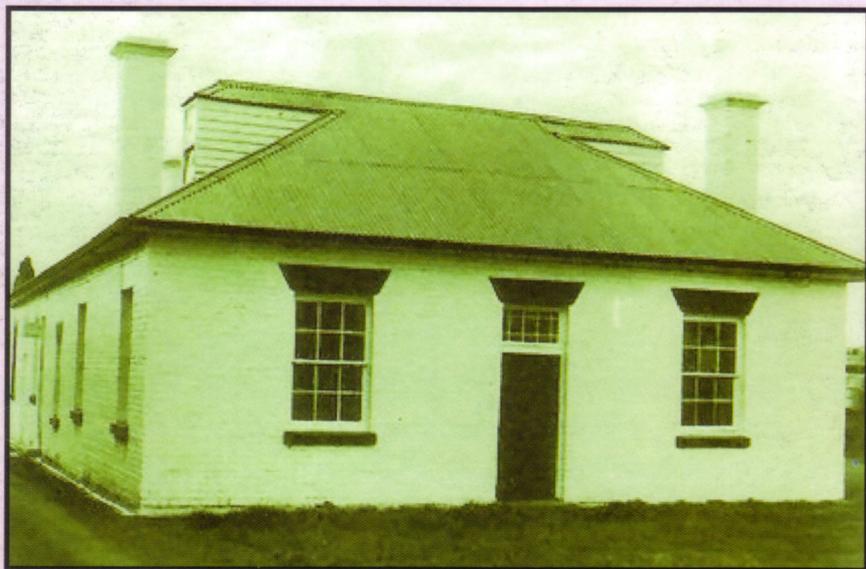


Tasmanian Ancestry



**Tasmanian Family History
Society Inc.**

Volume 29 Number 2—September 2008

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

From the Editors

The featured former library building is the Bothwell Literacy Society Library which still stands in 57 Alexander St, Bothwell, and is now used for community based activities.

This year the Annual General Meeting was held at Ross and we were pleased to welcome 43 members and two visitors. Mr Peter Richardson, Senior Librarian from the Northern Regional Library spoke on the organisational changes at Hobart and the bringing together of all resources in one building. Mr John Cameron, manager of the Campbell Town Convict Brick Trail, outlined the project which will commemorate every convict individually, with name, age, date of sentence, crime and the name of the ship engraved onto a brick.

Dr Alison Alexander gave a resume of her recent writings and generated animated comments in response to her survey on members' thoughts and attitudes on convicts and their subsequent lives in Tasmania.

We look forward to the next AGM, hosted by Hobart Branch, on 20th June 2009—please keep this date free!

Muriel, State Secretary.

Journal Editors

Anita Swan and Betty Bissett

Journal address

PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250, or
email editors@tasfhs.org

*any other address may cause a delay in
reaching us*



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.

We do ask that you ***try to limit the articles to 2,500 words maximum***, unless it is an **Index** which may be included in several issues.

Please note when sending material for the journal to use the address PO Box 191 or email editors@tasfhs.org.

**Deadline dates: BY 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, we do not intentionally print inaccurate information. The Society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers for services or goods that appear in the journal, or be responsible for the outcome of any contract entered into with an advertiser. The editor reserves the right to edit, abridge or reject material.

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

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Cover photo: Bothwell Literacy Society Library.

President's Report 2007/08

This is my fourth Annual Report for the Society and I feel very honoured to have had the chance to work with a great team of people. I would specially like to express appreciation to our Patron, Dr Alison Alexander for her cheerful willingness to serve for another five year term. Thank you, Alison!

When I first became a delegate for the Launceston branch, it was very daunting, and I always seemed to be lost in all the paperwork of reports and notes etc. Meetings started at 10am and often didn't finish until 4pm. Nowadays things have changed, with meetings usually finished by 2pm—this has been achieved partly because we have been able to make greater use of emails for more efficient distribution of correspondence and reports, and a revision of the agenda format. Most importantly is the smooth communication and co-operation between all who attend the meetings.

State Projects:

Initially we estimated releasing T.A.M.I.O.T. 1 and 2 on CD Rom within 12 months, but this has proved to be a bit ambitious—it would seem that it could be another two years before release. We are also looking into the possibility of putting Tasmanian Ancestry, Volumes 1-20 on CD Rom.

Publications Team:

The Publications Team has been kept busy this year, with the release of the *Tasmanian Ancestry Index to volumes 21-25*, and the release of many branch publications. As Branches are now producing indexes on CD Rom, the State Executive and the Publications Committee are in the process of preparing guidelines for electronic media productions—this will give branches some common standards with which to work.

Membership:

It is encouraging to report that membership numbers are on par with last year, including 145 new members—let's hope that the trend continues.

Tasmanian Ancestry:

The journal committee would like to thank all those who have sent in articles during the year, and to all those contemplating writing articles for the journal, we look forward to receiving them.

TFHS Inc. Award:

This year the Executive received 7 nominations:

Kathy Bluhm, Werner, Bluhm, Judith De Jong, Coralie Mesecke, Leo Prior, Barrie Robinson and Helen Stuart.

Lilian Watson Family History Award:

Eight entries were received. The winner was Malcolm Ward, for his entry, *Sergeant Samuel Thorne—A Royal Marine in the Napoleonic Wars and a first Settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town*.

Short Story Competition:

In this initial year, we received six entries. The winner was Lucille Gee, for her story, *Goodluck in the Future*.

Journal Article Competition:

Joint winners! Russell Watson, for his article, *Launceston Legacy*, which was published in Volume 28 No 2, September 2007, and Betty Jones, for her article, *Pupil Teachers in Tasmanian Government Schools, 1855-1899*, which was published in Volume 28 No 3, December 2007.

News from the Branches:

It was quite evident from the branch reports, that the TV program *Who Do You Think You Are* generated a huge amount of interest and brought in many research requests, visitors and certainly some new members.

Devonport Branch members participated in several events such as bus trips, Latrobe Chocolate Winterfest, Westbury Family History Faire, Seniors Week, Writers workshop, and Sausage Sizzles. The committee conducted a successful member survey, which has enabled them to put together an 18-month calendar of events, with themes for each month. They have also completed a set of duty statements for elected and volunteer positions within the branch, worked on their web page and produced new publications.

Burnie Branch is continuing to offer online services to members, including Ancestry.com.uk, findmypast.com and scotlandspeople—this has proven to be a great success at the branch. They have also participated in bus trips, computer nights, end of year dinners, cemetery headstone photographing, attended Westbury Family History Faire and produced new publications.

Hobart branch has been busy holding Introductory Courses, Open Days, Writers' Workshops, Computer Users Groups, Welsh, Irish, Scottish & English Interest Group meetings. Assistance to family history researchers has also been given at the State Libraries in Hobart and Glenorchy. Indexing and digitizing resource material and the production of new publications has been ongoing.

The active members at Huon branch have been busy with the eHeritage project, research requests and attended the Huon Council Community Futures Forum.

Launceston branch was successful this year in receiving two grants: the first for equipment for the library and the second for equipment to facilitate the photography of the tombstones and memorials at the Carr Villa Memorial Park. Members have participated in the Westbury Family History Faire, Seniors Week and are continuing to photograph the country cemetery headstones. Altogether, the year of workshops, tours and meetings have been very successful. The British Interest Group continues to meet bi-monthly. Work is continuing on the upgrade of the webpage and new publications have been produced.

In closing my report, I would like to say that the success that is evident in this past year was made possible by the dedication of all the volunteers, from cleaners to presidents!

Anita Swan, State Executive President.

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTROY SOCIETY INC.
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31-03-2008

SCOPE

We have audited the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto of Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. - State Executive for the year ended 31st March, 2008. These statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Society's management committee is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. We have conducted an independent audit of these accounts in order to express an opinion on them to the members of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc - State Executive.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with the historic cost basis of accounting so as to present a view of the association which is consistent with our understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations.

OPINION

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend our examinations of income beyond the accounting for amounts received as shown by the books and records of the association. It is the responsibility of the committee of management to ensure that proper control and supervision is maintained over the control of receipts and payments.

In our opinion, subject to the forgoing reservations:

- (a) the financial statements referred to above are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the society as at 31th March, 2008 and of its results for the year then ended in all material respects, according to the information at our disposal, the explanations given to us and as shown by the accounting records.
- (b) the rules relating to the administration for the funds of the association have been observed; and
- (c) the association has kept proper records and other books during the period covered by these accounts.

JAMES PAWSON & ASSOC.



J. I. Pawson FPNA

Dated at Launceston this 16th day of May 2008

TFHS Inc. State Executive — General Account
Statement of Receipts & Payments
for the Year 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

2006 / 07		2007 / 08
\$18,426.77	Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2007	\$20,183.19
	<u>Receipts</u>	
6,757.95	GST Collected	5,810.42
10,153.00	Membership Subscriptions - Interstate	11,170.21
14,432.63	Membership Subscriptions - Branch	16,289.20
805.00	Donations	713.00
26,215.95	State Sales	12,631.77
1,321.08	- TFI CD-Rom	854.89
700.35	- Books, CD's, Fiche	579.81
107.24	- TAMIOT	95.91
280.00	Bank Interest - Cheque Account	1,072.62
123.00	Sundries - Contra &	213.00
398.97	- Branch Donations Via Merchant Card	351.23
552.90	- Refunds - Insurance	145.46
355.10	AGM Registrations	377.28
1561.24	Journal Receipts - Advertising & Sales	1,570.49
701.00	- Subscriptions	0
64,465.41	GST received from ATO	51,875.29
<u>\$82,892.18</u>	<u>Total Receipts</u>	<u>\$72,058.48</u>
	<u>Total Funds Available</u>	
	<u>Payments</u>	
4,126.62	GST Paid out	3,055.29
3,415.76	Insurance	3,045.31
963.26	Membership Expense inc. Branch via Merchant Card	3,537.39
25,754.42	Cost of Sales - TFI CD-Rom	11,049.57
826.49	- Books, CD's, Fiche payments	1,150.91
229.50	- TAMIOT Payments	292.50
297.63	Bank Charges - Merchant Cards	534.46
280.00	Sundries - Contra	1,065.06
1,309.08	- Branch Grants - Donations	5,987.00
13,934.76	Journal Payments	13,724.63
208.18	Capital Purchase	0
175.68	Administration Payments	5,569.88
758.65	- Advertising/ Promotional	62.04
342.55	- AGM Expenses	811.46
1,742.95	- Audit Fees/ Corporate Affairs	443.25
349.21	- Executive Travel	2,637.70
645.16	- Lilian Watson and Other Awards	379.80
1,089.00	- Postage/Boxes & Telephone - Internet	659.80
126.36	- Printing and Stationery	282.01
151.73	- Rent (Campbell Town Hall)	140.64
3,000.00	- Subscriptions (AFFHO)	153.18
2,982.00	Transferred to TPT At Call	5,000.00
<u>62,708.99</u>	GST paid to ATO	3,039.00
<u>\$20,183.19</u>	<u>Total Payments</u>	<u>\$7,075.10</u>
	<u>Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2008</u>	<u>\$15,507.48</u>
	<u>Represented by:</u>	
\$20,222.19	Balance as per Westpac Cheque Account 31/3/2008	15,007.48
39.00	Less unrepresented cheque	-
<u>\$20,261.19</u>		<u>\$15,007.48</u>
12,458.04	Reserve Funds - Tasmanian Perpetual Trustees At Call	12,458.04
	Interest received 12 months ending 31 March 2008	872.87
	Plus Deposit	5,000.00
<u>\$12,458.04</u>		<u>\$18,330.91</u>

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2008

	Bur	Dev	Hob	Huon	L'ton	State	<i>Consolidated</i> Totals
Opening Balance 1/4/2007	14,340	3,749	6,210	2,995	2,451	20,183	49,928
Add Receipts							
GST Received						5,810	5,810
Membership Subscriptions	1,365	3,492	15,751	907	6,065	27,459	36,990
Donations	613	1,712	882	239	460	926	3,906
Fund Raising	1,553	2,302	4	0	1,871	0	5,730
Research	682	610	3,015	20	2,328	0	6,655
Sales	6,816	5,391	18,543	10	18,252	14,066	54,436
Interest	67	124	36	12	18	96	353
Library Revenue	2,387	823	2,492	990	1,000	0	7,692
Sundries	3,860	1,630	1,109	1,199	4,499	1,569	8,454
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)						1,948	1,948
Total Receipts	17,344	16,084	41,832	3,377	34,493	51,875	113,245
Total Funds Available	31,684	19,833	48,042	6,372	36,944	72,058	181,903
Less Payments							
GST Paid						6,094	6,094
Membership Subscriptions	0	1,630	9,322	568	2,992	0	0
Insurance	0	0	228	0	123	3,045	3,045
Fund Raising	73	93	0	0	1,092	0	1,258
Research	0	72	192	0	440	0	704
Items for re-sale	7,183	720	8,253	0	8,815	12,493	28,821
Bank Fees	0	4	30	0	0	534	568
Library Payments	3,904	2,677	6,303	1,310	11,441	0	25,635
Sundries	2,140	5,084	2,216	188	428	7,052	11,121
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)			0	0	0	13,725	13,725
Assets/Capital	2,196	2,456	6,969	116	7,138	0	18,875
Administration Payments	441	2,427	8,661	0	534	9,107	17,633
Total Payments	15,937	15,163	42,174	2,182	33,003	52,051	127,480
Transfer to term loan a/c	7,000					5,000	12,000
Balance as at 31/3/2008	\$8,747	\$4,670	\$5,868	\$4,190	\$3,941	\$15,007	\$42,423
Term Investments, Float etc.	7,166	15,843	16,494	0	6,613	18,331	64,446
Total Cash Reserves	\$15,912	\$20,513	\$22,362	\$4,190	\$10,554	33,338	106,870
Asset Register – for insurance	98,672	92,700	167,510	32,346	141,084	31,766	564,078



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Lillian Watson Family History Award 2007

There were 8 entries in the Lillian Watson Family History Award for 2007, with 2 of the entries from interstate, 1 each from Victoria and ACT.

From the Judges

In assessing the entries, the judges were again concerned that some entries lacked indexes and /or bibliographies. Under the conditions of entry as currently stand, this does not make an entry ineligible, but it inevitably results in the entry being marked down in judging, and significantly reduces the value of the work for other researchers. The judges would also like to emphasise the importance of careful proofreading as several entries were marred by errors that should have been picked up before printing.

The conditions of the Award stipulate that entries “must be the story of a family, an individual or an autobiography—a collation of factual details, woven into a story”. In reviewing the entries, the judges placed considerable importance on this aspect.

The judges were unanimous in their recommendation that the book *Sergeant Samuel Thorne: a Royal Marine in the Napoleonic Wars and a first settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town* by Malcolm Ward should be given the award.

This is a detailed and well-compiled account of an interesting settler and his family, with a good depiction of the historical setting. It is well researched, using primary sources very effectively. The quality of the writing is good, and gives a strong narrative structure. The book is well designed and organised, very readable, with an effective printing style and good layout. Illustrations are relevant, of good quality (photographs are very clear) and attractively presented. Sources are comprehensively acknowledged. The book's referencing is a model for writers of a family history with full, useful endnotes linked to a single number sequence.

Thank you to the judging panel, for their continued support in this Award.

The books submitted will be circulated to the five branches before being deposited at the branches as designated by the authors:

Aitken, Leanne, *Our Schools and Pioneer Families : A History of Stowport, Natone, Camena and Upper Natone* (Burnie)

Daniel, Ann, *Spirit of Independence : John Munday—First Fleet Marine* (Hobart)

Delbridge, Noel, *Land of Hope and Gladys* (Launceston)

Hyland, Jeanette E, *Maids, Masters and Magistrates : Twenty Women of the Convict Ship "New Grove"* (Launceston)

Lipp, Euphemia Grant, *William Borrodale Wilson and His Family* ((Launceston)

Nickols, Elizabeth, *Millers, Maltsters & More – 7 Generations of Shelverton Family History* (Hobart)

Osbourne, Helen J & Gould, Richard, *From Flattop to Rhyndaston : A history of the Rhyndaston—Tiberias area and its pioneers* (Devonport Branch)

Ward, Malcolm, *Sergeant Samuel Thorne. A Royal Marine in the Napoleonic Wars and a first settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town* (Launceston)

Book Review—Winner of LWFH Award

Malcolm Ward, *Sergeant Samuel Thorne A Royal Marine in the Napoleonic wars and a first settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town, Hobart.*, 2007. 66 pages.

I've now been reading the works of the winners of the Lillian Watson Award for a number of years, and I've been impressed with their thorough and accurate research, their narrative and their presentation. Malcolm Ward's book is no exception. Indeed, it is extremely hard to find anything to criticise in it.

Samuel Thorne was born in Somerset, England and in 1796 married Ann Luckwell, the first sure date that assiduous research has been able to find. The following years Samuel joined the Marines, and fought against the Dutch in the Battle of Camperdown. He then joined David Collins' expedition to settle southern Australia, and Ann came with him, leaving their young son with her parents. They never saw him again.

Samuel had ups and downs as a Marine, and when the group was disbanded in 1812, he was given a land grant and farmed, first at Cremorne, then at Dodges Ferry. He served as a constable, ran a pub, did quite well then got into debt. Ann bore him four more children then died, and Samuel himself died in 1848, aged 73. This is a brief summary of their story, which Malcolm Ward tells in very interesting detail, showing the ups and downs which pioneers experienced.

Their four Australian children also saw ups and downs. William prospered in Sydney. Harriet married an ex-convict who turned out to be a no-hoper. She had a hard life, bearing him four children then dying aged thirty. Even the most detailed research could not find out what happened to the next son, and the youngest, Robert, worked hard and found modest prosperity buying and selling land, farming, operating a ferry and a pub, and running a trading ship around the coast. A varied family life, in which family members undertook a great variety of the work associated with a pioneer farming community.

The book is minutely referenced, and I am sure that it is a piece of work in which the reader can feel certain sure than no stone whatever has been left unturned as far as finding information goes. The reader can also feel sure that the research is accurate. Family History Society members have high standards of accuracy, and Malcolm Ward keeps standards high. He includes information not just on family members, but on every aspect which touched their lives—the Marines and the Royal Navy, the Battle of Camperdown, the Somerset villages in which they lived, the settlement at Port Phillip, the Forcett races and so on. There are also transcriptions of the major documents, such as obituaries and court records.

The illustrations are excellent, with plentiful photographs, paintings and sketches which bring the story to life. As well there are many maps, including an excellent fold-out one at the end which links all the sites of the Thornes' lives. The standard of reproduction is good, and the design is excellent. Since no one else is credited with it, I assume that Malcolm Ward undertook this himself. The writing style is also excellent—lively and readable—and there is a comprehensive index. Altogether, this is a first-rate family history. Malcolm Ward calls it a 'booklet' and hopes to write a longer book one day, but this work gives new meaning to the term 'booklet'.

Reviewers all seem to feel they must temper praise with criticism, so I tried to find a fault with this book. The only one I could think of is that the sub-title is a little cumbersome. This petty point shows Malcolm Ward's high standard, and I congratulate him on his production.

Dr Alison Alexander

Short Story Award - 2007

The following entries were submitted in the Short Story Award:

Alison M Carins, *Window of Memory* —*Sarah's Story*

Pat Coy, *The Trial*

Elaine Dobie, *Catherine's Story*

Lucille Gee, *Goodluck in the Future*

Iris Meek, *The Best Little School of All : Myrtle Bank Tasmania*

Marilyn Quirk, *In Ships They Came to the Lure of Gold* —*ss Great Britain Voyage
21 20 October 1861 Liverpool to Melbourne*

Goodluck In The Future

Lucille Gee (Member No 6297) Winner of the 2007 Short Story Competition

The birth of my third child was about to happen, and the question of all questions was worrying me. What name shall we call the baby? If it was a boy, John wanted to use his Grandfather's name, Harry. If a girl came along it was my choice so what will we call her? Of course we had looked through many books and thought of names of famous people. Several unusual suggestions had come from our friends. One young friend suggested 'Sarah'. The name Sarah immediately gave me a good feeling as well as a tug at the heart strings. A loving memory came to my mind of the time when I was a young girl and we were sitting around the old kitchen table and my father was telling us about his youth.

My father, Allan, had lost his mother when he was very young, and he was brought up by his sisters. Dad had three sisters, all of them older than he. Dad also had three brothers and was the baby of the family. Dad never talked a lot about his childhood. I don't know why. His sisters, my aunts, often told me that it was a normal childhood for that time. The memory I had was of when he told us about going to visit his Aunt Sarah. It is strange that it sticks in my mind, but I remember Dad rambled on about her with a faraway look on his face, and then he would say "You know, she was a Catholic!" In those times it was like being Irish. You were either Green or Orange. It didn't go down well with our Methodist family, but she always kept to her faith, and never changed her belief. Dad told us that every Sunday afternoon there was always a cup of tea and cakes at Aunt Sarah's place. He stopped the story there and we never returned to Aunt Sarah, but for some unknown reason I remember the story vividly. I wondered what she looked like and imagined she was a strong, confident woman like Emily Pankhurst, not afraid to stand up for her beliefs, but also a caring woman who had time to make a little boy who had no mother feel special. To me, Sarah was a good name for the baby, and I wanted her to share Aunt Sarah's qualities.

