

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 31 Number 2—September 2010

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

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Tasmanian Ancestry

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

From the editor

It was disappointing to miss the Annual General Meeting at Ross, especially after hearing such good reports, but we now have next year, to be hosted by Devonport Branch, to look forward to.

This issue contains reports from the AGM including the Lilian Watson Family History Award and the Short Story Award. We have been able to publish the latter, which was awarded to Allison Carins, in this journal. See *From Cellardyke to Tasmania, Rev. Thomas Cunningham et al*, on page 105. Congratulations to all award recipients.

I have found it an effort to compile this issue—either I am getting older and feel the cold more or it has been a very chilly winter—it is much nicer to sit by the heater than at the computer! By the time you receive it spring should be close by and you will be able to find a cosy place to read the diverse articles to be found inside. There have been many comments on the previous cover so I am grateful to Betty Jones for another wonderful image for this one.

Please keep sending in your articles, and your comments, to ensure another interesting issue in December.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

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Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, word processed, on disk or by email. Please ensure images are of good quality.

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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.

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Cover:

Illustration supplied by Betty Jones for her article, *Home Sweet Home the Nineteenth Century School Residence*, see page 77.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2009/2010

AS I complete twelve months in office, I can't help but compare with a newly elected member of parliament in the same position. One takes on the role with great enthusiasm, with good intentions to do so much, but after a year so much appears to still not be done.

I was aware that at Society level, so much work was carried out by a small number of volunteers, many of whom have taken on multiple roles, both at State and Branch level. I guess I have become one of them, and there never seems to be enough days in the week to work in.

Despite these limitations, some progress has been made through the efforts of the Executive Officers and Branch Delegates. As reported elsewhere, free access to *Ancestry.com* has been established in all branches for a five year period. Thank you, in particular, to Peter Cocker and Leo Prior for their efforts in achieving this outcome.

The TAMIOT Index has been published in CD format and has sold well. Thanks, in particular, to the skills of Peter Cocker, Jim Rouse, Colleen Read, Robert Tanner and Bev Richardson.

Much of the Executive's year has been taken up with the process of amending the Society's rules and the subsequent upgrading of the By-laws pertaining to our day to day operation. Whilst the proposed amendment to our Rules are largely of a 'housekeeping' nature, the By-laws had been unchanged for a number of years and often did not relate to the current operation of the Society.

I have appreciated the efforts and goodwill of the Branch Delegates in dealing

with these matters at Society meetings but particular praise must be given to Robert Tanner, our By-laws Coordinator, who prepared the paperwork and led us so skilfully to achieve the desired outcome.

The day to day operation of the Society continues because of the work carried out by our Secretary and Treasurer and those in the appointed positions of By-laws Coordinator, Webmaster, Journal Editor, LWFHA Coordinator, Members' Interest Compiler, Membership Registrar, Publications Committee, Public Officer and Society Sales Officer. Their names are known to you all, being endorsed on the inside cover of each *Tasmanian Ancestry* journal you receive. Their efforts on our behalf are greatly appreciated. The 'silent' Journal Distribution Coordinators, Leo Prior in the south and Muriel and Betty Bissett in the north also deserve our praise.

I shall not 'borrow' from the annual reports of the Branch Presidents to report on their activities. Their quarterly reports in our journals convey this much better.

One item of particular interest is the establishment of the Denise McNeice Memorial Collection in the Hobart Branch Library through a generous donation by Brian McNeice. It is pleasing to see that a late Fellow of our Society will continue to be remembered for her dedication and hard work.

In closing, I would like to thank all those 'brave souls' who have made themselves available to fill the various positions in the Society. I wish you well for the coming year. ◀

Maurice Appleyard

LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

THE Award was established in 1983 and first awarded in 1984. In 1996 it was renamed the Lilian Watson Family History Award to honour the memory and the contributions to genealogy and family history of Mrs Lilian Watson who died in March 1996. She was the Foundation Chairwoman of the Society in 1980 and the first Fellow of the Society, elected in 1995.

The Award is for a book, however produced or published, printed on paper, dealing with family history and must have a significant Tasmanian content.

There were seven entries for the 2009 Award—listed in alphabetical order by author with the branch where they will be deposited.

That's the Way it Was: Stories from the Bradmore Family Past, Donald James (Don) Bradmore—Launceston Branch

The Descendants of Charles & Mary Tomlin, Ellendale, Tasmania, Diane Dooley, Great, Great, Granddaughter – a labour of love—Hobart Branch

Cider Gums and Currawongs, Gwen Hardstaff—Devonport Branch?

Prospecting the Pieman: George Campbell Meredith's logbook November 1876 to March 1877, Alice Meredith Hodgson—Burnie Branch

Naming the Women, Maureen Jones—Hobart Branch

Soldier Sailor Convict Jailor: A Story of the McGuinness, McIvor, Murphy and Hickey families, Barbara Moore—Hobart Branch

From Hell to Paradise: A Family History, Robert Wayne Poole—Hobart Branch.

WINNER OF THE AWARD 2009

D J Bradmore, *That's the way it was: stories from the Bradmore Family Past*

THIS is a valuable addition to Tasmanian history: the story of a family who were typical of people of their day. As the author writes, 'For the most part, they lived unexceptional lives. Their success and failures, struggles and achievements, joys and sorrows were those of ordinary folk'. It may be fascinating to write or read about someone who became prime minister or a war hero, but the Bradmores are in their own way just as important—ordinary people, typical of the great majority of Australians.

In 1825 George Bradmore was transported to Van Diemen's Land for burglary. During his period as a convict he committed a number of offences, such as stealing a bag of sugar. He gained his conditional pardon in 1840, having already married Elizabeth Farrell, a free immigrant. They and their four children lived peacefully, first at Evandale and then at Westbury. Donald Bradmore describes what happened to them and their descendants, including interesting in-laws.

These are stories of typical Tasmanians. Some people died young, some lived to a good old age. Some marriages were happy, some failed. Some people lived in the same place all their lives, some moved around, many going to mainland Australia or New Zealand. Some prospered, some did not. Some had eventful lives, for others, facts are scarce. It reminds us that though many convicts and free migrants prospered in Australia,

others did not, and that life in the nineteenth century could be difficult.

Donald Bradmore tells all sorts of stories. I felt particularly sad to read of the illiterate woman who, feeling unwell at midnight, took arsenic in mistake for Epsom salts. Family secrets are unveiled: the bigamous father, a mother confined to the Lunatic Asylum for thirty-two years. Three Bradmores were killed in action in the First World War, and another became a prisoner of war. One Second World War story reminds us that not all soldiers were heroic. The corpse too big for the undertakers adds a touch of macabre interest.

Donald Bradmore tells these stories well, without getting bogged down in detail, and with touches of humour, though his method of dividing the material into chapters means there is some repetition. On the plus side, there are excellent family trees, many photographs and a comprehensive index of names, and the font is large and clear. This book is a worthy winner of the Lilian Watson Family History Award.

Alison Alexander

SHORT STORY AWARD 2009

From Cellardyke to Tasmania: Allison Carins. See her short story on page 105.

Allison was present at the AGM to receive her Award and gave this reply:

I would like to thank the society for making this award, but I am very sorry that there was not more interest this year. In fact there may well have been no entries as I didn't think I would be able to enter owing to several months of ill health, but was inspired at the last minute. I hope that you will not be so disheartened that the competition will lapse. I would encourage members to enter the competitions or write for

Tasmanian Ancestry, as there are great benefits and much enjoyment and satisfaction in producing an article and seeing it in print.

I was in my late 50s before I was able to write for publication, and joining the society gave me an opportunity. Since I joined the society I have submitted some twenty articles (the first in 1992) and entered five competitions, winning two of them. The first was the Lilian Watson Award for a Manuscript. I had long wished to put in book form, for my family, my ten years or so of collecting history and stories of my father's background. This competition was the incentive; a manuscript was a start, and I won this in 1997. This encouraged me to persevere and resulted in a book (*Woven Threads of Ancestry*) three years later.

I had two entries in *My Most Famous Ancestor* and both are in the booklet published by the society. Next was the competition for a 'Family Tree', and this really spurred me into action. Out came a large printed chart, put away for years till I 'had time to fill it in'. Well this was the time and now there is a very comprehensive chart with a great deal of information about all our families, going back eight or nine generations in some cases. Copies have been made for each of our children.

I have entered both Short Story Competitions and each time I have derived much pleasure from telling the story of a family in such a way that the main facts are there, the events interesting; but it is not just names and dates—the characters are real people, living in a different era, many leaving their homeland to come to Tasmania, often enduring much hardship, yet achieving a great deal. In each case I did more research, discovering new inform-

ation that I would not have known. I found that extremely interesting and at times exciting. Family and friends have enjoyed reading the stories without wading through folders and files.

So I would urge the members of the society to write articles, tell your stories; you will find it stimulating and inspiring, providing discipline needed to achieve these things; and the satisfaction of not only preserving your family and local history, but sharing it with others. The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. makes this possible; a sincere 'thank you' to you all. I also take this opportunity to thank all the hardworking officers and others (most for many years) who give up so much time and effort to make the society function so well. Distance and health problems have prevented me from being an active member. Writing has been my contribution.

Allison Carins (Member No.668)

TFHS Inc. AWARDS 2009

This year there were six Awards:

Burnie Branch:

Judith Cocker

Devonport Branch:

Helen Anderson—This is Helen's second award, and is endorsed 'TFHS Inc. Award for Continuous Meritorious Service'.

Glenice Brauman

Rosie Marshall

Hobart Branch:

Brenda Richardson

Launceston Branch:

Judith Whish-Wilson



Vale

The late Henry Bartlett

THE Society extends sincere sympathy to Mrs Anne Bartlett in the passing of her husband, Henry, after an extended period of illness.

Although Henry was not a member, he always provided tremendous support for Anne in her term as Society President from 1997 to 2001 and her fourteen year period as Society Publications Officer, Launceston Branch Publications Officer and Launceston Branch President for three years. Henry acted as photographer on many occasions and was always available to accompany Anne when she was invited to visit Branches for various functions. Henry was responsible for the first Society webpage and its maintenance as well as the final compilation and formatting of the TAMIOT fiche.

Henry's vocation was with Information Technology, firstly as a teacher as Kings Meadows High School, and subsequently in his retirement years he honed his skills in programming. Launceston Branch is indebted to Henry for his background participation in *The Launceston Examiner* and other Branch publications and in later years, his production of a Search Engine for the CD-Rom, *Index to Passenger Arrivals & Departures from Early Launceston Newspapers 1829–1865*.

TFHS Inc. Society Executive — General Account
Statement of Receipts & Payments
for the Year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

2008 / 09		2009 / 10
15,007.48	Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2009	\$11,955.28
	<u>Receipts</u>	
2,268.45	GST Collected	0
12,429.14	Membership Subscriptions - Interstate	12,582.00
12,411.95	Membership Subscriptions - Branch	12,335.00
645.35	Donations	598.00
6,237.91	State Sales	3,009.15
497.28	- Books, CDs, Fiche	187.90
653.33	- TAMIOT	825.00
60.98	Bank Interest	32.22
783.21	Sundries	317.00
712.36	AGM Registrations	144.00
291.81	Journal Receipts	488.50
1,802.45	- Advertising & Sales	1,952.00
6,050.79	- Subscriptions	32,470.77
11,000.00	Funds Collected for Branches	5,149.55
	Funds ex TPT At Call Account trf to Branches	3,300.00
55,845.01	<u>Total Receipts</u>	40,920.32
	<u>Total Funds Available</u>	\$52,875.60
	<u>Payments</u>	
1,135.68	GST Paid out	0
3,196.85	Insurance	3,239.97
5,424.56	Cost of Sales - TFI CD-Rom	2,729.55
113.35	- Books, CDs, Fiche payments	25.00
365.25	- TAMIOT Payments	923.90
576.39	Bank Charges - Merchant Cards	558.91
713.00	- Branch Grants – Donations	971.35
15,460.84	Journal Payments	16,867.32
1,645.00	Capital Purchase	0
	Administration Payments	
116.62	- Advertising/ Promotional	0
1,161.49	- AGM Expenses	1,100.00
454.54	- Audit Fees/ Corporate Affairs	416.20
5,445.20	- Executive Travel	5,597.20
301.85	- Lilian Watson and Other Awards	318.92
745.22	- Membership Expenses	472.01
1,083.57	- Postage/Boxes & Telephone - Internet	1,620.49
919.57	- Printing and Stationery	427.33
264.64	- Room Hire	360.00
180.98	- Subscriptions (AFFHO)	156.78
6,125.61	Funds collected for Branches	4,124.55
11,240.00	Funds allocated to Branches	0
2,227.00	GST paid to ATO	4,124.55
30,266.29	<u>Total Payments</u>	39,909.48
\$11,955.28	Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2010	\$12,966.12
	<u>Represented by:</u>	
	Balance as per Westpac Cheque Account 31/3/2010	13,014.12
	Less unrepresented cheque	48.00
		\$12,966.12
\$18,330.91	Reserve Funds - Tasmanian Perpetual Trustees At Call	\$8,370.84
1,039.73	Interest received 12 months ending 31 March 2010	239.17
-11,000.00	Less withdrawal	-3,300.00
\$58,370.64	Total Investment Funds	\$12,966.12
		2

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Bur	Dev	Hob	Huon	L'ton	Society	<i>Consolidated Totals</i>
Opening Balance 1/4/2009	11,454	8,521	13,517	5,183	4,336	11,955	54,9667
<u>Add Receipts</u>							
Membership Subscriptions	3,201	4,154	13,176	742	5,148	29,654	40,038
Donations	450	942	929	209	826	1,011	3,357
Fund Raising	1,530	2,460	0	0	558	0	4,538
Research	137	1,483	2,942	0	2,118	0	6,679
Sales	6,271	5,912	13,487	373	12,858	4,022	30,791
Interest	36	23	20	10	10	32	131
Library Revenue	987	1,073	2,540	60	806	0	5,465
Sundries	0	16,047	4,825	40	86	461	5,095
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	2,441	2,441
Total Receipts	12,612	16,047	37,919	1,434	22,410	37,621	98,546
Tfrs from term loan a/c	0	1,808			4,174	3,300	9,282
Total Funds Available	24,065	26,375	51,437	6,617	30,920	52,876	162,795
<u>Less Payments</u>							
Membership Subscriptions	1,999	2,313	6,483	276	2,709	0	0
Insurance	0	0	249	0	68	3,240	3,240
Fund Raising	71	378	0	0	440	0	889
Research	0	170	140	0	264	0	574
Items for re-sale	4,147	3,965	10,534	0	7,833	3,678	19,893
Bank Fees	0	3	58	0	0	559	620
Library Payments	4,028	3,232	12,455	946	7,289	0	27,950
Sundries	43	200	4,237	51	39	3,939	5,670
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	16,867	16,867
Assets/Capital	1,487	8,179	6,204	1,036	2,843	0	19,749
Administration Payments	615	1,463	5,372	396	1,143	11,626	18,357
Total Payments	12,390	19,902	45,732	2,705	22,627	39,909	113,809
Transfer to term loan a/c	2,000	0	0	0	5,500	0	7,500
Balance as at 31/3/2010	\$9,676	\$6,473	\$5,705	\$3,914	\$2,793	\$12,966	\$41,487
Term Investments, Float etc.	\$9,941	\$15,651	\$17,072	\$1,919	\$7,459	\$5,310	\$57,352
Total Cash Reserves	\$19,617	\$22,124	\$22,777	\$5,833	\$10,252	\$18,276	\$98,839
Asset Register – for insurance	\$96,972	\$91,776	\$170,692	\$31,930	\$123,823	\$32,363	\$547,556

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**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.
STATE EXECUTIVE—GENERAL ACCOUNT**

AUDIT REPORT—2010.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with the appropriate standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free of material misstatement. The procedures included the examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements.

The Tasmanian Family History Society is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

OPINION

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend my examination of income beyond the accounting for amounts received as shown by the books and records of the Society.

Notwithstanding the above I am satisfied that the Society has kept appropriate records and books and that the financial statements show a true and fair view of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. affairs at the 31 March 2010.

I have obtained all information requested and am satisfied with explanations provided.



Des Britza PNA.
AUDITOR
10 April 2010

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

<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



By the time you read this our Branch Library should be in new premises. When we went to pay our monthly rent in early June our landlord informed us that he had a new tenant and that he would like us to vacate the premises by the end of July. We already knew that our security of tenure was not guaranteed on a long term basis, but this news was not exactly what we expected.

There had already been some discussion with the Burnie Council about the possibility of us being incorporated within one of their buildings, either jointly with another tenant, or separately. We quickly arranged a meeting with Council staff to discuss possible options.

As a result of this meeting the Council provided space in the Portside building in Spring Street for a twelve month period. We have been advised that at the end of this period, there is a possibility of a more suitable facility becoming available.

Due to having to move it was decided that a Dinner meeting would not be held this winter.

Our day meetings and computer nights as well as our nightly monthly meetings are still well attended. Our members, therefore, have the option of attending a meeting that suits them.

Devonport

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

President Pam Bartlett
Secretary Sue-Ellen McGreghan
(04) 6428 6328
PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307
email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



At our first committee meeting for the year we elected Jim Rouse as our vice president. We have a few new faces at our meetings so we are expecting big things this year.

We congratulate our members Rosie Marshall, Helen Anderson and Glenice Brauman on receiving the Meritorious Awards.

Glenice has been a Librarian for almost as long as she has been a member. She came from Shepparton in Victoria and has now decided to move back. Glenice will be with us for just a little longer, we will miss her immensely, and wish her all the best in her retirement and in the years ahead.

The 2011 AGM will be organised by our branch and already there are plans underway in preparation for this. Due to the rising postage costs it was decided to ask members if they had an email address in which we can save on postage. The newsletters are available on our website as well as in our Library.

Another scrapbook session is proving very popular with one being held in July. We are also having a Christmas in July dinner to be held at the Lucas Hotel in Latrobe.

Ancestry.com has been very informative with another session held. It is amazing

there are new avenues of discovery for all that thought avenues of discovery were lost. We also hold regular meetings for *Legacy Users Group*, LUG. Please keep an eye on our website for new publications, what's coming up and any news, or phone our Library or Secretary.

Hobart

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

President Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794

Email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org

Secretary Howard Reeves

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6244 4527



At our April meeting, Peter Roach gave a very interesting talk about 'Roach Family History'.

Quite a few family members accompanied him and brought along

some of their treasured family photos, documents, etc. One even brought a wedding dress from a nineteenth century family wedding! This was our AGM and we had over fifty people present, at least forty of them being branch members. Malcolm Ward did not seek re-election to the committee, due to business commitments which frequently take him overseas. Malcolm was a very effective committee member during his short time—we hope he will return when he is able. Leo Prior did not seek re-election as Secretary, and we thank him for many years of time consuming work in that role. Fortunately for us he was re-elected to the committee.

We welcome Howard Reeves as our new secretary. Although, in his own words, he has a hard act to follow, he has already shown that he will be a very effective

secretary. We also welcome Ian Cooper to the committee. Ian has been active in the branch for some time, and is already making his presence felt. And we welcome Charles Hunt back to the committee after a break of a few years.

The May meeting saw Jeorg Andersch speak to the topic, 'Margot's Good Sense'. It was great to hear about some family history research in a country outside of Great Britain, namely Germany. Jeorg's very personal story was very interesting indeed!

