill Saunders to do the job. this morning they came to get her and take her away and break her in. they put in a fairly big yard and tried to rope her but they knocked the fence down and got away

1924-25

After rebuilding the yard fence they got them in again Mum had just finished milking and went to stand by the fence on the out side, thinking they would not do the same thing again while she was standing there but they came at the fence again and knocked the top log down it fell on mum and killed her instantly. Frank was stand bye and saw what happened So that was the breaking up of the old homestead that we had lived in for round about ten years Merle had been engaged to be married to Ron Moore for about a year. So they got married and went to Bradys Marsh sheppering for Brocks. Frank went there with them. Dot was working at Glenmark for Mrs Frank Dickson and I carried on trapping at cloverdale. Dot was going with Doug McIntyre at the time and after about a year they got married and went to live at the Ouse sheppering for Brock Bros In 1928 I bought a second hand pontiac car for 124 pounds from Ron Davie, then trapping at Glenmark. I was to young to get a licence and had to wait a few months till I turned 17 years One Friday Ron and I went to the ouse for the week end. On Saturday afternoon my uncle Charlie Weeding arrived on the bus from Hobart he had no way of getting home to Bashan where he live. So Ron and I decided to drive him home in the old

pontiac. Uncle Charlie was driving. When we got to what was known as Boggie Marsh Creek, there was a few inches of snow on the ground at the time, and going down a fairly long hill the old car slipped off the road and rolled over three times down the hill. We walked to Bashan and stayed the night. Next day we got her back on the road and Bill Iles drover her to the ouse.

It was not badley damage

1926 27, 28

The worse part about our new home was the snakes they were every where and some lived in the old house you could hear them of a night catching rats and mice in the walls. one very hot day Mick Cashion called and had dinner with us. When he was leaving he hadnt gone far when he walked on a snake and killed it. Mum had just gone over to a small well about one hundred yards from the house to get some water. When she got there there was a five and half ft snaking drinking mum sang out to Mick and he ran up and killed it. Next day mum went for some more water and there another big black one was drinking, she came back and got a fairly long stick and went back to kill it. The ground around the well was very soft and spongie. she wasn't strong enough to break his back when she hit him and he went into the well. All we could do was wait for him to come out every time he put his big head up over the side mum would hit him finally she managed poke the piece of rail that she had through his skin and pull him out on the bank and hold him while I bashed his head in with a stick he was a few inches over six foot. One day Mr Kitchin came down with his horse and cart to cart us some fire wood. After dinner when we went out to start work, Dot and Frank were only small at the

time. We put them up in the cart to have a ride, when the horse took fright at Dots red dress and bolted with Dot and Frank in the cart. After it had gone about 100 yards the cart turned over throughing them out there wasnt much damage done but we had to stand and watch it, there wasnt anything we could do. I thought they would bothe be killed

1930

I carried on at Cloverdale for about two years after mums death. 1930 Claud Brock gave me the sack and again gave Harry Bannister my job. I was out of work for a few weeks till I was given a job on the Hamilton Council under over seerer Ernie Holsworth and started work at a place called Ballys Peak. I stayed with the Council for a few months and worked our way from Ballys Peak down through Bronte and down the West Coast road to the Dee. Winter time was coming on and I was looking out for a run to trap for the winter. I wrote to Claud Brock and ask him if he had a run he could let me have. He sent back and told me I could go to the point if I liked. So I left the Council and went to the point trapping. When the winter was over I wrote and ask Claud Brock if he would give me a job in the shearing shed which was to start in October. He sent word back to say he had booked me up as a shed hand. The sheering ended just befor Christmas. So again I ask Claud Brock if he had a job for. This time he gave me a job trapping rabbits at Bradys Marsh. My sister Merle lived there and her husband Ron Moore was the shepperd. I worked there for about two years. By this time my sister Dot and her Husband had shifted to Marlborough as shepperd. One day in 1932 I saw Doug and ask him for a run to trap on Marlborough. he gave me one and I left Bradys Marsh. Things

went fairly well for about two years till Hydro moved into the Clarence river to start on the road into Tarraleah. So I left Marlborough and got a job on the Hydro 1934

1934 1935

I left Marlborough to work on the Hydro in October 1934 We started on the new Tarraleah road where it leaves the West Coast Hyway under ganger Arther Holmes and constructed 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles of the 14 miles in to Tarraleah which took round about 4 months after that I worked on the pipe line road and then on the power house road. I had a barnie with one of the bosses and ask Mr Holmes to move me from there. Lou Parker was a ganger widening the 14 mile road so he gave me a job with him as a leading hand this was just before the winter of 1935. Tarraleah was a very bad place to work in the winter as it snowed and raine most of the time and we didnt get paid for wet days, if it was too wet to work. One day I wrote Mr Holmes a letter and ask him if he would give me a better job. One day he came out to see me and gave me a gangers job on the Transmission line to the West Coast. He gave me seven men and my job was to make road to transport the towers from the main road on to the line. some places was not far, but other places it was a long way Where you couldnt get horse vehicles. We had to carry the towers on our backs. our first camp was where the transmission line crosses the Derwent river a few miles down the river from the Derwent bridge Hotel. our next camp was on Mount Arrowsmith where we had to man handle all the towers and cable that was needed there which was a very hard job indeed. When we finished Mount Arrowsmith we move on to the Franklin river and then on to the Collingwood river and from there on they didn't need any roads as the

power line followed fairly close to the main road. So they put me and my gang on constructing the Telephone line. Which follows the transmission line all the way

1935. 36

Our next shift from the Collingwood river was between Queenstown and Rosebery, a Site known as bally hill north of Lake Margret. After we had completed pitching our tents and was ready to start work, they informed me that my gang was to be broken up and I was put back to a leading hand. I got wild and told them where to put the job. I went back to Queenstown and got a job on the public works at the Cardigan flats about 24 miles from Queenstown. Almost back to where I had just came from the Collingwood River I worked there for about 4 months. When it closed down and we were all put off the boss was Doug Hedlam from Hobart. While I was out of work in Queenstown I received a letter from Doug McIntyre telling me that there was a job at Marlborough for me if I wanted it. Trapping rabbits. So I shifted in strait away. As the 1936 winter was in sight, I did fairly well that winter and after I sold my skins I went to Hobart and bought a Willies Motor Car. I left Marlborough shortly after that and was out of work for quite a long time staying at Cloverdale with Echo Cashion. When I didnt look like getting a job around that distric. I packed me gear in the old car and headed West to Queenstown again. this time I got a job in the Mines and worked at the Comstock Mine. This was getting on towards Christmas in 1936. I left the Mine to take a job down the Kelly Bacin getting pine blocks for house building in Queenstown. The blocks that I had to get was six inches square and from 3ft to 9ft in length. I got two shillings each for them and had to one

shilling each to get them carted into Queenstown. Pine was very hard to get and had to be carried on my back to the Road over very Rough country. After a few weeks I found I was unable to do much good on my own. I got a mate of mine from Queenstown to go in with me

1936

His name was Jack Brettcliff from the Unon Valley I had the old Willies car down there and we use to come into Queenstown every Friday night and go back on Monday Morning, take enough food to do us a week. One Friday afternoon our food had run out and we went out to start the old car and found the battery was flat We pushed it up and down the road trying to start it but no luck. Round the road was about 30 miles, but to go across country was round about 20. So we decided to walk across country. But for got that we had the King river to cross which was in flood at the time. We got to the King river about dark on the Friday evening When we saw it was so high we decided to follow it down but that was to rough and decided to make a fire and wait till daylight. during the night it came on to rain and the only few matches that we had got wet. We walked all the next day and finished at night completely lost. We had no Matches to make a fire that night, so decided to keep walking, by this time we were getting very hungry and tyard, the scrub was that thick we had a job to scramble through about seven oclock the next morning we came to a bit of a clearing in the thick bush and luck happened we saw a hut. It was an old German prspector. We were in a fairly bad way and thank him for saving our lives, he gave us some smokes and breakfast and put us on the track to Queenstown, but we still had 11 miles to

walk and there was a foot bridge over the King river. We got to Queenstown about midday and went strait into the bar of Jim Kelly Hotel. our faces were black and our clothes were torn to threads. After having a big dinner ad our bellys full of beer we went to bed and didnt wake till late next day

1936. 37

We were that fed up with our job we went back and carried out what timber we had cut and aranged for a truck to come and get it. then left the job for good. We out of work for a few days and one evening we decided to go out on the Strahan road and try our luck. Jim Cooper was the boss out there and we ask him for a job and he gave us on. I worked on the Strahan Road till some time in May 1937 when I decided to leave and go back to Bishop Court snaring game for the winter. I put the winter there but didnt go any good. The price of game skins was very poor that year. I caught quite a log of game but didnt get much for them. While I was snaring on Bishop Court I loned my old car to my brother Frank a Marlborough One day the gear box broken and he put it in George Berrys garange at osterley and that's where I left it. I hadnt finished paying for it and they on my back for the money that was owing. For awhile I worked with stick Berry of Victoria Valley cutting wood on Osterly Tier. I went to a dance at Osterley one night and Jim Coopers daughter Grace was there he had sent word by her to tell me that my job on the Strahan road was till there if I wanted it. So I packed up my gear and went west again. I wasnt there very long when the people that financed me for the old car got on my track, so it was time for me to move on. There was still £160-00 owing on the car and I had no hope off paying that. So I went from there to Rosebery

and got a job in the mine under a different name till tings blew over. this was in October 1937. When war started I changed back to my corect name and whent to the war

December 1938

During 1938 Doug McIntyre had joined the police forse and had shifted to Triabunna. Dot my sister wrote to me and told me where they were and ask me down for Christmas. It was during that 1938 Christmas that I met Myrtle which was laiter my wife. I went down again at Easter time and got engaged. And went down again for the 1939 Christmas and got married. I had been given a house at Rosebery by the E.Z. Company and had it ready to go into after the wedding. We carried on at Rosebery till the 12<sup>th</sup> June 1940 when I joined the AIF and went into Brighton Millitary Camp. Myrtle went back to live with family at Triabunna I remained in Brighton Camp till October when we were shifted to South Australia to a Camp at Warradale. We were there about 5 months. Then was shifted to Woodside about 26 miles from Adelaide. On January 1<sup>st</sup> 1941 My eldest daughter Norma was born. I was given leave home for Christmas and was able to see her when she was very young. My unit was C Company 2/3 Machine gun Bn. We carried on at Woodside till April, when we went by train to Sydney to board the troop shop Ile De France and sail to the Middle East. We pulled out of Sydney harbour on good Friday morning Apil 11<sup>th</sup> 1941 and traveled to Fremantle via Bass strait. We were in Fremantle a few days to take on supplys and some of our men came aboard. After we left Fremantle our next stop was Cylon. Where we spent about 10 days. they changed the colour of our ship there from black to Grey. We were tied up in

Columbo and was given shaw leave every day. Our next port of call was port Kuvic at the top end of the red sea. Where we left the ship and traveled by train to Hill 95 in Palistine

May 1941 – 1

We started moving of the ships at 5AM and finaly got ashaw at 11AM. Our midday meal that day was hot corned beef, no bread and very salty I was fairly hungry and had a second helping round about 2PM We boarded a train to take us through Egept along the Suage canel where we ran into a very bad dust storm. every thing went very dark and we had to close all the train windows and put the lights on. We had nothing to drink and after the very salty meat we had for dinner I can tell you we were in a bad way We left that train round about midnight and crossed the cannal by punt and got on another train which took us to Hill 95 in Palestine.

We camped at hill 95 for round about a month and was issued with a fleet of new Vehicles mine was a one and a half ton truck Ford V8, had only done 160 miles. Round about the middle of June 1941 we left Hill 95 by convoy to travel into Syria When we got a few miles off the Syrian boarder we pulled into a eria expecting to camp there for a few days, but evening after we had finished our tea a English soldier on a motor byke came with order for us to move into Syria that night. It was round about 10PM when we pulled out and had to drive without lights all night, and the night was very dark. We crossed the boarder into Syria in the early hours of the morning and traveled to the Jordon river where we took up our positions along the high ground. about 14 miles away on the other side of the river there was a fairly big war going on between the poms and the French. We

held our positions all the next day and when night came we moved over the river and traveled under the cover of darkness till we came to the outskirts of a town called Kanitra, where the war was raging. We joined up with the Germans and that night took Kanitra back from the French

1942-42

We stayed in Kanitra for a few days and then moved to the outskirts of Damascus. We took Damascus a few days later then moved to a place called El Kantara, and that's where we were when the Syrian war finished. We then moved north to a big town called Homs. We camped there for a few months on top of a citadel in the centre of the town. We then moved to an area along the coast near Tripoli. We only stayed there for a short time and we moved to a village in the hills about 14 miles from the Coast named Fih. Where we settled in for the winter. We had our 1941 Christmas dinner there. And were there when the Japs entered the war. After Christmas we got orders to come back south again, orders came one day that we had to leave Syria. So we packed all our gear on our trucks and headed back to Palestine. After a few days traveling we arrived at a camp in Palestine called Hill 65. We stayed there about two weeks. When all the vehicles driver received orders to be ready to move and drive our vehicles all the way to Egypt. It was a very long drive and we camped one night in the Sinee desert and had a very big dust storm. After being driving for about a week we finished up at Port Kuvic at the top end of the Red sea. After crossing the Suez Canal. We had all of our guns and gear packed on our trucks and all the other boys apart from drivers traveled from Hill 65 to port Kuvic by train. Shortly after our arrival at port Kuvic we started loading our vehicles on the ships.