My mother died before I turned 18 years of age and along with my four brothers Dad became a very important person in my life. Dad and I had many happy times

sharing special moments together and when I was married and my children were born Dad had a great input into their early growing years. Sadly Dad in his late 60s developed Alzheimer's disease, and after a number of dangerous situations he was placed in a Nursing Home. I have failed to add that he remarried and I felt I had the stepmother from Transylvania, but that's another story. On the day Dad was taken to the Nursing home, his wife was packing to go home to her own son. I remember it clearly. My father had to be placed in the Nursing Home; my family had no other options. It took all my inner strength to cope with seeing the father I loved so much being placed into a home. My heart was breaking but I had to think of him being looked after and stop thinking about me. As I was driving Dad's wife home to start her packing, she turned around and told me that my wonderful father "was a dud of a husband" I struggled to ignore her. The consequences of doing otherwise would not have been good.

I made countless visits to my father in his new home for dementia. It hurt so much to see him, and due to the advanced Alzheimer's he didn't know who I was. I took the children there occasionally but later I would just go over at meal times. Mealtimes are not always a pleasant time at the Nursing Home but it was one time I thought that I could help my father as well as the wonderful staff at the home. One thing I vividly recall is mashed green peas. The man sitting next to Dad was having difficulty eating and I sat there in amazement at where mashed green peas could exude from when he began to choke. I never eat peas these days. On another occasion one man who in my opinion looked close to death, eyes closed, slumped in his chair, had a glass of water sat in front of him. As the nurse reached over to take it from him all of a sudden his left arm came up from dangling down beside him and smashed into her face. The force of the strike knocked her to the ground.

The staff deserved medals, I was so fortunate to have had my father in a place where the staff coped and continued working showing respect and compassion in such volatile conditions. Every time I passed through the door it hurt me so much. It felt like a knife stabbing me in the heart when I entered the home to see him. I forced myself to go and visit. It would have been easier to stay away, but he was my Dad and my only living parent.

Religion was a very important part of Dad's life. He went to church every Sunday and I always remember that he kept his Bible beside his bed and it was obvious it was a well read book. Whilst Dad was in the nursing home I asked the staff if it was possible for Dad's Bible to remain in his bedroom. When visiting I noticed his Bible was placed in a safe place near by his bed. There were times when I anguished over the thought of Dad losing his religion. At that time Dad didn't know me, let alone continue worshipping his God. The situation had an effect on me. It was a feeling of complete emptiness. Dad had told us that God is always with you, but in his mental state he showed no sign that God was with him. I agonized over this and relayed these thoughts to an acquaintance who promptly told me God is in your father's heart. Maybe it is right or wrong but it was enough to take the empty feeling away from me.

During the latter part of my father's illness my brothers had a phone call and a letter from a woman in Hobart who shared the surname of GOODLUCK. Her name was Geraldine, and she claimed to be a distant member of our family who was

researching the Goodluck family tree. She had some interesting pieces for us to read about our ancestors. She'd completed quite an extensive amount of research, even as far as the English courts and she proceeded to drop a bombshell on us when she told us that we had a convict or two. I found it so difficult to concentrate, or even think about ancestors. My father was dying. He had a terrible mental disease. I didn't want to meet her. I wasn't interested at all. I couldn't see past Dad being in the nursing home. He was deteriorating rapidly and even though I was around 30 years old I felt abandoned. My only thoughts were that when he died I'd have no more parents, no special person or place to go when I needed a sounding board without prejudice.

Dad passed away on the 10th December 1990, I sat with him on the day of his death. I did not want him to be alone, I listened to his laboured breathing all day and thought I was coping but as teatime was drawing near I made an excuse that I had to see to my children and went home. I kissed Dad goodbye and told him I was going home to the children and I know to this day it was an excuse I was afraid of death. That decision has been in my thoughts throughout my life.

I had one more problem after Dad died. Days before Dad's funeral I visited the minister at Dad's church to talk about the funeral service. I told him I was putting one of Dad's Bibles in his coffin and in the nicest way he spoke of his disapproval. I felt so strongly about it that he relented and I got my way. I did not like going against his reasoning but it was something I had to do. I was still caring for my Dad. The Bible that was beside his bed I have kept and will give it in time to my children or grandchildren.

After Dad died life did go on. What choice did I have but to realize and be thankful for my loving husband and three beautiful daughter's, my supportive brothers and my loyal friends. I have so much and I'm very grateful for all I have, but I'll always miss my parents. Sometimes I think it would be nice just to have a chat with them, but would I be satisfied with just a little chat? I have a belief that people die because they need the rest and the peace that comes of being in Heaven. I believe they have the job there of looking after our loved ones who have died too early.

My children have grown up past twenty one; I am becoming nostalgic and want to tell them about their heritage because they've never had grandparents to tell them these stories. I realized that I was doing what my parents had done. I hadn't told my children what it was like when I was young. How often do I think "Oh my God I'm so like my mother or my father"? I needed to find my heritage. I needed to know of the people in my past. I wanted my children to have the history of their family. I began to collect old photos of both my parents and my husband's parents and had triple copies made. I wanted to make the girls each a history book to keep in their own homes. As I entered the craft world of scrap-booking and family memorabilia, the old information sent to me by Geraldine Goodluck so long ago finally came out of the cupboard. I wrote her a letter but sadly no response ever came back. The envelope stated that no one of that name was at this address.

To begin my own Goodluck research I needed to know who my grandfather's father was, and the information that I needed could only be found at the Launceston Library and so I bravely headed there. "This is like going to an AA meeting" I said to

the librarian. "My ancestor was a convict. His name was Henry Goodluck, and his convict number was 29695."

My research revealed: Henry Goodluck was aged 17 years when he was indicted for a rape on Sarah JOHNSON at the Central Criminal Court better known as The Old Bailey. Mr Baron PLATT was presiding. The prosecutrix, who gave her evidence with great clearness, deposed that Sarah Johnson was 18 years of age and lived with her mother, in Holywell Street Shoreditch, London, and that on the 12th May (Whit-Monday) she went to spend the holyday with some friends at Hackney, where she met the prisoner, who accompanied them to take tea with another friend. They all went to a tavern in Hackney Road, where they remained until 9pm. The prisoner followed her and said he would see her safely home and by his persuasion she was induced to go to the Stepney Fair. There they watched a show and had a few ales. Sarah told the prisoner that she must go home as her mother would be alarmed at her absence. The prisoner told her he would conduct her the nearest way home and reluctantly Sarah followed along a road that she was unaware of, which turned out to lead into some fields known as Victoria Park. On this Sarah Johnson became alarmed and said she would go no further. The prisoner told Sarah Johnson he would have his will of her either by fair means or foul. He succeeded to throw her down and affecting his purpose, he then ran away. Sarah Johnson lay for some time in a fainting state. After recovering partially she endeavoured to walk home. It was one o'clock when she arrived home and immediately communicated the circumstances of the violence she had received.

The prisoner stated that it could not be helped and what was done could not be undone. Mr. Baron Platt summed up the evidence with attention to detail and particularity.

The jury after a deliberation of five minute's duration returned a verdict of guilty but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth and on the ground of the indiscretion the prosecutor had exhibited. In passing sentence Mr. Platt told the prisoner he had been convicted of an offence which it was punishable only by death. The jury had thought it was right to recommend the prisoner to mercy and that all the court could do was passing upon the prisoner the sentence of the law, which was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life.

The prisoner heard the sentence and appeared unmoved and with the most marked indifference. Henry was led out of the court room into a holding cell ready to make the journey to his new home the Millbank prison.

In the holding cell the gaoler entered the cell to check the description of Henry. Henry will be documented in this way in every institution that he will enter. A very detailed description included height of 5 foot 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, complexion—fair, hair—brown, eyes—blue, pointed chin and a small nose, religion and trade was also a required question.

The convicts were hoarded into a horse drawn box shaped like a prison cell and the route to the prison took them down Parliament Street, Abingdon Street, and the dreary Horseferry Road. The horse drawn cell approached the prison and out of the small window Henry would have seen an immense mass of brickwork surrounded by a low wall, above is seen a multitude of small square windows and roofs of slate. Henry did not know but Millbank prison was said to be one of the ugliest

architecture in all of London, being an ungainly combination of the mad-house look, with a fortress style of building. At night the prison was nothing but a dark, shapeless structure and the Thames River then rolls by like a flood of ink.

Henry's life now was about to nosedive into the unknown. Here was a seventeen year old boy who was an imperfect Carpenter and Wheelwright, who lived with his parents Abraham and Louisa in Hackney Road London and was about to sail half way across the world to a land that he never knew existed to serve a criminal sentence for the rest of his life.

Henry had lived in Millbank prison for only two months before he was taken to the port of Woolwich on the Thames River to embark onto the ship the *Mayda* to set sail on the 29th August 1845, for Australia

The *Mayda* was a barque of 582 ton built at Sutherland in 1845, her master was MAY and surgeon was Dr Alex KILROY. The *Mayda* had only one voyage from London to Van Diemens Land. On returning to London from Australia the *Mayda* went missing, nowhere to be found and was taken off the Lloyds of London Insurance List.

On board ship Henry took sick and was taken to the surgeon Dr Alex Kilroy on the 13th October with the fever. A great number of the convicts were looking very unhealthy and were affected by constipation and indigestion. Henry was taken off the sick list on the 8th November 1845 cured and on the 9th November the *Mayda* arrived at the Cape of Good Hope where they took on board fresh supplies of fruit and vegetables and water. Alex Kilroy the surgeon concluded 'I am inclined to attribute the cause of the sickness to the water that came from the Thames River which had a very nauseous and astringent taste. We got sixty tons of fresh water at the Cape of Good Hope and since then the sickness in a great measure disappeared'.

Whilst on board Henry and his fellow convicts spent most of the day on deck and great effort was put into keeping their quarters clean, dry and regularly fumigated. When they were on deck they were obliged to strip and wash themselves well every morning. During their time in the tropics, they were given lime juice and sugar every day and wine every other day. Henry would have felt he was cleaner and healthier than he had ever been before.

On January 8th 1846, the *Mayda* sailed for Norfolk Island. Norfolk Island being a small volcanic island 8 kilometres by 5 kilometres in measurement lying in the Pacific Ocean about 1,600 kilometres from Sydney, Australia. It was discovered by Captain COOK on the HMS *Resolution* on his second voyage to Australia on 10th October 1774. Captain Cook on discovering the island found there were no human inhabitants. The first settlement on Norfolk Island took place on the 6th March 1788. Only the intractable convicts were sent to Norfolk Island or so they say. They were the worst of the convict population. To these convicts, the prospect of punishment by death was no deterrent. The depravity and viciousness with which punishment was meted out to these men made death a palatable alternative to life in secondary punishment. And that is how Norfolk Island became renowned as "hell on earth".

The *Mayda* with Henry and one hundred and ninety eight convicts, sadly four convicts died during the sailing to Norfolk Island, disembarked onto row boats. The

convicts helped to row the boats to the shore. Once on shore they quickly found out that conditions were extremely harsh and discipline was lax. On arrival, they were sent to the beach to wash after their long voyage and were immediately robbed of all their belongings by a group of "hard core" prisoners while the guards watched. The guards did nothing to aid the prisoners on the account of their numbers, not even a selection for the sake of example was being made.

The convicts were then locked up in the school-room, from motives of precaution and protection; it was also their dormitory for two nights, until they were removed to their station. Henry was placed in Cascade Station which was on the north side of the island, where it was partially sheltered from the sharp southerly winds.

The prisoners were quartered in three ranges of close weather-boarded huts, two of these ranges front each other, and with a stockade enclosure connecting their ends, for a square. There was not a mess-room. There was a well kept cookhouse and three cells for solitary confinement. A small weatherboard out-house was to be used as a chapel. A chaplain, the Rev Thomas ROGERS resided at Cascade Station.

Henry was encouraged to go to school on Norfolk Island, to learn to read, write and cipher. He received two reports in that time. The reports were headed 'The general report on the State School at the Settlement, Norfolk Island, January and March 1847 for Probationary Prisoners'. Some of his general remarks were that Henry got wet returning from labour, and suffered from sickness. On his report there were a few crosses for reading and ciphering and they were obviously a problem for Henry.

Conditions were so bad that a mutiny broke out a few months later and 4 guards were killed. As a result, 12 of the "hard core" prisoners were hanged and Governor CHILDS was dismissed. Unfortunately his successor, John Riles PRICE was an even more brutal sadist and conditions became even worse. Reverend Thomas Rogers put in many depositions in dispute against the gaolers and commandants.

John Riles Price, Police Magistrate of Huon Valley, Van Diemens Land was appointed Commandant at Norfolk Island, where his autocratic demeanour brought prisoners a reign of terror. Price left Norfolk Island in 1853 and later became Inspector-General of Penal Establishments for Victoria where he met a violent death at the hands of the prisoners in 1857.

Norfolk Island was beginning to close down but the severity of punishment was still eminent. Norfolk Island was under a siege of visitors of note to inspect some of the criticisms of the life on the island. The rumours were flowing around Norfolk that the island was to be abandoned and Henry and 179 convicts were being transferred to Maria Island off Van Diemens Land.

On board the ship *Pestonjee Bombanjee*, Henry and his fellow convicts sailed for Maria Island. On 17th February 1847 they disembarked onto the shores of the island.

The principal station was Darlington. The station was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the shore. The muster yard was a spacious quadrangle; it was enclosed on three sides by the officer's quarters, cooking and baking houses and yards containing dormitories and separate cells.

The general dorm was a long narrow room with 282 wooden berths in three tiers ninety four in each tier.

On the island the youngest were taught trades. The convicts were employed in agricultural labour. There would be a muster of all the convicts four times per day.

The Superintendent of Darlington station was Mr. Samuel LAPHAM, he was a person of benevolent disposition, singularly mild and unassuming and displayed much diligence and energy in his direction of the station.

Henry encountered another enigmatic character with the name of William Smith O'BRIEN whilst on Maria Island. He had been convicted for his part in the Young Ireland Movement. The Young Irelanders were members of the Repeal association and they formed the Irish Confederation and tried to launch a rebellion against British rule in 1848. This coincided with the worst years of famine for Ireland. William Smith O'Brien leader of the confederate's failure to capture a party of police barricaded in Widow McCORMACK's house, who were holding her children as hostages, marked the effective end of the revolt. William Smith O'Brien and his colleges were commuted to transportation to Van Diemens Land. William Smith O'Brien, now an Irish exile, in some literature he was classed as a convict, had arrived in Hobart and met up with six other members of the Young Ireland Movement on 27 October 1849 and they were all offered tickets-of-leave on the condition that under their parole of honour they would not attempt to leave the Colony while holding this indulgence. O'Brien would not give this promise and was sent onto Maria Island where he remained in close restraint for nearly twelve months. Henry would have seen him walking around the island freely but William was not permitted to speak to anyone other than the officers who brought him his meals. The reason nobody was to speak to him was an added punishment for his refusal to accept the conditional parole of honour.

Henry's muster sheet stated that he was a prisoner for a short period at Cascades probation station. This was a new probation station being built near a waterfall, hence the name. Henry was on the move again. Records are very indecisive concerning the abandonment of Maria Island, but the ship HMS *Havannah*, when they dropped anchor in a little bay near Darlington Probation Station on 23 December 1850 declared that "not a drum was heard and the huge buildings were minus convicts".

Henry once again boarded another ship and sailed to Hobart. He had many work orders between 1850-1852 in Hobart Town for people with the names FAIRCHILD, Battery Point, Hugh McGINSIE, J BUTTON Liverpool Street. On Henry's charge sheet it was noted that Henry had been accused of misconduct in 'being out after hours' with a result of his sentence being 3 days solitary, then loitering in town and having tobacco in his possession a further time in gaol. With these misdemeanours Henry was then sent to Mr Samuel HORTON at the property of *Somercotes*, near Ross. Samuel Horton was granted 1,000 acres of land from Lieutenant Governor SORELL 'near the Ross Bridge' in consideration of the 1,640 pounds in goods and cash that he brought with him to the colony. By 1828 an additional 800 acres were granted. Livestock figures at this time comprised 60 head of cattle, 1000 sheep and 1 horse. Henry of course was one of the many convicts leased to Samuel Horton for labour on his property in view of feeding the community. Henry would have used his carpentry and wheelwright training or some of the agricultural experience he had gained on Maria Island.

Henry obviously tried to get a ticket-of-leave, with good behaviour at the completion of his probationary period. Convicts received a probation pass, then a ticket-of-leave, later graduating finally to a conditional or absolute pardon. Henry's probationary period was 4 years (when he arrived in Van Diemens Land). It would've been a relief for Henry that in 1848 flogging was banned for convicts. It was declined in the mid 1830s when it was realized that it only made the victim embittered and brutalized both the victim and the man carrying out the flagellation. Solitary confinement with a diet of bread and water was used in preference. At last Ticket of leave was granted to Henry on 6th February 1855 Conditional Pardon was granted on 24th January 1857. Permission to marry was one of the ways to be granted ticket-of-leave and Henry tried twice, firstly Mary McARTHUR from the ship *Tory* in 15 July 1851, but it was not granted and then along came Fanny PHILLIPS off the ship *Anna Maria*.

Fanny aged 15 years, born in Salisbury England, was sentenced at Shrewsbury Quarter Sessions for stealing household items from her employer Mrs PARNELL and absconding without permission. This type of crime seemed to follow Fanny even in Hobart Town when she was placed in several houses as housemaid. Fanny's name appeared in the *Hobart Gazette* 23 November 1852, with the other absconders. Her plea was "I have nothing to say" her sentence was nine calendar months imprisonment and hard labour in the Cascade Female Factory and it was recommended she may be kept separate as much as possible from the other women.

In August 1853 Fanny once again was imprisoned for absconding and received another sentence of extending her existing sentence of transportation by 6 months and was sent to the Ross Female Factory to serve out her sentence. Once again Fanny went against authority and evaded attending divine service, the sentence for this misdemeanour was one months hard labour (23 May 1854)

The convicts at the prisons were informed that if you received a permission to marry from the Governor you would probably get an early ticket of leave. Henry met Fanny and permission to marry was granted on the 26th February 1855. The Goodluck family Bible refers to Henry and Fanny marrying at Oatlands in the St Peters Church of England on 26th March 1855.

Henry and his wife Fanny were again on the move. The decision to move to Launceston was a mystery to the family. In reflection, the family asks, why did he move to Launceston? What work did he have in Launceston? who did he know in Launceston? There must have been some enticement to venture to a place unknown to them. The only information we have is that their first child Sarah (Aunty Sarah) was born in Launceston on October 1865, followed on by the rest of the family, Henry, George, Josiah, Louisa, Fanny, Emily, Eliza, William, Robert and Neil. A fine family. Henry died on 6th October 1900 in Launceston and Fanny died on 26th March 1903 the date being their 48th Wedding Anniversary.

On reflection, my great grandfather was a convict. Henry's son George was my grandfather and his son Allan was my father. I do not have a problem with my ancestor being a convict but most people's convicts stole bread or a hanky. Henry's crime was Rape a most despicable crime. Family members find it difficult to associate themselves with his crime. The only redeeming factors were that he lived

in a very sleazy environment, he lived with criminal elements, he was extremely young and bad influences surrounded him, alcohol was used by both parties. Could the struggles and degradation that Henry experienced in his hard life as a convict, whilst he lived on prison islands around Australia and in Van Diemens land mean that he paid penance for that crime? History has shown us through all this degradation that survival, hard work and endurance has created a country, a community and families that have united together to create this wonderful country of Australia. What a legacy for our family Henry has begun.

Many generations of families have come and gone. It is now 2007 and our daughter Sarah is 24 years of age and has a career in hospitality. Sarah has travelled and worked in many resorts in Australia is now taking her hospitality experience on a working holiday in Great Britain and Europe. Sarah has completed a Contiki bus tour of Europe and has begun work with a friend in a London Pub close to the area where Henry was born. Sarah rings me frequently. I was about to finish typing my story on Henry when she rang me from London for our usual catch-up. During the course of the conversation she told me she had been out the night before to a travelling fair in the streets of her neighbourhood. Sarah went on to say that the streets had been locked off for the night and the fair was called the Stephney fair. I began to stammer on the telephone, Sarah questioned the reason for my stammer and I answered by saying it was nothing as I had not told Sarah that I was writing a short story linking her name. Sarah just went on talking but my stomach did a complete somersault recalling the time that Henry had taken that young girl to the Stephney Fair. Sarah completed her phone call telling me of her impending adventures before returning home. I replaced the telephone into its cradle and reflected on the differences in freedom the generations have gained, Sarah can return to Tasmania whenever she so desires.

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The Bothwell Literary Society

Literary Society Library 57 Alexander St, Bothwell, TAS

List: Register of the National Estate

Class: Historic

Legal Status: Registered (21/3/1978)

Place ID: 11533

Place File No: 6/01/080/0020

Statement of Significance: A single storey brick Georgian building, built before 1837 as the meeting place for the Bothwell Literary Society which had been formed in 1834 with Sir John Franklin as patron. The society in this building conducted the first public library in Tasmania. The building contributes to the townscape of historic Bothwell.

