

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 25 Number 1—June 2004

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 25 Number 1

June 2004

ISSN 0159 0677

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

EDITORIAL

I welcome new members of the TFHS Inc. who will be receiving this journal as their first introduction to the society.

I trust you will all enjoy your association with the society, and that you will see the journal as one means of contact with other members. We welcome contributions to the journal, both in the form of articles, and also queries. Articles need not be long, anything from a small paragraph to several pages will be considered for publication.

As family historians we need to add padding and ‘meat’ to our ancestors’ ‘bones’ to help us understand the situations in which they lived. Those of us who have female convict ancestors will find the article on Elizabeth Fry, which was sent in by a member from Surrey, England, gives hints into their lives before transportation. Female convicts are also the subject of an extensive article which was written by Phillip Tardif and commences on page 23. Another article about women is *Ralph Dodge*, which details just one of the incidents with which female settlers had to contend.

Due to other commitments (many with Hobart branch), Vee Maddock has found it necessary to resign from the journal committee. We are sorry to lose Vee, and thank her for her past assistance and enthusiasm.

Leonie Mickleborough

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JOURNAL COMMITTEE

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and Kate Ramsay.

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Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk, on CD Rom, 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 journal 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.

Cover: Tasmanian Poultry Society
Committee Members 1900
Back: J. Turner, J.R. Byfield, F.J. Pyke
jun, R.J. Terry (Government Poultry
Expert), G. Collis, E. Collis
Front: E. Gifford (V President). H.T.
Gould, Chairman), R.B. Dickens
(secretary).
Photo: *Tasmanian Mail* 8 September
1900. See article commencing page 9.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WE are now at that time of the year when we find it hard to venture outdoors. Frost, rain and cold winds all make that warm fire very inviting. Now is the time to spend those long nights in front of the fire sorting out all the information that we have collected during the previous year. Even with one genealogist in the household, every cupboard, shelf and spare corner contains boxes and folders of vast quantities of hand written notes, photocopies of newspaper announcements, printouts from online databases and so on. Imagine our household where we have two very active genealogists, a small house and not a very tidy husband.

It was during my Christmas holidays when I was told that it was time to put my family history information into some sort of order and make some room in various cupboards and shelves throughout the house. With my good wife in charge equipped, with lever arch folders and boxes of clear plastic sheet protectors, my collection of piles of notes, papers and other miscellaneous material was soon reduced to a couple of shelves of neatly rowed folders, each with a label on the spine displaying the family contained within.

I guess that any researcher understands their own method of cataloguing and storing the information that is collected along the way. Spare a thought for your descendants who are left with the results of all your labour. If they can't make head nor tail of your efforts it may finish up in the paper recycling bin, or at best

wrapped up in brown paper and placed in a trunk.

This message will be my last, as I do not intend standing for President for another year. I would like to thank all those people who have been on the State Executive and the various Branch Delegates for their input in keeping our Society focused and in tune for the benefit of all the members. A special thanks to Muriel and Betty who both have supported and helped me during my time as President. I know that if they continue in their roles on the State Executive in the future the new President will be ably supported.

For all those members who gain through their membership of our Society, please consider putting something back. I urge all of you to offer to take a turn as a branch committee member, a State Delegate or in some other role. Without volunteers in this sort of capacity our Society will not function efficiently.

Due to the increased availability of records and research material it is becoming easier for family historians to do their research and less and less need to join a Family History Society to access research material. Perhaps there is a need to change the focus of what our Society offers its members; this may be the challenge for our Society in the near future.

Peter Cocker

NOTICE OF MEETING

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

3rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

is to be held on

Saturday 19 June, 2004

at the

Town Hall

Church Street, Ross

commencing at 2.00 pm

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 2003 'Lilian Watson Family History Award'
- 4 Read and confirm Minutes of the 2003 AGM
- 5 Business Arising
- 6 Reports
- 7 Election of Office Bearers and Endorsement of Branch Delegates
- 8 General Business:
 - i Notice of Motion: Amend Rule 5d to read: "*Where under Rule 5d a Branch receives funding from an outside body by way of a grant or other agreement which requires an ongoing commitment by that Branch, the Society may, should the Branch fail to meet its commitment, conduct a seizure and sale of the assets of that Branch sufficient to recover any costs incurred by the Society.*".
 - ii 2005 Annual General Meeting, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. — venue for 2005 is Huonville.

Peter Cocker
President

BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

<http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/geneal/burnbranch.htm>
President Vernice Dudman
(03) 6431 1378

Secretary Peter Holloway (03) 6431 1958
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email: petjud@bigpond.com



At our March meeting, the state president, Peter Cocker, launched our latest index, *The Circular Head Chronicle Birth, Death and Marriage*

Index 1906–1998. Also present at the meeting was Sue Loughran who has worked tirelessly over quite a few years to extract these records. Sue was also presented with her TFHS Inc. Award announced at the AGM in 2003.

Work is progressing on the 1900–09 *Advocate* Index which will be released this year. Owing to the success of our trip to the Archives Office of Tasmania and the Hobart Branch Library in October, we are planning another one this year. A three-day research trip to Melbourne, including visits to the GSV Library, Melbourne Library and the PRO in Lonsdale Street, is also being planned.

If any member is interested in participating in any of these trips, details can be obtained from Vernice Dudman or Judy and Peter Cocker.

Our next evening meetings will be on Tuesday, 15 June and Tuesday, 20 July with the day meetings Monday, 7 June and Monday, 5 July.

Devonport

<http://www.users.bigpond.com/devonport.tfhs>

President David Harris (03) 6424 5328
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In February Snow and Shirley Thomas gave a fascinating account of their canal boat trip in England. It was interspersed with historical background information and some of the lighter moments of their trip.

It was a pleasure to welcome members from the Penguin Historical Society to the March meeting. They spoke about their various activities, the work that they have accomplished in gathering information about local families and their Penguin Cemetery indexing project and publication.

The speaker for the June meeting will be Christine Woods from Hobart. She is the author of *The Last Ladies* and her topic will be about the last women convicts transported from England.

Instead of the usual meeting in July in the Devonport Library, there will be a mid-year dinner at the Axemen's Hall of Fame, Bells Parade, Latrobe on 29 July. We will meet at 6.30 p.m. for a 7.00 p.m. start and there will be a guest speaker. Anyone who wishes to attend should phone the Secretary by 22 July.

Several fundraising events have been held. A successful barbecue was held at the home of one of our members and sausage sizzles have continued to be well supported.

The publications committee is working hard to achieve their target of releasing two publications by the State AGM in June.

Hobart

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This will be a year of consolidation where we continue to expand services to members, complete many of the projects and publications that are underway and improve our financial situation. Involvement of as many members as possible is a particular aim.

To help our members, especially those who joined as a result of the Beginners Courses, the branch is to run a research workshop where people can discuss their problems with a team of experienced researchers. This will be held at our library from 10.30 a.m.–11.30 a.m. on the first Tuesday of each month.

In 2004, the Computer Users Group will focus mainly on pay sites, showing how to use them, what they provide for the cost and giving those members who do not want to use credit cards, or do not have access to the internet, the chance to research on those sites at the meetings. A charge of \$2 per person will be made for the online sessions in addition to any personal download fees incurred.

Hobart is a busy branch and there are many projects and publications under-

way. This year we will concentrate on completing these tasks. We are delighted that many new volunteers have agreed to help with the various tasks including indexing, typing and photographing. A new venture for the branch is the production of a CD on the cemeteries in the Sorell Municipality. This is an exciting and challenging project and we are grateful to Robert Tanner and Vee Maddock for their expertise.

The beginning of the ambitious CSI (Comprehensive Subject Index) project, which is the brainchild of Vee Maddock, is on the computer in the library. Eighty books have been indexed. We would like to thank our volunteers for their work and welcome any new volunteers. Volunteers work from home and do not have to be computer literate. The next meeting of all involved in the CSI group and all interested in becoming volunteers, is at 11.30 a.m. on 12 June at the library. When the CSI is completed it will provide an index to all the books in our library—a boon to researchers.

This will also be a year where we establish a more secure financial base. As part of our fundraising, a barbecue was held on 28 March and a garage sale on 18 April.

To follow-up last year's Schools Competition we are offering, on request, to send selected members of the branch into schools to speak to classes about researching family history.

Marjorie Jacklyn is continuing to show personnel from other libraries through our library. We believe it is important that people are aware of the extent of our resources.

Our web page is continually being updated. We urge people to visit the web site <http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org/>

General Meetings: Rosny Library Bligh Street 3rd Tuesday in the month (except December and January) 8.00 p.m.

15 June: Professor Michael Roe *By a ship of doom: Convicts aboard George III*

20 July: Eleanor Dowden, *Interconnections*

17 August: Richie Woolley *Early History of the Huon Valley*

21 September: Christine Woods *The Last Ladies*

Computer Users Group: Branch Library 4th Wednesday of the month, 7.30 p.m.

23 June: Setting up a basic website

28 July: English Census online

25 August: Wills online

22 September: Scottish records online

WISE Interest Group: Branch Library 1st Sunday of February, May, August, November 2.00 p.m.

Family History Writers Group: Branch Library 1st Thursday in the month, 2.00 p.m.

Research Workshops: First Tuesday in the month at the library at 10.30 a.m.

Details of meetings and many other activities may be found on our website at <http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org/>

Huon

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Activity in the Branch continues steadily with good progress in the BDM transcription programme. This has led to a slow-down in the processing of photographs for the eHeritage project.

Planning is underway for the 2005 TFHS Inc. AGM in the Huon.

It was disappointing that offers to assist a local school with family research in its area as part of a school programme, was not taken up by the school in spite of keen interest initially.

The Branch is pleased to welcome two new members in the last month.

Launceston

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Secretary Muriel Bissett

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Our year started with two very interesting workshops. A number of 'learners' attended and the relaxed format of the sessions was such that all felt free to test the knowledge of the presenters. During the two workshops Anita and others took the opportunity to demonstrate, using the various microfiche, newer CDs and books from the library collection.

Programme:

May: Christine Woods will be speaking on *The Last Ladies*— female convicts who arrived at Hobart Town on *Duchess of Northumberland* in April 1853.

June, July and August workshops will be held at 2.00 p.m. In particular, Scrapbooking is planned for 27 July.

If any member has a topic that they would like explored at a workshop, please let the Secretary know so that adequate research can be done and your topic scheduled.

After four years as a very dedicated and productive president, Anita has stood

down from office, and the office of Lilian Watson Family History Award Co-ordinator. We wish her well in her future endeavours for the Society. Launceston Branch will again host the Lilian Watson Family History Award, with Judith de Jong as Co-ordinator. Judy Whish-Wilson is taking a year out from the office of State Delegate. Her experience and talents will be greatly missed. Welcome to Donna Bradley and David Boarder who have joined the committee and congratulations to Helen Stuart our new president. Helen will be well known to members throughout the state. ●

ADVERTISING RATES

All prices quoted for advertising in *Tasmanian Ancestry* include GST. Advertisements may be either in portrait or landscape layout. The following rates apply.

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Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2004

LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

for a **book or manuscript**
however produced or published
on paper, dealing with family
history and having a
significant
Tasmanian content

Entries close
1 December 2004

Further information and
entry forms available from
TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries

or

The Award Co-ordinator
TFHS Inc.
PO Box 1290
Launceston TAS 7250

THE TASMANIAN POULTRY SOCIETY: 150 YEARS

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)

THE tradition of poultry exhibiting began in England in 1845 at the Zoological Gardens in London. Its growth in popularity was linked to the abolition of cock-fighting in 1849. It was introduced to Tasmania in 1854 and New South Wales and Victoria in 1857.

The Tasmanian Poultry Society was originally known as the Ornithological Society of Tasmania. On 13 December 1854, the *Colonial Times* advertised that a preliminary meeting of the Ornithological Society of Tasmania would be held that evening at Mr John PATTERSON's *Thatched House Tavern* on the corner of Argyle and Collins Street in Hobart, and that it would discuss:

the formation of a Society being for its object the improvement of the present, and the introduction of new varieties of Poultry and other Domestic Birds, and also for establishing periodical shows.¹

Membership of the society cost ten shillings annually. Early members included John Patterson, who provided the meeting place, hairdresser R. PROPS-TING of Elizabeth Street and Alderman J.H. BURGESS, who acted as secretary and was a dedicated member and exhibitor for over twenty years. The Society had vice-regal patronage. In 1855, the first exhibition was held in conjunction with the Pavilion Point Regatta in Hobart, and was visited by Lieutenant-Governor DENISON. Seventy-two coops, containing an array of poultry including black swan, were exhibited. Prize winners included: Mr BYLAND; Mr WOODIN; Mr LUCKMAN; Mr Paterson; Mr

BUTLER; Mr GRIFFIN; Mr WIL-MONT; Mr MANING; Mr McNAUGH-TAN; Mr GIBLIN; Mr PROPSTING; Mr NAIRN; Mr MOSES; Mr BUCKLAND; and Mr HEWITT.² A second exhibition was held in May that year at the New Market, Market Place.³ Extensive reports of the prize-winners were published in local newspapers. At the third exhibition in 1856, at New Market Place, the *Colonial Times* reported 'a fine show of Cochin-China fowls, game cocks, pigeons, rabbits, canaries &c.'⁴ Fowl prize-winners included Mr POPE, Mr Padman, Paterson, ANDREWS, Mr. STANLEY, Mr SHAFTO, A. Mac-Naughtan, Mr A. BEGG, S. PROBIN, Mr RAWLINGS and Mr ADAMS. In 1859, the poultry exhibition was held in the Old Government House Ball Room.⁵ The first exhibitions included colonial-bred and imported categories. The exhibitions were largely educational, promoting breeding practices and displaying modern devices such as incubators, but they also acted as a poultry market and provided an opportunity to sell related products.⁶ In 1859, for example, a fancy cage, 'manufactured by Anderson, tin-ware man of Argyle-street', was 'a prominent object of attention, and met with a purchaser before it was placed'.⁷

In 1856, the *Mercury* expressed its full support for the aims of the Society, reporting:

If any proof were necessary of the peculiar adaptability of this Colony to the perfect rearing and breeding of poultry it was undeniably afforded by the Annual Show of this Society which was held at

the temporary Town Hall on the 27th ult. ... We have frequently advocated particular attention to this branch of domestic economy, not merely for the sake of a friendly competitive exertion to adorn the pens of an Exhibition but with a view to elicit to a full extent an important resource of the Colony ... certainly, the show on Wednesday exhibited some fine specimens of the most useful kinds of poultry.⁸

The newspaper described the exhibition as a great social event:

The Show was numerously attended both in the afternoon and at night, the gas throwing a blaze of light into every corner of the room. Amongst the earliest visitors we noticed His Excellency and Lady Young, Colonel Broughton, Colonel

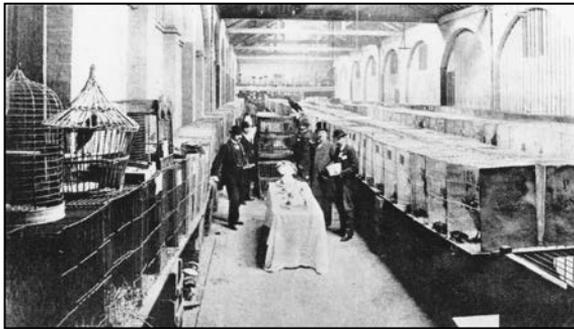
Hungerford, the Rev. Mr Binney, and a great number of the elite of the city and its environs. Mr Hewlin's band was in attendance and performed as usual several favourite pieces of music.⁹

Medals and trophies were an integral part of exhibiting: in 1859, the *Mercury* reported that:

the medal for game fowl was manufactured and given by Mr Wimbush; it is a handsome prize, and the engraving by Mr Jarman is admirably executed, especially the game cock, its characteristic symbol.¹⁰

The medal was made by silversmith Thomas WIMBUSH, an Irish-born

convict who drowned in 1869.¹¹ Richard JARMAN was a master engraver who arrived as an emigrant aboard the *Sir G.F. Williams* in 1857.¹² This medal was won by John HOWE for the best pen of game fowls. He showed his medal in 1874 at the first exhibition of the Hobart Canary and Pigeon Society.¹³ The medal was auctioned in Sydney in 1999.¹⁴ In 1874, Mr J. BIDENCOPE displayed 'a handsome cup' to be competed for at the next year's exhibition.¹⁵ In 1876, recently established Hobart jeweller William GOLDING made a silver medal for the Society.



Poultry show on the skating rink in the Exhibition Building, Lower Macquarie Street, August 1900

In August 1857, the Ornithological Society of Tasmania changed its name to the Tasmanian Poultry Society, and continued to meet at the *Thatched House Tavern*.

Office-bearers included A. MacNaughtan (President), R.I. HOOD (Vice-President); Mrs J. Patterson (Treasurer), and George Padman (Secretary). The committee comprised R.I. Hood, C. Pope, T. Wimbush, ANDERSON, W. RAINES, JENKINS, S. Probin, J. Howe, J. MOORE, BROOMFIELD, A. WISEMAN and Wilmont.

In 1865, the first book on poultry standards was published, largely as a result of developments in poultry and the need for judging standards. In 1868, the Northern Tasmanian Poultry Society was established, 'for improvement in the breed of poultry, pigeons and cage birds'.

In 1874, the Tasmanian Poultry Society conducted its 20th annual exhibition in the Town Hall in Hobart. Opened by Governor Charles DU CANE, the show had over 500 exhibits, including ham, bacon, butter, seed, and handcrafts. Mr BLACKWOOD of Sorrell exhibited Tasmanian flax, and it was predicted that this would be a new field of industry for the state. Among the most admired exhibits was a lady's carriage-rag made of rabbit's tails—a very warm and superior comforter in cold weather—made by Mrs H. WOOD of Melton Mowbray. There were 200 exhibits of poultry, 100 exhibits of pigeons and some rabbits and guinea pigs.¹⁶

In 1900, the 46th annual show was held in the skating rink at the Exhibition Building in Hobart. Opened by His Excellency the Administrator Sir John DODDS, it was the largest show yet, with over 700 exhibits and a marked improvement in the quality of birds. Interest was boosted by recent government attention to the poultry industry, which had included the establishment of a government poultry farm at Nubeena, as well as a series of lectures given by the government 'poultry expert', Mr R.J. TERRY. The government had also imported prize birds from England. A number of useful appliances such as bone-cutters and cages were exhibited at the show by Messrs T.J. CANE and C. DAVIS. There were also competitions in plucking and dressing poultry, with 'a practical illustration of the work' given by Mr R.J. Terry. The extensive list of prize-winners comprised a number of women including Mrs COLLIS, Mrs E. STANFIELD, and Mrs W. STEVENSON. There was also a special 'Ladies Class' for any variety or sex; the winners were Mrs H.W. Wise 1; Mrs A.T. BRATT 2; and Mrs W.

DAVIDSON 3. Poultry yards, such as the Moonah Poultry Yard, the Highlands Poultry Yards, and the Government Poultry Yard, were also among those awarded prizes.¹⁷ The Railway Department offered cheap return trip tickets from all stations on the Derwent Valley Line on the 6.45 a.m. and 12.25 p.m. Glenora train, the 6.40 a.m. Oatlands train and 7.50 a.m. Brighton train to enable country residents to attend the show.¹⁸

Throughout its history, the Tasmanian Poultry Society combined with other groups. Rabbits, perhaps surprisingly, were included in the first poultry exhibitions. Dog and poultry societies formed in country areas: in the 1870s, the Campbell Town Poultry and Dog Society, and the Longford Town Society were both active.¹⁹

In the twentieth century, there was a strong division between exhibition or fancy birds and utility birds. In 1903, the inaugural show of the Tasmanian Utility Poultry Club was held, and was opened by the Minister of Education. In opening the show, he commented that:

few people could go in for fancy fowls—what they wanted for the benefit of the whole State was to produce an article of the greatest commercial value.

The Society operated from premises at the rear of the old VDL Bank building opposite the museum 'fitted up excellently, the electric light especially proving a great assistance'.²⁰ A by-product of the growing interest in utility birds was the introduction of egg-laying competitions, which were very popular and fiercely-contested.

In 1930, the Tasmanian Utility Poultry Society existed in Launceston. The Tasmanian Poultry Society continued in Hobart, with a five shilling subscription

and annual August exhibition. In 1940, the National Utility Poultry Breeders' Association operated in Launceston; by 1950, it was also in Hobart. In 1959, the National Utility Poultry Breeders' Association changed its name to the Southern Tasmanian Poultry Club, reverting in 2003 to the Tasmanian Poultry Society. Poultry was not exhibited at an agricultural society show in Tasmania until 1904. The old pavilion at Elwick accommodated 200 birds. In 1961 a new poultry pavilion was opened with improved layout and lighting, and room for 1000 birds.²¹

Many Tasmanian families have a tradition of poultry showing, and many individuals have devoted many years to the activity. Mr Joshua Moore, an early committee member, was a well-known Old English game breeder for many years; his great-great-grandson still exhibits Old English game. Well-known early exhibitors included Mr J. PERKINS, Mayor of Hobart; Alderman ADDISON; Mr G. CRISP; Sir Phillip FYSH, Premier, was a Vice-Patron and also exhibited, as was Mr A. KENNERLEY MLC.²² In 1937, the *Mercury* reported that remarkable record of show-man Mr M.C. HANLEY of Hobart:

Mr. Hanley not only supports shows throughout Tasmania, but invariably gives each a big entry. On this occasion he broke all previous records by entering 113 birds.²³

In 2004, the Tasmanian Poultry Society celebrates its 150th anniversary. The Society's history provides a microcosm of Tasmania's agricultural traditions and contributes to an understanding of the social and political history of Tasmania in the years after transportation ceased. Tasmanian families have a tradition of

poultry showing, and many individuals have devoted many years to the activity.

