

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 33 Number 4—March 2013

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

From the editor

This issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* was ready to be given its final proof read when it happened—the dreaded computer crash! I have been lucky for too long and it had to happen eventually. I am grateful to the friendly computer man across the street who calmly undertook the repairs. I will have to ensure backup to the external hard drive and not be so complacent.

The March issue has another article from Betty Jones whose research is always of great interest. There is an intriguing contribution from Joyce Purtscher with the intertwined lives of Jessie and Janet, plus more from Dianne Snowden concerning children at the Queen's Orphan Schools. After 'The Gathering' held at Norfolk Plains recently Irene Schaffer's contribution is very timely.

The second half of this issue includes articles which have been waiting patiently on the computer. I hope some members take heed of Mary Ramsay and Dennis Edwards' articles. I must admit there are a few articles on hand but we are in need of more so I trust you will all be feeling rejuvenated and ready to put pen to paper in 2013 about your discoveries and mishaps.

The State Publications Committee submitted updated 'Publication Guidelines' to the State Executive which should be available in all branch libraries for use by members.

Thank you all for your continuing support.

Rosemary Davidson

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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, 'Early Education at Stanley, 1842–1854', see page 197.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I am preparing this message at the end of 2012, whilst most of our volunteers are enjoying a well earned rest. I am sure that they will return, enthused, to continue providing the services that we all have come to enjoy.

This time last year, I reported that National Archives Hobart office had moved into the State Library building at 91 Murray Street, on 26 October. Just over twelve months later I represented the society at the official signing of the memorandum of understanding; a commitment to an integrated service for the public.

Hobart is the third National Archives office to provide an integrated service with state archival bodies. The idea has worked well in Melbourne since 1997 and in Adelaide since April 2011.

The National Archives of Australia is currently working on a guide to Tasmanian records in its collection. It is envisaged that the index will be published in April 2013.

It is very pleasing to now be able to access all the archival material at the one location. Staff from both bodies have been able to develop their knowledge of material held by the other body and as a consequence are more able to help all researchers who use the services provided.

The new LINC website has been operating for twelve months now; hopefully researchers are more used to accessing their favourite records/indexes.

Their Digitisation Program of records held continues for the 2012/2013 year with work carried out by staff or in partnership with other bodies.

In partnership with the National Library of Australia, it is planned to digitise the newspapers: 'Huon Times' 1910–33; and 'The Huon & Derwent Times' 1933–42.

A number of projects are being conducted in partnership with FamilySearch Volunteers including all Lower Court Petty Sessions records up to 1900.

Partially completed, A–H alphabetically by district, we should soon see them progressively added to the LINC web site. I understand that Hobart district will be the first to be available on-line.

In late October, an episode of the SBS programme 'Who Do You Think You Are?' was filmed in the Hobart Branch Library and a number of other locations in the Greater Hobart area. I understand that at least three members of our society will feature in the episode. Look out for the episode, when Series Five is broadcast in the New Year.

Maurice Appleyard

CORRECTION

See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 33 Number 2, September 2012—*The First Subsidised Schools, 1912*, by Betty Jones.

On page 84, under Priors Subsidised School, Miss Annie Crossly Reid should read **Miss Annie Cropley Reid**.

Thank you Julie.

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

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Firstly welcome back everyone after the Christmas and New Year break. 2012 finished at the branch with two functions, our

Dinner Meeting and our Monday Meeting and Luncheon in December. Many of our members who attended the Dinner Meeting enjoyed being back in our Cooee premises with the added space compared to Spring Street.

It is with sadness that I have to report the passing of four of our members over a short period just prior to Christmas. Our thoughts go to the friends and families of:

Nada Maria Kay

Member Number 714

John Ross Mackenzie

Member Number 2035

Robert Graham Muir

Member Number 3001

Lynette Jean Illichmann

Member Number 6440

This year we hope to have some exciting technology type presentations at our meetings to encourage and help our members with their family research. Whether we like it or not technology is becoming more and more part of our everyday life. We now have 'smart' phones, TVs and other electronic gadgetry, and we use ipods/pads/phones

connected to cloud storage. As I watch my wife reading an electronic edition of *The Advocate* on a tablet I reflect on how far have we come in a few years. It seems paper produced material is being replaced by epubs and apps.

Peter Cocker Branch President

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On Monday, 3 December the 'Monday Group' held their annual barbeque at the Waterworks. As usual, we had a few gate-

crashers in the form of two kookaburras and several ducks who ate nearly as well as the assembled group of volunteers! The Branch President, Robert Tanner, and the Group Coordinator, Julie Kapeller, both thanked the group for the valuable work they had done during the year. This very active group of about fifteen volunteers has been digitising and indexing many records including Millingtons Undertaker's records 1950-1970, Catholic burial records and many other useful resources. The new *Mercury* CD is in the final stages of checking.

Another activity progressing quietly in the background is the sorting, labelling and storing of some of our older material, including the large collection of CDs. Brenda Richardson and Maurice Apple-

yard work away at this when there is not much else happening in the library towards the end of the week. This important work is greatly appreciated.

The guest speaker at the October meeting was Ros Escott speaking about her family history under the title 'The Convict, the Surgeon and the Prima Donna'. This was a wonderful family history presentation, supported by family and historical photographs in a PowerPoint presentation. The convict was Ros' great-great-grandfather George Lowe (1872–1861). He was detained in 1800 in Stepney suspected of burglary with an accomplice Martin Bryant. Tried at the Old Bailey, both were sentenced for seven years. In a second trial in 1801 at the Maidstone Assizes, Lowe was charged with breaking into a house and stealing two silver watches. He was sentenced to death, this sentence being commuted to transportation for life and he was transported on the *Glutton*. In April 1805 he arrived at Port Dalrymple on the *Buffalo* and was assigned to a York Town farmer. After a series of escapes in VDL and in NSW (to India), he returned to Hobart and received his freedom after twelve years. His wife was Horora Ahern (b.1795), a convict transported to Sydney on the *Catherine* and then to Hobart on the *Kangaroo*. They had seven children, the third being Mary Ann Lowe, Ros' great-great-grandmother. George Lowe established very successful importing and trading businesses as well as a butcher shop.

The Surgeon was George Lowe's son-in-law Dr John Pearon Rowe who married George Lowe's daughter Mary in Hobart in 1835 and they had thirteen children over a period of thirty years, the last being born when Mary was 46. He arrived as the Ship's Surgeon on the *Marion*, became Colonial Surgeon and

established a private hospital next door to the Theatre Royal in Hobart. He sold up his property in 1846 and moved to Victoria and had pastoral properties in Mansfield and Euroa as well as property at Rochester and Toorak. He died from injuries incurred in a fall from a horse in 1878. Mary died in Melbourne in 1919 at the age of 95.

The prima donna was George Lowe's step-daughter Madame Maria Carandini, a talented singer. After George's wife Honora died in 1839, George married Martha Burgess (née Medwin) who had arrived in VDL in 1833 with her husband James Burgess as free settlers.

George Lowe died in New Town in 1861 after a long, painful illness. His convict background was not discovered by the family until the 1960s.

Twenty-seven members and visitors attended this meeting.

The guest speaker at the November meeting was Tony Hope, Hobart-based geologist and mining consultant. Tony spoke about some of the history associated with the dolerite quarries and heavy industrial area that existed in the Salamanca area of Hobart in 1830s through to the 1950s. The talk was titled 'A Quarry Speaks: A History of Hobart's Salamanca Quarry', the same title as Tony Hope's self-published book. Quarrying began in the 1830s when convicts were assigned to reclaim and develop the flat area where Salamanca Place is today. The rock was used to create the flat wharf area on which Princes Wharf stands. Some of the dolerite rock was used in the construction of the some of the warehouses in Salamanca as well as roads and the low fence surrounding Parliament House.

In the presentation the focus was the Kennedy family, members of which

operated the quarry from the 1880s to the 1950s. Robert Kennedy was a ship's carpenter and he arrived in Melbourne from Scotland in 1860. In 1884 he and his wife Lorinda Kennedy moved to Hobart with sons Malcolm and John—a third son Colin was born in Hobart—and acquired property in the Salamanca and Battery Point area. He established a foundry, engineering and shipwright businesses under the name of the Derwent Iron Works and Engineering Company. After Robert's death in 1903, son Malcolm headed the business. John worked as a shipwright, naval architect and mining engineer. Colin established Lefroy mines and became a mine manager in Western Australia.

The presentation was superbly illustrated by photographs sourced from the Kennedy and Elliot families, the latter family having purchased land from Governor Arthur who had purchased the land that had originally been granted to Reverend Knopwood. Tony used the photographs to describe life in the Salamanca area during these times and to show the previous uses of many of the buildings in Salamanca Place.

As is customary for the last meeting of the year, the evening concluded with a festive table.

Twenty-six members and visitors attended this meeting.

My thanks go to our secretary, Howard Reeves, for the notes on guest speakers. Thanks also go to Howard for arranging a very interesting list of guest speakers for this year, several of whom are listed below. As has become the custom in recent years, the topic for the meeting closest to Anzac Day is military related.

General Meetings

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at 'The Sunday

School', St Johns Park, New Town, on the third Tuesday in the month at 7:30 pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

Speakers planned for the next few meetings are:

Tuesday 19 March: Sue Newitt—'Aboriginal children who attended the Orphan schools 1828–1861'.

Tuesday 16 April: Doug Wyatt and Keith Glyde—'Artillery in Tasmania 1901–2011'.

Tuesday 21 May: Bob Minchin—'Tasmanian Bushrangers'.

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 p.m. under the expert leadership of Vee Maddock.

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

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Many members joined in an enjoyable afternoon tea on Tuesday 11 December, prior to the break-up. Thank you to all those who contributed food and the good number who attended.

Work is continuing on *The Tasmanian Mail* and the *Weekly Courier* indexing:

The next volume of *Weekly Courier* (1922–1923) will be available late in February, and work on 1924–1925 is well on the way. Work on Volume 13, (1933), of *Tasmanian Mail* is well under-way.

VALE

Keith Victor Parish, Member 1846, who joined the Society on 8 April 1988, passed away on 13 November 2012. Keith was a very active member. One of his valuable achievements was the transcription of many Parish Records that are held at the Launceston Branch Library. Keith also undertook library duty and maintenance work on the lawns at the former Taylor Street Library. Some five years ago Keith was awarded a Branch Certificate of Appreciation.

VALE

Jean Margaret McKenzie (known as ‘Margy’), Member 47, who joined the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. on 17 March 1980, passed away at Beaconsfield on 19 December 2012. Margy was one of the valued foundation members who from the formation of the Launceston Branch of the Society on 4 November 1980, worked tirelessly on research and library duty—firstly at the Branch library then located in the City Council building in the grounds of Carr Villa Cemetery. Margy participated extensively in the TAMIOT project, particularly in the West Tamar area. As well as producing a book featuring her Brown ancestors at Waratah, she loved contributing to *Tasmanian Ancestry*, and did so until recent times. Launceston Branch members extend sincere sympathy her husband and member, John.

A Gathering on Norfolk Plains, 1–3 March 2013: Launceston Branch members will be manning an information stand, including the sale of books and CDs to aid family history research.

Library: Tuesday, 10 am–3 pm—phone (03) 6344 4034.

Other days (except Saturday and Sunday), by appointment only.

Wednesday 20 March: 2 pm: at The Stables, 45 Tamar Street: ‘Scottish Research’. Bookings at the library, essential.

Tuesday 16 April: 7 pm: Launceston Branch Annual General Meeting, at the Scout Hall, St George’s Square. Speaker: Member Terese Binns: ‘In the Steps of the Lighthorse—95th Anniversary Ride’.

Saturday 16 June: Launceston Branch is hosting the Society AGM, at Hadspen Cricket Ground. See the centre insert for more detail.

Check the website for more detail of meetings/workshops and for a list of publications now available from Launceston Branch.

Mersey

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Hello everyone and a Happy New Year, hoping it is a Healthy and Happy one. By now we will be used to writing 2013 and looking forward to a busy year. Last October some of our members did an historical walk around Deloraine but as time got away from us we are planning another trip to visit the Deloraine and Districts Folk Museum and YARNS Art work in Silk Centre. On Australia Day we were at *Sherwood Hall* again to do some

hands-on with visitors to show and tell what we are all about. Last year we had a lot of enquiries.

Jim Rouse is continuing with the 100 years Commemorative Project on WW1 servicemen of Latrobe and District. This publication will include photos, service records etc. If you are able to contribute photos etc. or just want to find out more, please contact Jim on email **jim@tasgenes.com** Jim is planning to be at the library twice a month on a Saturdays. Please enquire first before visiting the Library, as the dates at time of printing haven't been sorted out.

It is hoped by the time of printing this journal our Deloraine trilogy of cemetery books will be completed.

Some years ago we had 1856 Deeds donated to us. These are not complete but include some of Devonport, East Devonport, Latrobe and Ulverstone. There is some great information detailed on them like births, deaths etc. You never know your luck, come into the library for a look.

It will be AGM time soon and our date will be the 27 April at 1:00 p.m. Come along and have some fun. We are a social lot and afternoon tea will be supplied. If you have any enquiries please drop us an email or visit the Library. Updates are on our website **www.tfhsdev.com** or contact the secretary.

Huon

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No report received

VALEDICTION

Cathryn Marie Ramsay (Kate)

Member No.3293

29 November 1944

10 November 2012

After joining Hobart Branch in 1993 Kate made a significant contribution to the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and she will be sadly missed by her many friends. She was a member of the *Tasmanian Ancestry* journal committee for nine years, including 1997 when the journal won the international Elizabeth Simpson award. She also wrote articles for the journal and was responsible for the first index of *Tasmanian Ancestry* Volumes 1–20, at a time when the indexing was done without computer assistance.

Kate was the convenor and an active participant of the WISE (Welsh, Irish, Scottish and English) group.

As a member of the Writers' Group she contributed ideas to their first publication, *Pros and Cons of Transportation: A collection of convict stories* and was a member of the editorial committee as well as contributing two articles for their second publication, *Our Female Ancestors: discovered and remembered*.

Kate was a passionate family historian and, in spite of health difficulties, continued this interest, until her death.

EARLY EDUCATION AT STANLEY 1842–1854

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)



NESTLED snugly under the Nut and dating from 1826, the picturesque little township of Stanley is the oldest settlement in the far North West of Tasmania. To visit there today is like taking a step back in time, the quaint village having retained so much of its early layout and character.

The history of the Van Diemen's Land (VDL) Company's initial development of Circular Head has been well-documented elsewhere. Likewise, uncovering the biographical details and life stories of many of the early settlers and convicts assigned to the Company has been an interesting area of research for historians over the years. The aim in presenting this article is to contribute more information about the development of Stanley's first school set up by the VDL Company in 1842.

Background

Edward CURR, the VDL Company's first Chief Agent, lived with his family at Stanley from about 1827 until early 1842. The grand house, *Highfield*, was built for

him by the Company between 1832 and 1835 to replace a previous weatherboard structure on the same site which dated from 1827. Edward and Elizabeth, née MICKLETHWAIT Curr had thirteen children between 1820 and 1841. It is understandable therefore, that the Curr family would always have had governesses for their children at *Highfield* from the earliest years. Their eldest boys were sent to England to be educated in 1828 and 1833, but the girls and younger boys were catered for at home.

The now historic house, restored to much of its former glory and open to the public, has quality displays about its past, included in which is the suggestion that other children on the *Highfield* Estate, plus those of convicts, shared in lessons given to the Curr children. Substantiation to the claim that some form of school existed is to be found in a despatch Edward Curr sent to the Directors of the Company in England in December 1841. In that exchange, near the end of his time at Stanley, Curr noted that the next thing

he had to do was to turn his attention to the establishment of a school. As an aside, he stated,

though I must observe to the Court, that for some years we have never been without one.¹

There is certainly evidence in earlier Company records that school requisites were included in stocks of stores held by the Company. In December 1838, the following were listed:

slates (8),
Murray's Grammar,
abridged (4),
*Murray's English
Reader* (3) and
Instructions for (1),
Exercise Book (3),
*Goldsmith's History of
England* (2),
*Goldsmith's Grammar
of Geography* (1),
Aesop's Fables (1),
Vocabulary (3),
Infants' First Book (8),
Alphabets (1),
William's Return (2).²



The quantities on hand suggest relatively few children were involved.

Records of actual details of the conduct of a school during the Curr period have not been found. Evidence does exist for the brief operation in 1843–1844 of a small afternoon school just for boys on *Highfield* Estate which included the older boys from the village who were capable of the walk there, but just exactly where it took place is not mentioned. Convicts assigned to the Company, including a Mr **BATCHELOR**, were used as tutors. The school was conducted from 1 till 5 o'clock with a fee of sixpence a week or

sixpence and four pence when there was more than one scholar from the same family involved. The school was not as well attended as had been hoped for, the number on the books during 1843 not exceeding eight.³

By 1841, in the Stanley settlement there were estimated to be about thirty children of school age who could benefit from being occupied through learning to read and write. Curr understood that if the VDL Company wanted to maintain a stable workforce which included married men, the provision of a school was essential.

