

# Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY  
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 34 Number 4—March 2014

# TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Society Secretary: [secretary@tasfhs.org](mailto:secretary@tasfhs.org)

Journal Editor: [editors@tasfhs.org](mailto:editors@tasfhs.org)

Home Page: <http://www.tasfhs.org>

**Patron:** Dr Alison Alexander

**Fellows:** Dr Neil Chick and Mr David Harris

## Executive:

President	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6248 4229
Vice President	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Vice President	Pam Bartlett	(03) 6428 7003
Society Secretary	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Treasurer	Peter Cocker	(03) 6435 4103

## Committee:

Helen Anderson	Betty Bissett	Vanessa Blair
Judith Cocker	Geoffrey Dean	Lucille Gee
John Gillham	Libby Gillham	Julie Kapeller
	Dale Smith	

By-laws Coordinator	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Webmaster	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Journal Editor	Rosemary Davidson	(03) 6424 1343
LWFHA Coordinator	Leonie Mickleborough	(03) 6223 7948
Members' Interests Compiler	John Gillham	(03) 6239 6529
Membership Registrar	Muriel Bissett	(03) 6344 4034
Publications Convenor	Bev Richardson	(03) 6225 3292
Public Officer	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Sales Officer	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6245 9351

## Branches of the Society

Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

[petjud@bigpond.com](mailto:petjud@bigpond.com)

Mersey: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

[secretary@tfhsdev.com](mailto:secretary@tfhsdev.com)

Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

[secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org](mailto:secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org)

Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

[vsbtas@bigpond.com](mailto:vsbtas@bigpond.com)

Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

[bbissett@bigpond.net.au](mailto:bbissett@bigpond.net.au)

# Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 34 Number 4

March 2014

ISSN 0159 0677

---

## Contents

From the editor .....	190
President's Message .....	191
Branch Reports .....	192
<i>Partridge Island: The Crown has no Claim ... , Part 2</i> Erica Shankley .....	197
<i>To have or not to have a Headstone or Plaque</i> , Grahame Thom .....	202
<i>Who has been Sleeping in my Grave?</i> Christina Callinan .....	203
<i>Charged with entering the Bonds of Matrimony, The Married Female Teacher,</i> Betty Jones .....	207
<i>Voices from the Orphan Schools: The Apprentices</i> , Dianne Snowden .....	213
<i>Tree of Hazel Wood</i> , Ivan Heazlewood (New Publication) .....	215
Help Wanted .....	217
<i>John Doig</i> , Yvonne Cooper .....	217
New Members Interests .....	218
Annual General Meeting Brochure .....	i-iv
New Members .....	219
<i>Irish Wills Resource</i> , Irish Genealogical Research Society .....	220
<i>Convict Edward Myers, Gifted with a Touch of Genius</i> , Don Bradmore .....	221
<i>Missing Fingers—The Final Key</i> , Jennifer Clark .....	231
<i>Christopher Calvert and his Descendants, Sequel o</i> , Brian Howroyd and Beth Robb OAM .....	235
<i>Book Reviews</i> .....	239
<i>News from the Federation of Family History Societies</i> .....	241
<i>What is that Publication About?</i> , Maurice Appleyard .....	242
Society Sales .....	245
Library Acquisitions .....	246

---

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

---

## From the editor

The finish of another volume of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. There was such a wonderful response to my request for more articles it has been difficult to select which ones to include in this issue. But even better, I have a good selection of articles prepared for Volume 35—with new ones always welcome.

After undergoing surgery at Hobart in early December I am prepared to blame the after effects of the anaesthetic for any omissions, mistakes or general faults you may find. Although, with the assistance of my expert proof readers, Cynthia and Leonie, I am sure you will enjoy reading this wide variety of articles.

The 'Partridge Island', Part 2, features the story of Richard Cleburne who arrived in Van Diemen's Land about 1821 and acquired ownership of Partridge Island in 1849.

Edward Myers is another fascinating character with many talents, although he did not always use them wisely.

It is always interesting when two articles arrive with a similar topic—this time it is the question of headstones. What do you think?

What could be more intriguing than an article entitled 'Missing Fingers ...'?

And to finish there is information about, and the registration form for, the AGM to be held at Ross in June this year. It looks as if it will be as interesting as the last one. See you there?

Rosemary Davidson

## Journal address

PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018  
email [editors@tasfhs.org](mailto:editors@tasfhs.org)

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.

© The contents of *Tasmanian Ancestry* are subject to the provisions of the *Copyright Act* and may not be reproduced without written permission of the editor and author.

#### Cover:

The headstone of Elizabeth and Edward C Mills, Cornelian Bay Cemetery. See *Who has been Sleeping in my Grave?* by Christina Callinan, page 203.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**I**N line with our continuing efforts to keep distribution costs down, the December journal was sent out in the clear envelopes again. We have already received feedback that the publication is more visible to the general public and that it is advertising itself.

The issue also contained our Treasurers innovative membership renewal notice/invoice incorporated into the addressing sheet.

The tedious task of filling in the form, repeating the information that we already hold, in most cases is no longer necessary.

Of course there will be times when the contact information and/or a members status needs correcting and we encourage you to correct the invoice where necessary.

Hobart Branch is the distribution point for all journals sent out and any problems that may occur can be directed to **library@hobart.tasfhs.org** for the attention of the Resource Manager. We appreciate the goodwill of those members who may have been inconvenienced by a teething problem of the new system.

We have also been made-aware of a small problem concerning the New Members' Interests section in the Journal.

A past member who rejoins under their old membership number does not have their interests republished in that section of the journal.

The listing is computer generated and currently there is no practical way we can re-list their interest in that part of the journal.

All members interests are shown in the annual in house publication kept in all

branch libraries. The current issue being *Members Interests 1998-2013*. Details for lapsed members are removed if membership is not renewed and re-entered in the year they rejoin.

This action does not bring those interests to the attention of mainland, overseas members or those who do not have ready access to a branch library.

It is suggested that members who might be rejoining after a period of time, could more effectively advertise their interests to all other members by placing a notice in the *Help Wanted* section of the journal.

In fact we would encourage all members to consider using this section of the journal sometime in the future.

Help wanted queries are published free for members who are entitled to three free entries per year. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise. Full details can be found in each journal. ◀

**Maurice Appleyard**

2014 sees the 40th Anniversary of the **Essex Society for Family History** and also of the Federation of Family History Societies, and to mark these events the Society is holding a Conference entitled *Dig for the Past, Look to the Future* from the 29-31 August 2014 at the Holiday Inn, Basildon, Essex.

Further details can be found on our website **[www.esfh.org.uk](http://www.esfh.org.uk)**

Hoping to see some of your members, and wishing you all the best with your research.

Ann Church Hon. Secretary  
Essex Society for Family History

# BRANCH REPORTS

## Burnie

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

**President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103**

**Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058**

**PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320**

**email: petjud@bigpond.com**



Our year ended with a well-attended BBQ at the home of Marilyn and Trevor Quirk. Our thanks to Marilyn and Trevor for making their

home available for the evening. Fortunately the rain stayed away even though the forecast for the day was evening showers.

Our December Day Meeting was also well attended by our members to listen to a presentation by Member Geoff Dean on finding World War I soldiers. Geoff began with a very interesting slide show, followed by viewing web sites related to WW1 soldiers. Many of those present were not aware of the sites now available and the information contained. Geoff had a hand-out for all listing the web sites pertaining to soldiers' records.

The new version of *Family Tree Maker* has now been released in Australia and is available for sale at the Burnie Branch.

Three versions of the software are available, an upgrade pack for \$40.00 for existing owners of *FTM*, which includes one month free access to *Ancestry*, a deluxe edition for \$60.00, includes three months free access to *Ancestry* and the platinum edition for \$99.00 which includes six months free subscription to *Ancestry*. In all three cases the software

is the same, just the different time of free membership subscription to *Ancestry* changes.