To celebrate the 150th anniversary, the Society is holding a poultry exhibition at the Glenorchy showgrounds on 17 and 18 July 2004, attended by national and international exhibitors. The exhibition will also include a photographic and historic display commemorating the work of the Society, the poultry industry and backyard hobbyists. There will be memorabilia from all Tasmanian clubs between 1854 and 2004, and information areas to explain poultry husbandry. If you have a poultry-fancier or exhibitor perched on your family tree, or would like more information, please contact Leanne Spotswood ☎ (03) 6275 2755 or Dianne Snowden ☎ (03) 6260 2515 or dsn Snowden@tassie.net.au ●

Endnotes

- ¹ *Colonial Times*, 13 December 1854
- ² *Hobart Town Courier* 3 January 1855
- ³ *Hobart Town Courier* 23 May 1855
- ⁴ *Colonial Times* 27 May 1856
- ⁵ *Mercury* 11 August 1859
- ⁶ *Mercury* 1 July 1859
- ⁷ *Hobart Town Advertiser* 28 July 1859
- ⁸ *Mercury* 11 August 1859
- ⁹ *Mercury* 11 August 1859
- ¹⁰ *Mercury* 11 August 1859
- ¹¹ AOT, CON 33/110 Thomas Wimbush *Lady Montagu* 1852 No. 26666
- ¹² AOT, CB 7/12/7 p. 336
- ¹³ *Mercury* 20 August 1874
- ¹⁴ Leanne Spotswood, *pers. comm.*
- ¹⁵ *Mercury* 20 August 1874
- ¹⁶ *Mercury* 20 August 1874
- ¹⁷ *Mercury* 23 August 1900
- ¹⁸ *Mercury* 21 August 1900
- ¹⁹ See, for example, *Examiner* 12 October 1876
- ²⁰ *Mercury* 22 October 1903
- ²¹ *Mercury* 21 October 1961
- ²² Leanne Spotswood, *pers. comm.*
- ²³ *Mercury* 27 July 1937

WILLIAM ADAMS BRODRIBB AND THE BERKELEY CASTLE POACHING AFFRAY OF 1816

Jo Watson (Member No. 6012)

MY great-great-great-great-grandfather, William Adams BRODRIBB, was born in 1789 into a rural community in Somerset, England. William qualified as an attorney, and settled with his wife, Prudence (née KEENE) and two children in Lower Morton, in Gloucestershire. Another child was born during their time at Lower Morton.

On the night of 18 January 1816, a friend of Brodrigg, John ALLEN and thirteen other young men from the Thornbury district, made the decision to poach on the estate of Colonel BERKELEY, at Berkeley Castle. Colonel Berkeley was very much disliked in the district.

The men cared little about the game they were poaching, but the expedition was to be a payback. The previous year, a man named Thomas TILL had been killed by the discharge of a spring gun on the estate of Lord DUCIE, another of the chief landholders of the district.

The feeling toward wealthy landholders was very bitter at the time. The setting of such a gun was not made illegal by statute until 1827. The incident roused them to take revengeful action, and they

found a leader in John Allen, Brodrigg's friend.

That night, the young men met at Allen's house. Allen requested that Brodrigg also attend 'on business'. He arrived with a Dr Keene and Mr HASELL, another attorney, about 10 p.m. (Both men were related to Brodrigg.) A request was made for Brodrigg to swear each of the men



William Adams Brodrigg

present to an oath of secrecy, and that they would not 'peach' should one of them be caught during this illegal poaching act. Such oaths were taken very seriously at the time. Brodrigg produced a book, upon which all the men swore. They all believed they were swearing upon a Bible.

Their faces were blackened and about eleven o'clock, the poachers set out into the frosty and moonlit night. Unfortunately, rumour had surfaced of the intent to poach that evening and Colonel Berkeley's park keeper, Thomas CLARKE, and nine other keepers, was in hiding awaiting their arrival. Inevitably, a clash occurred.

When the poachers realised the game-keepers were there, they formed into a

double line and advanced slowly. When they were some fifteen yards away, a shot was fired and then another, allegedly by one of the poachers, John PENNY. One of the unarmed keepers, William INGRAM, was hit and killed instantly. Five or six guns were then fired with the opposing parties mixed. Six or seven other gamekeepers were wounded in the confusion that followed.

Those involved in the affray were soon discovered. Four of the men fled the country in the dark of night, one to Ireland, one to the United States of America and two to the West Indies. Nine were tried and transported to Australia for life. The remaining two poachers, John Allen and John Penny were hanged for their part in the crime.

Brodribb was tried. In his defence, he said that the book he produced for the poachers to swear upon was in fact a 'young man's companion', not a Bible. Therefore, it was not a true oath. This defence was not accepted, as the belief of the young men would have been that they were swearing on a Bible. On 3 April 1816 at Gloucester Court, Brodribb was sentenced to seven years' transportation for administering an illegal oath.

The poachers sent to Sydney on the *Sir William Bensley* arriving March 1817, and subsequently on to VDL were:

James ROACH	Thomas MORGAN
Daniel LONG	John REEVES
James JENKINS	Thomas COLLINS
William PENNY	Robert GROVES

and John Burley, who died the year after his arrival in Van Diemen's Land (VDL).

This was a devastating event in the Thornbury district. The town was to lose many of its most promising young men. Many of them were married with young children, including Brodribb who had

three young children, and his wife Prudence was eight months pregnant.

Brodribb was gaoled at Gloucester. On 22 May, he was received at the hulk *Justitia* at Woolwich, and transferred to the *Sir William Bensley* on 5 September 1816. All involved in the crime also boarded the *Sir William Bensley*. Before the ship sailed, Colonel William SORELL, travelling to VDL to take over as Lieutenant-Governor from Thomas DAVEY, came aboard with his family and official party. The ship sailed for Australia on 11 October 1816.

It appears from the log of the *Sir William Bensley* that Brodribb was called on to assist with the issue of rations, when the steward became very ill, so there was an opportunity for him to meet and get to know Colonel Sorell. Sorell was the most sympathetic of the early Governors of VDL towards emancipists.

Brodribb was noticed by Sorell and chosen to accompany him to VDL. Once in Sydney, Brodribb and Sorell and his family boarded the ship *Cochin* bound for Hobart Town, arriving there on Tuesday 8 April 1817.

On 1 May 1817 it was announced from Government House that Mr W.A. Brodribb was appointed to act as a Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates as from that date. Brodribb's wife and children joined him in Hobart Town, arriving on 15 February 1818. He was granted a Conditional Pardon in December 1818. He was re-admitted to practice as a Solicitor of the King's Bench, Westminster, and in January 1819 was permitted to practice as an attorney in the Register of the Lieutenant-Governor's Court, Hobart Town. For several years he also held the post of Deputy Provost Marshal for VDL. (These roles were later removed from him by Lieutenant-Governor George

ARTHUR, who did not believe that former convicts should hold positions of power.)

On 9 January 1819, Brodribb ran an advertisement in the *Hobart Town Gazette*, stating that he had:

opened an office at the Veranda House, Elizabeth Street for the practice of conveyancing. Assignments, Leases Wills etc. will be prepared with accuracy and dispatch.

He thus became the first practising solicitor in VDL.

Several more children were born in VDL, and the family became well respected and well documented in early Tasmanian history.

Brodribb had his portrait painted by the infamous convict artist Thomas G. WAINEWRIGHT, who was befriended by the Brodribb family. Wainewright was appointed to work as wardsman for the Brodribb's young doctor son, Frederick Brodribb, at the Colonial Hospital. Wainewright also painted portraits of Frederick, his sister Frances Maria, and their mother, Prudence.

After many years researching my ancestor, I became curious about what became of the other poachers—whether they left family behind in England etc. Recently I ran an advertisement in the Thornbury/Berkeley newspapers, inviting descendants of the poachers and interested parties to contact me. The idea was to gather as much information about each of the participants as possible to be held in one place for future generations to access.

I received a great response, and so far have managed to contact descendants/relations of Reeves, Collins, Long, Allen and a possible Roach descendant. I have also contacted the family of Barton, the one who escaped to the United States of America.

I also received an email from the Director of Berkeley Castle. I sent her a large bundle of documents relating to the affray, the trials etc. All at the castle were very excited and fascinated by the story and the amount of interest it has stirred. We have been contemplating the idea of holding a 'Descendants of the Poaching Affray gathering' at Berkeley Castle some time in the future. Berkeley Castle has now included the story in their guided tours.

A painting depicting the poaching affray of 1816 was commissioned by Colonel BERKELEY, and hangs in the Buttery at Berkeley Castle.

I am collating all information regarding the poachers and forwarding a copy to Berkeley Castle, where it is to be kept in their archives for the interest of future generations.

I recently discovered that in 1820 William Penny married Sarah RING and Thomas Morgan married Jane LANG. Also, that James Jenkins was sent to Newcastle in 1820, as a 'pirate' and a 'desperate and dangerous character'.

Does anyone know of descendants of these men? ●

[If anyone is able to supply Jo with any information, please send either your letter with a stamped un-addressed envelope to the editor, or an email, which will be forwarded.—Ed.]

**HOBART TOWN GAZETTE AND
SOUTHERN REPORTER**

Saturday 18 December 1819 p.2 c.3.

L ETTERS at the Post Office for Delivery.—James Miller, Robert Scattergood, and D. Maxwell.

J. Mitchell, Dep. Post-master.

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**VICTORIA POLICE
CORRESPONDENCE FILES**

In 1914, Robert FRIDAY of Queenstown, Tasmania wrote to Victoria police. He had bought a house there from Mrs. CLOUGH 'on time payment' in 1913, and had now paid it off. He had applied to Mrs. Clough, who was living in Richmond, Victoria, for a transfer of land document, but the one she sent was incorrect, and despite his requests for her to send him a correct document, she had not responded. Police reply that it is not police business, and decline to act.

Reference: 4 pages. Unit 1275 of VPRS 807.

Contributed by Helen D. Harris OAM
(Member No. 86).

A CURIOUS STORY

"The dead come to life again," has been the burthen of a story recently told in Tasmania. A woman in Launceston recently appeared before the magistrates, to ask that her children might be admitted to the Benevolent Institution, and it came out of evidence that in 1864 she was living with her husband, a blacksmith, at Hamilton, when he deserted her, and nothing was heard of him for months, until the dead body of a man was found burnt and charred where a bush fire had been in Epping Forest. An inquest was held, and the body was identified as the missing husband. The widow followed the body to the grave, sorrowing at the tragical end of her lawful protector. From information received the authorities felt confident that the husband of the poor woman was still alive, and by way of experiment a warrant was obtained for his apprehension. The result was the discovery of the lost husband in the Avoca district, in Victoria, where he had been working in one service for upwards of five years. He was brought to Launceston. His wife identifies the runaway, and he did not attempt to deny that he was her husband, but promised the bench that he would take his wife and children to where he was employed and maintain them. As this was all the law required the resuscitated husband was discharged, and the meeting between the supposed burnt-up husband and his supposed widow and real children was a scene so affecting that we may be permitted to draw a veil over it."—*Launceston Examiner*.

Contributed by Elaine Krajc
(Member No. 4792)

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SARAH CORRICK 1853–1935

Shirley Foster

SARAH CORRICK, the seventh child of the William and Elizabeth CALVERT, was born at her parents' home in Sunderland, County Durham, UK. When she was six years old she sailed on the *Zealand*, a three masted ship especially adapted for the passenger trade, with her family and 30 other 'gentle folk' from London to Lyttleton, New Zealand. When the ship arrived at the port, her father wrote to the captain to thank him for 'a pleasant journey', his 'kindness and sense of urbanity and vigilance' and asked him to thank the officers and to wish them 'happiness and good fortune in the future'. Then the family rode on horse-back over the hills to Christchurch, the colony founded by Anglican zealots. After they arrived, Sarah's father bought land in Durham Street for their new home and opened an ironmongering business.

Sarah's father, however, was not an Anglican. He was a Wesleyan Methodist lay preacher who had supplied a certificate for the promoters of the scheme to show that the Calvert family were respectable and would make good colonists. Sarah said they were 'staunch Methodists' and had a chair in which the great evangelist, John WESLEY, sat. Her father carried on the church work he had done in Durham and worked for charities and the good of the community in their

new homeland. The first Christchurch City Council election was held in 1867 and Sarah's father, being well known and highly respected, topped the poll. This was despite having given his four votes to his main opponent. He declined to be mayor.

Methodists were the fastest growing sect in the new colony. When Sarah was nine she watched the foundation stone of the Durham Street Wesleyan Methodist 'cathedral' being laid. This church was important in her life. Christchurch was a very musical community and combined church musical festivals were held



annually at the Methodist Church. Sarah, who was 'born to sing', had a beautiful contralto voice and was often asked to perform in public. One Sunday after the morning service, when she was twenty-four, she married Albert Corrick, the organist and a well-known musician. Her elderly father attended the wedding but, unfortunately, died a few months later. At his funeral a Councillor said, 'William Calvert was one of those men who did good by stealth and blushed to find fame'.

After Sarah married, Albert opened a shop-fronted *Academy of Music* at their home at 94 Colombo Street. He had a music studio, teaching piano and the musical instruments he sold downstairs

while Sarah had her 'best piano and red plush chairs in her upstairs drawing room'. She was always singing sacred songs, like *Oh rest in the Lord*, around the house. The kitchen was detached and there was a glasshouse in the garden which was sometimes used by Albert's clarinet pupils as a practice room. There was always the sound of music in the Corrick home.

Sarah and Albert had eight children and gave them a string of Victorian names which were shortened to Gertie, Alice, Amy, Len, Ethel, Ruby, Jessie and Elsie. They all sang and played instruments so the family became known as *The Corrick Family of Musicians*. After performing at the 1897 Wellington Exhibition, they toured by Cobb and Co. coach with 'a tin trunk of music and a dress basket of evening clothes' throughout New Zealand, giving concerts. Golden haired Alice, a soprano, was the 'star.' In 1902 Tom SEARELL, an architect and relation in Hobart, suggested they tour Australia. They left New Zealand and performed in Tasmania then went on to Melbourne and other states. This was the beginning of the great tours that eventually carried the family on to India, The East, and England, then back to Australia in 1909, where their name was a household word.

The Corrick Family were celebrated entertainers but Sarah attended church regularly and was a member of the Women's Temperance Society. She joked it was just as well her Methodist mother had not lived long enough to know the family had 'gone on the stage'. But Sarah, like her parents, believed in helping people who were less fortunate so the Corricks gave concerts for worthy causes whenever possible. These charity performances were usually advertised in the press at the conclusion of their season.

HOBART TOWN HALL

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

MAY 20 AND 21 1902

THE MARVELLOUS CORRICKS

(Last two performances in Hobart)

Professor Corrick and his
Talented Family
will give two Special Performances
for the purpose of assisting to raise
sufficient funds
and ameliorate the necessitous
immediate wants of the widow
and large family of a lately
deceased respected Hobart
workman,
and if the public respond as readily
to the sweet call of charity
as the Corrick Family tendered their
unsolicited services,
the committee are sanguine the
widow may be in a position to
provide
for herself and fatherless little ones
in the future.

Prices Front: seats 2s.

Back: seats 1s.

Reserved seats may be obtained at

Walch's 6d. extra

This case is recommended as very
deserving

When Sarah left Australia in 1907 to travel overseas with the family company she corresponded regularly with her kinsfolk in New Zealand and wrote:

...We are now near the great City of London. We met with four days (sic) rather rough weather after leaving Colombo otherwise the passage has been a delightful one "sea like a mill pond". We found it hot in the Red Sea but having a head wind it was pleasant and being used to warm climates we did not feel at all distressed, though this is quite the warmest time of the year to pass through. We enjoyed passing through the Suez Canal. It is a wonderful undertaking and is a saving of 5,000 miles between England and India. At Marseilles we lost Pa, and Alice. They left the boat and went by train to Paris. Alice is going to study with the great Madame Marchesi. Pa will meet us in London ... We are not sure whether we will take a house or live in Paris for a while ... We have been just five weeks on this boat having joined her at Penang. When we were at Colombo we went ashore and gave an entertainment in the G.O.H. Gardens ... It was a great success. The people had not forgotten our former visit and came along in strong force. Everyone was pleased to see us. We had two days ashore in Marseilles and had a great time seeing all the sights ... It took us two days to get over it we were so stiff with walking and standing. We seem to have lost the use of our legs for in India we never did any walking at all. No one ever walks there. We are looking forward to seeing the Great Exhibition which is now on in London. Quite a lot of passengers are going home to see it. There was a grand Electrical Exhibition opened in Marseilles. I never saw such grand sight in all my life ...

Sarah said that in London they had a house called *Woodfield Lodge* at Streaton and visited some of her husband's Quaker

relations who lived in 'a mansion with servants'. The Quaker hostess told Albert she did not believe that musicians, like the Corricks, should give concerts in India to entertain British soldiers and that 'the hostess stuck to her point and Albert stuck to his and after that he stuck to platitudes'. When these relations paid a return visit the company comedian, Chris YOUNG, was 'worried stiff' because she did not have a maid to answer the door. With seven daughters, Albert said he had enough maids of his own. So Chris dressed up blonde, brown eyed Ruby as a maid. When she rang the bell for afternoon tea to be brought in, Chris said, 'Please lower the blinds, thank you Bridget'. One guest said 'Where did you get the delicious tea?' 'Darjeeling' Sarah replied. Then the Quaker's wife said, 'And where did you get your lovely maid?' After the guests left she told Albert 'I would have liked to tell her the facts about how you get daughters'. Another of her stories was that to please a friend, who was an ear, eye and nose specialist, Albert conducted the doctor's private orchestra. She said: 'It was the most agonizing experience of Albert's life and the most painful thing his ears had ever suffered'. Before they left England in 1909 to return to Australia *The Observer* London reported, 'There is something about the Corrick Family that is altogether different from the majority of musical families. A more select and entertaining entertainment could not be desired.'

The Family came back from England on the S.S. *Runic* and while crossing the Equator, Len made a silent movie, *Father Neptune*. They provided musical items for the passengers for which they were presented with an illuminated address. Back in Western Australia they played the Royal Theatre Perth for six weeks

then through the gold fields, playing to packed houses, before going on to the Adelaide Town Hall. In 1910 Sarah wrote from South Australia:

... We arrived in this state 3 Jan. and received a warm welcome from a great number of friends. The weather was very hot at New Years time but still folks crowded to see The Corricks. Things are very prosperous in the state at present having had two good harvests. We are just in time for the fruit which is a great weakness of the Corrick Family. The girls are having a very enjoyable time up this way. The last town Ethel and Amy were guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hollhouse at the Bank of Australasia who could not do enough for them. This morning they have been out boating on the River Murray... They called at a farm house and asked for some milk. The old gentleman said "Oh he did not know if we had any" so they said "You know we are The Corricks". "The Corricks! come inside round the front door and into the drawing room" where he bought in the wife and daughters. Milk, cake, fruit was bought in and they had a delightful time and he sent two bottles home for Pa who has a very stiff neck ...

Ethel was the first of Sarah's daughters to marry. Before leaving Western Australia in 1907 the company had engaged a young man, Harry COULTER, to go ahead to Ceylon and India as their advance agent. To Sarah's delight, he proposed to petite auburn haired Ethel by moon-light at the Taj Mahal. They married in 1912 and made their home in Perth. A few months later statuesque Alice married Billy SADLEIR, a Launceston business man, in Bunbury WA and left the company to make her home in Tasmania. Miss Elsie, Sarah's youngest daughter, who was a student at the *Garcia School of Music* in Sydney, went to the West to take her place.

The Corricks continued to tour, giving concerts. Then in 1912, Albert bought four T Model Fords so they would not have to use trains. They toured the southern states again and were often bogged on Victoria's unmade roads. But fourteen years of travelling with the family troupe, and over 7 tons of baggage began to take a toll on Albert's health. He had a heart attack in South Australia, so Gertie took him back to Tasmania to rest at Alice's holiday home on the Tamar where he died, aged 64, a few weeks later. In his will he bequeathed all his real and personal property (except the stage properties) to Sarah and said she was to maintain a home for herself and their unmarried children. She bought a terrace house at 138 St John Street, Launceston and provided a home for Gertie, Amy, Ruby, Jessie, Elsie, and Len. The stage properties, which included 150 hand bells, cello, bass, aluminium organ chimes and other instruments, a collection of silent movies, movie developing tanks, printing machines, 'picture machines', stage furnishings and costumes, an electric light plant, ceiling fans, an electric '**CORRICK**' sign with 100 globes and two arc lamps on a forty foot pole for the 'front of the Hall' he bequeathed to 'those children willing to carry on the business known as *The Corrick Family of Entertainers*'.