After each ship was loaded it would pull out and head for Ceylon. Where all the 14 Cargo ships met up and prepared for the next move. We had only two days in Columbo harbour

1942

One morning our 19 ship convoy pulled out of Columbo harbour and sailed for Jarva, where all of our unit apart from us drivers had landed. We were told when we left that it would take five days to get to Jarva. After sailing 4 1/2 days a plane flew over us and sent a message to tell us to go back that the Japs had taken Jarva. So we sailed back to Columbo again, another 4 1/2 days. We stayed in Columbo long enough to take on a few supplies which was beginning to run out after leaving Columbo we set sail for Australia along the African Coast a non stop trip to Adelaide. It was some time in April 1942 when we arrived in port Adelaide and shifted to Sandy Creek Camp. It was some time in May when they gave us our first lot of leave home, which was seven days. After our leave we moved to Victoria, a camp called Balcomb about 30 miles from Melbourne. We remained in Balcomb Camp for most of 1942 winter which was cold. After leaving Balcomb we drove our trucks to Ingleburne Camp in N.S.W. where we reformed our 2/3 M.G. Bn. Most of our reinforcement came from New South Wales. We only stayed in Ingleburne Camp a few weeks. And we moved to Cowra about 200 miles inland from Sydney. Where we camped for 9 months. Our next shift from there was to Deserption Bay about 3 miles north of Brisbane. Where we camped for about six months. Which 4 of them was spent on Morton Island. Our next move from there was to North Queensland and Camped at a place called Wondelba. Where we stayed for about 18 months. We

traveled from Desheption Bay to Inisvail by train. And on to Wondecla by our own convoy. Where they releaved us of all our Vehicles and made us walk

[date illegible]

We left Wandecle to go to New Guinea in November 1944 traveled by train to Cairns and boarded an American ship name the Bangalina and traveled to Atape on the eastern side of New Guinea. Where we had our 1944 Christmas dinner. For all that year we pushed our way down the New Guinea Coast. And when the war ended in September 1945 we had reached Brandy plantation about 30 miles south of WeWak. I left there in December on the Duntroon and got home to Tasmania on the Air Craft Carrier Port Vendex which arrived in Hobart / on Christmas eave 1945. Where the war ended for me When I stepped off the port Vendex air Craft Carrier in Hobart at 8AM on December 24<sup>th</sup> 1945. the only relations that came to meet me was uncle Allan and Auntie Else Cashion. I was finaly discharged form the Army on the 17-1-1946 Went to work on the orchard at Triabunna for a short while and then shifted back to Rosebery where I inlisted from onth 11 June 1940 I was given a guarantee when I left Rosebery to go to the war that I would come back the same as I left. They gave me a house strait away, the only one available at the time. My mate George Hampton was ready to leave. So I ask for his house and they gave it to me Everything went along fairly well and I 1950 they made me a shift boss in the mine The same year I bought my self a new Holden car the only one in Rosebery at the time

In 1954 they gave me another rise, this time an astant forman. I carried that rank till I left the field in January 1959. In december 1958 I on my way back from

Triabunna to Rosebery, when I rolled my car over the Franklin bridge into the river

I was in a very bad way financially. My old first model Holden was a rite off and was not insured. I was working at Rosebery and my home at Triabunna with no car, and not enough money to buy another. I had had a look at a few cars at Queenstown that was for sale but could not see my self clear to buy one. Max Arnol a car salesman for G.M.H. came round to where I was living one evening, After he had heard that I had smashed my car up. He said do you want to buy a car Tom. I said Yess Max but I cant aford one I was buying my house at the time and a wife and eight children to keep. he said would you be interested in Tommy Clarks car. It was a F.J. Holden it from the day he bought new. I said I would love to have it, but I cant see my self clear. He if you want it say the word and your can have it, the cash price was eight hundred pounds. So I put my time in at the mine and left but I was a very worried man with all that hanging over my head. I got a job shortly after that putting a tunnel through a hill up near Launceston for the public works. I was working for a company known as Hourstrap C/o It was a very hard job but I did fairly well. The length of the tunnel was 620 feet on the propery known as Watery Plains. it to me 8 months to put it through. When I had completed the tunnel I got a job with Gordon Gangell of Campanyer as forman making roads and put in a pipe line to take the water from the tunnel in to Launceston This job lasted two years. From here I shifted to Hobart putting a six ft pipe through the Rubbish tip into prince of wales Bay. this job lasted six months. I was still working for Gordon Gangell

1960 61 62

While I was working at prince of Wales bay I lived with Gordon Gangell at Campania and traveled to work each day by car. Gangells finished up by going broke before the job was finished, so we were all put off. I went home Triabunna and got a job in Albert Thompsons fish shed. This was just before 1961 Christmas. After Christmas I got a job on Roy Higgs fishing boat and we did most of our fishing up round the eastern shaw. I stayed with Roy for about five months and then left and went to Rossarden Mine. The made me a shift boss shortly after I got there. This job was a fairly good one and stay there for two years. I left because the mine became very unsafe and I went close to loosing two men. in 1963 I left Rossarden and went to Queenstown to in mine. I stayed there about 3 months and left at 1963 Christmas. After Christmas I got a job on the orchard at Triabunna fruit picking When the picking finished in May 1964 I went back Queenstown again. this time for only a few weeks I left it to go working for Mr John Hood on Lisdillon estate. I worked there for about three months and there to work for the Spring bay council I started on the Council about the middle of 1964 as overseer. I stayed with the Council till 1970. When I left to go to the Triabunna chip mill. I stayed there till 1976. When I retired on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 1976 after I turned 65 years of age Myrtle my wife and I went on a tour of Indonesier aboard the ship call the Fairstar. We flew from Hobart to Sydney Where we boarded the ship and pulled out at 8pm that night. Our first stop was Brisbane and our next stop was Port Morsby where we went by buss over the Owen Stanely ranges. Our next stop was Ambon where my wife past away wile in port at midday on the 11-6-1976 ●

## RECENT RELEASE

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# THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT DERBY

Allison Carins (Member No. 668)

**D**RIVING through Derby one day we noticed that a piece of history had been removed—the old cottage hospital had gone. It had been a private home for over sixty years, and certainly it was derelict. Now, around the remains of the foundations, there was a wondrous display of dahlias in full bloom.

However, Peter (my husband) complained, ‘They’ve pulled down the place where I was born ... without consulting me!’

This establishment had been provided sometime before 1917, by Dr VON SEE, who served the district from 1900–1921 and had built the imposing two-storied doctor’s residence.

Gerda WARREN (née Von See) has written about her childhood and she recalls this hospital.

Father started his own cottage hospital, mainly for maternity cases, but other patients were cared for too, and sometimes employed two nurses. One of these was Elsie Stephenson. The meals were provided from our house as the hospital was two doors down the main road. The midday dinner was sent over in a ‘carrier’—a tiered enamel edifice with hot water at the bottom.

One baby was so small they called it the ‘tea-cup baby’. Father, tried to keep up with the times and bought an incubator for premature babies, but I don’t know if it was ever used.

I would think he was ahead of his time—my mother lost a prem baby at a cottage hospital at Devonport in 1938 simply for the lack of an incubator, or humicrib.

Dr Von See left Derby in 1921 because of ill health. He was so highly regarded that the grateful residents of the district gave

him a purse of 500 sovereigns—a very large amount for those times. He died in Launceston in 1923, aged only 54. He had served the whole district from Boobyalla, Eddystone, Weldborough, Lottah, Ringarooma and Alberton, and as far as the Camp Hotel (Tullendenah). He never turned down a call, and often had to walk through the bush. He performed some remarkable operations, sometimes in primitive conditions and unusual situations.

His successor was Dr POWELL who sold the practice to Dr JONES in 1924. Dr Jones spent thirty years there. The house was rented, later sold, but unfortunately was burnt down and the present Doctor’s residence and surgery built below the original house.

The nursing home continued with Matron STEPHENSON in charge. She later established a similar home in Legerwood, possibly about 1929. Her obituary in 1937 states that this happened ‘18 years ago’—but it may have been only 8 years, as she was in Derby in 1924 at least. She was described as a talented nurse, passing her studies with honours, and carrying out her duties well and faithfully. Failing health caused her to relinquish the hospital, but she carried on with private work and later on retired to Branxholm. She died in Hobart in a private hospital.

In November 1924, two babies were born at Derby in Matron Stephenson’s little hospital. Max (Murphy) SIMMONDS and Thomas David (Peter) CARINS. Peter’s mother (from Winnaleah) had originally planned to go to Scottsdale, but this baby was in a hurry to come into the world and she just made it to Derby!

Agnes Carins was in hospital ten days, and her husband's diary records that he went to Derby to pay the bill.

Evidently the meals were now provided on the premises as the matron had ordered two bags of potatoes at 5/- each. Tom Carins paid the bill—six guineas (£6/6/0) less two bags of potatoes at 5/-, total £5/16/0. So Peter cost £5/16/0 and two bags of spuds!

There is a postscript. There has always been rivalry between Winnaleah and Derby (rather like North v. South). One day, after some problems with something obtained from Derby, Peter declared,

'It came from Derby—nothing any good came out of Derby!' I quickly reminded him, 'Dear, you were born there!'

So Peter accepted the demise of the place of his birth and went to visit the owner who had 'done the deed', told him the history of the place and admired his dahlias. He was later given some tubers, which have flourished, at our place—a little compensation! ●

#### Notes

Nurse Elsie Stephenson was the daughter of Martin Stephenson and Eleanor (née Brewer of Bowood, Bridport) who lived at Barnbougle, near Bridport. She had several sisters.

Annie Bertha married Mr Alfred COLLINS (1867–1944), of Legerwood and they had two daughters, Bertha and Sybil. Sadly Annie died in 1908, when the girls were very young. Alfred Collins then married her sister, Rose and she became 'mother' to her sister's small daughters. Alfred Collins was Warden of Ringarooma Council (1914–1915) and lived at Ringarooma, Legerwood and for a time at 'Pleasant Banks', Derby.

Bertha Collins married prominent farmer and councillor, Alan BESWICK of Legerwood. Their family: Kath ALEXANDER, Colin, Douglas and Graeme.

Sybil Collins married Aubrey LETHBORG and they lived at Ulverstone (children: Rose FREEMAN and Geoffrey).

#### Footnote

A memento of Dr Von See, treasured by the Beswick family is the beautiful Renardi piano purchased by Alfred Collins for his daughter Bertha, now belonging to her son, Graeme Beswick.

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## SPILLED MILK!

### IT WOULD MAKE YOU CRY

COLLISION.—About six o'clock last Saturday evening a serious collision occurred in High-street between Mr. J. R. Smith's milk cart, which was proceeding to Longstanton Station, and Mr. George Ingle's butcher's cart, which was returning home from Cambridge. Both carts were overturned and both drivers thrown out. The noise of the smash quickly brought men upon the scene. Mr. John Jeeps, the driver of the milk cart, was dragged from under the milk cans, unconscious and saturated with milk. He was taken into a house close by, and later removed home. The doctor was summoned, but pending his arrival the parish nurse did all she could for the relief of the sufferer. Mr. Jeeps sustained a severe cut on the back of his head, and his leg was injured, but fortunately no bones were broken. Mr. Ingle was more fortunate. He was dazed and badly shaken, but was soon able to walk home, leading his horse and cart. Neither of the horses were injured, but both carts were damaged, Mr. Smith's the more seriously. The whole of the milk was spilled, and ran along the streets into the drains. ●

Submitted by Betty Marshall—from an unknown English newspaper, early 1900s, probably in Cambridgeshire. [*Our headline—Ed.*]

# GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 3972)

## 1881 British Census

Is your ancestor still lost in the 1881 British census wilderness? I think I've finally discovered why so many of these people couldn't be found before. There is no standard for entries in the census. None at all. Households are entered as they were enumerated, whether or not the enumerator could spell (for example the several *schulmistresses* who resided in one parish). This lack of standardisation in the transcription might be OK if you are looking for great uncle Ebenezer Fortescue and the enumerator could spell, but it's not much help when you're looking for John someone born in Birmingham when Birmingham is variously entered as *Birmm*, *Birmingham*, *B'ham*, *Bham* and *Birmingham Warwick*, all within the space of a few records.

Folio Views is the advanced form of the search engine that comes with the 1881 census. The original viewer (version 3) would search only locations and names. If you purchase a more recent CD-Rom publication by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints you may get version 4 of their search engine. This is a big improvement as it enables searches of 'neighbours' and widens the search criteria. However the full Folio Views software has several advantages, even over version 4, one being the ability to search the entire census database at once. Using Folio Views (available in the Hobart Branch Library) it is also possible to view every word entered in the 1881 census in each region. Go to advanced search and there they are, all listed down the side of the search box. By watching as I typed, I found one of my jewellers

entered as a *jeweller*. He would never have turned up in a search.