There are some enhancements over the previous edition of *FTM*, the most important being the fact that when installing it recognises if you are using a 32 bit or 64 bit OS and loads the appropriate version for your computer. Once installed the 64 bit version loads very quickly and will make use of your entire installed RAM versus the 32 bit version that will only use a maximum of 4GB of Ram.

If anyone wishes to purchase a copy of *FTM* 2014 please contact Burnie Branch and for your convenience the software can be paid for by Visa or Master Card.

**Peter Cocker** Branch President

## Hobart

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

**President: Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794**

**email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org**

**Secretary: Howard Reeves**

**PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018**

**email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org**

**All telephone enquiries to (03) 6244 4527**



The Hobart Branch participated in the Bellerive Seafarers Festival (Sunday 29 October on the Bellerive Boardwalk, across Cambridge Road from our Branch Library) by setting up an information booth and a collection of books with a nautical theme. The event helped to expose the Branch in the local and wider Hobart community and highlighted the need for the Branch to make itself more visible. Many visitors to the Branch marquee indicated that they

were unaware of the Library across the street and some ignorant of the existence of the Society!

The Hobart Branch concluded the calendar year with two successful workshop activities for members and non-members.

In late October/early November two Saturday morning *Breaking down your brick-walls* sessions were held with Library volunteers with different expertise assisting members and non-members with their family research stubborn problems. The response to a one-off workshop Spotlight on Tasmanian Records ... Using the Tasmanian records and resources held at the Hobart Branch Library presented by Louise Rainbow was such that an additional session was held to accommodate the demand.

This concluded a number of very successful workshops offered by the Branch in 2013 including *Become your family's historian* and *Using Trove* held earlier in the year. Planning is under way to repeat these sessions in 2014. Members should check the Hobart Branch Newsletter for details and book early.

The Committee finished its calendar year of meetings with an enjoyable lunch at a local restaurant after the December meeting. One of the major goals of the committee during the year was to get the computer-based *Comprehensive Subject Index* up and running again. The Branch is indebted to Peter Cocker for his technical assistance in this project. He was ably assisted by Robert Tanner. At the lunch the long term *CSI* efforts of Vee Maddock were acknowledged with Vee being presented with a Branch Certificate of Appreciation by President Robert Tanner.

### **General Meetings**

Our calendar year of monthly general meetings concluded with meetings in

October and November. As with other meetings, attendances were good and the presentations by our guest speakers were interesting and informative.

The guest speaker at the October meeting was historian and author Donald Howatson. While his topic was *The story of New Town street by street* the scope of the topic ranged over other Hobart suburbs including Battery Point, North Hobart and South Hobart. In this aspect of his address Mr Howatson provided details surrounding the naming of the streets, significant buildings and prominent residents. The presentation also included stories about the pubs of New Town, Moonah and Glenorchy. The speaker has self-published several books about the Hobart suburban street names and early hotels. Many of these are held in the Hobart Branch Library and are for sale in bookshops and local newsagencies.

The guest speaker at the November meeting was historian and TFHS member Andrea Gerrard speaking on the topic Brownell Brothers—Tasmanian Department Store. Andrea indicated that in researching this topic she was surprised and disappointed by the lack of primary records—AGM reports (just a few, including some in Coles Myer archives in Melbourne) and no records held by the surviving members of the family. Consequently her research has been conducted primarily using newspaper reports and advertisements, Hobart City Council and government records.

The history of Brownell Brothers began with David Moses establishing the London Drapery Mart in the early to mid 1830s and later, when George Carr Clark built a row of shops in Liverpool Street, Moses moved his drapery business into the shop next to the *Prince of Orange Inn*. A succession of different proprietors and

building expansions followed and by March 1859 William Freeman Brownell (1833–1907, 6<sup>th</sup> child of Dr I Brownell and Elizabeth Freeman) was in partnership with William Wilson White and living at 234 Elizabeth Street. By 1862 Brownell had taken over the business and by 1885 had been joined in the business by William Percival Brownell. In 1888 W F Brownell retired and the business was taken over by W P Brownell and his brother Augustus Spencer Brownell leading to the establishment of Brownell Brothers Limited in 1902. In 1932 the 1885 building was demolished and a new store was built. In the same year Coles arrived in Hobart and leased part of the new building in Liverpool Street. By 1959 the business had been taken over by Myer Emporium. The London House façade disappeared from the Liverpool Street streetscape in November 2007 when the premises were gutted by fire and the remains demolished.

### Speakers for 2014

To date the following speakers have been arranged for the General Meetings in 2014:

**18 February:** Lynn Davies ‘The UTas archives’.

**18 March:** Colette McAlpine ‘A guided tour of the Female Convicts Research Centre’s database and website’.

**15 April:** Brendan Lennard ‘History begins at home’.

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at The Sunday School St Johns Park Precinct, New Town on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. The meetings are always great social gatherings and non-members are welcome to attend. Members are encouraged bring a friend.

**Howard Reeves** Branch Secretary

## Huon

**President Shirley Fletcher (03) 6264 1546**  
**Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529**  
**PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109**  
**email: vsbtas@bigpond.com**

No report received

## Launceston

**<http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org>**  
**President Russell Watson (03) 6334 4412**  
**Secretary Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034**  
**PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250**  
**secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au**



**Christmas Dinner:** for the first time for some years, branch members and their partners enjoyed Christmas Dinner at the Colonial’s

Old Cane & Quill Room.

**Branch Annual General Meeting:** will be held on Tuesday 15 April. Check the website closer to the date for the venue and speaker.

**Workshop:** the next Launceston Branch workshop will be held on Wednesday 18 June, the subject—‘Military’.

**Website:** Barrie and Janice Robinson are enjoying a five month break on a mainland safari. Barrie has kept in touch during this time and we thank him for keeping the website up-to-date.

**The Stables Library:** refurbishment is now complete and we are pleased with the increase in visitors and members who appreciate the more user-friendly work areas.

**Publications:** The last volume (1934) of *The Tasmanian Mail*—will be available during the first half of 2014 and we thank Sandra for the huge effort in the transcribing and preparation of this series.

**Library:** Tuesday, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.—phone (03) 6344 4034.

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

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

## Mersey

[www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com)

**President Ros Coss**

**Secretary Sue-Ellen McCreghan**

**(03) 6428 6328**

**Library (03) 6426 2257**

**PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307**

**email: [secretary@tfhsdev.com](mailto:secretary@tfhsdev.com)**



Greetings. Everyone should be back in the swing of things after the Christmas New Year break. In December, 23 members, husbands and partners enjoyed lunch at ‘Bellies’ in Latrobe. It was here our Christmas hamper raffle was drawn. First prize, the hamper to Peter Sims, 2<sup>nd</sup> prize, Decorated Christmas cake Trudy Burk and 3<sup>rd</sup> two bottles of wine J Breen. Now the festivities are over time it is time to get back to business.

We will have visited Sherwood Hall again for the Henley on the Mersey at Bells Parade. We have an ongoing project for 2015 for the Centenary of World War I. With Family History as our focus, we are seeking information from locals in the Latrobe and district who served anytime during the 1914–1918 conflict. If you have photos or any memorabilia of a soldier in the local district we would like to be able to photocopy these. Visit the library, phone or email us.

By the time this journal is out we will be thinking of positions to be filled for the Branch Executive and Committee. If you are a member and would like to know how the Library operates, come up with ideas for social outings, indexing or activities you would be most welcome. Come into the Library and fill out a nomination form.

Keep up to date with our activities on our website or phone the secretary. Visit the Library—you will be so glad you did. ◀

### A Photographic index to **The Tasmanian Mail**

This series covers the photographs which appeared in  
*The Tasmanian Mail* from 1894–1935

- Volume 1, 1894–1904—\$27.00
- Volume 2, 1905–1908—\$27.00
- Volume 3, 1909–1912—\$27.00
- Volume 4, 1913–1916—\$27.00
- Volume 5, 1917–1920—\$27.00
- Volume 6, 1921–1922—\$27.00
- Volume 7, 1923–1924—\$27.00
- Volume 8, 1925–1926—\$27.00
- Volume 9, 1927–1928—\$27.00
- Volume 10, 1929–1930—\$30.00
- Volume 11, 1931—\$25.00
- Volume 12, 1932—\$27.00
- Volume 13, 1933—\$27.00
- NEW!! Volume 14, 1934—\$tba

#### **SERIES NOW COMPLETE**

All available from  
TFHS Inc.

Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290

Launceston TAS 7250  
Plus \$12.50 pack 1-4

TFHS Inc. Members less 10% discount,  
plus \$12.50 p&p

**NEW RELEASE**  
**UNDERTAKERS**  
**OF**  
**HOBART**  
**Vol. IV**



**Index to**  
**H C Millington Pty Ltd**  
**Funeral Records**  
**Part 4**  
**March 1950 – November 1955**

This book continues the Millington series and follows on from:

Part 1 April 1925 – May 1937

Part 2 May 1937 – March 1944

Part 3 March 1944 – March 1950

Price on application

Write to Resource Manager  
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch  
PO Box 326  
ROSNY PARK TAS 7018

or  
email: [library@hobart.tasfhs.org](mailto:library@hobart.tasfhs.org)  
or  
check Hobart Branch Sales at  
<http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org>

**ORAL HISTORY**  
**WORKSHOP**

Includes demonstration  
of a digital recorder  
which can be hired.

**Saturday 31 May 2014**

9:30 am – 4:00 pm  
Queen Victoria Museum and Art  
Gallery  
Inveresk, Launceston

conducted by Jill Cassidy  
President of the Oral History  
Association of Australia (Tas) Inc.

Learn how to interview your  
relatives, and how to ensure your  
descendants can hear their voices.

Cost (includes lunch)  
\$50 non-members  
\$40 members OHAA (Tas)  
\$30 students

Contact Jill Cassidy  
on 0418 178 098 or  
[mandjcassidy@gmail.com](mailto:mandjcassidy@gmail.com)



ORAL HISTORY  
ASSOCIATION OF  
AUSTRALIA (TAS) INC

# PARTRIDGE ISLAND

## THE CROWN HAS NO CLAIM ...

Erika Shankley (Member No.546)

### Part 2

**T**HE CLEBURNE ERA 1849–95  
Richard Cleburne was an enterprising fellow. Born in Ireland in 1799, he migrated to Van Diemen's Land about 1821. Settling in Hobart Town, he soon had a variety of business interests. He manufactured candles and soap from a factory at Old Wharf and bought and sold produce and various kinds of equipment from a store in Liverpool Street.

In 1840 he built a capacious warehouse, known as Cleburne House, in Murray Street. The three-story building, then one of the largest in Hobart, was conspicuous with its two lions, carved in wood, on pillars supporting the iron gates at the entrance and for the two large walnut trees in the garden. Destroyed by fire, the building was rebuilt in 1914, and today the Cleburne name is still visible on the facade above the entrance to Cat and Fiddle Arcade.

He was also a ship owner, opening the first direct trade between Melbourne and Hobart in the 44 ton schooner *Blossom*, built to his order, and he took over the governments irregular ferry service at Risdon with his new vessel *Risdon Queen*.

Following legal action against the Collector of Customs, gossipers credited him with smuggling. If so, he was well placed with ships coming and going from the anchorage at Partridge Island. His substantial stone house at Risdon, built about 1825, also fronted onto the River Derwent where it still stands today, its commanding view overlooking the Bowen Bridge towards the western shore.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Cleburne became prominent in public affairs. In 1824 he signed a petition for the separation of Van Diemen's Land from New South Wales and in 1851 was elected the member for Huon in the Legislative Council. He fought zealously against the continued transportation of convicts.<sup>2</sup>

In June 1825, Cleburne was in a bit of a hurry to be married making an

application to marry dressmaker, Margaret MAGILL, without publishing banns.<sup>3</sup> They subsequently had four daughters and two sons. It was second son, William



Richard Cleburne

Crowther Collection State Library of  
Tasmania AUTAS001125647651w800

<sup>1</sup> Cleburne Homestead [www.visitcleburne.com.au](http://www.visitcleburne.com.au)

<sup>2</sup> John Reynolds, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

<sup>3</sup> *Wayne Index, Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD36 805/1925

Percy, born in 1832<sup>4</sup> who later took over the management of Partridge Island. After long and most painful suffering, Margaret Cleburne died in September 1837 following an accident in which her clothes caught fire.<sup>5</sup> The following year Richard married widow, Harriet BEAUVAIS.<sup>6</sup> They had six children, all daughters.

Richard Cleburne had acquired ownership of Partridge Island in 1849 as a result of an Indenture by Thomas LAUGHTON, dated 28 June 1849. Two years later, on 4 March 1851, a Census form filled in by William KAY, shows there were six people on the island—five farm servants under 45 years of age—one bondsman under 53, three Protestants and three Catholics. The head of household was a Mr John HARVEY and the Owner-Occupier, Richard Cleburne. By this time

the wooden cottage of Laughton's day had been replaced by one built of stone.<sup>7</sup>

Partridge Island was close enough to Hobart Town and other off-lying settlements to encourage visitors. Advertisements for pleasure trips down D'Entrecasteaux Channel appeared

frequently in the press with the added attraction of an invitation by Richard Cleburne to go ashore on the island.

In 1859 the steamer *City of Hobart* sailed to Port Davey where there was talk of gold. En route they stopped off at Partridge Island and the Governor, Sir Henry FOX-YOUNG and many of the other passengers

accepted the invitation of the Hon. R. Cleburne, Esquire, the proprietor of the Island, and proceeded on shore to view his grounds.<sup>8</sup>

The Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company's ship *Southern Cross*, crowded with over 400 passengers, cruised down the Channel to Partridge Island in 1864. The band of the City Guards was stationed on a temporary platform behind the funnel. The mind boggles as to how they managed to play their rousing tunes as the ship pitched and rolled in seas whipped up

fresh winds! Anchoring within a stones throw of the island the Hon. R Cleburne MLC once more invited passengers ashore. However, on this occasion few passengers cared to avail themselves of the opportunity, given the gusty conditions.<sup>9</sup>

Shipping columns in the newspaper recorded the comings and goings from



Facade of Cleburne House in Murray Street today  
Photograph: E Shankley

<sup>4</sup> AOT, *Tasmanian Colonial Links Database* 66582

<sup>5</sup> *Colonial Times*, 26 September 1837; *Wayne Index*

<sup>6</sup> *FamilySearch* M390402 1368285

<sup>7</sup> TAHO CEN1/1/108/29

<sup>8</sup> *The Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 1 February 1859

<sup>9</sup> *The Mercury*, 25 June 1864

Hobart Town. An electric telegraph at Mt Nelson also reported vessels lying at Partridge Island. Many of these were whalers and the anchorage was often crowded with four or five vessels exchanging crews or taking on fresh provisions. Despite this, scurvy broke out amongst the sailors on board the *Marie Laura* as she lay at Partridge Island. Two sailors died and several more were taken to hospital.<sup>10</sup>

Although the island was not a major whaling station the blood and gore of dismembering whales and the stench of trying-out must have been all pervading. Captain SHELTON, master of the *Maid of Erin*, reported to the ship's owner, Mr HEDBURG, in 1870 that

after he ... cut up the carcase he will proceed to Partridge Island to boil out.<sup>11</sup>

Captain YOUNG, of the *Naituhu*, also tried-out at Partridge Island, the whale yielding five tons of oil.<sup>12</sup>

An unidentified grave on the island may relate to this era.

The Hon. Richard Cleburne had a busy life as a successful businessman. Apart from his duties as a MLC, he still operated a soap and candle factory and had a house and store at 33 Murray Street. Customers would drive their horse and cart into the adjacent yard and make their purchases of tools, machinery or household goods. He also owned a number of other properties around Hobart as well as his main residence on 2000 acres near Mt Direction.