The years from 1914 and through the Great Depression in the thirties were very eventful for Sarah who was now the matriarch of a large closely knit family. The outbreak of World War I had an effect on theatrical business and many companies had to curtail their tours. But Albert said, before leaving New Zealand in 1902, that, 'teaching is our insurance policy', so they opened *The Corrick School of Music* in Launceston and were

frequently called on to raise money for the war effort, charities, and churches and later for the RSL building in Paterson Street. When the Majestic Theatre was built in 1916 as a cinema, The Corricks formed an orchestra and provided background music for silent movies. They played 'live' on early radio programs and for visiting opera companies. Ruby married and went to live in Queensland on a cattle station, but after a four-year drought moved back to Brisbane with her husband. She and her two children holidayed every year in Launceston with Sarah. Len married, opened an agency for Studebaker cars and had a family of five. Elsie married and had a family of six. Tom SEARELL designed 'Standon', a Federation style home in Elphin Road, for Alice and her husband but it was sold in 1920 during a business recession. Five years later, she was left a widow with four children. Ethel's husband died of food poisoning in WA when she and her two little sons were visiting Sarah. Ethel did not know for a week as the mail was so slow. Sarah altered her home so the young widow and her children could live with her, and supported her when she opened *The Golden Sweet Shop* with a friend, Rhoda MANSER. So when 'the girls' were not teaching music, playing in cinemas, caring for children, working for churches and charities, they helped Ethel make marshmallows.

In 1932 an appeal was opened to raise funds for the Tasmanian Sanatorium. The Corricks gave five '*East of Suez Bazaar*' concerts at the Albert Hall in Launceston and again in Hobart under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor Sir Herbert NICHOLS. Sarah, her daughters, son and three of her grand children performed. When 'Sarah and Alice stood side by side and began to sing

Love's Dream is Over, then Alice stepped back and left Sarah in the centre of the stage the audience cheered'.

A few weeks later the Mayor of Launceston A.W. MONDS and a Committee of Citizens organised an Afternoon Tea in order to pay tribute to the Family. The Mayor eulogized the Corricks, called on Mr SIDEBOTTOM, the secretary, to read an illuminated address which had been authorized by special resolution of the Council and which bore the Launceston City Corporation's coat of arms and seal. It was prepared by and was a gift from the proprietors of *The Examiner*, *Weekly Courier* and *Saturday Evening Express* and read:

To the Corrick Family

The undersigned, on behalf of the citizens of Launceston, wish to place on record the sincere appreciation that is felt of the generous manner in which you have placed your musical talents at the service of the community during the last seventeen years in the cause of charity and public welfare.

In view of the fact of your last appearance as a family combination we take this opportunity of wishing you all happiness and prosperity, a future rich in the knowledge of good work well done.

AW Monds Mayor

FC Crawford Town Clerk

Further speeches were made:

... Launceston people are proud of their unique musical family ... when the mother of them all, that fine old lady Mrs Albert Corrick, was crowned with a beautiful floral wreath the whole audience rose and expressed their appreciation ...

... Mr Heyward referred to the excellent program provided by the Corrick Family at the recent *East of Suez Bazaar* and to the valuable assistance rendered to hospitals, churches, and other deserving institutions ...

... No group of musicians could ever employ their talents to greater service in the cause of charities and the money they collected for different causes makes a proud total ...

... The Corrick Family have, during the past few weeks, given request concerts but regret they cannot visit Devonport, Ulverstone and Burnie as Mrs Webb (Miss Ruby Corrick) has to go back to Queensland ...

... Mr Hewton said the Corricks always placed their musical talents at the service of churches and paid tribute to their personal worth as citizens ...

June 3 1932. After the speeches Sarah graciously accepted the accolades and a cheque for 100 guineas from the citizens of Launceston. Len responded on her behalf. When Alice was called on to make a speech she added 'they had lived in a musical atmosphere and found it a joy to share with other musical souls the delight of good music and that The Family had many opportunities to provide enjoyment to others by their musical efforts and had received a large measure of happiness in return'. The proceedings concluded with the singing of *For They Are Jolly Good Fellows*, three cheers were given and *God Save the King* was sung. Sarah Corrick died, very peacefully, aged 82, on Christmas Day 1935. ●

PRIMARY SOURCE:

Family papers (privately held)

An index to **Launceston Examiner**

This new series covers the personal announcements from the *Launceston Examiner* from its inception on 12 March 1842 until 31 December 1899. In 1900 the name was changed to *The Examiner*.

There are Birth, Death and Marriage notices as well as deaths and marriages gleaned from news items.

In the early years of this first volume Police Reports were detailed and give a graphic picture of the social conditions prevailing, as do the Police Intelligence, Supreme Court and Quarter Sessions reports, which in many cases culminate in the report of an Execution.

Selected news items of interest to family historians have also been included.

Volume 1, 1842-1851—\$30.00

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**Volume 3, Electoral Roll 1856
\$20.00**

Volume 4, 1860-1865—\$25.00

Volume 5, 1866-1871—\$25.00

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NOTORIOUS STRUMPETS AND DANGEROUS GIRLS

Phillip Tardif

ON 16 May 1826 the convict transport *Providence* lay at anchor close to Hobart. Surgeon-Superintendent Matthew BURNSIDE sat down to record his impressions of each of the 100 women who had been in his charge over the past five months.

On one, Julia MULLINS, he wrote:

She is a notorious strumpet and a most dangerous girl. The trouble she gave me is unaccountable. Repeatedly I have been obliged to put her into irons and confined her in the Coal-Hold. Hard labour or solitary confinement ought to be assigned her.

Another Julia, Julia MILLS, however, he described as:

Mild and tractable. Conducted herself with becoming decency. Is a girl of superior feeling to most on board. Has preserved a gentle uniform temper during the passage, and only associated with two or three of the prisoners whose actions were a moral recommendation to her.

Until recently, histories of our convict past either ignored the women—the roles of wife, mother or servant being of little interest to those who see history in terms of ‘great’ events and ‘great’ people—or dwelled on the Julia Mullins’s—on the sensational and the extreme.

The popular image of the female convict was therefore a distorted one, being based on a largely uncritical interpretation of the views of the women’s contemporaries, who wrote much on the notorious strumpets, but little on those

who better adapted to the role that fell to them.

In the 81 years that convicts were transported to Australia, some 162,000 were sent here from the British Isles. Of these, 25,000 were women. Half of these were sent to Sydney, and half to Van Diemen’s Land (VDL).

When a ship bearing convicts sailed into Port Jackson or Sullivans Cove, the colonial administrations were sparked into a flurry of activity. In VDL that activity had become a well-regulated process by the time Lieutenant-Governor ARTHUR took office 1824.

The voyage to Australia had been an almost enjoyable experience for many of the women. Despite the rigours of a long voyage, with its drenching storms, its heat and sickness, its loneliness, boredom and apprehension for the future, the fresh sea air seemed to breathe new life into the majority.

For four months they had been relieved of the day-to-day concerns of obtaining food, accommodation and medical care. It is likely that convict Priscilla RAY echoed the feelings of many when she claimed to be, ‘in better health than she had been since she could recall’.

Once the transport anchored in Sullivans Cove, the convicts were issued with a new suit of clothing and paraded before the Lieutenant-Governor, who exhorted them to good behaviour. Then began a long period of induction into the colony’s penal system.

Full particulars of each woman's physical appearance were taken and each was questioned on details such as her crime and the events surrounding it, the number and nature of previous offences, her marital status, trade, birthplace, next-of-kin and religion.

Harriet WATSON, for example, told that she was transported for:

receiving three ducks. I was twice in gaol for having bastard children. Once in gaol 3 weeks for being saucy to the Work House Keeper. Single. Last on the Town. Protestant.

Following these preliminaries, the women were ferried ashore and marched under guard up Macquarie Street to the Female Factory. Large crowds normally gathered to enjoy the spectacle. In 1827, the *Hobart Town Gazette* reported that the people:

crowding on the Government Wharf while the female prisoners were landing, on being requested to stand back, not only rudely and insolently refused to comply, but pushed and abused the (police) officers ... using language too horrid to repeat.

For some of the women this must have been a bewildering introduction to the colony. For others, perhaps a source of reassurance at finding a society so similar to the one they had left.

Soon after they arrived at the Factory, the women were collected by the 'master' to whom they had been allocated under the assignment system. This system, developed in the very early years of settlement, involved the placement of convicts in the service of private settlers, usually as servants, cooks, dairymaids or nurserymaids.

The assignment system was rather loosely applied in the colony's first twenty years. For example, in 1816, it was said that:

two hundred female prisoners were brought down from Sydney ... proclamation was made, and the settlers were invited to receive them. There was little delicacy of choice: they landed, and vanished; and some carried into the bush, changed their destination before they reached their homes.

In the north, the regulations were barely enforced. J.B. BOOTHMAN stated that, 'those that are not taken off by settlers are victualled from the stores and cohabit with the male convicts'.

From around 1818 though, a system of order began to emerge as a series of regulations were published which laid the ground rules for master and servant alike.

By 1826, each master had to furnish his convict servant with a minimum of 10½ lbs of meat, 10½ lbs of flour, 7 oz of sugar, 3½ oz of soap and 2 oz of salt per week, together with tea or tobacco, to be supplied at the discretion of the master.

Convicts were also supplied with a set amount of clothing each year, bedding, two blankets and a rug, comfortable lodgings and medicine in the event of illness. In return, they were forbidden to demand wages, and the master 'strongly recommended' not to pay any.

Other regulations directed that masters could not return convicts to government without good reason, and that assigned convicts were not permitted to be 'on their own hands', hired-out or lent to other settlers, must reside on their master's premises, were not allowed out at night, had no set working hours, could not labour for themselves in their free time, and could not move off their masters property without a pass.

Finally, to protect the convicts and to ensure a uniformity of discipline, masters were not allowed to punish their servants,

but had to take any complaints to a magistrate.

Generally speaking, the assignment system worked well. It was, however, always open to abuse by master and servant alike.

Although care was supposed to be taken not to place women in 'improper' service, the settlers of VDL had never been known for their propriety. Lieutenant-Governor SORELL thought a large proportion of them 'the most depraved and unprincipled people in the universe'.

Thus, Mary MILLER's master was found to have assaulted her with a 'lewd intention', Lydia HINES' master beat and ill-treated her, and Elizabeth SMITH, 'found in an indecent situation with a man in her master's garden', pleaded that: 'she was driven to do so to obtain clothing, as her mistress did not give her any'.

The assignment system could also work to the benefit of the female convict.

In 1820, there were ten men to every three women, and nine male convicts for every female convict in VDL. Women were in great demand as servants, and there were rarely enough available.

Masters would often indulge a valued servant in the hope of retaining her services.

Such cases are poorly documented, but the number of women charged with being out after hours or 'in Town without a pass' indicates the loose control often exercised. In the same vein, Catherine FLYNN committed 17 offences in the three years that she was assigned to J. DUNN, yet he always took her back; Mary CREED was removed from her master after she was found to be under 'very inefficient control'; while Mary Ann ANDERSON's master wished to retain her services despite her

'disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, insolence, and threatening to knock her master's brains out with a poker'.

One way a woman could escape the vagaries of the assignment system was by marrying.

Three-fifths of the women in the period covered by *Notorious Strumpets* are known to have married. This is surprisingly high, considering that a number died or left the colony soon after arrival; that not all marriage records have been located; that a large number were already married prior to being transported; and that an unknown but possibly large number simply cohabited with the one partner for a long time, particularly in the earlier years, when society was less well ordered and clergymen few and far between.

A woman married to a free man could usually be assigned to him. With luck, this could mean an end to the pursuits, solicitations or worse from the various masters, policemen, soldiers and other convicts with whom they daily came into contact. As assigned servant to her husband, the woman's condition became little different from the normal state of marriage at that time.

Yet marriage did not always improve the woman's situation. Refusal to comply with her husband's wishes could lead to an appearance before the magistrates. In addition husbands could be brutal.

VDL was, after all, a violent society. Several of the women were murdered—in some cases by their husbands—and many others were violently assaulted.

The women however, were not always passive victims. Mary BUCKLEY faced the Magistrates for 'fighting a pitched battle in the Red Lion Public House last night at 10 o'clock', while Ann Margaret WRIGHT all but murdered her husband with a spade.

Whether intentional or not, the transportation of women also provided the colony with a population of prostitutes. The women's contemporaries had varying interpretations of what this entailed, ranging from women for whom it was their principal trade, to all women of 'loose morals'.

Those in the first group were normally free or held a Ticket-of-Leave (TOL). In a society which offered women limited employment opportunities, prostitution was an inevitable option, particularly given the undoubted demand from the predominantly male population. Women abandoned by their husbands, widowed or unable to marry, lacking other tradable skills, or having been prostitutes before they were transported, must have been attracted to this type of employment.

The second group—those said to be of 'loose morals'—were often women who had absconded from their service. Lacking money of their own, they used prostitution to purchase a night's entertainment, liquor or lodgings.

The 'disorderly houses' to which these women resorted, seem to have played an important part in convict sub-culture, providing shelter for absconding prisoners and a place for social activities. Women often appear to have absconded simply to enjoy a brief burst of freedom within this sub-culture.

Absconding was one of many misdemeanours for which the women could be convicted. Others included 'being drunk and disorderly', 'insolence', 'assault', 'refusing to work', 'being out after hours', 'immoral conduct' and 'pilfering'. Examples are numerous. Some of the more colourful include that of Keziah PAUL, charged with: 'Assaulting Constable BIRCH by throwing a glass of beer on him and using abusive language',

Mary MURPHY, 'drunk and disorderly and indecently exposing her person as a number of prisoners were passing', and Catherine COOLE 'misconduct in giving Mr CAMWORTH a wrong direction as to which way a runaway convict went.

On average each woman was found guilty of six offences while a convict, the Scottish and London women being the greatest offenders. Half of the women committed three or less offences, a fact that belies their 'abandoned' reputation.

Punishments meted out for these offences varied, but were generally not as severe as those imposed on the men. The women could not be flogged (although two were in the very early years), they were not subjected to other intensely physical punishments such as the road party, and were rarely sent to places of secondary punishment. Nor was hanging common. (Just one of the women in *Notorious Strumpets* was hanged, poor woman, for killing her new-born child).

Punishments that were used included a reprimand, up to a month's imprisonment in solitary confinement on bread and water, assignment to the 'Interior', up to twelve months imprisonment in the Female House of Correction, hard labour at the wash tubs, shaving of the head, an extension of the sentence of transportation for up to three years, or a fine of five shillings for women holding a TOL. The stocks and iron collar were also used, though less frequently.

Of these punishments, the reprimand appears to have been useless—many women seemed to see it as a bonus allowing them to repeat the offence. A period of time in the Factory followed by reassignment to a new service, on the other hand, may have allowed women to escape a particularly unpleasant master or mistress. Elizabeth SMITH, when

charged with 'Repeated insolence and neglect of duty, gross disobedience of orders and threatening ... to split open her Mistress's head', told the Police Magistrate 'that she is ready to commit any enormity to procure her a sentence to the Female Factory'.

Shaving of the head was probably an effective short-term deterrent, but perhaps the most effective punishment was assignment to the Interior. The rigours of country life, the removal of the woman from the influence of her peers and the temptations of the public houses was thought very conducive to reform. At the very least, it reduced the opportunities for misconduct.

The principal instrument for carrying out these punishments was the Female House of Correction—the Factory—a building which also served as a maternity hospital and a clearing house for convicts awaiting assignment.

Until the late 1820s, refractory females were confined in the old Hobart Town Gaol. As the settlement grew, however, this became inadequate for the purpose. The rooms were too small and in great want of proper ventilation. The old and the young, the totally incorrigible and the less hardened convicts were thrown together without any attempt at classification. Communication with people outside and escape over the walls was done with impunity.

The institution that replaced this building, the Hobart Town House of Correction, was substantial. In November 1832, it held 249 women and 97 children. Construction of a new House of Correction at Launceston in 1834 further increased the numbers that could be accommodated—it held 66 women and 13 children soon after opening.

The regulations of the Factories reveal much of the colonial administration's view of the women's role. 'Cleanliness—quietness—regularity—submission—and industry' were its fundamental objectives, proper observance of which would, it was hoped, lead to the appearance of 'patient industry' and 'reformation of character'.

The inmates were grouped into three classes, according to the reason for their confinement.

All women were dressed in 'cheap and coarse materials', consisting of a 'cotton or stuff gown, a petticoat, a jacket and apron, with a common straw bonnet of strong texture'. Large yellow 'C's on their clothing distinguished the women of each Class.

They were also distinguished by the type of work they were given and by their rations. The 1st Class women were employed as cooks, task women and hospital attendants; the 2nd Class at making clothes for the establishment and getting up linen; and the 3rd, or Crime Class at washing, carding wool and spinning.

The diet consisted of ¼ lb of bread and pint of gruel for breakfast, ½ lb of bread and a pint of soup for lunch, and ¼ lb of bread and a pint of soup for dinner.

The regulations helpfully added that 'Ox or sheep heads may be used advantageously for making the soup'.

Prayer meetings were held twice-daily and women so inclined could be instructed to read and write.

Conditions in the factories, while initially good, deteriorated over time. Overcrowding in particular became a major problem. In 1841, it was reported that:

The capacity of the building is so unequal to the number of the wretched inmates,

that their working rooms resemble the hold of a slave ship ... So foetid, so wholly unfitting for the human being is the atmosphere (of the sleeping rooms) after the nights halations, that if we are correctly informed, the turnkey's when they open the doors in the morning, make their escape from the passages with the utmost expedition to avoid semi-suffocation.

As a balance to the punishments imposed for misconduct, the convicts were also offered a series of rewards to encourage good behaviour. While they could regain their liberty simply by serving the full term of their sentence of transportation, it could be considerably shortened through the granting of a TOL, a Conditional Pardon (CP) or a Free Pardon (FP).

These indulgences were of most importance to the women serving a fourteen-year or life-sentence, for whom liberation must otherwise have seemed an impossibly distant event.

The TOL was the most common, but also the most tenuous form of liberty. It granted the holder exemption from public or assigned labour, permitted her to work for herself and choose her own place of residence. However, she had to remain in the one district or settlement, attend the monthly muster held by the Police Magistrate and if living within two miles of a church, attend Sunday muster and Divine Service with the other convicts. Any offence could result in the Ticket's removal and the offender's return to gaol or assigned service. In most cases, however, a reprimand, a fine or suspension of the Ticket was deemed sufficient.

The second means by which a sentence could be shortened was the CP. This granted the woman her freedom, but placed restrictions on her movements. A CP could be granted for VDL only, for the Australian colonies and New Zealand,

or for all countries but Great Britain and Ireland.

Both CPs and TOLs were normally issued to women who had served minimum periods of time with good behaviour, depending on the length of their original sentence. After 1829, these periods were half those applied to the men. This shows how keen the authorities were to have these women out in the community and how unconcerned they were about any danger they might pose to society.

The final indulgence, the FP, involved a complete restoration of the convict's freedom, with no restrictions on her movements. These were always granted sparingly.

One other way that a convict woman could regain her freedom was by absconding. This was difficult, particularly for the women, whose fewer numbers and 'housebound' role made the absconding female more easily identifiable. The settlements in VDL were small and the movement of people closely watched. Each week, lists of absconders were circulated and rewards offered for their apprehension. Shipping was strictly controlled and until the 1840s, Sydney was the nearest town into which an escaped convict could hope to disappear.

Most women who did abscond, therefore, did not attempt to leave the island. They seemed content to evade apprehension for as long as possible, or sometimes to surrender themselves after a few days of freedom.

A few women did manage to escape VDL, if only temporarily. Sarah O'NEIL stowed-away on board the ship *Pilot*, only to be found 'in a most deplorable state' after the ship had sprung a leak and been forced to return to the Derwent.

Jane WARR and Mary Ann KIRBY reached Sydney, while Anne Margaret WRIGHT got as far as Bombay before she was captured.

Some made good their escape. Elizabeth Smith for example, was absent for 18 months before she gave herself up. Two years later she disappeared again, this time for good.

For most women, though, the balance of punishment and reward imposed by the convict system was such that the benefits of remaining in servitude far outweighed the risks inherent in flight.

So what was the fate of the two Julias with whom we started. Did they live up to Surgeon Burnside's report or not?

Julia Mullins—our notorious strumpet and dangerous girl—had been born in Cork, Ireland, but like many before her, had gone to England. She could wash, cook and work at her needle, but her most recent employment had been as a prostitute.

In September 1825 she was convicted at the Old Bailey of stealing 11s 6d from the person. Although it was her first offence, she was sentenced to 14 years transportation.

When convicted, she was aged 18, was 5' 3¼" tall, had dark brown hair, dark grey eyes, was slightly pockpitted, seamed on the upper lip under her nose, and had some scars on her forehead.

She arrived at Hobart Town in May 1826. Within months she faced the magistrates, charged with being drunk and disorderly. This was the first of 24 appearances over the next 14 years. Most of these involved drunkenness, disorderly conduct and absconding. She was also involved in a riot in the House of Correction, and was once found drunk and in bed with a policeman at his hut.

She received the full range of punishments, including reprimands, solitary confinement on bread and water, time in the stocks, assignment to the Interior, and a total of 21 months in the House of Correction.

Twice she applied to marry, and twice she was refused.

After eleven years, Julia Mullins received a TOL. This seemed to do the trick, for she kept out of trouble for most of the remaining three years, when she became free by servitude.

Julia Mills—the mild and tractable one—had a similar background to Mullins. She too was born in Ireland and convicted in England.

In August 1825 she was transported for life for stealing in a dwelling house. She was a servant and nurserymaid, could read and write, had brown hair and dark grey eyes. When convicted she was aged just 16, and was 5' 2" tall.

There was one thing Surgeon Burnside had omitted from his report on Julia Mills. She had shared his cabin throughout the voyage to Australia, an indulgence which cost him his pay and his job.

Nevertheless, not one offence marked her time in VDL. In 1829, three years after her arrival, she married a John HAYES. In 1831 she was granted a TOL and in 1835 a CP. In 1836, eleven years after her original conviction, her liberty was fully restored with a Free Pardon.