Beach Cottage, Allotment 60, Harrison Terrace (1842–1843)

Thus, in temporary premises, the VDL Company commenced and operated the first public school in the village when Reverend Thomas Nattle GRIGG (1811–1884), as the newly appointed parson whose responsibilities included education, welcomed nineteen children on 6 January 1842. The location of the school is not specifically noted in Company records, but clues suggest it may have been held in an outbuilding associated with Reverend Griggs' temporary residence, *Beach Cottage*, in Harrison Terrace. *Beach Cottage*, a wooden structure close to Godfrey's Beach at the top end of the township, had been built by the VDL Company as the officers' residence before 1832. Before leaving Stanley, Curr described the home as

a very wretched one at the best and utterly unfit for his [Reverend Griggs'] large family.⁴

According to the 1842 Census for Circular Head, Reverend Grigg, his wife and six children were living on the premises, along with two single females

¹ TAHO: VDL Company 5/4, Despatch 246

² VDL Company Despatch 181, 1838

³ VDL Company Correspondence, Grigg to Gibson, January 1844

⁴ TAHO: VDL Company 5/4, Despatch 250

and a single male.⁵ Two of the unmarried people were identified as domestic servants. The status of the second female was not indicated, but she may have been a nursery governess. In June 1843, two months prior to Reverend Grigg and his family moving into the newly-built parsonage in Cripps Street, the need for Gibson to find an alternative location for the school was recorded in correspondence between the pair.⁶

The early conduct of the school was not without issues. Mr Curr experienced initial problems concerning his desire to have parents pay fees in line with those in other government and church schools of the time in Van Diemen's Land. Parents asserted that, prior to leaving England to take up work with the Company they had been led to believe that the school would be provided free. By way of protest, less than two thirds of the potential enrolment presented for school when it opened, and a compromise was eventually struck involving a reduction in proposed fees.⁷

The initial full-time teacher, contracted by the Company in England, had been Martin William McHALE, but he was dismissed for incompetence on his voyage from England to Van Diemen's Land aboard the *Emu*, which arrived at Circular Head on 19 December 1841. He was replaced during the journey by William TAGG, who was reported to have had some previous experience as a teacher. Mr Tagg was an indentured servant signed up as a whitesmith in Norwich, Norfolk, during 1841. Unfortunately, he had but a brief teaching career in the employ of the VDL

Company too and was removed from the position at the behest of Reverend Grigg on 22 June 1842 for gross misconduct and incapacity.⁸ Mr Tagg returned to the position of whitesmith for the Company after his dismissal as schoolmaster.

Reverend Grigg, apparently somewhat reluctantly, then took on the role of teacher over the winter months, in addition to his duties as parson for the area from Circular Head to Emu Bay. He provided gratuitous education from 9 till 12 o'clock five mornings a week. Enrolments decreased during that period, partly owing to the departure of several families, and partly due to the fact that Roman Catholic and dissenter families would not send their children to be taught by a Minister of the Church of England.⁹

From November 1842 until March 1843 the school went into recess. In his report to the Company, Reverend Grigg lamented that the lapse related to his own personal busy circumstances, not the least of which involved his wife's confinement.¹⁰

James GIBSON, the Chief Agent who replaced Curr, assessed the settlement was entitled to Government support with education, and wrote to the Board of Education in July 1842 advising that the village was in need of a school teacher for the twenty-five children aged over six years. He noted that he had not been able to find a single individual in the neighbourhood who could fill the situation.¹¹ The response from the Board of Education was that it, also, was unable to procure a teacher for the area at that time.

⁵ TAHO: CEN1/1/8-27

⁶ VDL Company Correspondence, Gibson to Grigg, June 1843

⁷ TAHO: VDL Company 5/4, Despatches 246, 248 & 250

⁸ VDL Company Correspondence, Gibson to Court, 20 November 1842

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ VDL Company Correspondence, Grigg to Gibson, 7 August 1843

¹¹ VDL Company Correspondence, Gibson to Board of Education, 4 July 1842

A local resident, Mrs Ellen Ann ALFORD (c.1817–1873), was chosen by Reverend Grigg to take on the role of schoolmistress from March 1843. Mrs Alford, née FLANAGAN/O'FLANAGHAN, had arrived from England at Launceston in 1836, aged 19, aboard the *Amelia Thompson* as part of an assisted emigration scheme for single and free females.¹² It appears likely that Miss Flanagan gained employment as a nurserymaid (or similar) prior to her marriage in Launceston in 1841 to John Alford (1810–1868). He was a Ticket of Leave holder who had been working for the VDL Company at Circular Head. Mr and Mrs Alford had ten children at Stanley between 1842 and 1857.¹³

Allotment 22, Burnie Street (1844)

By 1844, Mr and Mrs Alford had offered a room at their residence for the conduct of the school (currently 2 Rougemont Street). Mr Alford, a carpenter by trade, had fitted one up specifically for the purpose. In October 1844, Mr Gibson agreed to Reverend Grigg's suggestion that Mrs Alford be awarded a small compensation on account of the schoolroom in the way of rent. The sum of £1 per quarter was to be passed to her credit commencing from January 1845.¹⁴

In his report on the school for 1843, Reverend Grigg commented that the mixed class of boys and girls under the charge of Mrs Alford had been conducted very much to his satisfaction. On the books were four boys under the age of 7 and 11 girls, with one exception, under

the age of 10. From time to time a few trifling reward books had been distributed as an encouragement to industry and good conduct.¹⁵

It is interesting to note that the Reverend Grigg did not send his own seven children to the local school after he ceased to be its teacher. In 1844 and again in 1846, he placed advertisements for the position of a nursery governess to take charge of his children at the parsonage. In September 1847, he advertised for a governess to tutor his three daughters, aged from five to ten, at his home.¹⁶ He also advertised for the services of a tutor for his family in July 1851, stating that the successful applicant who would be paid between £60 and £100 per annum, had to be a good classic, and of irreproachable character.¹⁷

In 1845, Stanley consisted of from thirty to forty houses with a population of nearly 200.¹⁸ It was the norm at that time for boys to be educated separately from girls. It seems that Mrs Alford, who conducted a mixed school, was persuaded to give up her position so that two separate schools could be implemented. Mr William (Henry) Horatio WALSH (c.1791–1880) and his wife, Martha (c.1803–1893), an Irish couple with previous teaching experience, had unexpectedly chosen to move from Sydney to settle at Stanley in late 1844. The pair set up the separate classes for boys and girls from March 1845.

Allotment 25, Burnie Street (1845–1848)

The VDL Company provided a residence and schoolroom for the Walshes at the new address (now the corner of Church

¹² TAHO: CSO1/1/872/18447

¹³ Many thanks to Mrs Alford's great great grandson, Graham GREEN of Western Australia, for his assistance with information about her arrival

¹⁴ VDL Company Correspondence, Gibson to Grigg, 5 October 1844

¹⁵ VDL Company Correspondence, Grigg to Gibson, January 1844

¹⁶ *The Courier*, 11 September 1847

¹⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, 2 July 1851

¹⁸ *Colonial Times*, 9 September 1845

and Fletcher Streets, opposite St Pauls Church). Upon an extended lease and at a reduced rate, Mr Walsh was let the premises, which included a good wooden cottage, a stable and outbuildings.¹⁹ By 1845, the school was under the auspices of the Church of England.²⁰ From 1846, Mrs Walsh stepped aside as the female assistant and their only daughter, Margaret Reid Walsh (c.1833–1867) then aged about 13, assumed the role in her place.

The school was receiving Government financial aid by March 1848,²¹ it being conducted as a penny-a-day school, in line with other church schools of the time. This meant the Government paid a penny per child per day in assistance towards the conduct of the school. In September 1848, Mr Walsh wrote to Reverend Grigg, reporting he had received one payment from the Colonial Secretary on account of the Stanley Day School. In his letter, Mr Walsh also explained the reason for Miss Walsh charging one shilling per week against the girls for their Marking Sampler and

other ornamental needlework. The idea was said to originate from the girls themselves with the sanction of their parents.²²

In December 1848, Reverend Grigg reported that there were twenty-three boys and seventeen girls on the books, thirty-three of whom had attracted Government assistance.²³ That not all children were eligible for aid suggests at least seven of them had been either under or over the recognised school ages.

Another change of location occurred towards the end of 1848.

Stanley Cottage, Allotments 97–98, Alexander Terrace (1849–1854)

During 1848, Mr Walsh had organised a new residence to be built for himself, and provision was made therein for the conduct of the school. Fronting a spacious bay on the south-east and commanding magnificent views of country and coastal scenery, *Stanley Cottage* was set on a half-acre allotment with quarter-acre land buffers on either side. It immediately assumed recognition in the village as a substantial residence. The house, 66



¹⁹ VDL Company Despatch, No 134, 8 November 1848

²⁰ *The Courier*, 9 August 1845

²¹ *Journal of Legislative Council*, 1848

²² TAHO: VDL17

²³ VDL Company Correspondence, Grigg to Gibson, 14 December 1848

feet by 35 feet, was built of Sydney free-stone and contained a dining room 20 by 14½ feet, three bedrooms each 14 feet by 10 feet, two other rooms and kitchen, each 14 by 10. All rooms were 10 feet high; there was sufficient space for four large attics, also a very neat and lofty verandah in front 32 feet by 6 feet and two detached stores.²⁴ It is assumed that what was described as the dining room served as the schoolroom.

By early 1849, Mr Walsh's health was so strained from the pressures of teaching that he resigned his school duties to take up the position of Registrar of the Court of Requests for Horton District.²⁵ His school role, still at *Stanley Cottage*, was taken over by Mr Richard Burdett SALISBURY (c.1822–1857) and Miss Walsh continued as the female assistant.

The school thrived initially. In 1849, the enrolment was reported as 36.²⁶ At the beginning of 1850, Mr Salisbury recorded the names of fifty-six pupils at the school, and a similar number was repeated at the beginning of 1851. Included in those lists, were the following:

ALDERSON, Cornelius, Eliza, Joseph
 ALFORD, Ellen, Francis, John, Joseph
 ALLAN, Barbara, Harriet, Isabella,
 Margaret;
 BORRADALE, Charles, Eliza, Thomas,
 William;
 BRIDLEY, Francis, John, William;
 BURKE, Johanna, William;
 CARROLL, Agnes, Bridget, Charles,
 Richard
 CARTY, Anna, Bridget, Eliza, Margaret,
 Mary, Michael;
 COVENTRY, John, Mary Ann, William;
 CREW, Sarah;
 HALEY, George;

HOUSE, Eliza, Fanny, Hester. John,
 Jonathan, Thomas
 JACOBS, Anna, Barbara, Henry, John,
 Samuel, Sarah
 KELLY, George
 LEE ARCHER, Albert, John, William;
 MAYO, James
 McHALE, Catherine, Edward, Eliza,
 Henry, John, William
 MEALY, Ellen, James, Jane, Martha,
 William
 NUNN, Henry
 ROBINSON, Benjamin, Charlotte, James
 RUSSELL, Catherine, Mary Ann
 SMITH, Rosa
 SOUTHWELL, Sarah
 SPINKS, Eliza, Rebecca, Wiseman
 STEARNE, Peter
 THORPE, George, John, William
 WATTS, Jane, Louisa
 WILLIAMS, Eliza, Henry, Mary Ann,
 Rachel, Sarah, Samuel, William
 WITHNALL, Emily, William²⁷

The pupil numbers decreased during 1851 however, when it seems that Mr Salisbury agitated behind the scenes for the replacement of Miss Walsh by his new wife, Susannah, née HOUSE (1833–1876). His wishes were acceded to by the end of June. In a letter to Mr Gibson dated 11 July 1851, Reverend Grigg noted the change. He hoped that the transfer of the Girls' school to Mrs Salisbury (with the sanction of the local committee), would induce Mr Salisbury to endeavour to give satisfaction to the parents in every respect.

Miss Walsh, encouraged by some parents, started her own private school from July 1851 and retained many of her previous pupils.

Government aid for the main school was withdrawn at the end of 1851 after Reverend Grigg advised that Mr Salisbury was

²⁴ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 11 November 1858

²⁵ *Launceston Examiner*, 25 April 1849

²⁶ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 31 October 1849

²⁷ TAHO: VDL17

no longer suitable as the teacher. In October 1851, Mr Salisbury wrote to James Gibson lamenting the fact that he had not only lost his employment, but had also been deprived of a home for his wife and child. He stated that he did not know who the complainants were, and that Reverend Grigg would not tell him. He had tried to do all in his power to give satisfaction to everyone.²⁸

When Reverend Robert CROOKE (c.1803–1879) took over as Minister from Reverend Grigg in February 1852, he campaigned hard to the VDL Company to ensure Miss Walsh received a salary of £20 per annum to keep the school in operation during that year.²⁹ Consequently, the school was re-opened to sixty children. Assistance was provided through the trustees of the Ripon Fund who donated £25 towards the cause.³⁰ [The Ripon fund was a church fund established to assist the needy.] As an aside, in 1934, at the age of ninety, a former pupil of the school from the early 1850s, Mrs W POKE, née Jane OLLINGTON, recalled Miss Walsh as her teacher. She also remembered that big whale bones were fixed over the school gate, these having probably been trophies of some whaling expedition.³¹

Miss Walsh resigned at the end of 1852 on the grounds of ill-health, and neither the church nor the Board of Education was able to find a teacher to fill the position. Reverend Crooke, who had previously conducted a school at Bishopsbourne, offered a Day School, open to all denominations, to fill the void for the following six months until re-

placements were secured. In July 1853, he sought to claim an allowance from the Company for his services, stating that he would hand the proceeds over to the Treasurer of Church funds for the support of the Stanley Public School.

Reverend Crooke eventually secured the services of Mr Richard JORDAN and his wife, Isabelle, who had previous experience at the school at Back River (near New Norfolk) in the south of the colony. Reverend Crooke advised the VDL Company in July 1853 that a minimum salary of £100 per annum from the Board of Education with significant additional benefits was needed to induce the Jordans to stay. These additions included fees from parents totalling at least £30 and an allowance from the VDL Company of £20 per annum. Reverend Crooke had already secured subscriptions from townfolk, and sought the co-operation of the Company on the matter.³²

In July 1853, Rev. Crooke informed Mr Gibson that he had, as a temporary measure, rented for six months the only room available in the township as a schoolroom at a rate of £20 per annum, and had paid over to Mr Walsh, the proprietor, the sum of £5 as a quarter's rent in advance.³³

By September 1854, the Board of Education could provide teachers, and the first chapter in Stanley's government schooling history commenced officially. Mr Hubert (Henry) DUNIAM (1801–1885) and his wife, Phoebe, née MORDAUNT (1818–1904), took up the call in rented premises in Fletcher Street, next to St Pauls Church. But that is another story. ◀

²⁸ *ibid*

²⁹ *ibid*

³⁰ *The North Western Advocate*, 3 August 1905

³¹ *The Examiner*, 11 January 1934

³² AOT: VDL17

³³ VDL Company Correspondence, Crooke to Gibson, 4 July 1853

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TWO OF A KIND—JESSIE AND JANET

Joyce Purtscher (Member No.2738)

MANY convicts had similar experiences, but I have been fascinated to find there were so many similarities when researching these two women convicts, Jessie GEORGE and Janet JAMIESON.

They both came from Scotland and both had children including a set of twins. They had different partners other than their legal husbands and both experienced hardship when they and their children were deserted. The similarities didn't end there. They both appeared in court several times for a variety of crimes and were sentenced to the Cascade Female Factory. They could have met one another during these years.

Both had their children placed in the Queen's Orphanage at New Town as babies until they were old enough to be apprenticed. The two women eventually married after their children were in the orphanage and both were living in the same area, Ringarooma. Both died at a very old age which is remarkable considering their journeys over the rough and rocky roads of life.

JESSIE or JANET GEORGE

Jessie was also known as Janet George. Her mother was Esther McKENZIE, born c.1806 and died in 1872. Esther was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Jessie or Janet, had a sister, Isobell Georgiana, ten years older. In the 1841 Scotland Census, a William GARVOCK is listed living at the same address as Esther, Isobell and Jessie at Old Machar, Aberdeeen, Scotland.

William Garvock and Esther McKenzie married on 22 October 1854, William aged 51, Esther aged 48. He was a hand

loom weaver, the son of John (occupation Heckler, a Lint dresser who separated the coarse flax with a toothed hackle) and Mary Garvock.

Esther McKenzie was the daughter of John McKenzie, a soldier, and Christian MUNRO. (Information provided by Suzanne Manning, New Zealand.)

The Aberdeen Journal, 19 April 1848, reported the court case of

Jessie or Janet George, a mulatto girl was next brought up and pled not guilty to a charge of stealing a bed tick from a house in Marywell Street to which she often went soliciting charity. The case went to proof, and the prisoner's guilt was fully established. She had been four times previously convicted. After an impressive admonition, the prisoner, who appeared in nowise concerned about her position, was sentenced to 7 years in Van Diemen's Land.

Jessie George arrived in 1849 per *Cadet 2* from Aberdeen in Scotland. Her convict description record stated she was 19 years of age and was of mulatto appearance and a woman of colour.¹ Over the ensuing years many people have assumed she had aboriginal origins.

Her colonial convict record also had unusual remarks on it.²

Enquiry made of letter dated 2/6/70 from Mrs Garvock – Write to William Garvock 10 Barron St Printfield near Aberdeen Scotland and Application for an old age pension July 1909.

So at least someone at home in Scotland still thought about her.