Folio Views considers each 1881 Census household to be a record. Therefore, a search for any words, such as *Smith and labourer* in the same record will find **all** the households containing a person with the name Smith and anyone who is a labourer, also those where the occupation was listed as something smith. (e.g. gold smith).

The addition of inverted commas around a search will make it look for the exact text together. For example, searching *William Smith* would find every household containing a Smith, and a William. Searching '*William Smith*' would find only those records containing William Smith. It would **not**, however, find William J. Smith or William S. Smith, etc.

In order to search efficiently it becomes necessary to understand the format of the census records. Each individual is entered thus:

**Given name / (initial?) / Surname / marital status / age / sex / birth parish, county, country.**

As has already been shown the birth place may or may not contain all the details above.

By searching within inverted commas, and using the format of each entry as above and wildcards for unknowns it is possible to force the census to show only those individuals who meet our criteria.

If, for example, you know her name was Eva something and she was 23 and born in Bradford, then search "*eva \* \* 23 F Bradford*"

Each \* stands for a word or group of characters in the line.

So, we are searching for Eva of unknown surname, and unknown marital status, who was 23 and female and born in Bradford.

And it returns one hit, the household of

**Walter PEEL**

Status: M  
Age: 28  
Sex: M  
Birthplace: Leeds, York, England  
Rel: Head  
Occ: Telegraph Clerk (Civil Serve)

**Eva PEEL**

Status: M  
Age: 23  
Sex: F  
Birth place: Bradford, York, England  
Rel: Wife  
Occ: Telegraph Clerk Wife

Also try the same search with an additional \* after the christian name in case she was Eva E. or some other initial or second name. Unfortunately you must try both searches because only some people had second names/initials entered.

Mysteries are being solved, ancestors are found and generations completed as people delve deeper into the 1881 census. Often something as simple as a spelling error has kept families apart. Of course it's only other people who are finding answers. All I've found so far are more questions, but they are such interesting questions.

**Sites of Interest**

<http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk/>

This database contains catalogues of archives, submitted to A2A from all over England covering records from the twelfth to the twentieth century. It is regularly updated, so revisit often for newly-included catalogues of English archives. Read the information for family

historians at the bottom of the page before proceeding to the search button. Allow yourself several hours as fascinating things can turn up.

The A2A database does not include information about the holdings of the Public Record Office. For those see <http://www.pro.gov.uk/catalogues>

<http://www.ancestordetective.com/watchdog.htm>

I've mentioned the Genealogical Web Site Watchdog before, but it's worth a reminder. Keep an eye out and don't get conned. Just because it 'says so on the web' doesn't make it true.

Sites mentioned in this column this issue and in previous issues are available as links on <http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org/goslinks.htm>

Site suggestions are always welcomed. email me at [minuet@primus.com.au](mailto:minuet@primus.com.au) ☺

**LIVING AND WORKING  
IN HOBART  
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES**

The Professional Historians Association Tasmania is organising a conference in conjunction with the Hobart City Council to be held at the Centre for the Arts University of Tasmania Sunday 20 October 2002

Offers of papers to be presented are being sought from historians, students, heritage professionals and others with an interest and knowledge of Hobart's history.

Submissions and enquiries to  
Dianne Snowden  
8 Henry Street Richmond TAS 7025  
☎ 6260 2515  
or  
Kathy Evans  
PO Box 306 Moonah TAS 7009  
☎ 6239 0333

# 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 January and March, 2002. 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@education.tas.gov.au**

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

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

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Adams, Brian, *Flowering of the Pacific: Banks' Florilegium*. [Video] (TL VC 581.99 FLO)

*The art of giving: celebrating 20 years of the Cultural Gifts Program*.  
(TLQ 336.2060994 ART)

Barter, Susan, *Winspear: history and recollections 1783–2001*. (TLQ 929.2 WIN)

Beard, Trevor C et al, *Eradication in our lifetime: a log book of the Tasmanian hydatid control programs, 1962–1996*. (TLQ 616.96409946 BEA)

Bick, Ralph, *Colloquial Australian: contributions from Yiddish*. (TL 427.9940142 BIC)

Bonyhady, Tim, *The colonial earth*. (TLQ 333.720994 BON)

Bonyhady, Tim and Tom Griffiths (eds.) *Words for country: landscape and language in Australia*. [Includes "The blasted hills" by P R Hay (on Queenstown); "The graveyard of a century" by Brigid Hains (on Douglas Mawson's perception of the coast of Tasmania) and "So much for a name" by Tim Bonyhady (on names of caves in the Franklin River region)]  
(TL 306.440994 WOR)

Browning, Tas, *Operational deployments of HMAS Melbourne [R21] 1956–1996*.  
(TLP 359.9435 BRO)

Cabalzar, Reg, Original manuscripts and photos of his books *Futuristic fishing, The practical fly fisherman, Tricking bigger trout* and *Trout! My latest theories*. (TLQ 799.1755 CAB)

Canden, Chas J, *Walk in my shoes: from Ashley boy to altar boy*. (TL 920.71 CAN)

*Carr Villa Memorial Park burial and cremation records*. [CDROM]  
(TLCROMS 929.5 CAR)

Clarke, Frank, *The Clarke clan in Australia*. (TL 929.2 CLA)

- Connoisseurs in paintings: George Frankland and the Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land.* (TL Q 994.602 FRA)
- Davenport, Arthur, *Report upon Parochial Schools within the Archdeaconry of Hobart Town. [1851]* (TLPQ 371.07130994661 DAV)
- De La Mare, A J, *Joseph Hatch and the loss of the Kakanui.* (TL 910.9946529 DEL)
- Dennison, C. J., *A tour to Port Arthur.* (TLP 994.671 DEN)
- De Vries, Susanna, *Great Australian women: from federation to freedom.* (TL 920.72 DEV)
- Dugard, Martin, *Farther than any man: the rise and fall of Captain James Cook.* (TL 910.92 COO)
- Duggan, Laurie, *Ghost nation: imagined space and Australian visual culture 1901–1939.* (TL 700.994 DUG)
- Ellis, Shauna (ed.), *Bothwell revisited: a history: foundation, Federation and the Millennium.* (TL 994.627 BOT)
- Ely, Richard, James Warden and MG Haward (eds.), *A living force: Andrew Inglis Clark and the ideal of commonwealth.* (TL 342.940092 CLA)
- Evans, J A., *Frederick Matthias Alexander: a family history.* (TLQ 615.82 ALE)
- “For the term of his natural life”*: adapted from Marcus Clarke’s immortal story. [Comprises “Vandiemism debated: the filming of *For the term of his natural life* 1926–27” by Michael Roe and “Filming ‘The Term’: the filming of the [sic] *For the term of his natural life*” by Brian Ruisset] (TLPQ 791.43 FOR)
- Frost, Lucy and Hamish Maxwell-Stewart, *Chain letters: narrating convict lives.* (TL 994.02092 CHA)
- Gardam, Faye, *Shifting sands: a history of the Mersey River, Devonport.* (TL 994.632 GAR)
- Gee, Helen, *For the forests: a history of the Tasmanian forest campaigns.* (TLQ 333.751609946 GEE)
- Gilbert, Allen, *All about apples.* (TL 634.11 GIL)
- Graeme-Evans, Alex, *Brewsters: a short history of Brewster Ltd 1927–2001.* (TLQ 338.769109946)
- Halligan, Marion (ed.), *Storykeepers.* (TL 820.8A STO)
- Harwood, Gwen, *A steady storm of correspondence: selected letters of Gwen Harwood 1943–1995.* (TL 821.3A HAR)
- Howie-Willis, Ian, *A century for Australia: St John Ambulance in Australia 1883–1983.* (TL 362.180994 HOW)
- Huntsman, Leone, *Sand in our souls: the beach in Australian history.* (TL 333.780994 HUN)
- Hutton, P N, *How a Tasmanian-born tennis meteor almost disappeared without trace.* [Harry Barclay] (TLPQ 920.71 BAR)
- Jolly, David, *The river runs on: the boyhood memories of David Jolly: “born and bred on the banks of the Huon River”*: stories of family, events and experiences from 1931 to 1951. (TLQ 920.71 JOL)

- Junction Lake Hut: plan of management.* (TLQ 363.69090463 AUS)
- King Island Arts Council, *From federation to centenary: an island perspective.* (TLCD 994.692 KIN)
- Kelly, Heather, *A tribute to Keith Fuller, his ancestors and descendants.* (TLQ 929.2 FUL)
- Lawson, Julie, *Tarraleah School: down the years 1935–2000.* (TLQ 372.9946 TAR)
- Lester, Stuart, *Of coastlines and crayfish: recollections of a Tasmanian lobster fisherman, 1978–1996.* (TLQ 639.54099467 LES)
- Ludeke, Michael A, *Tasmania's Maria Island: a comprehensive history and visitor's guide.* (TLQ 994.674 LUD)
- Lund, Judith N, *Whaling masters and whaling voyages sailing from American ports: a compilation of sources.* (CRO 639.28 LUN)
- Mallett, Molly, *My past - their future: stories from Cape Barren Island.* (TL 994.6910049915 MAL)
- Markham, Clements R, *The Arctic navy list 1773–1873.* (TL 910.941 MAR)
- Maxwell-Stewart, Hamish and S. Hood, *Pack of thieves? 52 Port Arthur lives.* (TL 365.9946 MAX)
- McGonigal, David and Lynn Woodworth, *Antarctica: the complete story.* (TLQ 919.89 MCG)
- Morris, R O, *Charts and surveys in peace and war: the history of the Royal Navy's hydrographic service 1919–1970.* (CROQ 623.89220941 MOR)
- Neasey, F M and L J Neasey, *Andrew Inglis Clark.* (TLQ 342.940092 CLA)
- Old waterfall valley hut: plan of management.* (TLQ 363.69099463 AUS)
- Options paper: Cornelian Bay Boatsheds.* (TLQ 711.760994661 HOB)
- Orient Line R.M.S.: "Orford" Easter cruise to Tasmania April 1938, first class: list of passengers and general information.* (TLP 910.45 ORI)
- Paterson, Jim, *A King Island settler's tale.* (TL 994.692 PAT)
- Reed, John, *I wouldn't have missed it for quids: memorabilia and memoirs of John Reed.* (TLQ 333.7209946 REE)
- Richardson, Peter (ed.), *On the tide: stories of the Tamar.* (TLQ 994.61 ONT)
- Robin, Libby, *The flight of the emu: a hundred years of Australian ornithology 1901–2001.* (TLQ 598.0994 ROB)
- Roe, Michael, *The state of Tasmania: identity at federation time.* (TL 994.6 ROE)
- Sharples, Chris (ed.), *Lake Pedder: values and restoration.* (TLQ 333.9163099465)
- Smith, James Montagu, *Send the boy to sea: the memoirs of a sailor on the goldfields.* (TL 994.031 SMI)
- Stoward, John (ed.), *Australian Rules football in Tasmania – 2001.* (TLQ 796.336 AUS)
- Supplement to the Illustrated Australian News and Musical Times, 1890 [Sketches at Port Arthur, Tasmania]* (TLE 919.4671 ILL)

Tasmanian Heritage Council. *Heritage Register October 2001* [electronic resource]  
(TL CDROMS 919.46 TAS)

Taylor, John, *Let's talk about place names.* (TLP 919.46 LAU)

Tilley, Raymond F, *A background to freedoms and justice in Van Diemens (sic.) Land: highlights in the history of the Honorary Justices Association of Tasmania, 1925–2000.*  
(TLP 347.016 TIL)

*The tragedy and myth of the Tasmanian tiger* [electronic resource]  
(TL CD ROMS 599.27 TRA)

*Trappers hut: plan of management.* (TLQ 363.69099463 AUS)

*A tribute: Paul Davies 1952–1993, Ben Davies 1984–1993, Jack Davies 1987–1993.*  
[Audio Cassette] (TL 929.2 DAV)

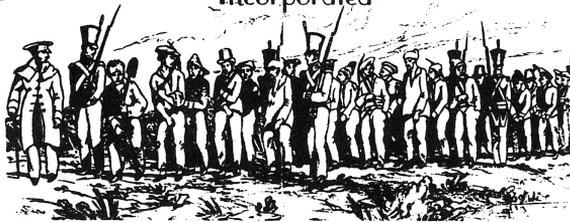
Wilson, J W, *A review of some events & personalities in Launceston and Tasmania.*  
(TL 994.611 WIL)

Young, David, *From Vistula to Derwent: the story of the Polish community in Hobart.*  
(TL 994.60049185 YOU)

# Descendants of Convicts' Group

Incorporated

1788



1868

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

The Secretary, Descendants of Convicts Group,  
P.O. Box 12224, A'Beckett Street,  
Melbourne, Victoria, 8006, Australia  
<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/>

# FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma McKay (Member No. 598)

**‘Locating Records of the late Colonial Period in South Australia’** by Graham Jaunay in *The South Australian Genealogist*, the journal of the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society August 2001, Vol.28, No.3, pp.20–27. A very informative article regarding research in SA, it details the information included on BDM certificates; how to find a death date if not in the indexes; hospital and asylum records; wills; inquests; shipping; newspapers; plus where these records are held.