Now I will touch on some of the sources available to those wishing to trace the life of a female convict ancestor and the process I went through in writing *Notorious Strumpets*. While this article is not comprehensive, being based only on my particular area of research, it can provide a good starting point.

It is an interesting phenomenon that the individual banished from England had more written on her life than most of those who went as free settlers. Official records on a convict are usually extensive, while a free person might never have existed, such is the paucity of information left to mark his or her passing.

Not that the convicts would have seen it the way we do. Without a doubt, they would have given anything to escape the efficient record keeping that so indelibly marked them with the convict stain. Now we are grateful for it.

Information on Tasmania's convicts include five main areas: The Archives Office of Tasmania, The Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) microfilms, The Archives Office of New South Wales, The Mitchell Library, and the two principal newspapers of the time, the *Hobart Town Gazette* and *Hobart Town Courier*.

Undoubtedly the finest collection of information on convicts is that held in the Archives Office of Tasmania. The main reason for this lies in the character of Governor George Arthur, who ruled the Colony from 1824 to 1836. He was a model bureaucrat who thought that:

every convict should be regularly and strictly accounted for and that the whole course of their conduct should be registered from the day of their landing until the period of their emancipation or death.

He therefore left a wealth of data on every aspect of each convict's life.

There are five documents of particular importance in the Archives Office of Tasmania—the comprehensive register of convicts, the description lists, the register of applications for permission to marry, the birth, death and marriage microfilms, and the conduct registers.

The 'comprehensive register of convicts' is an alphabetic listing of all the essential convict data—name, ship to VDL, date and place of conviction and sentence. This is a good starting point for a search, although the register is not entirely comprehensive.

The 'description lists' cover everything from the woman's trade to the shape of her nose. Unfortunately, those taken prior to 1828, for the women, have not survived. Pre-1828 descriptions can be found in the *Hobart Town Gazette* for female absconders.

The 'register of applications for permission to marry' shows the names and status of the applicants, their ship and convict number and whether the application was approved.

The birth, death and marriage records include both indexes and copies of the actual documents. Often too, the marriage records show whether the parties were convict or free, and on what ship they arrived.

The final item, the 'conduct registers', is the most important. These documents, in large, leather-bound folios, are historical gold-dust.

For every person we find their Police Number—a vital key to identifying records on a convict—the ship on which transported, the date the ship arrived, place and date of conviction and period of transportation.

We then find the details taken on the convict's arrival in VDL. This was written in red ink, which has faded over the years and can be almost illegible. It lists the crime for which she was transported, the English gaoler's report of her conduct, her marital status and her previous criminal history; and the 'confession'—the record of interview

taken on arrival in VDL—often recorded verbatim.

Then are listed the offences committed in the colony, showing the date of each appearance before the magistrates, the status of the convict, the offence she was charged with and the punishment ordered.

One shortcoming of this listing is it doesn't show the extent of collective action. Mary SAMPLE's record, for example, states that in early April 1828 she broke down her cell in the Female Factory and smashed two spinning wheels. The document gives no clue that she was one of four women convicted of the offence—putting a totally different complexion on the action. How often were the women acting as a group, rather than on their own?

The next important source of information are the AJCP microfilms of the documents held in London's Public Records Office, particularly the Home Office and the Admiralty records.

These include four important documents:

First, the criminal registers. These show the name and crime of each person appearing before the English courts, the date, name of the court and sentence, and sometimes the person's age and literacy. They do not include records of the Irish or Scottish courts.

Second, the transportation registers. These list all the women on each ship transporting convicts from England. Irish women are not included.

Third is a series of musters, taken in VDL, which show the woman's ship and her status.

Last, the medical journals of the surgeon-superintendents of the convict transports. These were a daily record of the health of each convict in the surgeon's charge. Thus, for example, Robert ESPIE on

board the transport ship *Lord Sidmouth* wrote that:

Mary Sutton, a convict from Liverpool, has had a violent attack of giddiness which was relieved by profuse blood-letting and afterwards giving her a strong purgative.

Two days later we read that she:

is still very ill and has no recollection or sense of what occurs. I bled her most profusely and have shaved and blistered the whole of her head.

The next major source, the Archives Office of New South Wales has two records of note. First, the musters, which cover the years 1818 to 1821, and include free people as well as convicts.

Second, the convict indents which show the basic information on court, date of sentence and length of sentence, as well, sometimes, crime, age and trade. Irish convicts are included in these lists.

The Tasmanian Papers, held in the Mitchell Library, contain a wealth of information, including detailed physical descriptions, trade, age, native place, marital status, religion, gaol report, names of children and in particular, the Surgeon-Superintendent's remarks on the behaviour of each convict on the voyage to VDL.

Thus, for example, we can read that Elizabeth Smith, on board the ship *Sovereign*:

has been on several occasions most insolent, turbulent and unruly, but on one particular occasion she made a desperate attack on the first mate and attempted to strangle him by twisting his neckcloth tightly round his neck.

Unfortunately many of these records are in poor condition and, therefore, not easily available.

Finally, the newspapers, the *Hobart Town Gazette* and *Hobart Town Courier*.

The *Gazette* commenced publication in 1816 and throughout the convict period was responsible for publishing all official orders. These include listings of convicts due to be freed by servitude or to receive conditional or free pardons, and lists of these who had absconded. The lists of absconders include a physical description.

Other items of news can be found in the *Gazette* until 1827, and in the *Courier* after that time.

With the spread of the internet, scanning and other digital technology, more primary information becomes accessible every day. Most recently, the Old Bailey trial transcripts up to 1800 were made available on the internet.

In terms of *Notorious Strumpets*, the book has been out of print for some time. At 1800 pages it is too expensive to reprint in traditional form. I am pleased to say, however, that in the near future *Strumpets* will be available on compact disc. This has two big advantages—first, it will be much cheaper, and second, it will allow much greater search capacity.

Most of these records show the women through the eyes of their gaolers, but occasionally the women's voice can be heard. I would like to conclude by sharing with you the private thoughts of Elizabeth PAYNE in a letter she wrote to her husband shortly after she arrived in VDL. The letter was never sent—I discovered it lodged in a folder of official documents in the Mitchell Library. With its mixture of deeply held emotions, its sense of betrayal and its hints at dark deeds from her past, I have always found it strangely moving:

Dear Husband

This comes with my sincere love to you hoping to find you in good health as this leaves me at present.

I am happy to inform you that we arrived here yesterday, thank God for it, and I hope the Lord will stand my friend for I have none here with me; only the Doctor and the officers on board—they behaved very well to us on our passage.

But whatever I go through I shall say you was the cause of it, and that you very well know. I am bound to curse the day that I ever saw Stonehouse or any in it.

I write this with an aching heart, that I thank on the wishes you laid on me when you was in the hospital; but I forgive you and I hope the Lord will, is the prayers of your distressed wife.

There is one thing you wish me to do that I never will—you know what I mean, I need not tell you.

Dear husband I cannot tell you where I shall go to, but I hope I shall go to service until my time is up. Then I will return home but I hope you will not return to Plymouth, that no one will cast any reflections on you; but if you can come to me I wish you would.

I will write to you as soon as possible that I can. You may write to me if you like to before you hear from me again.

I have nothing more to say at present.

Your unhappy wife

Elizabeth Payne

[This article is based on a talk Phillip Tardif presented to the TFHS Inc. Hobart branch on 16 September 2003.

We thank Phillip for so willingly making his text available for publication.—*Ed.*]

LAWN BOWLS IN SANDY BAY

Terry Bowes (Member No. 4530)

LAWN bowls began in Sandy Bay on 1 January 1845. The first game was played behind the Beach Tavern, Sandy Bay Road on the river side opposite Lipscombe Avenue.

On 4 January 1845 *The Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette* reported the first game:

Old English Recreations—The first game of bowls ever played in Van Diemens land, or perhaps in the Southern Hemisphere, was played at Mr. Lipscombe's Sandy Bay residence, on Wednesday last, 1st January 1845.

The game of bowls was put on a more organised basis in 1846 as part of the Bowling Green Hotel on the corner of Fitzroy Place and Byron Street, Sandy Bay.

The newspapers reported that the club was formed on 28 October 'with upward of 50 subscribers of the highest respectability'.

The club lasted until 1853 when the hotel was sold and the sport ceased at that location.

Both these historic buildings associated with bowls in Sandy Bay still stand.

If there is any doubt that the first game of lawn bowls was played in Sandy Bay, the

records show that the first game played in NSW was at Botany in 1854 and the first Melbourne Club was formed at Windsor in 1864 with the other states following.

The current Sandy Bay Bowls Club was founded in 1907 and has occupied the present site at 16 Margaret Street, Sandy Bay ever since.

Sandy Bay Bowls Club was not the first



John Miller

club to be formed in Hobart. The Hobart Bowling Club (now Royal Hobart Bowls Club) was established in 1891 and Buckingham Bowls Club began in 1905.

The Sandy Bay opening day was on Saturday 21 December, 1907. Dr E.L. CROWTHER, MHA opened the green. The first jack was rolled by Mrs Crowther and a number of young women, nominated by the committee, each sent bowls

down the green. So it can be said that women have been involved at the bowls club from inception.

The first president was John MILLER, and it is interesting to note that John's sons Ted, Tom, Tas and Fred played bowls at Sandy Bay. Fred was elected president in 1957. His grandson John W. Miller was elected to the presidency in 1990 and still plays at the Club. The first

Club's Bowls Champion in 1908 was J. McCREARY and his grandson Graeme McCreary is a current member.

In 1931 four wives of members approached the Club seeking permission to form a Ladies Bowling Club at Sandy Bay.

Permission was granted, and a set of rules was established—one of which stipulated that they were 'allowed the use of the bowling green from 2.30p.m. until 5.00p.m. on any day except Wednesday, Saturdays and public holidays'.

On 5 November 1931 four women met to form the Club and establish their rules. Mrs MORRISON was elected to the position of President, Mrs ROBINSON as Secretary, Mrs FLETCHER-JONES as Treasurer and Mrs CARROLL as committee person.

Sandy Bay was the second women's club to be formed in Tasmania. Franklin was the first.

The membership of the women's club grew slowly over the early years largely due to the lack of availability of bowling rinks. A new green became available for use by women members in 1960, and membership then increased rapidly.

Sandy Bay has had a great deal of success in pennant games over the years, winning premierships both in the men and women's competitions.

Strong family associations continue to enhance the Club's membership with the current president, Mel JONES, having had both parents winning Club Championships. Mel's father was elected president in 1975, and his mother held the

position of treasurer for a number of years for the Ladies Club.

The Club currently has about 100 men and 60 women members.

New members are always made most welcome.

Further information on

the Sandy Bay Bowls Club can be found on their home page:

www.sandybaybowls.com.au

Reference: *Foundation of Australian Bowls*, Sandy Bay Bowls Club, published 1967 and reprinted 1974.



J. Robinson, B. Morrison, E. Fletcher-Jones and E. Carroll

HOBART TOWN GAZETTE AND SOUTHERN REPORTER

Saturday 23 November 1816 p.1 c.2

JOHN GWYNN respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hobart Town, that he can supply them with FRESH FISH every Day in the Week (Sundays excepted), and on very reasonable Terms.

ELIZABETH FRY—QUAKER HEROINE

by Janet Whitney

Contributed by Jim Halsey (Member No. 5772)

[The following was submitted in the hope that some members may, from this 1937 book, gain insight into a small part of the lives of female convict ancestors.—*Ed.*]

THIS is not a book review, simply an attempt to introduce members who may not be familiar with the story of Elizabeth FRY (née GURNEY) to one biography, of no doubt many such, which gave to this reader a new insight into a period of great interest.

Elizabeth lived from 1780 to 1845, was born, bred and married to a Quaker. In times when the part that women played in public life was outwardly minimal, she became one of that select company to break the mould. She became known and honoured first throughout Britain and then across Europe, and to had a lasting impact on perceptions of women prisoners and their treatment. Her adult years coincided with a time of much change, which brought desperate hardship for many and a growing awareness amongst an educated minority that the attitudes and practices of the 18th century were no longer appropriate. Many talked and wrote, both in parliament and in the press, of social and economic problems and of remedies. Elizabeth was not a great talker or writer. She was quiet, and at the time of involving herself with the horrors of Newgate Prison, was the mother of a large family, none of whom was older than fourteen. Her determination to effect change and how she went about it in the midst of her own family duties and problems, occupies the last third of the book. The first part is of the girl, the influences on her young life, her marriage and her first years as mother

to the family and wife to a Quaker banker. The scene is well set.

Transportation to Australia had begun thirty years or so before her active reforming years began. It continued after her death, but what could be done she did, and none better. Throughout, there are fascinating insights into the way things were at the time, not only for Quaker 'middle-class' families but for society at large and for convicts in particular. As good a way as any to demonstrate the strength of some of the passages is to quote from one of them.

Mrs Fry first came into contact with the convict-ships when the time arrived for some of her Newgate prisoners to be transported. One day she found the gaolers in a great state of nerves. They explained that there was always a riot in the prison the night before a transport. The women all went mad, got drunk, tore things up, broke and set fire to all they could and fought all comers. Only by main force, and by putting irons on them, which in itself was a dangerous and difficult proceeding (the turnkeys were sensitive to being scratched and spat at), could they be loaded into the wagons which were to take them down to the ships. Anyone familiar with Hogarth's picture of the execution at Tyburn knows what those open wagons were like, and can readily imagine how, when filled with chained women, they were pursued and surrounded by a yelling, jeering, catcalling, mud-flinging mob all the way to the docks.

Elizabeth obtained all the facts, and then went to the Governor and asked to be given control of the situation. But she stipulated that there should be no ironing

of prisoners and no open wagons. They must be taken in closed Hackney coaches. The Governor, now her loyal and admiring friend, consented, though with dubious warnings.

The night before the transport Elizabeth stayed with her women until late, reading to them in her marvellous voice, comforting them, making plans for the voyage and for their future, and above all promising to go with them on the morrow all the way to the ship. Instead of a night of riot and wickedness, it was a night of sad farewells. The women who were to remain made a collection for those who were to go, and generously pressed it on them. Friendship and pity had come to dwell in Newgate, along with self-respect. The next day Mrs Fry and some of the ladies came early to the prison. The poor 'transports' got soberly into the closed hackney-coaches, trusting in the protection of their friends, and drove quietly away. As one turnkey said to another, watching the procession leaving the gate of the prison, it was like a funeral.

There is more—a good index, bibliography and many footnotes. The book will not, however, be on the shelves of your local store, unless it is second-hand bookshop! Reprints have, I believe, been few but the book must have sold well, because copies are to be found, not least on the internet, and I would hope that libraries might be able to lay hands on a copy or two. The author is or was, I believe, American. The publisher of the first edition was George G. Harrap & Co. Even if this particular biography proves hard to find I have no doubt that other biographies of this remarkable reformer will have their own, albeit different, merits. The lady, her work and success, merit attention. ●

CEMETERIES OF SOUTHERN TASMANIA VOL VII

Clarence Plains (Rokeby) Anglican Congregational

Compiled and Published by
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
Hobart Branch

BICENTENNIAL PROJECT MARCH 2004

This new publication is based on the Burial Registers for Clarence Plains (now known as Rokeby) 1827–1959. Many early settlers farmed in this area including convicts re-settled in VDL from Norfolk Island. Other names found on headstones at Rokeby have been added, as well as death dates taken from the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index 1803–1899*. Full transcriptions are included for all headstones at St Matthews Anglican Cemetery and the Congregational Burial Ground.

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CAMPBELL STREET GAOL

INMATES 1873–1890 (CHAMBERLAIN–ELDRED)

Laurie Moody (Member No. 5835)

THE following is Part 2 of names of inmates who were held at the old Campbell Street Gaol, Hobart during the years 1873–1890.

The original information was provided by the late Mr Ray HALL, a former chief prison officer, who kindly loaned me a gate-book that he managed to procure during the demolition of the old gaol during the early 1960s. To his knowledge, most, if not all, the other gate books and related prison information including records were destroyed during the demolition and in a later fire at Risdon Prison.

As the gate-book was hand-written some of the entries were hard to decipher. A question mark has been placed after the affected surnames.

[If any reader/member would like further information it can be obtained from Laurie by email lauriem@vision.net.au or by sending a letter in a stamped un-addressed envelope to the editor, which will then be forwarded to Laurie.

Part 1, Abel to Challenger, was printed in *Tasmanian Ancestry* (March 2004), where unfortunately the stated commencing date of 1870 was incorrect. Further names will be progressively published in forth-coming journals.—*Ed.*]

Surname	Given name	Entries
CHAMBERLAIN	Albert	1
CHAMBERLAIN	William	2
CHAMBERS	Alexander	1
CHAMBERS	Edward	2
CHAMBERS	Edward C.	1
CHAMBERS	William	2
CHANDLER	Alfred	1

Surname	Given name	Entries
CHANDLER	John	1
CHANDLER	Robert	1
CHAPLIN	Charles R.M.	1
CHAPMAN	Alfred	1
CHAPMAN	John	1
CHAPMAN	Joseph	1
CHARD	Henry	1
CHARLES	Henry	1
CHARLES	Robert	1
CHARLICK	W.J.	1
CHARLTON	James	1
CHARLTON	William	1
CHEESEMAN	Thomas	12
CHATOU	Thomas	1
CHATTERTON	Clifford	1
CHESHIRE	Frederick	1
CHILCOTE	Alexander	1
CHILCOTE	Alfred E.	1
CHILCOTE	Archibald	1
CHILLINGTON	Joseph	3
CHIPP	Henry	1
CHIPPS	Henry	1
Alias CRIPPS		
CHOATE	Charles	1
CHRISTENSON	Jacob	1
CHRISTON	Charles	1
CHRISTOPHER	James	1
CHURCH	George	2
CHURCH	James	1
CLANCEY	John	1
CLARK	Charles	1
CLARK	Henry	1
CLARK	James	2
CLARK	John	1
CLARK	Richard	1
CLARK	Thomas	1
CLARK	William	1
CLARKE	Caroline	2
CLARKE	Charles	17
CLARKE	Charles	1
Alias SHAW, Walter		
CLARKE	Edward	1
CLARKE	Frederick	1

Surname	Given name	Entries	Surname	Given name	Entries
CLARKE	Henry	5	COLLEY	Michael	1
CLARKE	Hervey?	1	COLLINS	Charles	2
CLARKE	James	11	COLLINS	Frederick	1
CLARKE	John	2	COLLINS	George	1
CLARKE	Mathew	5	COLLINS	James	4
CLARKE	Patrick	1	COLLINS	John	4
CLARKE	Robert (Younger)	1	COLLINS	Thomas	1
CLARKE	William	6	COLLINS	Walter	4
CLARKSON	Luke	1	COMPTSKEY	Lawrence	2
CLAY	Joseph	2	CONDON	John	1
CLAYDON	Thomas	1	CONLAN	Denis	5
CLAYTON	Benjamin	1	Also known as Daniel		
CLAYTON	Henry	1	CONLAN	Margaret	4
CLEARY	Mary	2	CONLAN	Michael	3
CLEARY	Mina	6	Alias CONNOLLY/SMITH		
CLEARY	Robert	1	CONLEY	James	1
CLEARY	Thomas	18	CONLEY	Thomas	1
CLEAVER	Timothy	1	CONLON	Denis	1
CLEGG	James	1	See CONLAN		
CLEMENTS	William	1	CONNELL	James	1
CLIFFORD	Charles	2	CONNELL	William	2
CLIFTON	George	1	CONNELLY	James	1
CLINTON	Ida	7	CONNOLLY	George	2
CLOUT	William	3	CONNOLLY	J.	1
CLOW	Robert	1	CONNOLLY	James	4
CLUSKEY	Thomas	1	CONNOLLY	James	2
COCHRANE	Moses	3	Alias MATHEW/MATHEWS		
COCKCROFT	James	1	CONNOLLY	Jeremiah	11
COCKRAM	John	1	CONNOLLY	Martin	4
COCKSHOTT	George	1	CONNOLLY	Matthew	6
COFF	Herbert	2	CONNOLLY	Michael	2
COGAN	John	11	Alias CONLAN/SMITH		
COGBELL	David	2	CONNOLLY	Patrick	1
COGHILL	Malcolm	2	CONNOLLY	Peter	2
COGHLAN	Charles	2	CONNOR	George	1
COGHLAN	James	1	CONNOR	James	1
COGHLAN	Michael	1	CONNOR	Michael	1
COGLAN	James	1	CONNOR	Patrick	3
COHEN	Alice	1	Alias DAVIS, John		
COHEN	John	1	CONNOR	Thomas	3
COHEN	Judah	1	CONNORS	Charles	1
COHEN	Ralph	1	CONNORS	Frances	1
COHEN?	Robert	1	CONNORS	Isaac	1
COISH	William	1	CONNORS	James	1
COLE	Ann	14	CONNORS	Michael	1
COLE	Peter	1	CONNORS	Stephen	1
COLEMAN	Michael	2	CONNORS	Thomas	2
COLEMAN	Solomon	1	CONOLON	Denis A.	1
COLEMAN	William	1	CONREY	Anthony	1