Description: Single storey brick Georgian building. Iron hip roof. Attics and dormers. Street facade has central entrance and transom light. Twelve pane windows. Possible that whole building erected at same time.

Bibliography: Tasmanian Tourist Council. *Lets talk about Bothwell*.

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The Bothwell Literary Society was the first to be established in a country town. Its library continues to this day, but as a museum piece rather than a working collection. The Revd James GARRETT established the society as a debating group in 1834 but the need for a library was immediately recognised. By 1839 the Society could boast 300 books in its collection; Captain Patrick WOOD, who was overseas when the Society was founded, had donated 156 books, the first orders had arrived and other donations had been accepted. The Police Clerk, Phineas MOSS, was an English Jew who had been prominent in the Bath Mechanics Institute. He offered to take on the role of Librarian. He accessioned the new books and issued them to readers. Some periodicals such as the *Edinburgh Review* introduced Bothwell members to the controversies of the day. These included the disadvantages of transportation and the idea about natural selection. Dickens' *Household Words* with its serialised fiction satisfied the human need for 'soapies'. The society also had a small museum and bought apparatus for scientific lectures—this has now disappeared. A Tasmanian emu is believed to have been in the collection. Bothwell residents gave lectures that have been recorded in the Society's minutes and in the Hobart newspapers of the day.

A new public school with a room set aside for the library was opened in 1856. The library flourished for sixty years. By the beginning of the twentieth century the impetus had gone. In 1903 the only new book was one donated by John Dennistoun WOOD and was a published copy of his poetry. The library struggled on. Revitalisation did not come until the Municipal Council adopted the *State library Act* in 1947. The library collection stands as a sad memory to the intellectual interest and abilities of those early Bothwell residents.

Paper by M.S.Ramsay. *The Bothwell Literary Society and its Library*.

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During the early years, the Literary Society building was utilised for the use as a school and local council chambers.

The year 1834 saw the formation at Bothwell of the first country library in Tasmania, through the inauguration of the Bothwell Literary Society. The following are some

extracts from the records of the well documented meetings, also press reports of that era.

Apparently a preliminary meeting was held on 2nd June 1834, when the following met at Mr WHEATLEY'S: Mr J H PATTERSON, Rev J Garrett, Dr SCOTT, Mr A H McDOWALL, Mr P RUSSELL, Mr ANDERSON, Mr F PATTTERSON, Mr ALLARDYCE, Mr QUICK, Mr REID, Mr Wheatley and Mr Charles SCHAW. The Rev M Garrett was Society' elected to the chair and the following rules were adopted:

1. That this Society be denominated 'Bothwell Literary'.
2. That the office bearers of this Society consist of a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.
3. That the subjects of discussion be of a literary, philosophical and moral nature—subjects of a political and theological nature to be excluded.
4. That the subject for discussion shall be fixed at a previous meeting, when to secure the discussion of both sides of the question, members will be required to take opposite sides.
5. That every member will attend regularly, and in case of absence without a reasonable excuse, shall pay a fine not exceeding five shillings and not less than sixpence- fines to constitute a portion of the funds of the Society.
6. That the Society meet every Thursday evening at six o'clock at Mr. Wheatleys.
7. That subscribing to the above rules, and the payment of one shilling to aid in the defraying incidentals expenses connected with the Society shall constitute membership: J Garrett, N S Quick, A E Wheatley, Wm Allardyce, W B Scott, A Mc Dowall jnr., Thos AXFORD, J H Patterson, Phillip Russell, Alexander Reid jnr., C Schaw, J F Sharland and J Curven WALKER.

It was resolved that the office bearers of this Society consist of Rev J Garrett, president, Mr A E Wheatley, Secretary and Mr P Russell, Treasurer.

The first anniversary meeting was held on 6th September, 1836, and general satisfaction on the year's progress was expressed.

Lectures delivered during the year consisted of:

1. 8th September – Mr. Barr, 'On Toleration'.
2. 15th September – Dr. Sharland, his second lecture 'On Botany'..
3. 29th September – Mr. Garrett, 'On Astronomy'.
4. 22nd September – Mr. Moss, second lecture 'On Optics'.
5. 6th October – Mr. Barr, 'On Man After the Deluge'.
6. 26th October – Mr. Moss, third lecture 'On Optics'.
7. 2nd November – Dr. Sharland, third lecture 'On Botany'.
8. 9th November – Mr. Garrett, 'On the Moon, her phases and other lunar phenomena with a transit of Venus'.

In the Clyde Company Papers of 1836, Mrs Williams' Journal of 28th July states: 'Attended the lecture on optics last night by Mr Moss and was much pleased. He had taken great trouble in preparing paintings which were fastened to the wall to assist his explanations of the effects of light—a fly's eye greatly magnified which showed it divided into 5,000 sections, or rather possessing 5,000 tubes or eyes which convey light to the optic organ, insects having no brains. She went on to praise Dr Sharland's lectures on botany.'

Further, on 23rd September she reported on Mr Moss' lecture on 'Light and Refraction' to a large audience saying he had excellent illustrations helped by several interesting experiments. 'I was much interested. The room was full and oppressively hot. Mrs Sharland was carried out fainting—I daresay was previously fatigued by the dissipation of dinner and picnic parties they have been having the last few days.'

At a meeting on 16th November, 1836 two interesting motions were passed.

1. That any person making a donation of £5 to the Society shall have the privilege of nominating a friend to be approved of by the committee, who shall be entitled to the privileges of a reading member for one year.
2. That any member may introduce a stranger by the recommendation of three members to the privileges of the library for a period not exceeding six weeks.

At the half yearly meeting held on 1st March, 1837, we read the following motions: 'moved by Mr. Garrett and seconded by Mr. Reid, that His Excellency, Sir John Franklin, Lieutenant Governor, be respectfully solicited to become Patron of the Society and that a copy of the rules and such other information as may be necessary be forwarded to him by the Secretary'.

A letter from Government House dated 11th March, 1837, expressed the Lieutenant governor's willingness to accept the position of Patron.

The '*Hobart Town Courier*' on 22nd September, 1837, reported on the second anniversary of the Society. It showed an increase in membership and a proportionate increase in attention shown to literary and scientific branches of the Society. The number of volumes in the library was 336. The following had been donated: one by Mr. Montague, 12 by Mr Alex Reid, two by Mr Quick, one by William Allardyce, 156 by Captain Wood and six by Mr Thomson, making a total of 178 volumes.

It was the only society on the island that could boast the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor. When he visited the district the men rode out several miles to meet the vice-regal party. Great festivities took place. A very impressive dinner and ball took place at night. Next day Captain LANGDON gave a lunch at *Montacute*. The guests filled the house and overflowed onto the lawn.

Sir John promised to send some books to the library. He told Mrs Williams that the hospitality of the inhabitants was more as to eating and drinking than they could get through—usually two or three lunches and as many dinners in a day.

At a meeting on 5th September, 1838, it was reported that there were 345 volumes exclusive of periodicals in the library and that the Society was in debt to Mr Moss for £16.

The distance that people travelled to hear the lectures was remarkable, particularly when it is realised that transport was by cart or horseback. Even in the depths of winter the attendance was pleasing. People travelled as far a field as Hunting Ground.

In the '*Hobart Town Courier*' of 19th July 1839, was the report of a meeting of the Society held on 23rd May. It reported on a lecture entitled 'Principles of Education', delivered by Mr. Thomas Wilkinson. He spoke of the advantages to be obtained from a course of moral and physical training especially adapted for the youth of

these colonies. He depreciated the lack of the existing system which tended to retard the progress of education. He pointed out in a forcible manner the injurious effects of the prevailing superficial mode of educating females which led them rather to desire gaiety and public admiration than the more solid happiness of domestic life.

The Rev Garrett had taken up duties at the 'Scots' Kirk at Sidmouth where he was associated with James Reid who was no relation of the Alex Reid of 'Ratho' Bothwell. The Rev T WIGMORE now became Secretary.

The affairs of the Society appeared to be showing steady and commendable development until a report of the 'Hobart Town Courier' of 22nd October, 1841, gave an account of serious dissention.

'The requisition calling the meeting was about to be read when Rev WIGMORE arose and with great violence of manner, protested against the meeting saying "He would acknowledge no Chairman; that he had come to prevent the meeting, that he would do everything in his power except violence to stop it, and that the requisition would prove to be the work of two creatures". Upon being called to order he replied, "Hold your tongue sir, a clergyman must defend himself against such men as you. I am outrageous and I shall continue to be outrageous." He continued to use threatening and insulting language to every gentleman present

'Major Schaw dashed in and in a furious tone said, "If you make a riot here under police office, I shall call in the police, turn you out and take possession of the room in the name of the Government".

'Correspondence between Mr McDowall the Treasurer, and Rev Wigmore the Secretary, was laid on the table and read.

'It appeared that Mr Wigmore declined giving an extract of a minute of the Society authorising the payment of a certain sum of money to a member who had advanced it for the benefit of the Society, as was his duty to do.

'It was moved by Mr McKenzie and seconded by Mr Edward Nicholas that Mr Wigmore's name be removed from the Society. Mr Wigmore asked if Mr McKenzie could read and if he had paid his subscription. Here he called someone a liar.

The Chairman called for the interference of the chief district constable, who was present, but he refused to take any action. During this part of the proceedings, Mr Wigmore said, "You are putting that motion (the removal of his name from the Society) in the hands of a man who had promised me not to attend or to take part in the proceedings".

It appeared that some days previously Mr McKenzie told Mr Wigmore that he deplored the whole situation and wanted to have no part in the dispute.

'Mr Allardyce was elected Secretary in Mr Wigmore's place. He was instructed from the chair to write to his predecessor requesting him to deliver up the keys of the Society's rooms. Mr Wigmore interjected, "Don't bother to write, I'll not do it".

'A letter in the "*Hobart Town Courier*" of 8th October, 1841, and signed "Vindex" said the cabal met to erase from its members the only man who had a bonafide claim to be called a literary character. The Society should be called "The Illiterate Society".

It was a riotous crew and should be called the "Illiterate Society of Low Fellow". To be expelled from such a Society would be a great honour. Mr COCKERILL, believing that Mr Wigmore made an allusion to him concerning the seizure of some pigs to pay an account, interjected and Mr Wigmore said "On my honour I did not allude to you". r. Cockerill replied, "Your— your honour—your honour is not worth a—". Mr Roderick McKenzie, of *Blue Hill*, arose and told Mr Wigmore that he would meet him at any time either as a blackguard or as a gentleman, and he would talk to him outside.

Vindex went on, "Mr Garrett did not omit to laud himself worn out indeed by preaching on both banks of the Tamar—a pity but he had rested his bones there before coming here to assist in kicking up a row". As long as the ringleaders remain in the district there will be no peace, no man can be safe even from personal outrage.

In reply, the '*Hobart Town Courier*' of 29th October, 1841, published a letter stating that "We undersigned certify that the minutes published under J Garrett, Secretary, pro tem was correct though condensed. We certify that the letter by "Vindex" was a tissue of malicious falsehoods from beginning to end and a fit emanation from despicable individuals of the "quadruple alliance" who sat in congress to concoct it.'

This was signed by 10 members of the Society. Seeing that there were only 11 members, namely Captain CLARK, JP, A McDowall, John Clark, JP, Rev J Garrett, John TOD, F S Horne, Rev T Wigmore, Edward Nicholas, Roderick McKenzie, M COCKERILL and Constable REDMOND, present at the memorable meeting, it would appear that the report was accurate. The '*Hobart Town Courier*' adopted this attitude as it published a memo stating that it refused to accept any more letters or reports under the name of "Vindex" and expressed the hope that the Bothwell Literary Society could settle its differences in a more amicable manner.

It would appear that this unfortunate episode which temporarily embarrassed this progressive group of people did nothing to retard its progress, for in the literary register of 1862, 1,246 volumes were listed as belonging to the Society. They included theology, church, history, natural history, botany, geology, cyclopaedia, dictionaries, philosophy, poetry and drama, sermons, agriculture and fiction, novels tales and romances. As time went on it degenerated into an inadequate lending library and judging by its records came to an end in 1910.

The old State school is now headquarters for the Bothwell public library.

From A History of Bothwell

www.oldbaileyonline.org The Proceedings of the Old Bailey, 1674-1913.

A fully searchable, digitized collection of all surviving editions of the Old Bailey proceedings 1674-1913 and of the Ordinary of Newgate's Accounts, 1690 -1772.It allows access to over 210,000 trials and biographical details of approx 3,000 men and women executed at Tyburn, free of charge for non-commercial use.

From *Cornwall Family History Society* June 2008.

TFHS Inc.
Inaugural Social Meeting

Victorian members of the TFHS Inc. are cordially invited to this inaugural gathering at:

Coffee@The Terrace Café Bar

55 Cardigan Street, Carlton
between 6 and 7.30 pm
on

Wednesday, 17th September, 2008.

Discuss those research problems, solutions and achievements in convivial surroundings with other Victorian TFHS members. If there is enough sustained interest in meeting, another may be held in six months.

Venue is midway between Victoria and Queensberry Streets.

Nearest tram stop is cnr of Swanston & Victoria Sts at the Melbourne City Baths

Visiting Tasmanian members warmly welcomed.

Drinks, coffee, tea and light snacks are available.

RSVP is essential to facilitate catering: Kevin Whitton, (Member No 42) mobile 0419 340 049; home ☎ 03 93841513 or (preferably) to **kevin.whitton@bigpond.com** before 15th September, 2008.

Mrs Mary Elizabeth Gurr

The Weekly Courier, 27 February 1908, p26 c1-2

Mrs Mary Elizabeth GURR, widow of the late Mr William Gurr, died at her residence, Brisbane Road, Launceston, on 23rd inst. Mrs Gurr came to Tasmania in 1836 in the merchant vessel *Arabian*, with her mother and brother, to join her father, Captain BELLION, who had settled on the island; she married Mr William Gurr in 1845 in Launceston.

The late Captain Samuel TULLICH came to Tasmania in the same ship as the deceased lady. Captain Bellion was for years pilot at Tamar Heads. Mrs Gurr was a member of the Tamar Street Church; the late Rev Charles PRICE officiating at her wedding.

At the time of her death she was the oldest member of the church. She had a family of fourteen, twelve of whom are still living. Mrs Gurr was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch Publications

The Tasmanian Mail – a photographic Index:

Series covers years 1894-1935 – now available:

Volume 1: 1894-1904 Volume 2: 1905-1908

Volume 3: 1909-1912 **(new!)**

Price for each volume \$27.00 (Mailed \$36.60)

The Weekly Courier—Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of items of interest to Family Historians:

Series covers years 1901-1935 – now available:

Volume 1: 1901-1903 Volume 2: 1904-1905

Volume 3: 1906-1907 **(new!)**

Price for each volume \$30.00 (Mailed \$39.60)

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290, Launceston TAS 7250

A Cemetery Horror—Queenborough Disclosures

The Advocate, January 14, 1913

Many Coffins Exhumed —Bones on Rubbish Heaps

Hobart, Monday: A revolting state of affairs has just come to light in connection with the Queenborough Cemetery. Quite recently a gravedigger named YOUNG was dismissed, and he has made statements to the Health Department and to the press as to what has been going on. If only half were true it would be almost beyond belief. He alleges that it has been the practice for some 12 months past to remove coffins from graves in order to permit fresh burials, and that there was no room to replace the disinterred shells nor their gruesome contents, with result that they were piled one on top of the other on rubbish heaps and in some instances burnt.

He further stated that on one occasion, in trying to find room for another coffin, the pick pierced the lid of a shell and was embedded on a skull, which it brought out from a casket. On several occasions casual gravediggers had like experiences, and bones, etc., had to be shovelled up.

Dr SPROTT, the city health officer, has reported to the local board of health that he had verified many of Young's statements, more particularly as to the inability to replace coffins after a fresh burial had been made. At the time of Dr Sprott's visit he had seen two heaps of coffins, and some coffins newly interred were only 2ft from the surface. He said that the manager of the cemetery had admitted to him that he had ordered the exhumation and removal of one coffin, and he did not seem to realise his responsibility. From what Dr Sprott had seen he had no hesitation in saying that the methods of disposing of the dead at Queenborough filled him with horror and amazement, and that they were a real danger to the public health. He has recommended the closing of the cemetery pending an inquiry and until the position is quite clear as to the management of that burial ground.

Eye witnesses have also testified to having seen heaps of coffins, one lady having been shown two coffins which were said to contain the remains of relatives of hers, and the gravedigger offered to show her that a grave which should have contained five bodies, only contained three.

The disclosures have come as a shock to the community, and in many cases, a most painful and sorrowful impression has been created.

Tasmanian Ancestry

Index to Volumes 21–25

Journal of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

This comprehensive, alphabetical index to all personal names mentioned in the twenty issues of our society’s journal published between June 2000 and March 2005 has been compiled by member Sally Rackham. Also included in the index are the titles of all articles, an integrated list of all authors and many different 'subjects' such as properties, cemeteries, ships and companies.

A5 publication - 171 page index — \$15.00 plus p&p \$4.00

This valuable resource follows on from our previous publication, *Tasmanian Ancestry: Index to Volumes 1–20*, compiled by Kate Ramsay and published in 2003 **\$22.50 p&p \$5.50.**

Tasmanian Federation Index

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Life Sentences for Murder

Extracts from the Campbell Street Gaol Gate-book - 1873–1890

Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No 5835)

Between 1873 and 1890 twelve men were charged with murder, five of whom were found guilty and executed, the remaining seven received life. As the executions have been dealt with elsewhere, the following listings concern those men who received life sentences. It is interesting to note three of whom arrived on the same vessel in 1852.

A search of BDM records was undertaken for each person mentioned, but unfortunately in some cases this did not always provide further information.

Abbreviations: The use of 'aka' indicates 'also known as', Van Diemen's Land appears as VDL; New South Wales as NSW; Campbell Street Gaol as CSG; Hobart Supreme Court as HSC; Ticket of Leave as TOL; Conditional Pardon as CP and Births, Deaths and Marriages appear as BDM. There is no further information as NFI. Years as yrs.

Acknowledgements & Thanks: Archives Office of Tasmania for Births, Deaths and Marriages, Pioneer Shipping Records, Leonie Mickelborough, Sue Guinan and Linda McKenzie.

Bakey, Michael: Convict shipping records show Michael arrived in VDL aboard the *Lord Dalhousie* from Cork, Ireland on 14 August 1852. On 20 Feb 1877 he was found guilty in the HSC of the *Wilful Murder of Thomas Lynch* and sentenced to *Life (a commutation)*. His warrant number 798. He arrived at CSG six days later when shown as 60 yrs-old, a labourer, Catholic with one prior conviction and illiterate. Michael was eventually released on 21 Feb 1887 after serving ten years.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name may have married an Ellen Mulcahy at Franklin, 16 June 1868. He is shown as 44 yrs-old and Ellen, 40 yrs-old. NFI.

Connolly, James: Gate-book records show James arrived in VDL aboard the *Pestongee Bomangee* as a *free settler*. A search of convict shipping records revealed six persons of this name aboard other vessels; however it failed to find a person of this name aboard the *Pestongee Bomangee*, but did reveal an Andrew and a John Connolly aboard *Pestongee Bomangee* (3). On 5 Apr 1883 James was found guilty in the HSC of *Murder* and sentenced to *Life (a commutation)*. His warrant number 14823. He didn't arrive at CSG until 2 May when shown as 54 yrs-old, a baker, Catholic with three or more prior convictions and literate. James, according to a late entry after the gate-book closed, was eventually released on 7 July 1895 after serving just over twelve yrs.

A search of BDM marriage records show a person of this name possibly married a Mary Murphy at Hobart, 30 July 1855. He is shown as 23 yrs-old and Mary, 17 yrs-old. NFI.

Cowan, Hugh (transported as Cowen): Convict shipping records show Hugh arrived in VDL aboard the *Lord Dalhousie* from Cork, Ireland on 14 Aug 1852. On 4 Apr 1878 he was found guilty in the LSC of *Murder* and sentenced to *Life (a commutation)*. His warrant number 12365. He arrived at CSG on 19 Apr when shown as 62 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with one prior conviction and literate. Hugh was eventually released on 15 Apr 1890 with remission after serving twelve yrs.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart; 8 May 1898 aged 80 yrs. NFI.

Dunn, William: Convict shipping records show William arrived in Tasmania aboard the *Clarence* as a free convict, possibly from NSW, in early 1866. On 24 April 1866 he was found guilty of *Murder* and sentenced to a *Life of Penal Servitude*. His warrant number is not shown. He arrived at CSG from Port Arthur on 2 May 1876 when shown as 40 yrs-old, a shoemaker, Catholic with no prior convictions and literate. Hugh was then sent to the Cascades Depot for discharge. He was released on a TOL the following day.

A search of BDM records shows two marriages for a person of this name, one to a Rosannah McQuin at Port Sorell, 14 August 1865 and another to an Anne Russell at Ringarooma, 29 October 1888. The search also shows a death for a William Dunn at Deloraine; 6 Nov 1898 aged 66 yrs. NFI.