At our June meeting, Warren Glover spoke about Wapping, the once notorious waterfront suburb of Hobart, which has now become highly 'gentrified' and includes the acclaimed Henry Jones Art Hotel and the University of Tasmania's School of Art.

General Meetings

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at the former 'Sunday School', St Johns Park, New Town, on the third Tuesday in the month at 8:00 pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

At the time of writing this report, planned addresses at our next three general meetings are:

- 21 September—Malcolm Kays: 'Shield Family History'.
- 19 October—Beverley Richardson: 'The Joys and Tribulations of Writing the Richardson Family History'.
- 16 November—John Hooper: 'Midshipman George Raper'.

Family History Computer Users Group

This large and enthusiastic group meets at the branch library on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm under the expert leadership of Vee Maddock.

WISE Interest Group

The Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England group is currently in recess, but is looking at resuming meetings if sufficient interest is shown. Contact the Secretary, or 'phone (03) 6244 4527 if you are interested.

Family History Writers Group

This group has been meeting at the branch library on the fifth Thursday of each month when it occurs. Members working on individual projects will share them with the group in an informal workshop. All welcome! For more details contact Dianne Snowden on dsn Snowden@tassie.net.au or 6260 2515.

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

Launceston Branch

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

President Judith Whish-Wilson

(03) 6394 8456

Secretary Muriel Bissett

(03) 6344 4034

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au



A very warm welcome to our new President, Judith Whish-Wilson. The branch recognised Judith's contribution and dedication to the

Society over the past seventeen years, by recommending a TFHS Inc. Award for Meritorious Service, which was presented to her by Patron, Dr Alison Alexander, at the Society's Annual General Meeting at Ross on 19 June. Congratulations, Judith!

During the past three months there has been a good response to the workshops which have mostly provided an electronic-based learning forum, for

researching both Australian and overseas resources.

Also, our research volunteers have been kept extremely busy by a large influx of queries and it is good to see so many downloading the Research Request form from the Launceston Branch website, thus streamlining the researchers task.

Work is continuing on indexing *The Tasmanian Mail* (a photographic index—volume 8 1925–1926 is now available) and of *The Kelso Chronicle*—a series of Scottish newspapers covering the years 1855–1865—1862–1863 is now available.

Saturday Library Hours—by appointment only—phone (03) 6344 4034.

Wednesday 15 September: 2:00 pm: Adult Education rooms: Archives of Tasmania—online assistance.

Wednesday 20 October: 2:00 pm: Adult Education rooms—featuring British Interests and GENUKI

Wednesday 17 November: 2:00 pm: Adult Education rooms—Archives of other states.

Tuesday 7 December: 3:00 pm: 45 Tamar St Library closes for Christmas holidays and re-opens on Tuesday 18 January.

Check the website for a list of publications now available from Launceston Branch.

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HOME SWEET HOME

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY SCHOOL RESIDENCE

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

IF you have an ancestor who was a teacher under the Tasmanian Board of Education/Education Department during the nineteenth century in locations other than their home town, there is a strong chance that they occupied a school residence provided by the Government at some stage of their career. This article gives information about some of those residences in the hope that readers will gain more background, in a general sense, on how their teacher ancestors lived.

A number of residences were provided in early times

In the formative years of the Van Diemen's Land Government showing some responsibility for the provision of public education, residences made available for the teachers were usually rented by the Government, often from the Church, or given rent-free by local inhabitants who wanted a public school established in their locality. In some cases, the teachers found and leased their own homes and schoolrooms. The most comprehensive information available to us today about the early provision of such residences comes from two sources: notes and reports by Inspector Thomas ARNOLD on behalf of the Board of Education from 1850 to 1856,¹ and a report on schools in 1850 by Reverend Arthur DAVENPORT prepared for the Archdeaconry of Hobart Town.² A few of the observations from those sources follow:

- The school at Ouse, established about 1843, received aid from public funds from 1847 when its enrolment was 16. The school premises, which included a residence, had been built by local subscription on land had been given by Mr BETHUNE for the purpose. In 1847 the teachers were Mr Thomas STACE and his wife, Charlotte Sidney (née HOLLIS).

- Mr William ARMSTRONG, who was married when he took up his appointment as Head Teacher at Campbell Street Public School in Hobart in 1850, lived in the residence attached to the school, both of which were on private property. The rent was paid partly by the Master and partly by the Church.

- A newly-erected schoolroom at St George's Church at Battery Point was officially opened in February 1850. Owned by the Church of England and vested in their trustees, it had a good attached residence, which was occupied by the teachers, Mr James FREEMAN and his wife, Elizabeth (née CLEMENT).

- Mr Thomas STANSFIELD and his daughter, Miss Mary Hannah Stansfield, were the teachers in charge of the school at Richmond in 1850. The schoolhouse and residence were built by the Government in 1834 and remained light, airy and in good repair.

Residences were usually small and lacking in conveniences, especially for those with families

- In July 1862, Miss Elizabeth Amelia WATSON, the Teacher of Needlework at Swansea Public School, complained to

¹ See, for example, AOT: CB3 3/1-3
² AOT: NS373/1/244

the Board of Education that the Master, Mr William BARLOW, who lived in the school building, had converted the classroom into a sitting room. The Board informed him that the room was intended as a classroom, though he was at liberty to use it for domestic purposes after school hours.³

- By the early 1880s, the Board of Education's standard design for residences attached to country schoolrooms included only two rooms - a bedroom and a living room. Sometimes a skillion-roofed structure (resembling a low lean-to) was added, and adapted as a kitchen. It is of significance, however, that teachers in most schools were not provided with bathroom or laundry facilities, that being an almost inconceivable situation by modern standards.

- The residence at Smithton State School was not adequate for Mr Albert Joseph Carbines WOOD, his wife, Ethel Mary (née BOOTE), and four small children during the family's stay there from 1892 to 1903. Consisting of only three rooms, the accommodation had been adapted by the family by turning the kitchen into a sleeping room for the eldest child, and the front room similarly for the next eldest.⁴

A snapshot of individual residences in 1883

The 1883 *Journal of the House of Assembly* contains the results of a Public Enquiry into Education in Tasmania and,

among other things, offers useful information about the provision of teachers' residences at the time. The following has been summarised from that report, which gave details on 83 schools, 53 of which had residences provided.⁵

Schools with residences physically attached

Abbotsham (2 rooms); Black Brush ("ample"); Black River (4 - sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, storeroom); Bracknell (4 - parlour, bedroom, kitchen, pantry plus skillion); Brown's River ("not good"); Campbell Town ("a number"); Castra Road (2 plus skillion); Constitution Hill (3); Don (6); Dover (4 plus skillion); Emu Bay (4); Epping (2); Flowerdale (3); Forcett (5); Forth (2 plus skillion); Glengarry (4); Green Ponds (6); Honeywood (5); Irish Town (2); Kellevie (4); Long Bay (4); Lower Jerusalem (6 - 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen); Margate (2); Molesworth (3 plus lobby); Muddy Plains (4); Northdown; Oyster Cove (2); Pontville (4 plus skillion); Port Cygnet (4); New Town (7); Rokeby (4); Sorell ("sufficient for small family"); South Arm (3); Spring Bay (2 plus skillion); Springfield (4 plus outbuildings); Swansea (4 - "unfit for a family"); Wattle Hill (4)



Schools with detached residences provided:

Frederick Street (6 rooms - "very good"); Jerusalem (4); Lefroy (3);

³ AOT: ED13/1/4

⁴ AOT: ED2/1/file 1274

⁵ *Royal Commission on Public Education in Tasmania and Neighbouring Colonies - Report 1883*, Government Printer, Hobart

Longford (10); Longley (3); Mole Creek (4); Nugent (2); Ringarooma (“meagre”); Sassafras (7); Scottsdale (4); Somerset (6 – in private home of teacher); South Forest (3); Stanley (6); Torquay (4); Ulverstone (4); Wattle Grove (2); Winkleigh (2); Wynyard (4)

Additions were sometimes made by the teachers themselves in an effort to make their lives more comfortable

- While Mr Philip BARNES was Head Teacher at Westbury from 1861–1877, he erected a separate kitchen and servant’s room on the school site. In 1878, when Mr Barnes asked if he could remove the building, the Board agreed to buy it from him for £20.⁶

- The Inspector’s report on Cape Barren Island State School in 1892 indicated that the attached residence originally consisted of four rooms, but the teacher, Mr Edward William STEPHENS, had added another two at the rear. The teacher had also created a small room on the east end of the verandah which was advantageous to the school as well as to him.⁷

Accommodation arrangements were make-shift for a number of teachers

- Mr Francis Beauchamp FAYERMAN, the teacher at Native Corners from 1848–1852, was unmarried and lived in a rent-free hut in the space that doubled as the schoolroom.⁸

- In September 1882, the Board of Education called for tenders at Flowerdale Public School to erect a temporary screen in the schoolroom to provide accommodation for the teacher,

Miss Sarah Monica WHITE, pending the erection of a residence.⁹

- A letter was written in June 1886 concerning Mr Enoch RICHARDS’ use of the Deddington schoolroom (doubling as the local Chapel) for sleeping and cooking purposes.

He has made it his home while at Deddington, both sleeping and cooking there. All utensils, etc are put out of sight by Sunday, and the mattress covered up and stowed in a corner ...¹⁰

This was at a time when that teacher taught on a half-time basis at Deddington in tandem with the school at Irish Town in the Evandale district.

Furniture was not provided for residences

- In April 1899, Mr Charles Armadale ANDERSON was lodging and boarding in the village of Tunnack whilst teaching at the school there, but was expected to occupy the school residence as soon as he could procure furniture.¹¹

Considerable sums of money were expended on teacher accommodation in some areas

- In November 1882, the Board obtained approval to purchase a teachers’ residence at Longford from Messrs Joseph and Robert ARCHER for £550.¹² It was described as large and spacious with ten rooms.¹³ The Head Teacher at that time was Mr George HERITAGE, who later became a School Inspector.

- Tenders were called for the erection of a new schoolhouse and an eight-roomed residence in 1888 at Evandale on

⁹ AOT: ED13/1/29

¹⁰ AOT: ED13/1/36

¹¹ AOT: ED31/1/6

¹² AOT: ED13/1/29

¹³ *Journal of the House of Assembly*, 1883

⁶ AOT: ED13/1/20

⁷ AOT: ED31/1/1

⁸ AOT: NS373/1/244

a portion of Cambrook Estate.¹⁴ It was opened in August 1889 in the presence of 160 children.¹⁵ Mr John Nicholas CLEMONS was Head Teacher from 1872 to 1888, and was followed by Mr Alban ROPER, who resided there until his death in 1911.



- In April 1884, the Board of Education reported that a stone schoolhouse and residence were to be erected by Mr Michael LATTIN at Fingal at a cost of £1120.¹⁶ Stone for the building was quarried within the grounds of the school.¹⁷ Mr Matthew Joseph ABEL and his wife, Catherine (née GIFFIN), were the resident teachers at that time.

There was an expectation that teachers superintended the residences on a full-time basis

- Mr Thomas J A NICHOLSON was informed by the Department in November

1889 when he took up an appointment at Rocky Creek State School: “You will understand that teachers have to live in the residence when attached to the school, and to make arrangements for the oversight of the premises when they are absent.”¹⁸

- When Mr Robert Anderson DARGAVILLE resigned his position at Northdown Public School to become Postmaster at Torquay in February 1871, his wife, Mrs Annie Maria (née McCALL) Dargaville, was appointed Head Teacher conditional upon her making arrangements to protect the school at Northdown should she not be residing there. In March 1872, a local woman wrote to the Board of Education to report that Mrs Dargaville was leaving the school unattended from Friday

afternoons to Monday mornings.¹⁹

- In May 1888, the Board of Education noted that Mrs Henrietta Maria SPONG, Head Teacher at Rhyndaston State School, had sought permission to live with her husband, Lawrence Babington Spong, on a nearby property rather than on school premises.²⁰ Members of the local Board of Advice initially reacted negatively to this application, but after a further request from Mrs Spong in June of that year, it was accepted on the conditions that she find a caretaker to look after the school property in her

¹⁴ *The Tasmanian Mail*, 25 August 1888

¹⁵ *ibid*, 31 August 1889

¹⁶ AOT: ED13/1/32

¹⁷ *The Mercury*, 21 March 1936

¹⁸ AOT: ED13/1/43

¹⁹ AOT: ED13/1/12

²⁰ *The Tasmanian Mail*, 12 May 1888

absence, and that her punctuality not be affected.²¹

Gardens were often developed, and added interest to the teachers' lives out of school hours

- In April 1888, Mr William Crowther BLYTH, a keen gardener, applied to the Local Board of Advice at Campbell Town for permission to cultivate two acres of the Campbell Town State School playground for two years.²² It is of interest that the teachers' residence in that town continued to be adapted for the occupants' comfort as the years passed. By 1904, the Head Teacher, Mr James GATTY, had developed a splendid garden, had a number of cows in milk, a poultry-yard, and a pig in the sty.²³

- Mr Louis Arthur PEERS was the Head Teacher at Zeehan and East Zeehan State Schools from 1891 to April 1917, during which time he was renowned for his success as a gardener in the harsh West Coast climate. When, in 1917, Peers requested a transfer owing to his wife's ill-health, uppermost in his correspondence with the Department, was the timing in relation to his garden. His bulbs, worth £10, needed planting immediately or disposed of for whatever he could get for them. Mr Peers noted that the bulbs had been very useful to him over the years in providing funds for school expenses.²⁴

Some newsworthy incidents occurred at school residences

- An article in a newspaper headed, 'Attempt at Murder at Long Bay', described how two unidentified people tried to shoot Mr Edward Pearson BLYTH at his school residence on the

night of 24 May 1879.²⁵ Mr Blyth apparently had responded to a loud and urgent rap on his door at about 8:00 pm, only to be confronted with gunfire. The would-be murderers ran off and continued to be at large, in spite of Mr Blyth's offer of a £20 reward for their apprehension.

- Mrs Florence Jane Catherine (née ALOMES) HARREX, teacher at Uxbridge State School from 1887 to 1891, sadly lost her 2½ year-old son when he died after being severely scalded at the school residence in June 1888. The child had been in the care of a young nursemaid at the time, and apparently had been playing with a cat too close to the fireplace when a large container of boiling liquid was overturned accidentally.²⁶

- Mrs Harriet (née LANSDELL) LEWIS died on 2 August 1899 at the Richmond School residence, aged 32 years. On the day of her death, Mrs Lewis had that morning, as usual, been attending to her school duties as Teacher of Sewing, and giving assistance to her husband, Mr Henry Baldwin Joseph Lewis. At about 12 o'clock, complaining of being unwell, she was taken to her home, adjacent to the school, but notwithstanding every available attention gradually became worse and passed away about 2:00 pm.²⁷ Mrs Lewis' death was sudden, and an inquest was adjourned to allow an analysis of the content of her stomach, along with some tonic the deceased had been in the habit of taking.²⁸ On 17 August 1899 it was concluded that Mrs Lewis died from the effects of strychnine poisoning, but how

²¹ *ibid.*, 9 June 1888

²² AOT: LA8/2

²³ *The Mercury*, 3 January 1905

²⁴ AOT: ED11/657/8/1917

²⁵ *Tasmanian Mail*, 7 June 1879

²⁶ *ibid.*, 30 June 1888

²⁷ *The Mercury*, 10 August 1899

²⁸ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 August 1899

or by whom it was administered there was no evidence.²⁹

There were challenges to be faced

- In August 1861, Mr Edwin PEARS made assertions to the Board of Education that one of the living rooms of his residence at New Town had been hung with green paper containing arsenic, and that his family was suffering in consequence. He requested that the Board grant a sum not exceeding £3 to repaper the same. The reply was that a large sum had already been granted in aid of the building. Mr Pears was also reminded that the schoolhouse was built under the superintendence of a local committee to whom he was advised to refer his application.³⁰

- In August 1891, a parent at Nugent State School complained to the Department that Mrs Sarah Jane (née ALBERY) FREEMAN allowed her pigs to forage under the school building.³¹

- At Exton, a new schoolroom and residence had been erected in 1891. The schoolroom was satisfactory, as was the attached residence, except that its chimney smoked. The latter remained a problem for some years, the smoke in 1894, when Mr Edward Pearson BLYTH was Head Teacher, being described as intolerable in spite of all the means used to cure it. The walls and hangings in the residence were blackened as a result.³²

Sometimes compensation was provided when no residence was available

- When Mr John YOUNG was appointed to Deloraine Public School in October 1863, he was granted an additional £20 per annum as home

allowance as there was no residence provided with the school at that time.³³

- Miss Mary Ann Bell FULTON, an assistant teacher at the Bathurst Street Public School in Hobart from 1863 to 1879, gave up her quarters situated next to the school in 1877 to provide rational accommodation for the cleaner. The Board of Education gave her compensation of £10 per annum for doing so.³⁴ ◀

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²⁹ AOT: Inquest Index online

³⁰ AOT: ED13/1/3

³¹ AOT: ED2/1/file 1803

³² AOT: ED31/1/2

³³ AOT: ED13/1/5

³⁴ *The Mercury*, 2 October 1877

A FRESH START IN TASMANIA

Ken McNaughton

IT is hard enough to discover the truth about our ancestors but if their names and birth dates on official documents differ it becomes much harder. Case in point—my great, great, great grandfather, Johnstone NEED.

His father, Samuel Need (1765–1839) joined the British Army and fought many campaigns in Northern India.¹ He had three children with an Indian woman—Johnston, Walter Wardell, and Caroline Anne. Registration of births in India was not generally compulsory and often it is not possible to obtain birth certificates for children born there. Certificates of baptism, giving the date of birth, and issued by the Asia, Pacific and Africa Collections Office of the British Library are sometimes accepted in lieu of birth certificates. There is one such entry for Johnston, who was baptized 28 January 1812, by Rev. J PARSON, Chaplain, Merut, India recording his birth as 10 August 1811, to Col Need of HM Light Dragoons and a Native Woman.

There is a similar certificate for his brother, Walter Wardell, born on 7 June 1810, also baptized by Parson on 28 January. We have not been able to find a marriage certificate or any more information about the Native Woman. J W



Johnstone Need—thought to be eighteen years old at the time. Painting owned by Helen Johnstone of Melbourne (photo: Kevin Carver)

Johnstone-Need² speculates she might have been from a royal household as the idea of officers having children with native women was generally frowned upon, yet this relationship and the baptisms were in the open. One imagines the baptism certificates are reliable, as a minister of religion should be able to tell in 1812 he is baptizing two infants aged about one and two years old. On the

other hand, with a name like Parson, it is also possible these were fake.

Samuel Need's military record in India covers the period 1802 to 1805. He left for South America in 1806, was wounded in Buenos Aires in 1807, and returned to England the same year. It seems therefore, the sons born in 1810 and 1811 were born in England. In 1811 Samuel was wounded in Badajoz, Portugal. In

¹ Walker, Michael L, *A History of the Family of Need of Arnold, Nottinghamshire*, The Research Publishing Co. 1963

² Johnstone-Need OBE, James Walter, *The Need Family in England and Australia*, private journal shared by his daughter, Helen Johnstone

1812 he returned to Meerut and recorded the baptisms of the boys, and his daughter, Caroline Anne, was born there in 1812 or 1813. In 1814 he was promoted to Major General. Around this time the mother of his children died in England. While commanding at Cawnpore in 1817, Samuel married Anne GRANT, aged 27, and started a new family. He was promoted to Lieutenant General the same year. In 1818, he retired to England with Anne and bought a property named *Fountaindale* at Blidworth, in Nottinghamshire's famous Sherwood Forest.³

W Johnstone-Need, who had access to family letters, tells us that, years later in Australia, Johnston Need described his experiences in London at Mr Jones' Wellington House Classical and Commercial Academy, where he was dosed with sulphur and treacle, and how Charles DICKENS, who attended the same school, wrote about this procedure in *Nicholas Nickleby*.