Surname	Given name	Entries	Surname	Given name	Entries
CONROY	Thomas	2	COX	Robert	1
CONSEDINE	William	1	COX	Thomas	10
CONSOLINI	Joseph	1	CRABB(E)	James	2
COOK	George	1	CRACKNELL	Robert	1
COOK	Sarah	1	CRAIG	Margaret	1
COOPER	Alexander	1	CRANSTON(E)	John	5
COOPER	Charles	1	CRANSTONE	Alfred	1
Alias DRUMMOND			CRANSTONE	Nicholas	1
COOPER	James	3	CRAWFORD	Andrew	1
COOPER	James Joseph	6	CRAWFORD	John	1
COOPER	Joseph James	1	CRAWFORD	William	1
Alias ROYDEN, Keith			CRAWLEY	Daniel	1
COOPER	William	1	CRAWN	Frederick	1
COOTE	George	1	CREASEY	James	1
COOTE	John	1	CREASY	James	1
COPE	Selina	1	CREELY	Nicholas	1
COPELAND	William	1	CREELY	Thomas	1
Alias LAZARUS			CREIGHTON	William G.	1
COPPING	Richard	1	CRESSWELL	Henry	1
Executed for Murder			CRESSWELL	William	1
COPSELAND	Harold	1	CRESSWELL	John	1
CORBETT	Richard	1	CRESWICK	William	1
Also known as COBBETT			CRILLY	Peter	1
CORCORAN	Richard	1	CRISTOPHER	Isaac	1
CORFIELD	Alfred	3	CRISTOPHERSON ?		1
CORKERY	Alfred	2	CROCKETT	Joseph	1
CORKERY	Robert	5	CROCKETT	Margaret	1
CORRIDICE	Hannah	1	CROCKFORD	William	2
COSTELLO	James	2	CROOK	William	1
COTTERILL	John	2	CROOKS	Hannah	1
COTTON	George	1	CROOKS	Honora	4
COULSTON	Robert	2	CROSBY	Catherine	1
COURADES	August	1	CROSBY	Charles	1
COURTNEY	George John	1	CROSS	Catherine	1
COURTNEY	Henry	1	CROSS	John	1
COUSINS	Charles	1	CROSS	Mary	3
COWAN	Hugh	1	CROSSIN	Patrick	2
COWARD	William	1	CROSSLEY	John	1
COWEN	David	1	CROSTHWAITE	John	1
COWLEY	Arthur	1	CROW	Henry	1
COWLEY	John	1	CROWTHER	Henry	2
COWLEY	William	6	CROY	James	1
COWMEADOW	James	2	CRUTCHLEY	John	1
COX	Albert Walter	1	CRUTCHLEY	Thomas	1
COX	Alfred J.	1	CULLEN	?	1
COX	Charles	1	CULLEN	Charles	1
Alias HAMILTON			CULLEN	Luke	1
COX	Charles H.	1	CUMMINGS	Charles	1
COX	Jacob	1	CUNNINGHAM	Abraham	1

Surname	Given name	Entries	Surname	Given name	Entries
CUNNINGHAM	Alexander	3	DAVENPORT	Catherine	3
CUNNINGHAM	James	2	DAVENPORT	Samuel	3
CUNNINGHAM	William	15	DAVIES	Charles R.	1
CURLEY	John	1	DAVIES	James	2
CURLEY	Phillip	1	DAVIS	Carey B.	1
CURPHY	Edward	2	DAVIS	Charles	12
CURRAN	George	3	DAVIS	Charles r.	2
CURRAN	William	2	DAVIS	Daniel	1
CURRIER	Joshua	1	DAVIS	Edward	2
CURTIS	George	1	DAVIS	Ellen	1
CURTIS	Henry	2	Alias WATT		
CURTIS	Richard	1	DAVIS	Francis	1
CURTIS	Thomas	7	DAVIS	George	4
CURTIS	William	4	DAVIS	James	3
CUSACK	James	1	DAVIS	John	2
CUSSACK	James	1	DAVIS	Richard	3
CUTHBERT	Joseph	1	DAVIS	Richard J.	1
CUTHBERT	Richard	1	DAVIS	Richard	1
CUTLER	George	1	Alias ASHWORTH, Joseph		
DA SONTA	Ernest	1	DAVIS	Thomas	1
DACEY	John	1	DAVIS	Walter	1
DAHLKE	Albert	1	DAVIS	William	4
DAKIN	George	1	DAVIS	William	1
DAKIN	John	2	Alias DYSON		
DALEY	Bridget	1	DAVISON	Edward	1
DALEY	James	1	DAWSON	Charles	1
Alias DOWLING			DAWSON	William	4
DALEY	John	9	DAWTREY	George	1
DALEY	Patrick	1	DAWTRY	George	1
DALEY	Peter	2	DAY	Joseph	1
DALEY	Richard (Edward)	1	DAY	Thomas	1
DALEY	William	2	DAY	William	3
DALRYMPLE	John	1	DE BOMFORD	Petre	1
DALTON	John	1	DE CASTA	Philip	2
DALTON	Richard	1	DEAN	Percy	1
DALTON	William	1	DEAN	Thomas	2
DALY	John	1	DEANE	Thomas	1
DANAHEY	John	1	DEEBANK	George	1
DANCE	William	2	DEEBLE	William	1
DANIELS	Francis	1	DELANEY	Elizabeth	1
DANIELS	Robert	1	DELL	Frederick	3
DANTON	Charles	1	DELMAR	John	1
Also DUNTON			DELVE	John	1
DARCEY	Frederick	1	DENEHEY	James	1
Alias COLLINS			DENISON	John	1
DARLING	Charles Henry	1	DENNEHEY	John	1
DARLING	Robert	1	DESMOND	James	1
DARWIN	Richard	1	DESMOND	John	1
DAUGHNEY	Daniel	1	Alias FREEMAN		
Alias DOGHERTY			DESMOND	John	1

Surname	Given name	Entries	Surname	Given name	Entries
DESMOND	Susan	1	DONAHER	William	1
DEVERE	Frank	1	DONALD	Alexander	1
DEVINE	John	1	DONALDSON	Benjamin	3
Alias CARNS			DONALDSON	Charles	2
DEVINE	Thomas Andrew	1	DONALDSON	William	3
DHU	James	1	DONNEHY	James	1
DHU	John C.	1	DONNELLY	Alexander	1
DICKENSON	Edward	1	DONNELLY	Emma	1
DICKER	James	1	DONNELLY	James	5
DICKINES	Michael	1	DONNELLY	Michael	1
DICKSON	Thomas	3	DONNELLY	Walter	1
See DIXON			Alias THOMPSON,	James	
DILLON	Richard	2	DONNELLY	William	1
DINSDALE	Robert	1	DONNOLLEY	Michael	1
DIXEY	William	1	DONOHOE	Thomas	1
See DIXIE			DONOHOO	Thomas	1
DIXIE	William	2	DONOVAN	Daniel	4
DIXON	Alexander	2	DONOVAN	George	1
Alias GIBSON			DONOVAN	John	2
DIXON	Charles	1	DONOVAN	Michael	1
DIXON	James	2	DONOVAN	Peter	1
DIXON	Thomas	1	DONOVAN	Thomas	3
See DICKSON			DOOLEY	John	2
DOAD	William	1	DORAN	Albert	5
DOBSON	George	2	DORAN	Frederick A.	3
DOBSON	John	22	DORAN	John	22
DOBSON	John William	1	DORAN	John	2
DOBSON	Margaret A.	6	Alias KNIGHT, John		
DOCHERTY	James	1	DORE	James	1
DOCHERTY	John	2	DORNEY	Henry	1
DOCTOR	Julius	1	DOUGLAS	Charles	1
DODD	James	1	Alias STEWART/DOUGHALL		
DODDS	Thomas	1	DOUGLAS	Edward	1
Alias WILLIAMS, William			DOUGLAS	HENRY	1
DODIMEAD	Jesse	1	DOUGLAS	James	4
DODIMER	Jesse	1	DOUGLAS	Mary	15
DOGHERTY	Ann	1	DOUGLAS	Robert	5
DOGHERTY	Denis	1	Alias WELSH/WEBSTER/WELCH		
DOGHERTY	James	5	DOUGLAS	Thomas	2
DOGHERTY	John	1	DOW	Thomas	1
DOHERTY	James	2	DOW	Walter	1
DOHERTY	John	2	DOW	William	1
DOLA	James	1	DOWD	Martin	1
DOLA	John	2	DOWLING	James	1
DOLA	William John	7	DOWLING	John	1
Alias HODGSON			Alias HOWLAN		
DOLAH	James	1	DOWLING	Loughlin	1
DOLAHER	Mary Ann	1	DOWN	John	2
DOLAN	Thomas	2	DOWNES	Charles	1

Surname	Given name	Entries	Surname	Given name	Entries
DOWNES	John	2	DUNN	Thomas	5
DOWNES	Johnathan	1	DUNN	William	1
DOWNES	Thomas	1	DUNNING	Elizabeth	2
DOWNES	Thomas William	1	DUNTON	Charles	1
DOWNES	William	1	Alias DANTON		
DOWNEY	Henry	2	DURGESS	James	1
DOWNIE	John	1	DURIEF?	James	1
DOWNIE	Robert	1	DWYER	Charles	1
Alias JOHNSON			DWYER	Michael	1
DOWNS	George	2	Alias KENNEDY		
DOWNS	John	1	DYER	William	1
DOYLE	Bridget	1	DYKE	Henry	1
DOYLE	John	2	DYKE	John	1
DOYLE	Mary	1	DYNOCH	William	1
Alias McDONALD			DYSON	William	1
DOYLE	Peter	1	EADE	William	2
DOYLE	Timothy	1	EAGLE	William	2
DRACUS	Thomas	1	EALES	Thomas	4
Alias DRAKE			Alias NEALE		
DRAKE	Anthony	1	EARLY	William	2
DRAKE`	Thomas	1	EARLY	William Patrick	6
See DRACUS			EASTON	Frederick G.	2
DRAKE	William	2	EASY	Mary	12
DRISCOLL	John	3	EATWELL	Henry	2
DRISCOLL	William	1	ECCLES	Alexander	10
DRIVER	Walter	1	ECCLES	Samuel 1	2
DRUMMOND	Jane	1	ECKLAND	Frederick	2
Alias JUGLEY?			ECKLAND	George	2
DRYER	Peter	1	ECKLAND	Oscar	4
DUCKWORTH	Edward	1	EDDINGTON	John	4
DUCKWORTH	James	1	EDIKER	Robert	2
DUCKWORTH	William	1	EDWARDS	Arthur	2
DUFFEY	James	1	Alias JOHNSON, Edward		
See DUFFY			EDWARDS	Charles	2
DUFFY	Hugh	1	EDWARDS	David	2
DUFFY	James	44	EDWARDS	George	2
DUFFY	John	1	EDWARDS	George	2
DUFFY	William	1	Alias TRUTH		
DUGGAN	James	2	EDWARDS	James	2
DUNBAR	William	1	EDWARDS	James	2
DUNCAN	John	4	Alias PHYTHIAN		
DUNCAN	Peter	1	EDWARDS	John	6
DUNCAN	William	1	EDWARDS	Sarah	2
DUNHAM	Charles	1	EDWARDS	William	2
DUNKLEY	Charles W.H.	1	EGG	James	2
DUNN	Henry	1	Alias HAIGH		
DUNN	James	1	EKERSON	Neils	2
DUNN	Mary	1	ELDRED	Harry P.	2
DUNN	Patrick	2	(To be continued in September journal)		

RALPH DODGE AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL

Judy Pearson

DODGES FERRY, a township about forty kilometres south-east of Hobart, was named after Ralph DODGE, one of the early settlers in the area. He ran a ferry service—be it only a big rowing boat—across the short distance from where he had settled and built his home, to the sandspit at the point of the seven mile long beach which curves around Frederick Henry Bay and into Pitt Water. The service he provided became known as Mr Dodge’s ferry.

From the sandspit, the settlers walked (or rode if they were lucky to have transport waiting) around the beach to connect with horse or coach which took them to Kangaroo Point (now Bellerive). They were then taken by another ferry across to Hobart Town. It was a long journey, but it was the fastest route and the cheapest for the Dodge passengers who lived in the surrounding districts. The story of Granny REARDON who lived at Forcett, and carried a baby on one hip and a basket of eggs to sell at Kangaroo Bay on the other arm, was often told to me by my mother.

Ralph Dodge was born at Norfolk Island in 1791, the son of William Dodge, Superintendent of Convicts, and Charlotte SIMPSON. Ralph was about seventeen years old when he first became a landowner in Van Diemen’s Land. This was at Clarence Plains, where his mother and stepfather (Hugh McGINNIS) and their young family first settled after arriving from Norfolk Island.

The family moved to Carlton where Ralph met Charlotte MORRIS, sister of

the Postmaster at Carlton. Ralph and Charlotte were married in 1824. In 1830 they purchased the property opposite the Seven Mile Beach point and built their home, which is still known today as ‘Ferry Farm’.

In 1832, Ralph Dodge witnessed the female transport *Princess Royal* as it encountered a gale in Frederick Henry Bay. The ship was in grave danger of being wrecked, but Ralph was able to alert her crew to the danger of the reef, and sandbar and direct her into sheltered waters where she waited out the storm before resuming her journey to the Derwent River.

Following the publication of an article on 14 September in the *Colonist* about the incident, Ralph’s letter to the editor of the *Courier* with his version was published on 28 September 1832. It reads in part:

... I beg leave to acquaint you, that you have in some instances misrepresented the case, and I hasten to correct them through the medium of your paper for general information.

About 2 o’clock p.m. on the 24th August, last, I saw the ship ‘Princess Royal’ in great danger dragging her anchors in Frederick Henry Bay, off the Whale Rock, and sent to Mr. Gordon acquainting him therewith and that I was sure that she would come on shore if the gale continued. I then went to Mr. Thorne’s farm opposite Spectacle Island and requested his men to go with me and make fires on the Bluff point at the entrance of Pittwater, to guide a ship in distress. This I did from a conviction that if she went elsewhere, she must endanger

the lives of all on board. One of the men went with me willingly and assisted in making two fires. The smoke of which was directly seen on board of the ship. He then went for a bed tick, which we hoisted on a pole but could not keep it up, so violent was the wind. About 4 p.m. three men and two boys of Mr. Gordon's came to me, the ship being off Spectacle Reef, and still dragging her anchors towards the seven mile beach, seeing that as night was coming on, danger was increasing, we made a third fire and sent the boys back to Mr. Gordon about 5 o'clock, acquainting him that the ship must go on shore if the gale did not abate, and that she was not more than half a mile from the sandspit. About 6 p.m. the gale being S by E they hoisted their fore topmost stay sail, and bore round to the westward, just clearing the sandspit, and steered direct for the fires, bearing NE and a half N, I let them come as close as I thought safe, and then hailed them, shouting 'starboard', they answered, and she wore round, I next told them 'port', they did so, this I repeated and they again answered, I then told them to let go their anchors, they replied that they had lost them, then said L hard a port and round her to in the Bay, they did so, and I got on board with the men, (the man from Mr. Thorne's and Mr. Gordon's men), and I described the localities of the place to the Captain, (about 2 o'clock a.m., on the 25th August, the rapidity of the tide caused me to fear that she might be forced on the sandspit on the west side I therefore requested that she might be hardened on, which was done accordingly. When I first went on board, seeing that there was not any possibility of keeping her for any considerable time afloat, I requested that she might be kept on the cast shore on a mud flat, where she would be sheltered from the gale.

In the morning I went on shore with the Captain and directed him to Mr. Gordons,

and about mid-day returned in company with both gentlemen to the ship which was for the first time Mr. Gordon appeared in the occurrence.

Every praise is due to the men for their exertions from the time that they arrived. But you will perceive that their master Mr. G. could not have had anything to do with the preservation of the vessel &c., his not having been present, consequently your representation to that effect is not correct.

Ralph operated his ferry service until his death in 1871. Two of his sons, Ralph (junior) and Robert, continued until about 1874 when the Sorell Causeway came into full use. Ralph and Charlotte are buried at the old Carlton River Cemetery, along with members of their family, McGinnis and THORNE relatives, and other early pioneers.

In the early days, Ralph Dodge also carried the Royal Mail through Richmond and Carlton to Port Arthur. He owned a great deal of land in the district and on one of his properties, then known as 'Lagoon Farm', today stands the Dodges Ferry Primary School.

Some of the descendants of Ralph and Charlotte's family of eleven children were concerned that the history of the early settlers of the area was becoming scattered and lost. Information collected over the years needed to be presented to the general community in a true but concise manner. With overwhelming support from the Sorell Council and the Historical Society of the Municipality, this idea has become a reality and a plaque was unveiled at Jetty Road on 24 August 2003, the 171st anniversary of the *Princess Royal* incident. ●

A CONVICT'S CLUE

Nancy Higgins (Member No. 3916)

JOHN HARRIS married Mary Ann IRELAND (HYLAND) in September 1869 at Otlands, Tasmania. Thus began my Harris family research several years ago.

John and Mary Ann were my great grandparents. Ruby, their youngest child, born in 1891 in Launceston, was my grandmother. Slowly but surely over the years, I was able to put their family of eleven children together, along with their children's deaths and marriages, and the subsequent grandchildren. There was also a divorce for one of their daughters with the married name of Hannah ROWBOTTOM. Hannah was to provide an important link in proving the identity of my great grandfather, John Harris.

The discrepancies found on a few certificates were easily resolved using the family history details passed on to me by my mother, many years before. Mary Ann Hyland was easily researched, with my mother's vivid recollections of her dearly loved Nanna Harris and some information shared by others of Hyland descent. Mary Ann was the daughter of John Hyland and Harriet JAMES. She was born at Brandy Bottom, Colebrook on 11 September 1852. Both her parents were convicts. Mary Ann Harris (Ireland) died in Melbourne, and is buried at Fawcner Cemetery.

The real test for me was establishing when and how John Harris came to be in Tasmania. I began looking for his death using the details on his marriage certificate to Mary Ann Hyland as a guide to his age. Even allowing a few years difference either side of his supposed date of

birth, c1837, still nothing has been proved.

Wondering if John Harris may have been a convict, I wrote to the Archives Office of Tasmania to enquire whether there was an application for permission to marry in his name. The answer was negative; however, Archives Office staff informed me that there were 53 convicts by the name of John Harris who came to the colony. My heart began to sink. If he was a convict which one of those 53 was he?

There had been one interesting point which stood out on this family's data sheet. John and Mary Ann had a daughter in 1884 they named Hannah Speakman Harris. Over the years I'd looked for possible links to various SPEAKMAN families in Launceston, but to no avail. All John and May Ann's other children had regular sounding names like, Mary Margaret and James Henry etc.—Speakman had to be a clue.

My family was beginning to tire of endless conversations on John Harris. Then came a gift of *Tasmanian Convict Index*, on CD. I'd always known what I would do if I had access to those records.

I typed in 'Speakman'—there were four matches. The last one was Thomas. I started with him. The records showed Speakman had arrived on the *Rodney* (1). Next I typed in John Harris—there were 53 matches—as I knew there would be. Then to view results and scroll down to the ship *Rodney* (1). There was convict No. 33485 John Harris on board with Thomas Speakman. Together they embarked on 23 August 1850 from Portland (Dorset). To be sure of my discovery that they'd been convict friends, I checked the

other three Speakman convicts and the ships on which they sailed—*Juliana*, *Layton* and *Gilbert Henderson*. None of these had a John Harris on board. I'd made a Harris–Speakman connection!

According to the convict Indent papers for John Harris, he was tried at Cardiff QS for stealing Oaken planks (after a former conviction) and on 4 January 1848 was sentenced to seven years transportation. His papers describe him as a sandy haired boy with hazel eyes, of 4'8" height. The papers also stated that John Harris had a speech impediment. I opened the convict Indent papers for Thomas Speakman. He was tried at Liverpool on 23 March 1848 at the age of 23 years. The papers did not mention his crime, but he was sentenced to ten years transportation. There were few details for this convict who died on the passage, 22 November 1850 six days before reaching Hobart.

One can only try to imagine the harsh conditions endured in seven months awaiting transportation, either on a prison hulk or jailed together with every kind of felon. The arrival of Thomas Speakman must have been a relief for the young John Harris. With a speech impediment and being such a tiny lad, he may have been singled out as an object of ridicule or worse, by the older criminals. Perhaps Thomas Speakman became a friend and protector. What devastation John Harris must have suffered at the death of his friend Thomas Speakman.

We will never know the true reason John Harris named his daughter so, but I think it must have been a tribute to his convict friend. In naming Hannah Speakman Harris, her father left an everlasting clue to the origins of a young convict boy from Cardiff. ●

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 3972)

MANY programs like to set themselves up to run all the time, whether or not you are currently using them on your computer. This can result in your computer slowing down considerably.

This site shows what you need running and how to stop the rest.

<http://www.netsquirrel.com/msconfig/>

Interesting information is kept up to date on additions to the PRO site. Information on the latest price rise is available. If you haven't used the site before, the FAQ section is extensive and easy to follow.

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

Chesterfield and District Family History Society now have a website at www.cadfhs.org.uk

Scottish births, baptisms and marriages may be found in the free databases available on <http://www.scotsfind.org/>

A number of South Australian indexes are available on <http://www.familyhistorysa.info/searchAll.html> including marriages up to 1845 and South Australian Police force members up to c.1920.

The 2003 UK electoral roll can be searched for a fee at <http://www.ukprivateinvestigators.com/Special.html>.

It is a great place to find where that missing relative lives now.

A list of members of and recipients of the Melbourne Ladies Benevolent Society in 1852 is at <http://members.optushome.com.au/lenorefrost/benevolent.html>

Zip codes and postal codes for the world are found at <http://www.escapeartist.com/global10/zip.htm> 

LOST, STOLEN, STRAYED ... and FOUND!

THE FFHS Inc. advises that the **burial law in England** is to be modernised. The Government is **seeking views from the public**, faith groups and other interested parties on how best to manage burial grounds in the future. A new consultation paper asks questions on maintenance of burial grounds, exhumation and the possible re-use of old burial grounds. Responses from the consultation will feed into a review of burial law already underway.