¹ TAHO, CON19/1/7

² TAHO, CON41/1/21

Jessie married John CLARK at Scottsdale on 21 March 1870, but didn't have any children to him. Her children were:

Alfred GEORGE

Alfred was born at the Brickfield's Nursery on 4 January 1853. There was no father named on his registration. He was admitted to the Infant School at the Queen's Orphanage when only one year old. The Admission Register states he was one year and six months of age, but many ages in the register have found to be incorrect.³ However, he was released to his mother on 28 August 1855. Alfred was again admitted to the orphanage on the 4 May 1858 and stayed there until he was apprenticed to William DENHAM, Wellington Street, Launceston on 7 November 1866.⁴

In 1881 Alfred married Mary Matilda ROBINS at Mary's father's house in Ringarooma. Mary Matilda's mother was Janet Jamieson (see her story below). The witnesses were Jessie BAKER, Alfred's sister, and his old orphanage friend Albert APPLEBY, who happened to be Mary Matilda's step-sister. They had a daughter Janet Jessie Matilda George in 1883. She was named after both grandmothers and her mother. Sadly Alfred died from phthisis at Ringarooma on 23 December 1885. Interestingly, the informant of the death was Albert Appleby, his brother-in-law, Scottsdale.⁵

Ann/Annie THOMAS/GEORGE

Ann was 4½ years old when she was admitted to the Queen's Orphanage on 3 June 1861. The application for the orphanage stated that the father was William THOMAS per *Cornwall* who had deserted Jessie and her children.⁶

Ann was apprenticed to Joseph GRIGGS of Franklin on 9 May 1869 but on 20 September 1870, she was discharged to her mother.⁷ When she was 21, Ann married John NEAL, 52 years of age. Her mother Jessie Thomas Clark was a witness in the registrar's office in Ringarooma on 5 September 1877.⁸ They had seven children before John Neal died in 1896. Ann died in 1898. The eldest daughter, Amy Harriet, died in 1890. On 4 January 1899, the three youngest girls, Ethel Isabella 8, Ruth Olave Christina 6 and Rose Amy 4, were admitted into the Launceston Girls' Industrial School.⁹ Their brothers, William, Samuel and John went to New Zealand. In 1907, John took his three sisters back to New Zealand.

Jessie THOMAS/GEORGE was born 27 February 1859, a twin to William. They were 17 months old when their sister Annie was admitted to the orphanage, and they themselves were only 4 years of age when they were admitted in 1864 when their mother was sentenced to three months' hard labour in Swansea.¹⁰ Jessie must have been a clever and good child at the orphanage, as she won the dictation and good conduct prizes in 1869. Both she and her brother William were discharged to their mother on 19 September 1870.¹¹ When she married William BAKER at Ringarooma on 22 April 1879, the witnesses were Alfred and Minnie CLARK. It was more than likely they were Alfred George and Annie Thomas but using their mother's married name.

When the ten Baker children were registered, Jessie used her maiden name as

³ TAHO, SWD6

⁴ TAHO, SWD32/1

⁵ TAHO, RGD

⁶ TAHO, SWD26/3

⁷ TAHO, SWD26/3

⁸ TAHO, RGD

⁹ TAHO, SWD37

¹⁰ TAHO, SWD26/7, SWD6

¹¹ TAHO, HAP1871/63

Clark. One of these children, Arthur W Baker was 13 years old when he was sent to the Boys' Training School at New Town in the grounds of the old Queen's Orphanage. He had to serve three years for stealing a guinea from W A DOWNIE. He was sent to Mr SAWERS, of Hope Island to work on November 1896.¹² Arthur's father's name was given as William Baker, a ploughman of Scottsdale and he had to pay 2/6 per week for his son's upkeep.¹³

Jessie Clark (née George), died on 26 July 1915 at Scottsdale, age 94, from bronchitis and cardiac failure.¹⁴

Janet JAMIESON

Janet, 19, arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1847 as a convict per *Asia* 7.¹⁵ From Dundee in Scotland, she died at the Launceston Invalid Depot on 2 July 1907 aged 82.¹⁶ Janet Jamieson had several children by different fathers. They were:

James JAMIESON, her eldest child, was born at the Female Factory, Hobart on 14 April 1849. He died, aged 17 months from diarrhoea on 13 November 1850 in the nursery.¹⁷

Details of some of her other children were given on the applications and admission and discharge records for the Queen's Orphanage.¹⁸

From the application correspondence by the chaplain of the Launceston Female Factory, Rev. Hales, on January 1859, William THOMPSON about 5 years, James Samuel Thompson, between 2 and

3 years, William and Albert Appleby, twins about 18 months of age, were recommended to be admitted to the Queen's Orphanage. The four children had been in the Brickfields establishment, but when it closed they were admitted the General Hospital, Hobart. From the hospital the children were admitted to the Queen's Orphanage. Their mother could not be found.

The father of the Thompson children, William Thompson per *Pestongee Bomangee*, was serving a two year sentence at Port Arthur for forgery and stealing a cheque.

William THOMPSON was admitted to the Infant School of the Queen's Orphanage on 13 December 1860¹⁹ and on 30 April 1869 was apprenticed to Robert HORNE of Table Cape and then to Isaac HARRIS of Wynyard on 18 September of the same year.²⁰ The *Police Gazette* noted

31 January 1869 William Thompson was tried at Wynyard and sentenced to one month gaol for absconding. Described as 14 years old, 4'1" high and dark brown hair.²¹

James Samuel THOMPSON was only three years old when he was admitted to the Infant School²² and after spending 11 years at the Queen's Orphanage was apprenticed to William CARR at Franklin.²³ In 1932 he was admitted to the New Town Charitable Institute (the old Queen's Orphanage) from the Huon, and he died there on 30 June 1937. His next-of-kin was given as William Henry Thompson of Launceston.²⁴

¹² TAHO, CSD19/14/1

¹³ TAHO, SWD37, *Launceston Examiner* 1 April 1895

¹⁴ TAHO, RGD

¹⁵ CON41/1/13, CON15/1/4

¹⁶ NS1172

¹⁷ RGD

¹⁸ SWD6, 26/3, 28, 32/1

¹⁹ SWD6

²⁰ SWD32/1

²¹ POL 709

²² SWD6

²³ SWD6

²⁴ HSD274

The father of the Appleby children, Thomas Appleby, alias William GREEN, was also serving a six year sentence for horse stealing. The father's convict record gave his name as APPLETON and in correspondence about the children, they were sometimes named as Appleton. However, the orphanage records named them as Appleby and in adulthood, the children used the name Appleby.

WILLIAM APPLEBY was only two years old when he was admitted to the Infants' School in 1860 and apprenticed to John ISAAC of Ringarooma 11 years later. He married Eliza Jane BUSH in 1877 and had at least five children in the Ringarooma area. One of these children, William Appleby, aged 13 years, was sentenced to 5 years at the Boys' Training School on 24 December 1890. His father was a labourer at Ellesmere, Scottsdale, and was unable to pay towards his son's upkeep.²⁵

ALBERT APPLEBY, twin of William, was also in the orphanage for 11 years and was apprenticed to James BULMAN at Ringarooma in 1871.

Both William and Albert Appleby must have met up with their mother who had married Enos ROBINS in 1863 and lived at Ruby's Flats near Ringarooma.

They would have also met up with another ex-orphanage inmate, Alfred George. Albert Appleby and Alfred George must have been good friends, as Albert was a witness to Alfred's marriage to Mary Matilda Robins and was the informant when Alfred George died 28 December 1885 from phthisis. On the death certificate, Albert stated that he was brother-in-law to Alfred George. Mary Matilda Robins was Albert's half sister.

Like their half brother, James Samuel Thompson, both William and Albert Appleby, came the full circle and were admitted to the New Town Charitable Institute on the same day 22 September 1932. Albert died 10 March 1933 of cancer at the age of 77.

Mary Matilda ROBINS, born c.1861 married John ANDERSON in 1879, then Alfred George in 1881. She gave her age at both marriages as 18.²⁶

Enos ROBINS, born to Janet Jamieson and Enos Robins 6 March 1863 and died 4 November 1895 at Emu Bay.²⁷

Luke ROBINS, born 18 August 1870 at Port Sorell.²⁸ He enlisted twice in World War 1, first in May 1916, was discharged, then enlisted again in January 1918. He served in Europe then returned to marry Florence Amelia Gertrude WANSLEY at Willesden in 1919.²⁹

Male ROBINS, born 6 March 1867 at Emu Bay.³⁰

In September 1903, the *Examiner* reported

William Lawson, aged 36, was charged with having on the night of September 19 burglariously entered the dwelling of Janet Robins, in Youl's lane, and broken open a tin trunk.

Leslie Lowe, aged 12, said he resided with his grandmother.

William LAWSON was acquitted. Leslie LOWE died at Gallipoli 25 April 1915.

Janet Robins was admitted to the Launceston Invalid Depot on 2 July 1907 and died at 12 noon on the 5 November 1907 according to the Launceston Benevolent Society's records.³¹ She was 82. ◀

²⁵ SWD37

²⁶ SWD37

²⁷ RGD

²⁸ National Archives Australia

²⁹ RGD

³⁰ NS1172

³¹ NS1172

VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS THE CHILDREN OF THE RAJAH

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

THE convict ship *Rajah* is noted for the quilt made by the convict women on board.¹ Now housed in the National Gallery in Canberra, the quilt is believed to be the only surviving quilt produced on board a convict ship.

Ten children arrived with their convict mothers on the *Rajah* on 19 July 1841.² Not all of the children have been traced; some may have died in one of the convict nurseries. Records relating to these children are fragmented and incomplete. Hannah BROWN's son, Cornelius, who was 10 months old and not weaned, may have been one of these but no evidence has been located. Similarly, no record has been found of the nine-month-old child of Ann JONES 1st or Ellen O'NEILL's daughter, thirteen-month-old Mary, who were not weaned when they arrived in the colony. Catherine WARREN's son, nineteen-month-old Paul, was also not weaned. Paul and his mother were soon sent to the Cascades Female Factory. Two months later Paul died in the nursery there.³ Ann SCREECH left three children behind when she was transported. Sadly, Mary

Ann Screech, the infant daughter who came with her, died in the nursery of the Cascade Female Factory.⁴ In April 1842, Ann was charged with gross misconduct because she left her mistress' house without leave to attend her daughter in the nursery; for this, she was given six months' hard labour at the wash tub at the Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.⁵

The older children who came with their mothers on the *Rajah* were admitted to the Queen's Orphan Schools soon after arrival; only weaned children were admitted. The children from the *Rajah* admitted to the Orphan Schools on 5 August 1841 were Elizabeth BROWN, aged ten, and Michael Brown, aged seven, children of 'Annabella' (Mary) Brown; Ellen MURPHY, aged eleven, and Maria Murphy, aged six, daughters of 'Ellen' (Eleanor) Murphy; and Mary Ann MUSGRAVE, aged two, daughter of 'Mary Musgrave' (Maria Musgrove), a dressmaker from Devon.⁶

Elizabeth and Michael Brown were the children of Irish-born Mary (or Annabella) Brown, a widow in her early forties who stole a gown in London.⁷ Shortly after arrival, Mary was sent to private service at New Town and early in August her children were admitted to the

¹ The *Rajah* features in the forthcoming publication, *Patchwork Prisoners*, by Trudy Cowley and Dianne Snowden. It is expected to be released in July 2013.

² For the transportation of free children, see Dianne Snowden, 'A Most Humane Regulation': Free Children transported with convict parents', *THRA Papers & Proceedings*, Vol.58 No.1 April 2011 pp.33-41

³ TAHO, RGD 34/1/2 1841/716 Hobart (Paul Warren)

⁴ TAHO, RGD34/1/2 1842/929 Hobart (Mary Ann Screech)

⁵ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 6 April 1842 (Ann Screech)

⁶ TAHO, SWD28/1/1p.16; TAHO, SWD 28/1/1p.13; TAHO, SWD28/1/1p.16

⁷ TAHO, CON40/1/2 No.473 Mary Brown [image 80]

Orphan Schools.⁸ Almost from arrival, Mary was before the courts. She died at the Cascades Female Factory in 1843.⁹ Her children remained in the Orphan Schools for some time after their mother's death. In November 1847, Michael was discharged from the Male Orphan School, apprenticed to Mr J LIGHTFOOT.¹⁰ His sister was discharged in April 1848 and was sent to her brother in Sydney, by the ship *Emma*.¹¹

Eleanor (Ellen) Murphy, a house servant born in County Mayo, Ireland, but tried in London, brought two daughters with her. On arrival, Eleanor was sent to the Cascades Female Factory in Hobart.¹² Ellen, aged eleven, and Maria, aged six, were both admitted to the Female Orphan Schools on 5 August 1841 not long after their mother was sent to the Cascades Female Factory to be assigned.¹³ In June 1846, Eleanor was refused permission by her mistress to go to the Orphan Schools to see her daughters; she was charged with insolence and disobedience of orders and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.¹⁴ In June 1846, Ellen was discharged from the Female Orphan Schools and apprenticed to J WELLS of Campbell Town.¹⁵ Maria left later that year, 'apprenticed by agreement' to Julia REILY at Port Phillip (Victoria).¹⁶ Their mother died as Ellen FOSTER in 1874 at Kangaroo Point

(Bellerive).¹⁷ There is no evidence to suggest that mother and daughters were reunited.

Conditions at the Orphan Schools were bleak and miserable, and there was a high infant mortality rate, as there was at the Female Factory nurseries.¹⁸ Maria Musgrove, a dressmaker, brought her two-year-old daughter Mary Ann with her on the *Rajah*. Mary Ann was the youngest of the *Rajah* children admitted to the Orphan Schools shortly after arrival. Mary Ann Musgrove died of gangrene of the mouth—a condition often seen in malnourished children—in February 1842. She was buried in the St Johns Burial Ground.¹⁹

In all, twelve of the *Rajah* convicts were known to have had children admitted to the Queen's Orphan Schools at New Town.

Sarah BAILEY was only 16 when she arrived in the colony, charged with stealing eleven handkerchiefs after a stream of previous offences.²⁰ Sarah married Isaac HARRIS, a dealer, about 1845.²¹ In April 1846, Sarah's daughter, Frances Harris, was born in Launceston.²² Her son, David Harris, was born in July the

⁸ TAHO, SWD28/1/p.13; TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.16

⁹ TAHO, SC195/1/11 No.916 (21 July 1843)

¹⁰ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.13

¹¹ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.16

¹² ML, CY1282 p.143; ML, CY1274 p.260

¹³ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.16

¹⁴ TAHO, LC251/1/1

¹⁵ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.16

¹⁶ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.16

¹⁷ TAHO, RGD35/1/43 1874/88 Clarence (Ellen Foster)

¹⁸ Rebecca Kippen, 'Death in Tasmania. Using civil death registers to measure nineteenth-century cause-specific mortality, Ph.D. Thesis, Australian National University, 2002.

¹⁹ TAHO, RGD35/1/1 1842/945 Hobart (Mary Ann Musgrove). Date given as 13 February 1842 in Queen's Orphan School records: TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.16.

²⁰ TAHO, CON40/1/2 image 84 No.484 (Sarah Bailey)

²¹ No marriage record has been located

²² TAHO, RGD33/1/23 1846/1281 Launceston (Frances Harris)

following year.²³ A third child, Henry Isaac Harris, was born in August 1849 but died in tragic circumstances in December 1849, accidentally suffocated in bed.²⁴ At the time, his father was in prison. Sarah formed a new relationship with Robert BERTRAM, the ‘leader of a gang of burglars’.²⁵ The couple were frequently before the courts. Frances, aged 11, and David, aged 8 were admitted to the Orphan Schools in June 1856. The admission record has no information about Sarah but noted that their father Isaac was a prisoner.²⁶ Just over three years later, in July 1859, Frances was released when she was apprenticed to Henry RICE at New Town.²⁷ David was apprenticed to Denis RILEY at Franklin in July 1861. Three years after being apprenticed, David absconded from Riley: he was described as 17, 5’0”, fresh complexion, light hair, a fine set of teeth, dressed in an old jumper, moleskin trousers and plaid cap.²⁸ He completed his apprenticeship in July 1865.²⁹ There are no further confirmed records of either Frances after 1859 or David after 1865.

Irish-born Mary DONOVAN 1st was 21 when she arrived in the colony. She was

initially assigned to Mr ARCHER in the north but very quickly got into trouble for admitting a man to a lodging room on her master’s premises and was sent to the Factory for six months. Her daughter, Eliza Donovan, was born in the Launceston Female Factory in March 1843.³⁰ In March 1845, Eliza, aged 2, was admitted to the Queen’s Orphan Schools.³¹ She was discharged to her mother, ‘now free’, in July 1854.³² Mary married William BORTHWICK about 1852. A son was born in Hobart in February 1853 but did not survive. Another son, Thomas, was born in 1855. Both Mary and her husband and son Thomas were frequently in trouble. It is not clear what became of Eliza. Mary died at the New Town Charitable Institution in 1891.³³

John William GRANTHAM³⁴ was born in the Launceston Female Factory in 1843 to Sophia (or Kezia) Grantham. He was admitted to the Orphan Schools in 1845, when he was 2.³⁵ His mother gave birth to a daughter three months later and towards the end of the year married John TREGILGUS, father of her daughter.³⁶ John was released to his mother, ticket-of-leave, in 1847 but died accidentally at

²³ TAHO, RGD33/1/23 1847/1768
Launceston (David Harris)

²⁴ TAHO, RGD33/1/3 1849/1977 Hobart
(Henry Isaac Harris); TAHO, SC195/1/26
No.2202 (Henry Isaac Harris)

²⁵ *Hobart Town Courier*, 4 April 1853 p.2

²⁶ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.35 (David Harris);

TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.45 (Frances Harris)

²⁷ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.45 (Frances Harris)

²⁸ Joyce Purtscher, *Apprentices and
Absconders from Queen’s Orphanage
Hobart Town 1860–1883* (New Town,
1994); (David Harris); TAHO,

SWD28/1/1 p.35 (David Harris)

²⁹ Purtscher, *Apprentices and Absconders*
(David Harris); TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.35
(David Harris)

³⁰ TAHO, RGD33/1/23 1843/1388
Launceston (female Donovan)

³¹ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.25 (Eliza Donovan)

³² TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.25 (Eliza Donovan)

³³ TAHO, RGD35/1/13 1892/1033 Hobart
(Mary Borthwick)

³⁴ This child was also known as John
Johnson.