Johnston Need was born in August 1811 and Dickens was born in February 1812 so Need was only six months older. Dickens attended Wellington House from 1825 until 1827, from age 13 to 15, so the two boys may well have been at the school at the same time. Dickens described the school in an essay *Our School*.⁴ He specifically mentions teachers of English,

Mathematics, Latin, French, and Dancing and recalls various pupils, including a parlour-boarder who

was rumoured to have come from some mysterious part of the earth where his parents rolled in gold; the son of a Viscount who had deserted his lovely mother; a young mulatto who was believed to have a dagger about him somewhere; and certain boys whose relatives were in India—'holiday stoppers'—who needed cheer in their homeless state.

Johnston went on to receive an education in farming around Norwich, Norfolk, and when he returned to England from



Fountaindale at Blidworth, Nottinghamshire, home of Samuel Need.

Photograph dated 1925

Australia in later years he commonly had the address of Woodrow Inn and Woodrow Farm. Isaac EASTON, publican and farmer, ran the Woodrow Inn with his wife, Elizabeth WALPOLE. They had twelve children—seven girls and five boys. On 4 August, 1834, at Bixley, Norfolk, Johnston, 23, supposedly married the second daughter Anne, 26, who was baptized on 28 August 1808. We don't have a marriage

³ See photograph: Richards, Will, 'Blidworth in Old Picture Postcards,' 1986

⁴ Dickens, Charles, *Our School* (1851), reprinted in various collected writings of the author

certificate; J W Johnston-Need suggests they may have eloped.

On 14 August 1835, the couple sailed from London on the barque *Orissa* and arrived in Hobart, Tasmania, four months later on 19 December. But something happened to Mr Johnston Need. According to the Marine Board Customs document, the couple travelled as steerage passengers, J Johnson & wife. *The Hobart Town Courier* listed them as J Johnson and wife, and the *Launceston Advertiser* called them Mr J & Mrs Johnston. Three months later, on 30 March 1836, a letter was sent from the Colonial Secretary's Office to the Rural Dean saying,

in accordance with your recommendation the Lieutenant Governor has approved of the appointment of Mr and Mrs Johnstone ... as ... Clerk and Schoolmaster and the latter of schoolmistress at Richmond

On 26 January, 1837, their first son, Walter—born on 21 February 1836—was baptized, to John and Anne Johnstone, of Richmond, Schoolmaster and Clerk. The transformation is complete. Johnston Need is no more. We don't know why he changed his name, but from this time he was known as John Johnstone—a new life, in a new land, with a new name.

John and Anne had seven children before Anne died of an abscess of the liver on 23 October 1849. John left the two youngest children in care of a family retainer—an ex-convict known as 'Old Jones'—and John returned to England to arrange education for the other five. On 28 May 1850, at Saint Edmund Church in Norwich, he married Elizabeth Easton, the sister of his deceased wife. She was baptized 23 March 1806, two years before her sister Anne, and was therefore five years older than John.

John and Elizabeth eventually settled in the Western District of Victoria with the children, who later moved to properties of their own. John travelled between Australia and England, where he visited the Woodrow Inn and Farm, and also his sister, Caroline Anne. Caroline was a year or two younger than John. On 20 September 1832, she had married Edmund Lewis CREWE of Repton, Derby, and became Lady Crewe. The year after Edmund died, John, aged 65, was staying with his widowed sister at *Repton Park*.

We don't know what happened to John's second wife, Elizabeth, but J W Johnston-Need found a record for John's third marriage.

John Johnstone and Mary Elizabeth SMITH, 33, of Repton, were married on 26 September 1876, at South Street Baptist Chapel, Greenwich, Kent. She was the daughter of Henry Smith, deceased, a farmer. John stated he was a widower grazier aged 59. If this is correct, he was born in 1817. In fact he was 65. Did he tell Mary he was 59 to sound younger? John and Mary were to have three children. The first, Janet May Johnstone, was born on 31 May 1877, in Tower Hill, Koroit, Victoria. But here John's age is listed as 72, which would mean he was born in 1804, instead of 1811. The informant was Walter Johnstone, listed as 'brother', but it must have been John's eldest son, Walter, 46, who may have been more familiar with the registration procedures than his aged father and the young English bride. Did Walter really think his father was born in 1804? John's birthplace is listed as Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England, which is about thirteen miles north of Nottingham; nine miles north of Arnold, traditional home of the Need family; and five miles west of Blidworth, where

John's father Samuel settled at *Fountaindale* in Sherwood Forest. John and Mary had two more children—Arthur was born two years later and Alfred two years after that.

According to the *Colonial Tasmanian Family Links* database, John Johnstone was born in India in 1802 and married Anne Easton in England in 1835. Where did that information come from? Was it supplied by John Johnstone when he arrived in Tasmania? He was actually born in England in 1811. Did he say he was born in India to explain the complexion he inherited from his Indian mother? Did he want to appear six years older than his first wife Anne, rather than admit he was really three years younger? Did he deceive his wife and her family about his age? On 19 December 1882, when John died in Tower Hill, his age was listed as 80, which again supports the idea that he was born in 1802 rather than 1811 and his birthplace was India. His son Walter was the informant.

This colourful pioneer kept everyone guessing. He changed his name from Johnston Need to John Johnstone. On official documents his birth date changed from 1811 to 1804 to 1802 to 1817; his birth place from England to India; and his wives from Anne to Elizabeth to Mary.

John's other sibling, Walter Wardell, was commissioned as a Captain in the British Army in India and was in the service of the Nawab of Oudh as Captain-in-charge of an army of Sikhs. Later he entered into business in India and sheltered in the British Residency in Lucknow with his wife and three children at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, which set the Indians on their long path to independence. The revolution began in the military centre of Meerut, where John and Walter were baptized in 1812. On 25 July 1857,

Walter was collecting firewood near the Residency House when he was shot in the chest by a sniper and died two days later.⁵ Thousands of European men, women and children and hundreds of Indian troops were surrounded by the rebels for five months before the siege was lifted by two separate troop advances. ◀

NOTES

I am grateful to Kevin Carver and Helen Johnstone for their help in elucidating the Johnstone-Need family history. This article has been adapted from the original publication, with permission.⁶ It is copyrighted and may not be reproduced in whole or in part in any medium without written permission from the author, Ken McNaughton, 3778 College Avenue, Ellicott City, MD 21043; phone/fax: 410-418-9340; kjmcn@comcast.net (1 December 2007).

⁵ Inglis, Julia, *The Siege of Lucknow: A Diary*, J R Osgood, 1893

⁶ McNaughton, Ken, *Only the Names and Dates Have Been Changed, Ancestor*, Genealogical Society of Victoria, 28, 8 December 2007

DEATHS AT THE LAUNCESTON BENEVOLENT ASYLUM 1900–10

Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

IN January 1895 the Launceston Benevolent Society approached the Tasmanian government offering to administer the Launceston Invalid Depot. The government agreed and the society took over the depot and changed its name to the Launceston Benevolent Asylum. It apparently catered for the old, infirm, derelicts and ex-convicts. By searching the *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* (TPI) I have endeavoured to locate further information on those housed in the asylum, but not all attempts provided

birth and marriage details. There were 186 deaths at the asylum between 1900 and 1910, the majority between 1900 and 1902, the following list compiled from the *Federation Index*. The legend should assist anyone seeking further information, which may be found on the TPI.

LEGEND

2bTPI: indicates two possible birth records see TPI
 1mTPI: indicates a possible marriage record see TPI
 1chr.TPI: indicates a possible christening record see TPI
 Name in *Italics* indicates see marriage record
 * Indicates date is a strong possibility.

NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc	NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc
AH ANG Jung	d.26 Sep 1902	BUCKLEY James	d.5 Jun 1900 (2bTPI) (2mTPI)
AH GOOK James	d.6 Jan 1904	BURNS Peter	d.21 Feb 1900
AH YOU Fong	d.2 Aug 1901	BURNS William	d.30 Aug 1902 (10b+TPI) (3mTPI)
ALLEN Henry	d.18 Jul 1902 (8bTPI)	BUTLER Catherine	d.26 Jun 1901 (4mTPI)
ARMSTRONG John	d.27 Feb 1900	CAHILL Catherine	d.12 Nov 1903 (1bTPI)
BARTON Eliza	d.24 Feb 1907 (5mTPI)	CARSON Charles	d.7 Mar 1900
BAW Ah	d.28 Dec 1900	CARSON John Henry	d.9 Jun 1900 (1mTPI)
BEASLEY Isaac	d.7 Dec 1902	CARTER George	d.11 Dec 1902 (5bTPI) (7mTPI)
BELTON William	d.21 Mar 1901	CHAFFEY Eliza	d.24 Oct 1902 (1mTPI)
BLAIR Sarah	d.16 Jul 1901 (1bTPI)	CHARLES Henry	d.1 Jun 1901
BLOXHAM William	d.13 Mar 1900 (1mTPI)	CLAYTON Charles	d.14 Sep 1902 (6bTPI) (3mTPI)
BOSTON Mary BOSTON George (65) m. Mary HASLEM (55) L'ton 5 Oct 1893	d.13 Oct 1902r	CLEAVER Llewellyn (27) m. Bridget BRISCO (17) Brighton 12 Apr 1867	d.8 July 1901
BOTTOMLEY Eliza BOTTOMLEY William (40) m. Eliza BARKLEY (30) L'ton 12 Nov 1852	d.16 Jul 1901	COE Henry (23) m. Mary Ann CAMREN (22) Hobart 17 Mar 1879	d.3 May 1903
BOWLES James	d.14 Oct 1901	CONNERS William	d.27 Jan 1902
BRADY James	d.4 Jun 1900 (2bTPI) (2mTPI)	COOK Thomas	d.4 Sep 1902 (9bTPI) (10m+TPI)
BREEZE James (29) m. Elizabeth KENNY (40) L'ton 12 Apr 1867	d.4 Feb 1901 (1bTPI)	COOPER Fanny	d.7 Feb 1903 (1bTPI) (2mTPI)
BROWN Charles	d.23 Mar 1902 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)		

NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc	NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc
COPNELL Thomas	d.20 Jul 1900 (2mTPI)	GON Shung	d.30 Nov 1900
COTTELL Henry	d.7 Jul 1900	GOUGH John	d.24 Jun 1902 (3bTPI) (2mTPI)
COX Daniel	d.11 Jun (1mTPI)	GRESLEY Charles	d.19 Jan 1901 (2bTPI) (1mTPI)
CRAWFORD Elizabeth	d.9 Jan 1901 (2bTPI) (9mTPI)	HAINEY Augustus	d.11 Jan 1901
CRESSWELL William (28) married Mary WILLIAMS (32) L'ton 7 Jun 1847	d.9 Dec 1902	HALL George	d.22 Dec 1900 (10b+TPI) (6mTPI)
CROSBY William	d.8 Jul 1900 (6bTPI) (3mTPI)	HALL Mary Ann	d.29 Mar 1903 (10bTPI) (10m+TPI)
CURLON Edward	d.6 Oct 1900	HAMILTON Frederick (30) m. Hannah SHEA (28) Hobart Town 4 Jul 1853	d.9 Jun 1900 b.30 Nov 1882 L'ton*
DAKIN Matilda	d.23 Jul 1901 (1bTPI) (1mTPI)	HAMPTON Eliza	d.2 Jan 1902 (4bTPI) (5mTPI)
DAVIS Bridget	d.28 Aug 1901 (8mTPI)	HARDING Joseph	d.1 Feb 1901 b.30 Oct 1838 Hobart Town* (1mTPI)
DAWES Thomas adult) m. Elizabeth MYERS (adult) Hobart 2 Jun 1866	d.1 Dec 1901	HARRINGTON James (32) m. Margaret Anne RIGBY (31) Zeehan 5 Jan 1899	d.6 Apr 1902 (3bTPI)
DAWSON Thomas	d.14 Jan 1902 (2bTPI) (3mTPI)	HARVEY Abraham (adult) m. Mary Ann LOVELL Longford 24 May 1873	d.2 Jan 1900
DONNELLY Patrick	d.29 Feb 1904 b. 25 Jan 1849 Richmond* (2mTPI)	HAYWARD Henry	d.15 Nov 1901 (2mTPI)
DOUGLAS Margaret	d.14 Mar 1901 (2bTPI) (1mTPI)	HEFFERNAN Patrick	d.18 Mar 1903 (2mTPI)
DUDGEON David (22) m. Emily UNDERLINE (18) L'ton 24 May 1888	d.20 Sep 1902 (1bTPI)	HEFFERON Jessie	d.13 Mar 1902
DUNELOW Elizabeth	d.5 Jul 1903	HELBORNE John	d.18 Jun 1900
DUNN James	d.10 Nov 1902 (7bTPI) (8mTPI)	HILL James	d.17 Oct 1902 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)
EMERY James	d.2 Mar 1902 b.20 Apr 1867 Oatlands* (4mTPI)	HITCHINS Margaret	d.10 Sep 1901
ENTWISTLE Charles	d.9 May 1901	HODGES James	d.12 Feb 1903 (1bTPI) (1mTPI)
FAIRBANK Thomas	d.11 Jun 1900	HUNG Ah	d.2 Aug 1901
FANCY Catherine	d.20 May 1903	HUNTER William	d.8 Jul 1901 (9bTPI) (7mTPI)
FARRELL Andrew	d.4 Nov 1902 (2bTPI)	HYDE Margaret	d.6 Jan 1902 b.10 Jun 1879 Deloraine (3mTPI)
FERGUSON John	d.5 Apr 1902 (10+TPI) (9mTPI)	JAMES Charlotte	d.9 Sept 1902 (2mTPI)
FITZGIBBON Patrick	d.26 Nov 1902	JOHNSON Henry	d.13 Mar 1900 (10bTPI) (10m+TPI)
FLOOD Brian	d.30 Oct 1902	JOLLY John	d.3 Sep 1900 (3mTPI)
FLOOD Catherine	d.13 Feb 1900 b.13 Feb 1858 Sorell* (1mTPI)	KINGSTON Joseph	d.2 Mar 1901 (2bTPI) (3mTPI)
FROST Edward	d.16 Jan 1900 (1chr.TPI) (1mTPI)	LAKE John	d.1 Nov 1902 (2mTPI)
FUNT John	d.30 Oct 1900	LAMB William	d.26 Aug 1902 (5bTPI) (6mTPI)
GATELAND Ann	d.18 Jul 1900		

NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc	NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc
LAMBERT Margaret	d.30 Nov 1902 (2mTPI)	MURRAY John	d.8 Jan 1901 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)
LANE John	d.15 Jan 1902 (3bTPI) (10mTPI)	MURRAY Thomas	d.14 Jun 1908 (9bTPI) (5mTPI)
LANGTON John (33) m. Mary Ann HOOLEY (37) Longford 18 Oct 1863	d.23 Jun 1902	NASH Thomas	d.29 Dec 1903 (2bTPI) (2mTPI)
LEGGETT William (49) m. Emily CHALKER (22) L'ton 13 May 1895	d.4 May 1901	NEWETT Charles	d.6 Apr 1901 b.6 Oct 1862 Horton*
LIPPETT William (adult) m. Mary Grace DEAN (adult) Deloraine 24 Nov 1888	d.2 May 1904	NEWCOMBE Peter	d.14 Apr 1900
MAGUIRE John	d.23 Jul 1903 (1bTPI) (2mTPI)	NICHOLS Harry	d.22 Dec 1901 (1bTPI)
MARSHALL George	d.16 Aug 1900 (10b+TPI) (6mTPI)	O'CONNOR Mary	d.14 Aug 1902 (3bTPI) (8mTPI)
MARTIN Mary Ann	d.10 Nov 1902 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)	O'HALLORAN Mary	d.11 Feb 1902 (3bTPI) (3mTPI)
MARTIN Richard	d.10 Oct 1900 (2bTPI) (3mTPI)	O'KEEFE Andrew	d.20 Aug 1900
MASON Ann	d.10 Jun 1901 (6mTPI)	OSFALL John	d.31 May 1904
MATTHEWS John	d.7 Nov 1900 (8bTPI) (8mTPI)	PEACOCK John	d.25 Aug 1902 (3bTPI)
McCLUTCHIE James various spellings	d 5 Feb 1901 (2bTPI) (1mTPI)	PEARTON Sarah	d.1 Dec 1900 (3bTPI)
McCONNAGHY Michael various spellings	d.10 Jun 1900	PHIMISTER Robert	d.15 Aug 1903
McCULLOCH Mary	d.29 Apr 1904 (2bTPI)	PEMBERTON Caroline (see PEMBERTON J B)	d.30 May 1901
McHENRY James	d.25 Feb 1903	PEMBERTON Joseph/Beaumont (35) m. Caroline MARSHALL (35) L'ton 14 Feb 1859	d.5 Jul 1900
McGEE Martin	d.13 Sep 1900	PETER Kenny	d.7 Sep 1903
McGOWAN Henry	d.30 May 1900 (2bTPI)	POTTS William (41) m. Anne SMITH (25) Longford 28 Jun 1847	d.10 Mar 1901 b.7 Jun 1846 *Great Swanport
McNAMEE James	d.6 Sep 1900 (1bTPI) (2mTPI)	POULTON Jane m. James DICKENSON 26 Aug 1835 Hobart Town (ages not shown)	d.5 Apr 1901
MICHAELS William	d.24 Oct 1900	POULTON Richard	d.26 Sep 1901
MITCHELL Sarah	d.3 Apr 1900 (3bTPI) (9mTPI)	PEACOCK John	d.25 Aug 1902 (3bTPI)
MOLYNEUX David various spellings	d.2 Aug 1901	PRATT Catherine	d.16 Oct 1902 (1bTPI)
MORRISON Eliza	d.12 Jan 1900 b.4 Jun 1852 Hobart Town* (1bTPI) (3mTPI)	PRATT James	d.3 Jun 1900 (5bTPI) (1mTPI)
MORRISON John	d.26 Dec 1900 (7bTPI) (4mTPI)	PRICE George	d.6 Feb 1901 (6bTPI) (5mTPI)
MUMFORD John	d.21 Jan 1902 (1bTPI) (2mTPI)	REGAN Denis (30) m. Eliza DOUGLAS (26) Hobart 28 Jun 1858	d.7 May 1901
MURPHY Andrew	d.3 May 1902 (1bTPI)	REGAN William	d.15 Jan 1901 (3mTPI)
MURPHY Edward	d.12 Apr 1900 (4bTPI) (5mTPI)	REYNOLDS Hannah REYNOLDS John (23) m. Hannah LANE (45) L'ton 22 May 1839	d.25 Sep 1902

NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc	NAME & marriage	DEATH DATE etc
RICHARDSON Oliver	d.7 Feb 1901	<i>THORNE Richard</i> (23) m. Annie HERNE (20) L'ton 27 Jul 1881	d.14 Jun 1900 (2bTPI)
ROBERTS Robert	d.19 Feb 1900 (10b+TPI) (7mTPI)	TIERNEY Ann	d.6 Sep 1902 (2mTPI)
<i>ROWDEN (BOWDEN)</i> <i>Edward</i> (33) m. Margaret SHANLY (22) Westbury 15 Mar 1852	d.5 Jun 1900	TODD James	d.5 Jun 1902 (1bTPI)
RUSSELL James	d.20 Jul 1900 (6bTPI) (5mTPI)	<i>TRIGGS Alfred</i> (24) m. Anne MORRISON (22) Morven 25 Oct 1854	d.10 Jan 1904
<i>RYAN Jeremiah</i> (39) m. Marion DUNN (26) Portland (Tas) 8 Nov 1899	d.21 Nov 1901 b.25 Jul 1860 Fingal*	TURNER Henry	d.9 Oct 1902 (10bTPI) (10m+TPI)
RYAN Michael	d.17 Aug 1901 (7bTPI) (9mTPI)	<i>TWIGG Joseph</i> m. Anne KEENAN at Hobart Town 27 Feb 1837 (ages not shown)	d.3 Mar 1900
SAWYER Selina	d.26 Apr 1901	<i>VALLACH Anne</i> <i>VALLACH Peter</i> (60) m. <i>Anne BROWN</i> (30) Westbury 30 Jan 1860	d.13 Jan 1904 also VALLACK (1bTPI?)
SAXON Ann	d.14 Mar 1904	WALLACE Richard	d.23 Aug 1902 (3bTPI) (2mTPI)
SCHLESINGER Charles Frederick	d.28 Aug 1902	WATERS William	d.16 Aug 1902 (3bTPI) (6mTPI)
SHANNON Patrick	d.20 Mar 1900	WATSON Thomas	d.24 Dec 1901 (9bTPI) (10mTPI)
<i>SHORE Thomas</i> (60) m. Elizabeth Main GORE (54) L'ton 30 Jun 1874	d.16 Apr 1900 (2bTPI)	WEELOCK John	d.16 May 1900 (1bTPI)
SLATER Frederick Boyd	d.6 Jan (2mTPI)	WESTWOOD Samuel	d.23 Dec 1902
<i>SLATER Henry</i> (adult) m. Isabella Jane WEBB (adult) L'ton 3 Jun 1881 (Henry shown d.Invalid Depot)	d.12 Jun 1910 (3bTPI)	WHITE Catherine	d.25 Oct 1902 (5bTPI) (10m+TPI)
SMITH Ann	d.22 Aug 1902 (10b+TPI) (9mTPI)	WILKINS Joseph Webb	d.7 Sep 1900 (3mTPI)
SMITH Charles	d.29 Jun 1900 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)	WILLIAMS William	d.28 Jan 1904 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)
SMITH Richard	d.26 Feb 1900 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)	<i>WILLIAMSON Hannah</i> <i>WILLIAMSON George</i> (27) m. Hannah TILLITSON (21) L'ton 28 Oct 1846	d.22 Oct 1900
SMITH Thomas	d.26 Oct 1900 (10b+TPI) (9mTPI)	WILSON Thomas	d.21 Jan 1901 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)
SOY Ah	d.21 Mar 1902	<i>WOLFE Charles</i> (31) m. Mary GILLAM (15) Campbell Town 5 Apr 1869	d.31 Oct 1900 (4bTPI)
SPLEEN Mary	d.7 Jul 1900 (2bTPI) (1mTPI)	WOOD George	d.2 Apr 1900 (9bTPI) (7mTPI)
STAFFORD Elizabeth	d.26 Sep 1901 (2mTPI)	WOOD William	d.30 Jan 1901 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)
STAUNTON John	d.21 Jan 1902	WRIGHT John	d.7 Dec 1901 (10b+TPI) (10m+TPI)
STUBBS Thomas	d.28 Dec 1900 (7bTPI) (4mTPI)		
SULLIVAN Michael	d.27 Nov 1903 (7bTPI) (7mTPI)		
SYNNOTT Joshua	d.25 Dec 1900		
THWAITES Robert	d.16 Dec 1902 (1bTPI)		

WAS GEORGE REALLY BETSY'S FATHER?

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

ELIZABETH 'BETSY' BREADMORE was born at Launceston on Christmas Day 1835.¹ Her birth seems not to have been registered but a record of her baptism in the Parish of Evandale in 1839—when she was nearly four years of age—names her parents as George and Elizabeth Breadmore.²

But was George Breadmore really Betsy's father? There are two problems in thinking that he was.

The first is that George, a convict, was not available—officially, at least—to father a child at that time. His conduct record shows that on 16 October 1834 he had been charged with the theft of '17½ pounds of sugar, the property of a person or persons unknown' and sent to a road gang near Launceston—in irons—for the next twelve months. He was not released until the end of October 1835, two months before Betsy was born.³

The second is that Betsy's mother, Elizabeth Breadmore (née FARRELL), did not arrive in Van Diemen's Land until 15 February 1835, three and a half months after George had been sent to the road gang!⁴ Would it have been possible

for Elizabeth to meet George, fall pregnant to him, and have his baby later that year?

Little is known about Elizabeth before her arrival at Hobart Town except that she was 29 and single.⁵ She was one of 2,700 women who chose to migrate to New South Wales and Tasmania between April 1833 and February 1837 under a scheme initiated by the British government and financed by the sale of crown lands in the colonies.⁶

This scheme, managed by the London Emigration Committee (LEC), offered 'young unmarried women or widows' the opportunity to 'better their condition' in the distant colonies where maids and domestic servants were in high demand because of the cost involved in employers bringing them from England. No doubt, too, the British government had the existing gender imbalance in mind, knowing that many of these women would quickly find husbands and that the availability of suitable women in the colonies would lead to the creation of more harmonious societies.⁷

In the early-mid 1830s, the LEC ran a series of advertisements in London

¹ Betsy's date of birth is shown on her baptism certificate, Tas. Reg: 597/1839, Evandale.

² *ibid.* Betsy's baptism certificate names her parents as George and Elizabeth Breadmore.

³ See convict George Breadmore's conduct record: AOT CON31/1/1 Image 327

⁴ Elizabeth RUSHEN's book, *Single and Free: Female Migration to Australia,*

1833–1837, (Sydney: Australian Scholarly Publishing P/L, second edition, 2004), gives a full account of the LEC initiative. Elizabeth Farrell is listed among the women who migrated (p.203)

⁵ Elizabeth's age is shown as 29 when she arrived in Hobart as a free settler; see AOT MB2/39/2

⁶ Rushen, pp.3–17

⁷ *ibid.*

newspapers. The advertisements promised 'good wages for female servants and other employments', and invited suitable young women to apply by letter if they wished to be considered. Stipulating that applicants must be of 'good health and character', and be able to furnish recommendations from their parish ministers and other 'respectable persons', the advertisements advised intending applicants that they would 'not be bound to any person whatsoever in their service and that they would be, 'to all intents and purposes, Free Women'.⁸

Applicants were informed they would each be required to make a minimum contribution of five pounds towards their fare. In return for this, they were guaranteed 'every management toward their comfort during the voyage' would be made. They were told that an 'experienced and responsible Man and his Wife' had been engaged for each vessel as Superintendents', and medical assistance would be provided, if required. They were assured they would be well looked after upon arrival in the colonies, and that waiting for them would be 'a list of the different situations to be obtained and the wages they offered'.⁹

Accordingly, 217 young women left London bound for Sydney in the first of the LEC-assisted migrations on 13 April 1833. The ship that carried them was the *Bussorah Merchant*. In the same year, another 234 women followed aboard *Layton*. Another six ships delivered their cargoes of women to Sydney in the

coming years—*David Scott* (1834, 247 women), *Duchess of Northumberland* (two voyages: 1835, 236 women and 1836, 232), *Canton* (1835, 167), *James Pattison* (1836, 289), and *Lady McNaughton* (1837, 80).¹⁰

Six other six ships—*Strathfieldsaye* (1834, 257), *Sarah* (1835, 115), *Charles Kerr* (1835, 135), *Boadicea* (1836, 193), *Amelia Thompson* (1836, 174) and *William Metcalfe* (1837, 110)—sailed to Tasmania. Two of these—*Charles Kerr* (1835) and *Amelia Thompson* (1836)—sailed into Launceston. The other four disembarked their passengers at Hobart.¹¹

Elizabeth Farrell was aboard *Sarah*. The records show she was one of about twenty-five women who sailed cabin class; the others were accommodated as steerage passengers.¹²

Not all went according to the LEC's plans. The way in which the *Strathfieldsaye* women were treated upon arrival in Hobart in 1834, for instance, was scandalous.¹³ A report in the *Colonial Times* put it this way:

Of all the disgusting, abominable sights we ever witnessed, nothing ever signalled the scene which took place on this occasion. It is well known that the Females on the 'Strathfieldsaye' are of a far superior order to those [convicts] sent to us by the Home Government ... [but] the most vile and brutal language was addressed to every woman as she passed along ... Some brutes, more brutal than others, even stopped the women by force

⁸ *ibid*. Unfortunately, the original application forms of these LEC women cannot be found. It is believed they were destroyed during WWII bombing raids on London (Rushen, personal

⁹ *ibid* communication, 2009)

¹⁰ Rushen, p.191

¹¹ *ibid*

¹² Rushen, p.203

¹³ Elizabeth travelled 'cabin class' on *Sarah*; AOT, MB2/39/2. Does this suggest she was somewhat better-off than other passengers? Could she have been a widow?

and addressed them, pointedly, in the most obscene manner.¹⁴

Stressing that the greater portion of the most insulting men were convicts, the report detailed the way in which one 'poor creature' had had to push her way through long lines of the 'lowest ruffians'. So overcome was she that she had 'absolutely fainted'. The report concluded with the hope that such scenes would 'never again disgrace the colony'.¹⁵

There were happenings aboard the ships that would also have been shocking for the LEC. There were some reports of drunkenness, immoral behaviour and poor discipline. There were mutinies on *Strathfieldsaye* and *Amelia Thompson*. Aboard the latter, male passengers - there were often a small number of these on board most ships as well—had had to handle the rigging for four days until the captain was able to restore order.¹⁶

Several of the ships were caught in very severe weather, the *David Scott* (1834) losing its bulwark *from the poop to the forecastle* as it rounded the Cape of Good Hope. A *Lady McNaughton* seaman was lost when washed overboard. Some women were forced to spend long days confined to their quarters because of heat, storms, and fear of pirate attacks. On most vessels, living conditions were cramped; fights and arguments were commonplace. To get down to the steerage area, women often had to use ladders, and the passageways down between the hatches were usually narrow and steep. The women slid and slipped about; shipboard physicians were kept busy treating accidental burns and cuts.¹⁷

Elizabeth Farrell's voyage on *Sarah* was relatively uneventful.¹⁸ On 15 February 1835, the ship reached Hobart after 122 days at sea and within days Elizabeth had obtained a position as a general servant with a Mrs GILLES at Launceston. Her wage was to be twelve pounds per annum.¹⁹

While some of the LEC women were treated appallingly by their new employers, there is nothing to suggest that Elizabeth encountered problems of that kind. However, within two months of reaching Launceston, she was pregnant. In December 1835, now 30, still unmarried, and just ten months in Van Diemen's Land, she gave birth to her first child, Betsy.²⁰

So, was George Breadmore the father? Although it seems quite impossible at first to imagine that he might have been, there is some chance that he was!

In 1825, George, then 19, had been convicted of burglary at Hungerford, Berkshire, England. Sentenced to transportation for life to Van Diemen's Land, he arrived in Hobart aboard *Chapman* (2) in 1826.²¹ There, he was assigned to a free settler as a farm hand but shortly

¹⁸ *Colonial Times* Hobart, 25 February 1835

¹⁹ Rushen (pp.189–94) confirms Elizabeth's arrival date in VDL. See AOT MB2/39/2 for details of her dispersal on arrival to Mrs Gilles of Launceston. It is believed that Mrs Gilles was the wife of Lewis William Gilles, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ross Market in 1826, Treasurer of the Launceston Infant School established in 1836, manager of the Union Bank and director of Lewis Gilles & Co, a banking and agency house in Launceston in 1840.

²⁰ See reference 1. Betsy was born almost nine months to the day after George Breadmore had received 25 lashes for neglect of duty while on the road gang

²¹ AOT CON 31/1/1

¹⁴ *Colonial Times* Hobart, 19 August 1834

¹⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁶ Rushen, *op.cit.*, pp.82–116

¹⁷ *ibid.*

afterwards was transferred to Maria Island Penal Settlement where he spent almost three years.²² Returned to the mainland in 1833, he was then assigned to a landowner near Launceston.²³ It was there that he committed his first recorded offence as a convict—the theft of the sugar—for which he was sentenced to twelve months in irons on the Launceston road gang.²⁴

In March 1835, while on the road gang, George received 25 lashes for ‘neglect of duty’.²⁵ But what exactly does ‘neglect of duty’ mean here? Does it mean that he absconded? If so, for how long was he away? His conduct record doesn’t say.

Could this have been when he met Elizabeth, just a month in the colony, and fathered her child? If so, he must have been a quick mover, as they say in the movies—and an even faster talker!

Two months later, in May 1835, still on the road gang, he was once again charged with ‘neglect of duty’.²⁶ Did he abscond again? Did he go back to see Elizabeth, hearing that she was pregnant? His conduct record shows that for this second offence he received only a reprimand. Why was he given a lesser penalty this time? Were the authorities uncharacteristically sympathetic to his situation? It is a plausible explanation.

²² *ibid.* For details of George Breadmore’s servitude at Maria Island (19 February 1828–13 September 1831) see Rieusset, B, (2007). *Maria Island Convicts, 1825–1832: An Account of the First Convict Settlement at Maria Island.* Hobart: Published by the Author.

²³ AOT HO 10/49. The *NSW and Tasmania Australia Convict Muster* (1833) shows George assigned to Mr Samuel BRYAN, a wealthy landowner, near Launceston.

²⁴ See reference 3

²⁵ AOT CON 31/1/1 Image 327

²⁶ *ibid.*

Three years later, after publication of the banns in the Parish of Launceston, George and Elizabeth were married.²⁷ Neither could read nor write; they signed the marriage certificate with their marks. Between 1839 and 1844, they had four more children—Henry (1839), Sarah (1840) and twins, George and Maria (1844).²⁸

In the late 1840s, George was able to lease a small farm on the big ‘Adelphi’ Estate at Whitmore, near Westbury.²⁹ There, Elizabeth died of asthma in 1857.³⁰ She was 52. She and George had been married for nineteen years. George later remarried.³¹ He died at ‘Adelphi’ in 1882.³² ◀

²⁷ George and Elizabeth, marriage: Tas. Reg: 4231/1838. George had applied for permission to marry on 3 May 1838 and the application was approved on 26 May 1838 (AOT, CON52/1, p.18.) They married on 27 June 1838.

²⁸ The four later children were Henry (1839), Sarah (1840), and twins George and Maria (1842)

²⁹ For George’s tenancy at ‘Adelphi’, see Ivan C HEAZLEWOOD (2002). *The Sowed, We Reap.* Whitmore: Whitmore Historical Society.

³⁰ Elizabeth’s death: Tas. Reg. 713 (206)/1857, Westbury. [Bradmore]

³¹ In 1859, George married Mary Richards. There were no more children.

³² George’s death: Tas. Reg. 785 1540/1882, Westbury

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The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

Charles AMOS

Seeking information about Charles Amos born 3 August 1844 at Gala Mill, Cranbrook, Great Swanport, Tasmania. Charles worked in the Bowen District Queensland. He was at Birralee in 1874, at Strathbogie in 1875–77, Strathalbyn in 1878–79. By 1883 he was working for Mr Armitage at Afton Downs Station, Huhgenden but had left there by 1889. Charles was the sixth child of James and Ellen Amos and his siblings were Adam, John, Henry, William, Hannah, Alexander, Mathilda, David, Joseph, Thomas, Hector and Arthur. I am trying to find out if Charles married and had any family, where he ended up living and where he died and was buried. Janette Amos (Member No.6794) at 27 Canterbury Street, St Arnaud VIC 3478 or email janamos1@bigpond.com

JARVIS and McINTYRE

I am seeking information about the family of John JARVIS and Mary MCINTYRE from Strabane, County Tyrone then Hobart, Tasmania and their children Fanny CAMPBELL, William John JARVIS, Elizabeth RAYNER, Margaret BROWN and Martha JOHNS also William Robert Charles JARVIS son of William John, a prominent manufacturer of Hobart. Please contact Pam Campbell: pamcam118@yahoo.com.au (Member No.578)

JEAN HUNTER

Following publication of 'Agnes Hunter (née Thompson) Located' written by Leonie Mickleborough in the previous issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, pp.25-27 Volume 31, Number 1 June 2010, Joyce Purtscher has located one of the children.

Joyce found that seven year old Jean Hunter was admitted to the King's Orphan Schools (later called the Queen's Orphan Schools) in June 1828. Her parents were noted as 'Agnes Thompson or Hunter a Convict, by Robt. Hunter'.¹

What became of the other children is unknown.