The consultation period will end on 13 July 2004. The full document is available from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/inside/consults/current/> and by clicking on: Should existing legislation be extended to enable old burial grounds to be re-used for new burials?

The **Hobart Branch Writers Group** has a publication of convict stories nearing completion. The publication, *Pros and Cons of Transportation* which commemorates the 150th anniversary of the cessation of convict transportation to Van Diemen's Land (in 1853), is a collection of twenty-four convict stories written by group members.

The Writers Group, which is chaired by Dianne Snowden, meets the 1st Thursday of each month at 2.00 p.m. at the Hobart Branch library, and discusses a wide range of subjects concerned with writing and publication.

Meeting topics cover a wide range of subjects. The last three covered a simple method of indexing a book using 'Word'; a guest lawyer spoke on defamation; and a printer discussed various aspects involved in small publications.

Living and Working in Hobart: Historical Perspectives. Papers and Proceedings of a conference held by the Professional Historians Association (Tas) Inc. on 20 October 2002. Includes the inaugural Kay Daniels memorial lecture by Miranda Morris, and papers by Dr Stefan Petrow on *Hobart's water, street lighting and tram services (1858–1914)*, Dr Richard Ely, *Larrikins of Hobart Town in the 1860s–70s*, Ian Terry, *Hobart's War Memorials*, and others by Dr Caroline Evans, Renee Jordan, Jill Cassidy, Angela Bourke and Margaret Mason-Cox. \$15.00 includes postage, available from Kathryn Evans ☎ (03) 6239 0333 kjevans@netspace.net.au Cheques to be made out to PHAT Inc and sent to PHAT Inc. PO Box 306 Moonah TAS 7009

From *Friends of Soldiers Walk Inc: Newsletter* March 2004: In December 2003, the Bushland Manager for the Hobart City Council, while searching lease documents related to the Queens Domain in Hobart, found amongst lots of papers in the archive box a bulging and worn-looking envelope.

Opening it, he found the original council lists of names and tree numbers for the Soldiers Memorial Avenue on the Queens Domain in Hobart, from 1918 with handwritten additions of the 1919 plantings. This find has allowed the Friends of the Soldiers Walk to place three additional names against trees. ●

TASMANIANA LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA

NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history, biography and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between January and March 2004. 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 e-mail 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).

All Saints Church of England, Hobart, Tasmania: burial register index 1893–1936.
(TLPQ 929.3 ALL)

Austral Archaeology, *Sullivans Cove archaeological zoning plan, including explanatory notes, inventory data sheets & historic land use maps.*
(TLQ 720.994661 AUS)

Badcock, Stewart B, *The history of Emu Plains Estate from 1837.* (TLQ 994.616 BAD)

Baker, David, *A brief history of the Church of the Holy Nativity Bishopsbourne: 1845–1995.* (TLP 283.94621 CHU)

Bergonzi, Bernard, *A Victorian wanderer: the life of Thomas Arnold the younger.*
(TL 920 ARN)

Bicanic, Jenny, *The down sledge track: a history of West Scottsdale and Lietinna.*
(TLQ 994.68 BIC)

Black, Lesley, *Survivor* [Joyce Cummings, last survivor of the wreck of the *Lady Flinders*] (TL 910.45 BLA)

Browning, Tas, *Where life falls.* (TLQ 359.0092 BRO)

Burridge, Theron, *Beveridge family from Alva, Scotland.* (TLQ 929.2 BEV)

Chandler, Diane, *Diane's diary: being 17 in 1952.* (TL 920.72 CHA)

Charles Leski Auctions, *Public auction: Tasmania stamps and postal history.*
(TLPQ 017.3 PUB)

Cumes, JWC, *Their chastity was not too rigid.* (TL 306.40994 CUM)

Dale, Malcolm, *Dispatched to the Derwent.* [Story of convict William Mansfield]
(TL 820.A DAL)

Dempster, T.E., *On the climate of Van Diemen's Land as a resort for invalids from India*. [From *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*, 1835] (TLPQ 994.603 DEM)

Dyer, Alan, *Dying to be healthy: a social history of how medical advances have impacted on the pioneering families of the Kentish community in Tasmania gradually improving their quality of life*. (TL 362.10994633 DYE)

Entwistle, Peter, *Two captains: notes on Captain Samuel Chase & Captain Samuel Rodman Chace*. (TLPQ 387.5 ENT)

Feldman, Jules, *Gadsden, the first 100 years*. (TL 338.76888 FEL)

Flannery, Robin and Frank Alcorta, *Pros & cons and cops & robbers: common men and women for an uncommon country, a study of my ancestry*. (TLQ 929.2 FLA)

Franklin, James, *Corrupting the youth: a history of philosophy in Australia*. (TL 199.94 FRA)

Fuller, George Samuel, *Recollections of Launceston 1836–1847, from memory, by George Fuller (from 1894) and related papers*. (TLP 994.611 FUL)

Hansen, David, *John Glover and the colonial picturesque*. (TLQ 759.994 GLO)

Hargraves, Marita, *Inducements and agents: German, Northern European and Scandinavian recruitment to Tasmania 1855–1887*. (TL 304.894604 HAR)

Harvey, Joan, *The shadow of the guns*. (TLQ 920.72 HAR)

Haygarth, Nic, *SB Emmett: a pioneer Tasmanian prospector, from Bendigo to Balfour*. (TLPQ 622.1099463 EMM)

Hine, Rosalie, “*Tis good to be alive!*” (TLQ 920 HIN)

Historical records of Australia: resumed series III, despatches and papers relating to the history of Tasmania, vol VIII, Tasmania, January–February 1929.

(TLR 994.01 HIS Resumed series 3)

Hodgetts, Jane E, *Music in the valley: ten years with the Derwent Valley Concert Band*. (TLP 748.8099466 HOD)

Holgate, CW, *An account of the chief libraries of Australia and Tasmania*. (TLQ 027.094 HOL)

Howard, Ann, *Where do we go from here?: compelling postwar experiences of Australian ex-servicewomen 1945–1948*. (TL 362.860994 HOW)

Hyland, T Garth, *Thanks a lot, guv! The stories of John Ireland (Hyland) & Harriet James, James & Sophie Gunyon, James Britton, William Heard (Hurd) and Isaac (Ikey) & Ann Solomon*. (TL 994.603 HYL)

Kandelaars, Debra (ed), *Moments in time: true stories of Australian men and women*. (TL 920.094 KAN)

Kearly Family History Project Committee, *The Kearly family: a story of the founding of Tasmania*. (TLQ 929.2 KEA)

Korvin, Gabor, *Afghan and South-Asian pioneers of Australia (1830–1930): a biographical study, part 1*. (TLQ 305.891593094 KOR)

- Lonergan, Kath, *The Wiggins of Wiggins Town, Van Diemen's Land: the family of Colonial Marine Samuel Wiggins circa 1750 to 2003; Pennington family history, the violin makers, Wiggins family stories, more Wiggins but not ours.* (TLQ 929.2 WIG)
- Macklin, Mary P, *The fourth service: ex Australian Women's Land Army, World War II.* (TLQ 940.5316109943 MACK)
- Mercer, Peter, *Childhood memories of Low Head: experiences of holidaying at the Tasmanian seaside in the 1940s and early 1950s.* (TLPQ 994.612 MER)
- Mercer, Peter, *The early years of a lifelong museologist: experiences of being educated in Launceston Tasmania during the 1940's and early 1950's.* (TLPQ 920 MER)
- Morse, EGA, *The top lawn bowlers in Tasmania: the titles they won.* (TLQ 796.315 TOP)
- Moyle, IB & JA, *French family Ireland to Australia: other families included in association with the French line are Peters, Bonner, Pestell.* (TLQ 929.2 FRE)
- Murray, Robert Lathrop, *Mr Cockatrice, Van Diemen's Land MDCCCXXX.* (TLQ 346.946034)
- National Trust of Australia, *Prints from the past: the Latrobe community story.* (TI 994.632.NAT)
- Nicol, Robert, *This grave and burning question: a centenary history of cremation in Australia.* (TLQ 363.750994 NIC)
- Nigel Lewis Richard Aitken Pty Ltd, *Ross Bridge, Tasmania conservation plan.* (TLQ 725.980994624 NIG)
- Num, Cora, *Web sites for genealogists.* (TLR 025.069291 NUM)
- Ozolins, Brigita, *The library.* [Exhibition catalogue] (TL 709.946 OZO)
- Penguin Uniting Church centenary service May 11th 2003: plus pleasant Sunday afternoon concert.* [Videotape and pamphlets] (TLVC 287.930994635 PEN)
- Porter, James, *The travails of Jimmy Porter: a memoir 1802–1842.* (TL 994.02 POR)
- Porter, Marjorie, *They came-but not by choice: Thomas Beams and Martha Gregory, Robert Beams and Susannah Brelsford, the years 1803–1861.* (TLQ 929.2 BEA)
- Pridmore, Walter B (illustrator Rose Solomon), *Richmond Gaol...1825.* (TLP 994.673 PRI)
- Pridmore, Walter B (illustrator Rose Solomon), *Richmond...and the Coal River Valley.* (TL 994.673 PRI)
- Princes Street School 1922–1972.* (TLP 372.9946 PRI)
- Probus Club of Clarence, The: founded 14th June 1983: the twenty year history.* (TLPQ 367 PRO)
- Radford, David, *A–Z of Launceston's colonial public house licensees 1824–1900.* (TLQ 994.611 RAD)
- Rail trails of Tasmania: walking and cycling trails following former railway lines.* (TL 919.46 RAI)

- Reynolds, Henry, *Fate of a free people: the classic account of the Tasmanian wars*. (TL 994.60049915 REY)
- Rigney, Victoria, *The service Tasmania story*. (TL 352.409946 RIG)
- Sargent, John R, *Fact, fiction or hearsay?: the adventures and follies of Kangaroo Bay pioneers*. (TLP 994.663 SAR)
- Satchell, Tony, *For better or worse: convict lives shaped by transportation*. (TL 365.9946 TAS)
- Scholes, David, *Macquarie River reflections*. (TLQ 799.1757 SCH)
- Scott, RJ, *Some of the history of Tea Tree*. (TLPQ 994.665 SCO)
- Shepherdson, Andrew (editor), *I look on staying as my duty: letters from Gallipoli and France*. (TLP 940.41294 JOH)
- St Andrews's Presbyterian Church, Swansea, Tasmania: baptism, marriage & burial register indexes*. (TLQ 929.3 AND)
- Stocks, Grant, *Pride and tradition: Ulverstone High School 1953–2002*. (TLQ 373.946 ULV)
- Taylor, Tracey, *Tasmania's potato history 1803–2003*. (TLPQ 635.2109946 TAS)
- Thompson, Murray, *Biography and war diary of Flt Sgt Brian M Thompson DFM*. (TLQ 940.54494 THO)
- Thow, Wesley Frederick, *King Island and beyond*. (TLQ 920 THO)
- Verdouw, Gerry, *Half a century of Verdouws in Australia: Dec 1952–Dec 2002*. (TL 929.2 VER)
- Warren, Gerda, *Growing up in Tasmania: the experience of a young woman from 1904 to 1930*. (TLP 920 WAR)
- Webb, Joan B, *The botanical endeavour: journey towards a flora of Australia*. (TL 581.994 WEB)
- Webb, Peter G, *A brief account of the Tasmanian Musical Festival Society: 1943–1962*. (TLQ 780.7994611 WEB)
- Westbury Historical Society, *In the blink of an eye: a glimpse of districts within the Meander Valley Municipality*. (TLQ 994.616 GRE)
- White, Kerry, *Australian children's books: a bibliography. Volume three: 1989–2000*. (TLR 011.62 AUS)
- Whittle, Merle, *Whittle family links: a family history*. (TLQ 929.2 WHI)
- Woods, Christine, *The last ladies: female convicts on the Duchess of Northumberland, November 1852–April 1853*. (TL 364.37409946 WOO)

BOOK REVIEWS

Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd. Available from FFHS (Publications) Ltd. by sterling cheque to: FFHS (Publications) Ltd., 1 Oxgang Close, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 4ND, England, or by credit card to FFHS (Publications) Ltd, Units 15–16 Chesham Industrial Estate, Oram Street, Bury, Lancs., BL9 6EN, England, or On-line Bookshop at <http://www.familyhistorybooks.co.uk>

History's Midwives, by Joan E. Grundy, A5, glossy soft cover, 136pp., price £8.85 Overseas Surface, £8.60 Airmail.

Between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, except during the interregnum, midwives were required to be licenced by the church authorities after proving that they were, amongst other requirements, of "good life and sober conversation". There were also man-midwives, one of the earliest is referred to in records of 1616. The Midwives' Oath forbade the use of witchcraft, sorcery and charms during the delivery of a child. This followed an incident in 1697 in Scotland, when the local midwife was one of twenty-one men and women accused of witchcraft. She and six others were found guilty, hanged, then burnt at the stake.

The book is full of similar stories, some of them quite harrowing, easily explaining why so many women and their babies failed to survive childbirth.

Eight Appendices contain the C18th Oath taken by midwives and many interesting examples of a number of documents involved in the whole process. Part II of the book, pages 93 to 134, of special interest to those with Yorkshire research,

consists of an index of C17th and C18th Midwives' Nominations.

An altogether engrossing book which needs to be read more than once—definitely one for my bookshelf.

Tracing your Twentieth Century Family History, by Stuart Raymond, glossy soft cover, 136pp., price inc. postage £7.45 Overseas Surface, £8.60 Airmail.

As we all know, our twentieth century family history can be the most difficult to research, often because of privacy restrictions. This is a pocket-sized book, easily carried around in a pocket or handbag, filled with advice on sources which are readily accessible. Twenty-two chapters each deal with a particular source, giving not only its whereabouts, but a full explanation and a great deal of valuable information on how best to use it. Subjects covered include Newspapers, Nonconformist Registers and Records, Divorce, Wills, Army Ancestry, Earning a Living, Courts, Land Surveys and many others. At the end of each chapter the author includes yet more information under the headings of Websites, Further Reading and Books and Libraries.

An excellent, well-indexed little book filled with helpful suggestions of interest to both new and experienced researchers.

First Name Variants, Third Edition, by Alan Bardsley, A5, glossy soft cover, 108pp., price £7.65 Overseas Surface, £8.85 Airmail.

The third edition of a very intriguing book—it's amazing how wrong one can be when trying to guess the origin of a name, e.g., Tissy or Veta, both variations of Elizabeth, the star name which has

over 230 variations, some of them quite incredible.

Names do not appear as male or female because, as the author explains, either by misspelling or deliberate usage, they have been used indiscriminately for either and the genealogist should consider other sources before being sure of the gender of, say a Francis/es.

I have the first edition of this book and it has been well used.

Researching Brewery and Publican Ancestors, by Simon Fowler, A5, glossy soft cover, 48pp., price £5.25 Overseas Surface, £5.85 Airmail.

Public houses, or inns, have always formed a large part of British life as social centres outside the home and church. An interesting statistic quoted is that in 1577 there were just under 20,000 licensed establishments in England and Wales, roughly 1 to every 187 of the population. Today the ratio is in the region of 1:800.

Section One, The Introduction, describes the history of inns throughout the centuries, licensing acts, the people involved in the running of the establishments, and details of many of the breweries.

Section Two, The Records deals with common sources which you may pursue to aid in your research. Licenses from 1552 onwards, brewery records, apprenticeship records, company records, Guilds, newspapers and others are detailed, along with a list of useful addresses including some specialist archives. The Appendix contains a list of trade papers and their place of publication.

The book ends with a glossary of terms, further reading and a list of websites.

Family Feuds, An Introduction to Chancery Proceedings, by Susan T. Moore, A5, glossy soft cover, 95pp., price £7.65 Overseas Surface, £8.80 Airmail.

Family and other private disputes can drag on through the courts for many years, requiring patience on the part of the researcher.

The first part of this book describes the records of the Equity Courts and many questions and answers as to the kind of cases which were brought to these courts, by whom, and how easy they are to read. The second part details the records themselves, the indexes and calendars relating to them and guidelines on researching them effectively.

The difference between the various courts of equity is set out. The common misconception that courts were only for the wealthy is somewhat dispelled—the Court of Requests, for example, became known as the ‘poor man’s court’. Many people resorted to it, particularly women.

Many fascinating cases are quoted, some reminiscent of Dickens’ *Bleak House*. Examples are given of ordinary people, carpenter, maltster, clerk, etc., giving evidence.

The second part of the book shows how to research Chancery proceedings. Anyone with this intention would be well advised to begin by reading this book. It is mentioned that all proceedings are, fortunately for us, written in English.

I suspect that many of the records quoted have been filmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which makes this type of research more accessible for those of us who live outside the UK.

Jo Keene



TASMANIAN PUBLICATIONS

Dr Trudy Mae Cowley, *Relative Rapsallions and Recidivists. The convict clan of the Cowley Kids*, 1st edition, the author: December 2003, 274 pp.

T. Garth Hyland, *Thanks a lot, Guv! The stories of 8 Convicts, from trial in England to detention and freedom in Van Diemen's Land*, 1st edition, the author: 2004. 495 pp.

Tony Satchell, *For Better or Worse. Convict Lives Shaped By Transportation*, revised edition, the author: Ashburton, VIC. 2003, 184 pp.

Christine Woods *The Last Ladies. Female convicts on the Duchess of Northumberland, 1853* Claremont TAS, 2004, 287 pp.

For many family historians, taking the step from researching to publishing is a huge one. Many baulk at the idea because they feel their research is incomplete or they have heard stories of others who have published only to be inundated with fresh information. Trudy Cowley provides a way around this problem by clearly calling her book a first edition, and foreshadowing a second version.

From the delightfully alliterative title, *Relative Rapsallions and Recidivists*, the book is a pleasure to read. It is clearly set out and easy to understand. Recording the lives of 20 convict ancestors, it follows a set format—the study of an individual, divided into ‘The Facts’; ‘Convict Record’; ‘Ancestral Line’; and ‘The Story’. Trudy clearly explains how she has arranged her information. There is a useful list of

abbreviations. Explanatory footnotes but not reference footnotes are included in the text. A list of references, placed after the text, is followed by a comprehensive bibliography. Acknowledgement of the work of other researchers is made throughout.

Family historians are notorious for selectively reading: starting with an index or table of contents, they eagerly search for familiar names, often not reading the entire text. In doing so, they run the risk of missing important information. Trudy has placed her images at the front of the book; perhaps they would have been better placed in the relevant section of the text.

Only fellow family historians, perhaps, will recognise the enormous amount of work that has gone into this publication. For those interested in convict research, in New South Wales and Tasmania, it provides a useful model for recording research for publication. I look forward to the second edition!

Garth Hyland also presents a collection of convict stories in his recently-released cleverly-titled publication, *Thanks a lot, Guv!* This is a well-presented book with numerous images throughout the text and a lengthy glossary containing extracts from Old Bailey trials, ship surgeon’s reports and petitions. There are also comprehensive endnotes and a useful map. The book includes a genealogical chart showing the relationship between the author and six of the convicts in the book. The other two convicts, Ikey and Ann Solomon, have incidental (but nonetheless interesting) connections. More detailed charts follow the text.

For the selectively-reading family historian—searching for a particular convict—the book poses some problems. There is no index and the chapter titles

provide few clues. While the introductory pages include an explanation as to which convicts appear where, this is easily missed. As Garth Hyland states in the 'Author's Note', 'it is advisable to read the whole book'.

The author also points out that he has created 'a historical narrative incorporating all the documentary evidence relating specifically to the characters and information from relevant authentic material of the day to complete their stories'. While it includes historical information, 'accurate and sourced at the end of the book', the stories told are the author's 'imagined happenings based on the information that is available and are not meant to be a true, definitive life of any of the characters involved or their actions'. The problem with this approach is that it is difficult to tell the fact from the fiction.

In Chapter 30, 'Feisty Miss Harriet', the account of Harriet James' first few days in the colony is obviously fictional but it is interspersed with footnotes, giving it the appearance of fact: for example, an account of Harriet's visits to the market place concludes: 'The general bustle and the cacophony of sounds was reminiscent of the markets Harriet was used to as a child in Birmingham'. This is referenced to a Hobart newspaper, giving it credence it does not deserve. Given the pervasiveness of the 'damned whores/God's Police' stereotype, and the intricacies of that debate, it is of particular concern to read of the imagined sexual exploits of Hyland's women.

In Chapter 33, 'Encounters at Fonthill', the attempted rape of Harriet is obviously fictional—but what purpose does it serve in the story? Did the shenanigans on board the *Mermaid* in 1828 (pp.80–91) or the *New Grove* in 1834 (pp.319–320)

actually take place or are these 'imagined happenings'? How much truth is there in the encounters of Harriet James with her master Flegg (pp.341–342) and Scurrah (p.347)? The account of the 'pseudo-males' at the Female Factory (pp.391–392) is a particularly bad instance of the tainting of history by fiction. Young and pretty Harriet, in 1838, is placed centre-stage in a fictional rendering of an incident (a 'provocative' play with the 'most outrageous sexual scenes') for which Hyland cites the *Colonial Times* 18 May 1841.

Throughout the book, the interspersing of fact and fiction leaves the reader bewildered. The account of the Richmond races (p. 396) has two referenced sentences interspersed with a fictional comment. Assigning fictional personalities and characters to real people is not only fraught with difficulty but dangerous and delinquent. It is difficult to know what is real and what is imagined. In Hyland's case, this is a shame because it denigrates the sound historical research that is the basis of what, for the most part, is a beautifully-presented book.