His son, William Percy had, by now, taken over the management of Partridge Island and employed several farm

labourers. Sixty-one year old Dennis A'HERNE had been hired in Hobart Town and arrived on the island on Christmas Day 1858. However, he spent much of his time inebriated and complained of illness. The overseer placed him on light duties but A'Herne gradually become more debilitated and died on Friday 14 January 1859. The Coroner, E A WALPOLE Esquire and a jury of seven, met on the island on Monday 17 January, declaring that the death had been accelerated by recent intemperance.<sup>13</sup>

There were further problems with the workforce in 1861. Several farm labourers took the Cleburnes to court for non-payment of wages. Christopher LANGDON said he was owed £3 10s. He had been engaged the previous November for 10s a week but reckoned that for the work he was doing he should be paid no less than 30s or £1. William Cleburne's father visited on 26 December and, after an argument, gave Langdon one week's notice. However, there was no boat available so Langdon was forced to stay on. He said,

young Mr Cleburne had said that if he didnt work he would stop his rations

so he had to continue working.<sup>14</sup>

Robert HALL, another labourer, corroborated the evidence and claimed he was also owed £2 5s. in balance of wages. Like Langdon, he had been employed for 10s a week but had received no money when he was discharged on 14 January, instead, being given ¼ lb tobacco at 6s a pound.

The Bench thought there was a contract which was not fulfilled but could make no order for wages.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup> *The Courier*, 14 December 1854

<sup>11</sup> *The Mercury*, 1 April 1870; *Cornwall Chronicle*, 9 April 1870

<sup>12</sup> *Cornwall Chronicle*, 13 June 1863

---

<sup>13</sup> *The Courier*, 19 January 1859

<sup>14</sup> *The Mercury*, 30 January 1861

A Tasmanian Acclimatisation Society had been formed by settlers with economic, sporting and nostalgic motives, in an effort to introduce the familiar sights and sounds of their homeland. In 1862 there was a plan to introduce foxes to Tasmania and Hobart lawyer, J G GRAVES, introduced a pair of white swans to Southport and pheasants to both Huon and Partridge Islands.<sup>16</sup> A note in *The Mercury* in 1864 reports that thirteen brace of brown quail were caught on Partridge Island to be shipped to Victoria,<sup>17</sup> and in 1866 Mr Graves had obtained from Mr BROWN, of Partridge Island, another five pairs which had been sent to Franklin (Betsy) Island.<sup>18</sup> Brown quail from Partridge Island were also destined for Slopens Island, where the native game,

owing to what some people call civilisation and improvements, assisted by the curse of penal settlements and domestic cats, had all but become extinct.<sup>19</sup>

Richard Cleburne had been ill for some time when he died at his home at Risdon on 29 October 1864.<sup>20</sup> A paragraph in the press expressed regret at his passing.

He had been for many years an active, useful, and indefatigable colonist, remarkable for his hospitality and universally respected.<sup>21</sup>

In his father's will, William Percy retained Partridge Island and continued to live there.<sup>22</sup>

On 5 January 1866, by special licence, Reverend Edward FREEMAN officiated at the wedding of William Cleburne to Mary JOHN at the house on Partridge Island.<sup>23</sup> Two of their three daughters were born on the island, Frances Catherine in 1868<sup>24</sup> and Laura Jane in 1870.<sup>25</sup> Amelia Cleburne, born in 1871 may also have been born on the island as her birth was registered at Gordon.

Delivery of supplies had to come down from Hobart. *The Mercury* on 10 May 1867 reported on the trial of Samuel FAITHFUL, boatman, who was found guilty of the theft of two quarts of brandy, two quarts of gin, two quarts of rum, one quart of wine, ten bottles, and one case, the property of William Cleburne, a consignment which Faithful was supposed to deliver to Partridge Island.

S H WINTLE, said to be a relative of the Cleburnes, described a visit to the island in 1871.<sup>26</sup> Accompanying the local police constable from Southport in an open boat, they had a rough passage. By the time they reached Partridge Island they were thoroughly soaked to the skin.

The constable was responding to a letter from William Cleburne regarding the discovery, by whalers, of a charred skeleton on the nearby Bruny shore. After drying off and having a meal they started a long and toilsome search.<sup>27</sup> At last some burnt fragments of bones were found, including some teeth which were bagged up ready for inspection by the authorities—but

---

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>16</sup> *The Mercury*, 21 February 1862

<sup>17</sup> *The Mercury*, 29 June 1864

<sup>18</sup> *The Mercury*, 30 May 1866

<sup>19</sup> *The Mercury*, 14 June 1879

<sup>20</sup> *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD35 H703/1864

<sup>21</sup> *The Mercury*, 31 October 1864

<sup>22</sup> TAHO AD960/1/6 1083

---

<sup>23</sup> TAHO NS373/2/No 2928; *The Mercury*, 13 January 1866; *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD37 293/1866

<sup>24</sup> *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD 33 387/1868 1/3/1868

<sup>25</sup> *The Mercury*, 17 March 1868

<sup>26</sup> *The Mercury*, 27 March 1871, S H Wintle

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid*

who the hapless person was, was unknown.

Wintle remained some days on the island because of bad weather and amused himself by fishing and shooting quail. He said,

A person may stand at the door of the house and shoot them right and left.<sup>28</sup>

Land had obviously been cleared for farming as he described paddocks as being thickly studded with mushrooms and another spangled with white English daisies.<sup>29</sup>

About 1872, William and his family left the island and moved to Hobart. Their only son, also named William Percy, was born on 1 July 1873,<sup>30</sup> at their residence in Victoria Street but unfortunately, died there about 2 months later.<sup>31</sup> Their daughter, Amelia died in 1874.<sup>32</sup>

Partridge Island was now advertised for rent as a highly desirable Dairy Farm by Estate and Commission Agent, Charles TOBY.<sup>33</sup> The farm came complete with farm implements, cows, heifers, pigs, sheep etc., with the rent described as moderate. This encouraging description saw a succession of leaseholders living on the island.

William Cleburne died about 1889 and his widow, Mary, on 20 August, 1891 at her residence in Princes Street Sandy

Bay.<sup>34</sup> Then, in accordance with Richard Cleburne's will, Partridge Island passed to Williams surviving children—Frances Catherine and Laura Jane.

However, the thorny question of ownership of the island was to again rear its head. ◀

To be continued ...

[See *Tasmanian Ancestry* Volume 34 No.3 December 2013 page 159 for Part 1.—Ed.]

## Index to **The Weekly Courier**

Index to photographs, BDM notices and personal items of interest to Family Historians which appeared in *The Weekly Courier* from 1901–1935

Volume 1, 1901–1903—\$30.00

Volume 2, 1904–1905—\$30.00

Volume 3, 1906–1907—\$30.00

Volume 4, 1908–1909—\$30.00

Volume 5, 1910–1911—\$30.00

Volume 6, 1912–1913—\$30.00

Volume 7, 1914–1915—\$33.00

Volume 8, 1916—\$30.00

Volume 9, 1917—\$30.00

Volume 10, 1918—\$30.00

Volume 11, 1919—\$30.00

Volume 12, 1920–21—\$30.00

Volume 13, 1922–23—\$30.00

Volume 14, 1924–1926—\$30.00

**NEW!** Volume 15, 1927–1929—\$30.00

All available from  
TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290

Launceston TAS 7250  
Plus \$12.50 pack 1-4

TFHS Inc. Members less 10% discount,  
plus \$12.50 p&p

---

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>30</sup> *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD33  
3408/1873

<sup>31</sup> *The Mercury*, 18 August, 1873;  
*Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD35  
1603/1873 15/8/1973

<sup>32</sup> *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD35  
1832/1874 9/1/1874

<sup>33</sup> *The Mercury*, 22 October 1874

---

<sup>34</sup> *The Mercury*, 22 August, 1891;  
*Tasmanian Pioneer Index* RGD35  
578/1891

# TO HAVE OR NOT TO HAVE A HEADSTONE OR PLAQUE

Grahame Thom (Member No.2735)

I recently received my copy of the Society's December 2013 Journal and amongst all the very good articles I was attracted to what Helen WHITE (page 152) had to say about breaching brick walls by finding information from headstones.