**‘Latin Names’** are listed in *Lachlan Valley Gold* the Forbes Family History Group newsletter No.62, Spring 2001, p.4. A list of common Christian or given names showing their English and Latin versions which may help in researching old documents.

**‘Guild of Freemen in Berwick-upon-Tweed’** by Linda Bankier, archivist at the Berwick Record Office. The journal of the *Northumberland and Durham Family History Society*, September 2001, Vol.26, No.3, pp.88–89. Membership to the Guild of Freemen was for males only, originally by birthright ie. the eldest son of a member on reaching the age of 21 years. By 1783, this was changed and all sons of members could be admitted; and from 1996, even grandsons through the male line. An apprenticeship for a younger son enabled him to be admitted to a guild on completion of his seven-year term. Unlike other cities, Berwick had only one guild which encompassed all trades. Its records are held by the local Record Office and include Guild Books 1505–1835, Admission Books 1836–

1974, and Printed Freemen’s Rolls 1796–2000. Also held is a database of all admissions 1900–2000, which includes date of the father’s admission and any other available genealogical information.

Two articles found in the journal of the Society of Genealogists September 2001, Vol.27, No.3, *Genealogists’ Magazine*.

**1 Anglo-Indian Ancestry’** by G. L. Charles, pp.104–110. Britons born before 1833 and brought up in India probably had Anglo-Indian ancestry. This article defines the term Anglo-Indian, details where to find useful records, and how to identify Anglo-Indians from information contained in the records. Includes Baptism, Burial and Marriage records; Army and Chaplain returns (many into the 20<sup>th</sup> century); listings of Civil Servants; Wills; etc.

**2 London Probate Matters’** pp.111–114. Dr David Wright has indexed all the smaller probate court wills and administrations in London between 1750 and 1858. He describes these records, the nine courts (listed) with the dates included in his database, and the problems encountered in interpreting the handwriting.

**‘The Problem of “Smith”’** by Leon W. Smith in *The Explorers’ Tree* the journal of the Blue Mountains Family History Society September 2001, No.57, pp.15–17. Thomas (Walworth) Smith arrived in Tasmania with the 96<sup>th</sup> Regiment per *Canton* in 1840. His army records show he was born in Coleorton near Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, England. In his quest to find the birth of Thomas Smith

who died at Oatlands, Tasmania in June 1858 aged 53 years, the author noted five baptisms listed on the IGI between 1804–06. He then compared the parents' names with the children of Thomas and his wife Harriet (born Scotland), in the hope of finding a naming pattern.

**'Mary Ann Beddow—"felon/convict"—The End'** by Bruce E. Beddow in the *Glamorgan Family History Society* journal No.63, September 2001, pp.28–30. An article appeared in the June issue of the *Glamorgan* journal on Mary Ann Beddow. The author continues Mary's story with his research in VDL; her arrival as a convict per *Royal Admiral* in 1842, her time in the Cascade Female Factory in Hobart and a possible death in 1847.

Two articles were found in the Hertfordshire Family and Population History Society journal *Hertfordshire People* for September 2001, No.78.

**1 'Wills Before 1858'** by Anthony Camp pp.7–9. This very informative article outlines the making of wills from the earliest times to present day. 'Last will and testament' refers to two types of bequests—'will' deals with the land and buildings, whereas the personal belongings (chattels) come under 'testament'. Also included is where to search for a will, plus who could make a will and/or testament eg. children over the age of consent (14 for boys, 12 for girls); widows and spinsters who often named more relatives than the men.

**2 'From Hertford to Hobart'** by Janet Tillem, pp.31–33. John Edwards alias Racker was convicted at the Lent Assizes, Hertfordshire in 1825 for stealing a horse on the morning of his marriage to Mary Knight the previous December. He was transported to VDL per *Woodman* in 1826. Notes written by the vicar of St

Mary's church in Therfield record John's illegitimate birth, and detail how he stole a horse, '*... was tried and transported—he was never heard of again*'. A daughter Eliza was born in 1825. Mary Knight then cohabited with a John Rainer, by whom she had many children; they married in 1854. On arrival in VDL John Edwards was assigned to William Effington Lawrence, of Launceston. A possible death is recorded here in 1843.

**'The Population of Shetland'** by Alan Beattie in *Cootin Kin* the Shetland Family History Society journal No.40, Autumn 2001, pp.4–11. The first census was taken in 1801 and continued every ten years, with the exception of 1941 owing to the war. This article includes several tables showing the population for various areas of Shetland from 1755–1961 and offers reasons for the variations in numbers. The questions asked by the enumerator in 1811 are also featured.

**'The Wiltshire Wills Project'** by Lucy Jefferis in the *Berkshire Family Historian* the journal of the Berkshire Family History Society Vol.25, No.1, September 2001, pp.41–45. The Salisbury Diocesan Probate collection contains 90,000 wills covering not only Wiltshire but also other areas including Berkshire. Listed under several headings are details on 'Making a will'; 'Deathbed wills'; and 'Women and wills' etc. A principal aim of the Wiltshire Wills Project, is to catalogue all probate documents onto a searchable database, with internet access. Completion by April 2003, is anticipated.

**'With a Little Bit of Luck'** by Bob Grace in the journal of the *Bristol and Avon Family History Society* September 2001, No.105, pp.32–35. While researching his Quaker family at Friends House in London, the administrative

centre of the Religious Society of Friends, the author discovered letters written by his ancestors Daniel Abraham and Rachel Fell in 1681; they married two years later. The society holds BDMs from 1650–1837, plus typed biographical notes on almost 2,000 past Friends and their families. Quakers registered all those who attended their meetings as members. Before a marriage took place, enquiries were made about both the bride and the groom.

**‘Does Your Family Boast of a Gun-maker’** by Stan Cook in *The Genealogist*, the journal of the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Vol.10, No.3, September 2001, pp.114–115. Many of London’s gunmakers lived in the Tower Hamlets area, especially Whitechapel. Both the Gunmakers and Joiners Company records are held at the Guildhall Library in London, but the author also lists several other repositories in London where supplementary records for gunmakers may be located.

**‘Using PictureAustralia to Find Images of Ships and Migration’** *The Ancestral Searcher*, the journal of Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra September 2001, Vol.24, No.3, pp.147–152. PictureAustralia was launched in September 2000 by the National Library of Australia at [www.pictureaustralia.org](http://www.pictureaustralia.org) to provide access on the internet of all images of ships, whether they be convict ships, ocean liners or war ships. This article deals with how to use and locate these digital images, listing the twelve agencies (ie. archives, libraries, museums and galleries) that have participated. Many different industries are included such as whaling, shipbuilding and light-houses. Images can be printed or saved to a file for personal use, but permission

by the agency involved is needed for reproduction for publication.

The **Westminster and Central Middlesex Family History Society** has been incorporated into the **London and North Middlesex Family History Society**. The last *Greentrees* journal is Vol.21, No.3 for July 2001.

**New exchange journals**

- *The Maranoa Enquirer*, Roma and District Family History Society, QLD
- *The Chronicle*, Lake Macquarie Family History Group, NSW
- *Ag Lab Chronicles*, Fenland Family History Society, UK
- *Tunbridge Wells*, Kent UK ●

**REUNION**

A gathering for descendants of  
**JOHN MARSDEN**  
his son JOHN and daughter  
**JANE STONEHOUSE**  
will be held to celebrate the 190th  
anniversary of his arrival in Tasmania  
to be held in Launceston  
19 October 2002

A book, ‘Early Launceston: the Marsden  
Story’ will be launched at this time.  
Their children married into  
the families of  
CAREY, WILLIAMS, SHARP, HARRIS,  
SUTTON, SMITH, NUNN, WOOD

Surnames of descendants include  
OSMOND, McLEOD, JOHNSTON, OLDING,  
SUTCLIFFE, STEPHENS, WARD,  
HEASMAN, RUNDLE, WADE, LEE, WEEKS,  
McLAREN, BROWN, KERRISON,  
ATKINSON, KIRKWOOD, CLANCE,  
McCONNELL, WALTER.

Contact Mrs Kath Lewis,  
14 Pendine Street, Carine, WA 6020  
**Marsdenreunion@bigpond.com**  
☎ (08) 9447 6146  
or Mrs Lisa Cairns ☎ (03) 6244 2189  
Mrs Betty Broomhall ☎ (03) 6435 2167

# Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found!

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**Richard Legge** of Edinburgh, Scotland, writes—When I worked in Ulverstone in the 1960s there was no such thing as your FHS and I had no interest in family history anyway. In retirement, with the internet, things are much more exciting and I have just found your journal in the library of the Scottish Genealogical Society. The article on the subject of this branch of the Legge family in *Burke's Colonial Gentry* (1891) intrigues me, as I too have Dartmouth ancestors—through my mother! We are hoping to re-visit Tasmania later in the year and would love to know a little more about Break o' Day River. Can you give me some leads?  
**RichardLegge@aol.com** □

The **Warwickshire County Record Office** is undertaking major building works which will continue until at least May 2003. Anyone wishing to visit is advised to ring ahead on 01926 412735 or contact the Warwickshire Record Office at Priory Park, Cape Road, Warwick CV34 4JS UK □

If you missed the **Back to Cygnet** exhibition the information is available in the Museum. They would love to hear from people who are descended from convicts who spent time at any of the Probation Stations in the Huon, particularly Lymington, Port Cygnet and Nichol's Rivulet. The Museum has also begun collecting family trees and has some school attendance lists which may be of interest. Contact Katrina Pickering at the Cygnet Living History Museum Inc., 51 Mary Street, Cygnet TAS 7112 □

**Cornish Business Systems** who produced the census CD have also started collecting GEDCOM files from people with Cornish ancestry. Their aim is to

collect as many as possible and to make one large database on CD-Rom which can be searched. CBS are now up to their third version of their GEDCOM with over 130,000 records in 100 family trees. The database and associated GEDCOM may be purchased for £5 but they are giving free copies to everyone who contributes a GEDCOM file. For further information contact Laurence Wright at CBS House Albany Road, Redruth Cornwall, UK or email

**Laurence@CornishRoots.co.uk** □

The Melbourne *Herald Sun*, in association with Cold North Wind Inc., reports it is making Australian history by publishing part of the **Port Phillip Herald** archive on the internet, in its original form, **fully searchable by date or word phrase**. The published portion of the archive covers the period from 3 January 1840 until 31 December 1860. First published by George Cavenagh, it was the forbear of today's Melbourne *Herald Sun*. Information regarding subscription to the database is available at **www.portphillipherald.archivepublisher.com** □

Another **website re old newspapers and periodicals**—including *The Melbourne Weekly Courier* of 6 January 1844, has also been brought to our attention at **www.nla.gov.au/ferg/browselist.html**

This allows you to print the pages and read the *Shipping Intelligence*. Noted was the departure on 5 January 1844 of the *Rajah* for London with passengers—'Sir John, Lady, and Miss Franklin and two servants, Mrs Ferguson, Miss Craycroft, Miss Williamson, Miss Forbes and Dr. Browning; W. M. Bell and John Porter Esquires'. □

# 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.

**8–10 June 2002**

***Islands of Vanishment.*** The Port Arthur Historic Site in conjunction with the University of Tasmania, the Tasman Institute of Conservation and Convict Studies and Australia ICOMOS will host this conference. Visit their website at [www.arts.utas.edu.au/islands](http://www.arts.utas.edu.au/islands)  
See next page.

**11 June 2002—THRA**

***Why William Smith Could NOT Have Produced 'The Map That Changed the World' in Tasmania,*** Dr David Leaman.

**22 June 2002**

***State AGM*** for the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. at Devonport. This will be held at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at East Devonport. For further information contact the secretary at PO Box 587, Devonport, TAS 7310, email [brajav@tassie.net.au](mailto:brajav@tassie.net.au) or ☎ (03) 6424 4005.

**9 July 2002—THRA**

Early Medicine in Hobart, **Dr Philip Thomson.**

**13 August 2002—THRA**

Hobart's Heritage: a Review of Local Government Initiatives, **Mr Brendan Lennard.**

**10 September 2002—THRA**

***A Political Memoir,*** Hon. Sir Max Bingham.

**8 October 2002—THRA**

***Morton Allport and Lake St Clair,*** Mrs Gilliam Winter.

**20 October 2002**

***Living and Working in Hobart, Historical Perspectives—***Conference organised by the Professional Historians Association Tasmania in conjunction with Hobart City Council at Centre for the Arts. See page 54.

**10 November 2002**

***The Biennial Conference of the George Town & Districts Historical Society*** at George Town. There will be an emphasis on various aspects of 'Shipwrecks' in Northern Tasmania/Bass Strait.