Fictionalised accounts of convicts, based on 'history' and 'fact', also come to the fore in the third publication, Tony Satchell's *For Better or Worse*. The author explains that the book portrays the lives of 88 convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales and Western Australia. Details for the entries were largely provided by the descendants. The book includes a useful map (of Van Diemen's Land only) and a brief introduction with sections titled transportation, the crimes, the hulks, the journey, servitude, freedom and new lives.

The book is indexed and provides contact details for those who have provided information about their ancestors. The

individual entries, unfortunately, are not referenced but there is a brief bibliography and a useful glossary. As with most collections of convict stories, it is the variety of the individual convict experience which is most remarkable. The book is easy to follow and presented well, and will probably sell on the tourist market. The cover contains a colour computer image of one of the women featured within. Satchell uses computer technology to create 'facial images' of the 88 convicts, based on convict descriptions. These details were fed into a database and then 'rearranged' to achieve 'a realistic likeness'. But who is to judge whether the likeness is realistic? The author claims that 'With the blending of history and technology the resulting artificial limitations are as close as we can get to photographs of these convicts'. But, as with the inherent dangers of 'historical narrative', how many readers will recognize these limitations and how many will assume them to be accurate images of convicts?

In the fourth collection of convict stories, Christine Woods has thoroughly researched the 216 women who arrived on the *Duchess of Northumberland* in 1853. Christine has adapted the established format used by Tardif, Hall and Hook in their studies of groups of convict women.¹ Each woman is presented individually, beginning with a summary of basic details (age, trial, sentence, offence, native place, marital status, family, religion, literacy, surgeon's report, trade). This is followed by a summary of the colonial experience of the women, based not just on convict records, but a wide range of other sources including trial records, civil registration records, legal and police records, hospital registers, and newspaper extracts. Appendices include admissions to the

ship's hospital; the ship's journal kept by the purser (published with permission of the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich); the ship's matron and the daughters who accompanied her; a statistical summary of country of birth, offences and country of birth, offences in age groups, length of sentence, and literacy. There is a short bibliography at the end, with a comprehensive list of abbreviations and references at the beginning. Perhaps a short introductory essay putting the ship and its cargo into historical context could have been included. I would also possibly have included a list of the 27 children who came with the women. It was pleasing to note the acknowledgement of the family historians who contributed to the project. The measurement and currency conversion is also an important inclusion. The book is well-presented, from the cover to the comprehensive index. It is easy to read, interesting and informative, and the stories of the individual women show how varied the convict experience was. Christine is to be congratulated on her professional approach and her substantial contribution to convict research.

¹ Philip Tardif, *Notorious Strumpets and Dangerous Girls*. Angus & Robertson, 1990; Barbara Hall, *A Nimble Fingered Tribe. The Convicts of the Sugar Cane, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1793*. Sydney, 2002; Barbara Hall, *A Desperate Set of Villains. The Convicts of the Marquis Cornwallis, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1796*. the author: Sydney, 2000; Elizabeth Hook, *Journey to a New Life: The Story of the Ships Emu in 1812 and Broxbornebury in 1814, Including Crew, Female Convicts and Free Passengers on Board*. Minto, NSW, 2002.

Dianne Snowden



COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

Unless otherwise indicated, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association Inc. (THRA) meetings are held at 8.00 p.m. in the Royal Society Room, Customs House, Davey Street, Hobart (enter from car park).

8 June 2004—THRA

Remembrance of the wreck of the *George III*, **Professor Michael Roe**

13 July 2004—THRA

Tasmanian trades unions in the nineteenth century, **Professor Michael Quinlan**

10 August 2004—THRA

Students' Night: The BMA in Tasmania, **Rebekah McWhirter**, and **Tom Wise**.

14 September 2004—THRA

Victor Ratten: **Michael Hodgson**

18–19 September 2004

A reunion is to be held of descendants of **Henry and Eliza CHILDS**, in Hobart. The couple arrived in Van Diemen's Land (TAS) on 16 September 1854 with their children Sarah, Martha, Jane, Henry, Mary Ann and Henrietta. They lived most of their lives at Old Beach where they had more children: Emma, Angelina, William, John and Rosina. Connected families include Barnes, Brown, Cooke, Foster, Hurst, Jarvis, McKinlay, Mollineaux, Nunn, Purdon, Rust, Smith, Sutton, Thompson, Tilyard, Winch and Wolfe. If interested, please contact Mavis Richards ☎ (03) 6249 2230 or email: mavis.richards@bigpond.com.

12 October 2004—THRA

Eldershaw Lecture, **Nicholas Shakespeare**

16 October 2004

A gathering of descendants of boys who attended the Classical and Commercial School, commonly known as **Mr Hawkes School, at Franklin Village**, from 1842–c.1866 will be held at Franklin House from 11.00 a.m. on 16 October 2004. To register an expression of interest and for further information, contact Franklin House, 413 Hobart Road, Youngtown TAS 7249 or ☎ (03) 6344 7824

9 November 2004—THRA

Managing without Money: living and working in Hobart Town 1804–1810, **Heather Felton**

13 November 2004

George Town & District Historical Society 'Back to George Town Celebrations' on Saturday 13 November 2004 for present and former residents and descendants of earlier residents from 1804 onwards—Registrations, Displays and Stalls at Memorial Hall in Macquarie Street, with other activities at venues around the town as part of annual 'George Town On Show' and **George Town's Bicentenary**.

Why not arrange a family or group reunion around the weekend events? If you would like to co-ordinate a reunion, contact: Des and Lorraine Wootton, 310 Low Head Rd, Low Head 7253 TAS ☎ (03) 6382 4412 or by email: gtdhs@tasmail.com

14 November 2004

George Town & District Historical Society Biennial Conference. 'Commemorating 200 Years of European Settlement at George Town' on Sunday 14 November 2004.

Excellent speakers on various aspects of the history of the Port Dalrymple area. For registration and further details of all our Bicentenary events see the George Town Council website: <http://www.georgetown.tas.gov.au/>

14 December 2004—THRA

Tasmania's Tourist Image, **Marian Walker**

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

26 June 2004

The 9th Yorkshire Family History Fair will be held at the York Racecourse (Knavesmire Exhibition Centre) from 10.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Organised by family historians for family historians. All usual stalls associated with such a major event. Free car parking—Admission £3.00—Cafeteria facilities. The largest Family History event in the UK (224 tables in 2003). Further details from A. Sampson, 1 Oxgang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND England. ☎ 0011 44 1642 486 615

26–30 August 2004

A Family History Festival to celebrate the **30th Anniversary of the Federation of Family History Societies**—'A Flight of Yesterdays' at Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire. Contact FFHS Administrator, PO Box 2425, Coventry, CV46YX ☎ 0011 44 2476 677 798 or email admin@ffhs.org.uk

17–19 September 2004

The NSW and ACT Association of Family History Societies Inc. Annual State Conference hosted by the Blue Mountains Family History Society Inc. at Blackheath Community Centre, Great Western Highway, Blackheath NSW. Conference participants invited to submit **research names for inclusion in a booklet**. Contacts: Suzanne Voytas ☎ (02) 4751 2746; Suzanne Newbury ☎ (02) 4784 1379 or Rowena Cook ☎ (02) 4754 1482 BMFHS Inc. PO Box 97, Springwood NSW 2777 website: www.rootsweb.com/~nswbmfhs

15–16 January 2005

McCOOEY REUNION for descendants of **James and Sarah McCOOEY**. James arrived in 1822 per *Isabella*. Sarah and three children arrived in 1826 per *Thames*. They settled at Mulgoa Forest near Penrith. Reunion will be held at Penrith, New South Wales.

Contact: Ms Patricia McCooey, 'Penzance', 11 Sorrell Place, Queanbeyan. NSW 2620 ☎ (02) 6297 5265 email: ausheritage@ozemail.com.au ●

PATRON SAINTS

G. Duchet-Suchaux and M. Pastoureau,
The Bible and the Saints

(Continued from last two journals)

SEBASTIAN—gunsmiths

STANISLAUS—Poland

THEODORE—Byzantine army

THOMAS—judges and architects

URSULA—young girls and drapers

VALENTINE—epilepsy

VERONICA—washerwomen and laundresses

WENCESLAS—Bohemia ●

Contributor Joyce Purtscher (Member 2738)

LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

	17/05/04	23/08/04	22/11/04	21/02/05	23/05/05
	20/08/04	19/11/04	18/02/05	20/05/05	19/08/05
Burnie	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Devonport	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Hobart	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Huon	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Launceston	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5

- 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

- Anderson, S. Chris and Ernest Thode; *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Germanic Ancestors*
- Beswick, John; *Brother's Home, The Story of Derby Tasmania*
- Bissett, Muriel and Betty; *Index to Launceston Examiner Vol 6 1872–1876*
- Brown, Frances and Dom Meadley; *Family And Local History Sources in Victoria*
- * Chandler, Ursula and Jan Bennett; *Pioneers of North Queensland*
- Foster, W.C. and W.L. Havard; *B T. Bond, Hartley Court-House Centenary 1837–1937: The Story of Hartley and its Historic Court-House NSW*
- Hargreaves, Marita, *Inducements and Agents German, Northern European and Scandinavian Recruitment to Tasmania 1855–1887*
- Knolle, Wendy K; *Index to News Items, Obits & Photos of WWII Tasmanian Servicemen and Women, Published in The Examiner*
- Marshall, Saward and French; *One Hundred Years On, A History of Marrawah-Redpa 1889–1989*
- Moore, Susan T.; *Family Feuds An Introduction to Chancery Proceedings*
- New Zealand Society of Genealogists; *1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 1 Liskeard Registration District*
- New Zealand Society of Genealogists; *1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 19 Truro Union Registration District*
- New Zealand Society of Genealogists; *1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 17 Truro*

- Union Registration District*
 New Zealand Society of Genealogists; 1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 22
Falmouth Union Registration District
 New Zealand Society of Genealogists; 1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 28
Penzance Union Registration District
 New Zealand Society of Genealogists; 1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 24
Redruth Union Registration District
 New Zealand Society of Genealogists; 1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 2
Liskeard Registration District
 New Zealand Society of Genealogists; 1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 13
St Columb Registration District
 * New Zealand Society of Genealogists; 1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 35
Redruth Union Registration District
 New Zealand Society of Genealogists; 1851 Cornwall Census Surname Index Vol 39
Enumeration District Description Guide
 Pink, Kerry; *Winds of Change, A History of Woolnorth*
 Radford, Charles; *Moriarty and Districts*
 * Smith, Coultman, *Shadow over Tasmania The Whole Story of the Convicts*
 Tardif, Phillip; *John Bowen's Hobart Town*
 * Tasmanian Electoral Office; 2003 House of Assembly Division of Denison Electoral Roll
 * Tasmanian Electoral Office; 2003 House of Assembly Division of Lyons Electoral Roll
 * Tasmanian Electoral Office; 2003 House of Assembly Division of Bass Electoral Roll
 * Tasmanian Electoral Office; 2003 House of Assembly Division of Braddon Electoral Roll
 * Tasmanian Electoral Office; 2003 House of Assembly Division of Franklin Electoral Roll
 * Von Stieglitz, K.R., *A Short History of Circular Head and its Pioneers*

Accessions—CD-ROM

- S&N British Data Archive Ltd; *The London 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 Census*
 * Indicates donated items

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books

- Burridge, Theron [Comp], *Beveridge Family from Alva, Scotland*
 * City of Launceston, *Heritage Launceston Review*
 * Ferguson, B.J. [Comp], *Syms Covington of Pambula*
 * Gillespie, Lyall L., *The Southwell Family Pioneers of the Canberra District 1838–1988*
 * Griffin, J. and T. Lomas, *Exploring Local History*
 * Grundy, Joan E., *History's Midwives including a C17th and C18th Yorkshire Midwives Nominations Index*
 Hood, Susan, *Transcribing Tasmanian Convict Records*
 * Hudson, G.W., *Old Longford*
 Jetson, Tim, *'It's a Different Country Down There' A History of Droving in Western Tasmania*
 Launceston Examiner, *Pioneer Families, 200 Years of European Settlement and The Settlers: The British in the Derwent 1803–1804*
 * Raymond, Stuart A., *Tracing your Twentieth Century Family History*
 TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Launceston Examiner Volume 6 1872–1876*
 * Von Stieglitz, OBE, K.R., *A History of Evandale* *

Accessions—Microfiche

- * Romanov—Hughes, Alexander, *Port Phillip Clergy [1803–1851] Victoria, Australia*
- * State Library of Tasmania, *Tasmanian Telephone Directory 1957*
- * State Library of Tasmania, *Tasmanian Telephone Directory 1958*
- * State Library of Tasmania, *Tasmanian Telephone Directory Area 002 1971–72*
- * State Library of Tasmania, *Tasmanian Telephone Directory Area 004 1971–72*

Accessions—CD-ROM

- Ancestry.Com, *English Parish Records: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset*
- Ancestry.Com, *English Parish Records: London*
- Ancestry.Com, *English Parish Records: Middlesex*
- Ancestry.Com, *English Parish Records: Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire*
- * Indicates donated items

HOBART

Accessions—Books

- * Achievements Ltd; *Kennedy's Book of Arms*
- * Bardsley, Alan; *First Name Variants—3rd edition*
- Bissett, Muriel and Betty; *Index to Launceston Examiner, Vol. 6 1872–1876*
- * Cawley, Dr Trudy Mae; *Relative Rapsallions and Recidivists—The convict clan of the Cawley kids; 1st Edition*
- Hall, Barbara; *A Nimble Fingered Tribe—The Convicts of the 'Sugar Cane', Ireland to Botany Bay, 1793*
- * King, Johnathan; *The First Fleet—The convict voyage that founded Australia 1787–88*
- * McCosker, Marilyn, *William Cooper 'Calcutta' 1804 ... and his descendants*
- * Prestedge, Margaret, *Half A World Away—A Prestedge Family History*
- * Reakes, Janet; *How To Trace Your Missing Ancestors*
- * Roberts, June; *St. James the Lesser, Osterley—Record of burials 1941–2003*
- * Stacpoole, John; *Publish It Yourself!—A comprehensive guide to writing and self-publishing non-fiction*
- * TFHS Inc. Hobart; *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol. VII—Clarence Plains (Rokeby), Anglican & Congregational*
- * Woods, Christine; *The Last Ladies—Female convicts on the 'Duchess of Northumberland', 1853*

Accessions—Microfiche

- * Essex Society for Family History; *1861 Census Index for Essex: Ongar*
- * Essex Society for Family History; *1861 Census Index for Essex: Witham*
- * Essex Society for Family History; *Essex Monumental Inscriptions: Terling (All Saints & United Reformed Church)*
- * Essex Society for FH; *Index to 'Essex Family Historian', Issues 66–90*
- * Essex Society for FH; *Essex SFH, Members' Interests 1999/2000*
- * Genealogical Publications; *Port Phillip Clergy (1803–1851) Victoria, Australia*
- * Northumberland & Durham FHS; *1851 Census of Northumberland—Woodhorn, Widdrington, Boshal, Felton*
- * Northumberland & Durham FHS; *1891 Census of Durham—Lanchester*
- * Northumberland & Durham FHS; *1891 Census of Durham—South Shields, Id Westoe*

- NZ Society of Genealogists; *Enid Seton-Kellaway Collection Vol. 1—Death Notices NZ Newspapers 1957–1984*
- NZ Society of Genealogist; *Public Trust Deceased Estates 1901–1958 (Canterbury, NZ)*
- * Original Indexes; *1891 Census of Northumberland—Castle Ward (Northd), Stamfordham*
- * Original Indexes; *Chester-le-Street & Durham Congregational Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1751–1901*
- * Original Indexes; *Cotherstone Particular Meeting Quaker Records 1588–1992:*
Births 1588–1843
Marriages 1647–1859
Deaths 1657–1852
Interments 1797–1896
Memorial Inscriptions 1822–1992
- * Original Indexes; *Coldstream Bridge Marriages 1793–1797 [Scottish Border]*
- * Original Indexes; *Northumberland Burials 1813–1837—Cemeteries (Westgate Hill, Newcastle; Tynemouth General; Newcastle General [Jesmond])*

Accessions—Computer Disks

- AIGS Inc.; *Early Australian Electoral Rolls—volume 1 (NSW 1903, TAS 1903, WA 1901)*
- Archive CD Books—Australia; *MacPhail's Directory of Tasmania 1867*
- Cornish Forefathers Society; *Cornish Burials, various parishes 1557–1901*
- Cornish Forefathers Society; *Cornish Marriages, various parishes 1598–1901*
- * Devon FHS; *Devon FHS Members' Interests 2003*
- East Surrey FHS; *Index of Members and Members' Interests—February 2003*
- Lanarkshire FHS; *Lanarkshire 1851 Census Index*
- Wiltshire Index Services; *Wiltshire Marriage Index—Collection 1*
- * Indicates donated items

HUON

Accessions—Books

- Hammerton, J.A. (ed.) *Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopaedia: 12 Volumes*
- Johnson, Keith A., & Malcolm R. Sainty, *Genealogical Research Directory 2003*
- * J. Walch & Sons, *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac 1959*
- * J. Walch & Sons, *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac 1964*
- * J. Walch & Sons, *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac 1966–67*
- * J. Walch & Sons, *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac 1968–69*
- * J. Walch & Sons, *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac 1970–71*
- Kellett, Robert N., *Photographic record of The Descendants of Richard & Phyllis Hickman*
- Knolle, Wendy K. *Index to news items, obituaries & photographs of World War II Tasmanian Servicemen & Women published in the Launceston, Tasmania newspaper The Examiner from 1 July 1943 to 9 March 1946*
- * Lonergan, Kath, *Strongest Hand Uppermost—Lonergan Family History*
- Merchant, James Bruce, *The Merchant of Van Diemen's Land*
- * Mercury Walch, *Tasmanian Almanac 1973–74*
- * Mercury Walch, *Tasmanian Almanac 1974–75*
- * Mercury Walch, *Tasmanian Almanac 1975–76*
- * Mercury-Walch, *Tasmanian Almanac 1972–73*
- * National Library of Australia, *Australian Joint Copying Project Handbook—Admiralty Records PRO*

- * National Library of Australia, *Australian Joint Copying Project Handbook—Miscellaneous*
- Raymond, Stuart, *The Family Historian's Pocket Dictionary*
- * Reid, O.W., *Excursion to the Huon*
- * Silvester, Lesley & Mike Murray, *Tracing your Past—Practical Introduction to Genealogy & Family History in Australia*
- * Sturm, Terry, *An Unsettled Spirit*
- * Tasmanian Archives, *Chronological List of Tasmanian Newspapers (Available from 1810)*
- * Tasmanian Government, *Tasmanian Year Book 1972*
- TFHS Inc. Burnie, *Wivenhoe Cemetery Walk October 2002*
- TFHS Inc. Devonport, *The Advocate Index to Personal Announcements 1987*
- TFHS Inc. Devonport, *Transcription of the Forth Cemeteries, Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch, *Undertakers of Hobart Vol 2 1885–1907 Index Alex Clark & Son Funeral Records*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart, *Undertakers of Hobart Vol 3, Index to Clark Bros Funeral Records, Part 1 March 1910–February 1928*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart, *Undertakers of Hobart Vol 3, Index to Clark Bros Funeral Records, Part 2 February 1928–July 1945*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston, *Index Launceston Examiner 1 March 1842–31 December 1851 Vol 1*
- TFHS Inc., *Members Interests 1980–2003*
- TFHS, *Tasmanian Ancestry Index to Volumes 1–20*
- Wood, Tom, *Descendant Tracing*

Accessions—Microfiche

- Glasgow & W Scotland Family History Society, *Index of 1851 Census, Old Monkland*
- * Stuart Tamblin, *Family History Indexes—Criminal Register Indexes—Supplement A: Executions, Treasonists Rioters & Machine-Breakers 1805–1817*
- TFHS, *Members' Interests 1998–2003*
- * Telephone Exchange, *August 1957 and 1958*
- * Telephone Exchange, *STD Area Code 002 & 004*
- * Port Phillip Clergy 1803–1851 Victoria
- * Queensland FHS, *Donegal Births Index 1693–1899*

Accessions—CD Roms

- Macbeth, *South Australian Marriage Registrations 1842–1916*
- * Indicates donated items

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

- Bissett, M. and B. (Compiler). *Index to Launceston Examiner Volume 6 1872–1876.*
- Fowler, Simon. *Researching Brewery and Publican Ancestors.*
- * Frost, Lucy & Hamish Maxwell-Stewart, *Chain Letters*
- Hargraves, Marita. *Inducements and Agents German, Northern European and Scandinavian Recruitment to Tasmania 1855–1887*
- Jarrold and Sons Ltd, *Europe Road Atlas 2002 Edition*
- * Lyons, Terry. *Memorial Service—Old Jewish Burial Ground. Monash Reserve, Invermay, Launceston 15 February 2004*
- * Lyons, Terry. *The Launceston Lyons. Second Edition 2001*

- * Presbyterian Church, Devonport. *Blessed—Presbyterian Church Devonport 1904–2004*
- * Richardson, Greg—Editor. *Celebrating the First 50 years Port Dalrymple Yacht Club 1952–2002*
- Ryan, James G. Ph.D. *Irish Records Sources for Family and Local History*
- * Smith, Patsy Adam and Max Angus, *Tasmanian Sketchbook*

Accessions—Microfiche

- Alexander Romanov-Hughes, *Port Philip Clergy (1803–1851)*
- Cornwall FHS, *Cornwall FHS Members' Interests 2002*
- State Library of Tasmania, *Tasmanian Telephone Directories, 1957, 1958 & 1971–2.*
- Tay Valley FHS, *Leslie's Directory for Perth and Perthshire, 1889.*
- Tay Valley FHS, *Tay Valley FHS Membership List August 2003*

Accessions—CD-Roms

- AIGS Inc. *Early Australian Electoral Rolls Volume 1*
- * Archive CD Books, Nottingham Wright's Directories 1854–1920
- * S&N Genealogy, *Lancashire 1891 Census Index Vol 3*
- * S&N Genealogy, *London 1891 Census Index Rel. 4*
- * S&N Genealogy, *Yorkshire 1891 Census Index Vol 3*
- Society of Australian Genealogists. *Rookwood Cemetery Transcriptions*
- * Indicates donated items

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 Sales and Publications Coordinator PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250.