Leathley, George: Convict shipping records show George arrived in VDL aboard the *Blundell* (port of departure not shown), on 6 July 1844. In 23 Jan 1866 he was found guilty in the HSC of *Murder* and sentenced to *Life (a commutation)*. His warrant number 11331. After spending ten yrs at Port Arthur he arrived at CSG on 30 Jan 1876 when shown as 48 yrs-old, a blacksmith, Protestant with one prior conviction and illiterate. George was released with a TOL on 2 Feb 1876.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name possibly married a Catherine Curtain at Spring Bay, 23 Dec 1882. Both are shown as adults. The records also shown the death of a George Leathley at Hobart; 23 June 1895 aged 71 yrs. NFI.

Oakes, William: Convict shipping records show William arrived in VDL aboard the *Lord Dalhousie* from Cork, Ireland on 14 Aug 1852. On 29 Sep 1886 William was found guilty of the *Murder of Margaret Oakes* (his wife). Found guilty at the HSC, he was sentenced to *Life (a commutation)*. His warrant number was 16456. He arrived at CSG the same day when shown as a hawker, Protestant, with three or more prior convictions and literate. Oakes died at CSG on 5 June 1887.

A search of BDM records show William married a Margaret McGregor at Hobart; 18 May 1857. He is shown as 23 yrs-old and Margaret, 28 yrs-old. NFI.

Stockley, James: Convict shipping records show two persons of this name arrived in VDL, one aboard the *Asia* (6) from Portsmouth on 21 Aug 1841 and the other aboard the *Surrey* (4) from London on 11 Aug 1842. On 22 July 1879 he was found guilty in the HSC of *Murder* and sentenced to *Life*. No warrant number is shown. James arrived at CSG nine days later when shown as 69 yrs-old, a labourer, Protestant with three or more prior convictions and literate. James died (apparently under suspicious circumstances according to a notation) at CSG on 5 Sep 1883.

A search of BDM records show a person of this name died at Hobart; 8 May 1898 aged 80 yrs. NFI.

Did You Know?

From *Irish Roots* magazine 2007:

The National Archives of Ireland, in association with Library and Archives Canada, are currently digitizing and indexing the 1901 and 1911 census returns for all counties of Ireland. On a phased basis, starting in autumn 2007 with the 1911 returns for Dublin, these census returns will be made available, at no charge, on the internet. (check the website for progress reports). www.nationalarchives.ie

Help Wanted

Anson

Recently during a visit to Tasmania I saw the convict trail in Campbell Town. I noticed several arrived on the *Anson* in 1844. I have typed the medical report for the *Anson* from the AJCP reels. I would like to contact the family of the convicts on the trail, if anyone would like a copy of this report I could send it to them. It is 3 pages. I also have a copy (not typed) of the treatment given to convicts and could check to see if their names are mentioned.

Contact: Elaine Kranjc, 63 Dunloe Ave, Norlane 3214 VIC.
email: ekran@ncable.net.au (Member No 4792)

Bradmore / Browne

I am looking for information about James John BRADMORE (b. 1865, Westbury), his wife Eva Flora, nee BROWNE (b. 1876, New Norfolk) and their children. James John & Eva Flora were married at Oatlands in 1898. By 1914, they were on King Island where, according to Electoral Rolls, James John worked as an "overseer". They had four children: James Henry Montford Bradmore (b. 1899), Jack Edward Morris Bradmore (b. 1903), Jean Josephine Bradmore (b. 1905), and Sydney Keith Bradmore (b. 1908). In the mid-1920s, Eva Flora ran a boarding house/coffee palace, the "Imperial Coffee Palace", in King St, Smithton. I would be especially grateful to hear about photographs that might still exist.

Contact Don Bradmore, ☎ 03 4575 1343 or 0409 416 048 (Member No 6756)

Campbell - Williams

Clifton Priory at Bothwell was owned for many years (1891-1929) by James WILLIAMS described in various documents as a shepherd and station manager at Weasel Plains, in the Bothwell area. He leased the house for many years to the Bothwell Council Clerk. Williams' wife was Catherine nee CAMPBELL. James died in 1920 and Catherine died in Hobart in 1923. They share a tombstone in the Bothwell cemetery. Their children are listed in the Anglican baptismal register as Elizabeth Catherine (1867), Mary Jane (1870), Charlotte (1874), Thomas (1877) and Ruth (1884). There was another family called WILLIAMS with similar Christian names in Bothwell at the same time. In 1870 the eldest child managed to get lost in the bush near *Cluny Park* for 56 hours. I would be grateful to hear of any known descendants, photographs or any other information about this family.

Please contact: Mary Ramsay, Box 1, Bothwell TAS 7030 ☎ 6259 5702 or ratho1@bigpond.com (Member No 1744).

Dunn / North / Blades / Anderson / Drew / Smith

Samuel DUNN (b1797) in Cardington, Shropshire, England convict son of Thomas Clunbury? Convict? and Sarah. Siblings Richard, Joseph, Mary. Samuel married Rebecca NORTH (b c.1797 Frome, Somerset, England) 1828 Launceston, Tasmania. Children: Thomas b? Sarah b1832 (later BLADES) John? Elizabeth? (Eliza) James b.1829 m? Mary Ann ANDERSON James killed by bushranger on Mount Wellington? Thomas (or is Thomas James?) married Harriet DREW in 1853 as a widower (1st Wife?) in Sydney, settled in Tumut, NSW—14 children. Samuel

suspected of conspiracy in Richmond, housed in Gaol. Remarried Mary SMITH, convict, Lancastershire ? Children Ellen? Mary?

Contact: Marie J Dallman, 450 Horseshoe Bend Rd., Mt. Duneed. 3216.

0411 0433 03 (*will ring back, cost to me*), email: mariejdallman@hotmail.com (Member No 6482)

Gellibrand

Seeking descendants of Joseph Tice GELLIBRAND, lawyer and Attorney General Van Diemen's Land (1823/4-1826). Among his many children were: Walter Angus Bethune, Thomas Lloyd, William St Paul, Rev Joseph Tice, Mary Selina. Reasons for searching is that Joseph bought the first Life Insurance Policy in Australia in 1833. It was sold by Alliance Assurance (UK) and September 2008 will be the 175th anniversary of the date. Alliance's corporate successors are interested in celebrating this and are looking for snippets of information about Joseph. For example his cause of death was given 'by aboriginal spear', later changed to 'lost in the bush'. What is the truth? Any information gratefully received.

Contact Noel Stevenson: noelandpeter@bigpond.com (Member No 4852)

Kelly/ Shore/ Shaw/ Smith

In the districts of Forth, Ulverstone and Sheffield.

Janet Agnes SHORE m. Joseph SMITH 1911 at Sheffield. Sylvia Mary KELLY m. Walter BUTLER in 1918. Other children of Janet Shore and Thomas KELLY were Janet Lila, Leslie Lionel, Thomas D E, Amos Daniel. Another son of Janet, Percy McGowan SHAW m. Nina WELLARD at Forth and moved to Victoria.

Anyone researching please contact Shirley Stevenson (Member No 3038)

McShane

I am seeking information about the family of John McSHANE who was a Colebrook farmer/orchardist in the early 1900s. He was born in Hobart to Charles McShane and Ann LITTLE on 4th June 1849. He married Alice Elizabeth (surname unknown) and had daughters Annie Margueritte and Charlotte. No registrations are recorded in the Pioneers Index, so presumably the marriage and births took place on the mainland. Anne McShane, John's mother, died at Campania on 4th March 1909 and was buried in the family vault at Cornelian Bay.

Contact: Helen Osbourne (Member No 6060) email: lisgoold@hotmail.com, ☎ 03 6428 6804 (Member No 6060)

O'Neill

James O'NEILL (Convict) b Manchester, Lancaster, England. Son of Henry and Mary nee HINDLEY? Sisters Mary and Elizabeth. James married to Elizabeth (nee BAUER) with family from Wurtemberg, Germany on board 'Montmorency.' Son James married Harriet ALLFORD daughter of John (convict) and Marguerita (nee Mueller) also on board 'Montmorency' from Wurtemberg, Germany.

Contact: Marie J Dallman, 450 Horseshoe Bend Road, Mt. Duneed. 3216. ☎ 0411 0433 03 (*will ring back, cost to me*), email: mariejdallman@hotmail.com (Member No 6482)

Phillips

Walter PHILLIPS was a Police superintendent at New Norfolk and retired to Hamilton on Clyde where he was buried in 1906. His wife was Margaret BROWN who died in 1911. He was my great, great grandmother's brother and I should like to hear from any descendants.

Erica Riis, 11/22 Verney St, Caloundra QLD 4551 (Member No 6363)

Wilson /Plummer/Williams/McMahon

Seeking ancestors and descendents of Ballahoo/ Latrobe William WILSON m 1876 /Catherine McMAHON (John McMahon - Convict) nee PLUMMER (Convict). William's ' Death 1901 states 'possibly Scotland' 4 sons, 3 daughters. Worked on Latrobe (Drove 1st Taxi?) Railways 35 years. Sons Frederick b. 1850's and George married WILLIAMS/WHELAN (Convicts) Sisters. Lucy Hammersley married William Wilson Jnr. possibly McMahon as are Eliza and unknown 2 sisters. John Wilson (McMahon?) witnessed Frederick Wilson wedding is possibly brother or is this 4th son James marrying Catherine MCKAY 1887 father of William Wilson who died at Gallipoli or conflicting reports George or Frederick

Contact Marie Dallman, 450 Horseshoe Bend Rd, Mt Duneed VIC 3216 email: mariejedallman@hotmail.com ☎ 0411 043 303 (*will ring back, cost to me*). (Member No 6482)

Help Wanted queries are published **free for members** of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a **cost of \$10.00** per query to non-members.

Special Interest Groups: advertising rates apply.

Members are entitled to three free queries per year, and should be limited to **100 words**. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$10.00. **Only one query per member** per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

Queries should be forwarded to The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email editors@tasfhs.org

New Members

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

6732	KIEMANN Mrs Suzanne Alice	24 Sisters Beach Rd sikiemann@hotmail.com	BOAT HARBOUR	TAS	7321
6733	AUSTEN Mrs Michelle Kate	1659 Murchison Hwy mkamausten@yahoo.com.au	YOLLA	TAS	7325
6734	REDMAN Mrs Marie Patricia	Not for publication			
6735	WHITEHEAD Mrs Joan Marie	Not for publication			
6736	RHODES Mr Raymond Francis Cecil	CPO Box 3191	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7325
6737	BAIER-MILLS Ms Christine Linda	6 Merseyside St tassiedevil202@yahoo.com	QUOIBA	TAS	7310
6738	STARR Mrs Gaynor Merridy	PO Box U64 winterstarr@bigpond.com	UPPER BURNIE	TAS	7320
6740	STEVENSON Mrs Linda Gay	Not for publication			
6741	GALL Ms Rosemary Anne	44 Kingsley Parade rgall@ozemail.com.au	YERONGA	QLD	4104
6742	JAGO B J Beverley Joy	1 Victoria Close	SALE	VIC	3850

6743	NEALE Mrs Lynette	bjago@tadaust.org.au 6 Tanner Place	KAMBAH	ACT	2902
6744	SCOTT Ms Carolyn Joy	1 Baynton St carolynscott3@bigpond.com	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
6745	ANDERSON Mr John	2A Nicholas Drive	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
6746	MARRINER Mrs Helen Elaine	28 Third Avenue hennies@netspace.net.au	MIDWAY POINT	TAS	7171
6747	BAKER Mrs Gillian Ruth	142 Flagstaff Road grmlbaker@trump.net.au	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
6748	BAKER Mr Michael Leonard	142 Flagstaff Road grmlbaker@trump.net.au	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
6749	SHELVERTON Mrs Inga Mary	46 York St ishelverton@hotmail.com	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
6750	GILLIS Mr Peter Richard	88A Derwent Ave gillisp@bigpond.com	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015
6751	CONNOLLY Mr Brendan James	10 Mangin St brendan.connolly1@bigpond.com	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
6752	BEASLEY Ms Lesley	99 Seventh Ave lesley@lesley.beasley.com	ST PETERS	SA	5069
6753	HAHL Mrs Ann S	snauw@tassie.net.au	STORYS CREEK	TAS	7213
6754	HAHL Mr Volker	snauw@tassie.net.au	STORYS CREEK	TAS	7213
6755	PARKER Miss Sheree Helen	21 Laura St	LATROBE	TAS	7307
6756	BRADMORE Dr Donald James	Not for publication			
6758	SCALES Mrs Lorraine Patricia	17 Kerran Crescent lscales@bigpond.net.au	PUNCHBOWL	TAS	7249
6759	PAUL Mrs Amanda	9 Greenhill Drive AJPaul7@bigpond.com	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
6760	TIMMINS Mrs Jennifer Maree	37 Tamar Ave jennietimmins@hotmail.com	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253
6761	WATSON Mrs Lisa Maree	9 Sollamer Place watsonlj@aapt.net.au	OTAGO	TAS	7017
6762	CASEY Mrs Kathleen Patricia	7 Donohoe Gardens kathleencasey7@bigpond.com	KINGSTON BEACH	TAS	7050
6763	CLAYTON Mrs Thea Ann	Not for publication			
6764	CLAYTON Mr Francis Walter G	Not for publication			
6765	GOUGH Mrs Gaye Lynette	12 Queen St	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
6766	STRUTHERS Mr Terence William	15 Anstey St	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
6767	STRUTHERS Mrs Pamela May	15 Anstey St	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
6768	SPRY Ms Christine Mary	GPO Box 2171 c.spry@bom.gov.au	HOBART	TAS	7001
6769	BURGESS Mrs Cheryl Anne	109 Gunn St ashateal1@bigpond.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
6770	COUPER Mr John Charles	2 Centaur Crescent	BLACKSTONE HEIGHTS	TAS	7250
6771	COUPER Mrs Eileen	2 Centaur Crescent	BLACKSTONE HEIGHTS	TAS	7250
6772	TURNBULL Mrs Gail Veronica	5A Reid St	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
6773	MEDWIN Mr John Charles	1 Ritchie Avenue jayemonline@yahoo.com.au	BURNIE	TAS	7320
6774	QUIRK Mrs Marilyn Winifred	27 Linton Avenue tandm.quirk@bigpond.com	HEYBRIDGE	TAS	7316
6775	SAMMUT Mrs Rachel Louise	19 Avoca St rachelsammut@hotmail.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
6776	STONE Mr Peter Archibald	8 Cordelia Court	ROSETTA	TAS	7010
6777	FITZALLEN Mrs Joan Catherine	40 Franmaree Road fitzinjn@bigpond.com	NEWNHAM	TAS	7248
6778	PHILLIPS Mrs Barbara May	21 Hotham Court philli.b@bigpond.net.au	GLENORCHY	TAS	7010
6779	CAMERON Mr John	PO Box 51 jwecameron@gmail.com	CAMPBELL TOWN	TAS	7210
6781	DECKER Mr Kurt Michael	PO Box 725	EXMOUTH	WA	6707

6782	McLENNAN Mrs Wendy	kvjoe@westnet.com.au 8/16 Willow Road	UPPER FERNTREE VIC	3156
6783	CANNELL Mr Nicholas	wendym@alphalink.com.au 24 Lockett St	GULLY WYNYARD TAS	7325
6784	BARCLAY Mrs Patricia G	381 Myalla Road t.barc37@gmail.com	MYALLA TAS	7325
6785	BARCLAY Mr Christopher J	381 Myalla Road t.barc37@gmail.com	MYALLA TAS	7325
6786	McKENZIE Ms Anne Elizabeth	PO Box 81 Anne.McKenzie@utas.edu.au	WOODBRIDGE TAS	7162
6787	LEWIS Mrs Jo	Not for publication		
6788	HOLMES Mrs Michelle	26 Reatta Road meholmes@netspace.net.au	TREVALLYN TAS	7250
6789	PARKER Mr John Edward	2/27 Bimbimbi Avenue jonder7@bigpond.com	PROSPECT VALE TAS	7250
6790	PARKER Mrs Maureen Delia	2/27 Bimbimbi Avenue jonder7@bigpond.com	PROSPECT VALE TAS	7250
6791	WELLS Mrs Vanessa Rose	45 Louden Street vrw.dietitian@gmail.com	SOUTH HOBART TAS	7004

New Members' Interests

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
Any CONVICTS	SOUTHPORT Probation Station TAS AUS	1841-1848	6759
AYLWARD Eileen	Brighton TAS AUS	1862-1946	6749
BAKER Thomas	Any	c1827	6748
BENSON Frederick	Any	1900-1973	6738
BESSELL Lorna Lillian	AUS	Any	6769
BLAKE John	Any	Any	6755
BORG	Malta	Any	6775
BRADY John	Any	c1822	6747
BRENNAN Jane	Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus IRL	c1850-1914	6784
BURGESS John	Any	c1806	6747
CALLAGHAN	Cork IRL	1800	6760
CALLAHAN	Cork IRL	1800	6760
CAMPBELL Harriet	TAS AUS	1835	6748
CARRICK Peter Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	c1875	6748
CARTER Rueben	London ENG	c1824-1890	6747
CHANDLER William	ENG	1850-1900	6781
CHATWIN Alfred	Scarborough YKS ENG	c1800	6751
CLARK(E) William	Any	Any	6743
CLARKE Anie (Annie)	TAS AUS	b 1886	6791
CLARKE B	Whiteabbey IRL	c1880-1960	6784
CLARKE John	(father of Annie Clarke)	c 1820-1850	6791
CLARKE Sophia	Hobart TAS AUS	mid 1800s	6744
COLE Charles	Any	Any	6769
CONNOLLY Denis	Enniskillen FER N IRE	c1800	6751
CONNOR Margaret	ENG	1830-1880	6788
COOMBE John	Any	c8126	6748
COOPER	TAS AUS	1800s	6758
COULTER William	Stranraer WIG SCT	1832-1888	6741
COULTER William	Melbourne VIC AUS	1832-1888	6741
DANCE George	Whitchurch HAM ENG	1790-1830	6753
DANCE James	Whitchurch HAM ENG	1790-1830	6753
DANCE Thomas	Whitchurch HAM ENG	1790-1840	6753
DART Bridget (maiden name unknown)	Birthplace unknown	Any	6766
DART Jonothan (John)	Farmer TAS AUS	1799+	6766
DENHAM Claude Lyndhurst	VIC AUS	1881-1970	6772

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
DRURY Lilian (Lillian) May	TAS AUS	b 1912	6791
FLOWERS John	ENG	1830-1880	6788
FLOYD	Westbury-on-Trym ENG	Any	6737
GARRETT James, Rev	Bothwell & Sidmouth TAS AUS	1828-1872	6741
GARRETT James, Rev	Inch WIG SCT	1794-1828	6741
GILCHRIST Mary Anne	Scotland	1856-1900	6781
GLEESON Thomas	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1819-1862	6749
GORE Thomas	Portsmouth ENG	c1815-1886	6747
GRATION John	Bradford YKS ENG	early 1800s	6744
HANNEEN Mary	Co Limberick IRL	1822-1850	6781
HANSEN John Julius Magnus	Denmark	1850	6746
HARTILL Arthur	Manchester ENG	1864-1898	6749
HAYWARD George	Croyden SRY ENG	early 1800s	6744
HENNINGTON Martha	Scotland?	Married 1844	6778
HEYWARD John	Any ENG	c1814	6749
HILLS Joseph	Galway IRL - transported	PRE 1844	6778
HOBDEN John	CON "Clyde" TAS AUS	1830+	6761
HOBDEN John	CON 1830, SSX ENG	1786-1829	6761
HOBDEN John	CON "Clyde" ex Portsmouth	30 Aug 1830	6761
HOWLETT Lazarus	Richmond TAS AUS	1837+	6742
IRWIN James	Liverpool ENG	1852	6746
JAMES George	Any	1800-1850	6743
JARRETT Charles William	Hobart TAS AUS	1845+	6747
JOLLEY William	Scotland? - Any	pre 1844	6778
JONES William	Penrhos Llanafanfawr/ Abbrycynon WLS	b 1883 d 1928	6733
JOYCE Family	TAS AUS	1803+	6768
KEANE Elizabeth	Co Kerry IRL	c1860s	6749
KENNEDY Margaret	Wexford IRL	1832	6746
KIEMANN Johann	Hanover GER	1800-1900	6732
KIRKLAND James	Yoker RFW SCT	1811-1886	6782
KIRKLAND Jean	East Kilbride, LKS SCT	1811-1879	6782
KNUCKEY Elsie Maud	Any	late 1800s	6738
KUBE Anna Elisabeth	Deutch-Nettkow/Crossen, Prussia	1800-1820	6761
KUBE Gottfried	Crosse (N), River Oder, Prussia	1800-1820	6761
LANCASTER James	Warwick ENG	c1827	6748
LAWSON	Glasgow SCT	Any	6737
LEAHY Honore	Co Cork IRL	1825-1850	6781
LESLIE Clarence W	Rocherlea Launceston TAS AUS	c1888	6790
LIDDELL Hugh	Paisley Abbey SCT	Any	6737
LODER Mary Ann	London ENG	c1820-1887	6747
MARKHAM Philip	HUON district TAS AUS	c1850s	6759
McCRAE Letitia	Co Fermanagh N IRL	early 1800s	6744
McDOWALL Archibald	Bothwell TAS AUS	1800-1830	6741
McDOWALL Archibald	Edinburgh SCT	c1800-1830	6741
MEDWIN family history	UK & TAS AUS	1780-2008	6773
MILLER Arthur Wilberforce	TAS AUS	1850-1900	6752
MILLER Ernest Granville	TAS AUS	1850-1900	6752
MILLER Frances Knowles	TAS & VIC AUS	1856-1924	6752
MILLER Henry DE Burgh	TAS AUS	1850-1900	6752
MILLER Maxwell	Hobart TAS AUS	1850-1870	6752
MILLER Robert Byron	Hobart & Launceston TAS AUS	1850-1900	6752
MURRAY John T	Beaconsfield TAS AUS	c1890	6790
NICHOLS Charles	Waipole NH USA	early 1800s	6744
NICHOLS Phillip	Ulverstone TAS AUS	2 Jan 1889	6733
O'CALLAHAN	Cork IRL	1800	6760
OLDHAM Edwin Thomas	England UK	b. 1852	6733
OLDHAM Isabel Mary	Pyengana TAS AUS	b 9 Nov 1891	6733
PARKER John	Any	Any	6755
PARKER Robert	Preston LAN ENG	1869-1932	6789
PARSONS Rose	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1872-1950s	6749