¹ See TAHO SWD 24, Committees and Boards King's Orphan Schools, Minutes of Meetings of the Committee of Management 26 April 1828 - 23 October 1833, p.36.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
BARUER Thomas	Penguin TAS AUS	bur. 1902	7029
BIRD Alfred Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	1830-1930	7022
BOLTON Hannah	Norfolk Island	1769-1801	7023
BRAMICH James	Penguin TAS AUS	bur. 1900	7029
CHAPLIN John	Moriarty TAS AUS	1858-1928	7034
CORONEA	Hadspen TAS AUS	1800-1900	7042
DAVIES Ann	Coronea Hadspen TAS AUS	1841-1900	7042
DAVIES James	Coronea Hadspen TAS AUS	1841-1900	7042
DAVIES James Walter	Coronea Hadspen TAS AUS	1841-1900	7042
DAVIES Joseph Kelley	Coronea Hadspen TAS AUS	1841-1865	7042
DENTON Emily	London	c.1940	7032
DONOGHUE	County Kerry IRL	1800-1900	7035
GODFREY John	Penguin TAS AUS	bur. 1917	7029
GREENWOOD Charles	London ENG	c.1940	7032
HARRIS Sarah	Lanarkshire SCT	1790+	7038
HART Amy Ellen	Canning Street Launceston TAS AUS	1862+	7037
HERBERT John	London ENG/Westbury TAS AUS	1767-1846	7023
HOLDWAY Charles John	Stanley YKS ENG	1860-1949	7030
HOLDWAY Louisa	Stanley YKS ENG	1860-1936	7030
HOLLINGSWORTH	TAS AUS	c1800	7036
HUSBAND William	Pembrokeshire WALES	pre 1900	7032
HUSBAND William	Bondi NSW AUS	1900s	7032
JOHNSTON Jane	New Zealand	Any	7020
JONES Edward	Penguin TAS AUS	bur 1900	7029
KELLEY Ann	Coronea Hadspen TAS AUS	1841-1900	7042
LAMBERT John	Rothwell YKS ENG	1840-1920	7030
LAUCLAN Jessie	Aberdeen SCT	1850+	7038
LESTER Annie Lavinia	Hobart TAS AUS	1850-1935	7022
LOFTHOUSE Frederick	Tadcaster YKS ENG	1800-1876	7030
LOWERY James	Moriarty TAS AUS	1855-1905	7034
MARNEY John	Mangalore/Rhyndaston	1886+	7033
MAYNE Violet	Rhyndaston/Colebrook	1886+	7033
McFARLAND Duncan	Isle of Mull UK	1810-1840	7028
McGOWAN Michael	IRL	1852-1890	7027
MITCHELL Alexander	Aberdeen SCT	1845+	7038
MITCHELL Elizabeth	Dundee ANS SCT	1870-1931	7038
MONAGHAN Bridget	Beellak Fermanagh IRL	1845-1886	7024
MONAGHAN John	Lanark Hall Fermanagh IRL	1845-1886	7024
MOORE Irene	QLD AUS	Any	7020
NESWICK George	Penguin TAS AUS	bur 1906	7029
NIVED Daniel	Lanarkshire SCT	1790+	7038
NOTTAGE John & Ann	Arr. <i>Royal Windsor</i> Port Philip VIC AUS	1853	7021
NOTTAGE John, Harry, Jas & Ann	Westbury & Railton TAS AUS	1853	7021
NUNNS Annie	Rothwell YKS ENG	1860-1940	7030
PATMAN Ann	Any	1860-1934	7034
PERRY Rebecca	b.Hobart (m.Allan Stewart) TAS AUS	m.1858	7021

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
PORTER George	London UK/Hobart TAS AUS	1760–1830	7022
ROBERTSON Evelyn	Toronto CANADA	1940+	7032
ROBERTSON James	Toronto CANADA	1940+	7032
ROBINSON Aubrey	QLD AUS	Any	7020
ROBINSON Joseph	Penguin TAS AUS	bur 1924	7029
SHERGOLD Sarah Ann	TAS AUS	c.1800	7027
SMITH Philip Owen	Hobart TAS AUS	1870–1920	7022
STEWART Alexander	Minerva to Hobart TAS AUS	30 Sep 1832	7021
STEWART Alexander Nixon	Castle Place Belfast N IRL	1770s?–1823	7037
STEWART Allan	b.Hobart (son Alex & Eliz.) TAS AUS	1832	7021
STEWART Elizabeth (wf Alex.)	Minerva to Hobart TAS AUS	30 Sep 1832	7021
STEWART George Nixon	Belfast N IRL/QLD & TAS AUS	1818–1887	7037
STEWART George Nixon	Launceston TAS & Blacktown NSW AUS	1887–1943	7037
STEWART William Whitaker	Canning Street Launceston TAS AUS	1858–1916	7037
STILL Charles	TAS AUS	1850–1945	7022
STOPS Elizabeth	Moriarty TAS AUS	1858–1916	7034
TAYLOR Julia	New Zealand	Any	7020
TINKER–CASSON Lucy Helena	Hobart TAS AUS	1870–1930	7022
TORRENS Hugh	New Zealand	Any	7020
TORRENS Robert	New Zealand	Any	7020
TUNKS John	Kempton/Colebrook TAS AUS	1875+	7033
WHITAKER Mary Ann	Brisbane Street Launceston TAS AUS	c.1820–1900	7037
WRIGHT Henry	Dundee ANS SCT	1865–1930	7038

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7019	PARSON Mrs Kathleen	PO Box 796 yowrievallylavender@netspeed.com.au	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
7020	SYSTEMANS Mrs Helen P	31 Curraghmore Avenue systemanshelen@yahoo.com.au	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7021	STEWART Mr Ian James	PO Box 99 iandistewart@bigpond.com	LINDFIELD	NSW	2070
7022	BIRD Mr Philip McLean	99 Elinga Street phil.sue@bigpond.net.au	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7023	REEVES Mrs Judith	1 Talune Street reeves@netspace.net.au	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
7024	WATSON Mr Brian David	80 Doyle Avenue	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
7026	SMITH Mrs Lynette Ann	22 Hambledon Avenue smith.la@bigpond.com	PARK GROVE	TAS	7320
7027	COLE Ms Marie Louisa	2/6 Burrows Crescent mariecole55@bigpond.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7028	McFARLAND Dr Ian	PO Box 576 saorsa@ozemail.com.au	WYNYARD	TAS	7325

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A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7029	KESSING Ms Ann	2 Carroo Court akeesing@hotmail.com	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
7030	FORBES Mrs Margaret Louie	83 Hillcrest Road Tolmans Hill sebrof@intas.net.au	HOBART	TAS	7007
7031	JOHNS Mr Leslie Sydney	11 Bethune Place tassie.johns@bigpond.com	NEWNHAM	TAS	7248
7032	McPHERSON Mrs Ann	139 Steele Street	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7033	TUNKS Ms Yvonne Laurel	U2/2 Twiss Lane ytunks@gmail.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7034	CHAPLIN Mr Ronald Joseph	Private Bag 2	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7035	DONOHUE Mr Leo Patrick	16 Arthur Street	OCEAN VISTA	TAS	7320
7036	COCK Mrs Lorraine Ann	25 Fidler Street blcock@bigpond.com	COOEE	TAS	7320
7037	STEWART Mr Joseph Andrew	PO Box 842 mjstew@netspeed.com.au	BEGA	NSW	2550
7038	WRIGHT Ms Lorraine	19 Weemala Court Lorraine.Wright@dhhs.tas.gov.au	MOUNT NELSON	TAS	7007
7039	DYAS Ms Margaret	490A Nelson Road dymasfam@bigpond.com	MOUNT NELSON	TAS	7007
7040	MOLLAND Mr Bruce George	Not for publication			
7041	CHURCHILL Ms Susan	Not for publication			
7042	DAVIES Mrs Wendy Elizabeth	PO Box 79	HOWARD SPRINGS	N T	0835
7043	HOLMES Mr Roy	U19 Kepnock Grove Ret Village UMB3	BUNDABERG	QLD	4670

CORRECTION/CHANGE OF ADDRESS

6895	SPENCER Dr Jack	1/1 Lorraine Street jackspencer@aol.com	CHELTENHAM	VIC	3192
6756	BRADMORE Don	djb100@mmnet.com.au			

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THE ADVENT OF PRESERVED POTATO

Anne McMahon (Member No.6463)

FRESH potatoes were an essential part of the provisions supplied to ships under sail during the nineteenth century. They were used by the British navy, on immigrant ships, trading vessels and the convict transports. Preserved potato was patented during 1842. It was a dried product which, after being turned to mash, was dehydrated on heated surfaces. Upon the grant of the Letters Patent it was viewed as the greatest dietary improvement in modern times, particularly as part of the provisions at sea.¹ The potato was shipped in cases of 112 lbs and stowed in the ships' holds.²

Fresh potatoes contain calories, carbohydrates, high quality protein, dietary fibre, sodium and vitamin C.³ With the addition of milk they form a very nutritious food. They are pleasant to eat, easily digested and very appropriate for patients and convalescents. Potatoes were abundant in season, cheap to purchase and had good lasting qualities when stored properly.

Fresh potatoes had a number of disadvantages. They were bulky and heavy and their quality was variable. If the ships' holds were damp the potatoes at times rotted. This occurred, for instance, on the *Earl Grey* (1849–50) female convict transport. The smell was so noxious it made occupancy of the prison deck intolerable and had to be subdued

with chloride of zinc poured into the hold.⁴

In the absence of refrigeration potatoes were important in bridging the change from fresh provisions to salt rations. Without this transition passengers, crew and convicts suffered. They were affected with indigestion, gastritis, constipation and sometimes diarrhoea. For those unable to eat the salt meat or salt pork, such as hospital patients, potatoes were used as the substitute food.

The normal practice for the Irish convict transports was for the victualling agent to supply ten tons of fresh potatoes in lieu of flour as potatoes and milk were the staple diet of the Irish poor. During the years of the Great Famine (1846–851), when the crops were destroyed by the blight *phytophthora infestans*, they were no longer procurable, or a greatly reduced quantity only might be obtainable. The prisoners suffered by being issued salt rations soon after recovering from seasickness.

In 1842, when the Letters Patent were granted to the London company D & H Edwards & Co. for preserved potato, an extensive testing program was initiated by the British Admiralty. The dried product was tried on Navy expeditions to the Niger and to China and found to be unaffected by climate change. It was analysed chemically and found to contain the nutritional qualities of the tuber. On lengthy passages the product kept well and was received enthusiastically by the surgeons although they used it sparingly, mainly for the sick. Unbeknown to the

¹ Preserved Potato Letters Patent, AJCP ADM 97 4602, ANL

² *William Jardine* (1850), AJCP M reel 385

³ Clarkson, L A and E M Crawford, *Feast and Famine: Food and Nutrition in Ireland 1500–1920*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2, p.229

⁴ *Earl Grey* (1849–1850), AJCP 3193, ANL

experts exposure to heat tends to break down the vitamin C in potatoes so both the fresh potatoes and the dried product were of limited use as an anti-scorbutic. Eaten in large quantities though they seemed to have some effect.

Significant advantages of the dried potato included its light weight and lack of bulk as it needed one sixth of the stowage required for fresh potatoes. The newly patented product was also cheap, being sold at a penny per pound. Its preparation required only to be soaked in boiling water until converted to mash. It was then mixed with fat from the kegs. The preserved potato could also be added to soups and mixed into pastry. The addition of eggs, sugar and spices enabled a pudding to be made on board ships. With the development of Caroline Chisholm's work on female immigration she drew up a scale of dietary requirements for migrant ships that incorporated half a pound of preserved potatoes per adult per week with half that quantity for children. When these vessels were in port she recommended one pound of fresh potatoes per adult per week be supplied.⁵

By 1852, Sir William Burnett, Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy had recommended to the Lords Commissioners that preserved potato be supplied at the rate of a quarter pound per man twice a week as a prophylactic, in addition to the lemon juice.⁶ By 1854 it had also been prescribed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission for use on its chartered migrant vessels. A half pound per week was set as the ration for

adults and children age 14 years or more. Between 10 and 14 years a two thirds ration was prescribed and for children between 2 and 10 years half the amount.⁷ ◀

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⁵ Hogg, J., *The Domestic Medical Guide: For Families, Clergymen, Emigrants and Sea Captains*. 3rd ed., London, Ward and Lock, 1856, p.146

⁶ Lemon juice experiments AJCP ADM 97 4609

⁷ *First Report from the Select Committee on Emigrant Ships*, P.P. 1854, XIII, (163), q.553

THOMAS CRAWFORD

ARRIVED SOUTHWORTH 1830

Hilton Peck (Member No.876)

THOMAS CRAWFORD was probably born about 1810 as he was aged 19 in 1830. His native place was Curtain Road, London, and according to his death record, he was born in Bishopsgate, London.

He was tried at the Middlesex Court on 14 January 1830, for stealing four pounds of candles and sentenced to transportation for seven years. He had previously been gaoled for one month for stealing paper.

Thomas arrived in Hobart Town aboard the *Southworth* (Captain John Coomb) on 6 June 1830, having left London on 6 June 1830 with 158 other passengers, and with a poor record of behaviour on board.

In 1835 one year was added to his original sentence for insubordination, he should therefore have been free about 1838. On 19 June 1840 at Longford United Church of England he married 16 year-old Mary WEBB, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Webb of Patersons Plains. Mary had at least two sisters, Rebecca and Elizabeth, but unfortunately it is difficult to know how many children she had with Thomas.

Thomas was tried in the Launceston Supreme Court on 9 January 1845 for theft from Patrick BURK and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to four years on Norfolk Island. According to family stories Thomas was 'framed' in this case. I have a copy of the trial which could support this story.

He returned from Norfolk Island on 12 November 1849. In the intervening period, one John MORRIS was on the scene, and it seems 'co-habited' with

Mary. It is therefore difficult to say who was the father of many of the children, maybe Francis, born 1857, was the only child of Thomas Crawford.

The other children credited to Crawford probably belong to Morris—see dates of birth—Sarah, September 1845; John 1847, when Crawford was on Norfolk Island and Margaret, born 5 May 1850, who was most likely conceived while Crawford was on Norfolk Island. Annie, born in 1852, registered as both Crawford and Morris, could have belonged to either. Similarly, William and Eliza could have been fathered by either.

It seems Mary Crawford married John Morris, and Thomas married Elizabeth JONES, but was this her real name? On the marriage record she is shown as 'widow'. Was Jones her maiden name or that of her previous husband?

I had discounted the marriage of Thomas to Elizabeth Jones as I felt it more likely he married Frances HIGHT/HITE at Westbury, where he lived prior to his sentence for stealing. Re-checking Crawford's convict record I see he was in trouble with the law in 1864 at Franklin. This agrees with the fact that Elizabeth also went to Franklin after their marriage.

Thomas was shown as a sawyer on the marriage certificate and before his trial in 1845 at Launceston for stealing at Exton.

Thomas Crawford died at Bangor north of Launceston, on 29 January 1896, aged 86. The informant was his son Peter (probably Thomas Peter) of Lefroy. When did the Crawfords move from Franklin to Bangor? ◀

MARY ANN NIBBS

THE MYSTERY OF HER BIRTH DATE

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

MARY ANN NIBBS was the fourth child of ex-convict Charles Nibbs (*Phoenix*, 1824) and Anne Cavanagh, a woman born in the colony.¹ She was born at Hobart Town in 1842. But there is a mystery about the exact date of her birth in that year. Her birth certificate shows she was born on 13 July 1842.²

However, a list of Church of England Baptisms in the Parish of Trinity, County of Buckingham, Hobart Town recorded the date of baptism as 22 May and her birth date as 18 May 1842.³

The columns in this baptismal register read (from left): When Baptised; When Born; Child's Christian Name; Parents' Names (Christian/Surname); Abode; Quality or Profession; By Whom the Ceremony was Performed.

Hence, it is clear both records refer to the same person. In both cases, the parents' names are shown as Charles and Ann(e) Nibb(s), that they lived in Bathurst Street, Hobart, and that Charles was a 'boatman' by occupation.

Which record, if either, is correct? Was Mary Ann born on 18 May or 13 July? How can this anomaly be accounted for?

A possible explanation is this ...

The death certificate of Mary Ann's father Charles, shows he died on 9 July 1842—just seven weeks *after* Mary Ann's birth (if the baptismal record is correct) or five days *before* her birth (if her birth certificate is correct).⁴

As Mary Ann's birth certificate (13 July) makes no mention of the fact that her mother is a widow—and, in fact, lists her father's occupation as 'boatman', it seems more likely that Charles was still alive when Mary Ann was born.

Hence, it can be reasonably concluded the date of birth shown on Mary Ann's birth certificate (13 July) is incorrect, and she was born on 18 May as the baptismal record indicates.

Why then, does 13 July 1842 appear as her birth date on the birth certificate?

Compulsory registration of births had been introduced in Tasmania in December 1838. Perhaps in the sorrow and confusion of Charles's death on 9 July, the registration of Mary Ann's birth (if it had occurred on 18 May) had been overlooked. The date of registration shown on Mary Ann's birth certificate is 17 August—presumably outside the approved time to register the birth without incurring a fine. So, in order to avoid the fine, might her mother have brought the birth date forward to 13 July?

Is there another explanation?

¹ Anne Cavanagh (c.1820) was the eldest daughter of convicts John Cavanagh (*Minerva*, 1818) and Johanna Lynch (*Janus/Princess Charlotte*, 1820).

² AOT: RGD Births 953/1842. The surname of Mary Ann's mother is incorrectly spelt as 'Cavendar' on the birth certificate.

³ AOT: NS349/1/1, No.839)

⁴ AOT: RGD Deaths 1842/5. Although Charles was transported to VDL as 'Charles Nibbs', his surname was often spelt as 'Knibbs' in the colony. See, *Hobart Town Courier*, 4 May 1838, p.4.

1842 BIRTH in the District of *Hobart Town*

No	Born - When	Name of Child (if any)	Sex	Father - Name and Surname Rank or Profession	Mother - Name and Maiden Surname	Informant - Signature Description Residence	When Registered	Signature of Registrar	Name or Altered Name Given After Registration
953	13 July 1842	Mary Ann Nibbs	Female	Charles Nibbs Boatman	Ann Nibbs formerly, Cavendar	Ann <i>for X mark</i> , Nibbs, Mother, Bathurst Street	17 August	W. Sorell	

I CERTIFY that the above is a true copy extracted from the Register book of Births for the State of Tasmania, kept in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of the State.

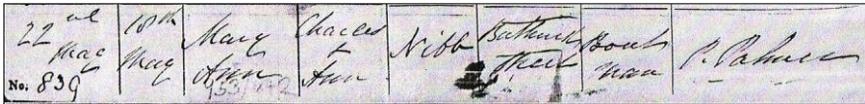
Given at the General Register Office, this *Seventeenth* day of *July* 2008

(59 Vict. No 9, Section 37)

E. Ann Owen

Ann Owen

DELEGATE FOR REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES



Parish of Trinity, Hobart Town

TASMANIA
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999

Registration No
5/1842.

RECORD OF DEATH
DEATH in the District of **HOBART**

Number	1098
When - Died	09 July 1842
Name and Surname	Charles KNIBBS
Sex	Male
Age	36 Years
Rank or Profession	Laborer
Cause(s) of Death	Mania
Informant	Cornelius Gavin Casey Col: Surgeon. Not Stated
When Registered	12 July 1842
Name of Registrar	JOHN ABBOTT, DEPUTY REGISTRAR

Birth, Baptism and Death certificates relating to NIBBS/KNIBBS

Registry of Births, &c.

OCCUPIERS of houses in this colony are required to take notice that they are liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, which may be recovered summarily by information, for neglecting to register any birth, or death, which occurs in their house, at the office of the Deputy Registrar of the district in which they reside.

In cases of births, the date is required, name, if baptised, and sex of child, name, rank, or profession, and residence of father, and maiden name and surname of mother; and in cases of deaths, the date and cause of death, name, sex, rank, or profession, and age of deceased.

Parents or guardians have the privilege of registering births which took place at any period in this colony previous to 1838; and births of children born at sea, or in New Holland, may be registered, copies of all register books being about to be sent to the Supreme Court, there to be enrolled as records.

Licenses for marriage, as well as certificates of marriage notices, which avoid the publication of banns, may be procured at the Deputy Registrar's Offices—*certificates also, with seals of office*, which render them evidence in any courts of law and equity, may be obtained of any birth or death which has been registered in the colony, or of any marriage which has been solemnized therein since November 1838, on application at the General Register Office, Hobart Town, or at the offices of any of the Deputy Registrars of the country districts.

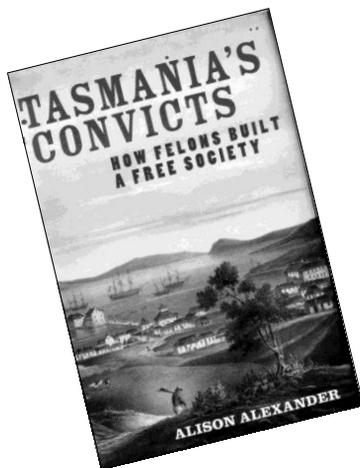
JOHN ABBOTT,

Registrar, &c., for V.D.L.

June 24, 1842.

Colonial Times, 12 July 1842

BOOK REVIEW



TASMANIA'S CONVICTS HOW FELONS BUILT A FREE SOCIETY,

by Alison Alexander, published by Allen & Unwin 2010, 318 pages including illustrations, hard cover. RRP \$45.00.