**12 November 2002—THRA**

***Ideas Which Shaped Hobart, 1914–2000,*** Dr Alison Alexander.

**23 and 24 November 2002**

***Burgess Reunion*** at Parkham, Tasmania. 160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the arrival of George Burgess and Ann Haines. Any enquiries to Annette Banks, 104 Branscombe Road Claremont TAS 7011 ☎ (03) 6275 0388 or email [Annette.Banks@utas.edu.au](mailto:Annette.Banks@utas.edu.au) See *Reunions* notice Vol.22 No.1 June 2001.

**10 December 2002—THRA**

Members' Night—***Charles Whitham – Some Anecdotes,*** Mr Lindsay Whitham; ***Some Tasmanian Events and Their Ephemera,*** Mr Graham Vertigan and ***Aspects of Export Fruit Shipping from***

*Southern Tasmania in the Post war Period*, Mr David Hodgson.

**21 February 2004**

*Descendants Day*, St Davids Park, Hobart, Tasmania. Organised by the Hobart Town (1804) First Settlers Association. Contact Mrs Freda Gray ☎ (03) 6248 5352 or Mrs Margaret Andersen, ☎ (03) 6228 3162.

**7 March 2004**

*Beams Family Gathering*, Sunday, 7 March 2004 at the Village Green, Westbury, Tasmania. Contact Marjorie Porter, Acacia Park, RMB 1425 Boards Road, Strathmerton, VIC 3641 or ☎ (03) 5873 2370.

## INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

**8 June 2002**

*Family Tree Day* at the Oxfordshire Record Office—hosted by the Oxfordshire Record Office in conjunction with the Oxfordshire Family History Society.

**29 June 2002**

*7th Yorkshire Family History Fair* at York Racecourse, 10.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Contact Mr A. Sampson, 1 Oxgang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND England.

**April 2003**



*10th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, Discovery 2003*, to be held in Melbourne

April 2003. To register interest, write to Discovery 2003, Conference Consultants Australia, Level 1, 123–125 York Street South Melbourne VIC 3205 or ☎ Bev Williamson (03) 9698 7403 ●

## ISLANDS OF VANISHMENT

**8–10 June 2002**

The Port Arthur Historic Site, in conjunction with the University of Tasmania, the Tasman Institute of Conservation and Convict Studies, and Australia ICOMOS will host this major international conference with the theme of exploring, conserving and interpreting heritage places which commemorate painful or ambivalent themes in the history of our societies. The conference will provide a focus for exploring the nuances of meaning and memory of such heritage places. They tell us much about our origins, history and past way of life. They also resonate with strong emotional themes of tragedy, injustice, endurance and sometimes redemption, for these reasons society may have an ambivalent attitude to such places and may even seek their disappearance.

### CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

The conference invites us to confront these issues through the discussion of themes and values, the examination of case studies, and an analysis of the everyday issues facing those responsible for the conservation and management of these sites. The primary themes for the conference will be significance, conservation, community and cultural tourism.

### ICOMOS

The Islands of Vanishment conference will be an adjunct to the meeting of the International Bureau of ICOMOS, which will be held on 5–7 June 2002, at Port Arthur.

### VENUE

Port Arthur, a remote establishment to which the rejects of society were sent and expected to disappear, and which has played a complex and ambivalent role in Australia's evolving identity, is an appropriate and stimulating venue for the Islands of Vanishment conference.

### SPEAKERS

Emeritus Professor David Lowenthal, Thomas Keneally, Dr James Semple Kerr, Professor Henry Reynolds, Dr Barry Jones AO, Dr Margaret Scott, Dr Grace Karskens.

# LIBRARY NOTES

## State Microfiche Roster

	20/5/2002	19/8/2002	18/11/2002	24/2/2003	19/5/2003
	16/8/2002	15/11/2002	21/2/2003	16/5/2003	15/8/2003
<b>Burnie</b>	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
<b>Devonport</b>	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
<b>Hobart</b>	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
<b>Huon</b>	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
<b>Launceston</b>	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3

**Set 1** GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897

**Set 2** Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series

GRO Consular Records Index

Old Parochial Records and

1891 Census Indexes for Scotland

**Set 3** GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and

AGCI

**Set 4** National Probate Calendars 1853–1943

**Set 5** GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942

Exchange journals Members' Interests and

One Name Studies Index

## BURNIE

### Accessions—Books

\* British Family History on CD, *by Stuart A. Raymond*

Chatwin—6 Generations in Tasmania, *researched and compiled by D. Chatwin,*

*B. Pendry and V. Scarcella*

From County Wicklow to Deloraine: The Irish Hardings 1854–2000, *compiled etc by*

*Harding family members*

\* James Fenton of Forth, *edited and compiled by Paul Fenton*

The Descendants of George Winwood and Dinah Haywood 1795–2001, *compiled by*

*Joy and Trevor Winwood and Julie Richards*

Walch's Almanacs—Tasmania, 22 volumes assorted dates from 1912–1979

### Accessions—CD-Roms

A Parish Finder for England

Cornwall Phillimore Parish registers (Marriages) Vols.1–27 (set of 9 CDs)

English Parish Records (Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxford and Worcestershire)

English Parish Records, Yorkshire (West Riding) and Nottinghamshire

### Accessions—Microfiche

\* Ayrshire Place Names Index 1775–2000, *compiled by J. and E. W. Steel*

\* Indicates items donated

# HOBART

## Accessions—Books

The 1787/1788 First Fleet Marines at Port Jackson, on NI and in VDL.

The 1787/1790 Lady Juliana Convicts; *John W. Given*.

\* Australia and Immigration 1788–1988; *Dept I.L.G. & E.A.*

\* An Australian Family from Botany Bay to 2000; *Cecil W. A. Quinnell*.

\* Burnt Eucalyptus Bark (Early Settlers of the Far Western Districts of Victoria);

*Nancie Edgar*.

\* Cattle King of Van Diemen's Land—William Field (1774–1837); *Claudia M. Dean*.

\* The Chambers Letters; *Janet Marion Epps*.

\* Crockford's Clerical Directories, 1969–70, 1973–74, 1987–88; [*Anglican Church Directories*]

\* Dictionary of Australian History; *Brian Murphy*.

\* The Dunkleys—The History of a Family; *Elvie Bowring*.

\* Dunne, *Patrick Langton Dunne*.

\* First Fleet Families of Australia; *C. J. Smee*.

\* The History of Burke; *Bourke & District HS*.

Vol. X            1985

Vol. XI          1988

A History of Mount Stuart; *D. H. Metcalfe*.

\* The Hamlyn Pocket Gazetteer of the World; *Hamlyn*.

\* Honoured Grave—Hector Charles Long DCM; *Roger V. McNeice*.

\* The Macquarie Book of Events; *Bryce Fraser, ed.*

\* In Search of the 'Forlorn Hope', volumes 1 and 2; *John M. Kitzmiller, II*.

\* My Most Interesting Ancestor; *TFHS Inc.*

\* A Pictorial History of Bushrangers; *T. Prior, B. Wannan, H. Nunn*.

\* Queensland Sources; *Old FHS*.

The Royal Marines at Port Phillip, New South Wales and Settlers of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land 1803–1812; *Hobart Town First Settlers Assoc.*

Staffordshire 1851 Census, Surname Index; *Birmingham & Midland SGH*.

Vol. 5            Stoke-on-Trent

Vol. 6 & 7      Leek and Cheadle Districts.

Tassie's Fighting Pay Corps—1916–1991, 75 Years of Tasmanian History with

RAA Pay Corps; *Peter Bruce OAM*.

Surrey and Sussex Parish Registers Monumental Inscriptions and Wills; *Stuart A. Raymond*.

Tracing Scottish Ancestors; *Simon Fowler*.

\* Tracing Your Ancestors, Step-by-Step Guide to; *D. M. Field*.

\* The Wheel Rolls On & On; *Arnold W. C. Reardon*.

Wise's Tasmanian Post Office Directory 1939–40; *H. Wise & Co. Pty Ltd*.

\* Woven Threads of Ancestry; *Allison Carins*.

\* Using Libraries, Workshops for Family Historians; *Stuart A. Raymond*.

## Accessions—CD-Roms

Military Courts 1879–1994; *Family History Indexes*.

Sheerness Dockyard Church, Bap. 1688–1798, Mar. 1744, Bur. 1730–1806; *The Family History Shop*.

Staffordshire 1851 Census, Master Surname Index; *Birmingham & Midland SGH*.

Surrey Poor Law Index & Calendar; *West Surrey FHS*.

### Accessions—Microfiche

\*In Search of the 'Forlorn Hope', indexes that compliment the two-volume book;

*John M. Kitzmiller, II.*

Staffordshire 1851 Census Indexes, Vols 4–5, 13–15; *Birmingham & Midland SGH.*

Surrey 1851 Census Index, Southwark; *West Surrey FHS.*

Surrey Non-Conformists Registers; *West Surrey FHS.*

\* Thornton Bell Chapel Indexes, Marriages 1723–1751 & Baptisms 1721–1785;

*Bradford FHS.*

\* Indicates items donated

## LAUNCESTON

### Accessions—Books

\* 1851 Census Index in the County of Northamptonshire, *Northampton FHS*

Barefoot and Pregnant? Volume 2, *Trevor McClaughlin*

\* The Book of Tilley with Family Register and Pedigree Book, *Shirley Foster*

\* Bothwell Council Cemetery Records, *Bothwell Council*

British Family History on CD, *Stuart A. Raymond*

\* The Essex Record Office at Chelmsford, *Essex County Council*

The Family and Local History Handbook, *Robert Blatchford*

The Forgotten Chaplain - John Youl, *Philip Charles Blake*

\* From London to the Bush, *Jean Turner*

\* The Heritage of England in Colour, *A. F. Kersting & John Bledlow*

\* Home And A Range (Hean Family), *L. W. Dimmick*

The Medical Professions and Their Archives, *Peter C. Amsden*

\* My Most Interesting Ancestor, *Rosemary Davidson, (Ed)*

Point Puer Boy Convicts' Establishment Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania),

*Peter MacFie & Nigel Hargraves*

\* A Story on a Branch of a Tree (Hammersley Family), *George J. Hammersley*

\* Surrey and Sussex Family Histories and Pedigrees, *Stuart A. Raymond*

### Accessions—Microfiche

\* 1851 Census Numbers for Greater London & Liverpool

\* Death Index, South Australia, 1916–1970

### Accessions—CD-Roms

Marine Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria 1853–1920

Universal British Directory 1791

\* Indicates items donated

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

### HOBART BRANCH

are investigating a further publication combining the previously published  
**Whitton and O'Shea Mercury indexes (Births, Deaths & Marriages)**

If you know of any errors or omissions in these books could you please notify the  
Hobart Branch Publications Committee at GPO Box 640 Hobart TAS 7001  
before 31 July 2002

# SOCIETY SALES

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. (formerly the GST) has published the following items which are all (except the microfiche) available from branch libraries.

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

**# Items marked are available to members for a discount of 10%**

## Microfiche

# TAMIOT 2nd edition (inc. postage) . . . . .	\$110.00
# 1998/99 and 1999/2000 Members' Interests (inc. postage) . . . . .	\$5.50
# The Tasmanian War Memorials Data base, comp. Fred Thornett, (22 fiche) (p&h \$2.00)	\$66.00

## Books

# My Most Interesting Ancestor, Manuscript Award 2001 (p&p \$3.00) . . . . .	\$9.00
# Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p \$4.20) . . . . .	\$11.00
# Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.20) . . . . .	\$17.60
# Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.20) . . . . .	\$27.50
# <i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , current volume . . . . .	\$9.90
# <i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , last volume . . . . .	\$8.25
# <i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , second last volume . . . . .	\$5.50

**Prices from State Branch include GST.**

# BRANCH SALES

Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.

## BURNIE BRANCH SALES

Postage: Orders less than \$25.00 add \$5.00—Orders over \$25.00 please add \$7.10  
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

**# Branch publications marked are available to members for a discount of 10%**

# Early Coastal Newspapers 1877–1912, Index to Announcements . . . . .	\$30.00
# Index of BD&M notices in the <i>Advocate</i> , Tasmania,	
# 1921–1925 . . . . .	\$30.00
# 1926–1930 . . . . .	\$30.00
# 1931–1935 . . . . .	\$30.00
# 1936–1940 . . . . .	\$30.00
# 1941–1944 . . . . .	\$30.00
Family History for Beginners and Beyond . . . . .	\$15.00
Family History Research Manager . . . . .	\$15.00
# Generations of Recipes . . . . .	\$8.00
Web Sites for Genealogists, Cora Num . . . . .	\$17.50
# <i>The Zeehan and Dundas Herald</i> Births, Deaths and Marriages Index	
# 1890–1909 . . . . .	\$30.00
# 1910–1922 . . . . .	\$30.00

## Computer Software

Family Tree Maker 8 . . . . .	\$88.00
Family Tree Maker Upgrade to ver. 8 from any version . . . . .	\$66.00
Brothers Keeper ver. 6 (Full registered Version on CD plus Manual) . . . . .	\$95.00

## DEVONPORT BRANCH SALES

Postage: 1 copy \$5.00, 2-4 copies \$8.00  
PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310

An Index to the *Advocate*, Tasmania, Personal Announcements 1990-1994-

Vol. 1 Engagements, Marriages, Anniversaries . . . . .	\$25.00
Vol. 2 Births, Birthdays, Thanks . . . . .	\$30.00
Vol. 3 Deaths, In Memoriams . . . . .	\$25.00
Vol. 4 Personal Announcements 1995 . . . . .	\$15.00
Vol. 5 Personal Announcements 1996 . . . . .	\$15.00
Vol. 6 Personal Announcements 1997 . . . . .	\$15.00
Vol. 8 Personal Announcements 1999 . . . . .	\$15.00

*North West Post* Index 1887-1916, Tasmania

Vol. 2 1901-1905 . . . . .	\$20.00
Vol. 3 1906 . . . . .	\$15.00
Vol. 4 1907 . . . . .	\$20.00

A Transcription of the Public Cemetery, Ulverstone, Tasmania. . . . . \$35.00

A Transcription of the Cemeteries of Sassafras, Tasmania . . . . . \$8.00

The General Cemetery Devonport, Tasmania . . . . . \$35.00

## LAUNCESTON BRANCH SALES

The Launceston Branch has the following items available for sale at its branch library. Mail orders should be forwarded to the Publications Officer PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250.