Microfiche

TAMIOT (p&p \$2.50)	\$55.00
The Tasmanian War Memorials Database, comp. Fred Thornett, (22 fiche) (p&p \$2.50)	\$33.00
1998/2003 Members' Interests (inc. postage)	\$5.50

Books

My Most Interesting Ancestor (p&p \$4.20)	\$9.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p \$4.20)	\$11.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.20)	\$11.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.20)	\$11.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20</i> (p&p \$4.20)	\$22.50
Members (p&p \$4.20)	\$20.00

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE	Phone: (03) 6431 1958 (Branch Secretary)
Library	58 Bass Highway, Cooee (Bass Bakery building). Members may park adjoining the library. 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, 58 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 a.m., except January and February.
<hr/>	
DEVONPORT	Phone: (03) 6424 5328 (Branch Secretary)
Library	Rooms 37–39, Days Building, Cnr Best & Rooke Sts, Devonport Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m. Thursday 10.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Meeting Room 2, Devonport Library, Fenton Way, Devonport at 7.30 p.m. on last Thursday of each month, except December. Enter from Town Hall car park.
<hr/>	
HOBART	Phone: (03) 6228 5057 (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.
<hr/>	
HUON	Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)
Library	Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m. Wednesday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January. Please check Branch Report for any changes.
<hr/>	
LAUNCESTON	Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library	2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m. First Wednesday in the month 7.00 p.m.–8.30 p.m. Closed Wednesday night during July and August. Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, at 7:00 p.m. on 4th Tuesday of each month, except December.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 2004–2005 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$39.00 inc. GST
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$49.00 inc. GST
Australian Concession	\$27.00 inc. GST
Australian Joint Concession	\$37.00 inc. GST

Organisations may apply to the State Treasurer for a journal subscription

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:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$27.50 per quarter page in one issue or \$82.50 for four issues including 10% GST. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250.

ISSN
0159 0677

Printed by *The Franklin Press Pty Ltd*—Hobart Tasmania
Print Broking—*Terry Brophy and Associates*

QUERIES

AUSTRALASIA (THE SHIP)

Interested in hearing from anyone with an interest in any of the female Irish convicts transported per *Australasia* in 1849. Dr Trudy Cowley, 64 Oldham Ave, New Town TAS 7008 email: tcowley@bigpond.net.au

BROWN

ROBERT BROWN arrived Hobart Town per *Maria* in 1820. I wish to clear up some possible misinformation in my Brown family tree, and would be grateful if some kind person could provide me with information on Robert Brown.

Any information would be greatly appreciated. Gloria Pierce, 7 Firtree Street, Capalaba QUEENSLAND 4157 email: igpierce@pacific.net.au

DUNN/JOHNSTON/BIRD/LINTON/HIDDLESTONE

James DUNN born Ireland c1877 came to VDL as a convict, farmed at Breadalbane and died 10 June 1874, aged 97. His brother, John Dunn and wife Ellen and their only child, Elizabeth (Betsy) arrived per *Arab* 1836. Their widowed sister, Isabella JOHNSTON, arrived per *Derwent* 1841 with her six children aged 10–18 years: John, Mary Jane, Elizabeth, William, James and Christopher. Also on board was William HIDDLESTONE (40) a tanner, whose brother John of Commercial Bank was the applicant for him and the Johnston family. Another nephew, James BIRD worked on the crew and later married his cousin, Betsy Dunn (13 children). James Dunn was also uncle to John, Walsh, Mary Jane, Elizabeth and possibly a William LINTON who also came from Armagh, IRE to VDL in 1840s, so their mother and James Bird's mother must have been sisters to James and John Dunn. Seven of his nephews and nieces benefited from James' will. Most families appear to have lived in the Evandale, East and West Tamar and Pipers River districts. Any connections contact Lorraine Wootton, 310 Low Head Rd, Low Head TAS 7253 email: woottondes@hotmail.net.au

EARDLEY-WILMOT

I have commenced a PhD on Sir John Eardley EARDLEY-WILMOT (1783–1847) and his administration as Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land 1843–46, and would appreciate contact with any of his descendants. Leonie Mickleborough, 6 Wentworth Street, South Hobart TAS 7004 ☎ (03) 6223 7948 email: lcarpent@utas.edu.au

JONES/ELLIS

I am seeking contact with descendants of William JONES and Maria ELLIS who were married at Glamorgan, Tasmania, on 24 November 1856. Their children were John (1857), Emma (1859), James (1862) and Edward (1865). William Jones had arrived on the *John* (2) and Maria Ellis was born in 1843 at Swansea, Tasmania, the daughter of John Ellis and Maria PUGH. Contact: Christine Woods, 136 Upper Hilton Road, Claremont TAS 7011 ☎ (03) 6249 4822 or email woodsfamily5@bigpond.com

LINNELL/LENNELL

William LINNELL born c1850 (son of John Linnell and Catherine MURPHY) married Mary Anne BOND at Oatlands, Tasmania in 1876. Children: (1) Mary Jane born 1874; (2) female born 1876; (3) Catherine Jane born 1877; (4) Mary Ellen born 1879; (5) Sarah Anne born 1882, all born at Oatlands. Mary Anne Linnell (Bond) died 1882 buried at Red Hills Cemetery Bushy Park.

William Linnell remarried 1882 at Hobart to Mary Elizabeth BROWN. Children: (1) John Ernest born 1890; (2) George Joseph born 1884; (3) James Maurice born 1887; (4) Harold Charles born 1893; (5) May Olive born 1898 married GARTH; (6) William (Dick) John Thomas b1883. William Linnell (b1850) died at Hobart in 1938. I am wishing to know any information in regard to the daughters of the first marriage. Were they fostered out?

Helen Sonners, 37 Patrick Street, Hobart 7000 email: Helensonnners@hotmail.com

LUCAS/DEVLYN

Seeking information on Walter LUCAS born 1882 married Elizabeth GODWIN of Waratah, Tasmania. Also seeking information on the family of Frederick James DEVLYN born 1887 married Anne JONES, and James Powell Devlyn born c.1854 who married Jessie Anne THORNE. All were from Waratah and occupations are listed as tin miners. Appreciate any information about these families.

Please contact Mrs Helen Hall, 276 Ocean Drive, Bunbury WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6230 email: reghels@iinet.net.au

OWEN/GOLDSMITH/SMITH

John OWEN married Virginia GOLDSMITH 29 November 1877 in Launceston. They had eight children. For four of the births Virginia gave her maiden name as GOLDSMITH and for four she used the name SMITH. Her parents were Samuel Smith and Elizabeth BOWEN of Deloraine. Virginia was a twin, she and her brother Paul were born 3 December 1856 at Hamilton. Any information please regarding why the name GOLDSMITH was used, her father Samuel's family and birthplace to: Ngaire Stichbury, 2/14 Penny Street, Ridgehaven, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5097 or email ngaire@chariot.net.au

SKULL BONES PLAINS/EDDINGTON

Would appreciate any help in locating 'SKULL BONE PLAINS'. My ancestors Thomas and Sarah EDDINGTON were living there in 1847 when their youngest daughter Elizabeth was born. Her birth was registered in the Hamilton district, so assume that Skull Bone Plains is somewhere in that district. Would also like to know what was happening in that district, who lived there etc at that time. The only reference to Skull Bone Plains I have been able to locate is at web site <http://www.milkbar.com.au/files/window14.html>. The information in the article does not accurately locate the plains. *Hobart Town Courier* 26 April 1844:

On Sunday, the 21st, the three bushrangers were again fallen in with by a party of four constables at Collas, near some plains distinguished by the unenviable title of 'Skull-bone Plains.' ... The bushrangers appear to have seen the constables first, and so far had the

advantage of preparation; they, however, retreated, and made for the Pine River, in the direction of the tier.

There can be no doubt, from their having got so far to the westward on the verge of the habitable districts, that they have been hard pressed by the pursuing parties. Now they must either return to the settled districts, or risk starvation by pushing further into the New Country.

Beverley Bragge, PO Box 4, Koetong VIC 3704. email: bragge@bigpond.com

SNARE

Robert SNARE and Martha BARKER arrived on the *Southern Eagle* in 1857 as part of a large group of immigrants sponsored to Tasmania by the Launceston Immigration Society. Martha's parents, John and Susan Barker and other members of her family also immigrated to Tasmania under this scheme. Robert and Martha Snare settled at Forth, Tasmania, and had a family of thirteen children. If you would like to share information on this family I would be interested in hearing from you.

Christine Woods, 136 Upper Hilton Road, Claremont TAS 7011 ☎ (03) 6249 4822 or email woodsfamily5@bigpond.com

SPONG

Three brothers of my great great grandfather—Thomas Nash SPONG (born 26 April 1811—died?)—came to Tasmania in the 19th century. They were Edward Nash SPONG (born 1818—died 8 August 1907), Frederick Nash Spong (born 2 February 1824—died 19 June 1903) and Augustus Nash Spong (born 1836—died 11 August 1900). They were the sons of Thomas Spong and Mary Eliza NASH and were all born in Aylesford, Kent. There was also a sister Mary Nash Spong (born 1818—died?) and another brother John Nash Spong (born c. 23 Oct 1816—died?).

I would be interested in contacting anyone who is also researching this family. Kate Ramsay, 19 Richardson Ave, Dynnrne, TAS 7005 email: ramsay@trump.net.au.

STEVENSON/WIDDICOMBE

James STEVENSON married Frances WIDDICOMBE 1848 NSW where they had James 1851 and Grace 1853. In Tasmania registered in Campbell Town area were 1855 unnamed female possibly Margaret; 1858 unnamed male; 1860 unnamed female whom I've found to be Frances Alice Dusca. In New Norfolk area were registered 1862 unnamed male; 1864 unnamed male possibly George Alexander; 1866 Florence Barbara; 1868 Colin who died 1893 in NSW; 1871 Charles Edward; 1873 Frank Douglas died 1911 in WA. James senior died at New Norfolk 1893 as Superintendent of Police. Frances died at Weldborough in 1913, Florence Barbara Stevenson living at Ulverstone in 1913. Frances Alice D. married John WEBSTER in Hobart 1887.

Their children found so far, Colin John bn 1888 Franklin, died 1889 Hobart; Walter Roy bn 1890 died 1891; John Guy Vere bn 1891, Kathleen Leonora bn 1893. John Webster died 1895, Frances Alice D. then married William STEVENSON 1897. Her marriage declaration states three children living, two dead. George Stevenson married Lillian Amy Maud RICKETTS in 1908, believed to have a son. Grace Stevenson married Robert Maugher ROBERTS in Victoria 1880; Margaret Stevenson married Robert ANDREWS, both buried in Melbourne. Contact with any members associated

with these families would be appreciated. Thelma L. Grunnell, 43 Salisbury Crescent Launceston TAS 7250 ☎ (03) 6331 2145 email: tavistock405@yahoo.com.au

SULLIVAN/McHUGH/BOYLE

Maurice SULLIVAN with wife Mary (Maurice) and daughters Catherine and Honorah arrived VDL aboard *Ocean Chief* 1855 sponsored by Honorah DONOGHUE of the Huon district. Maurice died of gunshot wounds 20 October 1855. John DOUGHERTY was charged with his manslaughter, but released for lack of evidence. Catherine Sullivan married John BOYLE: twins Bridget and Mary (1860), Ellen (1864) and Michael (1872) all born at Port Cygnet. Honorah Sullivan married John Sullivan: Daniel (1864), John (1866), Mary (1868), Maurice (1871), and Michael (1873) all born Port Arthur. In 1872 John Sullivan died.

In 1876 Honorah Sullivan married Francis McHUGH at Latrobe and farmed at the Forth. Children by Francis McHugh: Mary Anne (1878), Hanorah (1879), Anne Louise (1879), Margaret (1881), Kate.

My Grandfather, John Sullivan (1866–1903) married Nancy McCARTHY 1889. Children: Ellen (1890) and Mary Margaret (1894). John Sullivan was killed in a bullock train accident at Derby. My mother, Mary Margaret SMITH née Sullivan (1894) died in Hobart on 1 December 2003 aged 109 years and 26 days.

If you have an interest in the families of Sullivan or McHugh at the Forth, or Boyle in the Huon area and you wish to share information with me, please contact: Don Smith, 25 Devon Street, Box Hill VICTORIA 3128 email: donsmith@melbpc.org.au

WRIGHT/ FORSTER/BENNETT

Hester WRIGHT, convict per *Friendship*, born c.1796 and convicted at Bristol along with Elizabeth PATRICK. Hester arrived 1818 and assigned to Joseph EASTWOOD. She had three children (1) Elizabeth Wright, born 1818, who later worked for FORSTER; (2) Mary Wright born 1820 who married Richard Forster; (3) Ann Wright born 1821 who married John BENNETT and had a daughter Cheister. Hester married William WATTS convict per *Lord Enden* in 1821 and the girls were in the orphanage under Watts. Watts died soon after their marriage. The 4th child of Hester was born in 1831 and named Elizabeth Mary (Fanny) Wright who married Charles ROBINSON who died. Elizabeth then lived as the wife of George GOOCH and had (1) Elizabeth Mary, who married Henry DINEEN and (2) Susan who along with Elizabeth Mary (Fanny) died soon after childbirth. Hester married Hancy O'NEILL.

Any information on any of the mentioned or their descendants would be greatly received and all costs reimbursed. Janet Miller, 89 Cannon Hill Crescent, St Andrews Hill, Christchurch 8008 NEW ZEALAND email janetmiller@xtra.co.nz

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NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ANDERSON Lawrence	Orwell KRS SCT	c1800	6003
BIGGINS	TAS	c1800-c1900	5998
BIRD Albert Edward	Launceston TAS	1840-1920	5995
BROWN			5999
BROWN (WILSON) Bridget	Dublin IRE/Port Jackson Hobart & Port Dalrymple	1815-1840	5997
BROWN William	Longford TAS	c1800-c1900	5998
CALDWELL Ann	Hobart TAS	1850-1897	5996
COGLIN (all)	TAS	c1800-c1900	5998
CORBET William	Inverness SCT	c1833	6003
DALEY Patrick	Launceston TAS	1860-1885	5996
DICKSON	Melbourne VIC	1850-	5993
DORMAN Alfred John	Sidmouth DEV ENG/Dunalley TAS	1846-1933	6003
DORMAN Susan nee SMEATH	Exeter DEV ENG/Dunalley TAS	1844-1924	6003
DUFF	TAS	c1880	5999
DUNFORD George Alfred	Amesbury WIL ENG	c1869	6004
FRASER Martha Ann	Zeehan TAS	c1902	6006
GARNER Margaret	Launceston TAS	c1901	6006
GASCOYNE Olivia	Severn Stoke WOR ENG	1763	6001
GASCOIGNE Olivia	Severn Stoke WOR ENG	1763	6001
GLEED Jacob	Purton WIL ENG/Hobart TAS/?NSW	1814-1860	6000
GROAT David	Inverness SCT	c1813	6003
HANNIGAN Elizabeth m MERCER William		1832-	5997
HANNIGAN Mary m CROSSLAND Thomas		1822-	5997
HANNIGAN Thomas	LND ENG/Port Jackson George Town AUS	1798-1840+	5997
HAWKINS Eliza	Launceston TAS	1860-1885	5996
INGLIS James	Dumferlin FIF SCT	c1820	6003
IVORY	TAS	c1800	5999
KING James	Hobart TAS	1850-1916	5996
LOWRY Mary Jane	Macquarie Plains TAS	c1865	6006
LUCAS Nathaniel	Kingston SRY ENG	1764	6001
McDONALD James	Hobart TAS	1850-1907	5996
MURDOCH (all)	TAS	c1800-c1900	5998
MURDOCK (all)	TAS	c1800-c1900	5998
MURRAY Kennedy	Glasgow SCT	1764	6001
PARKER Ann	LND ENG	1785	6001
READ	TAS		3987
ROBERTSON Mary	Hobart TAS	1850-1915	5996
RYAN Robert	TIP IRE	1830-1850	5994
SPARKES	TAS	c1830	5999
SPARKS	TAS	c1830	5999
WALMESLEY Alice m BIRD	Launceston TAS	1840-1920	5995
WARD John	Burnie TAS	1860-1902	6006
WARD John	native of WALES	1821	6005
WATKINS Elizabeth	Orwell KRS SCT	c1863	6004
WHITE Ann	LND ENG	1771	6001
WILLIAMS Florence	Pontypool MON WLS	1895-1977	6004
WILSON Mary Jane	Launceston TAS	1900-1940	6006

NEW MEMBERS

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

3987	READ Mrs Janet D.	64 Lyons St jfred@southcom.com.au	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
5993	READ Mr James F.	64 Lyons St jfred@southcom.com.au	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
5994	WILSON Miss Anne G.	3 View Place	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5995	BIRD Mr John K.	52 Sheahans Road johnbird@iprimus.com.au	BULLEEN	VIC	3105
5996	McLACHLAN Mrs Janeen	11 Woodland Heath Dr janfred11@dcsi.net.au	INVERLOCH	VIC	3996
5997	SULLIVAN Mr Brian J.	62 St Albans St	MT WAVERLEY	VIC	3149
5998	BALL Mr Graeme M.	PO Box 46 kypeer@chariot.net.au	WAROOKA	SA	5577
5999	SPARKS Ms Gaylene D.	3 Loane Av	EAST DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
6000	GREEN Kevin A.	Not for publication			
6001	KINLOCH Mr Kevin R.G.	30 Charles St bluyedon6os@yahoo.com	HADFIELD	VIC	3046
6002	GLEED Mr Stephen	Not for publication			
6003	DUNFORD Mrs Helen M	8 Tatlow St hdunfor1@tassie.net.au	SMITHTON	TAS	7330
6005	WARD Mr John W.	30 Exchange St auctvalue@xtra.co.	UPPER HUTT	NEW ZEALAND	
6006	SENGOS Mr Patrick	67 Tapestry Way	UMINA BEACH	NSW	2257

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

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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/>

For fun

English comprehension

Aoccdrnig to rscheearch at an Elingsh uinervtisy, it deosn't mtttaer in what order the ltteers in a word are, the only iprmoentn thing is that frist and lsat ltteer is at the rghit pclae. The rset can be a total mses and you can still raed it wouthit porbelm

This is bcuseae we do not raed ervey lteter by itself but the word as a wlohe.

Reprinted from *Australian Family Tree Connections*, November 2003 p.5.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HOBART TOWN GAZETTE

Saturday 20 November 1819 p.1, c.2.

LETTERS now lying at the Post Office for Delivery:—James Roe, Thomas Mayfon, John Mc Cullough, Richard Muskall, Paul Pearce, Samuel Hiames, James Miller, John Stevenson, John McCullough, Phillip Froud, William Baily, Robert Scattergood, Thomas Whitebred, Edward Brown, Daniel Carters Rock, and Richard Herring.

JAMES MITCHELL Deputy Post-master

BRUISING EXTRAORDINARY

On Thursday last several grand *milling* matches took place in a private field about a mile from the town, now called the Waterloo of the *fisty-cuffs*.

The first battle was between two of the *cross-legged* gentlemen named Lyons and Williams; the former we stated in a late report of this nature to have had his *seams* flattened, but on this occasion he was more fortunate; for, after a long contest, in which there were many rounds fought with the most determined bravery, and great doubts as to who would be champion, Lyons beat his antagonist; and to no small gratification of the spectators present, they both retired from the *shopboard of action* with their faces well *patched*.

The second battle was between Greenwood and Brown, and we understand for a bet previously made; the latter unable to stand before his adversary, who at every blow hit him to the ground.

During the last contest a dispute betwixt the seconds caused an unexpected encounter between two persons of the name of Murphy and Stanley; but the *milling* was only of a second rate, and, from the long continuance, rather tired the by-standers, till at length they parted: It was evident that neither possessed that requisite article—science.

Another set-to took place between one Herring and Allender, who, altho' much inferior in years, is a rough customer in the ring; after fighting a few rounds the contest was dropped.

The last battle which from manhood displayed in it will stand high on record,

arose from Herring challenging Greenwood, who was second to Allender; many blows were exchanged. Herring was knocked down several times by a *lugger* (a blow under the ear). High odds were in vain offered on Greenwood. None of the *trusty-breed* ever showed more bottom than this hero, who was more tired of hitting than receiving when Herring gave in.

A numerous concourse of spectators attended, all apparently much delighted with their afternoon's entertainment. ●

Irene Schaffer (Member No. 591)

New Publication from the Burnie Branch

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Burnie TAS 7320

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Tasmanian Ancestry

Journal of the
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Volume 25 No.1—June 2004

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

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HUON

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Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Sec.)
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Wednesday 7.00 p.m.-8.30 p.m.
1st Wednesday of the month.
Closed during July and August.
Saturday 1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.