³⁵ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.22 (Male School),
p.25 (Infant School) (John Grantham)

³⁶ TAHO, RGD33/1/2 1845/964 Hobart
(Jane Elizabeth Trayailgus); TAHO, NS
499/1/167 No.617 (Jane Elizabeth
Trigillus); TAHO, RGD37/1/4 1845/1912
Hobart (John Trigillus and Sophia
Grantham)

Brunswick, Victoria, in 1853, aged 10.³⁷
His mother died in Queensland in 1873.³⁸

Sarah TAYLOR 2nd, a widow in her mid-twenties, left two children behind when she was transported. Her daughter, Elizabeth (later known as Mary Ann) Taylor, was born in the Launceston Female Factory in February 1843 and was admitted to the Orphan Schools in 1847, shortly after her mother's marriage. She was discharged in January 1856, to J F PARKINS, Glenorchy.³⁹

The remaining two *Rajah* children admitted to the Orphan Schools, Jemima Rhoda BELL, daughter of Ellen MARR, and Amelia ESP, daughter of Sarah Esp, will be featured in a future article.

We would welcome any additional information about the *Rajah* children admitted to the Queen's Orphan Schools. Please contact dsnouden@tassie.net.au ◀

**Friends of the Orphan Schools,
St John's Park Precinct:
www.orphanschool.org.au**

³⁷ VIC Death Record 1853/5607 (John William Traygilgus)

³⁸ QLD Death Record 1873/1245 (Keziah Tregilgus)

³⁹ TAHO, RGD 33/1/23 1843/1343 Launceston (Elizabeth Taylor); TAHO, NS 1735/1/2 p.1 No.10 (Elizabeth Gray)TAHO, SWD 28/1/1 p.29

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LAST ARRIVALS OF NORFOLK ISLANDERS TO NORFOLK PLAINS VDL 1813

Irene Schaffer (Member No.591)



Longford 1837

NORFOLK PLAINS, later to become Longford, was settled in 1813 by those who had been evacuated from Norfolk Island on board the *Lady Nelson* and the *Minstrel*. There were fifty-nine men, eleven women, and twenty-five children on the two ships. Most of these men and some of the women arrived on Norfolk Island as convicts, but by 1813 were free. Over the previous twenty years they had built their homes and were very reluctant to move to VDL where they would be required to

start afresh on virgin soil, in a place they knew nothing about.

Governor MACQUARIE wrote the following in his journal:

Thursday 12th Dec. 1811. At ½ past 5 o'clock this morning I set out, accompanied by Major GORDON, Lieut. ROSE, Doctor MOUNTGARRATT, and Mr MEEHAN & Mr. MILLS (the Surveyor & Dept. Surveyor) on a tour of inspection to the interior parts of the country situated between Launceston and the River South Esk; my principal motive in

so doing being to select and fit upon an eligible and good part of the country, not too far from this settlement, for giving farms to the Norfolk Island settlers, whatever time they may happen to be removed from that island on my receiving orders to evacuate it.

We rode over several fine verdant hills and valleys, fit both for tillage and pasture. A fine tract of country, commonly known by the name of Brumbey's Plains, but which I have now named Breadalbane Plains, is by far the richest soil and best pasturage we saw in this day's ride; they are well watered by a succession of fine copious springs, containing many thousand acres of most excellent soil; most beautifully situation being a succession of plains, valleys and gentle eminences, only about 5 miles from Launceston.

We rode over several other good tracts of land laying between Breadalbane Plains and the South Esk River, to which we penetrated within two miles below Honeysuckle Bank, and rode for several miles along right bank of that river, till we came to very fine extensive rich plains, hitherto without any name and which I have christened Norfolk Plains, conceiving this fine rich tract of country to be a most eligible and convenient situation for accommodating the Norfolk Island settlers with farms, on that settlement being entirely withdrawn.¹

James Meehan, with the help of G W EVANS between 8 and 12 November 1812, had surveyed the land for the grants in readiness for the arrivals of the Norfolk Islanders.

Both the *Lady Nelson* and the *Minstrel* arrived at Port Dalrymple within days of

each other in early March 1813, and the settlers were required to find their own way to their land grants on the South Esk River.

After leaving the ships on the Tamar River they had to carry all their possessions and heard their stock along a very badly constructed track to Norfolk Plains, 15 miles (24 kilometres) from Launceston. There is nothing recorded as to how long this journey took or how they fared. They may have had some carts but most of the journey would have been carried out on foot, taking about two days. It does not take too much imagination to see this very tired group of men, women and children, after many days at sea making their way through the bush along a track that had been built for the price of a cow, to their destination, where their grants were set out along the banks of the South Esk River. It is possible that some convicts were assigned to help the Norfolk Islanders with this task. There were thirteen prisoners on the *Minstrel* and two on the *Lady Nelson*, and there were over seventy convicts stationed at Port Dalrymple at that time, some of them could have been sent with the party to help with their new homes.

How they found their allotted grants has always been a mystery to me, how did they know which was theirs? Did they have someone to show them these thirty or so blocks of land. It is possible they were escorted by a small group of soldiers with someone in charge to see to the distribution of the land grants to each family.

A land grant map was attached to a large gum tree on the northern side of the South Esk River. It must have been from this plan that the Norfolk Islanders were able to work out where their grants were. Not an easy job and they were lucky if it

¹ Lachlan Macquarie, *Governor of New South Wales: journals of his tours in New South Wales and Van Diemens [sic] Land, 1810–1822* (Sydney, 1956), p.71.

did not rain (it is possible the paper on which the grants were drawn was waxed (no plastic covers in those days).

Once there that would have had to construct some sort of shelter, even though it was summer it would still have been cold at night. Who was there to give them their first supply of stores, again possibly the soldiers and what would it have consisted of? One piece of land I know a little about is that of James JORDAN, which consisted of 80 acres on the banks of the river.

In 1830 James Jordan attempted to sell his land containing 65 acres, 46 of which were in the highest state of cultivation, bound on one side by a four rail fence of Mrs Smith,² on the front by a four rail fence of Mr Saltmarsh,³ on the back a three rail fence of Capt. DYBALL, a paddock containing 4 acres, fenced with a five rail fence, a neat built weatherboard house in excellent condition, six good sized rooms, a garden of half an acre, well stocked with choice fruit trees and vegetables etc. 60 rods of fencing would enclose the whole farm.

I believe that to identify and locate areas of land on such a large and flat area without any roads between the farms would only be possible by the different railings and fences.

The first few years would have been very hard, getting to know the area and what would have been the best crops to plant. The South Esk River flooded many times during these first years.

Of the forty-five free men who arrived at Norfolk Plains from Norfolk Island, only

eight had land on Norfolk Island. Those that did not own farms were still allotted land on arrival at their destination.

William FISHER
John COX
Joseph LOWE
Samuel DAY
John STEVENS
John DAVIS,
Henry CLAYTON
John WHITE⁴

Land that was granted ranged between 30 and 60 acres with only five above that number.

This small acreage was hardly enough to sustain a family, and the settlers needed stores from the Government to feed their families for the next few years.

Only fourteen families from Norfolk Island remained on their land in 1819:

Henry CLAYTON
William SALTMARSH
John COX
John HERBERT
James JORDAN
Richard Jordan
James LOWE
John MOORE
Richard SYDES
Thomas SMITH
John STEVENS
Thomas STEVENS
Richard WHITE
William WINSOR⁵

Early records for the first years of Norfolk Plains are very scarce and what has been written mainly deal with those who acquired the larger grants after the Norfolk Islanders had been allotted theirs.

² Irene Schaffer, *A Most Remarkable Woman Mary Bowater (Smith). Convict and Landholder 1765–1849* (Hobart, 2005)

³ James Jordan's stepson

⁴ I Schaffer, T McKay, *Exiled Three Times Over* (Hobart, 1992), pp.228–30.

⁵ I Schaffer, (ed.), *Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists VDL 1803–1822* (Hobart, 1991), pp.148–52.

Names such as Richard DRY, William ARCHER and Thomas REIBY were to go on and become household names in the district, while the smaller farms were

swallowed up over the coming years. The following is one piece of information I was able to find one of the few books written on the subject.



William Saltmarsh's home which was later a school, Pateena Road

One of the earliest arrivals from Norfolk Island to settle at Norfolk Plains was William Saltmarsh who built on his block on the South Esk River a commodious 2 story brick house and substantial outbuildings including a school for the education of the young, and this was the first school in the district. Later a brick building was erected on the Pateena Road opposite Saltmarsh's and was used as a private dwelling for some years, and possibly later as a hotel. Later still the Education Department occupied it and it was known as the Pateena State School; it is now a private dwelling (1976) There were several Hotels in the area at one time "Ravensworth" built in the 1830's. The "Tasmanian Inn" now "Jessiefield". There was also "The Rob Roy" Hotel kept by James Saltmarsh which was later the Pateena State School.⁶

Other names of these early settlers have remained and their descendants have to this day kept their history alive with many books being written. On-line stories can be found for the following: John Cox, Henry Clayton, John Stevens, Samuel Cox, Thomas Lucas, Joseph Tremby, Joseph Lowe, Hodgetts and John Hurbert, to name a few. ◀

⁶ G W Hudson, *Old Longford* (Hobart, 1986)

HELP WANTED

BECKER and WOOD

I am wishing to make contact with any descendants of William Augustus BECKER and Emily Elfria WOOD married in Wellington, New Zealand, October 1918. I believe a son Ashley William married Rona Esteese BAY. Daughter Zola Elfreda married Alwyn Lloyd DAVIES and another son, Ronald Ian, married Margaret Lillian STEVENSON. All were living in New Zealand. Please contact Kevin Becker, 54 Simpson Street, Somerset TAS Australia 7322 or email kandjbecker@bigpond.com.au

CAMMEL (or CAMPBELL?)

Ellen aka Annie

On 26 September 1864, at Congregational Church Brighton, TAS, Ellen CAMMEL (or CAMPBELL?) aged 40(?), married Edwin (Edward) Bernasconi THORN, aged 34 (actually aged 27 and 10 months). Witnesses were John and Hester WILLIAMS. Her death certificate in 1913, aged 85 (?), stated her reputed birthplace as Bagdad, TAS; and married at the age of 32 years, therefore possibly born between 1832 and 1838. Any information appreciated. Contact Ian Byers (03) 6225 4698 AH or email ianbyers@iprimus.com.au

HEAZLEWOOD

Tree of Hazel Wood, written by Vere Heazlewood in 1973 is being revised by his daughters. Updated genealogies are required. Please send details of births, deaths and marriages to Ivan Heazlewood of Whitmore, merrilyn@mhneedlework.com

HOGG, Frances

I would be pleased to hear from anyone researching a HOGG family who might have included Frances HOGG. She might well have arrived in Tasmania with her parents as free settlers on the Hygeia in 1838. She married William Alger SPENCER in the church of Holy Trinity in Launceston on 9 May 1854. Does anyone know more of her? R Spencer, Everton Cottage, Old Christchurch Road, Everton, Lymington, Hampshire, England SO41 0JJ

WAR SERVICES HOMES Newstead

Seeking descendants of World War One service men and women and their families who lived in the group of War Service Homes in David, Malabar and Abbott streets in the Launceston suburb of Newstead. We are keen to find family stories and photographs in particular for a publication and small exhibition. The residents we are interested in are: Melville Clarence GOODMAN, Percy WESTBROOK, Alfred Patrick TWOMEY, Dennis BECKETT, Jack WESTBROOK, William Albert CONLAN, Thomas McCREDIE, William Charles Thomas EVERETT, James Allen PALMER, Leonard Stanley SMITH, Albert Gladstone LESTER, Timothy John HEATH, Ronald STEWART, Herbert John RICHARDS, John Thomas HALL, Ralph COLEMAN, Daniel BUTTERWORTH, Edgar Ray BARNARD, George Edward EVERY, Allan WELSH, William RIGNEY, William Walter WRIGHT, Charles David CHILCOTT, William Norman SEARLE, Reginald Eugene HAYHOE, John WELSH, George Albert HUDSON, Norman Bruce COLSON, Percy Philip FARRELLY, Emma Vic-

toria ADAMS, Elaine Elizabeth CONWAY (née HARDSTAFF), Malcolm Charles Douglas SPOTSWOOD, William Joseph WILLIAMS, William George MOIR, Norman George SWINTON, Leslie Ernest BECKETT, John William HENRY, Elias Augustus BROUGH, John Alfred EDWARDS, David McDONALD, Charles George ILLMAN, Percy SIMMONDS, Edward Walter WHYMAN, Robert Henry Price CONINGSBY, Philip Mackenden WELCH, George RILEY, Harold Claude REINMUTH, John McGANNON and Edward FOX.
Please contact Kim Simpson or Julieanne Richards at:

warservicehomes@hotmail.com

HELP WANTED

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Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to **editors@tasfhs.org** or

The Editor
Tasmanian Ancestry,
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
Tasmania 7018

Thomas HART (1812?) DESCENDANTS?

AMONGST some old papers I came across a photograph of a letter written in 1826 by Thomas HART. He was a convict on board the prison hulk *Retribution* in Sheerness awaiting transportation to Australia. He was 14.

The latter, dated 23 May 1826, was possibly written on his behalf. It is addressed to his brother and says the work is very hard, the food is not good and there is very little of it. He asks his brother for help by sending him some money, tea, coffee, bacon, etc. He finishes by saying that he will not be troubling them further because he expects to leave on the next ship for Botany Bay.

Unfortunately, it seems the letter was never sent because it was found hidden in an old pumping station in Sheerness dockyard when some new machinery was being installed in 1955 (presumably he had been working in the dockyard). The condition of the letter is very poor and some parts are missing but enough is readable to understand his plight.

Although he expected to be sent to Botany Bay, he was almost certainly sent on the *Asia* which arrived in Hobart on 29 November 1827.

If anybody is researching a HART family and thinks that this poor lad's letter might add to their family research I would be happy to send a copy.

R Spencer, Everton Cottage, Old Christchurch Road, Everton, Lymington, Hampshire, England SO41 0JJ ◀

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
BAILEY John	Oatlands TAS AUS	Any	7371
BONE	Any	Any	7366
CHRISTENSEN (BROWN) Charles	NORWAY	Any	7367
DIPROSE Emily Rebecca	Barrington TAS AUS	1850-1870	7370
DUCKWORTH	Any	Any	7366
EATON Henry	New Norfolk TAS AUS	Any	7371
ELKINGTON	Any	Any	7366
FLEMING	Ballyneaty LIM IRL, TAS AUS	pre 1920	7369
GILLAM	Hobart, Huon, Channel TAS AUS	c.1800	7375
GREEN Owen James	TAS AUS	Any	7367
GREENE Alfred Stanley	Circular Head TAS AUS	1850-1940	7362
HAY Robert	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1775-1840	7362
HILL Benjamin	Portsmouth DEV ENG	1790-1850	7374
HORD	SCT/NZ/ NSW AUS	1823-1919	7369
JACQUES John James	ENG	1810+	7367
JOHNSTON William Robert	Launceston TAS AUS	1840-1913	7362
JONES James	Bendigo VIC AUS	1850-1865	7370
LANE Marjory	Hobart TAS AUS	1900+	7373
LANE William	WAR ENG	1855-1940	7373
LEDHAM Mary	Bendigo VIC AUS	1850-1865	7370
MAHER Susan	Oatlands TAS AUS	Any	7371
MANN/MAHON	ENG/SCT/TAS AUS	1810+	7367
McBAIN David	Durham Lead VIC AUS	1850-1911	7362
McNEAIR	AUS +	Any	7364
NEALE George	Portsmouth DEV ENG	1860-1945	7374
QUARRELL	ENG/VIC & QLD AUS	1774-1917	7369
STEAD Isabel Mrs	QLD AUS	1900s	7363
STEWART	AUS +	Any	7364
SYDES Richard	Westbury TAS AUS	1790-1840	7362
TAAFFE	IRL/NSW & QLD AUS	pre 1920	7369
THURSTON John Edward	Orlestone KEN ENG	1840-1880	7362
TRUELOVE Rolfe	Hobart TAS AUS	Any	7371

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

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NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7362	McBAIN Mr David John	2 Victor Court mcbaindj@westnet.com.au	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7363	JOYCE Miss Rachel	PO BOX 196 racheljoyce@bigpond.com	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306
7364	McNEAIR Mr Stewart John	10 Laurel Place smcneair@hotmail.com	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
7365	McENERY Ms Shirley Ann	Not for publication			
7366	BONE Mr Steven Allan	8 Buffier Crescent strevenbone8@bigpond.com	RUTHERFORD	NSW	2320
7367	JACQUES Ms Judith Ann	770 Boat Harbour Road	KILLIECRANKIE	TAS	7255
7368	PULLEN Mr David John	33 Spencer Street	BROOKLYN	TAS	7320
7369	HORD Ms Mary Rita	PO Box 493 mhord@ozemail.com.au	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
7370	JONES Mr Keith Graham	PO BOX 623 keithj8@bigpond.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7371	SHAPTER Mrs Jayne	2899 West Tamar Highway shapter@tassie.net.au	EXETER	TAS	7275
7372	SIMMONDS Miss Cheryl Anne Claire	PO BOX 5192 cscherylsim47@gmail.com	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
7373	LANE Mr Allan Cameron	41 Westbury Place allanlane101@gmail.com	DELORAINÉ	TAS	7304
7374	NEALE Mr Michael Derek	90 Terrina Street mikedneale@gmail.com	LAUDERDALE	TAS	7021
7375	GILLAM Mr Rex Henry	17 River Street	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018

EMAIL CORRECTION

My email address as it appeared in the December journal is incorrect— it should be:
maggie_syms@yahoo.com.au Maggie Syms (Member No.7347)

The Bruny Island Historical Society will be holding

OPEN DAY

VARIETY BAY PILOT STATION c.1831 & CHURCH c.1846
NORTH BRUNY ISLAND

Sunday 7 April 2013 - on site 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Entrance - via Great Bay gateway - BYO picnic

Enquiries: Bev Davis 6260 6366 or
Kathy Duncombe **kdunc@netspace.net.au**

PITFALLS AND BRICKWALLS

Dennis Edwards (Member No.5719)

WHEN one begins as a novice family historian it is very easy to be overwhelmed by the plethora of information available via that very exciting 'thing' we call the internet.