### Branch Publications

Index to Births, Deaths & Marriages from the *Examiner* newspaper:-

Vol. 1 (1900-1910) . . . . .	\$20.00
Vol. 2 (1911-1920) . . . . .	\$25.00
Vol. 3 (1921-1925) . . . . .	\$18.00
Vol. 4 (1926-1930) . . . . .	\$18.00
Vol. 5 (1931-1935) . . . . .	\$25.00
Vol. 6 (1936-1940) . . . . .	\$30.00
Vol. 7 (1941-1950 Births) . . . . .	\$30.00
Vol. 8 (1941-1950 Deaths) . . . . .	\$30.00
Vol. 9 (1941-1950 Marriages) . . . . .	\$30.00
Vols 7-9 . . . . .	\$80.00
Vol. 10 (1951-1955) Births . . . . .	\$25.00
Vol. 11 (1956-1960) Births . . . . .	\$30.00
Vol. 12 Deaths (1951-1955). . . . .	\$28.00
Vol. 13 Deaths (1956-1960). . . . .	\$30.00
Vol. 14 Marriages (1951-1960) . . . . .	\$28.00
p&p for up to 4 volumes . . . . .	\$7.30

*The Cornwall Chronicle*: Directory of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1835-1850 . . . . . \$22.00

Index to *The Examiner* Obituaries & Funerals, 1941-1950 . . . . . \$25.00

Carr Villa Memorial Park Burial Records on microfiche (p&p \$2.00) . . . . .	\$33.00
'Gone but not forgotten': St Andrews Church and Cemetery Carrick . . . . .	\$25.00
Lilydale and Nabowla Cemetery on microfiche (p&p \$2.00) . . . . .	\$18.70
Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures from early Launceston newspapers, on microfiche (includes postage) 1829–1840 . . . . .	\$55.00
Vol. 2 1841–1845 . . . . .	\$60.50
Vol. 3 1846–1850 . . . . .	\$60.50
<b>Index to <i>Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs</i></b>	
Coroners & Registrars of Births, Deaths & Marriages 1863–1979/80 . . . . .	\$15.00
Ecclesiastical 1863–1979–80 . . . . .	\$30.00
Magistrates and Justices of the Peace	
Vol. 1 1863–1920 . . . . .	\$20.00
Vol. 2 1921–1975/6 . . . . .	\$20.00
Magistracy and Police Department 1863–1979–80 . . . . .	\$20.00
Postmasters and Postmistresses	
Vol. 1 1863–1910 . . . . .	\$25.00
Vol. 2 1911–1960 . . . . .	\$15.00

### CD-Rom

Carr Villa Memorial Park & Crematorium Records. . . . .	\$50.00
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### Other Publications

Engraved in Memory, Jenny Gill. . . . .	\$20.00
Index to Births Deaths and Marriages from early Hobart Town newspapers	
Vol. 1 1816•1840 . . . . .	\$25.00
Vol. 2 1841•1846 . . . . .	\$30.00
Index of Obituaries from <i>Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs</i>	
'The Red Books' 1870–1979/80, Sandra Duck . . . . .	\$18.00
Lilydale: Conflict or Unity, 1914•1918 Marita Bardenhagen . . . . .	\$17.00
The Jordans of the Three Isles, Alma Ranson . . . . .	\$35.00

## HOBART BRANCH SALES

An abridged list of publications available for purchase from the Hobart Branch Library.

Mail orders should be sent to Hobart Branch Library, GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001

### Branch Publications

Whitton Index to <i>The Mercury</i> BDM, 1858•1899 . . . . . 3 Vol. set . . . . .	\$49.90
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> BDM, 1854•1899	
3 Vol. Set (Companion index to Whitton Index) . . . . .	\$85.10
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1900•1910 Births . . . . .	\$16.50
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1900•1910 Deaths . . . . .	\$28.80
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1900•1910 Marriages . . . . .	\$31.90
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1911•1920 Births . . . . .	\$21.00
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1911•1920 Deaths . . . . .	\$34.00
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1911•1920 Marriages . . . . .	\$29.15
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1921•1930 Births . . . . .	\$26.40
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1921•1930 Deaths . . . . .	\$47.00
O'Shea Index to <i>The Mercury</i> 1921•1930 Marriages . . . . .	\$26.40
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 1, Woodbridge . . . . .	\$11.00

Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 2, Congregational cemeteries of Bagdad, Brighton/Pontville, Broadmarsh, Green Ponds/Kempton, Hunting Ground & Wattle Hill and Melton Mowbray . . . . .	\$16.50
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 3, Queenborough Cemetery, Hobart, 5 microfiche . . . . .	\$27.50
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 3, Queenborough Cemetery, Hobart, A-J . . . . .	\$37.95
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 3, Queenborough Cemetery, Hobart, K-Z . . . . .	\$37.95
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 4, Richmond cemeteries including Cambridge Uniting. . . . .	\$41.80
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 4, Part 1, Richmond Anglican. . . . .	\$22.00
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 4, Part 2, Richmond Roman Catholic . . . . .	\$18.50
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 4, Part 3, Richmond Congregational, including Cambridge . . . . .	\$13.20
Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol. 5, Part 1, Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart. Indexes to Headstones and Memorials – Microfiche . . . . .	poa
Convict Applications to bring out families to VDL (also NSW, VIC & WA) —Index 1827–1873, compiled by Coralie Mesecke . . . . .	\$33.00
Microform Holdings Brochure, Hobart Branch . . . . .	\$5.00
St Marys Hospital Hobart, Index to Registers 1841–1862 comp. J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$13.20
<i>The Star</i> ★ suburban newspapers of Hobart Index to Birth Notices 1992–1998 comp. Wally Short . . . . .	\$19.80
Undertakers of Hobart Vol. 1 Index to Pierce J Keating Funeral Records 1895–1959 with gaps . . . . .	\$25.00
<b>Other Publications</b>	
Abbreviations & Acronyms in Tasmanian Genealogy, M. Ring . . . . .	\$5.50
Applications for Queen’s Orphanage Hobart, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$15.40
Apprentices & Absconders from the Queen’s Orphanage 1860–1883, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$20.35
Children in Queen’s Orphanage, Hobart 1828•1863, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$15.40
Convict Records of VDL, M. Ring . . . . .	\$6.60
Christopher Calvert and his Descendants, E. M. Robb . . . . .	\$11.00
Exiled Three Times Over, I. Schaffer and T. McKay . . . . .	\$27.50
Father Murphy’s Saddlebag Records—Catholic Baptisms in Huon 1855–1864, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$8.80
German Immigrants Arriving in Tasmania per <i>America</i> 1855, Pat Harris and I. Schaffer . . . . .	\$25.30
Hill Street Burial Ground 1840–1872, R. Davidson . . . . .	\$24.20
Hobart Town Land and Stock 1827, I. Schaffer . . . . .	\$8.25
How to Find Occupational Records in Australia, Cora Num . . . . .	\$16.50
How to Find Shipping and Immigration Records in Australia, Cora Num . . . . .	\$13.20
Index to Early Land Grants 1804•1823, T. McKay . . . . .	\$13.75
Index to News Items, Obituaries & Photos of WWII Servicemen & Women in Tasmanian Papers <i>The Examiner</i> 1939–1940, W. Knolle . . . . .	\$11.00
<i>The Examiner</i> 1941, W. Knolle . . . . .	\$13.75
<i>The Examiner</i> Jan 1942 to June 1943, W. Knolle . . . . .	\$19.80

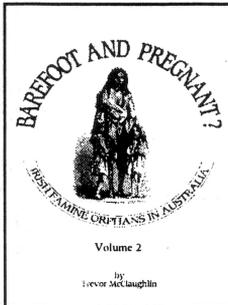
Index to News Items & Obituaries of WWI Servicemen and Women in Tasmanian Weekly Magazines	
Vol. 1 <i>Tasmanian Mail</i> , W. Knolle . . . . .	\$13.20
Vol. 2 <i>Weekly Courier</i> , W. Knolle . . . . .	\$30.80
Index to Photographs of WWI Servicemen and Women in Tasmanian Weekly Magazines	
Vol. 1 <i>Weekly Courier</i> , 2nd Edition W. Knolle . . . . .	\$27.50
Vol. 2 <i>Tasmanian Mail</i> , W. Knolle . . . . .	\$22.00
Infants in Queen's Orphanage, Hobart 1851•1863, Joyce Purtscher . . . . .	\$8.25
Juveniles Requiring Education in Van Diemen's Land, 1821–1822, Thelma McKay . . . . .	\$8.25
Land Musters and Stock Lists in VDL 1803–22, Irene Schaffer . . . . .	\$44.00
More References for Tasmanian Children in Care 1826–1899, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$18.15
On Bruny Island <i>Weekly Courier</i> 1914 by 'Cradoc', K. Duncombe . . . . .	\$13.75
Register of Land Grants VDL 1824•1832, T. McKay . . . . .	\$13.75
Sherriff—Free Passage to VDL, L. Woods . . . . .	\$11.00
Sick and the Poor in Tasmania, J. Purtscher & I. Schaffer . . . . .	\$15.40
Tasmanian Children Boarded (Fostered) out 1865, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$13.20
Tasmanian Industrial Schools and Reformatories, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$15.40
Unnamed Irish Boys on Convict Ships 1841–43 sent to Queen's Orphanage Hobart VDL, J. Purtscher . . . . .	\$6.05
VDL Early Marriages 1803•1830, T. McKay . . . . .	\$18.15
VDL Early Marriages 1831•1840, T. McKay . . . . .	\$24.75
Web Sites for Genealogists, 5th edition, Cora Num . . . . .	\$15.40
<b>Postage and packing extra—Prices from Hobart Branch include 10% GST.</b>	

## BAREFOOT AND PREGNANT?

Irish Famine Orphans in Australia.

Volume 2

*By Trevor McLaughlin*



Their homes broken and their parents dead, the adolescent Irish orphan girls sent to Australia, at the time of the Great Famine faced new hardships when they arrived. Maligned as "useless trollops", "barefooted little country beggars", "easily given to the gratification of their desires", they battled to carve a new life for themselves in the city and the bush.

This collection of documents allows the reader to decide if they were wrongfully condemned from the outset. The register of all the orphans who came to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart proves to be an essential reference tool for family historians and anyone interested in the migration of Irish females.

**Price: \$49.00**

**Postage and Handling for Tasmania \$9.00**

The Genealogical Society of Victoria, Inc.

Level 6, 179 Queen Street, Melbourne 3000

Tel: 03 9670 7033 Fax: 9670 4490 E-mail [gsv@gsv.org.au](mailto:gsv@gsv.org.au)

## BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

**BURNIE** Phone: (03) 6431 1958 (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.

The library is open at 7:00 p.m. prior to meetings.

Meeting Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7:30 p.m. on  
3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10:30 except January and February.

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**DEVONPORT** Phone: (03) 6424 4005 (Branch Secretary)

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 last Thursday of each month, except  
December.

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**HOBART** Phone: (03) 6243 6200 or 0419 319 774  
(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.

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**HUON** Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)

Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh

Saturday 1:30 p.m.\*4:00 p.m.

1st Wed. of month 1:30 p.m.\*4:00 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.

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**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.\*8:30 p.m.

Closed Wednesday night during June, July and 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.

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# MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

Membership of the TFHS 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 2002–2003 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$39.60 inc. GST
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$52.80 inc. GST
Australian Concession	\$26.40 inc. GST
Australian Joint Concession	\$39.60 inc. GST

## **Membership Entitlements:**

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

## **Application for Membership:**

Application forms may be obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191 Launceston 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:**

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# QUERIES

## ALLEN/HUETT/WALKER

Charles ALLEN, 'born England' c.1816 died Hobart, 1893 was the father of Ann (born 1859) who married William HUETT in Hobart (29 January 1898). Ann and William's daughter May married Girvan WALKER and lived 'down the channel'. Can anyone please produce the missing piece of the 'puzzle'—from whence and how (convict or free) did he come to Australia? His photograph does not match any of the descriptions of convicts of that name. Family lore suggests his family may have lived in northern Tasmania but his addresses when his eight children were registered, baptised etc. were in the Port Esperance area. When I found the grave and gravestone for Charles, wife Caroline, Ann and William at Cornelian Bay several years ago, I formed the impression that someone was caring for it. I live in hope of finding a descendant with the knowledge of how Charles came to be in Tasmania and something about his background.