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
PEARCE Charles Arthur	Launceston TAS AUS	b. 1899	6733
PERRY Emily	Any	1800-1850	6743
PERRYMAN	Tavistock CON ENG	1700+	6760
PHAROAH Henry	ENG & India	1830-1880	6788
PROCTOR Emma	Bradford YKS ENG	early 1800s	6744
PROPERT Laura	WLS UK	b 1887	6733
RHODES Francis Sydney C	STS ENG	Any	6736
RICHARDS Lorna Richards	AUS	Any	6769
RICHARDS May (nee BELLELL)	Any	Any	6769
RICHARDS Winston	AUS	Any	6769
RUSSELL Robert	LIN ENG	Any	6737
SAGE James	Polstead SFK ENG	1800-1850	6743
SAMMUT	Malta	Any	6775
SANDER Dorothea	Hanover GER	1800-1900	6732
SHIELDS James	Campbelltown TAS AUS	1849+	6742
SMITH Emanuel	Framsden SFK ENG	1823-1900	6781
SOMERS John Emanuel	Any	c1857	6748
SOWTER Edward W	LIN ENG	1880-1962	6789
STACEY Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	6750
STEVEN John	Glasgow SCT	Any	6737
STEWART Ellie	Whiteabbey IRL	c1900-1970	6784
STEWART Isabel	Whiteabbey IRL	c1900-1970	6784
STEWART Robert	Avoca Co Wicklow IRL	1860-1930	6784
STEWART Thomas	Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus IRL	c1850-1945	6784
SYKES James	ENG	1841-1900	6781
TAYLOR James Capt	Derwent Ferry "Kangaroo"	1831+	6767
TAYLOR James, Capt	ENG	1831+	6767
TEARSE	Newcastle ENG	c1900-1970	6785
TODD Andrew	TAS AUS	1838+	6742
TRIPPTREE Charles	ENG	1700+	6760
TUOHY	?Ireland	Any	6775
WARNEKE Christoph	Hanover GER	1800-1900	6732
WATSON Jean	East Kilbride LKS SCT	1811-1879	6782
WEBBERLEY Isaac	Hamilton/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1870	6746
WESTWOOD	Worchestershire ENG	1700+	6760
WILLIAMS John	Anglesey WLS	Any	6737
WINTER Herbert George	Any	late 1800s	6738
WRIGHT Rebecca	(mother of Anie Clarke)	c 1820-1850	6791
WYLIE Mabel, Muriel	Any	1908?-1985	6738

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

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

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

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The 'Privacy Policy' sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments of that Act

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2008 Lilian Watson Family History Award

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

(See also page 80)

Entries close: 1 December 2008

Further Information and entry forms available from
TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or

PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250

Diary Notes

12, 23, 14 September 2008: NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Inc: Presented by Dubbo & District Family History Society Inc. Theme: Conquering the tyranny of distance. Venue: Dubbo RSL Club Resort.

Email: ddfhsconsf2008@yahoo.com.au.

Website: www.dubbofamilyhistory.org.au & follow the link 2008 Conference

15 November 2008: Kerrison Family Reunion

A KERRISON Family History Day is being held at Peace Haven, Penquite Road, Newstead, Launceston on 15 November this year. There will be a number of speakers and ample time to mix and catch-up with others who share an interest in Kerrison family history. A church service at the Supply River Uniting Church will be held on the 16th November at 2.00 p.m.

If interested in attending the Family History Day, please contact Jan Critchett for full details of the arrangements: ☎ 03 6343 3445 or email Jan.Critchett@utas.edu.au

26-29 October 2008: Jewish Genealogy in the 21st Century



The Conference aims to provide a varied program combining a mixture of lectures/ seminars and panel inputs, together with visits to National Institutions and genealogical resources. The opportunity to meet in person the many contributors to the internet discussion groups will be an occasion not to be missed.

Registration fee \$120.00. Dinner (Optional) \$80 per head. Covers Conference attendance, morning and afternoon teas and lunches for Sunday and Monday, Conference Handouts. All food will be kosher.

For updated information visit www.ajgs.org.au.

Villages Online: Villages Online is your guide to quickly finding many of the village, town or community websites throughout the UK. Browse by county or view an alphabetical listing and visit the website of your ancestor.

This site also includes links to local webcams. www.villagesonline.com

From *Australian Family Tree Connections* Dec 2007

New York Times archives now free: You can now search *The New York Times* archives from 1987 to the present without charge, as well as those from 1851-1922, which are in the public domain. There will be charges for some material from the period 1923-1986, and some will be free.

www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html

From *Australian Family Tree Connection* Dec 2007

Quidnunc

Excerpts from journals held at the Launceston Branch Library

Australian Family Tree Magazine June 2008

Sydney 1842-1843: by Marilyn Mason

Did your ancestor apply to be a Messenger for the City of Sydney Council? Included in this article are 127 names with occupations and marital status of the individuals. Sources of information, references and a list of useful books.

The Cornwall Family History Society June 2008

1. *Children of Bodmin Goal Scoundrel, Scamp and Starvelings* by Sally J Pocock.
very interesting article giving an insight as to why so many children ended up in goal. Taken from the Admission Registers of Bodmin Goal at the Cornwall record Office.
2. *Graveyard Inscriptions O'okiep, South Africa* by Gill Rifaat
Transcriptions and photos of several Cornish or other strays probably of British origin, buried at O'kiep, Springbok.
3. *Far Southwest Crematoria* by John Walker
If you cannot find an interment, friends and relatives may have been cremated, but with no recorded memorial. The information in this article may be of help.

Family Tree Magazine June 2008

1. *Grave Times* by Sue Hall
This article explore how funeral practices have changed over a century and what they can tell us about the lives of our ancestors.
2. *Ancestors from south-east England* by Jane Cavell
This article looks at some of the genealogical and local history resources available on the web that can help you discover more about ancestors who came from Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire including the Isle of Wright.

Family Tree Magazine July 2008

1. *Researching Ancestors before 1841* by Ken Cozens and Derek Morris
A wealth of information can be found by looking at the records held by the Middlesex Deed registry, Lloyd's Marine collection, the Corporation of Trinity House and Manorial records. Beginner's guides and essential addresses are included in this article.
2. *Our Immigrant Ancestors* by John Hanson
John looks at some of the many groups of people who have come to the British Isles over the centuries, including those who had left but returned for one reason or another.
3. *Crypts and Cellars* by Alec Tritton
In 1823 an estimated one-sixth of the London population were dissenters, Jews or Catholics. Many of their meeting houses had their own burial ground or crypt and many, of course have long since disappeared Alec Tritton unearths the grounds and records that remain.

Nitrate Film—A Health and Safety Warning

(Extracted from *Cockney Ancestor*, No. 118— Kate Poole No. 4856)

"Many of us still have, lurking in the backs of drawers and cupboards, packets of pre-war black and white negatives. If you have any, please hunt them out and have a good look at them. Pre-war roll film was almost always cellulose nitrate, and I can't emphasise strongly enough that it is very, very dangerous.

After a time, especially if it is kept in a warm place or exposed to sunlight, it begins to become sticky and, at that stage, it may well self-combust. This is bad enough but the burning celluloid gives off deadly nitric acid fumes and, worst of all, burning cellulose nitrate manufacturers its own oxygen, so that you cannot put the fire out.

One of the most impressive sights I have ever seen, at a demonstration given by the London Fire Brigade, was of a bonfire of nitrate film merrily burning away at the bottom of a six-foot tank of water.

So please check your old negatives and, if they have begun to stick together, get rid of them—they won't be very printable by that stage anyway. If they are still in good condition and you really want to hang on to them, keep them somewhere very cool and in a metal box where a fire cannot spread to anything else, and check them regularly.

Legally speaking,[in UK] you should have a licence to store nitrate film, but very few people know that. The National Film Archive [UK], which does have a licence, keeps nitrate film in underground bunkers with thick concrete walls between each section—they take the danger very seriously.

If you want to test your negatives, snip a tiny piece off one corner, drop it into a saucer, take it into the garden and put a match to it—**and don't inhale the fumes!** If it burns steadily you've got safety film but, if it flares up with a fierce "whoosh", it's nitrate."

A note from the Editor of *Cockney Ancestor*: "Such film was manufactured from the 1880s, when it replaced glass negatives, until 1950, while safety film came into use in the 1930s. Do not hold the negatives or reel of film near a lightbulb, or try to scan them, as the heat may set it off! The Health and Safety Executive provides a leaflet *the Dangers of Cellulose Nitrate Film* which is available from the internet: www.hse.gov.uk. This lists four sources of advice and archiving."

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T.A.M.I.O.T and eHeritage

<http://eheritage.statelibrary.tas.gov.au/> click on "Monuments and Historic Sites"

... To access transcriptions of the headstones surviving in some 800 cemeteries around Tasmania; held by the five Branches around the State: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Huon and Launceston. Cemeteries are arranged by municipality and alphabetically. TAMIOT fiche are available for purchase from:

TFHS Inc. PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250,

and images are available for purchase from the branches.

Boobyalla Port—North East Tasmania

Allison Carins (Member No 668)

Situated on Ringarooma Bay, not far above the junction of the Ringarooma and Boobyalla Rivers, was the Ringarooma Port and near-by town of Ringarooma, as it was then known. (Not to be confused with the present town of Ringarooma (then known as Upper Ringarooma) further inland at the foot of Mt. Victoria.) The name was changed to Boobyalla on 12th Nov 1888. It was considered the best port on the coast. In its hey-day, the township boasted three hotels, a Police Station, a road trust to survey, build and repair roads and a school. (Miss E A MENDS was the teacher at Boobyalla in 1890 and Miss A M ROBINSON in 1891)

The port had 2 feet of water at low tide and 6-8 feet at high tide; once in the harbour, the vessels were safe. Wagons and drays were backed out to them and cargoes loaded and offloaded. Tin was punted down the river from mines at South Mount Cameron and brought in by packhorses from the mines further inland.

According to the memoirs of Thomas WILLSON, who arrived there in 1876, Hotelier J T SMITH was building a jetty and William KRUSHKA had set up a store, but the dominant teamster, hotelier and harbourmaster, was Donald CAMPBELL. He had been manager of the Cape Portland property from 1860. He later took up a sheep and cattle property of his own at Boobyalla.

From 1875 until 1911, Boobyalla was the port for all the coastal area to Cape Portland and extending inland as far as Moorina, Winnaleah and Derby. When mining developed in the 1870's and 1880's, Boobyalla boomed. Through the port came many of the miners, most of the stores and the tin exported. Campbell erected the *Caledonian* hotel and store at Boobyalla and built the wharf, becoming the first harbourmaster. He established a transport service with as many as 100 horses taking out the tin and bringing back food, machinery, etc, and later when tracks improved, he used bullock wagons.

Up until the 1880's there was a regular weekly shipping service and small steamships and sailing vessels used the port. Early traders to Boobyalla were the light-draught paddle steamers *Avon* and *Minx*, followed by various ketches (*Hellen*, *HJK Good Intent*, *SMHJ Wave*, *Heather Belle*).

(This information has been gleaned from the history compiled by G H CRAWFORD of the Royal Society and contributed to "As *The River Flows*", a History of the Ringarooma Municipality published for the Bi-Centenary 1988.)

My husband, Peter, recorded some memories of his own, and items told to him by locals. He wrote (c.1990):

Now just a block of cement several chains from the water is all that remains of Boobyalla Port. It was the port for the northeast tin mines and early settlers. Traders of up to 300 tons made the wharf at high tide, but tailings from the mines as far away as Moorina, Derby and Branxhohn had a part in polluting and destroying this beautiful harbour.

Old maps would show a surveyed township at Boobyalla. My earliest recollections (as a young boy in the 1930's) were of five houses. I have fished from the wharf for eels, and camped with my father and brother, overnight in an old shed or butt with

a fireplace, set among the hawthorns. It was an interesting place to explore, with plenty of rusty relics left behind by those who lived and worked there.

The late Mr Alec HARPER of Pioneer, told me that as a young man, he and his family grew wheat near Herrick, harvested and threshed it by hand, carted it the twenty-odd miles (32 km) to Boobyalla Port in the box dray, consigned it to Launceston, and had it returned rolled into flour for their year's supply!

The road from the port via the foot of South Mount Cameron, is not used frequently these days, but it will not disappear easily. Stoned, metalled, drained, and in very wet places, corduroyed, it carried wagons, drays, carts and coaches. I believe there was a stage post at the very foot of Mount Cameron. A steam engine used in my father's saw mill was brought over this rough but solid road. The culverts were constructed from wood, and when in latter years they were either burnt out or rotted, a driver who was not alert would be shocked to suddenly have the front of the car drop a foot or two, the next instant bringing his head hard onto the ceiling.

Boobyalla began to wane as a port after the railway from Launceston to Scottsdale opened in 1889. Many buildings were removed; I know the large store shed was moved to Winnaleah for use as a barn. The last building was burnt down in 1936.

William MORGAN lived in the west side of the Boobyalla River. He leased approximately 25,000 acres of land. He was on the Ringarooma Council when it was inaugurated in 1908, and was still there in 1924. He was the son of Thomas Morgan, once a captain who came from England on the convict ship *Lady Franklin*. He was in charge of a number of convicts. He took up the land and William carried it on. Neither William nor his sister Kate married and both lived into their eighties before dying within a week of each other. They are buried in the Boobyalla Cemetery."

Charles TAYLOR, local historian, late of Pioneer, wrote an article, *Memories of Boobyalla*, in the *North Eastern Advertiser* (1969). He mentioned the valuable work done by the late Rev. MacFARLANE who recorded and published in serial form in the *Advertiser* (1955-1963), an expensive coverage of the history of the North East. In 2007, this history, in its entirety, was edited and published by John BESWICK. This work contains information about Boobyalla, also.

Much of Charles Taylor's article quotes Paddy QUINN, then 83 and living in Hobart. Paddy had been branch manager for Holyman and Sons in their Boobyalla shipping office from 1909. Paddy married a daughter of Donald Campbell, mentioned above. They left some time after the railway extended to Herrick (1919). Paddy bought the blacksmithing business of Syd CANNELL at Pioneer but for a time still carried out duties as harbour master at the Port. A local friend told how Paddy would receive word that a ship was due in and he would mount his horse and ride the 20 miles or so in time for the ship's arrival.

Paddy named the captains in charge of vessels at different periods - J DAVIS, F WASHBOURNE, Peter FORNESS, W TAYLOR, P TAYLOR and George HENDERSON.

New Publication—Hobart Branch

Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania

Vol IX

Oatlands District

CD1: Oatlands Township – Campbell Uniting, General, St Pauls Catholic, St Peters Anglican, Wesleyan and Other Burials and Memorials

CD2: Jericho, Lower Marshes, Tunbridge, Tunnack, Woodsdale and Other Burials and Memorials

Each cemetery has a brief history and/or description, a plan and a list of the individuals identified there. Wherever possible each person has a photograph of his or her headstone, a transcription of any wording, and a plot number. Many inscriptions were recorded up to 30 years ago so, in some cases, an inscription is given even although it may no longer be clear on the tombstone.

Also included is a history of the Oatlands District and clear directions for travelling to each cemetery.

Each CD-ROM may be purchased separately.

- A Single-Use License costs \$30 for each CD-ROM plus p&p of \$5.00 whether purchasing 1 or 2 CDs.
- A Multiple-Use License costs \$75 for each CD-ROM plus p&p of \$5.00 whether purchasing 1 or 2 CDs.

Contact:

Resource Manager
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326, Rosny Park, TASMANIA 7018

Migration, Citizenship and Travel

The National Archives holds records about many individuals who arrived from overseas during the 20th century and some who arrived during the 19th century. It also holds records about Australians who left and returned to Australia.

www.naa.gov.au/collection/explore/migration/index.aspx

From *Australian Family Tree Connection* Dec 2007

Thomas Priest

Christine Miller (Member No 4380)

In the 200th year since the Norfolk Islanders arrived in Van Diemen's Land it seems appropriate to write about Thomas Priest my husband's ggg grandfather. His life is testimony to the ability to overcome adversity that was a characteristic of many of the Norfolk Islanders who helped ensure the success of the fledgling colony.

Thomas PRIEST and family arrived from Norfolk Island on the *Porpoise* on January 17th 1808 to a colony that was already under stress due to depleted stocks of food and other provisions. With the closure of the Norfolk Island settlement the settlers were promised assistance including land to compensate them for having to leave the island. Governor COLLINS was the unfortunate administrator who had to deal with the daily reality of so many extra people to resettle. Thanks to their own industry the Norfolk Islanders were able to forge a new life for themselves. Thomas became a successful farmer and businessman, and died in 1851 at the age of 96! No mean feat for anyone whose life had been so turbulent.

Thomas was christened on the 20th May, 1759 in Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, England. His parents were Thomas Priest and Mary Pery and they had at least nine other children as well as young Thomas. At the time of his sentencing Thomas's occupation was shown as nailer. On the 26th November 1777 he enlisted in the 37th Foot 1st Regiment and in the muster rolls he was mentioned 14 times until his discharge on the 24th December, 1743.

Between December 25th 1781 and the 24th June 1782 Thomas was promoted to corporal, however on the 18th March 1783 he was shown as a private (no reason was given for his demotion). Those six years of his service witnessed a tumultuous time in English history when as a result of the American War of Independence England lost its American colonies and the redcoats returned to England a defeated force. The economy of England suffered severely due to the loss of the lucrative colonies and the returning soldiers would have found themselves unemployed and often desperate.

From 1783 until his sentencing for sheep stealing nothing is known of Thomas's life but there is a considerable possibility that he married and had children.

On the 8th August 1787 at the Stafford Assises Thomas and a William Priest (no clarification to support their relationship) were sentenced to be hanged for the crime of stealing 3 ewes, the sentence was later reprieved to transportation for 14 years.

The theft had obviously been carefully planned as it involved walking the sheep from Kidderminster, Worcestershire, across the county border into Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. The skins, with identifying marks, were later found buried in Thomas's garden!

In February 1788 he and William were sent to the hulk *Dunkirk* off Plymouth to await transportation to NSW. The hulks were used to house the convicts from the overflowing gaols in England and they were generally places where disease was rife and many convicts died before departure for the various colonies.

In late November 1789 they embarked on the *Neptune*, one of the ships in the notorious Second Fleet. In Michael Flynn's fascinating book *The Second Fleet: Britain's Grim Convict Armada*, he examines the first privatized prison fleet and

details the appalling conditions for those convicts who were consigned to many of the ships.

The treatment of the convicts on board the *Neptune* was particularly singled out by the authorities and led to legal action against the captain and chief mate. The captains were paid for the number of convicts boarded, not the number surviving to reach their destination! Almost half the convicts arriving on the Second Fleet needed hospitalization and some 40 percent died on passage. At his trial in 1792 it was alleged that Captain Trail deliberately kept the convicts short of rations so that the remaining stores could be sold at extortionate prices on arrival at Sydney.

Thomas and William were among those convicts who managed to survive the appalling conditions aboard the *Neptune*. Who knows how they survived but perhaps because Thomas was an ex soldier he was viewed more favourably by the military guards on board. He may have even found an old comrade in arms among those guarding the convicts. Thomas Priest (and possibly William) was sent to the new farming settlement at Parramatta. In 1791, William Priest was sent to Norfolk Island but reappears in Sydney by 1800.

By 1802 Thomas Priest was a free man and together with his defacto wife, Catherine Rochford and son Thomas (7th May 1801) they sailed for Norfolk Island. By 1805 he was an overseer of blacksmiths on the island and had 27¾ acres of land, a dwelling house, plus two out-houses. Three more sons were born while the family lived on Norfolk Island, William (24th April 1803), James (3rd May 1805) and George (1806).