These days, there is very little that cannot be examined, researched and information gleaned via this modern phenomenon, by various means from a wide variety of sources—**but**—herein lies one of the more frustrating aspects of this field of endeavour. How do you trust the information that you have so studiously collected? To begin with, **do not** take for granted any family trees that appear on sites such as *Ancestry.com*. Not to say that all trees on this site are wrong, but some people have not carried out due diligence to ensure that **all** the information they have entered has been checked for its veracity. There are also stories which have been handed down through the family that have become embellished over time. I have one such story which relates to my grandfather. The story as originally told, was that his death was due to him being thrown from the rear of a utility while on an end of season football trip through Westerway, a town in the Derwent Valley. This information was extracted from a family tree appearing on *Ancestry.com* and also from family folk lore. Researching www.nla.trove.news-papers revealed an article in the *Mercury* on 26 October 1946 detailing an accident between a motor lorry and a car in which my grandfather was a back seat passenger. He was sitting behind the driver and sustained serious head injuries resulting in his death. This accident occurred near the town of Westbury on

Tasmania's north west coast as members of the North Hobart football club travelled to Burnie for a match against the Richmond juniors.

The second pitfall is the practice used by large families of recycling Christian names. I am not sure if this was due to running out of names or a tradition of using certain names because it was considered a 'family' name and must be continued. Quite often you will find a birth for say 'John' as the first or second child and then a second 'John' born some years later. The confusion this can cause, without the application of due diligence, is very frustrating to say the least. Proper verification would have revealed the death of the first John, maybe due to accidental death or disease.

Another confusing aspect of naming children is to name one child 'David Allen Scott' and a subsequent child 'Allen David Scott' hmmm, elementary my dear Watson, not so!!! Only by applying due diligence can confusion such as this be resolved.

A further frustration that I encountered is termed hitting a 'Brickwall'. A brickwall is where no matter which way you turn it seems that **any sort of progress**, seems futile. Mine occurred while looking for a certain Harry Edwards born Oxford in 1884. The problem is that around that time there were some 680 persons of the same name born around and in the city of Oxford. The probabilities of finding a sympathetic researcher on the UK who may be able to help are somewhat problematic for someone with limited funds, and for whom such research is of questionable justification. Brickwalls can

oft times be what seems to be divine intervention because lo and behold a diversion can result in an unexpected windfall. A former boss of mine was fond of saying, when the problem seems insurmountable—to go away, ‘have a cuppa or a smoke’ and then tackle it again, possibly from another angle and a new door could open.

Another confusing part of our chosen field of family research is due to the change that occurred when our current calendar (Gregorian) was adopted. This can result in the year of birth being displaced by one year, and due diligence will soon resolve the anomaly.

Finally, there is the issue of the actual records and the clerks who prepared them, many of whom, although being able to read and write were actually illiterate. The aforesaid clerks relied on their own application of phonetic spelling and the sometimes questionable literacy level of the person providing the information to be recorded. Many a birth from country areas was reported by a third party who had been asked to tell the records clerk of the arrival of baby ‘-----’ to Fred and Mary. These reports were quite often made after the third party had completed his business in town, downed a few pints with his mates and remembered at the last minute before leaving town. Imagine a somewhat fluid farmer trying to explain to the clerk that the baby’s name was GGIlennish when in fact it should be Dennis, and to make matters worse that it was possibly a year old and the actual birth date had been lost in the frothy ritual of wetting the baby’s head.

Despite all the doom and gloom which can prevail under the circumstances listed above, perseverance and patience are virtues which bring rich rewards if persistence is adopted. ◀

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
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*Memorial Inscriptions of the
cemeteries in the Deloraine District,
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General Cemetery -
Deloraine

Book 2
Lawn Cemetery &
Wall of Memory -
Deloraine
St Marks Cemetery,
St Andrews Cemetery,
Catholic Cemetery -
Deloraine

Book 3
General Cemetery -
Mole Creek
Anglican &
Presbyterian
Cemeteries-
Chudleigh
Public Cemetery -
Western Creek
Methodist & Anglican
Cemeteries -
Meander
Anglican Cemetery -
Kimberley
Private Cemetery -
Caveside

\$35 per copy
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(includes disc of images)

Note: Some of the material found in these volumes has been published before in previous publications which have now been superceded and updated to December 2012 to include all of the cemeteries listed above.

MARY FOGARTY, 'WET NURSE' FOR MATILDA SORELL

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No.20)

IN a letter to the editor dated 26 April 1887 and printed in the *Tasmanian Mail* on 7 May, Mrs John BLAY of Portland Bay Victoria refers to an article in the paper on 15 April about the death of Mr NOAH, 'one of the oldest natives in Hobart'.¹ This was most likely Thomas Noah who died on 12 April 1887, aged 60 years.²

According to Elizabeth Blay (née FOGARTY), she was born in Bathurst Street on 8 January 1817, and was ten years older than Mr Noah. The daughter of Mary (née FOOT) and Thomas FOGERTY/Fogarty, according to Elizabeth, she was christened by Reverend Robert KNOPWOOD in St Davids Church, and when still an infant, Elizabeth's mother, Mary, put her 'out to nurse' and Mary went to Government House as a 'wet nurse to Governor and Lady SORELL's infant daughter'.³

Mary Fogerty is believed to have arrived in 1814 on the *Kangaroo* with two children, Ian Thomas and Sarah. Her husband, Thomas, a convict sentenced to transportation for life in 1811 for 'pocketpicking', travelled to New South Wales on the *Minstrel* and then to the River Derwent aboard the *Indefatigable* in 1812.⁴ Another convict tried the same

day, and who travelled on the same vessels was James Blay, sentenced to transportation for life after being found guilty of burglary.⁵ James' wife Sarah and their son John are also believed to have arrived on the *Kangaroo*.

The first child born to Mary and Thomas in Van Diemen's Land was Charles William, in 1815, and Elizabeth followed. Two years later, Thomas senior became 'very ill', and Reverend Robert Knopwood was one of those who visited him. However, Thomas died a few days later, aged 29 years and was buried on 24 October 1819.⁶ Life must have been very hard for Mary following the death of her husband, and made even harder when another son, also named Thomas, was born eight weeks later, as she was left with five young children. Thomas was baptised on 15 December 1819.⁷

It seems reasonable to suspect these families may have known each other before their departure from England, and if so, it is no surprise that John Blay and Elizabeth Fogarty married. The marriage was at New Norfolk in 1834.⁸



¹ *Tasmanian Mail* 7 May 1887, p.26; 'native born' referred to those born in Australia

² RGD35 Hobart 618/1887

³ *Tasmanian Mail*, 7 May 1887, p.26

⁴ www.oldbaileyonline.org September 1811, trial of Thomas Fogerty t18110918-151

⁵ www.oldbaileyonline.org September 1811, trial of James Blay t18110109-38

⁶ M Nicholls (ed.), *The Diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood 1803-1838* (Hobart, 1977), 'I attended on Fogarty who was very ill' Sunday 17 October 1819, p.315; RGD34 Hobart 353/1819.

⁷ RGD32 Hobart 792/1820

⁸ RGD36 New Norfolk 2630/1834

The child for whom Mary Fogarty was a wet nurse would have been Matilda Louisa Sorell, born 14 November 1817 and baptised by Knopwood on 12 December 1817.⁹ Matilda was the fourth child of the couple, the first three were boys: Edmund William, Robert Sheffield and Henry Edward. They were to have another five children born in the colony,¹⁰ but ‘Lady Sorell’, Louisa Matilda KENT (née COX) was not Lady Sorell, and was not the Lieutenant-Governor’s wife.

In 1807 Colonel William Sorell was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at the Cape of Good Hope where he travelled without his wife Harriett, who remained in England with their seven young children. Also travelling to the Cape was Lieutenant William Kent, who joined his regiment, the 21st Light Dragoons, his wife Louisa and their daughter. When the Kents and also Sorell returned to England in 1811, Sorell and Louisa began an open liaison. In 1816 Sorell was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen’s Land, and it was Louisa who arrived at the River Derwent in 1817 with Sorell, with one of her daughters, and their own three sons. Sorell’s wife Harriett and their six surviving children, and Louisa’s husband William remained in England.¹¹

In 1816, legal action by Kent against Sorell was imminent, but when Sorell left for Van Diemen’s Land, he may have been unaware. In 1817 Kent took Sorell to court for ‘criminal conversation’, and after a short retirement, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff: ‘Damages, Three Thousand Pounds’—a very considerable amount considering Sorell’s annual salary was £800.¹²

Despite the court case and the charges becoming public knowledge in the colony, Sorell and his lady were very popular. He successfully administered the colony despite defective personnel, malpractice and corruption, and he bequeathed a strong and structured administration to his successor, George ARTHUR. Yet, it was the result of a concern in Britain that transportation might no longer be a deterrent or the means of reformation that Commissioner John Thomas BIGGE was sent to the colony to enquire into the situation. Bigge was also directed to enquire into Sorell’s private life. Morals and the balance of free settlers had changed during Sorell’s seven year term, and as a result, in 1823 he received notice of his recall. He, Louisa and the children returned to England in 1824. He received no further imperial appointment, although he had his annual pension of £500 and possibly as much as 12,710 acres in Van Diemen’s Land.¹³

William Sorell and Louisa Matilda Kent married at Marylebone in 1839.¹⁴ This

⁹ Nicholls, 14 November 1817 ‘Mrs Sorell confined a girl’ p.266, 12 December 1817, ‘the infant I x’nd’ p.268; *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 15 November 1817, p.1

¹⁰ L Mickleborough, *William Sorell in Van Diemen’s Land Lieutenant-Governor 1817–24: A Golden Age?* (Hobart, 2004), pp.123–24; http://eprints.utas.edu.au/11816/1/Sorell_Thesis.pdf p.271

¹¹ Mickleborough, pp.5–10; http://eprints.utas.edu.au/11816/1/Sorell_Thesis.pdf p.24

¹² Mickleborough, p.9; *Times* 7 July 1817; http://eprints.utas.edu.au/11816/1/Sorell_Thesis.pdf pp.253–54

¹³ *Historical Records of Australia* III vii, Arthur to Murray, 5 November 1828, p.639

¹⁴ freebmd.uk.org Marylebone Marriages: December 1839, Vol. 1 p.216

marriage would have been possible following the death of Harriet in 1839, also at Marylebone.¹⁵ William Kent was therefore probably also deceased.¹⁶

William Sorell died on 4 June 1848, at 27 George Street, Marylebone London.¹⁷ He was survived by his long term partner, who was granted administration under the estate as 'Louisa Matilda Sorell'.¹⁸ It is likely that Louisa died in 1864 at Kensington.¹⁹ Their daughter Matilda, for whom the wet nurse was Elizabeth Blay's mother, did not marry, and probably died at Paddington in 1894.²⁰ ◀

¹⁵ **freebmd.uk.org** St Luke Deaths: December 1839, Vol. 2, p.237

¹⁶ There are many deaths recorded by the name of William Kent

¹⁷ GRO District Marylebone, Sub-district: The Rectory Marylebone, County of Middlesex. Death Register reference 460/1848.

¹⁸ GRO District Marylebone, Sub-district: The Rectory Marylebone, County of Middlesex. Death Register reference 460/1848.PROB 6/224 folio 386.

¹⁹ **freebmd.uk.org** Kensington Deaths: December 1864, Vol. 1a [no page number shown]

²⁰ **freebmd.uk.org** Paddington Deaths: March 1894, Vol. 1a, p.56

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INDEXES ARE USEFUL

Mary Ramsay (Member No.1744)

THIS short article is a plea to publishers of non-fiction books to include an index. Many books containing useful information are not purchased or used because there is no index.



One day on the remainders table of a now defunct bookshop I saw a coffee table book entitled *Fallen, the ultimate heroes; footballers who never returned from war*¹ Bemused by such a strange subject I stood there pondering the topic when into my head came the memory of a photo from my grandmother's bedroom of her cousin holding a football. I knew that Captain Joseph Henry SLATER had not returned from the First World War. He was killed at Bullecourt in France on 3rd

May 1918. I looked in the index and there he was—Joe Slater—one of Geelong's greatest players, included in their team of the century compiled in 2001. None of the family had ever known of his outstanding foot-balling abilities.

Emily Frances Slater was brought up in her uncle's household in Ballarat. Her cousin was more than ten years younger. She loved him dearly, mourned his death all her life and kept the photo of him where she could see it from her bed.



I bought two copies of the book. One went to a distant relative with connections to Joe who tells me she now takes an interest in the AFL² and the fortunes of Geelong. If there had not been an index I would never have read this book which adds a little bit more to our family history. ◀

¹ Jim Main and David Allen. *Fallen, the ultimate heroes; footballers who never returned from war*. Melbourne, 2002

² Australian Football League

EMMA GREEN

A LIFE OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

EMMA GREEN was born at Fingal, Tasmania, on 6 June 1848. Her parents, Samuel Green (*Jupiter*, 1833) and Margaret KIRBY (*Majestic*, 1839), had arrived in Van Diemen's Land as convicts.¹

The conduct record of Emma's father is marked 'bad character'. He had been in trouble with the law several times before being transported for life for house-breaking. In his native Berkshire, England, he had had convictions for assault and vagrancy and had spent time in prison. Aboard ship, he was noted to be 'troublesome'. About 22 years old and single when he arrived in the colony, he offended again several times. On one occasion, he was admonished for being 'found drunk in a disorderly house'. On another, he was sentenced to twelve months hard labour, in chains, at Port Arthur for 'gross misconduct in positively refusing to obey his Master's orders'. However, after receiving his ticket-of-leave in 1842, and also marrying in that year, he appears to have mended his ways and there is no indication he ever offended again. He was granted a Conditional Pardon in 1846.²

The conduct record of Margaret Kirby, Emma's mother, also notes that she was 'bad'. Nineteen years old and single when transported from Liverpool for a term of ten years for the theft of five silk

handkerchiefs, she too had a prior conviction and had spent eight months in prison for a similar theft. However, in the colony she was only charged once with an offence. Six months after her arrival she was absent from her Master's house without leave and spent three months in the House of Correction at Launceston. Like her husband, she also seems to have settled down after marriage. In 1844, she was granted a ticket-of-leave and, five years later, her Certificate of Freedom.³

Samuel and Margaret Green had nine children, of whom Emma was the fourth. In 1853 or thereabouts, they moved to Bendigo, Victoria, probably lured by the discovery of gold there a year or two earlier, where Margaret died in 1863 and Samuel a year later. Strangely, Emma, who was only five when her parents left Van Diemen's Land, seems not to have gone with them.⁴

Nothing more is known of her until 6 January 1865 when, aged 17 and unmarried, she gave birth to a son whom she named Mark. The father, whose name was not recorded when the birth was registered at Morven, now Evandale, was a forty-year-old ex-convict by the name of Mark REDBURN, by whom she was to have seven more children in the years to come.⁵

¹ RGD33 1288/1848, Fingal. Her parents' names are shown on the *Australia Birth Index, 1788–1922*, via *Ancestry.com*

² TAHO CON31/1/16, Image 114, Samuel Green: conduct record

³ TAHO CON40/1/6, Image 166, Margaret Kirby: conduct record

⁴ Personal communication with descendants, October 2011

⁵ Birth of Emma's first child, Mark Green, 6 January 186, RGD33 1022/1865, Morven.