Margaret Gregory, 50 Wairakei Road, Wamberal, NSW 2260 [gregory3@hotmail.net.au](mailto:gregory3@hotmail.net.au)

## ATKINSON/GOODSPEED

John ATKINSON born c.1798 England, died 21 December 1839, Tasmania, married Sarah GOODSPEED born c1799, England died 1842, Hobart. Issue: Sarah Emma baptised 1829 London married William PEET 19 March 1845, Hobart; John Frederick baptised 1829 London; Eliza baptised 1829 London; Emily Harriet born 11 June 1832 Hobart; Mary Katherine Goodspeed born 17 April 1834, Richmond, Tasmania died 1922 New Zealand married John TURNBULL 1853 Hobart; Lucy Elliott born 1837 Hobart, died 1838, Hobart. Birth and death notices in the *Hobart Town Courier* and the *Cornwall Chronicle* refer to John Atkinson as a lieutenant in 48th and 73rd Regiments (one said 78th). The obituary for Mary Katherine Goodspeed states that she was the youngest daughter of the late Captain (?) John Atkinson of the Indian Army. Did he come to Tasmania with the Army or had he retired? Any information about this family would be appreciated and contact with descendants sought.

Elizabeth Vercoe, PO Box 3380 North Nowra, NSW 2541 [thevercoes@shoal.net.au](mailto:thevercoes@shoal.net.au)

## COLEMAN

Seeking contact with and information of descendants of Sarah Annie and Moses (George) COLEMAN who arrived in Tasmania 1899–1900.

Teresa Larkin, 3/106 Kiora Road, Miranda, NSW 2228

## FREEMAN

Alice Maria FREEMAN, daughter of Thomas Freeman and Mary Ann née MARSH. Birth registered at Fingal. Married Robert GARDNER on 19 April 1897 registered at Fingal. Two children of this marriage baptised at St Thomas Church of England, Avoca. Ronald Robert born 12 April 1898, baptised 22 May 1898; Dorothy May born 22 January 1900 and baptised 24 March 1901. On 16 December 1932, at the Launceston Register Office, Alice Maria Gardner married Charles HACKWELL. A search of the RGD microfiche to 1919 and the *Examiner* index 1900–1960 failed to show the death of Robert Gardner. It is thought that he may have died in WW1. Please can anyone help? T Grunnell 43 Salisbury Crescent Launceston TAS 7250

☎ 03 6331 2145 or email [tgrunnell@hotmail.com](mailto:tgrunnell@hotmail.com)

## **HAINES Harry and Susan (formerly FRY)**

I am searching for descendants of Harry and Susan HAINES who arrived in Tasmania in June 1873, please reply to Teresa Larkin, 3/106 Kiora Road, Miranda NSW 2228

## **ROBERT JACOMB**

Robert JACOMB (ex naval officer) and his wife Catherine Wright ELWALL and their children, Robert Elwall (1825–1902), Henry (1830) and Catherine (1832) arrived in Tasmania in 1833. They had five more children, Jane (1834–1843), Virginia (1836–1854), George (1838–1879), John Newton (1841–1891) and Rupert (1846–1899, died in NZ). The family lived in Hobart, Richmond and New Town. Robert was a staunch anti-transportationist. Catherine's sister, Clara, married 1845, William Porden KAY (government architect) and her brother Charles Elwall married Anne BENNISON in 1848. Robert Jacomb and his family moved to Port Phillip (Melbourne) in 1848. I am interested to hear from anyone connected to the family with the hope of holding a family reunion in Melbourne, 16 October 2003, the 150th anniversary of Robert's death. Bernadette Bell, 7 Merindah Street, Howrah TAS 7018 **Belltim@bigpond.com**

## **KING/FOX**

Jane Ann KING born 1849, Launceston, daughter of William and Mary Ann King née WILLIAMS, married in 1880, at Waratah to Joseph FOX, born 1851. One known child Arthur William Enoch Fox, born 1882, at Launceston. There may have also been a daughter Caroline. It is thought they went to South Australia. Any information would be appreciated.

Mrs Nancy Wise, 200 Wises Road, Myalla TAS 7325 📞 (03) 6445 1257

## **LILLIE/BURNETT**

Reverend Dr John LILLIE born 1806, died 1866, married Mary Gascoigne BURNETT, daughter of John Burnett, Colonial Secretary 1838, Hobart. Issue: Penelope born 1840 Hobart; Isabella Anne born 1843 Hobart; James Charles Francis born 1845, Hobart; Mary Elizabeth born 1847, Hobart; Georgina Henrietta born 1849, Hobart; John Gascoigne born 1851, Hobart. Contact with descendants would be appreciated in an endeavour to establish the relationship to John Turnbull born 1836, died 1908.

Elizabeth Vercoe, PO Box 3380 North Nowra, NSW 2541 **thevercoes@shoal.net.au**

## **LUCAS/GRIGGS/DIXON/PHELPS**

James Hunt LUCAS, NSW Corp., and Sandra GRIGGS, convict 2nd Fleet *Neptune* Norfolk Island, late 1790s and Sydney. I would like to hear from any descendants of children: Sarah Jnr (father John TOWNSON), James Hunt Jnr, (married Margaret O'KEEFE, Tasmania) and Mary Ann. Also seeking descendants of Thomas DIXON (VDL 1812) and Charlotte Sarah PHELPS, married Portsmouth, UK.

Please write to Miss Gai Lucas, PO Box 792, Moss Vale NSW 2577

## **NILE CHAPEL DEDDINGTON**

Seeking assistance in locating a leather-bound Minute Book, donated to The Nile Chapel, Deddington—c1840. The minutes were recorded by John Richardson GLOVER, son of the colonial artist John Glover, from c1840 to the time of his death in 1868. Access to this volume, extant in the 1970s, reportedly containing the minutes of

some seventy years of the activities of the early Trustees of the Chapel, would, together with any other early documents associated with the Deddington area, prove of invaluable assistance in my compilation of the early history of the area. Extensive enquiry over recent years has failed to establish the present whereabouts of the volume and your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Terence T. Talbot, PO Box 48, Evandale, TAS 7212 ☎ (03) 6398 6287 or email [avensglim@tassie.net.au](mailto:avensglim@tassie.net.au)

## RENNIE

I am seeking information on Margaret RENNIE. Margaret married Robert Campion GRUBB on 4 May 1871 at Hobart. They had eight children all born in Hobart, eventually they settled on the west coast. I believe Margaret died on 13 October 1924 and was buried in the Queenborough Cemetery, Sandy Bay. I have been unable to locate any records for Margaret. Any information concerning her and her family would be appreciated.

Ralph Grubb, 2 Kyne Court, Berriedale TAS 7011 [grubbralph@hotmail.com](mailto:grubbralph@hotmail.com)

## ROGERS

ROGERS Family History Group as mentioned on plaque 1987 at Port Arthur Cemetery on grave of Charles ROGERS, late of Oakwood, 1851–1940, and his first wife Mary Ann (WALKER), second wife Annie (JONES). Desire to contact members of Group and/or descendants with a view to exchanging information. My husband, David WILSON, descended from Isabella, half-sister of Mary Ann WALKER.

Janet Wilson, PO Box 205, Somers VIC ☎ (03) 5983 2660.

## TURNBULL/NASH/ATKINSON

John TURNBULL born 1836 Berwickshire Scotland, died 1908 New Zealand, married 1: Mary NASH 1848 Hobart; married 2: Mary Katherine Goodspeed ATKINSON 1853 Hobart. Issue: (from marriage 2) John Lillie born 8 February 1856, Hobart; Edith Lillie born 1859, Heidelberg Victoria; Kate Elizabeth Maud born 27 July 1863, New Zealand. John Turnbull emigrated to Tasmania 1846, 'on the advice of a relative then settled in that Colony, Dr LILLIE, a distinguished Presbyterian divine of the Established Church of Scotland' and 'entered the service of Mr. George Washington WALKER of the Hobart Savings Bank until 1852, when he commenced business as a merchant on his own account' under the name of John Turnbull & Co until 1857 when he went to Melbourne and later to New Zealand in 1861 Any information on the HOBART SAVINGS BANK and the firm of John Turnbull & Co. would be appreciated.

Elizabeth Vercoe, PO Box 3380, North Nowra, NSW 2541 [thevercoes@shoal.net.au](mailto:thevercoes@shoal.net.au)

**Queries** are published free for members of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$11.00 (inc. GST) per query to non-members. Members are entitled to three free queries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$11.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

**Queries should be limited to 100 words** and forwarded to  
The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry* PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250  
or email [editor@tasfhs.org](mailto:editor@tasfhs.org)

# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	
ABRAHAM Thomas	Twyford HAM ENG	c1800	5680
BARKER Harriett	ENG/TAS	c1837	5609
BARNES Mary	Hobart TAS AUS	c1850	5661
BEALE Thomas & Eliza	LND	c1800	5654
BENNETTO Emily Annie	Lyttleton NZ	b1863	5671
BLAIR Charles	Fingal TAS	c1851	5662
BLAKE Emma	ENG	1830+	5655
BOGUE Mary	Launceston TAS	1840-1851	5686
BOYD Alice	ENG/TAS	1800+	5608
BOWERMAN James	Witney OXF ENG	c1800	5663
BRIDGES William	Fulbrook OXF ENG	c1831	5653
BROWN George	AYR SCT	c1835	5678
BRYARS Robert	New Norfolk TAS	c1842	5662
BUCK Elizabeth	ENG/TAS	1800+	5609
BUCK Richard	ENG/TAS	1800+	5609
BUNN Richard	LND ENG	c1830	5653
BURGESS George David	Launceston TAS	c1850	5662
CAMPBELL Ada	Southern TAS AUS	1840-1920+	5650
CLARK Anne	Brighton VIC AUS	c1872	5649
CLARK John	Devonport TAS AUS	1855	5649
CLARK John	Brighton VIC AUS	c1872	5649
COLLINS Margaret	Clondegad CLA IRL	c1840	5651
COMMANE Michael	Hobart TAS	c1880	5662
COSTELLO Elizabeth née SHERMAN		1855-?	5685
COSTELLO Thomas Frederick	IRL	1834-	5685
DAW (E) Benjamin	Warbleton East SSX ENG	c1800	5653
DELA-FONTAIN Prudence	VIC or Sydney AUS	1845-1865	5671
DODD James	Hobart TAS AUS	c1850	5661
DOWD Alexander	Melbourne/Launceston	b c1859	5672
DOXIE Mary	ENG	b1717	5673
DOYLE Sarah	Rens WEX IRL	b1791	5657
DRANSFIELD	TAS/SCT/ENG	1800+	5675
DUNN Mary	New Norfolk TAS AUS	c1870	5661
ELLIOTT Agnes	Edinburgh SCT		5666
EVERETT James	IRL	1850s	5659
FEHRE Amalie née RHODE	Fordon bei Bromberg GER	1838-1912	5668
FEHRE Philipp	Ex Grossenhain GER	1833-1871	5668
FEHRE Philipp	Sandy Bay TAS	1871-1886	5668
FERRALL Ernest Henry	Launceston TAS	1877+	5609
FERRALL Herbert Arthur	Launceston TAS	c1800+	5609
FITTER/FETTER	Sheffield YKS ENG	1800-1920	5674
FORWOOD Charles R	VIC or Sydney AUS	1845-1865	5671
FRAZIER John	Aberdeen SCT	1830-1860	5669
FREELAND James	ENG	1808-1875	5673
GASQUOINE James McDonald	Norwood SA/Brighton VIC AUS	1830s-1900s	5677
GEAR Frances Murtle	Hobart TAS AUS	1887-	5650
GEAR Gladys Gwendoline	Hobart TAS AUS	1902	5650
GIBSON Emmeline	Brisbane QLD AUS	1887-1980	5682
GILLIE	TAS/SCT/ENG	1800+	5675
GOOCH George Lonsdale	TAS	pre 1800	5654
GRANGE Thomas	TAS	c1800	5654
GUEST Harry	MDX ENG	1870	5681
HAMMOND Elijah	ENG/TAS	1851-1932	5608
HAMMOND Reuben John	ENG/TAS	1853-	5608
HAMMOND William	ENG/TAS	1800+	5608
HARPER George Livingstone	Scotstown ABD SCT	1830-1893	5653
HEDGE James	New Norfolk TAS AUS	c1870	5661
HINTON Mary Ann	Southampton HAM ENG	c1800	5680
HOLDAWAY Bessie	Walberton HAM ENG	c1800	5680
HOPPER Edward Hart	COR IRL	1720s-1803	5677
HOWIE David	TAS/VIC	1837-1859	5686
HUDSON Frederick Horton	Strahan/Burnie TAS	c1867-1935	5685
HUGHES Sarah Anne		1850	5659
IBOTTSOON	Sheffield YKS ENG	1800-1920	5674

# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	
JOHNSTON Andrew A	Outram West Taieri NZ	b1883	5671
LACHAL Leonie	VIC or Sydney AUS	1865-1875	5671
LANDERS James	Ennis CLA IRL	c1840	5651
LANDERS Margaret	Ross Westland NZ	1869-1890	5651
LASKEY Mariane/Marnie	Hobart?	1800-1900	5647
LEE	Sheffield YKS ENG	1800-1920	5674
LEE Edith	Lefroy/Mathinna TAS	1855-1874	5655
LEE James	Lefroy/Mathinna TAS	1857-1889	5655
LEE John William	ENG	1823-1891	5655
LEE Thomas Leslie	Lefroy/Mathinna TAS	1881+	5655
LEE Thomas William	Lefroy/Mathinna TAS	1853+	5655
LIGHTFOOT	New Norfolk TAS	1837-1845	5686
MacLENNAN			5679
MAGGS Henry	Bristol GLS ENG	b1817	5666
MAGGS John	Wotton-under-edge GLS ENG	1798	5666
McCHEANE James Charles DD	St Finbars Cathedral COR IRL	1820s-1900s	5677
McGIVEREN Anne	TAS AUS	c1850-	5649
McGIVEREN Anne	Brighton VIC AUS	c1870	5649
McLEAN William	WIG SCT	c1845	5653
McLOSKEY Eliz. Amelia Fraser	Greenoch SCT/Invercargill NZ	1838-1921	5677
McLOUGHLIN John (A Seaman)	TAS AUS	1840-1895	5650
McNAMARA Maryanne		1820	5659
MILLS Julia	ENG		5678
MOGG Black	TAS/VIC	1833-1851	5686
MULLEN Gervase	Heyfield VIC AUS	1802-1880	5653
MUNDAY Ann née BAKER		c1800	5609
O'HALLORAN Catherine	IRE/TAS	1858-	5608
O'NEAL Alexander	Sorell Creek TAS AUS	c1850	5661
O'NEAL Robert	TAS AUS	1940+	5661
OLDHAM Mary	ENG	c1817	5673
ORD Ellen	ENG/TAS	1855-1912	5608
PARKER	Sheffield YKS ENG	1800-1920	5674
PAYNE John	ENG	b1813	5666
PINKER Eliza	Temple Bristol	b1819	5666
POLLARD			5679
PORTHOUSE Lyell	Hobart TAS	1850-1900	5647
PORTHOUSE William	Hobart TAS	1860-1870	5647
PUDDUCK William	Basingstoke HAM ENG	c1800	5680
RANSON	Sheffield YKS ENG	1800-1920	5674
ROBERTSON John	Hamilton TAS	1836-	5669
ROWLEY Samuel	ENG	c1819	5673
SHEPHERD			5678
SHERWIN James	STS ENG	1790-1854	5673
SHERWIN Peter	Macclesfield CHS ENG	b1722	5673
SKELTON	Sheffield YKS ENG	1800-1920	5674
SLY Benjamin	IRL	b1834	5657
SLY William	Ferns WEX IRL	b1790	5657
SOUTHWORTH James	Hobart TAS AUS	1855	5649
SPRATT James W	Hull ENG	1850-1853	5671
STAPLES George	Chichester SSX ENG	1783	5681
STEVENS	TAS/SCT/ENG	1800+	5675
TOMKINSON William	Smallthorne STS ENG	c1850	5663
VANPUYVELDE	Antwerp BEL	1800s	5681
WALL John Joseph	Cheltenham GLS ENG	1803-1875	5681
WARREN Robert	Castle Warren Ringaskiddy COR IRL	1829-1915	5677
WARREN Thomas Philip Paul Baker	Ringaskiddy COR IRL	1868-1948	5677
WATSON Archibald	Edinburgh SCT	b1832	5666
WAY David	Shoreditch LND ENG	1837	5681
WELLINGTON William	ENG/Richmond NSW	1835-1874	5669
WILMORE Mary Elizabeth	NZ/Hobart	1865-1933	5672
WILSHIRE Catherine	Upper Richmond NSW	1841-1880	5669
WILSON William	Launceston TAS/Collingwood VIC	1833-1859	5686
YOUNG James Smith	Hurst BRK ENG	1809-1890	5681

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.

5608	HAMMOND Mrs Patricia	28 George Street	LATROBE	TAS	7307
5609	HAMMOND Mr Ivan	28 George Street	LATROBE	TAS	7307
5646	SAUNDERS Mrs Iris	69/177 Penquite Road wsaunders@iprimus.com.au	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
5647	HODGSON Ms Wendy J	Rear 6 Lyle Street wenjhod@bacchusmarsh.net.au	BACCHUS MARSH	VIC	3340
5648	OLIVER Ms Lynne I	Unit 3/5North Street lynne50@mcmedia.com.au	RICHMOND	VIC	3121
5649	LARKIN Mrs Lyn	8 Roseland Road	WODONGA	VIC	3690
5650	BOWDEN Mrs Joan M	24 View Street jeeves@netspace.net.au	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
5651	FOSTER Mrs Carolyn J	17 Lighton Way	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
5652	FROST Prof. Lucy	76 Old Station Road L.Frost@utas.edu.au	LOWER SNUG	TAS	7054
5653	McLEAN Mr Douglas M	PO Box 522 ttenis@netspace.net.au	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
5654	WHITING Mrs Maree	19 Erin Close cardmaker@ozemail.com.au	BRIGHTON	TAS	7030
5655	LEE Mr John G G	21 Summerdale Grove	SUMMERHILL	TAS	7250
5656	NICHOLS Ms Dawn	26 Garden Grove	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7249
5657	SLY Mr Joseph C	4 Thelma Street jcsly@bigpond.com	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
5658	SMITH Ms Alice M	17 Oaktree Road alsmith@southcom.com.au	YOUNGTOWN	TAS	7249
5659	VINEY Ms Beryl T	13 Oaktree Road	YOUNGTOWN	TAS	7249
5660	WALTERS Mrs Jennifer	268 Priestleys Lane gusw@bigpond.com	BIRRALEE	TAS	7303
5661	LUYENDYK Mrs Rosemary	26 Netherby Rise	SUNRISE BEACH	QLD.	4567
5662	BLAIR Mrs Pnena F	13 Wateredge Court	LAUDERDALE	TAS	7021
5663	BOWERMAN Mr Kerry D	10 Tabor Road kerry.bowerman@bigpond.com	ACTON PARK	TAS	7170
5664	BOWERMAN Mrs Wendy G	10 Tabor Road kerry.bowerman@bigpond.com	ACTON PARK	TAS	7170
5665	BUTLER Mr Brian D	6 Molloy Court thebutlers@southcom.com.au	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
5666	CLARKE Mr Robert T	210 Carella Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5667	FEHRE Mrs Stephany E	22 Tilanbi Street sfehre@trump.net.au	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5668	FEHRE Mr David	22 Tilanbi Street sfehre@trump.net.au	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5669	FRAZER Mr Kevin J	190 Derwent Avenue	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
5670	DAVIS Miss Michelle L	1/262 Lenah Valley Road shelldavis2@hotmail.com	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
5671	GREGSON Mrs Andrea	PO Box 30	MOONAH	TAS	7009
5672	MA Mrs Margaret E	188 Goulburn Street	WEST HOBART	TAS	7000
5673	MAZUR Mr Todd	PO Box 51 info@alecdesigns.com	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
5674	RANSON Mr Don	PO Box 635 caolila@bigpond.com	HOBART	TAS	7001
5675	ROBINSON Mrs Debra J	PO Box 331 debraj@optusnet.com.au	SORELL	TAS	7172
5676	SKILLINGTON Ms Kay C	PO Box 16	KETTERING	TAS	7155

# NEW MEMBERS

5677	WARREN Ms Anne L	8 Kelvedon Road writeaw@hotmail.com	TAROONA	TAS	7053
5678	BROWN Mr David R	224 Browns Road	LILYDALE	TAS	7268
5679	BROWN Mrs Jessie E	224 Browns Road	LILYDALE	TAS	7268
5680	COOMBE Mrs Sylvia A	11B Lincoln Street	KINGS MEADOWS	TAS	7249
5681	CRONLY Mrs Paula	45 Beach Road cronly@iprimus.com.au	LEGANA	TAS	7277
5682	RUTHERFORD Mrs Melinda J	486 West Tamar Road	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
5683	SUMMERS Ms June L	6/10 Frederick Street	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
5684	HUDSON Ms Mary C	198 Old Surrey Road	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5685	FISHER Mr Neville G	198 Old Surrey Road	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5686	STOTT Mr Paul E	5 Noel Street pauls_1_2000@yahoo.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5687	STOTT Mrs Roslyn R	5 Noel Street pauls_1_2000@yahoo.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320

**All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

1083	LÜDEKE Alan	6 Boatta Road	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
2499	BRADSHAW Penelope	PO Box 1051	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
4440	SMITH Margaret and Eric	Post Office 17 Mackey St	LONGWARRY	VIC	3816
4924	LUCAS Sandra-Gai	PO Box 792	MOSS VALE	NSW	2577



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As well as information provided by the participants themselves, we collect family histories from other sources. This helps us build up a reference library of Tasmanian families. We have been particularly encouraged by many generous donations of individuals' family trees in the past. Donated family histories and ongoing genealogical studies continue to increase the Menzies Centre's advantages for conducting this important medical research.

The Menzies Centre's genealogist, Annette Banks, would appreciate the donation of your family history, whether in printed or computerised format. Any information received will be treated in the strictest of confidence and will not be published. If the Menzies Centre converts your printed family tree into a computerised format, we can supply a copy for your own use.

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- ▶ Exports. Automatically - into any page layout, spreadsheet, or database software. HTML output for reports
- ▶ Tiny Tafel and Statistics Reports.
- ▶ Supports all family relationships including same sex couples. Unknown sex. Automatically links families together.
- ▶ Full GEDCOM & Tab/Return delimited import/export.
- ▶ Match & merge persons & sources.
- ▶ Complete Online User's Guide.
- ▶ Unlimited Free support by Phone/Fax/E-Mail.

## My Family History v1.02 \$42.90 quality genealogy software for Windows at an affordable price

My Family History contains a "Subset" of the features of the multi-award winning Reunion® V4 for Windows. It has the same; "User Interface"; the same Keyboard Shortcuts; the same number (and size) of information fields (including Custom fields). It has Full GEDCOM import/export and includes Reunion MacOS & Windows Players so friends can view your family data.

It also includes an Internet Connection Kit from Internet Access Australia and comes with unlimited free support by Phone/Fax/E-Mail.

The major differences with Reunion V4 for Windows are:-

- ▶ 3,000 individuals per family file.
- ▶ Descendant charts up to 25 generations and pedigree charts up to 7 generations.
- ▶ Two chart types; left-to-right and waterfall.
- ▶ Less reports; No Person, Family Group, Family History, Register, Ahnentafel or Descendant reports.
- ▶ No export to Word processor.
- ▶ No research log.
- ▶ No Conditional Searches.
- ▶ No built-in backup or restore.



### Black•Fire Technology

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Tel (07) 5547-8213 Fax (07) 5547-8215

E-Mail: [info@blackfire.com.au](mailto:info@blackfire.com.au)

Internet: [www.blackfire.com.au](http://www.blackfire.com.au)

Contact us for a free demonstration disk and brochure and to order direct. Prices quoted include 10% GST (which is not applicable to customers outside Australia). Pricing also includes delivery in Australia, New Zealand & PNG). We accept Bankcard/Mastercard/Visa phone/fax & mail orders.

#### Computer requirements ...

MacOS ... System Software 7.5 & QuickTime 2.5 or newer  
Windows ... 386 or 486 PC & Windows 3.1 or newer

Supplement to

# Tasmanian Ancestry

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

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Miss Helen Stuart 6331 9175

### Alternate Delegate

Mrs Judith Whish-Wilson 6394 8456

## LIBRARY HOURS

### BURNIE

Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Sec.)  
Library 62 Bass Highway, Cooeo  
Tuesday 11:00 a.m. • 3:00 p.m.  
Saturday 1:00 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.  
The library is open at 7:00 p.m. prior to meetings.

### DEVONPORT

Phone: (03) 6424 4005 (Branch Sec.)  
Library Rooms 9–11, 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.

### HOBART

Phone: (03) 6243 6200 (Branch Sec.)  
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.

### HUON

Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Sec.)  
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall,  
Marguerite Street, Ranelagh  
Saturday 1:30 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.  
1st Wed. of mth 1:30 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.

### LAUNCESTON

Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Sec.)  
Library 2 Taylor St., Invermay, L' ton  
Tuesday 10:00 a.m. • 3:00 p.m.  
Wednesday 7:00 p.m. • 8:30 p.m.  
Closed Wednesday night during June, July  
and the first two weeks of August.  
Saturday 2:00 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.