After the Norfolk Islanders were relocated to Van Diemen's Land Thomas was granted 42 acres of land in the Argyle/Hobart Parish in lieu of the land he had held on Norfolk Island. By 1819 Thomas was growing wheat, beans and potatoes and had 2 bulls, 2 cows and 455 sheep. By 1822 another 6 children had been born Anne, Mary, Sarah, John, Robert and Charlotte. However, Anne and Charlotte died aged 2 and 9 years respectively. Robert, my husband's gg grandfather, was born on 2nd March 1820.

In 1823 Thomas Priest was granted a further 40 acres in the Queenborough District, the site of the present University of Tasmania campus in Sandy Bay. Thomas Jnr received 80 acres at Strangford (Jericho) and William 80 acres at Clarence Plains. Thomas Snr also owned land in Elizabeth Lane off Elizabeth Street, the site of the present Cat and Fiddle Arcade. In January 1834 he gave his sons William and Robert a piece of this land, and later in 1837 another portion to James. Both James and Thomas Jnr were licensed victuallers. James ran the *Joiners Arms* in Davey Street for 40 years until 1874 and Thomas Jnr owned the *Good Woman Inn* in Argyle Street.

Certainly Thomas and his family earned the respect of the community. In 1845 the *Colonial Times* published this tribute to Thomas Priest in recognition of his standing in the community:

A Veteran Soldier It is well worthy of record, that there is resident in this city a veteran of olden times of Cornwallis and Washington, one of about 100 who, according to a statement in one of our English journals, survived the war, the revolutionary war of the United States.

The individual to whom we allude, is Mr Priest, the father of the very worthy hosts of the Good Woman Inn in Argyle Street and of the Joiners Arms in Davey Street, and of Mr Priest the builder.

Mr Priest, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the 37th Regiment, and three years afterwards was one of the many, now no more, who fought the sanguinary battle at Charleston, generally called the "Battle of Bunkers Hill". On that occasion he was wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, afterwards General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who fell mortally wounded at Alexandria, commanded the regiment, and Mr Priest speaks of him in terms of the utmost respect. Mr Priest is nearly 90 years of age and has been married 56 years, Mrs Priest being still alive, and he is altogether an excellent specimen of what a man may be, even at such an advanced period of life. It is proper that we should add, after serving through the whole of that war, and being in almost every one of the principal actions, he now lives to enjoy the good opinion of his friends, as a worthy and excellent member of the community.

At the time of his death on the 19th July 1851 his grandson was assistant Town Clerk in Hobart. The age given at Thomas Snr's death was 96! Surely this would have made him one of the oldest survivors of the American War of Independence and one of Hobart's oldest residents. He was buried in St Davids' Cemetery where the family erected a headstone and his wife Catherine was also buried there. Outside of the British Isles, Tasmania has the highest concentration of the Priest Surname anywhere in the world. I'm sure Thomas would be exceedingly pleased to know that but for his reprieve from the hangman's noose this would never have been!

The portrait lacks positive authentication but it was retrieved from a Priest family remainders lot in about 1953 by my husband, who recognized the striking family resemblance. Further expert opinion suggests a date of around 1838-1840. Interestingly, the portrait is unsigned but this would be consistent with frequent practice at the time of settling a tavern debt by painting the publican or his family.



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Lord Caithness' Steam Carriage

The Kelso Chronicle, 9 Nov 1860, p3 c6

The front view of this carriage is that of a phaeton placed on three wheels and made a little wider than ordinary, so as to have room for three or even four abreast. His Lordship sits on the right hand side and drives, resting his left hand on a handle at the end of a bent iron bar fixed, below the front spring, to the fork in which the front wheel runs, and guiding with these the direction of the carriage. Placed horizontally before him is a small flywheel fixed on an iron rod, that passing downwards, works at the lower end by a screw through one end of a lever attached, at the other end, to a strong iron bar that passes across the carriage and has fitted to it a drag for each of the hind wheels. By giving the flywheel a slight turn with his right hand, his Lordship can apply a drag of sufficient power to lock the hind wheels and stop the carriage on the steepest declivities of common roads. Inside the carriage in a line backward from his right hand, is placed a handle, by which the steam is regulated, and shut off at pleasure. The tank, holding about a hundred seventy gallons forms the bottom of the carriage, and extends as far back as the rear of the boiler, where the water is conveyed from it into the boiler by a small force pump worked by the engine. There are two cylinders, one on each side, six diameter and seventeen inches stroke. These, and all that is necessary to apply the power to the axle, are well arranged, and fitted in, so as to occupy the smallest possible space, between the tank and the boiler and appear at first sight insufficient to exert nine horsepower. The coal, weighing about one hundred-weight of which is sufficient for twenty miles on ordinary road is held in a box in front of the stoker, whose duty it is to keep the fire, see that there is always sufficient water in the boiler, and that the steam is up to the required pressure, as seen by the gauge on the top of the boiler.

On Friday 3rd August, his Lordship drove the carriage from Inverness to Clashmore, a distance of about seventy miles, a part of that distance being over mountainous roads, having gradients of one in twelve and one in fifteen. Saturday being very wet, he remained at Clashmore until the evening, when the rain abated, and he drove the next stage that he might remain at Golspie over Sunday. On Monday, starting from Golspie, he drove to Borrogil Castle, his residence in Caithness, a distance of eighty miles. Only those who have travelled that road can understand the difficulties as to steep ascents and equally deep declivities, generally ending at a bridge placed at right angles to the road across a mountain torrent flowing down to the bottom of the ravine, along the ragged side of which the descent had been made. The power of the engine, and the perfect control his Lordship has over it, enabled him easily to overcome them all, and when it is known that he did the stage where the road crosses the Ord at Caithness—which raises from the seashore to a height of a thousand feet above the level of the sea—at the rate of eight miles an hour, there can be no doubt that carriages propelled by steam can be used for the purposes of traffic on common roads. The journey of one hundred and forty miles made in two days at a cost of less than a penny per mile for fuel, proves this, and the fact that no accident to man or beast was caused by the steam carriage during the whole journey, answers the objections as to frightening horses. The first mail coach that went the same road caused greater fear to horses; and, with common care and caution, a few journeys along any road will make it no

greater object of surprise to horses than an ordinary carriage. It was observed, during the journey, that the horses in public coaches, and in private carriages, were in no way terrified at it—(*Banffshire Journal*)

Miss Hook of Holland

The Examiner August 5, 1920. Transcribed by Shirley Foster (Member No 6429) 'Miss Hook of Holland' is one of the most successful musical comedies. After a long run in London it was introduced to Australian audiences... J C WILLIAMSONS Ltd revived it on many occasions and found it a great money spinner. It was first produced in Tasmania by the Launceston Operatic Society to crowded houses and ran for a week. The cast, then, embraced Messrs R A McERCHIN, H E DOOLAN, R HARRISON, T COLLINS, C WARBURTON, J LEACH, E DEAS-THOMPSON: Misses Bertha MONKS and Ida EVANS, (alternating the part of Sally Hook) Allie BEAUMONT, Jean DAVIDSON, and Yola SICKAMORE.

Next week The Launceston Operatic Society will revive "Miss Hook of Holland", the season commencing in the National theatre on Monday. The cast embraces Messrs H V BEAR, P K WATTS, T COLLINS, W H CAMERON, T HAGUE, C MARTIN. Misses Elsie CORRICK (Sally Hook) Eileen KILDEA, Audrey COURTNEY, Tessie FOSTER, and Helen BALFE.

The scenery and costumes have been procured from Sydney. Mr J L GRANT (late comedian of the popular Corricks) is the producer and the musical director is Mr Chester EDWARDS... A successful season is confidently looked forward to.

An Interesting Gathering

From *The Weekly Courier*, 20 April 1907, p32 c3-4

"April 3, 1907, was the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the Scottish vessel the *First Broomielaw*, which in the year 1857 landed a full shipload of emigrants. As there are still a few people living who made the trip, the occasion was not allowed to pass without commemoration.

To the general invitation of Mr J STEWART, *Burnside*, Winkleigh and Mr D HAMILTON, Glengarry, to their shipmates to attend a gathering in the local hall, the following responded: Mr BRADE, Sheffield; Mr ARNOTT, Sheffield; Mr J CAMPBELL, Scottsdale, and Mr A M STEWART, Victoria; Mr F STEWART, Winkleigh and Mr J HAMILTON, Glengarry, who are shipmates, were too ill to attend. Mr A M Stewart was voted to the chair, and about 40 people sat down, including several visitors from the surrounding districts. Several toasts were proposed, and speeches made by Messrs A M Stewart, J Campbell, Brade and M MCKENZIE.

In the evening the gathering took the form of a dance, interspersed with speeches, songs and recitations by Mrs W SMITH, Launceston; Miss DUDLEY, Victoria, and Mr A M Stewart. At about 12.30 supper was handed round to about 120 persons, after which dancing was continued. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

(Winkleigh, Northern Tasmania, Monday, April 15.)

Alexander Johnston and Margaret Lyle

Nancy Vada Gibb

JOHNSTON was born in Glasgow on 25 March 1829, the fifth son of master shoemaker Charles JOHNSTON and Mary LEARMONTH who married in Glasgow in 1815. Only the eldest son Charles born 1817 followed their father's occupation; the others were a master tailor, a commercial traveller and later 'gas collector', a carver and gilder, and a Congregationalist Minister in London. The latter travelled to Glasgow several times to officiate at the marriages of his nephews and nieces even though the rest of the family remained Presbyterian in one form or another. There was also one sister who married a minister of the Scottish Free Church. All married and all except one had children and grandchildren. Alexander was the only one of the siblings to emigrate to the Colonies.



Alexander (*photo*) married Margaret LYLE on 25th March 1853 in Glasgow. Margaret was born in Airth Stirlingshire, the daughter of Surgeon Thomas LYLE and Margaret COCHRANE his cousin. Like Alexander Margaret also came from a large family with seven siblings.



At the time of the marriage Alexander was a cabinetmaker and precentor (choir leader).

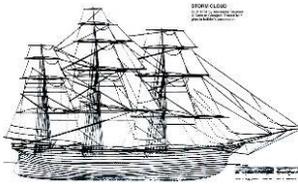
Margaret LYLE's multi-talented father Thomas LYLE, besides being a surgeon, was also an expert on bryology and the author of the well-known Scottish ballad "Kelvin Grove". He is listed in the British Dictionary of Biography and elsewhere. When he died several long obituaries appeared in the Glasgow Herald and other Scottish newspapers, and a precis appeared in *The Scotsman* of April 29, 1859.

As the daughter of a surgeon it could be surmised Margaret led a comfortable early life. However her father was not much interested in surgery, and by 1851 three of the children including Margaret were living away from home in Glasgow earning their living while their parents and eldest brother, apprenticed to his father, remained in Airth. In contrast Alexander's family always lived in George Street, central Glasgow. Perhaps the cabinetmaker and the surgeon's daughter met through their church.

Alexander and Margaret's first son Charles was born in Airth on 30 December 1853. When he was less than two years old and his mother was expecting her second child, the family embarked for Tasmania on the *Storm Cloud* a new clipper sloop of 907 tons built 1854 in Glasgow. They arrived on 20 August 1855, the passage from Glasgow to Launceston having taken 71 days (Log of Logs Vol.2).

The long sailing voyage must have been difficult for Margaret, heavily pregnant and doubtless still grieving the loss of her mother in February 1854 just before they

emigrated. But she was made of tough Scottish stock and lived to be 98. A few weeks after Alexander and his little family arrived Margaret gave birth to their second son George on 15 Sept 1855.



Alexander and Margaret's voyage was sponsored by St Andrew's Immigration Society and they came to Australia under engagement to St Andrew's Presbyterian church in Launceston, where Alexander took up a position as precentor. He also obtained employment with Mr. S. JOSCELYNE; later he carried out his own cabinetmaking business in Brisbane St. Launceston. Around 1860 Alexander

left St. Andrew's and became precentor at the new Chalmers Church.

A few years after their arrival, one of Margaret's sisters Mary Anne or Marianne b. 1830 in Airth also emigrated to Launceston. She soon married Edward Frederick BAKER (1833-1912). One of their daughters Amelia b. 1872 married William Oscar CURTIS (1873-1951) and their descendants still live in Tasmania. One of Margaret's brothers Robert LYLE b. 1835 is also believed to have visited Tasmania but it is not known what happened to him.

Alexander and Margaret's third child and only daughter Margaret was born on 20 July 1858 in Launceston. Her birth was registered by her mother Margaret on 6 December—perhaps Alexander was too busy?

On 22 April 1861 Alexander commenced employment as Librarian at the Launceston Mechanics Institute, as Libraries were frequently termed in those days. He was to remain there for the next 45 years and to "die in harness".

Ten years after the birth of their daughter, Alexander and Margaret's third son and fourth child Alexander was born on Waterloo Day, 28 June 1868.

Alexander and Margaret lived all their lives in the same house at the corner of Mayne and Gunn Streets, Invermay, Launceston.

Alexander died at home in Mayne St Invermay at 4 pm on 12 January 1906. Cause of death was given as dysentery and exhaustion. He was buried in the Carr Villa Cemetery, Launceston.

An obituary published in *The Examiner* on 13 January 1906 paid tribute to Johnston as 'a man who always took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the Institute, and was a most zealous and upright official.' It also made the point that 'During the whole of his long connection with the Institute he had never applied for his salary to be raised, although the managers, who knew his work, from time to time increased the stipend.'

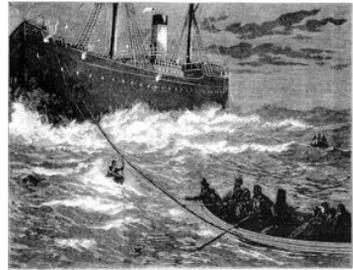
All the children except George eventually settled in Sydney. Alexander and Margaret's eldest son Charles was a draper who established a haberdashery business in North Sydney before marrying Charlotte Jane NEWSOM (c. 1861-1936) in 1891. They named their home in the Lane Cove-Longueville area "Airth". Close by lived Charles' sister Margaret and her family, and later the younger brother Alexander also set up residence in that area.

Charles and Charlotte had one son George Alexander JOHNSTON born in 1894. He was initially a carpenter, later a builder, and married Ella Mary CHARLISH. They

had two children Kenneth and Gwendoline, some of whose descendants carry on the JOHNSTON name.

The second son George, born just after his parents arrived in Launceston, did not marry. He was the first known seaman in the family but not the last as his younger brother Alexander also had a great love of the sea, a tradition carried on by a further two generations including the author. Some of George's letters home survive, priceless records not only of his travels all over the world but of his frequent visits to aunts and uncles in Glasgow. Without those letters it would have been difficult to identify his father's large Glasgow family with certainty.

After tramping the world for some years about 1884 George became second officer on a new interstate coastal steamer plying between Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. Perhaps he was one of the crew on the maiden voyage of the "Cahors" to Australia.



Sadly, on 15 June 1885 the *Launceston Examiner* published the following, with some small errors: The beautiful gold medal is now in the possession of his brother Charles' descendants.

SAD NEWS.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. A. Johnson, the resident librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, Launceston, received a telegram from his son, Mr. Charles Johnson, who resides in Sydney, stating that another son, Mr. George Johnson, had been drowned from the wreck of the s.s. Cahors, which went ashore on Evans Heads, near Bullina Heads, New South Wales, on Wednesday last. The deceased joined the ill-fated steamer about nine months ago as third officer, and since then had worked his way up to be first officer. He was well-known and much respected by his many friends in Launceston. He was in the colony only about ten months ago, when he came on a brief visit to his parents. Much sympathy is felt for the friends of the deceased in their time of trouble.

Alexander and Margaret's only daughter Margaret b. 1858 married Frederick James Alexander HUXTABLE of Georgetown (1858-1930) in 1886, thus founding the Huxtable dynasties of Tasmania, NSW and WA. Bruce Huxtable, one of Margaret Johnston's grandsons, wrote about F J A Huxtable's parents Frederick and Harriet:

"They were initially located at Port Arthur, although they were not convicts! Frederick was a schoolteacher and acted as a chemist for the gaol, and was well renowned in southern Tasmania.

When his wife died he took the nine children to Launceston where several related Huxtables lived. The cemetery at Evansdale is full of Huxtables, mostly children. ...Obviously the move from Port Arthur to Launceston resulted in the Johnstons and Huxtables becoming closely associated." The four Huxtable children Charles Alexander, Walter Louis, Eustace Lyle and Margaret Young have numerous living descendants. (*If any of them are reading this, the author pleads for them to get in touch*).

The fourth son Alexander, known as Alex or Alec, must have been a surprise to his parents, arriving 10 years after his sister in 1868. He was a talented young man, painting, writing, and playing the violin. It is known he either attended art classes or

was taught privately—a privilege extended only to those of talent—by the Launceston artist Joshua HIGGS Junior (1843-1903). He occasionally exhibited in public galleries as evidenced by the following:

Launceston Examiner Tuesday May 31 1887, page 2.

Fine Art.- There were on view yesterday at Mr W C Joscelyn's establishment, St John Street, several works of art from the brushes of well-known English artists, and one by Mr. Alex. Johnston, of Launceston. The last named was a marine sketch representing the yacht "Curnew" sailing on the open sea, and a ship under full sail standing across her bows, besides a number of smaller crafts. The sketch is a good one, the sails of the yacht filled with wind have been faithfully depicted, whilst the water is splendidly brought out, but the sky requires a little toning down. The picture, however, proves Mr. Johnston to be an artist of considerable skill and taste.

Interestingly the JOSCELYN(E) mentioned above was of the family of an early employer of Alex's father Alexander.

There must have been a bond between Joshua and Alex as, apart from their mutual interests in art, the violin and sailing, they shared a thirst for adventure, travel and also writing. That Alex was a virtuoso violinist is indicated by a little newspaper snippet I found tucked away in an old sailing 'bible' of his:

Alex worked as a journalist on the Western Australian goldfields for some years and travelled to Japan and the Far East twice, recording his experiences in a number of small sketchbooks. He must have been one of the first Europeans admitted to Japan and is said to have reported on the Boxer Rebellion.

Alex married Bertha Elizabeth WADE (1874-1947) the daughter of Invercargill NZ barrister and solicitor Frederick Wentworth WADE (1838-1912) and his wife Adela MACLOSKEY(1848-1874) in Melbourne in 1912. They made their home in Sydney where Alex became a current news and features journalist for the Sydney Mail. He recorded a private interview with Amelia Earhart after her world-record solo flight. Later he worked for the Sydney Morning Herald and also published two light-hearted books in the '30's called "Gay Philosophies" and "Anything Doing?"(He would have been bemused to know how such titles are viewed nowadays.)

Alex and Bertha had two children, Warwick in 1912 and then Ian who only lived for a few months. Warwick married Vada D'ARCHY and they had two children Nancy (the author of this article) and Barry, whose descendants also carry on the JOHNSTON name.

Alexander's wife Margaret Lyle was to live for another 19 years, dying in Sydney on 29th March 1925 aged 98. It is thought that she moved to Sydney to live close by her children.

Acknowledgements. The author would like to record her grateful thanks to Suzanne Griffin and the Launceston Library for their help in unearthing many early facts plus the portrait of Alexander; to Patricia Johnston and Gwen Lee for giving me access to the fantastic treasure box containing Lyle's books, George Johnston's letters, and various other documents and photographs; to Peter Smedley for the information about his ancestor Joshua Higgs and to Tina Curtis and her aunt for the wonderful portrait of Thomas Lyle.

Native Place is Cardington

Marie J Dallman Nee Dunn (Member No 6482)

There is a small village named Cardington,
It is the place of my ancestors Dunn.
"What's done is "dunn," have some fun,
Continue to live your life in the sun."
But "Dunn" is the name from whence I came,
So now I know, it is not the same.
My ancestor it is true, got in a stew,
Was he guilty? Who really knew?
Tried in Shropshire, for what I couldn't say,
But with his life he would have to pay
Instead, sent from England to Australia,
Because what he had done, was considered a failure.
Samuel set sail, in Tasmania he landed,
From there, in 1821, he was stranded.

In 1797 to Thomas and Sarah he'd been born,
She a Hall from nearby Barrow, the mantle that was worn.
Before that in 1713, another Thomas had a Mary,
Yes, it seems that Dunns in Cardington went back a fair way.
Though now I find that this date is but a hiccup,
The Domesday Royal Oak being more than one up.
Samuel had brothers Richard, Joseph perhaps Thomas,
And let's not forget Mary, the sister, the young lass.
Mary married Richard Williams and started another line,
And I suppose the brothers were also just fine.
They mixed with folks like Jones, (Royal Oak Carter?) Dayus,
Lewis, Lloyd, Parsons, Pollard, Preen and even Jukes.
And as they sipped a cup of the local brew,
In the Royal Oak, did they have the view,
Of Samuel in Launceston, thinking back on them,
Remembering church bells chiming like Big Ben,
Thinking of the stone cottages and those mossy walls,
Wishing he hadn't taken, quite so many falls?
Did he miss those little items held at the local hall?
Or perhaps it was as simple as the local bird's call.