Mark had arrived free in the colony of New South Wales as a 12 year old child. He was the son of Thomas RADBURN who had been transported to Port Jackson on 25 June 1831 to serve a seven year sentence for his involvement in the 1830 Swing Riots in England. In Sydney, he had successfully petitioned for his wife Harriet (née HOARE) and six children, of whom Mark was the third eldest, to join him. They arrived on 12 October 1836.⁶

In 1844, at the age of 20, Mark Radburn was convicted of larceny at Bathurst Quarter Sessions and sentenced to transportation to Van Diemen's Land. He arrived aboard the vessel *Waterlily* on 11 February 1845. On his indent papers, his surname was recorded as 'Redburn' and that spelling continued with him and his family.⁷

After receiving his ticket-of-leave in 1848, he applied for permission to marry.⁸ His intended wife was another convict, Jane DAVIS (*Asia*, 1847), who had been convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of 8 September 1846 of 'stealing a watch from the person' and sentenced to transportation to Van Diemen's Land for ten years. Ten years older than Mark, she had had convictions for theft, disorderly behavior and prostitution in her native Middlesex, England, prior to transportation.⁹ In the colony her behaviour did not improve and even after her marriage she was punished a number

of times for offences including neglect of duty, drunkenness and disturbing the peace. On one occasion in 1849, when under the influence of liquor, she was reprimanded for 'refusing to go home with her husband'. On another, in 1851, she was sent to prison for a month, with hard labour, for 'refusing to leave the watch-house when ordered to do so'.¹⁰

Not surprisingly, the marriage was not a success. There were no children. Nevertheless, it is believed that Mark and Jane were still together when Emma Green's child was born in 1865.¹¹

When, and how, Emma became involved with the Redburns is unclear. She was only twelve months old when Mark and Jane married in 1849. It is thought that she had gone to work for them as their housekeeper, but at what age that occurred is unknown.¹² As both families were at Fingal at that time, it is possible her parents had left her with the Redburns when they went off to the Victorian goldfields.

On 15 November 1867, Emma gave birth to a second child, Walter. Then followed William (1870) Samuel (1874, died in infancy), Jane Lucy (1875), Alice Maria (1879), Arthur (1882) and Millicent May (1885, died in infancy). All of these births were registered at Morven, three under the name of Green (Mark, William and Jane Lucy) and three as Redburn (Samuel, Alice Maria, Arthur and Millicent May). Interestingly, Walter's birth was registered twice, once as Green and once as Redburn.¹³

⁶ As for Note 4, above. Mark Redburn, born February 1825, Kintbury, Berkshire, England.

⁷ TAHO CON37/1/2, Image 121, Mark Redburn, conduct record

⁸ TAHO CON52/1/3 Convict permission to marry, pp.377-8 (RGD ref: 1849/91). Redburn/Davis marriage: 17 September 1849 (91/1849/37, Fingal).

⁹ TAHO CON41/1/3, Image 38, Jane Davis, conduct record

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ No divorce has been found for Mark and Jane Redburn

¹² As for Note 4, above

¹³ Births via Tasmanian Pioneer Index: William Green (1080/1870/33); Samuel Redburn (1017/1874/33);

The names of the children are interesting, too, in that Jane Lucy (1875) was probably named for Mark's wife and Samuel (1874) for Emma's father. Alice Maria (1879) was probably named for Emma's mother who, although transported as Margaret Kirby, seems to have been known within the family as 'Maria'.

On 29 January 1886, less than a year after the birth of his youngest child, Mark Redburn died. He was 60 years of age.¹⁴

Jane (Davis) Redburn lived until she was 75. She passed away at Evandale in 1890.¹⁵ As a consequence of her long life, presumably, Mark and Emma were never able to contemplate marriage.

Mark's Last Will and Testament, passed for probate in the Supreme Court at Hobart in July 1886, underlines the unusual nature of his relationships with Jane and Emma. In it, he bequeathed the whole of his estate, valued at the time of his death at £387,

to be divided in equal shares between Jane Redburn my wife; and Emma Green now residing with me; and her children.

The children are listed in the Will as Walter, Mark, William, Lucy Jane and Arthur but all are referred as Green. Oddly, there is no mention of the second youngest, Alice Maria Redburn, who was then seven years of age and certainly still alive. Was that simply an oversight?¹⁶

Within two years of Mark's death, Emma Green, still only 39, married. Her husband was 49 year-old John NIBBS, a farmer at St Aubyn's, near Ben Lomond, about thirty miles north-west of Fingal. The service was conducted, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, by Minister John CHAMBERS at the Evandale home of the bridegroom's aunt, Bridget WHEELER, on 14 September 1887. The marriage entry describes Emma as a 'spinster' and her husband as a 'bachelor'. Both signed the register with their mark.¹⁷

John Nibbs was born at Hobart on 1 June 1840, the third child of ex-convict Charles NIBBS (*Phoenix*, 1824) and Anne CAVANAGH but it is likely that he had been raised by Bridget Wheeler, his mother's sister. When he was only two years old, his father died—and his mother quickly re-married. Her new husband was a police constable who was posted to Westbury in the north of the colony shortly after the marriage in June 1844. It is thought she had left John at Hobart with Bridget who had no children of her own. Nothing more is known about him until his marriage to Emma forty years later.¹⁸

Twelve months after the marriage, Emma gave birth to a son whom she called John. Sadly, he died shortly after birth. It was to be her last child.¹⁹

Jane Lucy Green (1098/1875/33);
Alice Maria Redburn (1697/1879/33);
Arthur Redburn (1967/1882/33);
Millicent May Redburn (2207/1885/33);
Walter was registered as Green
(6292/1871/33) and as Redburn
(1042/1867/33).

¹⁴ RGD35 522/1886 Campbell Town

¹⁵ RGD33 670/1890 Evandale

¹⁶ Will No. 3180; TAHO AD960/1/17, p.13.
Alice Maria Redburn, 19, married

Frederick Cheshire, 8 April 1896:
140/1896/37, Fingal

¹⁷ Marriage, Emma Green/John Nibbs:
742/1887/37

¹⁸ Marriage, Charles Nibbs/Anne Cavanagh:
521/1840/37, Hobart. John Nibbs, birth:
TAHO NS756/1/6, CofE baptisms, St
Marks, Pontville. Charles Nibbs (Knibbs),
death, 9 July 1842, 1098/1842/35, Hobart.

¹⁹ Birth, RGD33 2241/1887, Morven; death:
RGD35 917/1887, Morven. The child's

The Tasmanian *Post Office Directory* of 1890–91 shows John Nibbs in the Ben Lomond district where he and Emma seem to have lived quietly after their marriage. John, 69, passed away at his residence, ‘Sunnyside’, St Aubyn’s, on 4 September 1908. He was buried at Deddington in the days that followed.²⁰

Although Emma stayed on in the district for some years after her husband’s death, she might have moved back to Evandale eventually. She died there on 1 February 1918 and was buried at St Andrews Presbyterian Cemetery, where a simple but solid granite headstone marks her grave. The inscription reads:

In Loving Memory of
My Dear Mother Emma Nibbs.
Died February 1, 1918.
Aged 68 years.

She may have been a year or two older.²¹ ◀

name appears as ‘Knibbs’ in Tasmanian Pioneer Index.

²⁰ See Cornwall (Tasmania) *Post Office Directory*, 1890, www.rootsweb.ancestry.com; John Nibbs, death: 0218/1908/35, Launceston. Death notice: *Examiner*, Launceston, 9 September 1908, p.1.

²¹ RGD35 0033/1918, Launceston

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JEWISH BURIAL GROUND HARRINGTON STREET 1828–72

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No.20)

BERNARD WALFORD, born in Vienna and convicted of larceny at the Old Bailey on 28 October 1789,¹ was transported for seven years to New South Wales, where he arrived in 1791 aboard the *Active*. In 1796 he settled on Norfolk Island with his common-law wife Jane MOLLOY and five children on a farm allotment of forty acres. In 1807 when the community on Norfolk Island was transferred to Van Diemen's Land, Walford was allotted ninety acres at present-day Sandy Bay, and by 1817 he had moved to the centre of town, where he became a baker and later the licensee of the *Adam and Eve* and then the *King George* hotels.²

In May 1828, following Walford's request, Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR granted 1½ acres in Hobart Town for a Jewish 'burial field'. In Harrington Street between Warwick and Patrick Streets, the area was accessed through a 'connecting passage' at 214 Harrington Street, as shown on a survey diagram drawn by Sprent in 1845,³ and

also on later survey diagrams.⁴ Walford died soon after, and on 20 September 1828, his body was the first burial at the new site.⁵

Demands for an all denominational burial ground outside Hobart's city limits culminated in legislation being tabled in 1870 which provided for the closure of all existing burial grounds after the opening of a new public cemetery. The cemetery at Cornelian Bay was established in 1872, and here, henceforth, all Jewish dead were to be interred in the 'Jewish section'. The old Jewish 'burial field', which was closed in 1872, was well maintained, probably by the three men who had earlier been appointed to organise 'the trenching and proposed planting' of the area.⁶ An inspection by the City Health Officer in 1902 found it to be the only closed burial ground in

and Suburbs. Hobart: J Walch & Sons [1893?] 'Survey diagram drawn by Sprent in 1845 showing cemetery block and "connecting passage" from Harrington Street'.

¹ <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/images.jsp?doc=178910280072> (and next page) as Barnard Walford

² Peter and Ann Elias (eds), *Few from Afar. Jewish lives in Tasmania from 1804* (Hobart, 2003), p.8; David J Bryce, *Pubs in Hobart Town from 1807* (Hobart, 1997), pp.1, 92, 51. After Walford's death his son Bernard held the licence of the *King George* until 1842.

³ *Hobart Town Courier*, 24 May 1828, p.3; *Mercury*, 24 September 1902, p.6; <http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-rm2896> *Walch's Plan of the City of Hobart Town*

⁴ Drainage Board plan Number 46, c1910 held by HCC and Title survey nos. 168R/15, LC4906, 92532 held by Lands Titles Office cited in Parry Kostoglou, *Archaeological mitigation works: former Jewish Cemetery, Windsor Court Complex, Harrington Street Hobart: final report* (Hobart, 2002), pp.68–70 TLQ 994.661 KOS

⁵ Elias, p.8.

⁶ Kostoglou, pp.9–10; The Hobart Hebrew Congregation (HHC) minute books AOT NS 829/1/3–5; NS 829/2/1–2 cited in Elias p.224.

Hobart in good condition. It was a 'small plot of ground, no bigger than the average back garden', and its 'tidy appearance' was 'evidence that somebody cared for it'. The graves and monuments were not 'numerous' and except for the Hebrew characters on some of the headstones, at first glance, one might imagine it was a Catholic burial-ground.⁷

In 1910 the site was subdivided, at which time the southern section of graves was separated from the larger northern area. In July 1924, representatives of the Jewish community applied to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to enable the burial ground to be cleared and improved, the monuments to be removed and the remains to re-interred at Cornelian Bay Cemetery, or in 'any other burial ground chosen by relatives of the deceased'. The representatives also proposed that the old burial ground be vested in a trustee company and the land be sold and disposed of with the proceeds used to provide religious teaching according to the Jewish faith. It is unclear what remains and monuments were removed from the site at this time, but by the 1940s the condition of the cemetery had deteriorated, as shown by photographs taken in 1941 when plans were well advanced for development of the site.⁸ It seems the Education Department purchased the site from the Jewish community in 1947 following an Act of Parliament titled the *Jewish Cemetery (Vesting) Act 1945*.⁹ In 1954 when the Housing Department

acquired the burial ground they were advised that

the stones at present on the site are of no use to anyone with the exception of the one marked "Barney Walford" which is required by Mr JACOB of the Jewish Congregation.

The Department also purchased the separate titled allotments fronting Harrington Street and consolidated them into a single title.¹⁰

In 1957 following the removal of the headstones and demolition of the street site buildings, construction began on *Windsor Court*, a major high density 105 unit housing complex. According to an archaeological report, there is no documentation proving mass exhumations were undertaken during this period. In 2002 construction began on lower height public housing units to replace *Windsor Court*.¹¹ Now complete, these units are appropriately named *Walford Terraces*, with access to those at the rear by way of a roadway in the vicinity of the original connecting passage.

Records of burials are incomplete, therefore it is not possible to know the precise numbers interred at the old burial ground, or the number of remains exhumed. An archaeological report by Parry KOSTOGLU in 2002 provides an estimate. He concluded that seventy-six were originally buried at the site; seven were known to have been exhumed and re-buried at Cornelian Bay after 1871; about fifteen graves were destroyed in the 1950s during initial construction of *Windsor Court*, fifty-one sets of remains were

⁷ *Mercury*, 17 September 1902, p.7.

⁸ Kostoglou, p.9; *Mercury* 29 July 1924, p.5; <http://www.arctas.com/au/jewish-cemetery-harrington-st/> TAHO NS1029/1/29–31; Elias, p.235.

⁹ Kostoglou, p.9; HHC minute books 21 May 1947, cited in Elias, p.224.

¹⁰ Letter from Education Department to Housing Department, 7 November 1955, held by Housing Tasmania cited in Kostoglou, pp.9–12.

¹¹ Kostoglou, pp.10–12.

exhumed in 2002 from the garden area south of the previous connecting passage to Harrington Street, and up to three sets of remains might still be on site.¹²

Various registers and lists provide conflicting details. The Hobart Hebrew Congregation's Death Register only records forty-five burials from 12 August 1844 to 16 March 1863. In October 1895 William Henry DAWSON a member of the Society of Friends transcribed thirty legible headstones. The Synagogue List (1828–71) on a Memorial Board which was erected in 1956 and located on a staircase in the Hobart Synagogue lists fifty-nine names.¹³

The Hobart branch library of TFHS Inc has a list of thirty-three transcriptions of headstones which were at the burial ground. This list has been in the library for many years, and its origins are, unfortunately, unknown, however, according to the list, they were 'Transcribed: About 1952'. Those researching Jews who were thought to have died in the colony before 1872, and either buried in Harrington Street or elsewhere, might find details on Peter and Ann ELIAS' 'Records of Jewish deaths in Tasmania 1804–1954: A consolidated list'.¹⁴

The following list is a combination from the TAMIOT CD, pp.516–17 and those claimed to have been 'Transcribed: About 1952' on which some dates are shown in the Jewish calendar. Despite attempts to ensure accuracy errors may exist, and I welcome any corrections.

¹² Kostoglou, p.12.

¹³ TAHO NS829/1/2; W H Dawson, 'Register of Cemeteries, Hobart: Society of Friends, Methodist (Wesleyan), Jewish', Tasmaniana Library (manuscript), 1895, see names in Kostoglou, pp.47–48.

¹⁴ Elias, pp.227–34.

-----, Alfred, son of Henry & Grace who died Thursday night July 7 5613=1855, aged 3 years 6 months

-----, Ellen

-----, Henrietta Rachel

-----, D. J. 5604 (no further details)

ABRAHAM, Hannah. Died Saturday 23 April buried 24 April 5672, aged 63 years

ATHAN, Francic (could be Fraruc). Wife of Michael ATHAN, aged 36 years (and her infant) died 12 Aug. AM 5604, leaving a husband and young family

BARNETT, Isaac. The son of Godfrey BARNETT and Sarah LIVE, aged 4 years, died Sunday 10 July 5613=1853

BECK, Solomon. Died 29 September 5631, aged 46 years

BENJAMIN, Benjamin. Died 12 September 1837, aged 62 years

BENJAMIN, Eve. Widow of Benjamin BENJAMIN, died aged 68 years on Sunday 14 July 5612=1852.