I fully agree that a headstone may reveal information not available elsewhere and even solve relationships. But for some time I have wondered about the need now for a headstone, especially for a genealogist. I realise that by tradition many people alive today consider that a headstone is essential to recognise the memory of a loved one, and that need should continue. But with cremations, what you can write on a plaque is limited to brief details of the person cremated. When my mother died in Brisbane in 2005, I thought it would be nice to add her details on the plaque of her husband who was cremated in Sydney some years earlier. On enquiry I was told that was not possible as the information on a plaque was limited to the cremated deceased person. And I could not even have her ashes placed with his.

The aim for most people researching their family history is to discover not only who their ancestors are but also what they did in life. So in many journals like this, you see the fruits of research with members writing about their ancestors. Imagine what it would be like to find an autobiography of one of your ancestors. I did, namely a small handwritten life story about Henry IKIN who was born in Hobart Town in 1816.

I have found that most genealogists fail to record their own story, or even keep a comprehensive family history paper file on themselves. So for some years I have been teaching 'Writing Your Life Story' locally in Victoria. For those I teach I recommend that a copy of what they write be given to their immediate family members and also lodge a copy with the National Library of Australia and the relevant State Library.

If this is done then you are leaving an excellent source for future generations to find. To me every genuine genealogist should write his/her story, even if it is just a summary of facts, e.g., where and when you went to school and what subjects did you pass and fail. That leads me to think if I did write my story and lodge it with appropriate relatives and organisations, did I need to have a headstone? Neither of my parents have a headstone. But on the other hand I have thought about an appropriately worded newspaper notice of my death, or even an obituary, especially when one realises the major libraries all collect newspapers and in the not too distant future that newspaper is likely to be online on Trove. ◀

Some members might like to see a short article I have written on Writing Your Life Story, go to

**<http://www.clanmacthomas.co.uk/Pages/GenealogyArticlesGTWYLS.aspx>**

# WHO HAS BEEN SLEEPING IN MY GRAVE?

Christina Callinan (née Mills)

## A STORY OF PERCEIVED WRONGFUL BURIAL FOR THE MILLS FAMILY AT THE CORNELIAN BAY CEMETERY

**M**Y cousin, Jenny WATSON and I visited Hobart the last week in June 2013 for MILLS family research. We visited the Cornelian Bay Cemetery Trust office and utilized the records available. We also spent 2–3 days at the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., Hobart Branch where we were assisted with our research by staff and on the last day by the Society President, Maurice APPLEYARD who gave us his valuable expertise.

It had been known for many years by some researchers in the Mills family that the Cornelian Bay gravesites of our Mills ancestors had a grave problem!

Jenny and I based our research on finding out and testing the theory whether this concept and knowledge was true.

We gathered available facts, took photographs and returned home to Melbourne to ponder on this exercise.

I worked methodically, much to my husband's annoyance when he discovered our bed was covered with summaries of grave sites and photos and he couldn't get into it—the bed that is!

I shared my findings with Mills cousins. Then I took these conclusions back to the Cemetery Trust by email and several telephone calls. In my last conversation with Tamara WHITEHEAD, Cemetery Services Manager, she told me she

needed more time to reach her own conclusions.

### What We Do Know and What Is Correct?

The conclusions I reached for the incorrect burials are as listed below:

Person	Buried in Grave	Instead of Grave	Date
Violet Hannah Mills (Kitty)	B/BB58	B15	1902
Frederick Henry Mills	B/BB58	B5	1902
Charles Edward Mills	BB56	B15	1904
Edward Carling Mills	B/BB58	B5	1905

Errors occurred between 1902–1905 involving four of the Mills burials and five grave sites.

In the Catholic Section A, at Number 55, the tombstone inscription of our original ancestors Henry, Hannah and John Mills, reads:

Henry Mills – 1863 aged 62 years

Hannah wife of above 1875 aged 73 years

John Mills son of above 1900 aged 70 years

The people recorded as being buried in this grave are:

Hannah Mills – 1875

Stillborn Mills (Child) 1894

John Mills – 1900

But ...

Our great, great, grandfather Henry Mills is missing! Where is Henry?

It was confirmed by the Trust Office upon enquiring that Henry's remains had not been removed from their original burial site in the Roman Catholic Burial Ground, Barrack Street, Hobart. This burial site was approximately seven acres in size off Barrack Street between Brisbane and Patrick Streets, behind St Marys Cathedral in Hobart. Granted to the Roman Catholic Church by Lieutenant-Governor Arthur in the 1820s, the site was enclosed by sandstone walls, parts of which still remain. A pretty site, with native cherry trees and one large peppermint tree, the cemetery was closed in the early 1870s and fell into decay. An official report in 1902 described the site.

It is substantially walled in, but the ground in parts is covered with scrub ... many of the vaults have fallen in, leaving coffins with their contents exposed ... The memories of those buried there have evidently passed away, for no signs of beautifying graves or repairing tombstones were visible anywhere. The cows were browsing on the ground at the time of our visit.

The *Tasmanian Mail* reported in October 1902:

Since the closing of the cemetery many bodies have been removed by relatives to one or other of the burial grounds outside the city, and hundreds of headstones which once spread themselves over the

seven acres, and recorded the names of persons whose ages ranged from one week to 105 years, have in one way or another disappeared. Many a woman has scrubbed her hearth or doorstep with a bit of sandstone quarried by precocious boys in the old cemeteries.

By 1911 the Roman Catholic Church had removed all surviving tombs and built St Virgils College on the site. A wide range of people were interred in the burial ground. Matthew BRADY was one infamous bushranger as well as convicts and members of the clergy, such as Father CONOLLY, first permanent Roman Catholic priest to serve in Hobart Town, who died in 1839. Six officers from the French ships *L'Astrolabe* and *La Zelee* who were engaged on an expedition around the world found their resting place in the cemetery.<sup>1</sup>



Jenny Watson at the headstone of Henry and Hannah Mills

The site is now occupied by school buildings (Guilford Young College) and sports fields. Sections of the original sandstone walls are still standing along Brisbane and Patrick Streets.

Jenny Watson checked out this site and found that Henry's grave is still under a concrete car park or the playing fields.

We asked the question, did the Mills family know this when they erected the

<sup>1</sup> *A guide to Hobarts historic cemeteries and burial grounds.* Pamphlet, Hobart City Council 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, June 2004.

tombstone sometime after 1900. We shall never know and the Trust cannot shed any light onto this non reburial.

The anomaly is that listed in their records is a Stillborn Mills baby 1894—this burial should be marked Catholic, Section B, Grave Number 55 and not Catholic, Section A, Grave Number 55.

There is one more interesting development regarding this site but I will tell you all at the end of my story.

### **What Has Happened To The Other Burials?**

In 2002 the Government came in as interim Managers of Cornelian Bay Cemetery. Records for all burials up to this year were in the original register books which had been transferred to microfiche in the distant past. The Government employed Southern Regional Cemetery Trust (SRCT), who in turn tendered out this job to the Corrections Department, the work of transferring all microfiche records onto the cemetery's new computer database.

### **What Does This Mean?**

Massive errors were made. Not just the Mills' family grave involving five grave sites but a lot (numbers were not quoted by Millingtons). This is an ongoing correction problem for the Cemetery Trust. When family members do their research and discover burial problems they need to present their facts to the Cemetery Trust who will take the opportunity to correct the Trust records.

### **Do We Still Have a Grave Problem?**

My great grandfather, Charles Edward Mills died 1904. He was recorded as being buried in the George Mills grave PMET Section BB Grave Number 56.

The Cornelian Bay Cemetery Trust says that Charles Edward Mills, died 1904, is in his rightful place along with his two

wives, daughter Kitty and sister Maria Louisa.

We discovered through this incorrect data entry that this grave site PMET Section BB Grave Number 56 belonged to another George Mills, not our George Mills who was born in 1847 and died the same year.