Christopher Koch wrote, 'Tasmania's convict ancestors, so long figures of shame to their descendants, are examined here in rich and unprecedented detail. In showing us what kinds of people the convicts really were, Alison Alexander dispels many myths. A landmark work.'

This is another wonderful book from Alison in her usual easy to read style to add to her already long list of works. She discusses the reasons for transportation, the birth of the colony, the assignment system, the transportation debate, the convict stigma and much more. It follows the lives of many convicts and their families; their successes and failures, before and after transportation.

Notes, a comprehensive index and bibliography help make this a fascinating and enriching publication to add to your bookshelf and read. ◀

FROM CELLARDYKE TO TASMANIA

REV. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM ET AL

Allison Carins (Member No.668)

THIS story is as much Pip BUCHANAN's as mine, in fact far more so as she did the enormous amount of research into the family history, travelled extensively to look up church records, meet descendants of the family and has corresponded with many all over the world, putting together and distributing the very detailed and informative family tree. We are both granddaughters of Rev. Thomas CUNNINGHAM, who came from *Cellardyke to Tasmania* ... but this story begins much earlier.

Cellardyke! Wherever is that? Along the south-east coast of the Firth of Forth in Fife, Scotland, there are several little fishing villages, almost running into one another—mainly Pittenweem, East and West Anstruther, Cellardyke and Kilrenny. These are now mostly tourist and holiday places, but for hundreds of years, and especially during the Middle Ages, they were important fishing ports. Legendary history goes back to the 6th century to explain the abundance of fish, with a curious story of a Princess, who, after offending her cruel father, was set adrift in a coracle and was followed by shoals of fish from the teeming waters which had taken pity on her'. She made it safely to shore and 'the fish remained in the vicinity where they have flourished ever since'.

War, religious strife, invasion, famine and plague were the grim realities of life in the 16th century, but all took second place on occasions when the herrings appeared in great numbers. Herrings were, and still are, the most important

food fish in the world, basic, and nourishing, high in calories. They were caught in large nets, a very dangerous occupation especially in the North Sea, noted for its destructive gales.

These burghs or towns were famous for their fishing industry and through it, established trade with countries across the North Sea and south to Europe. Herrings were the chief export; with government regulations as early as the 16th century, but other kinds of fish, staple goods, wool, woven fabrics, hides etc. were shipped from these ports; much-needed and sought after cargo imported from other countries, such as fine cloth, manufactures from Flanders and Lombardy, wines of France, timber from the Baltic, and oriental luxuries and spices.

In early times, these fishing villages were under the control of the nobility and the church who both received revenue in the form of levies or a percentage of the catch. A fisherman's life was harsh, and their families all contributed to the life of unremitting toil; wives and children involved in making, repairing and drying nets, collecting baits, cleaning and salting the catch, with precious little reward. But it was a way of life binding young and old together. All had a part to play and were cared for. Cottages were of stone and very basic, as was the diet, mainly oatmeal and fish. This was the position into the early 1800s.

There were many hazards and dangers. Smuggling was carried out with harsh penalties if caught; in the time of Nelson, the press gangs would virtually kidnap

young fishermen to serve in the navy, and most would not see their families again.

Tragedy was never far away, for over the generations there was much loss of life. Just a few examples of the many, many shipwrecks. In 1793, a boat's crew perished at the harbour entrance in the presence of wives and children, leaving five widows and seventeen helpless children. In 1800 seven men drowned at the same spot leaving widows and thirty-three children. The most terrible, in 1875, was when the fleet from two ports ran into a fierce storm with a total of twenty-one men lost, leaving seventy-one fatherless children!

The first mention of Cellardyke was in 1579, known first as Silverdyke, then Sillerdyke and later Cellardyke. At the beginning of the 17th century, Kilrenny, with its port of Silverdyke, became a Royal burgh—a trading centre for exports and imports, and fishing industry.

In an early history of Fife published in 1710, we read of

Cellar-dyke, a royal burgh, commonly called Kilrenny. It holds the laird of Balfour as superior. It consists of one street, and hath ten boats with six men in each, that fish all the year over for white fish; but in the season for fishing herring they set out twenty boats with seven men in each; it hath a little harbour.

Among the list of skippers of Cellardyke herring boats is one James Cunninghame.

Our line descends from Thomas Cunningham, (1751–1828) married to Janet WILSON in 1775, and their son Alexander, (1784–1861), whose son Thomas, (1804–84) was father to 'our (Rev.) Thomas'.

Cellardyke Cunninghams have mostly been fishermen, but one Alexander Cunningham (a cousin of our Thomas), was a boat-builder and oral history credits him

with having designed and built the first 'Fifie', the distinctive sailing boat favoured by the east-coast fishermen for much of the later part of the 19th century. He migrated to Victoria, Australia, and was a boat builder and Master Mariner. His grandson, Charles and great grandson, Lindsay, designed catamarans that won the Little America's Cup 1970, 1972 and 1985.

My great-grandfather, Thomas Cunningham, was born and grew up in Cellardyke. His father was Thomas who had a 'drave' (herring boat) named the 'Jennet', 'a staunch and serviceable craft, though scarcely eight-and-twenty feet of keel'. His mother was Agnes SMITH; both their fathers and grandfathers were fishermen; in fact Agnes' grandfather perished in the wreck in the harbour in 1800. Thomas and Agnes had eight children; all survived to adulthood, an achievement in those times. They were pious folk, Presbyterian, and passed on their values to their family.

From the 7 June 1841 Census record, Thomas and Agnes and five children and lived in the Main Street of Cellardyke ('our Thomas' was born a few weeks later). Cellardyke still consisted mainly of one long street, with some homes on the hill above. The population recorded, '197 inhabited houses, 690 males, 796 females = 1486'. Family names are repeated often in this close knit community, e.g SMITH, WATSON, DOIG, MELVILLE, BIRRELL MON-CRIEFF, DAVIDSON, PRATT, HORSBURGH, REID, KEAY, MUIR, and NICOL.

Not all were fishermen; there were other trades, especially in Kilrenny nearby; handloom weavers, masons, slaters, fish curer, baker, grocer, shoemakers, schoolmasters, and agricultural workers on farms inland. It was a time of relative prosperity in these villages. Apart from

one general store, other shopkeepers conducted business in a room in the house; some even selling liquor.

The middle of the 19th century brought expansion in the colonies. Gold discoveries in Victoria attracted thousands of fortune seekers. Unlike most, who made and lost fortunes, there were serious-minded young men from Cellardyke, who went for a time and returned with sufficient wealth to each build a new house on the braes above the old town, and fit out a boat in which to resume his natural trade—and marry a wife.

One of those was Alexander (1833–1913), the eldest son of Thomas and Agnes. Many years later, when an old man, he wrote an interesting and beautiful letter to a Melbourne paper, telling of his experiences in the new colony and particularly how impressed he was with the quality of the preaching in the little primitive Bendigo Presbyterian Church—a framed tent. He married in 1857, and settled down as a fisherman in Cellardyke. His son, Thomas took over a Ship's Chandler business in nearby Anstruther, carried on by his son Alec.

The same christian names were used in each generation and in other branches of the family too. Every family seemed to have a Thomas, Alexander, Andrew, James or Robert. Some families devised a way of identifying them by using the wife's maiden name as well (especially helpful for the postman!). For example:

On the other side of the School Road, lived Alexander Cunningham (NICOL), whose father Thomas Cunningham (Smith) – a cousin of Alexander Cunningham (PRATT) – died in 1884. Alexander Cunningham's (Nicol) son Thomas Cunningham (MONCRIEFF) a ship's chandler in Anstruther was a future provost of Anstruther Easter.

(Agnes was certainly the most popular girl's name.)

Briefly, the other children of Thomas and Agnes were:

Agnes (1830–1909) came to Australia between 1851 and 1861 and married James Birrell, also from Cellardyke, a shopkeeper. They lived in Geelong, had no children, but were popular with their nephews and nieces. (James re-married, died 1916.)

Catherine (1835–1912) married David DOIG, a fisherman and they remained in Cellardyke, but it is believed some of her children came to Australia.

William (1837–1922) migrated to South Australia about 1857–59, where he married and raised his family. He had six sons—Thomas, the eldest and three others remained in South Australia. The second son, William, went to Western Australia where there are descendants. Sixth son, Andrew, settled in Canada.

James (1839–1912), a fisherman, married Margaret Doig. Their children were born in Cellardyke. His daughter remained in Cellardyke, but son Thomas migrated to Victoria and married in Ballarat in 1897. Margaret died in 1898, after which James also migrated to Victoria. He died in Geelong.

Thomas (1841–1915) my great-grandfather—see later.

John (1843–?), had two daughters, unmarried (from first marriage), who remained in Cellardyke and lived with their Aunt Christian and her husband. John re-married and had another family.

Christian BLACK (c.1845–?), remained in Cellardyke, married, but had no children; known to her nieces and nephews as 'Auntie Half-a-crown because she usually gave young visitors the gift of a coin!'

That is the background of my ancestor, Thomas Cunningham, who migrated in the 1860s, first stopping at Ceylon where he worked as shipping clerk, probably for the East India Co. He became very interested in people and missionary work. But the climate did not suit, so after a bout of malaria, he continued on to Australia, about 1867, first to Geelong where his sister Agnes Birrell lived as did other Scottish settlers. From there he moved to Smythesdale, near Ballarat in Victoria, finding employment in grocers' and drapers' shops.

The Smythesdale History Room has made CDs of re-enactments of incidents in the early days of the town. Pip Buchanan purchased one which tells of Thomas Cunningham, grocer, taking to court a customer and charging him with assault—the customer had hurled a pound of butter at Thomas after a dispute about the price! It is rather hilarious and somewhat surprising, particularly as the only accounts and most photos depict Thomas as a kindly but very dignified clergyman. He must have had his moments—well in his young days!

At Smythesdale, Thomas met Mary Ann BOYD, whose parents, George Boyd of Fifeshire and Margaret MORRIS of Glenburnie (Fifeshire), had migrated to Geelong in 1852, with Mary Ann (4), and William (2). Another son John was born about six months later. They moved to Smythesdale in 1859, settling in the Argyle Valley. George was a miner.

Mary Ann was employed in the household of the local bank manager, receiving valuable 'education' from his wife with the result that Mary Ann became very much a lady and gentlewoman, bringing up her family well. She and Thomas were married in April 1868. Their first three children

were born there, Thomasina (died in infancy 1869), Agnes (1870), Margaret (Meg), in 1872. They moved to Linton for a time, where Georgina arrived in 1874. Fifth daughter, May, (my grandmother) was born in Smythesdale in 1876. The year 1877 finds Thomas, a draper, and family in Talbot. Their first son (Thomas) was born there. Sadly he died 1878.

About this time, eventually Thomas took up the call to be a minister and served as a Home Missionary for the Free Church of Scotland at Heywood (SA), where Lydia was born in 1879 and Florence (1882). From 1883–91 he ministered at Millicent, South Australia, where their last two children were born, sons after a succession of daughters, Harold Melville (1883–85) and Norman Gordon (1887). Eldest daughter Agnes in later years told of her little brother's sad passing. She herself had expected to go to Presbyterian Ladies College in Melbourne on a Minister's daughter's scholarship. But Harold, sickly since birth, was fading away and would only have her to care for him. Agnes never did get to boarding school.

Thomas' parish included outlying preaching places such as Mt Gambier, Pinola and Beachport.

Thomas used to drive a horse and buggy, often taking May to hold an umbrella to shade him from the relentless heat of the sun on the dusty white roads. When he called on parishioners, she would hold the horse and buggy during the visit.

May recalled holidays by the sea at Robe, returning there when eighty years old, to the beach where she collected shells as a child. I still have some of the very rare, tiny pink 'Phasianella Rosea' shells picked up with a pin from the froth when

the tide brought them on to the beach only every few years.

In 1891, Thomas resigned his charge at Millicent to succeed the Rev. T G MATHER at Ellesmere, Scottsdale, Tasmania. The Presbyterian Church had been unable to supply this parish, but there were strong ties with the Free Church. Thomas, who needed to move to a cooler climate, was appointed Home Missionary and later was present at the historic Union between the two churches in 1896.

Thomas was ordained to the ministry in 1901, twenty years after beginning his Home Missionary work. He was 60 years of age. One can scarcely imagine how difficult it must have been to study all those years while carrying out the duties required in the scattered preaching stations, with slow transport, caring for all the people and the needs of his own large family.

In her story, 'The Vineyard', granddaughter Agnes Morris, described how the family crossed Bass Strait to Launceston; then continued by the newly opened railway to its terminus at Scottsdale. They settled in the warm, cosy Manse, with its three bedrooms, drawing-room, study and kitchen with bathroom-storage; certainly not large for such a big family, but the family adapted wonderfully to all demands made upon it, and in after years its hospitality was proverbial.

My grandmother May, had a favourite story that illustrates this very well. The wife of a fellow minister and her three or four children needed to stay the night and all slept in the one bed! Next morning, when asked how they slept, the very Scottish lady replied, "Oh, quite well. When I said "turrnn, we all turrnned!" (Origin of 'Ten in the bed when the little one said, roll over?')

The family settled in well. Lydia and Florence were school girls, May became a pupil teacher—the first step in a teaching career. Agnes was assistant to the postmaster, coping with morse code and telegraphy and many other duties. Margaret (Meg) opened a little school, while Georgina was a busy 'unpaid Curate', helping her father in his scattered parish. Norman, of course was a very precious three-year-old, the only surviving son.

Much of the girls' education would have been at home, or sharing with a neighbour's family governess or tutor. Such an education would involve much reading—history, the classics, English expression, as evidenced by letters exchanged; they all had a good general knowledge, learned art and music and practical skills. Georgina had a lovely contralto voice; Lydia loved music and was a fine pianist; she was reputed to have 'green fingers'. Florence also had a good singing voice and had a flair for dressmaking.

My grandmother, May, had art lessons in her teens. Her pencil drawing books and pictures and later, oils are a very high standard. Her handwriting was beautiful right up to the last letter she wrote at 82.

She told me that her father's stipend was £100 (\$200) a year, (if he could collect it all) and how her mother managed on so little. She recalled her mother sitting up late to finish 'turning' her best black dress to wear to the Sunday School Anniversary next day. Imagine undoing all those seams and sewing it all by hand, by lamp or candle light! The outside would be faded, but the inside of the material as new. Not everyone could go on outings; the favoured ones, on their return home, were encouraged to share the event by giving a detailed account.

Thomas was considered by all to be a generous man—sometimes too generous, though none of his family ever dreamed of complaining about it—his generosity was one of the beautiful sides of his character, and they were proud of it too. Thomas could never turn away anyone really in need without giving them some cash, and more than once Mary Ann was left to manage with almost nothing—and she always did manage! Agnes Morris once remarked, “Grandpa was not a practical man—his mind was on higher things!”

May said her father could relate to anyone, whatever their station in life. He would be equally at home in a rich man’s home, or a humble shepherd’s hut. He built up a large congregation at Scottsdale. May recalled the many families filling the pews. After the evening service, groups of young people would walk miles to someone’s house for a ‘sing-song’.

From all accounts, the family was very close and very loving. Various members were always ‘going to stay’ with each other; grandchildren to the Manse, maiden aunts to help with a new baby, or nurse someone sick; a child to live with another family to take advantage of a good tutor or governess. They were a living example of the extended family in the fullest sense.

Agnes married Arthur HARDMAN in 1894; they lived on the large Waterhouse Estate, some 25 miles away. Travelling was slow and difficult so in fact they were isolated from the family. Her sister Meg was governess to their two daughters, Agnes (Nessie who later married Carl Morris, well known and much loved Headmaster of several Tasmanian High Schools); and Dorothy, (who married Gordon ROLPH, later Sir

Gordon, owner of the *Examiner* Newspaper.) Agnes and Arthur also had five sons, Guthrie (King Island), Ewan, Stewart, Fergus and Laurie (all lived in Victoria).

Georgina married Heber HEAZLEWOOD, one of eight sons of pioneer shopkeeper and landowner in Scottsdale, T D Heazlewood. Heber’s family was musical (reputed to have its own orchestra!) as was Georgina. Their children were Catha, Georgina a talented singer, and Glen who must have inherited the love of boats, as he was a champion oarsman in the rowing club at Bendigo where they lived.

May was a teacher in several schools including Lisle Road (Nabowla) where she met John Carins, farmer and saw miller. They married in 1907.

She became a skilled and practical housekeeper. Their only child, Maysie, was my mother. May was a born teacher, passing her knowledge and wisdom to many. She organised concerts, making the most of any talents in the district; and later loved entertaining her grandchildren. She had a deep drawer full of items from those concerts, wonderful for dressing up.

Norman was the only one to have a formal education. He attended the Robert Officer College in Hobart, then was in the first class of the new Teacher’s College opened 1906. After one year, the students had two years out teaching, then two more years training. Norman was captain of the football team both years. He was a teacher in a number of country schools, after which he settled at Parkside, St Helens, right on the bay, where he had holiday cottages. Maybe the love of the sea was in his blood too, as fishing was a favourite recreation. He married Dorothy WARDLAW (1916)—daughters, Nancy, Dorothy (Beattie),

Mary (O'BRIEN) and Margaret (Smith). Their son Dr Murray Cunningham was Assistant Commissioner for Forests in Tasmania. Norman died in 1959.

Thomas Cunningham's health began to fail in 1913 and Mr A G ROY was appointed to assist him, but in 1914 Thomas was compelled to tender his resignation of the charge he had held for 23 years. His parish had included Jetsonville, Kamona, Ringarooma, New River and other places at times. He served a term as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Tasmania.

Thomas and Mary Ann retired to live at 20 Elphin Road, Launceston. Lydia and Florence were able to attend a Business College and obtained secretarial positions. It was here that Thomas died, possibly of a stroke on 15 May 1915. After his death the family received an overwhelming number of letters, all of which emphasised the outstanding qualities of Thomas's gentle character.

Mary Ann and her three unmarried daughters moved to 4 Claremont Street. Mary Ann died on 11 December 1917. Her obituary describes her as

a true helpmeet of her late husband during the many years of faithful service to the Presbyterian Church. She is remembered lovingly by a very large circle, many of whom will never forget her loving sympathy and help and wise counsel in times of need and her bright unselfish disposition at all times.

About 1918, Meg went to live with her sister Agnes Hardman, while Flo took up a clerical position at Fingal with store-keeper, Harry HOLDER, who she married in 1925. She passed away 1945. (Harry later married Joan BURBURY, son Henry, daughter, Helen.)

Lydia travelled to Geelong, Victoria, was employed as a clerk in Solomon's

Draper's shop, with her cousin and friend, Alice Boyd, daughter of William, Mary Ann's brother. The families had always kept in close touch, and this continued into the next generation. Two members of that family, 'Johnno' and Hilda reached their 100th birthdays.

The closeness of the Cunningham family continued all their lives, often through letters. Agnes was widowed in 1924. It was at her home that Lydia passed away in 1927 and Meg in 1930. In 1933, Agnes was with Georgina in Bendigo at the time of her passing. Agnes, in old age, moved to Parkside, near her brother Norman and Dorothy.

She died peacefully in 1941 in their presence. May and Flo exchanged loving, often humorous, letters till May mourned the loss of the last of her sisters in 1945. May passed away December 1958.