BENJAMIN, Henery Samuel. Aged 46 years, died on way to Melbourne 19 March buried on 25 July 5612=1852

COHEN, Sarah. Widow of Benjamin COHEN, died Sunday 12 July 5617=1857, aged 53 years (had issue)

COHEN, Simon

FRIEDMAN, Ellen. Died 24 January 1856 A.M. 5616, aged 8 years

FRIEDMAN, Henry [or Hellan]. Born 9 October died 13 October 1838

GOLDSMITH, Emanuel

HECKSEKER, Meuey. 31 July 1838, aged 3 years

JOSEPH, Dinah. Wife of Reuben JOSEPH, died at New Norfolk,

- Wednesday 4 September 5604. A.M.
aged 56 years
- JOSEPH, Reuben. Died 21 November
5623=1862, aged 72 years
- LEE, Michael. Died 15 July 1841, aged
83 years
- LEE, Michael
- LEVY, Elizabeth. Wife of Philip LEVY
of London, 23 April 5609=1849, aged
57 years (had issue)
- LEVY, Samuel. Died 22 April 5650,
aged 51 years
- LEVY, Sarah. Note reference on card for
Isaac BARNETT [there are no cards]
- LEVY, Sarah Rachel. Infant daughter of
Phillip and Mary LEVY, died Sunday
the 16th Ab 5616 Fifth of August
1853, aged 5 months
- LEVY, Wolfe
- LEVY-DAVIS, Rachel
- LEWIN, James
- LEWIS, John. See Esther SOLOMAN
- LYONS, Lewis. Aged 65 years on
Sabbath the 9th of September
5681=1871
- MARKS, Sarah. Wife of Philip
MARKS, 10 February 1858=5618,
aged 69 years
- MOSES, (none)
- MOSES, Barnett. Died 13 May 1838,
aged 3 years 6 wk
- MOSES, David Lionel. 5th son of Henry
& Ester MOSES, of Tower Hill,
London, who after a brief sojourn of
11 mths in this colony, died aged
18yrs, Sabbath, 25th day of the month
of Elul AM 5606 27September 1845
- MOSES, Emanuel. Aged 61 years, died
13 July 1811 (possibly 1841) leaving
a wife and children
- MOSES, Samuel. Samuel and Rosetta
MOSES, died 8 August 1849, aged
4 days
- MOSES, Sophia. Wife of David
MOSES, died aged 57 years on the
eve of the Holy Sabbath the 6th May
5613=1853 (erected by her husband)
- MOSS, Phineas, of Battersea, England
died 14 – 5626 – 0 years
- MYERS, Dinah
- NATHAN, Henry. Son of Mark and
Flora NATHAN died 16 Mar
5623=1863, aged 10 months
- NELSON, Henry. Son of B NELSON,
died 10 September 1844, aged 7
months
- ROSENBERG, Harris
- SOLOMAN, Benjamin. Died 30 March
1815, aged 41 years, leaving a widow
and children
- SOLOMAN, John
- SOLOMON, Esther. Widow of the late
Judah SOLOMON, died Tuesday
24 September 5622=1861, aged 86
years, leaving a numerous family to
lament their loss
- SOLOMON, Esther. John of Lewis and
Esther SOLOMAN, died Wednesday
17 day of November 5613=1852,
aged 10 months
- SOLOMON, Isaac
- WALFORD, Bernard. Died 20
September 1828, aged 66 year. He
obtained this ground for the burying
of the Jews
- WOLFF, Frederik Benjamin ◀

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN SOUTHERN TASMANIA c.1925

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
Adventure Bay	Mavista	8/-	50/-	Mrs A.H. Jackson
Bothwell	Castle Hotel	8/-	35/-	J. Best
	Coffee Palace	8/-	30/-	Mrs C. Gossage
Bridgewater	Derwent Hotel	8/-	42/-	W.H. Maloney
	Railway Hotel	8/-	56/-	Ellen Webster
Bruny Is. North	Sofia	9/-	60/-	D. Kellaway
Bushy Park	Bushy Park House	9/-	42/-	Manager
Buckland	Hotel Buckland	10/-	63/-	F.J. Owen
Cygnet	Imperial Hotel	6/+	50/-	R. Horne
	Commercial Hotel	8/-	35/-	Frank Climch
Carnarvon	Hotel Arthur	12/-	70/-	L. Kerlake
	Sunny Bank	9/-	50/-	Misses Woolnough & Target
	Clougha	10/-	60/-	H.H.B. Frerk
	Commandant's	10/-	50/-	Mrs McGuinness
Dunalley	Dunalley Hotel	10/-	60/-	E.C. Scrimger
Dover	Bay View	8/-	42/-	Misses Donnelly
	St. Elmo	8/-	—	Misses Ramsay
Darlington	—	15/-	—	P.A. Alderman
Eaglehawk Neck	Lufra Hotel	10/+	63/-	C. Nuroo
Ellendale	Athlone	8/-	35/-	Mrs R. Walker
Franklin	Lady Franklin Hotel	10/-	52/6	J. Bashfield
Fitzgerald Station	Boarding House	6/6	42/-	H.F. Lovelock
Geeveston	Hillcrest	10/-	50/-	J. Ryan
	Cambridge House	7/6	42/-	Mrs Double
Hamilton	Hart's Hotel	8/6	42/-	F. Woolnough
Huonville	Huonview	6/-	27/6	Mrs L.C. Bailey
	Picnic Hotel	7/-	35/-	L. Perry
	Hillview	6/-	35/-=	Mrs Cannell
Interlaken	Interlaken House	10/-	60/-	W.F. Williams
Kempton	Exchange Hotel	8/-	50/-	Mr Bass
	Kempton Hotel	8/-	40/-	A.J. Wheatley
Kettering	Minto Burn	10/-	63/-	Mrs Page
Lake Leake	Accom. House	10/-	60/-	M. Coghlan
	Half-Way House	10/-	—	P.J. Brodrribb
Lisdillon	Boarding House	6/-	—	Mrs Mitchelmores
Lunawanna	Thelma	6/-	—	G.M. Propsting

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
Lewisham	Lewisham House	8/-	50/-	C. Hill
	—	—	30/-	Mrs E. Dean
Melton Mowbray	Hotel	10/-	60/-	M.De Jersey
Maydena	—	6/6	42/-	H.P. Loveluck
Nubeena	—	—	25/+	Mrs Clark
	—	7/-	33/-	Mrs Fairweather
New Norfolk	Bush Hotel	12/-+	84/-+	W. Cowburn
	Freemason's Hotel	6/-	42/-	T. Sibley
	Rockhampton House	8/-	56/-	Mrs J. Bryce
	Star and Garter	8/6	42/-	T. Sullivan
	Corumbene	12/-+	70/-+	Mrs Byrne
National Park	Park House	9/-	50/-	C. Marriott
	Falls View	8/6	55/-	C. Browning
	Park View	—	—	Mrs Cuthbertson
Oatlands	Oatlands Hotel	10/-	60/-	E. Mills
	Bailey's Hotel	10/-	50/-	J. Donovan
Orford	Boarding House	6/-	42/-	Mrs G. Davidson
Parattah	Parattah Hotel	10/-	50/-	Miss L. Beaumont
Queenstown	Empire Hotel	12/-	70/-	T.W. Cook
	Hunter's Hotel	10/-	45/-	W. Illingworth
	Harvey's Hotel	8/-	42/-	Frank Harvey
Richmond	Commercial Hotel	Application		Manager
Snug	Kinsale	7/-	42/-	Mrs A.H. Bisdee
Saltwater River	Selborne	6/-	42/-	Mrs Garnett
Swansea	Tourist's Hotel Ltd.	12/-	77/-	A. happell
	Loughton House	8/-	50/-	Mrs P. Gray
South Arm	Coralyte	8/-	46/-	Mrs Griffiths
Strahan	Bay View Hotel	10/-	60/-	N.C. Chapman
Sorell	Gordon Highlander	10/-	63/-	A.G. Hildyard
	Pembroke Hotel	6/-	40/-	Ida E. Hill
Southport	Southport Hotel	10/-	60/-	J.H. Asquith
Tyenna	Boarding House	—	—	Mrs Pitfield
Taranna	Taranna Lodge	10/-	55/-	Mrs J. Price
Triabunna	Boarding House	10/-	60/-	Mrs Robinson
	Louisville	8/-	50/-	Mrs W. Hempseed
Woodbridge	Hotel Oriental	10/-	63/-	Mrs Sheathe

The above information was provided by Laurie Moody and sourced from the Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureau booklet *Guide to Tasmania* produced circa 1925. Unfortunately, the booklet has no cover and it can only be assumed the production date is around 1925. The booklet contains 187 pages and was printed by John Vail, the Government Printer. ◀

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN NORTHERN TASMANIA c.1925

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
Anson's Bay	Accommodation House	10/-	60/-	S.J. Steel
Avoca	Union Hotel	6/-	35/-	M. McDonald
Bicheno	Boarding House	8/-	38/-	Miss Hill
	Kiama	8/-	40/-	Mrs Harvey
Branxholm	Imperial Hotel	8/-	36/-	J.F. Anton
Bridport	The Bungalow	8/-	42/-	E. Apted
	Boarding House	6/-	25/-	J. Cunningham
	Bay View	8/-	40/-	Mrs S.T. Jones
	Brimalaw House	8/-	40/-	B. Heazlewood
	Torrington House	10/-	56/-	Mrs Andrews
Burnie	Bay View	14/-	—	J.E. Phillips
	Central Hotel	8/-	—	H.E. Pearce
	Oakleigh	8/-	45/-	Miss Riggs
	The Imperial	5/-	25/-	A. Byrne
	Burnie Hotel	10/-	60/-	F. Wiseman
	Club Hotel	12/-	84/-	J.T. Alexander
	Haywood House	7/-	35/-	A.W. Hall
	Coffee Palace	4/6	—	Mrs Sullivan
	Sea View Hotel	8/-	—	A.E. Terry
	The Strand	8/-	45/-	J.M. Sutton
Beaconsfield	Club Hotel	8/-	45/-	W.B. Smith
	Exchange Hotel	8/-	30/-	J.T. Connelly
	Ophir Hotel	8/-	42/-	M.F. Pedder
Beauty Point	Beauty Pt. Hotel	6/6	45-	Miss Reynolds
	Tamar House	7/6	42/-	Mrs Delmer
	Kia Ora Apartment	12/-	65/-	Mrs A. Deegan
Carrick	Carrick Hotel	5/-	25/-	R.T. Stone
Conara	Conara Hotel	8/-	56/-	G. Melville
Campbell Town	Jack's Hotel	10/-	—	H.W. Wise
	Criterion House	4/6	20/-	George Freeman
	Caledonian Hotel	8/6	35/-	T.J. Powell
Cradle Valley	Waldheim	12/-	—	G. Weindorfer
Cressy	Cressy Hotel	6/-	35/-	H.J. Miller

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
Currie, King Island	King Island Hotel	7/-	42/-	J.A. Parer
Deloraine	Ivy Bank	6/-	30/-	Miss M. Green
	Goodridge's Hotel	9/-	35/-	J.C. Goodridge
	Deloraine Hotel	12/-+	—	W.G. Fitzpatrick
	Empire Hotel	10/-	50/-	A. Pinkard
Derby	Federal Hotel	8/-	42/-	—
	Dorset Hotel	8/-	42/-	C. Boyd
Deviot	Broadwater House	7/-	42/-	Mrs Ashman
Devonport	Bluff Tea Gardens	By arrangement		Foster Leek
	Metropole	7/-	30/-	J.B. Coleman
	Grand Hotel	12/-+	70/-+	M. Lane
	Palace Hotel	8/-	40/-	S.A. Anderson
	The Hawthorns	5/6=	25/-	Mrs J. Coleman
	Sea View Hotel	12/-	—	A.H. Young
	Victoria Hotel	6/6	35/-+	Manager
	Appledore	10/-	42/-+	Miss Thomas
	Formby Hotel	8/-	42/-	J. Luck
	Devonport Cont;	Commercial Hotel	By arrangement	
Tamahere		8/-	42/-	Mrs O'Grady
Ellerslie		10/-	60/-	B.Y. Hawkins
Elizabeth Town	Slater's Hotel	6/-	30/-	George Edwards
Emita, Flinders Is.	Bay View	8/-	42/-	Mrs B.J. Dean
Evandale	Prince of Wales	8/-	42/-	F. Fitzmaurice
	Clarendon Hotel	6/-	35/-	J.S. Braithwaite
Falmouth	Falmouth House	6/-	35/-	T. McDermott
	Holiday House	8/6	50/-	R. Thorold
	Mariposa	7/-	42/-	Miss Steel
Fingal	Tasmanian Hotel	12/-	70/-	F.W. Evans
	Talbot Arms Hotel	8/-	30/-	A. Baker
Great Lake	Accomm. House	10/6	—	Mrs Tripp
George Town	Pier Hotel	10/-	63/-	Mrs N. Alexander
	George Town Hotel	10/-	63/-	H.G. Clear
	Spring Villa	6/6	30/-	Mrs S. Richards
	Iluka	10/-	56/-	Mrs H.M. Wells
Herrick	Temperance Hotel	8/-+	45/-+	Mr G. Beckett
Lady Barron (Flinders Island)				
	Boarding House	8/-	42/-	Mrs A. Holloway
Latrobe	Lucas' Hotel	12/-	—	J.T. Lucas

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
Latrobe	Watts' Family Hotel	6/-	30/-	A. Watts
	Retreat Hotel	8/-	30/-	C.A. Pickett
	Royal Hotel	—	—	G.C. Davies
Liena	Pioneer Store	By arrangement		P. Hartnett
Lilydale	Railway Inn	8/-	30/-	Lionel Erb
Lottah	Jubilee Hotel	8/-	42/-	T.H. Boundary
Longford	Temperance Hotel	8/-	35/-	H.S. Ball
	Blenheim Hotel	10/-	50/-	N.W. Bonney
	Queen's Arms Hotel	8/-	42/-	P. Murnane
	Kingsley	By arrangement		Miss King
Mole Creek	Prince of Wales	10/-	63/-	C. French
	Mountain View	8/-	40/-	G. Lee
	—	6/-	—	Mrs Howe
Mt. Barrow	Boarding House	6/=	40/-	Mrs E. Teece
Penguin	Watcombe House	8/-	42/-	W.C. Calloway & Co.
	Albion House	4/6	—	E.E. Ballantyne
	Penguin Hotel	8/-	30/-	T. Hauson
	Grand Hotel	10/-	50/-	A.D. Edwards
Perth	Perth Hotel	8/-	50/-	H.O. Fitzgerald
Railton	Railton Hotel	8/-	35/-	C. Duncan
Rocky Cape	Detention Hotel	6/-	25/-	W.H. Cox
Ross	Ross Hotel	10/-	50/-	J.T. Barwick
Rosevears	Rosevears Hotel	On application		P. Quigley
St. Patrick's River	Mt. Barrow View	6/-	40/-	Mrs E. Teece
	Rivermade	7/-	42/-	W. Prestidge
	Roslynne	6/-	35/-	Miss H. Warren
	Myrtle Park	10/-	63/-	Mrs Headlam
	Hope Vale	7/6	42/-	C. Peck
Scottsdale	Coronation Hotel	8/-	42/-	E. Ricketts
	Killerton	8/-	40/-	M.E. Morgrove
St. Marys	St. Marys Hotel	12/-	63/-	George S. Russell
	Criterion Hotel	8/-	42/-	Miss Anderson
Sheffield	Heerey's Hotel	8/-	35/-+	F. Heerey
	Caledonian Hotel	10/-	60/-	J. Maddox
Stanley	Bay View Hotel	8/-	30/-	H.J. Austin
Stanley Cont;	Commercial Hotel	8/-	42/-	Robert Shaw
	Union Hotel	8/-	—	Capt. T. Bennett
Scamander	Scamander Hotel	12/6	84/-	J.G. Walker

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
Scamander	Ocean Beach Hotel	10/-	70/-	J. McDonald
St. Helens	St. Helens Hotel	12/-	70/-	J.W. Thompson
	Union Hotel	8/6	42/-	W. Thompson
	Ivydene	—	42/-+	—
Tunbridge	Powell's Hotel	12/-	—	E.E. Powell
Ulverstone	Furner's Hotel	12/-	—	F.W. Wilson
	Ocean View House	8/-	50/-	M.M. Marshall
	Brinterion House	8/-	45/-	E.P. Woodberry
	Sea View	10/-	—	Manager
	Majestic Residential Café	8/-	42/-	Mrs A. Edwards
	Beach House	8/-	—	E. Wright
Whitemark				
Flinders Island	Interstate Hotel	8/-	—	M. Barry
	Boarding House	8/-+	40/-	Mrs Blundstone
Wynyard	Commercial Hotel	12/-	—	F.C. Brown
	Okelahoma	5/-	22/6	—
	Railway Coffee Palace	7/-	25/-	Mrs E. Morey
	Federal Hotel	8/-	—	A.E. Pearce
	Terminus Hotel	8/-	30/-	Felix Burns
Williamsford	Berriedale Hotel	8/-	35/-	E.D. Mackay
	Wykeham	—	42/-	Mrs Lamb
West Tamar	Commercial Hotel	8/-	42/-	F.H. Fitzpatrick
West Tamar	Borrowdale	8/-	42/-	N.D. Wivell
	Westella	8/-	42/-	C.H. Glover
Wilmot	Brooklyn House	8/-	40/-	M. Goodwin
	—	10/-	60/-	H. Ambrose
	Waratah Hotel	8/-	40/-	P.A. Atkins
Zeehan	Grand Hotel	10/-+	63/-	P. Marshall
	Hotel Cecil	8/-	30/=	Manager

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THE BRAZEN BRIDGET SHEEN

Contributed by Cynthia O'Neill (Member No.2685)

MARYLEBONE.—COLLECTING THE “RINT.”—Yesterday *Bridget Sheen*, a brazen native of the “first gem of the sea,” with a fine young “pisan” in her arms, was brought before Mr. Hoskins, by Richard Pearson, an officer belonging to the Mendicity Society, charged with unlawfully practising her vocation as a beggar in Great Cumberland-place, New-road.

Mr. Hoskins—What have you to say?

Bridget—Say, yer honour; why, I say I’ve been taken up unlegally.

Mr. Hoskins—Pray, tell me what you were about then.

Bridget—It’s myself will soon do the same thing. It’s mighty aisy to explain to yer honour. The fact is, I was only collecting a little rint money, and, I s’pose, yer honour’s not against me doing so.

Mr. Hoskins—“Rint money!” What do you mean by that?

Bridget—Boderations and blarney, won’t I be after ’mancipating yer honour’s mind upon the subject. Well, the, without any gammon, you must understand that I owe me landlady three weeks’ rint, and, kase I could not pay the same, she threatened to turn me and me innocent baby out o’ doors, into the wide world, yer honour; and so I was collecting the rint money to satisfy me landlady, when the officer came upon me, and dragged me before yer honour.

Pearson—It’s not her own child, your worship, but one borrowed for the occasion.

Bridget—Oh, you false man, to say such a thing. Why, this dear baby and myself are as much alike as two peas in a pod, barring that one’s green and the other a little grey.

Mr. Hoskins—You are an old offender, and will go to the treadmill for a fortnight.

Bridget—An old offender, and so I ’spose yer honour sends me to the mill to be ground young and innocent again. Why don’t you look arter the great big Countrymun o’ mine, who is a much older offender on the town than meself, if you talk of old offenders, and pockets the rint without scruple, or fear of the mill? But there is one law for the rich beggar and another for the poor one, it seems, and that’s all the poor craters have got by ’mancipation, which, in plain English, manes the treadmill.

Pearson—I’ll look out for this countryman of yours if you’ll tell me where to find him.

Bridget—Och, he’s a well-known karakter, and you con’t mistake him; but he’s too greth a man for your society, and you will never be troubled with his company; nothing so sure, so don’t bother yourself about him.