We have been in contact with the widow of David Burnet SUGDEN, Margaret Sugden, to confirm our findings and she confirms that initially her family thought they also had my great grandfather, Charles Edward Mills buried in their grave. She knew we were not related to their family. We hope to invite Margaret as a guest to our Mills Family Reunion at Hadleys Hotel next November.

### **Now The Interesting News!**

Henry, Hannah and John Mills' grave site Catholic Section A Grave Number 55 has a **Vacancy**. According to the Trust Office after 100 years another burial is possible in this site.

Tamara Whitehead when asked for their Ruling as to who would be eligible said that the Cemetery Trust had always operated on the ruling that the oldest living descendant of the family may claim the burial rights.

The Mills family discussed this point amongst themselves and concluded that Victorian Inheritance Law was very complex and we wondered if Tasmanian Law differed on this point of Inheritance.

We revisited this with Tamara Whitehead who said she would follow up with further research on the exact Tasmanian Inheritance Law pertaining to cemetery vacancies.

As yet we are still awaiting her findings. When we do have the full picture on Cemetery Inheritance, Tasmanian and Cornelian Bay Cemetery Trust ruling, we

intend to announce this vacancy at our Mills Family Reunion. A small Committee of three of our Elders will form and take applications from interested Mills family members who wish to take up this vacancy offer.

Jenny Watson is also organizing a plaque to be placed on Henry, Hannah and John Mills tombstone as the wording is very weathered and repairs are not possible. We will be offering shares in the cost of this project to the Mills family at our Reunion in November this year.

### **What Really Happened!**

Tamara Whitehead, Cemetery Services Manager of Millingtons at Cornelian Bay Cemetery sent me an email on 25 September 2013 with her findings on Mills Family Burials. She wrote,

I am pleased to advise you that the research has been completed in regards to the correct burial locations of your ancestors being:

- Violet Hannah Mills
- Frederick Henry Mills
- Charles Edward Mills
- Edward Carling Mills

As discussed, in 2002 the management of the cemetery at the time being Southern Regional Cemetery Trust (SRCT) had employed a number of data entry people to convert the old microfilm files to their newly developed cemetery database. This was done by going through each film individually and entering into the computer by hand.

Over the years it has become very obvious that a large volume of errors have occurred in transcribing that information. Once a family comes to us with concerns regarding incorrect burial information, we are able to research by going back through the original burial paperwork available to us.

I have completed the research and can advise you that your family members are indeed buried at the locations as indicated on their headstones and not our database. I have since entered the correct burial locations in the database. Therefore, I can advise you of the following:

- Violet Hannah Mills – Burial location is PMET, Section B, Number 15
- Frederick Henry Mills – burial location is PMET, Section B, Number 5
- Charles Edward Mills – burial location is PMET, Section B, Number 15
- Edward Carling Mills – Burial location is PMET, Section B, Number 5

Please accept my sincere apologies for any inconvenience this may have caused you and your family.

In summary I can say it has been a complex exercise both for us as Family Researchers and Millingtons as Cemetery Trustees. Tamara told me we have the dubious honour as a Mills family of having the most errors occurring.

Millingtons have shown they live up to their Motto In Your Hour of Need ... We Care. ◀

### **Credits:**

Special thanks to Maurice Appleyard, of the Hobart Branch of the Tasmanian Family History Inc. His time and expertise made this article possible.

Tamara Whitehead, Cemetery Services Manager, Millingtons, Cornelian Bay Cemetery, for her skills in tracking down the true picture for the Mills family.

Jenny Watson, my fellow researcher, for her tenacity and photographic skills.

All other Mills cousins, especially Sheila Byard, who contributed their own research to me for consideration.

Christina Callinan © January 2014

# CHARGED WITH ENTERING THE BONDS OF MATRIMONY

## THE MARRIED FEMALE TEACHER

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

**F**ROM 1910 to at least 1966, arguably one of the most significant impediments to the development of career paths for female teachers in Tasmanian Government schools, as in some other Australian states at differing times, was the marriage bar. This was a requirement for women in the Commonwealth and State Public Service to either resign on marriage or, as time went by and they were allowed to continue teaching, to give up their previous permanent status entitlements and be reclassified as temporary employees. This inevitably led to a drop in salary, loss of security of employment, loss of opportunity to contribute to the teachers' superannuation fund, and reduced chances of promotion. Without doubt, those restrictions limited women's careers and compelled some of them to make difficult decisions about their personal lives. Marriage bars did not affect employment in lower paid jobs, and therefore reduced incentives for females to acquire education. For those who did seek an education, choices sometimes had to be made between marriage and a career.

Miss Amy ROWNTREE (1885–1962), a highly successful twentieth century

Tasmanian teacher, did not marry and became the first woman in the state to be promoted to the position of Inspector of Schools in 1919. A letter from Miss Rowntree to the Education Department in 1940 encapsulated her understanding that she had had to make a personal sacrifice to pursue a career

A professional woman must necessarily be cut off from many of the joys of womanhood and there is always a danger that she will become hard and narrow ... Generally such women lead arduous lives.<sup>1</sup>



The different states of Australia, and indeed other countries in the western world, did not all adopt the marriage bar at the same time, but the practice was widespread. Victoria introduced the regulation in the 1880s and kept it in place for 67 years; Queensland took up the regulation in 1902; in New South Wales the Married Women Teacher (Dismissal) Act was in place from 1932 to 1947, having been initially introduced at a time of high unemployment following the Depression.

<sup>1</sup> TAHO: ED190/1/2066; file 0269/40

Today, it is easy to be critical of the Education Departments early procedures. It must be remembered, however, that social contexts were very different in the past. From the earliest times, women both hoped, and were expected, to marry, and all classes of women, educated and uneducated, sought the social acceptance of having a husband. There was immense pressure on them to achieve that 'goal'. There seemed to be horror at the thought of spinsterhood, with terms such as old maid and 'left on the shelf' widely applied to those females who did not enter matrimony. Such derogatory vocabulary was not applied to bachelors.

The marriage bar reflected the view that a married woman should be supported by her husband, and married women took other peoples jobs. It was part of the wider argument of the time that recruiting women was an inefficient use of resources. Who would put money into developing career paths for women when they would marry sooner or later, and then resign to look after their husbands and raise children? This flowed from the widely-held societal view that categorised women as house-bound mothers and home-makers, not paid workers. In 1956, in many cases more than half a century after the introduction of marriage bars in various states, reader response to a survey conducted by writers for the popular Australian magazine, *Woman's Day*, showed six to one were against married women working. Gallup Polls carried out during 1960 found 78% of respondents opposed mothers of young children entering the workforce. However, in those Polls, a similar majority approved of childless wives working.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> Tom Sheridan, *Mandarins, Ministers and Bar on Married Women*, p.2, School of Economics, University of Adelaide

### **The marriage bar in Tasmania**

Listings of resignations featured regularly throughout the Education Department's early records, and in particular, in the monthly editions of *The Educational Record*, which were first published in 1905. The Department then employed approximately 700 people, two thirds of whom were female. In that year's November edition of the periodical, details were given of the reasons for the 75 resignations during the year: Termination of temporary employment – 19; Illness (including maternity) – 13; Appointments lapsed through fall in attendance – 11; Marriage – 11; Home duties – 8; Other employment – 6; Misconduct – 3; Unknown – 4. These figures, overall, represent only just over 10% of the entire workforce within the Department at that time, giving indication that resignations were few for whatever reason.