At Ellesmere Church, Scottsdale, the congregation erected a memorial tablet, inscribed with gilt lettering.

To the glory of God and in loving memory of the Rev. Thomas Cunningham, the devoted minister of this church for 21 (23) years, who died 15th May 1915, aged 73 years. A faithful Pastor and a true friend.

The preacher, Rev. R W Stephens spoke in appreciative terms.

The outstanding features of his life as a man were the talents of sympathy and tactfulness. As a Pastor, he certainly earned the 'well done' from many hearts in this district ... As a minister and servant of God, he possessed the qualifications which endear the hearts of the people to their minister, viz. earnestness and sincerity of endeavour.

The Presbyterian Church Assembly in their tribute, referred to him as 'a man much beloved and greatly trusted.' So

Thomas, coming from a long line of fishermen, travelled a very different path, but after all, as a true minister, was called to be a 'fisher of men'.

Postscript

Thomas did not return to his native land, but he remained in contact with some of his family. In 1952, when his granddaughter, Maysie Orchard (my mother) and her husband, John, made their first overseas trip to Europe, Maysie sought out her second cousins. At Anstruther, near Cellardyke, she found Alec (who had inherited the Ship's Chandler business from his father Thomas), and his two sisters, May Cunningham, and Agnes JAGGER, all grandchildren of Alexander who had come to the gold-fields, and returned to be a fisherman. They were indeed very pleased to welcome the relations from the other side of the world; I read once, 'A distant cousinship is a very strong bond between Scots', and this was so.

Because England was still experiencing food shortages and rationing, they took in their luggage (by sea of course) food items as gifts. There was another second cousin at Cellardyke they were unable to visit. Katie PRATT was the granddaughter of our Thomas's sister Catherine Doig. Maysie sent her a message and a tin of fruit.

Maysie and John travelled on the Continent, and, returning to London, received a letter of thanks from Katie, but more importantly, it contained a photo of Maysie, aged two and a half, standing by a mirror, a delightful study of a beautiful child with fair curly hair, a photo which we have and have always admired. However, this photo was quite special, for on the back of it, in Grandpa Cunningham's writing, is this message, to his youngest sister, Christian Black.

Dear ones all, I am sending this card of May's daughter to you to keep and show it to the others. Her name is Maysie Anderson Carins. She is our ninth grandchild and has a host of friends to send them (cards) to. Wishing you all a Happy New Year. We are all well at the Manse, with love to you all, your affectionate brother, Thos. Cunningham (10:01:1911).

Katie's accompanying letter reads,

Dear Mrs Orchard, Thanks very much for the tin of fruit I received. Enclosed card sent by your grandfather to Aunt Christian. I think it is you.

Aunt Christian was Mother's Aunt, but they were like sisters. I lived with her the last ten years of her life and after her death, had to clear the house – burnt a lot of photos, etc. but kept this one. It's so unusual and such a 'Bonnie Lassie'... yours sincerely, K. D. Pratt.

So this beautiful photo was preserved and forty years later returned to Maysie because of an act of kindness on her part – and it is treasured still. Maysie was able to share all this with her mother May, then 76, and Norman, the only children of Thomas still living.

Maysie and John visited Scotland again in 1964, and writing, told of going to Pittenweem for lunch with the Cunningham cousins, May and Agnes. They took them on a drive to Anstruther,

which is the quaint old town where Alec lives. Alec has retired and his Ship's Chandler's shop, built in 1724, and owned by a Cunningham ever since, has been taken over by the Trust and will be preserved. (Part of the Maritime museum).

In 1974, Pip Buchanan's mother Mary and husband Geoff O'Brien, made a sentimental journey to Scotland and met Katie Pratt and Agnes Jagger. (Mary is a daughter of Norman, youngest child of Rev. Thomas.) Mary wrote to Maysie,

Thought you might like to hear how we progressed at Anstruther. We were delighted with the town, (isn't it quaint and unspoilt?) and had no trouble finding the Fisheries Museum. We spent an hour or so at the museum, which is very well presented, the only disappointment that the name Cunningham is not mentioned. The Ship's Chandler business is – in the brochure together with more ancient history. There is a fish box in the yard with T. CUNNINGHAM & SONS on it. The museum gives the history of "Fishing in Scotland" and is good. The buildings have been beautifully restored.

We called at 3 Ellice Street, Cellardyke, and found Kate and enjoyed a great chat. She turns 85 this week and sent her love to you. She looks after herself." We went to Nairn to "Winneknow", the Presbyterian Home for Aged and found Agnes (Jagger) and isn't she a darling? Geoff and I loved her; she was so affectionate and welcoming, really family. I thought she was so like our Aunt Agnes (Hardman). She is nearly 82 and is sharp and quick of wit and filled in a gap or two of the family tree I wasn't sure about.

These four Cunningham cousins were the last link my family had in Scotland and this ceased when they passed on, Alec in 1968. May Cunningham, (1971), Agnes Jagger, (1978), Katie Pratt (their cousin) died 1977.

Until recent years, my knowledge of the Cunninghams was limited to the immediate family, but thanks to Pip Buchanan and Harry WATSON (see below), a wonderful vista has been opened up, revealing nearly 300 years of family history and a way of life in a remote little fishing village. Without them, this story could not have been written. ◀

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pip Buchanan—extensive research in all branches of the Cunningham family, back to early 1700s; she compiled a very detailed family tree, and recorded some of the history. She contacted and met Harry Watson who was brought up in Cellardyke.

Kilrenny and Cellardyke by Harry Watson, from another branch of the family. Most of the story's background is gleaned from this book.

The Vineyard—Memories of the Manse at Scottsdale, and other family memoirs, by Agnes Morris, daughter of Agnes Hardman (eldest daughter of Thomas Cunningham). Other information from family members, principally my grandmother, May Carins, my mother, Maysie Orchard and Mary O'Brien. *Presbyterian Pioneers of Van Diemen's Land*, J Heyer

World Book Encyclopaedia

The *Examiner* newspaper

(Note: I married into another Carins family, hence my surname.)

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BOMBARDIER ARTHUR WILLIAM ORCHARD

Allison Carins (Member No.668)

HANDSOME and athletic, with a sunny disposition, Arthur (Artie), or Barney, as his younger brothers knew him, was a favourite with all the family. He had served in the Naval Reserves for some time, and was 18 when WW1 began. When his two brothers, Bert and Lou joined up, he wanted to go with them, but his mother understandably refused to give her consent, until the next year when he turned 19. He actually enlisted 18 March 1915, a few weeks before his birthday. Arthur's records show he served in the Middle East, and Gallipoli, though this would have been for a brief time, as his brother Bert records in his diaries, 22 August 1915:

Louis rang up and told me that he had been told that Artie is 'on our left' [Middle East or Palestine?] now the 26th battalion. Greatly excited and wrote a letter to him, enclosed cards, envelopes & paper for him.

A later entry shows how the three brothers were united at Lemnos, at the time of the withdrawal from Gallipoli. (He was known as Artie in the diaries.)

All three brothers were in the same unit in the French and Belgium campaigns. Artie was recommended for the non-

commissioned soldier's award, Military Medal, for bravery. The citation read:

During operations on the 7th/8th June, 1917, Bombardier Orchard was in charge of the Specialists with Forward

Observation Officer for Group Headquarters, and set a fine example by his pluck and determination.

Note: British offensives in Flanders aimed at diminishing the German control of the Belgian Coast, the base of the submarine campaign against Britain, dependent upon food supplies from overseas.

This action is described in *Illustrated World History* (p.1030)

Hence the month of June witnessed the most resounding and nearly the most spectacular stroke of the war. On

the way towards Ypres lay the Messines ridge; it had been the stage of much fighting which, as at Vimy until the Canadians stormed it, had failed to dislodge the Germans.

The operations known as the Battles of the Messines were a continuation of the British 1917 offensives, but directed rather to the coast than to the outflanking of the Hindenburg Line. They involved the Messines ridge itself, where the attack was opened by the explosion of nineteen enormous mines. (June 7th.)



Subterranean engineering operations had been in progress undetected for some time before. The whole of the surface defences were subjected to a terrific bombardment during the first week of the month and on the 7th the simultaneous explosion of the nineteen mines blew to pieces what was left in one vast eruption. The practical effect was to force on the Germans a retirement which left Ypres a salient no longer.¹

As Barney was a bombardier, in the Artillery, this was the action he was engaged in with a lot of responsibility as recorded in the citation. (Although he did receive the recommendation, the actual medal was presented posthumously to his father in Launceston.) A month later a gas shell landed in the gun pit, killing or injuring most of the gun crew.

One of the survivors later visited the family to tell them that Barney had not received fatal wounds, but had rushed to distribute the store of gas masks to his mates. He failed to get his own mask on and so lost his life. Bert was notified, but arrived too late to say 'Goodbye'.

Bert recorded in his diary how he arranged the funeral and interment in the little cemetery at Dikkibus (Dickebusch), Belgium, and his attending to the grave; and the sad task of writing to his parents and sending home the few personal effects.

My father, the youngest of the large family, was only 11 but remembered the heart-break all his long life. In 1952, on his first trip to Europe, my father found the grave in the beautifully kept little cemetery. By amazing coincidence it was the same day and month, 15 July, 35 years later, that was on the headstone. Another thirty years on, in 1982, my husband and I, with my parents, visited this place. In a niche in the gate was a worn, but preserved intact,

directory which enabled us to find the exact location. Plot 2. Row D. Grave 17. The headstones were all uniform and clean, with small clumps of flowers at the base. It was moving to read the names and ages (so young) and sadder still, some were simply 'Unknown Soldier'—such a waste of youth. Arthur was 21. ◀

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Albert Arthur Orchard, *Diary of an ANZAC*
Allison Carins, *Woven threads of Ancestry*

Index to **The Kelso Chronicle**

Index to BDM notices
and personal items of interest to
Family Historians which appeared
in
The Kelso Chronicle, Scotland
from 1855–1864.

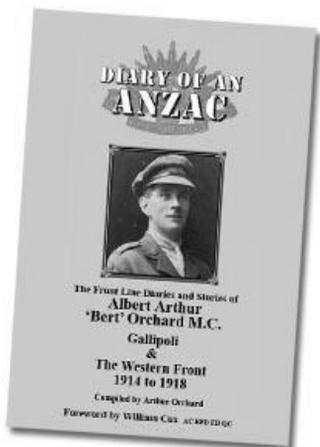
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¹ Salient—a military term for a projecting angle in a line of fortifications.

BOOK REVIEW



Diary of an ANZAC: the front line diaries and stories of Albert Arthur 'Bert' Orchard M.C.: Gallipoli & the Western Front 1914 to 1918, compiled by Albert Arthur Orchard; foreword by William Cox. The book sells at \$34:95 (inc. postage) and is available from Arthur Orchard, 87 Penenjou Road, Otago, TASMANIA 7017 or, visit the 'Diary of an ANZAC' web site at <http://i.am/aaorchard> Any profits from the sale of the book will go to Legacy. Arthur has donated a copy to the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., Hobart Branch Library.

In 1975, at Albany, Western Australia, my husband and I stood near the Anzac Monument, on the hill overlooking King George Sound—one of the largest natural harbours in the world. We were on a coach tour and as the bus travelled up the winding road to the summit, an 80 year old man was invited to the microphone. This trip was his family's birthday gift—so he could return all those years later to see the place where he had been one of

the servicemen on board a ship in that First Fleet that set out on 1 November 1914 to serve in WWI. His account of it all made the wonderful scene below (an immense stretch of sparkling water) come alive as we imagined the ships gathered together—forty-three or four in all, including some from New Zealand.

This was also special to me, as my two uncles, Bert and Louis ORCHARD, of Launceston, Tasmania, were on one of those ships, and were together during the whole wartime period, first training in Egypt, then to Gallipoli and finally to the Western Front in France and Belgium.

Bert started keeping diaries, written in indelible pencil, on the 19 August 1914, and ending on 6 December 1918,. After the war, Bert expanded some of the entries and wrote a number of articles, including an eye witness account of the landing at Gallipoli (he went ashore the next day) and two scouting expeditions with Major (later Field Marshall) BLARNEY, and these articles were published, the last in 1934. However the diaries were then packed away for some seventy years until his son, Arthur, retired from business, found time to read them. He has spent the last five years painstakingly transcribing them on to computer, resulting in this very interesting and well-presented book.

Bert, the year before, had suffered the tragic loss of his young wife (and baby son) in childbirth. He welcomed the opportunity for a change of direction and the challenge of serving his country. His brother Louis was keen to go, so they enlisted the same day. They proceeded to Brighton in the south for training. Another brother, Arthur, very much

wanted to go too, but his mother wouldn't give her consent till he was 19. Two sons would be heartbreak enough. Arthur did enlist the next year and joined his brothers at the end of the Gallipoli campaign.

Bert (26) and Louis (21) embarked on the *Geelong*; the horses, wagons and guns were on the *Katuna*. The ships sailed from Hobart on 20 October 1914. But Arthur was not left out. He served as a signaller on SS *Toga*, engaged in patrol work, manned by Naval Reserves. His ship was in Hobart and he sent semaphore messages of fond farewells to his brothers.

The voyage to WA via 'The Bight' was rough and miserable, but then there was the excitement of joining that great Armada assembled in the splendid harbour. Bert's diary records the details of all the ships and the order in which they sailed. His entry on 1 November 1914, includes:

Convoy steamed out of the Port of Albany at 7 am. It was a beautiful & inspiring sight & one I will never forget. There were some of the finest ships in the P&O and Orient lines that had ever visited Australia.

While Bert kept such records and wrote more on his return, Louis never spoke to his family of his experiences at all, so this book is valuable to them (and maybe to other such families) to help understand what it was like for their father and grandfather over that time.

These two were together and served with distinction and courage throughout the whole war period. Bert was promoted to Lieutenant, and was awarded the Military



Louis D Orchard

Cross for 'Conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty'. It was 28 September 1918; some of the fiercest of the fighting was just before the Armistice in November. Incidentally, the diary entry simply states, 'Some rough night, believe me!'

The three brothers, with a cousin Harold FOOT, were together with the 24th Howitzer Brigade. Sadly, Arthur (Artie to Bert and Lou), did not return home. His is a separate story. He

was awarded a Military Medal for bravery in the Battle of the Messines. Bert briefly records Artie's death and how he arranged the burial and attended to the grave; and his writing to their

parents and sending home Artie's few effects. Harold Foot returned home to die of wounds.

Bert's son, Arthur, was only 14 when his father died, so he has learned much about him from this project. He has done an outstanding job in transcribing, editing, collecting articles, poems written by Bert, with a large number of photographs—a very interesting and historical



Lt A (Bert) A Orchard

work. The foreword is a fine tribute from the Governor of Tasmania, Mr William COX, whose father served with Bert for a time.

Allison Carins (Member No.668) ◀

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No.3972)

ONE of the big advantages of pursuing genealogy online is that you don't have to research alone. Not only do you have access to many previously inaccessible records but also to the expertise of thousands of researchers and experts. This is not to say that the information you are given has to be correct, but mining this collective knowledge is definitely worthwhile. In fact if you are researching in isolation then chances are you're looking at a wrong person, place or interpreting something incorrectly. I recently came across someone who was researching several convicts, none of them the ones who actually belonged to the family. However he was doing it from outside Tasmania and without access to the local records like the list of people in a hospital which provided the correct ship, proving this convict arrived under an alternative spelling, or the relationship of the informant on a death certificate to prove the ex-convict was in fact a father in law, not an assigned servant, he had little hope of getting them straight.

Of course many of us correspond with a select few fellow researchers found through members' interests etc. However it's often people who aren't even related to your line who can offer the biggest insights and the place to find them is on genealogical mail lists.

The biggest set of mailing lists is hosted by *Rootsweb*. It is free, takes only a few minutes to send an email to subscribe, a few more to respond to the confirmation and then your email will swell with the queries and responses of people scattered across the globe. Other sites also host

mail lists, but remember, if you have to pay to access it then the only people viewing your emails are those who also are paying for the privilege.

Mail lists are deceptively simple for such a valuable resource. They have existed in varying forms since before the 'internet' as we know it. The concept is basic. You send an email to an address to subscribe. From then you will receive any emails sent to the specific group address, and so will everyone else on the same list. So you write one email to `thegroupaddress@maillistaddress.com` and almost instantly it is seen by every member of that list—often numbering in the thousands. Any one of them may then respond, either to you directly, or to the list, where again every member can view it and respond. In my years on mail lists I've seen brick walls fall in hours and family extended by generations in days.

Mail lists exist for research by place, area, surname, or subject (Mariners, Huguenots, etc). They vary in popularity and the number of emails sent. Some are linked to societies, some are restricted to members, while most are open to anyone.

Most mail lists are run by volunteers who set and maintain the rules. These can vary from list to list. Some lists are pedantic about not allowing any off topic chatter, others are more lax. Some get very upset if you ask a question that has already been answered, others are happy to repeat information for newcomers.

All *Rootsweb* mail lists are archived, so you can view every post that has been sent since the beginning of time (or the early 90s). Searching the archives can

not only find your family names but often answers to queries before you send them.

Mail Lists have many advantages. The first is local knowledge. In any list about an area a certain number of members will be living in that area and someone may be willing to measure the number of steps from the post office to the park, photograph a gravestone, describe the building that used to be on the corner, or tell you where a street used to be.

Often members of a group will have access to records held in that area and may be willing to do look ups or get copies.

It can also be helpful to have a few dozen people trying to interpret the writing on a will, or searching for a census record. Often it is the people with no connection to your family who will find the missing record. Of course the first thing to do is post a list of your interests to see if you can find anyone connected to the families—mail lists are a great way to find relatives.

Make sure you keep the ‘welcome letter’, it will contain information on the address to use for posting, the rules and how to unsubscribe.

Across all lists informal rules of netiquette apply. Conforming to them will assist in gaining a friendly reception. Don’t SHOUT, that is typing using all uppercase (except to show surnames). Be concise and polite. Do not forward jokes or virus warnings. It is important when you reply to emails to delete all the unnecessary quoted parts, leaving just enough to show which part of the message you are talking about. Also don’t forget the power of a thank you, even if the information doesn’t help, people remember and will be more likely to assist you again in the future. Most of all remember everything you post is

visible to anyone and everyone, forever. Do not post personal details, do not use signatures with surnames and addresses (you can always email these directly to anyone who needs to write to you) and don’t announce what dates your house will be vacant while you tour England. Always think before you press send.

Most importantly mail lists work because people are willing to help. ‘Pay it forward’ by trying to reply to queries where you can, looking up indexes you may have, or even volunteering to do look ups where you can locally.

You can use filters or message rules to sort mail list emails into their own folders so they don’t clog up your inbox. If too many emails annoy you, you can choose digest mode, which will either send one email containing the text of many messages at a set time (e.g. once a day) or after so many messages have been received.

Sites of interest

I had a huge list of links but my computer ate it. Note to self—save documents before walking away from the computer!

New South Wales Geographic Names Board—www.gnb.nsw.gov.au

Muster Roll Database (Medieval Soldiers)—www.icmacentre.ac.uk/soldier/database/

If you haven’t already explored TROVE it may be worth a look. A NLA based search engine, it combines many indexes, libraries, and the Australian Newspapers. It may be useful for searches within the range of social sciences, literature, local or family history. trove.nla.gov.au ◀

WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

NUMEROUS publications are named in the Acquisition Lists of the various Branches of our Society but on some occasions the title does not give a clear indication of the subject matter. The following details of a few in the Hobart Branch Library may help to describe some of the more obscure titles and deserve a look.