Bridget was then removed. ◀

The Morning Post, Saturday, May 27, 1837.

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No.1875)

LOST someone in the census? Think laterally! Archibald BLATCHLEY was 4 in the 1881 census and living with his parents George and Emily. However he simply didn't seem to exist in 1891. Searches for Archibald Blatchley or Archibald Blatchley born 1877 or Archibald son of George, Archie, all the different spellings of Blatchley that could be imagined including Latchley and a few others. In 1881 he had several brothers and sisters—searches were made for each of them in vain. Even George junior, who should have been 21 and probably in a different location to his younger siblings was not to be found. How could an entire family vanish? Many of them were in the 1901 census, so they hadn't died. Eventually I decided to try and find the parents. Sure enough in 1891, Geo Blatchley was still alive and living with his wife Emily, and surprisingly, the elder son, George, although his age had been transcribed as 2 not 21. Also present were Ardsie JOHN age 19, William John 11, Aretie John 14, Mabel John 6 and Grace John 4.

However when the original is viewed it is quite obvious these are the missing Blatchley children, all listed with the dash that indicated ditto on the page. However the second child, below George junior had been written as Archie first, then crossed out and John written beside it (transcribed as Ardsie John). Then the other children listed as ditto to the John name including the 14-year-old Archie. Archibald Blatchley is Aretie John. Of course, can't see why it took so long to find him really.

I know I keep repeating this, but it can't be said enough. Don't put everything you know into a search engine. As little Archie Blatchley demonstrates, searching for the surname, christian name, birth date and place all in the one search has little chance of success. Any variation in the records will mean your person won't turn up at the top of the search. If the age is misread, the birth date won't match. If his father said he was born in the county they moved to when the child was 2, the location won't match, etc. Open up your searches. I've even been known to try finding people on a christian name and place alone. Even locations can be misleading—I have an ancestor who was born in Peperharrow. Over five censuses, she informs the taker of the correct place, and he enters it correctly. However the search results show her as being from Beperhasrow, and three other variations. Most people are in the census, it's just a matter of finding them (and not trusting the transcription of the details). Go, look at the originals and good luck. ◀

A list of periodicals held at the National Library in digital format so you can browse the editions online:

<http://www.nla.gov.au/ferg/browselist.html>

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 of the more obscure titles in the Hobart Branch Library may encourage closer interest. **Perhaps the publication may also be held in your local library?**

FORGOTTEN TASMANIANS:

Including George Stokell (1787–1874) (Entrepreneur, Merchant and Farmer) and Sir John Stokell Dodds (1848–1914) (Attorney General, Treasurer, Chief Justice, Chancellor of the University, and Lieutenant-Governor).

This A4 book was published by Mary McKinlay in 2010.

It contains the saga of George Stokell and some members of his family whose origins were in the County of Durham, England. The story continues 20,000 kms away in the colony of VDL, now the state of Tasmania.

WITH SKILL & DEDICATION:

The development of Volunteer Town Fire Brigades in Tasmania.

This hard cover, A4 book of some 516 plus pages, by Roger McNeice was first published in 1993.

‘It tells the story of the development of volunteer town fire brigades in Tasmania from 1860 to 1992. It is a tribute to, and recognition of, the unselfish contribution made by volunteer fire fighters to their communities over a long period.

The individual history of thirty-three town fire brigades—from Longford in 1862 to St Helens in 1983—is detailed in its own chapter. In addition there is an outline of early fire fighting in Tasmania, together with details of fire brigade competitions and meritorious service.

Illustrated with nearly 400 photographs, ‘With Skill & Dedication’ tells of the brigades, the fires, the equipment and, most importantly, the personalities.’

OATLANDS CHRONICLE NO. 7

This A4 book, 60 pages, was published by the Oatlands District Historical Society Inc. in September 2012.

As with previous volumes, it contains a collection of short articles written by various authors. Article titles are:

Fonthill; Private Glover; Hunting with Hounds; John Woodcock Graves; Letters from Lake Tiberias and Parattah; Oatlands School; The Oatlands ANZ Bank Chambers; North American Patriot Exiles; Apsley Signals Camp; St. Peter’s Pass Homestead; The Eastwood State School; The Woodbury Athletic Sports Club; and My Dear Butterfly.

FIGHT THE FIERY FIEND:

Colonial Fire Fighting 1803–1883.

This 105 page book by Roger McNeice, OAM was published in 2012.

‘Fight the Fiery Fiend—the catch word of the Colonists when fighting fires in Van Diemen’s Land.

How did the early settlers fight fires in the Colony? How did they fight fires on ships lying in the Derwent River? How

were fire brigades first formed in Van Diemen's Land and what effect did the convict brigades have at Port Arthur?

In 1854 a huge fire struck Hobart Town destroying many houses and businesses—how did the colonists tackle the fire?

Bushfires, house fires and ship fires during the period 1803–1883 are described in this work, along with the formation of fire brigades and the role the early military played.'

**BEYOND THEIR WILDEST DREAMS:
The family behind Fleming's Nurseries.**

This large, hard copy book by Jenny Mountstephen was published by Fleming's Nurseries in 2009.

'Fleming's plant nursery, in the Dandenong Ranges, is the largest of its kind in Australia. This is the story of its simple beginning 85 years ago, and its remarkable growth. Thanks to recent research by Jenny Mountstephen we also now know how the family began. For decades even the Fleming children knew nothing of their parents' background: how they had suddenly eloped from rural Tasmania; how they altered their Christian names and surnames; and how they secretly settled on a small farm near Monbulk at the end of World War I to start life afresh. They spread the word that they were New Zealanders, and in their lifetime they kept the secret.

Like many Tasmanian families, the two which came together under the new name of Fleming had several strands of convict ancestry. On the husband's side one ancestor was an armed smuggler on the Kentish coast. His death penalty was changed into transportation: later his wife and five children arrive as free settlers to join him in Tasmania. On the mother's side one ancestor stole a silver watch

from her employer in Norfolk, and was sent in a convict ship to Tasmania where she eventually married another convict. More than a century and a half later the Fleming family, invited to stage a major exhibit at the famous Chelsea Flower Show in London, felt a quiet elation when the Queen of the country which had deported them spent much time at their exhibit, chatting and looking.'

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS:

County Down.

VOL. 2

This paper back book is the revised edition, compiled by R S J Clarke, and published in 1988 by the Ulster Historical Foundation.

It contains transcriptions for cemeteries at: Baileysmill; Boardmills; Dundonald; Killaney; Knockbreda; Legacurry; Corriegenda; and Drumbo.

VOL. 5

This paper back book is the 2nd edition, compiled by R S J Clarke, and published in 1984 by the Ulster Historical Foundation.

It contains transcriptions for cemeteries at: Blaris; Carrickmannon; Comber; Kilcairn; Kilmood; and Killinchy; Raffrey; and Ravara.

VOL. 16

This paper back book is compiled by R S J Clarke, and published in 1976 by the Ulster Historical Foundation.

It contains transcriptions for cemeteries in the Barony of Ards: Ballycopeland; Copeland; Donaghadee; and Millisle. ◀

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/~
dcginc/](http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/)

LIBRARY NOTES

Entries for the
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
**2013 Lilian Watson
Family History Award**
Close 1 December 2013

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

Further information and entry forms available from TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or email secretary@tasfhs.org

SOCIETY SALES

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications
*Payment by Visa or MasterCard
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Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to:
Society Sales Officer, TFHS Inc.,
PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Books

<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3</i> (p&p \$5.50)	\$11.00
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** members discount applies

Please note Society's change of address:

TFHS Inc.,
PO Box 326 Rosny Park
Tasmania 7018

LIBRARY AQUISITIONS

BURNIE BRANCH

Accessions—Books

Ferguson, Jo, *The Victorian Pioneers Index 1837–1888 A guide to Birth, death and marriage records*

*Ferrall, R A, *Partly Personal Recollections of a one-time Tasmanian Journalist*
Australian Government, 1972 *Joint Electoral Roll for the Subdivision of Emu Bay*
Division of Braddon

*Phillips, Yvonne, *Bartley of Kerry Lodge A portrait of a pioneer*

Quirk, Marilyn, *Echoes from the Wild West Coast of Tasmania 1894–1901*

*Richards, Mrs E R, *The Early Days of St. Patricks River and District*

*Rowston, Laurence F, *God's Country Training Ground A History of the Yolla Baptist Church 1910–2010*

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HOBART BRANCH

Accessions—Books

Adolph, A; *Collins Tracing Your Homes History* [929.30941 ADO]

Bissett, M & B; *The Weekly Courier—Index to photographs, etc., Vol. 12, 1920–1921*
[Q 929.38 BIS]

*Clarke, R S J (ED); *Gravestone Inscriptions—County Down, Vol. 2.* [929.3209415 CLA]

*Clarke, R S J (ED); *Gravestone Inscriptions—County Down, Vol. 5.* [929.3209415 CLA]

*Clarke, R S J (ED); *Gravestone Inscriptions—County Down, Vol. 16.* [929.3209415 CLA]
Bigwood, R; *The Scottish Family Tree Detective.* [929.309411 BIG]

*Breedon, J C; *Beautiful Hobart & Surrounds.* [919.46 BRE]

*Brooke, R; *The Victorians—Arriving.* [994.5 BRO]

Collins; *Guide to Scots Kith and Kin.* [929.4 COL]

*Dyson, Lyn & Quentin Goggs; *The Robber's Stone*

Fleming, C; *The Transport of Women from Kildare to VDL in 1849*

*Fraser, E; *The Scottish Highlands.* [914.11 FRA]

*Giblin, E W; *The Early History of Tasmania: 1642–1864.* [994.6 GIB]

*Gregory's Publishing; *Sydney Commercial Directory for the year 1851* [994.41 SYD]

*Helm, M A; *Tracing Your Family History On-line for Dummies* [920.10285 HEL]

*Holdsworth, W A; *The Handy Book of Parish Law* [929.3 HOL]

King, D & L Schroeder; *Catherine McMahon—A Remarkable Convict Women*
[994.402502 KIN]

*Dingle, T; *The Victorians—Settling* [994.5 DIN]

*Lane, J; *Botany Bay or True Tales of Early Australia* [820.6 LAN]

*McKinlay, M; *Forgotten Tasmanians*

*McNeice, R V; *Fight The Fiery Fiend* [363.37809946 McN]

McNeice, R; *With Skill and Dedication* [Q 363.3780 McN]

*Moray Burial Ground Research Group; *Monumental Inscriptions Lossiemouth Cemetery and other memorials*

- *Mountstephen, Jenny; *Beyond Their Wildest Dreams*
Oatlands District Historical Society; *Oatlands Chronicle*, Vol. 6. [P 994.6 OAT]
Oatlands District Historical Society; *Oatlands Chronicle*, Vol. 7. [P 994.6 OAT]
*Priestley, S; *The Victorians—Making Their Mark*. [994.5 PRI]
*Purtscher, J; *Hobart Benevolent Society Records*. [Q 929.309946 PUR]
*Simons, P F; *Tenants No More—Voices from an Irish townland*. [305.89162094 SIM]
TFHS Inc. Launceston; *The Tasmanian Mail—A photographic Index*, Vol. 12, 1932.
[Q 929.38 TAS]
TFHS Inc.—Mersey; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1982*.
[Q 929.38 IND]
TFHS Inc.—Mersey; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2006*.
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*Watt, Michael G; *The Watt Family: From Bounty Immigrants to Mining
Entrepreneurs*
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LAUNCESTON BRANCH

Acquisitions—Books

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*Heazlewood, Ivan C: *From the Sheep Pen : Short sheep tales and long lambs tails*
*Ulverstone Local History Museum 1990: *Leven Parish Church of England Marriages
1900-1948*
*Ulverstone Local History Museum 1990 : *Leven Parish Wesleyan/Methodist
Marriages 1900–1948*
*Unknown: *Excursion : North Bruny*
*Unknown: *Bridgenorth Honour Roll : Servicemen WW1 (Plus list WW2 Servicemen &
Women*
*Street A-Z Atlas: *Leeds ... City Centre large scale*
*Collins: Road Atlas France
Wyatt, Douglas Morris OAM, RFD & Glyde, Keith: *Artillery in Tasmania, 1901–2011
: A Chronological Diary of the Evolution of Artillery in Tasmania from 1901–1911*
*Prosser Green, Angela: *The Wedding Journey : The Story of Johnstone and Wilmot*
*Gibson, Barbara & Rainbow, Debbie: *Michael Fitzgerald : His Life and Family*
*Bradmore, D J: *George Bradmore : A Convict in Van Diemen's Land*
Bissett, Muriel & Betty: *The Weekly Courier—Index to photographs, etc. Vol, 11, 1919*
Bissett, Muriel & Betty: *The Weekly Courier—Index to photographs, etc. Vol, 12,
1920–1921*
*Schaffer, Irene: *Longford Evandale Excursion : 14–15 March 1992*
*Schaffer, Irene: *Hobart Excursion : 26 July 1992*
*Schaffer, Irene: *Pontville Kempton Jericho Colebrook Richmond Excursion :
28 March 1993*
TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch: *An Index to the Advocate : Personal Announcements 1982
covering NW Coast of Tas*
TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch: *An Index to the Advocate : Personal Announcements 2006
covering NW Coast of Tas*

CD-Roms

*Gould Publishing : *Tasmanian Post Office Directory Compendium* (Wise)
1890–1900; 1901–1905, 1906–1910, 1911–1915, 1921–1925 and 1926–1930
Gould Publishing : *Tasmanian Police Gazette Compendium 1891–1933—9 CDs*

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MERSEY BRANCH

Accessions—Books

*Eastern Shore Historical Societies Network Inc; *Some Notes on Early Doctoring in Tasmania (Seventh Annual Bowen Lecture)*

*Broadfield, Peter C; *Centenary of the Ulverstone Fire Brigade 1900–2009*
Bissett, Muriel & Betty, [Comp]; *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal Items of Interest to Family Historians Vol. 12 1920–1921*

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Vol. 12 1932*

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BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
Tuesday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
The library is open at 7:00 p.m. prior to meetings.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10:30 a.m. except January and February.

HOBART Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.
Wednesday 9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

HUON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6239 6529
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6344 4034
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Monday to Friday by appointment only (03) 6344 4034
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.

MERSEY Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257
Library 'Old Police Residence' 117 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday & Friday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meeting Generally held on the 4th Saturday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary for updates.

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 2013–14:-

Individual member	\$40.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$50.00
Australian Concession	\$28.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$38.00

Overseas: Individual member: A\$40.00; Joint members: A\$50.00 (inc. airmail postage).

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 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

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

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$27.50 per quarter page in one issue or \$82.50 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

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33rd Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

ABN 87 627 274 157



to be held at

The Hadspen Cricket Ground
1 Clare Street, Hadspen
(off the Meander Valley Highway)



Saturday, 15 June 2013

33rd Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

- 10:00 a.m.** **Registration and Morning Tea**
- 10:25 a.m.** Welcome by the President of Launceston Branch
Presentation of 'Early Bird' Prize and
Journal Article Competition
- 10:30-11:25 a.m.** **John Dent, OAM**, (Member 171) Registered Land
Surveyor:
*The Missing Link? The first street map of Launceston.
Plan 32 Map of 'Launceston 1808'*
- 11:30-12:15 p.m.** **Dianne Cassidy** —*Launceston's Forgotten
Cemeteries*
- 12:30 p.m.** **Lunch**
- 1:30-2:10 p.m.** **John Dent, OAM**, Registered Land Surveyor:
The First Land Grants West of Launceston
- 2:15 p.m.** **Annual General Meeting**, incorporating the
presentation of the
Lilian Watson Family History Award
- 3:00 p.m.** **Afternoon Tea**



Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **1 June 2013**

The Branch Treasurer
Launceston Branch TFHS Inc.
PO Box 1290
LAUNCESTON Tas 7250

Phone: (03) 6344 4034
email: bbissett@bigpond.net.au

Name/s.....

Address.....

.....

I/we will be attending on Saturday, 15 June 2013 (\$27.00):
(Morning Tea, Lunch and Afternoon Tea)

I/we will be attending the Dinner, cost \$27.00:

My cheque/money order is enclosed for \$

Please indicate by ticking options you will be attending:

- Saturday at Hadspen Cricket Ground
- Saturday Dinner at The Lion's Den, 18 Merino
Street, Kings Meadows
- Sunday Carr Villa Cemetery—at 10:00 a.m.

Early Bird Prize

Register before **Tuesday 7 May 2013** and you could be in the draw for the President's Early Bird Prize.

Options for AGM Weekend

Saturday 15 June 2013

6:30 p.m. Meet at The Lion's Den, 18 Merino Street, (off the western side of Hobart Road, on the city side of the Connector), Kings Meadows.

7:00 p.m. 2-Course Dinner, \$27.00
Speaker: Dr Frank Madill.

Frank will be introducing his latest book, *Sanders DFC : Out of the Darkness—the story of WWII Bomber Command as told by Lancaster navigator, Tasmanian Max Sanders*.

Foreword by Air Vice-Marshall Peter J Scully, AO.

Frank will be giving an insight into the huge amount of research, both orally with Max Sanders and visits or contacts with the various War Memorial Museums and other sources.

Sunday 16 June 2013 – 10 a.m.

Tour of Carr Villa—a history of the site:

Meet Marion Sargent (Member 1927) inside the main Carr Villa Cemetery gate—Nunamina Avenue, off Hobart Road (under the shelter).

Bring a 'brolly'—'just in case'!