It can be seen that, although a small number chose not to continue with teaching when they married, women were not excluded from the Department during that era on the grounds of matrimony. Indeed, they were able to apply for a period of paid leave for the birth of children. This came to an end from 20 March 1905, when a ruling was introduced that married women should not be employed in a school for two months before and two months after confinement, and such leave had to be taken without pay.<sup>3</sup>

Evidence exists in correspondence files that the Department was considering the introduction of a marriage bar for females as early as November 1904. Mrs Florence Jane Catherine SAUNDERS (1858–1920) joined the Department in

---

<sup>3</sup> TAHO: ED9/874/1905

1882 as Miss ALOMES, Teacher in Charge at Ouse Bridge. She married Alfred William Edward HARREX at Hamilton in late 1884, and resumed teaching at Glen Gala from August 1885. Her next appointment was to Osterley from 1887 to July 1891. Up to 1890, Mr and Mrs Harrex had seven children. After tragically being widowed in 1895, Mrs Harrex again resumed teaching at Osterley from 1898 to August 1900. Following her marriage to Charles Saunders in 1900, she relocated to Jericho. Mrs Saunders continued teaching there until ill-health forced her resignation in June 1904. When Mrs Saunders wrote from *Kewstoke*, Oatlands in November 1904 to re-apply for employment, she was informed that, since Mr NEALE was soon to become the new Director of Education, it was probable married women whose husbands were not Government teachers would not be employed.<sup>4</sup> Mrs Saunders did not teach with the Department after that.

Mr William Neale (1853–1913) was Director of Education from 1905 to 1909, but the introduction of the marriage bar was left to his more popular successor, Mr William Taylor McCOY (1866–1929), within four months of taking up his new position in 1910. In July 1910, when the majority of female teachers in Tasmania were single and had no children, the following was included quietly as part of 117 new regulations introduced by the Department:

Married women will not in future be accepted as teachers. Female teachers intending to marry must notify the Minister of such intention. Their appointments lapse on marriage. This section does not apply to married women

already in the service. Widows count as “unmarried.”<sup>5</sup>

In addition to married women already in the service as at July 1910 being exempt from the Regulation, wives of male teachers were given special dispensation then and into the future. For example, Mrs Mary Jane WARD (née TUNBRIDGE) (1873–1914) started her career with the Department in 1887 as a single woman. She continued teaching after marrying Sydney Edgar Ward in 1892 and producing four children. In June 1906, Mrs Ward resigned from her position as Teacher of Sewing at Marrawah. For the next few years she conducted the post and telegraph service in the town, as well as doing some private teaching.<sup>6</sup> Mrs Ward was accepted back into the system from August 1910 to 1911 to replace her sick husband who had retired recently from Marrawah.<sup>7</sup> She then spent the first term of 1912 in charge of the school at Black Sugar Loaf. The Wards removed to the goldfields in Western Australia around 1913, and Mrs Ward died on 15 February 1914 at Coolgardie following a long illness from tuberculosis.

### **Some latitude was necessary**

The 1910 Regulation was adhered to strictly by the Department for a number of years, and close perusal of teacher employment records from 1911 to 1919 shows that very few new appointments of female married teachers were made during that period. After the introduction of subsidised schools in 1912, an outlet was found for the employment of some married women. Subsidised schools were situated in country areas which were most

---

<sup>5</sup> *The Mercury*, 16 July 1910

<sup>6</sup> *The North Western Advocate*, 18 July 1906

<sup>7</sup> TAHO: ED9/786/1910

---

<sup>4</sup> TAHO: ED2/1/1487; file 1714

likely isolated and, initially, had very small pupil enrolments of between eight and twelve. They were parent-subsidised but, for each pupil enrolled, the Government provided a grant to the community towards the provision of a teacher. The teacher in charge, found and employed by the community, did not receive a direct salary from the Education Department, payment instead depending on decisions made by the local Education Board.

A need for more latitude in the Departments application of the Regulation was raised occasionally. Mrs Letitia Lavinia WARD (née MIDGLEY) (1883–1975) joined the Department in 1903 and had appointments at Derby, Moorina, West Zeehan and Central Castra State Schools before marrying commercial traveller, Samuel Thornley Ward at Don in 1910. Mrs Ward was living at Whitmore in 1914 when she made application to continue teaching at Glenore Subsidised School, having previously been employed there by the Glenore Trustees. On 5 August 1914, the Minister for Education, Mr J A LYONS, wrote to the Department:

I note your remark that the regulations prevent the re-employment of Mrs Ward and while some restriction is no doubt necessary in such cases, a regulation which prevents a woman, who through special circumstances is compelled to earn her own living, from engaging in the one calling she understands, needs early revision. I shall confer with you on the question at the first opportunity.

Mrs Ward was subsequently employed at Glenore in a temporary capacity, and following the death of her husband was

transferred to permanent staff from January 1931. After a transfer to Whitmore in 1940 and more years of unbroken service, she eventually officially retired in 1953.<sup>8</sup>

### Personal financial implications

Not only were women who married faced with a loss of income through no salary, but also potentially a debt in the form of the repayment of training costs to the Education Department if they left while still under bond. The records contain many examples of such cases, with the amounts to be repaid varying according to individual histories. When Miss Vera Catherine Hayes WRIGHT (1893–1969) married Alfred William COURTNEY-PRATT at Hobart in 1915, she had to repay £15 cash.<sup>9</sup> Miss Isobel Annie



Stevenson EADY (1894–1976) owed £52 1s 0d when she married Charles Eric SHARP in January 1917.<sup>10</sup> It was interesting that female teachers who married teachers already employed by the Department were not

required to pay back their bonds. That anomaly was still in place in 1950.<sup>11</sup>

Most married women who eventually returned to their former profession were employed with temporary status and a resulting lack of security and entitlements. Being a temporary employee restricted the ability of married women to accumulate superannuation since teachers with such status were not allowed to be part of the scheme. This had serious implications for women's

<sup>8</sup> TAHO: ED190/1/2422

<sup>9</sup> TAHO: ED9/359/1915

<sup>10</sup> TAHO: ED9/166/1914

<sup>11</sup> *The Examiner*, 1 November 1950

financial security when they retired and, until relatively recent times, there were women in the system who ended their careers with very small superannuation benefits.

### **Public opinion**

It is interesting to reflect that perhaps the biggest barrier to ex-teachers being re-employed after marriage was not necessarily the policies of the Education Department, but public opinion. Over the years, it was common for members of the public, often women, to write letters to the editors of the various newspapers stating their belief that married female teachers should resign and make way for younger girls wishing to undertake teaching. In January 1941, in a letter from a Mrs C BROWN of Launceston published in *The Examiner* was asserted the belief that married women had husbands who were well able to provide them with good homes. Mrs Brown added,

I think they [married female teachers] should go to their homes and families and let the rising generation have their chance.<sup>12</sup>

This prevailing attitude was obvious over many decades. Time and again, evidence can be found of officers of the Education Department making public statements in defense of the need to employ some married female teachers, and assuring the public that the practice was not widespread. In 1938, for example, the Minister for Education, Mr E J OGILVIE, made a statement about the Departments attitude to married women and jobs:

Of the 1300 teachers permanently employed by the State Education Department, none, as far as the Minister

for Education is able to ascertain, are married women. Of the 70 or 80 temporary employees, about 36 are married women. ... The married women, the report added, were specially trained and were employed only where no single teachers were available. Preference was always given to married women who were breadwinners. These included women with sick husbands and those living apart from their husbands. Their appointments lapsed at the end of each school year, or earlier if suitable single teachers or married men became available. It had been necessary after the infantile paralysis epidemic to engage a large number of teachers. The department's policy was to train its own teachers, but unfortunately the demand at times exceeded the supply.<sup>13</sup>

### **The war years**

In 1914, four years after the introduction of the marriage bar in Tasmania, Australia was at war, and a number of young teachers enlisted for active service. Not all of them came back. Because single females and women who had married prior to 1910 still filled the majority of teaching positions in the state at that time, the system managed to survive. It was a different story during World War 11. By August 1941, the Department was attempting to maintain schools by moving men from small schools to large centres and by the employment of married ex-teachers in the smaller schools.<sup>14</sup> The situation had become more desperate by May 1942 when the Department advertised the following:

An appeal to married women who were formerly teachers, to offer their services to the Education Department, to overcome acute staff difficulties, was made

---

<sup>12</sup> *The Examiner*, 31 January 1941

<sup>13</sup> *The Examiner*, 11 August 1938

<sup>14</sup> *The Examiner*, 23 August 1941

yesterday by the Minister for Education (Mr Cosgrove). He pointed out that teaching staffs had been seriously depleted, and unless additional staff could be obtained, it might be necessary to close a number of schools. He asked women who had left the teaching staff to be married, and who were willing to return to the teaching profession, to communicate with the Director of Education (Mr G V Brooks), without delay.<sup>15</sup>

### Teacher shortages

There was a surge in the number of female teachers who married in the twelve to eighteen months following the end of the war, and this contributed to a further shortage of teachers. In May 1947, the Minister for Education, Mr HOWROYD, stated that 208 teachers had resigned recently. That number included teachers who had married in the previous twelve months, along with the large number of married women who had taught temporarily during the war years. The school leaving age had been raised to 16 in recent times, and that move had also led to the need for more teachers.<sup>16</sup>

Emergency Teacher training classes were set up at Charles Street School in Launceston from February 1948 in an effort to overcome serious problems for the Department.<sup>17</sup> By 1950, consideration was being given to bringing teachers from overseas to fill vacancies while more young teachers were being trained

locally.<sup>18</sup> And still the marriage bar remained in place supported by public opinion.