In Launceston Gorge, like yours nearby, did he stand on its brink?
Thinking of another revolution, not industrial, what d' you think?
Were mother Sarah's cooking smells wafting in the air,
That speciality of Cardington, you might love and share?
Did he long for the evergreens of the trees of his youth?
The gray green trees here, may have seemed to him uncouth.
As his eyes swept the horizon, did he wish for contained spaces?
Were there other things, he put through the paces?
Or, like me, were the differences, the very thing he reveled,

If he loved it all, the results, in the end, were leveled.
Be that as it may, Samuel met Rebecca, from Frome near Bath,
So his marriage to her, took him on another path.
One more twist for this convict miss, it's a little ironic to say.
To find her, you look south, but her name North looks the other way.

Meanwhile, Samuel and Rebecca were in trouble for carrying wheat,
It's sad when you think of it; just to stay alive would be a feat.
Convict times were troubled, they often had wild times,
And suffered severe punishment, like stocks, gaol and extra fines.
In between, they managed to survive, to sire Thomas, their son,
Who himself sired fourteen children, of which my granddad Charles was one.
And now I look in wonder at Samuel's village town,
See the laughter in "Whittington" skit, not one single frown.

Like me they're members of a bookclub, their computer is a broadband,
I see the beauty of the streets and also nearby land.
I travel round the B & B's, I look to see the sights,
I can even find out what Cardington does on nights.
"But, we haven't seen you!" I can hear you say.
"You know so much about us, when have you come to stay?"
Never is the answer, (one day I hope to travel) in the meanwhile,
(Here is the solution that will make you smile)
I surf the net, I delve down deep, to find out information,
Exactly what you will be doing if the computer is your station.

Because when I get to Cardington, that may be soon or later,
I will be looking for that special feeling that belonged to my grand "pater,"
I could spend my time in musty rooms looking up those certificates,
But I would prefer to find friendly faces and maybe even "mates,"
Who can guide me to the personal side where my ancestor would have lived
So could you to look at Cardington, through those memories you have sieved,
Perhaps a Dunn may pop up there, I see you have a Tim.
Who took a photo of the Royal Oak, a family memory for him?
Are my ancestors buried there, where I see a fading headstone?
For no matter where we settle, we are really here on loan

(Yes, I'll admit that here, I was tempted to have the rhyme say moan,
But I resisted the temptation, in case, from here, I'd hear you groan)
To walk the walk where our ancestors used to tread,
Helps us to know about ourselves, to pick up on the thread.
Perhaps you could help me out, I will leave you my address.
I'd love to hear from you telling me what my Samuel miss'd.
Yes Samuel would have missed Cardington, of that I am just certain,
Still, I have to admit this, it'll bring down the final curtain,
If he hadn't been sent away from you, he missed out on so much,
I wouldn't be here to be sending you this, so I could keep in touch!

How the Corrick Concert Tours Began

Elsie Corrick 1894-1974 —Transcribed by Shirley Foster (Member No 6420)

My father imported music and musical instruments,¹ scored music and composed. He was asked to write a song for the Temperance Society. It was very popular so was asked to write more but he said he had a large family to keep and could not spare the time. Before I was born he had a drum and fife band of nearly sixty players and his own orchestra. One day the fire bell rang. When I stood on our red plush chair I could see our Sunday School on fire. A spark got under the eaves from the saw mill. A lot of Dad's hand written music, which his orchestral pupils used, was burnt.

I once sang in the Wellington Opera House. Dad taught me to sing '*I've Gone and Lost My Dolly*'. Everyone liked it because I could not pronounce my words properly. Just before this I had been ill with bronchitis and put in a soap box, with a mattress made of chook feathers, to recover by Aunt Lizzie's dining room fire but I did not wear my red chest preserver on the stage that night because it might have smelt of camphorated oil. I was peeved when the audience chuckled so I went back to stay with Auntie. She was lovely and let me try on her bonnet which had ribbons on it just like the Queen's. I remember the day the Queen died. I was walking up Hawker Street in Wellington and a lady said to me over the roses "The Queen is dead". When I got home I forgot until Auntie opened the newspaper and it had black bands. I could have told auntie first if I'd been a bit brighter and smarter.

We had a musical relation, Tom SEARELL, who was an architect in Hobart. He arranged for Alice to go to Tasmania in 1898 to give concerts and sing under Vice Regal patronage at the Hobart Town Hall. The Hobart press reported she 'sang like a nightingale, and took the house by storm. The applause was deafening'. On hearing this New Zealand people said she should be sent by public subscription to Madame MARCHESI, Europe's most famous opera teacher, for the benefit of Australasia.

Everyone in New Zealand wanted to hear Alice and The Corricks so we gave a concert at Port Lyttelton during the school holidays. Our Aunt Polly made us lovely concert dresses with frills to wear on the stage. Then Dad decided to venture further a-field. So my father, mother, five of my sisters and my brother started out from Christchurch by Cobb and Co Coach with their musical instruments, one tin trunk of music, and a dress basket of evening wear to perform in other towns. People flocked to hear them. At Cheviot in 1901 there was 'standing room only'. Dad told friends he was doing splendid business. Alice was the star so Dad promised to take her to Madame Marchesi in Paris. It was just as well our Grandma CALVERT hadn't lived long enough to know they had gone on the stage. She was a strict Wesleyan Methodist. The family toured up the West Coast then onto Wellington, and Auckland. They were popular where ever they went. Their program included bell-ringing,² popular songs, illustrated with lantern slides³ and little 50 feet long movies.⁴ Sonny was the projectionist and made the oxygen for the light.

Our cousin, Tom Searell the Hobart architect, said he would attend to the advertising if The Corricks made a tour of Tasmania. Dad locked up our house in Christchurch, and stored our big family Bible and his teaching pianos. He said they were his insurance policy if his famous Corrick Family of Musicians ever got

stranded. My sister Jessie and I were left behind in Wellington by agreement with Aunt Lizzie but Mother's best black piano was shipped to Wellington for me to use. Then off they went. My sister Amy sent me a post card from Queenstown which read. 'Today we travelled to the end of Lake Wakatipu in the S S *Ben Lomond*. The reflections on the water were so still and beautiful it made the little vessel seem to float in mid air.'

One day in Auntie's kitchen I was happily making grubby little scones when a visitor asked "Doesn't she ever cry for her mother?" So the next time I cracked my head on the bicycle which hung on a huge hook in our hall, I cried for my mother. Auntie was sorry for me and hugged and hugged me affectively but a bit too tightly. She was wearing whale bone stays with laces and strings. Her hug hurt my neck so after that I never cried for my mother any more. By the time they got to Bluff, the most southerly port in New Zealand, Dad had decided not to go back home again as business was good. Gertie and Amy said goodbye to their sweethearts and Alice said 'au revoir' to her fiancé, William POLSON, a prominent gentleman who was later knighted. She never saw him or dear old New Zealand again. After four years he got tired of waiting for her to return and married someone else.

End notes:

- 1 Wood and brass instruments, Langley's Tutors, Genuine Mermont and Laberte-Hamberte violins and Vuillaene bows. Wholesale cost: Violins £14, Bows £1 s.8, Cases, £2 s.4, Reference: Correspondence from Oliver Hawkes, *Musical Progress*, Leicester Square W. London. Aug. 28 1884
- 2 There were 150 mellotoned hand bells, with a diameter of 2 inches up to 9 inches across, in the set. They were played by seven members of the Corrick Family from an especially made padded table.
- 3 The illustrated songs included pictures of horse drawn fire-engines, navy ships, cruisers, and guns and were used by singers dressed in appropriate costumes
- 4 Some of the movie equipment is now in the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston and the films are preserved in the National Film Archives, Canberra.

Family Chart Competition

Check with your Branch for closing date

The winning entry from each Branch will be judged at
the TFHS Inc. Annual General Meeting at Hobart
20th June 2009

An Upstanding Citizen

Lyn Hookway (Member No 726)



Mr Robert Hutton lived in South Road, Penguin during the early 1900s. His property was situated 6.5km from the junction of South Road in Ulverstone and 5.5km from the Penguin township.

When Robert took up his property in the 1890s, the district was heavily timbered. Over the next 10 years farms were cleared and cultivated. In 1903 he was listed in the Government Gazette as occupying a "farm and cottage" of

100 acres with a value of £770.

The North West Post reported in May 1908 that "*Mr R Hutton has greatly altered his dwelling house and has erected a lot of fencing around his farm*". Robert Hutton's house South Road Penguin built 1911 (pictured)



In March 1911 it was reported that "*building operations up the South Road are brisk. Houses are being erected for Mr A Scurrah and Mr Robert Hutton*".

The original track between Ulverstone and Penguin was opened by timber splitters in the 1850s. When a bridge was built over the Leven River however, a coastal road was developed and became the favoured route. The condition of South Road was a bone of contention for the residents for some time.

The road was metalled from the Ulverstone end to just past Robert Hutton's property by 1908, largely due to his efforts. But the remainder of the road to Penguin remained in an "*indescribable condition*".

"*Several miles of their one road are still in the same condition it was forty years ago*" reported the North West Post in February 1908. "*In fact there are several holes that a horse and dray could be lost in.*" In fact Mr F LYNCH's traction engine got stuck in one of the numerous holes in May 1908 and "*was not extricated until 10 am the next morning*"

Church of Christ

Robert was a staunch member of the Church of Christ, and meetings were held in his home. Around 1905 a chapel was erected on his property



In 1921 the chapel was moved to Queen Street in Ulverstone where the Church of Christ now stands.

On 9th October 1906 the North West Post reported details of the Church Anniversary:

Church of Christ South Road Penguin Opening Day 1905

"This district, which is noted for having perhaps the worst main road in the State, witnessed an unusual scene last week. The farmers turned out en masse and set to work with bullocks etc to make the thoroughfare at least passable for people wishing to attend the first anniversary of the local Church of Christ".

"The afternoon service was taken by Mr M Taylor, of Sulphur Creek, and between 120 and 130 people were present". The singing of hymns by the children was praised, as was the work of their tutors, Mr W Taylor and Mrs R Hutton. A picnic was held two days later and a *"sumptuous repast was laid out in the Church"*.

South Road School

Another grievance in the district was the lack of a school. A survey carried out by Robert Hutton in 1906 showed that there were 25 families in the district comprising over 80 children, and that 50 were of school age. Only 7 of these were attending school, walking 2-3 miles to Penguin.

The Church trustees were quite proud of their building *"built of wood, weatherboard and well finished, measuring 30ft by 20 ft"*, and expressed their willingness to *"erect a chimney and provide necessary out-offices"*. Mr Hutton also offered to provide a *"cosy residence for the teacher, should the absence of such be any obstacle in the way of application being granted"*.

The *North West Post* reported in April 1906 that *"the erection of a roomy church building on Mr R Hutton's land, close to the road, has paved the way for securing a school"*.

A formal application to the Education Department in 1906 was unsuccessful, the department claiming that the area was too close to Penguin.

By 1909 however, after more lobbying, a school was finally built on a site near Mr Howard's property (about ½ mile from Hutton's). *"Thanks of the people are due to Mr Hutton who has lost much time and displayed much energy in this matter"* reported the *North West Post* in February 1909.

The school opened on 1st June 1909, and the first day's attendance was 14, later growing to nearly 30. Miss Morris, late of Burnie, was the first teacher.

Three Hutton children were enrolled on the first day. Marion (aged 13) and Janet (aged 9) had been attending school at Penguin, but transferred to South Road. Arthur (aged 6) started school at South Road.

The South Road School evidently operated until 1944. At some stage it was moved to the Penguin School site, and is now part of the Penguin Market Complex.

A Report in the "North West Post" 21st February 1908

Property for Sale – Mr R Hutton, one of the South Road district's most progressive residents, is advertising his property for sale, and many people were under the impression that that gentleman is leaving the district. Such is not the case, as part of the property only is being sold. It was mainly owing to Mr Hutton's efforts that the South Road was metalled, and residents will be pleased to learn the he intends to remain among them.

Sources:

Ulverstone History Museum

North West Post Newspaper

Carl Clayden *"A Brief History of the Church of Christ"*

Bruce Ellis *"Ulverstone – An Outline of Its History"*

The First William Calvert

R Brian Howroyd (Member No 2330)

William CALVERT, the first of the Southern Tasmanian Calvert family to arrive in Tasmania, remains a shadowy figure. In broad detail we know of William between the years 1799 to late in 1840 but the date of his birth and his parentage, and even the details of his death are as yet unknown. In view of his importance in Tasmanian life and times those gaps are a shame.

This is written with the hope that someone somewhere can add to what is known about William, and I would be pleased to receive any relevant comment or criticism written to me at my email address. There are differences to be resolved between my research made over many years, and more recent writings by others concerning the maiden name of William's wife Hannah which they say should be FARNABY. I believe it was FARRAR. As evidence three of William's children had Farrar as second names; the specific details of William's marriage in Spofforth; and the death certificate of Mary Ann showing her mother's maiden name as Farrar.

The only indication we have of a birth date is when William married in March 1799 he said he was 22 years old and from Leeds. That supposes he was born in 1777, and there are those who have suggested a family for him in Leeds. There were Calverts in and near Spofforth so that too may have been William's birthplace.

The details of William's marriage seem clear. In Spofforth, North Yorkshire on 13th March 1799 William married Hannah Farrar born 1778 in Spofforth, the daughter of David Farrar a corn miller of Wetherby.

Clear too are the records for William's children who were born in Leeds. Those who survived infancy were David Farrar Calvert 1801, Hannah Calvert 1804, Christopher Calvert 1809, Mary Ann Calvert 1813, Sarah Calvert 1815, and Albina Louise Calvert 1820. One of the deceased children was christened Mary Farrar Calvert.

David Farrar Calvert and Hannah Calvert married in Leeds, David to Ann GOODALL in 1830, Hannah to Samuel HEALD in 1829. Hannah's husband died early, and David Farrar Calvert's descendants now live in Canada.

In 1831 William, Hannah, and their remaining 4 children set out for Van Diemens Land in 1831 on the *John Goodall* a ship of 399 tons. Hannah died on the voyage leaving William to provide for their children in their new home.

Is there anyone who has any evidence, hearsay or otherwise, pertaining to William's life after settling in Hobart Town? Was he buried as a pauper in Hobart, or in the New Town Cemetery Sydney, or did he work in Melbourne as a gunsmith, or did he return to England? Contact: email howroyd_1@iprimus.com.au

Did You Know?

In the late 19th century maternal mortality stood at around 500 per 100,000 births compared with approximately 12 per 100,000 today.

From *Family tree Magazine* June 2008

Aye, Sir!

Attendance at Past Tasmanian Government Schools

Betty Jones (Member No 6032)

...A considerable number [of very rough children] answer at Roll Call ...shouting 'Aye' (or 'Hi') instead of 'Aye, Sir', admonished the School Inspector in his annual written report on Campbell Town State School in March 1899¹



Most readers are likely to remember a daily roll call from their own school days, albeit with guidelines for more polite response laid down by those in charge. In the nineteenth century, Tasmanian Government teachers were expected to mark their attendance registers precisely at 9.30am and 1.00pm each day to indicate the number present at each session, for much depended on the accurate recording of that information. Enrolment and attendance trends affected the on-going provision of individual small schools and thus could cast a shadow over the security of some teachers' employment. As well, the number of children in attendance each day had a bearing on the monthly wages of teachers in many schools. The Inspectors' Reports on individual schools during the 1800s frequently contained disparaging remarks about various teachers' inefficiency in maintaining the registers accurately and neatly and some employees were even dismissed for falsifying the records²

Regular attendance by children of school age has been a problem for the Tasmanian Government since the time schools were first offered in this State, with records of concern dating back to the 1830s. Even today, some students do not go to school as often as they should and thus fail to gain full advantage from the educational opportunities that are offered. This article, however, concentrates on attendance in the previous two centuries.

From the start, a distinction needs to be drawn between parents who were unwilling to send their children to school and those who were unable to do so. Up to the 1900s, when the provision of Government schools was still developing, a number of parents were not given a choice: there were simply no schools available in some localities. Nevertheless, the 1860 Royal Commission into the state of superior and general education in Tasmania released its own finding that 49% of all school aged children were not actually enrolled at a school, either public or private³. The ignorance of many parents themselves and their lack of understanding of the benefits of being educated academically frequently contributed to their indifference to their children's attendance at school.

- In 1853, when Mrs Eliza ROBERTS was in charge of the school at Hamilton, Inspector Thomas ARNOLD reported that the parents paid willingly for the copy books and the prescribed fees, but took no interest in the school and were careless in sending their children, apparently considering it a favour to the Mistress⁴.

It was not uncommon for schools to be closed or made half-time as a consequence of low attendance, not always because there were insufficient children of school age in the area, but sometimes because the parents did not send them.

- At Kentishbury in August 1871, a Board of Education report advised that ... *owing to the poverty of the parents, the absolute necessity of employing the*

children in field labour, and the state of the roads, it has been difficult to secure a fair average attendance throughout the year. Since most of those attending were under the age of 10, it was decided that Mr Thomas PULLEN was to be employed between Kentishbury (two days) and Barrington Public Schools (three days), with Mrs Margaret PULLEN taking charge of the former during his absence⁵;

- In May 1899, when the future viability of Eastwood State School was being discussed, it was noted that little children did not attend owing to the wet grass in winter and the snakes in the summer⁶.

Over the years, moves were made by Government to introduce laws that would enforce school attendance⁷:

- In 1868 the Public Schools Act attempted to make attendance compulsory for children aged 7-12 years living within one mile of a Public school in the large towns and certain other specified districts. Tasmania was the first State in Australia to do this, but the Act brought no obvious advance in attendance figures;
- In 1873 the Act was amended to children aged 7-14 years living within a two miles radius of a Public school in all districts, but that still did not secure respectable average daily attendances. Responsibility for enforcement had been deferred to the local school Boards of Advice by then, although their effectiveness in overcoming the problem was minimal owing to their ultimate lack of authority;
- The 1885 Education Act stated that it was compulsory for children aged 7-13 years to attend at least three days each school week;
- The 1898 Education Act made attendance compulsory every day for children between ages 7-13 unless the child had to support the parents. In that case, three days' attendance were required;
- The 1912 Education Act changed the compulsory leaving age to 14 again and in 1943 the age for starting school was lowered to 6. By that time, local Councils had taken over the enforcement role from that of the local Boards of Advice;
- From 1946, the compulsory ages for attendance were changed to 6-16 and remained the same for the next sixty years. It is only in recent times that the enforced starting age has been lowered to five.

Their father has gone back to the coast and Edward has not got any boots fit to go to school in and I have not received any money from their father yet⁸. So wrote a Campbell Town State School parent in the late 1890s when formally requested by the Chairman of the local Board of Advice to explain her son's absence from school during the previous week. Other parents in the same district who wanted to avoid being summoned for breach of law at that time offered similarly illuminating excuses⁹:

- *My daughter is required at home as my wife does not have good health and there is a baby to be looked after;*
- *His father's arm is partly disabled. My son has to help carry water and we are living some distance from the river. He is always at work when away from school, being the only boy at home;*



- *I kept her home to mind the children away from the water holes while I was busy;*
- *I have to keep him home on washing day;*
- *I had to send him to Ellerslie [from Cleveland] with my cow on Monday and to fetch her back on Wednesday, a distance of seven miles each way and it was impossible for the little boy to get back to school. I have no-one else to do anything for me as both other sons are at Ellerslie at work;*
- *I have been working away all week and I told George that he had to go to school but he goes after rabbits sometimes.*

These examples are indicative of the hard social circumstances faced by many Tasmanian families prior to, and at the turn of the twentieth century. The submissions also illustrate the tension some families must have experienced in making decisions about the importance of having their children educated regularly and keeping them home to support the daily functioning of the household.

Another obstacle to regular attendance at that time involved school fees, which were compulsory up till the end of 1908, and formed part of teachers' wages. Parents were expected to pay in advance unless their children fell into the "Free Scholar" category. There was often angst between teachers and parents over the non-payment of fees as illustrated in the following letter written in 1897 by a parent at Cleveland State School to the Chairman of the Local Board of Advice:

Dear Sir ...Just a line to say that the schoolmaster ...has sent my children from school again on Monday and now he is going to report me for not sending them. ...He sent them home because I owe him some school fees ...I cannot pay them ...I owe so much money that I cannot get myself a few clothes to wear¹⁰.

The outcome of the letter was that the children's fees were exempted by the Board of Advice, though the parent's honesty about his financial circumstances was doubted privately by the members. He was known to own a horse and cart, possession of which was not usually associated with poverty and destitution.