GHOST PORTS OF AUSTRALIA

This quarto hardback by Jeff Toghill was published in 1984 by Macmillan Australia.

Many small ports once served isolated settlements as their only link with the outside world. Some of them were major trading ports on international and coastal routes, throbbing with activity and visited by the biggest and fastest ships of their day. Others the hub of local industries which thrived for a while, then died when the coal had all been mined or the timber had all been cut.

Each port has its own history, romantic or sad, with many stories of pioneering spirit and heroism.

Port Arthur in Tasmania existed solely as a convict settlement and is now a charming but eerie ruin. Port Essington in the Northern Territory was envisaged as a great trading port for the Far East but the trade never materialised.

Most of the ports declined gradually with the advent of the railway and improved roads.

Ports featured are:

Apollo Bay, Bellinger River, Bermagui, Bourke, Broulee, Bundaberg, Clarence River, Cleveland, Cooktown, Eden, Echua, The Gippsland Lakes, Goolwa,

Innisfail, Inverloch, Kempsey, Kiama, Mackay, Maryborough, Morpeth, Moruya, Port Albert, Port Arthur, Port Campbell, Port Douglas, Port Elliott, Port Essington, Port Fairy, Port Macquarie, Port Stephens, Port Wakefield, Port-arlington, Richmond River, Robe, Rockhampton, Rockingham, Sealers Cove, Tathra, Ulladulla, Victor Harbour, Warmambool, Woolgoolga, Wollongong.

JOHN WALKER'S VILLAGE:

A history of Walkerville

This hardback book by Marjorie May Scales was published in 1974.

Captain John Walker, R.N., called a public meeting in December 1838 to discuss ways of developing his Section 476 in the Province of South Australia. Amid "some clamour" the streets of a new township were laid out and the meeting closed with "three cheers for Walkerville."

Walkerville thus became one of South Australia's earliest towns. John Walker soon ran into financial trouble and departed for Tasmania, but "John Walker's Village" continued to grow after he had been forgotten.

The original idea was that Walkerville should provide housing land for "the working classes" as well as for more substantial citizens. Building began in the days when the Torrens was still "a pretty stream" and immigrants chose land in leafy Walkerville in preference to the muddy streets of Adelaide. Such well-known colonial figures as Captain Frome, Philip Levi, David Rundall, and James Virgo settled in the area.

The township grew popular with men becoming wealthy from copper, wheat,

and wool. Churches, hotels, and schools opened to meet their needs and in 1855 they began a struggle for local government.

In this book, Marjorie Scales covers the whole picturesque panorama of the Walkerville community.

FIVE MEN VANISHED:

The Bermagui Mystery.

This book by Cyril Pearl was published in 1985 by Hutchinson of Australia.

Boat found wrecked yesterday near Tilba Tilba. Supposed that Mr Lamont Young Govt Geologist was on board with four others. Const Berry found letters and papers belonging to Mr Young in boat. Boat stove in at bows and side. Police and Blacks going again to make further search.

J.Keegan

Insp'r Police
Bermagui

In the rough and tumble of the gold rush days, the disappearance of five men might go unremarked. But when their boat is found in mysterious circumstances it becomes clear that they have not all disappeared voluntarily.

No trace of the men was ever found and fate remains a mystery to this day.

The author relates all that is known of the Bermagui, New South Wales, mystery: the last known sightings of the geologist Lamont Young and his party, the evidence revealed by the numerous official and private investigations, and the various theories put forward to explain the men's disappearance—kidnapping, drowning or murder?

GHOST TOWNS OF AUSTRALIA

This quarto hardback by George Michell Farwell is a reprint of the 1976 revised and enlarged edition.

As in the United States, ghost towns are one of the seldom visited, yet enduring features of our landscape. Scores of them are scattered about the more remote sectors of the continent, and it would take years to visit them all. In many cases they are dead, or derelict; but this is not always so. Some such as Cooktown or Clunes, continue to exist, though in somewhat altered fashion, bearing little resemblance to the exuberant life of an earlier day when they were of such importance to the Australian scene.

Towns featured are:

Bloomfield River, Borroloola, Burketown, Clunes, Cooktown, Croydon, Hall's Creek, Hammond, Hill End, Innamincka, Karumba, Milparinka, Mount Gipps, Palmer River, Pipeclay, **Port Arthur**, Port Essington, Port Douglas, Silverton, Tallangatta, Thackaringa, Tibooburra, Waukaringa.

CAP'N 'ANCOCK: Ruler of Australia's Little Cornwall.

This hardback book by Mandie Robinson was published in 1978.

Cap'n 'Ancock "reigned" over Moonta in South Australia for thirty-four years. It was said that his initials (H.R.H.) were appropriate. In 1864 at the age of twenty-eight he became superintendent of the Moonta Mining Company, and in the years to follow he ran what were then the richest mines in Australia—the Moonta and Wallaroo copper mines on Yorke Peninsula in South Australia. Though younger than many of the miners and mine captains, he knew, apparently instinctively, what was best for the mines, the miners, their wives, their children—and himself. The mines became "his" mines, the growing township "his" town, the people became "his" people.

The history of the Moonta mines and the life-story of the man who *was* Moonta for thirty-four years are irrevocably intertwined. Captain Henry Richard Hancock

was a man to be reckoned with, and no one knew that better than the directors of the Moonta Mining Company who allowed him full rein in more ways than one.

This biography describes the life and times of Captain Hancock, the growth and prosperity of both the mine and the township and the history of the region.

SOME EARLY NORFOLK ISLAND and VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FAMILIES.

An A4, hardback manuscript produced by John Hargrave in 2009.

This work includes the family trees of the Westlakes, Pillingers, Matthews, Burrows and John S Moir.

BERWICKSHIRE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (Pre 1855) Volume 1.

This A5 book, compiled by David Cargill is a 2006 reprint with corrections.

It is a record of pre-1855 tombstone inscriptions in the old Burial Grounds in the eight Border Parishes of Berwickshire, namely; Coldstream, Eccles, Hutton, Whitsome & Hilton, Swinton & Simprin, Mordington, Ladykirk and Foulden.

BIG MEN, LONG SHADOWS: A story of the history and happenings of a sheep station on the River Darling—Windale.

This A4 manuscript is a 2003 second edition of the work of Claudia Richards-Mousley.

This work is about the Victorian property *Windale* and associated families.

In 1882, Joseph J Phelps owned the property as well as Quamby in Tasmania, Laverton in Victoria, Albermarle and Vaucluse in New South Wales and the Normanton property in Queensland.

THE DEANERY OF THE THREE TOWNS.

This CD was published by the Devon FHS in 2004.

It contains and index of baptisms (1813–1839), marriages (1754–1837) and burials (1813–1837) for the parishes of East Stonehouse, Pennycross, Plymouth Charles, Plymouth St Andrew, St Budeaux and Stoke Damerel.

It has photographs of the churches and extracts from *White's Directory* (1850) and Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary of England* (1844). Some parishes have a more extensive coverage.

THE DEANERY OF TOTNES.

This CD was published by the Devon FHS in 2009.

It contains an index of baptisms (1813–1842), marriages (1754–1837) and burials (1813–1840) for the parishes of Ashprington, Blackawton, Buchfastleigh, Cornworthy, Dartington, Dartmouth St Clement or Townstall, Dartmouth St Petrox, Dartmouth St Saviour, Dean Prior, Diptford, Dittisham, Halwell, Harberton, Holne, Rattery, South Brent, Stoke Fleming and Totnes.

It has photographs of the churches and extracts from *White's Devonshire Directory 1850*.

FAREWELL HEEMSKIRK, GOOD-BYE DUNDAS: A history of the Heemskirk and Dundas Mining Fields.

This softcover book by Patrick Howard was published in 2010.

The Heemskirk mining field was established during the 1880–81 boom amidst great optimism as people believed it would be another Mt Bishoff. But by 1885, after the expenditure of an estimated £100,000 capital, the field had failed. The Comstock field showed the

same potential but it failed also. In 1890 Dundas looked certain to equal or even surpass Zeehan, but it was to die a slow lingering death as its mines never reached the heights of the Zeehan mines. This book traces the history of these fields and the communities whose fate was inextricably bound up with them.

A FAMILY REMEMBERS: The story of Isaac and Matilda Richardson and their descendants.

This 'A4' hardcover book by Beverley Richardson was published in 2010.

The story of Isaac and Matilda Richardson and their descendant traces the family's fortunes after Isaac's conviction as a Swing Rioter and his transportation to Van Diemen's Land in 1831. The skills, resilience, hard work and initiative demonstrated by the family are documented, as are their achievements especially in the areas of farming, sport and music. As a social history the book tells of the changing attitudes, lifestyles and opportunities of families since early settlement.

A compact disc containing a Four-Generation Family Tree of some 45 pages is also provided at the back of the book. ◀

*Thomas Diprose and
Elizabeth Children Diprose
of
Kent and Van Diemen's Land
Strangers*
by Elizabeth Parkes
and Jean Doggett

Please note that the web address for information about this book has changed to:

www.diprosefamilybook.com

CD-ROM PUBLICATION

**Bruny Island
Cemeteries of Southern
Tasmania Vol.X**

**Adventure Bay
St Peters – Barnes Bay
Alannah
Lunawanna
Shelter Cove
Miscellaneous Memorials**

Produced by Hobart Branch with the valued assistance of Kathy Duncombe, a member of both TFHS Inc. and the Bruny Island Historical Society.

Each Bruny Island cemetery has a brief history/description, plan, details of how to get there, and a list of the individuals identified in the cemetery. Where available each individual has a photograph of the grave and/or headstone, a transcription of any wording, and a plot number.

Many inscriptions were recorded up to thirty years ago so that, in some cases, a transcription is given even though it may no longer be clear on the tombstone. All identifiable interments to the end of 2005 have been included.

Also on this CD is information relating to the history of both the island and the churches there.

A Single-Use License costs \$30.00 plus p.&.p. \$5.70

A Multiple-Use License costs \$75.00 plus p.&.p. of \$5.70

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TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
TASMANIA
AUSTRALIA 7018

library@hobart.tasfhs.org

LIBRARY NOTES

Society Microfiche Roster

	16/08/10	22/11/10	21/02/11	23/05/11	22/08/11
	19/11/10	18/02/11	20/05/11	19/08/11	18/11/11
Burnie	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Devonport	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Hobart	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Huon	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Launceston	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5

Set 1	GRO Consular Records Index
Set 2	Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series
Set 3	Old Parochial Records
Set 4	National Probate Calendars 1853–1943 and AGCI
Set 5	1891 Census Indexes for Scotland Lilian Watson Family History Award 2009 and entries

Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

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	19/11/10	18/02/11	20/05/11	19/08/11	18/11/11
Devonport	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 1	Set 2
Launceston	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 2	Set 1

Set 1	GRO BDMs Index 1943–1946
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Payment by Visa or MasterCard—now available (mail order only)

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LIBRARY ACCESSIONS

BURNIE BRANCH

Accessions—Books

Alexander, Alison, *Tasmanian Convicts—How Felons Built a Free Society*

* Australia Post, *Australians Under Fire*

* Casey, William, *The Secret War Against Hitler*

* Charlton, Peter, *The Thirty-Niners*

* Churchill, Winston, *The Boer War*

* Collier, Richard, *The Sands of Dunkirk*

* Fewster, Basarin & Basarin, *Gallipoli—The Turkish Story*

* Frisch, Colin, *Heroes Denied—The Malayan Harrier Conspiracy*

* Geddes, Margaret, *Remembering Weary*

* Grey, Bruce L, *The Duck—A History of Smithton CBD c.1856–1996*

* Henning, Peter, *Doomed Battalion - The Australian 2/40 Battalion 1940–45*

* Hickey, Michael, *Gallipoli*

* Jetson, Tim, *It's a Different Country Down There—A History of Droving in Western Tasmania*

* Keegan, John and Wheatcroft, Andrew, *Who's Who in Military History*

* Kerrison, A Rex & Bilson, Anthea L, *Cornelius & Catherine Kerrison—Two Lives 1833–1903*

* Loch, Sydney, *To Hell and Back*

* McLachlan, Mat, *Walking with the Anzacs*

* Ross, Jane, *The Myth of the Digger*

* Schellenberg, SS General Walter, *Invasion 1940*

* Van Der Post, Laurens, *The Admirals's Baby*

* Waugh, Alexander, *The Call-Up, A history of National Service*

* Wigmore, Lionel, *They Dared Mightily*

DEVONPORT BRANCH

Accessions—Books

* Department of Veterans' Affairs, *Darwin and the Northern Territory 1942–1945*

Richardson, Beverley, *A Family Remembers—The story of Isaac and Matilda Richardson and their descendants*

Accessions—Computer Disks

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol X—Bruny Island—Adventure Bay, St Peters—Barnes Bay, Alonnah, Lunawanna, Shelter Cove, Miscellaneous Memorials*

* Indicates Donated Item

HOBART BRANCH

Accessions—Books

- * Adam-Smith, P; *Hear The Train Blow*. [920 ADA]
- * Aus. Council of National Trusts; *Historic Buildings of Australia*. [Q720.994 HIS]
- * Bilson, A & R Kerrison; *Cornelius & Catherine Kerrison, Two Lives 1830s–1903*. [Q929.2 KER]
- * Camm, G (Comp); *Bacchus Marsh By Bacchus Marsh—An anecdotal history*. [994.52 CAM]
- * Cargill, D (Comp); *Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions (Pre 1855), Vol. 1*. [929.3209413 CAR]
- * Coad, D; *Port Cygnet 1860–1900, Vol. 2*. [Q994.62 COA]
- * Davis, P; *The Hurstville Story—A history of Hurstville Municipality 1887–1987*. [994.4 DAV]
- Explore Australia; *The Australian Motoring Atlas*. [F912.94 AUS]
- * Farwell, G; *Ghost Towns of Australia*. [919.400222 FAR]
- * Goodman, R; *Our War Nurses—History of the R.A.N.C., 1902–1988*. [355.3450994 GOO]
- ♣ Grannum, K & N Taylor; *Wills & Probate Records: A guide for Family Historians*. [929.330941 GRA]
- * Hargrave, J; *Some Early Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land Families*. [Q926.2 HAR]
- ♣ Hart, A; *Tracing Your Scandinavian, East European & Middle Eastern Ancestry*. [929.3094 HAR]
- ♣ Howard, P; *Farewell Heemskirk, Goodbye Dundas*. [623.6909946 HOW]
- ♣ Humphery—Smith, C; *The Phillimore Index of Parish Registers, 3rd Edition*. [911.42 HUM]
- ♣ Irvine, S & D Obee; *Finding Your Canadian Ancestors*. [929.30971 IRV]
- * Jeanes, W H, OBE; *Historic Glenelg—Birthplace of South Australia*. [994.231 JEA]
- * Kerr, M T; *Colonial Dynasty—The Chambers Family of South Australia*. [Q9S9.2 CHA]
- * Lord Teignmouth & C. Harper; *The Smugglers*. [Q364.1 TEI]
- * Maiden, S J; *Menindee—First town on the River Darling: A brief history*. [994.49 MAI]
- ♣ Maxwell, I; *Tracing Your Northern Irish Ancestors*. [929.309415 MAX]
- Nash, R (ed.); *The Hidden Thread—Huguenot Families in Australia*. [929.20994 HUG]
- National Trust, Tasmania; *The Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site*. [994.61 PEN]
- * Nicholls, M; *Hawesbury Pioneer Register, Vol. 1*. [Q994.42 NIC]
- * Nicholls, M; *Hawesbury Pioneer Register, Vol. 2*. [Q994.42 NIC]
- O'Donohue, A & B Hanson; *Eaglehawk & District Pioneer Register, Vol. 6 T–Z*. [Q994.54 ODO]
- * Orchard, A A; *Diary of an Anzac*.
- * Pearl, C; *5 Men Vanished—The Bermagui Mystery*. [994.4 PEA]
- * Porter, H; *Bairnsdale—Portrait of an Australian Country Town*. [994.56 POR]
- * Priestley, S; *Echuca—A centenary history*. [994.54 PRI]

- Richards-Mousley, C' *Bigmen, Longshadows*. [Q994.49 RIC]
 * Richardson, B; *A Family Remembers*.
 * Robinson, M; *Cap'n 'Ancock—Ruler of Australia's Little Cornwall*.
 [622.3430994 ROB]
 ♦ Royden, M; *Tracing Your Liverpool Ancestors*. [929.309427 ROY]
 * Scales, M; *John Walker's Village—A history of Walkerville*. [994.23 SCA]
 ♦ Swinnerton, I, *Identifying Your World War I Soldier from Badges & Photographs*.
 [355.1 SWI]
 * Toghil, J; *Ghost Ports of Australia*. [387.10994 TOG]
 * Willis, A J; *Canterbury Marriage Licences, 1751–1807*. [929.310942 WIL]
 * Wilson, B V; *The Colonial Experience—From First Fleet to Federation*. [994 WIL]
 Zwan, D; *The Dame—The life and times of Dame Jean MacNamara, medical pioneer*.
 [610.92 ZWA]

Computer Disks

- * Archive CD Books, UK; *Post Office Directory—London 1856*
 ♦ Devon FHS; *The Deanery of the Three Towns*
The Deanery of Totnes
 ♦ East Surrey FHS; *St Mary at Lambeth Parish Registers*
Burials 1777–1819
Burials 1819–1838
Marriages 1770–1796
Marriages 1820–1831
St Mary Baptisms 1746–1812, Stockwell Chapel Baptisms 1775–1807
 * FFHS; *National Burial Index for England & Wales—3rd Edition*.
 * Kent FHS; *Kent Parish Registers, Vol.14*
 ♦ Pendeo Pty Ltd; *Registers of Seamen Discharged NSW*
Volumes 1 & 2 1859–1878
Volume 3 1878–1887
 * TFHS Inc.—Hobart; *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol. X—Bruny Island*.
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AUSTRALIAN COLLECTIONS

- NEW: WA Post Office Directory (1910 & 1926)
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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 115
Flinders Lane
Victoria 8009

<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dgcginc/>

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)
Library 2 Spring Street Burnie
Tuesday 11:00 am–3:00 pm
Saturday 1:00 pm–4:00 pm
The library is open at 7:00 pm prior to meetings.
Meeting Branch Library, 2 Spring Street Burnie 7:30 pm on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10:30 am except January and February.

DEVONPORT Phone: (03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)
Library ‘Old police residence’ 117 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday & Friday 11:00 am–3:00 pm
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meeting Our meetings are held on the last Thursday of the month at or Branch Library in Latrobe at 11.00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com for updates and any changes or contact our Secretary.

HOBART Phone: (03) 6244 4527 Enquiries
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12:30 pm–3:30 pm
Wednesday 9:30 am–12:30 pm
Saturday 1:30 pm–4:30 pm
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 8:00 pm 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 pm–4:00 pm
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 pm on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 am–3:00 pm
1st & 3rd Saturday 1:30 pm–3:30 pm
Meeting Generally held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, except January and December. Check the Branch News and the website <http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org> 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 2010–11:-

Individual member	\$40.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$50.00
Australian Concession	\$28.00
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Organisations: Journal subscription \$40.00—apply to the Society 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. Society 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. Society 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.

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Reciprocal Rights:

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