Sickness played a large part in absenteeism and many children were genuinely affected. Apart from the predictable excuses supplied to Boards of Advice concerning illness (*Hettie had a very bad headache*), physical indisposition (*Percy had very sore feet with chilblains and could not get his boots on*) or the outbreak of serious epidemics such as whooping cough, scarlatina, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, influenza, mumps and measles, cases of lice infestation were also a problem then, just as they still are today:

- *I kept Tessie home to clean the vermin out of her head which she gets at school and if she gets like it again I will have to take her out of the school and send her to another;*
- *I hate filth. My children have to have their heads combed as soon as they come home from school. The school master is not blind and I think it is his duty to see children are kept clean¹¹.*

The feeling of resentment towards the school and its authorities detected in the previous two examples is more direct in the following one from another mother from the same area. One can almost hear her shouting the words:

- *I keep him home to help me. If there are any more reports about my children I will not send them to school at all. I like straight forward work and I will not be humbugged by no man*¹².

Indeed, the relationship between teacher and pupils was yet a further contributor to the number of days some children did not attend school. That there was often friction between the educators, the pupils and parents cannot be denied, the issue of school fees already being cited as one trigger, while the seemingly harsh use of corporal punishment was sometimes another. Teachers' skills in making the schoolwork interesting and engaging for the children varied, too.

- In his *Annual Report* for 1861 on behalf of the Board of Education, Inspector John J STUTZER noted that the Macquarie Plains Public School was inferior and had reached a very low ebb in its instruction. The Mistress was noted as an accomplished lady, but scarcely adapted to a number of rough children¹³.

Considerable evidence can be found throughout the Education Department's past records to indicate that attendance figures often increased greatly when a new teacher was first appointed to a district, a sign that the children were hoping things would be different or improved for them.

To add a more positive note to this article, it is worth mentioning that a high number of children throughout the State did achieve perfect attendance despite all the obstacles outlined above. Many readers are likely to remember their own days at school when incentives were offered to encourage full attendance. From a least the 1860s to the 1960s, the State's newspapers traditionally published numerous schools' annual prize lists each year and many of those featured the names of children who managed to attend school every day. In fact, as time went on, the prominence given to attendance prizes quite often was greater than that given to, for example, academic or sporting achievement.

In some school districts just being able to achieve one year (or sometimes less) of full attendance was considered a feat worth special recognition:

- In 1859, it was noted in the *Annual Report* of the Board of Education that one child under the age of five years walked seven miles every day, to and from Mona Vale Public School, and had not missed one day in the previous ten months¹⁴;
- One Saturday in December 1910, the Head Teacher at Fingal, Mr Henry Bardsley NAYLOR, took over twenty full attendees for that year on a trip to Scamander where they had an enjoyable time fishing, boating and the like¹⁵;
- In 1932, 8-year-old Leslie DEVLIN of Nicholl's Rivulet State School was given an inscribed gold medal for walking a long distance each day to achieve full attendance¹⁶;
- In December 1934, Audrey THOMAS of Flowery Gully State School was presented with a large dressed doll for not missing a day during the year¹⁷.

Other children who had longer attendance records were occasionally the recipients of special awards, too:

- In December 1905, Thomas BIDDLE of Upper Castra State School was presented with a silver watch and chain valued at £5 for having an unbroken attendance record of nine years¹⁸;
- A watch was presented to Richard HILL of Flowerpot State School in December 1932 for having three years' unbroken attendance¹⁹;

- In December 1934, the Parents' Association at Nicholl's Rivulet State School presented Ray SCULTHORPE with a suitably engraved safety razor for seven years' full attendance²⁰;
- In December 1935, Gordon William HICKMAN and Arthur M LOCKLEY of Alonnah State School were each presented with a watch and chain for two years' unbroken attendance there²¹.

The following sample of names of some State school pupils with exceptional full attendance records prior to 1940 has been sourced from various newspapers.

10 years: Tom SMITH (Oatlands, 1922-1931), Don YATES (Pioneer, 1926-1935)

9 years: Ivy ANDERSON (West Zeehan, 1917-1925), Rex McDERMOTT (Oatlands, 1928-1936), Iris WILSON (Burnie, 1926-1934)

8 years: Edward BRAZIER (Roland, 1926-1933), Elvie BROWN (West Zeehan, 1925-1932), Phyllis BROWN (West Zeehan, 1928-1935), Trevor BURNAL (Wellington Square, 1924-1931), Marjorie GRIFFITHS (Koonya, 1924-1931), Godfrey FLACK (Queenstown, 1928-1935), Edith HORSHAM (West Zeehan, 1920-1927), Colin McCALL (Burnie, 1926-1933), Isa MEDWIN (Rocky Cape, 1925-1932), Laurie MELBOURNE (Burnie, 1926-1933), Bert RAWSON (Latrobe, 1924-1931), Lionel STEELE (Queenstown, 1924-1931), Clare PORTER (Apsley, 1928-1935), M WHITMORE (Pioneer, 1928-1935)

7 years: Mollie BROWN (Campbell Town, 1925-1931), Nancy CASHION (Montacute, 1929-1935), Rose DARE (Sorell, 1933-1939), Mavis GIBBONS (Derby, 1926-1932), Isabel HEWITT (Gormanston, 1927-1933), Pearl HOARE (Paradise, 1926-1932), Bonnie HOUSTEIN (West Zeehan, 1925-1931), Norman HUTTON (Beaconsfield, 1906-1912), Bebe KEMP (Wivenhoe, 1924-1930), Mary McMAHON (Rosebery, 1928-1934), Rex MINEALL (Derby, 1926-1932), Dorothy NEWMAN (Queenstown, 1925-1931), Nellie O'BRIEN (West Zeehan, 1921-1927), Mervyn OXLEY (Queenstown, 1925-1931), Kenneth RICHARDSON (Harford, 1921-1927), Geoffrey SAVAGE (East Devonport, 1924-1930), George TAYLOR (Wellington Square, 1910-1916), Beverley WATSON (Gordon, 1932-1938), Bruce WOODS (Strahan, 1928-1934)

Issues relating to school attendance have always been with us. Interestingly enough, some of the themes that have emerged in this article are little different from a number that still underlie chronic absenteeism in schools today: poverty, poor parental expectations, inadequate parental guidance and supervision, and poor pupil-school relationships. The winds of change blow lightly!

References:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT): ED31/1/5 | 13. JHA, 1862 |
| 2. AOT: ED31/1/1-6 | 14. JHA, 1860 |
| 3. <i>Journal of House of Assembly (JHA)</i> 1860, paper 28 | 15. <i>The Examiner</i> , 22.12.1910 |
| 4. AOT: CB3/3/1 | 16. <i>The Mercury</i> , 22.12.1932 |
| 5. AOT: ED13/1/11 | 17. <i>ibid</i> 25.12.1934 |
| 6. AOT: ED31/1/5 | 18. <i>The Advocate</i> , 27.12.1905 |
| 7. Phillips, D, <i>Making More Adequate Provision</i> , 1985, Appendix V1 | 19. <i>The Mercury</i> , 22.12.1932 |
| 8. AOT: LA8/2/2 | 20. <i>ibid</i> , 21.12.1934 |
| 9-12. <i>ibid</i> | 21. <i>ibid</i> , 20.12.1935 |

Genes on Screen

Vee Maddock

Scanning is a quick way to get information into your computer. Scanners produce images, basically photographs of whatever you place on the scan plate. This means that scanned text is not editable. There is a way to convert an image of text into usable text using OCR (Optical Character Recognition). OCR programs are often included with scanner software. OCR has the ability to turn an image into words. However these programs are often 'lite' versions, or have limited uses before requiring payment.

What many people don't realise is that if you have Microsoft Office XP or 2003 or later version you have an inbuilt OCR program. Microsoft Office Document Imaging (MODI) can be found under the Start menu > Programs > Microsoft Office > Microsoft Office Tools > Microsoft Office Document Imaging. If it is not listed you may need to insert the Office CD and install additional features (see box).

OCR with MODI

MODI works well with many types of typed text. I've had success with newspapers, previously printed articles, magazines etc. Items printed on dot matrix printers may not OCR clearly.

You can scan direct into MODI or open an existing image (must be TIF format).

Once the image is open in MODI, click and drag around the part of the image you want converted. Select Tools menu> Recognize text using OCR. Then select Tools > Send text to Word. Select a Folder and OK.

Word will open with the inserted text in html format. Go to File > Save As and select document from the format menu to save in .doc format.

Text should then be checked for errors. Unlike some OCR programs MODI seems to cope very well with columns in text.

Websites of Interest

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/devon/voices2005/index.shtml>

- Devon dialects, including taped samples and local vocabulary.

<http://www.femalefactory.com.au/convlinks.htm> - Links to convict sites. A comprehensive list of resources.

<http://www.192.com/general/news/electoral-roll-2008-launch.cfm> - 2008 UK electoral roll (paid access).

<http://www.leithlocalhistorysociety.org.uk/> - Leith, Scotland, local history society.

<http://www.scotsfamily.com/occupations.htm> - Old Scottish occupations.

<http://rmhh.co.uk/occup/> - Old Occupations

To Install MODI:

- Launch Add/Remove Programs from Control Panel and click Change next to the entry for Microsoft Office.
- Select Add or Remove Features and click Next. Check the Choose advanced customization of applications box. DO NOT uncheck the boxes for Word, Excel, and so on, as this would uninstall them. Now click Next.
- You'll get a tree-style list of components. At the bottom is Office Tools—click the plus sign to its left to open it up. Scroll down until you see the MODI. Click the icon next to it and select Run all from my computer, then click the Update button. It may be necessary to load the original Microsoft Office CD.

Ancestry.com

New Releases

NSW Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists 1828–1896

This collection is comprised of four different series of records:

- Returns of convicts' applications for wives & families to be brought to NSW at government expense
- Persons on bounty ships (Agent's Immigration Lists)
- Persons on bounty ships to Sydney, Newcastle & Moreton Bay (Board's Immigration Lists)
- Persons on early migrant ships

NSW Unassisted Immigrant Passenger Lists 1826–1922

This collection is comprised of the following:

- Inward Passenger Lists
- Reports of Vessel arrived (or Shipping Reports)

Victoria Rural Cemetery Records 1836–1988

This database contains headstone transcriptions from several cemeteries in rural Victoria plus a few in NSW. Not included are Melbourne General, Springvale, Fawkner and St Kilda cemeteries. Where additional information is indicated, it is available from the Australian Institute of Genealogy Studies (AIGS) in Blackburn, Victoria.

Both Ancestry.com.au and Ancestry.com.uk can be accessed at our Burnie & Hobart Branch Libraries – see contact details inside back cover.

Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc.

1788-1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group.

Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

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

CEMETERY PHOTOS & TRANSCRIPTIONS

Sorell District

CD1 ~ Carlton, Copping,
Dunalley, Forcett
and Marion Bay.

CD2 Sorell ~ Henry Street,
Scots Uniting and St Thomas.

CD3 Sorell ~ St Georges.

*Cemeteries available now
on CD-Rom.*

*Contact Hobart Branch Library
or see*

www.hobart.tasffhs.org/sales.htm

Burnie Branch

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

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

email: petjud@bigpond.com



It is pleasing to note that our members are supporting our library and branch activities. We now have three meetings a month and all are well attended. The first Monday of the month is when the day meeting is held, the third Tuesday is our night meeting and the fourth Thursday of each month is our computer and new technology night.

During the last three months we have had some very informative and interesting speakers at our meetings. The members that came to the April day meeting were given up-to-date information on the new State Library Catalogue database and changes that will occur in the Libraries. The May day meeting members were entertained by Marilyn Quirk, who spoke on the Chinese Market Gardeners in Launceston and in particular the Chung Gong family. Our June night meeting speaker was Dennis Turner. Dennis spoke on mining on the West Coast, his involvement with gold prospecting at the Jane River and Osmiridium mining at Adamsfield. Dennis had some gold pans, miners tools and a possum skin rug to show the group. His talk was supplemented with some very interesting photos taken at Adamsfield last year.

Rather than send out newsletters the Burnie Branch has now set up a mailing list hosted by Rootsweb. This mailing list will be used to send out reminders, to those that subscribe, on branch meetings, information on latest acquisitions and any other news that branch members need to know. If any branch member has not subscribed to this list the web address is:

http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/Genealogical_Societies/AUS-TFHS-BB.html

If you have trouble subscribing please email me at my email address listed above and I will sort it out for you.

As our original computers are several years old the branch is looking at a plan to up date our computers and in conjunction with broad band access have at least two computers with internet access.



Devonport Branch

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

President Sue-Ellen McCreghan 6428 6328

Secretary Helen Anderson (03) 6427 8997

PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310

email: secretary@tfhsdev.com

Recently we held two of our General Meetings May and June at the Devonport Online Centre. Members were pleased with their surfing on the net and the tuition received on researching on Message Boards.

As a follow up to our talkfest Forum we had we held a daytime meeting with lunch to talk about some important points from this.

Arrangements have been made for the Annual Christmas in July dinner to be held at the Axemans Hall of Fame on the 31st of July.

We have decided to hold our General meeting during the day at 1.30 on the 28th August.

A trip to Georgetown has been arranged and another one in November to the Rose Garden at Woolmers.

Online family history forum can be found on our website www.tfhsdev.com/forum.

Planned Meetings and Activities:-

- 13th July: Choc Fest in Latrobe
- 31st July: Christmas in July at the Axemans Hall of Fame
- 2nd August: Bus Trip to Georgetown
- 28th August: Day time General Meeting
- 25th September: Maritime Museum Devonport
- 30th October: Meeting to be held at our Library in Latrobe: Dating Photographs and preservation etc.
- Date to be announced: Trip to Woolmers Rose Garden
- 27th November: Focus on Military, photos, medals etc. and Christmas Breakup
- 4th December: Annual Christmas Dinner. Details on our Website.

Please contact Secretary on secretary@tfhsdev.com or check our website www.tfhsdev.com

Acquisitions

Books

- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier : Index to Photographs, BDMs & Personal Items of Interest to Family Historians. Vol. 2, 1904–1905*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier : Index to Photographs, BDMs & Personal Items of Interests to Family Historians. Vol. 3, 1906–1907*
- * Browning, Tas, *Where Life Falls*
- * Jones, Freda & Sullivan, Tom, *In the path of the Roaring Forties–Memories of King Island*
- * Maddock, M.J., *Clarendon and its People*
TFHS Inc. Devonport, *In Loving Memory Series – Wilmot Public Cemetery, North-West Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston, *The Tasmanian Mail : A Photographic Index, Vol. 2 1905–1908*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston, *The Tasmanian Mail : A Photographic Index, Vol. 3 1909–1912*

CD-Roms

- * Bailliere's State Gazetteers – NSW 1870; Qld 1876; SA 1876; Tas 1877; Vic 1879

* Gillham, John, *Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Members Interests 1998–2008*

* Indicates donated items

Hobart Branch

<http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org>

President Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794 email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org

Secretary Leo Prior (03) 6228 5057 or 0419 527 542

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org



At our May meeting we were addressed by the Deputy Lord Mayor of Hobart, Alderman Eva Ruzicka, on the topic, "The development of water infrastructure on Mt Wellington." Not only was this interesting local history, but also she mentioned many families who were involved in this venture.

In June, Natalie Tapson gave an equally interesting talk on the history of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, again bringing in many names of early workers at the gardens.

Quite a large contingent of Hobart members attended the State AGM at Ross in June, when Meritorious Service Awards were presented to Kathy and Werner Bluhm, Coralie Mesecke and our secretary, Leo Prior. They were well deserved, and the branch is very grateful for the services these people have provided over a long period of time. As well, another member of this branch, Malcolm Ward, was the recipient of the Lilian Watson Family History Award. Planning is well under way for the 2009 AGM which is being hosted by the Hobart Branch.

The next volume of "Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania," is for the Oatlands district, and it consists of two CDs in similar format to our highly successful Sorell CDs. At the time of writing it is with the Publications Committee, and it is hoped this will have been launched by the time this report is published.

The "Monday Group" continues to be very busy indexing, checking, and generally helping with the many projects currently being undertaken by the branch. Where would we be without them! We would be pleased to hear from anyone able to help with checking of index printouts at home - two people working together are needed for the current project.

General Meetings

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at the Rosny Library building in Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month at 8pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

Planned addresses at our general meetings for the rest of this year are –

- 16 September – Jim Rouse: "40th Battalion First AIF - Tasmania's Own."
- 21 October – Our librarian, Judy Mudaliar: "The Vikings and Your Family History."
- 18 November – Panel led by Judy Mudaliar: "Making Better Use of Our library."

Family History Computer Users Group

Branch library – second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm.

WISE Interest Group

Branch library – first Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2:00 pm.

Family History Writers Group

Branch library – third Thursday of each month between 12:30 and 2:30 pm.

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

Huon Branch

President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546

Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529

PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

email: vsbtas@bigpond.com



No report

Launceston Branch

<http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh>

President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778

Secretary Muriel Bissett Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au

library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com



Recent meetings at the Phil Leonard Room, City Library, have been well attended and tutors have done an excellent job with the presentations on Census and Immigration records. Thank you to Peter Richardson and the staff for making this fine facility available to our members.

Twelve members represented the Branch at the Annual General Meeting held at Ross, and it was a delight to all to see the surprised faces when Lucille Gee was presented with the prize for the inaugural Short Story Competition; Helen Stuart, Barrie Robinson and Judith De Jong received TFHS Inc. Meritorious Service Awards. Russell Watson was a joint winner in the Journal Competition, with his article, "Launceston Legacy".

The British Interest Group (BIG) continue to meet monthly on the third Wednesday, at Adult Education Rooms, York St, Launceston.

Monday 22 September: 10am Workshop, at Phil Leonard Room, City Library:
Tutor: Judith De Jong: "Wills". Fee: \$6.00.

Tuesday 21 October: 3.30pm: Workshop, at 2 Taylor St Library: Tutor Alma Ranson. "Early NSW Records". Fee \$6.00.

Please book and pay for all sessions, at 2 Taylor Street Library.

Saturday 29 November: 1.30pm-3.30pm: "The Relbia Convict Trail", concluding with Devonshire tea at the home of Lucille Gee

Tuesday 9 December: 3pm: 2 Taylor Street Library closes for holiday break.

Monday 19 January 2009: 9am: Working Bee at 2 Taylor Street Library and grounds.

Tuesday 20 January: 10am: 2 Taylor Street Library re-opens.



Call for papers

The Oral History Association of Australia (Tas) invites proposals for presentations at the national conference to be held 17–20 September 2009 in Launceston on the theme:

Islands of Memory: Navigating Personal and Public History

Sub-themes include:

navigating truth and memory
navigating through generations
navigating new technologies

Proposals (maximum 200 words) are invited for individual papers, thematic panels, workshops and performances.

Closing Date for Proposals: 31 October 2008

Proposals should be sent to:

Jill Cassidy, President OHAA (Tas) Inc
Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery
PO Box 403 Launceston Tasmania 7250
Jill.Cassidy@qvmag.tas.gov.au

Library Notes

State Microfiche Roster

	18/08/08	1711/08	23/02/09	18/05/09	25/08/09
	14/11/08	20/2/09	15/05/09	21/08/09	14/11/09
Burnie	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Devonport	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Hobart	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Huon	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Launceston	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Set 1	GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897				
Set 2	Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series. GRO Consular Records Index Old Parochial Records and 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland				
Set 3	GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and AGCI				
Set 4	National Probate Calendars 1853–1943				
Set 5	GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942 Exchange Journals Members' Interests and One Name Studies Index Lilian Watson Family History Award 2006 and entries				

Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

	18/08/08	1711/08	23/02/09	18/05/09	25/08/09
	14/11/08	20/2/09	15/05/09	21/08/09	14/11/09
Devonport	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2
Launceston	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1
Set 1	GRO BDMs Index 1943-1946				
Set 2	GRO BDMs Index 1947-1950				

Society Sales

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications

Payment by Visa or MasterCard—now available (mail order only)

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to the:

State Sales Officer, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

Microfiche	TAMIOT (p&p \$2.50)	\$55.00
Books	<i>Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 3 (p&p \$5.50)	\$11.00
	<i>Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 4 (p&p \$5.50)	\$11.00
	<i>Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 5 (p&p \$5.50) **	\$25.00
	<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20</i> (p&p \$5.50) **	\$22.50
	<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21—25</i> (p&p \$4.00) **	\$15.00
CD-Rom:	<i>Tasmanian Federation Index</i> (p&p \$2.50)	\$231.00

** members discount applies

Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

Burnie Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)
Library 58 Bass Highway, Cooeee
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, Cooeee 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.

Devonport Phone: (03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)
Library "Old police residence", 117 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday & Friday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meeting The last Thursday of each month is flagged for evening events with a
commencement time of 7.00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Mersey
Regional Library in Devonport, the Branch Library in Latrobe or at other
places as determined by the committee. Please check the website at
www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary.

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.

Huon Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Other times: library visits by appointment with Secretary,
48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month,
except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

Launceston Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
1st & 3rd Saturday 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Meeting Generally held at the Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay on the 4th
Tuesday of each month, except January and December. Check the Branch
News and the website <http://users.bigpond.com/tntasfhs> for locations and
times.

Membership of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2008–09:-

Individual member	\$39.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$49.00
Australian Concession	\$27.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$37.00

Overseas: Individual member: A\$39.00: Joint members: A\$49.00 (including airmail postage).

Organisations: Journal subscription \$39.00—apply to the State Treasurer.

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

Application forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer. **Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. Research request forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org.

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$25.00 per quarter page in one issue or \$75.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editors at PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250.

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