### The winds of change

As time progressed, and following the lead of their teacher counterparts in other states, Tasmanian advocates for the rights of women became more vocal and public opinion started to change. It was argued that rights for women were the very foundation of human liberty. These included:

- A right to income for married women;
- A right to paid employment regardless of marital status;
- A right to compete alongside men in the labour market;
- A right to equal pay for equal work; and
- A right to just remuneration for skills.

The introduction of equal pay in Australia in the early 1970s, and flexible working hours and paid maternity leave in 1973, removed further barriers to women's employment. It is interesting to note that

the use of the word discrimination to describe unequal outcomes in earnings and occupation by sex, given equal inputs, is somewhat recent. It was previously explained by inherent differences in men and women. ◀



---

<sup>15</sup> *The Mercury*, 28 May 1942

<sup>16</sup> *The Examiner*, 2 May 1947

<sup>17</sup> *The Examiner*, 4 February 1948

---

<sup>18</sup> *The Examiner*, 12 May 1950

# VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

## THE APPRENTICES

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

**A**DELAIDE WILLIAMS was one of several Orphan School children who wrote letters complaining about their treatment as apprentices. In an undated letter from Launceston, Adelaide wrote:

I left my place on Saturday last at 7 oc, was beaten by master, reported to Mr Quodling that I was beaten. I was beaten on Friday mornng by my Master with a horse whip, told nobody that I was about leaving—left twice before, this was the third—did not intend to strike my mistress, she was taking a pin from my dress when I pushed her hand away—my master beat me because I could not find a stocking.<sup>1</sup>

Adelaide was the daughter of Jane MURRAY, who arrived on the *Royal Shepherd*, and Isaac Williams. She was admitted to the Orphan Schools when she was ten. Adelaide won the School reading prize in 1869; in 1871, she was awarded a Roman Catholic prize for superior answering in an examination on religious knowledge;<sup>2</sup> and in 1872, received a prize for writing.<sup>3</sup> She was apprenticed three times: in 1874, to Robert BELTON in Davey Street; in 1875, to David REYNOLDS at Old Beach; and in 1876, to Francis ABBOTT. Her apprenticeship expired in July 1877. She absconded from Reynolds in June 1875 and was returned to the Orphan School,

which was then known as the Queens Asylum for Destitute Children.<sup>4</sup>

Walter KEEN, the son of Jessie (née McLEOD) and William Newman Shadwell Keen, a surgeon, wrote:

Mrs Barnett hit me one day when I looked at Mr R. Barnett, he hit me with the Sleine board slightly. Mrs Barnett struck me at the same time because I cried, she was angry with me for staying out at practice, she said she would send me back to Q.A. She sent me to bed—The door was shut the day on which I ran away. Mrs Barnett told me not come into the place again, I came back again with 2 of the Quin boys, was not refused admittance then. I went to Mr Brumbys[?]. Mr Barnett found me on the step. I was waiting for Mr Sharland, the servant told me Mr Sharland would be home in an hour.<sup>5</sup>

After his complaint, Walter's indentures were cancelled and he was readmitted to the Orphan Schools. He was again apprenticed but absconded in 1878. Walter, aged 17½ and like many of the Orphan Boys, short for his age, absconded from his master, John NEWBOLD, at Kempton in July 1878. Fair-haired and with a deformed foot, he was seen in a chaise cart going towards Oatlands and was believed to be heading to his brother, William McLeod Walter was arrested in August 1878 in Oatlands.

---

<sup>1</sup> TAHO, SWD52/1/1 No.801: Adelaide Williams

<sup>2</sup> *The Mercury* 2 January 1871 p.2

<sup>3</sup> *The Mercury* 28 December 1872 p.2

---

<sup>4</sup> TAHO, SWD26/1/11, SWD27, SWD32/1/1, SWD52/1/1, SWD53, SWD 54, HAP1871/63, POL709

<sup>5</sup> TAHO, SWD52/1/1 p.776, p.790 Walter P Keen

Walter had been admitted to the Queens Orphan School in 1864, when he was three years old, along with three older brothers: Lancelot Shadwell Keen, aged ten; William McLeod Keen, aged nine; and Donald Charles Keen, aged six. Walter was first apprenticed in 1875.<sup>6</sup>

Walter's surgeon father, William Newman Shadwell Keen, was declared bankrupt in 1858 and died in Auckland, New Zealand in 1866, when he was 36.<sup>7</sup> His mother returned to England.

One of Walter's brothers, Lancelot, was later a well-known journalist, actor and singer in Victoria and New South Wales. His stage name was Lance LENTON and he died in Sydney in 1900.<sup>8</sup> According to Lancelot's obituary, his brother Walter, a saddler by trade, was a successful song writer in London.<sup>9</sup>

The Orphan School fragments occasionally reveal at least some of the apprentices were aware of their rights and entitlements. In 1875, apprentice Margaret FOSTER wrote to the Guardians wanting to know what would become of her when her apprenticeship expired.<sup>10</sup> Another apprentice wrote wanting to know where his bank book was:

Please Sir I right to you and to tell you that I asked my Master if he had my Bank Book and he said no He never saw it and He said that you must have it you or Mr Penny must have it.<sup>11</sup>

Aaron Alfred SLORE, son of Maria Jane (PITCHFORD) and David Slore per *Egyptian*, was admitted to the Queens Orphan Schools when he was two, in October 1865. Two brothers, Silas Henry aged four and William George aged seven, were admitted at the same time. Their father had deserted his family. Aaron won prizes in 1873 (good conduct) and 1875 (Church of England prize).<sup>12</sup> Aaron left the Orphan Schools in May 1876, apprenticed to Richard SHOOBRIDGE.

In 1874, Eliza BURMAN wrote a polite letter asking for her independence:

Parsonage George Town

Dear Revd. Sir,

Would you be kind enough to try and let me on my hands Now Sir I am eighteen years of age now I am able to go and do for my self there was great mistake made about my indentures when I first left the School to live with my Aunt Mrs. Taylor I was bound for four years and I was their for two years when I came up to George Town I was again bound for four years. I have been here two years and six months. I am miserable ... for I never go out anywhere not once in three months. Dear Sir, I am anxious to leave this place ...<sup>13</sup>

Eliza Burman was admitted to the Orphan School when she seven in 1865.<sup>14</sup> Her parents, Mary (ARCHER) and William Burman, were both dead. Eliza was discharged in October 1870 when she was apprenticed to John LAWRENCE in Elizabeth Street and again in May 1872 when she was apprenticed to W A BROOKE in George Town. Despite her request, Eliza's apprenticeship did not expire until 1876. An older sister, Sarah,

---

<sup>6</sup> For references, see [www.orphanschool.org.au](http://www.orphanschool.org.au): Walter P Keen

<sup>7</sup> *The Courier* 26 May 1858 p.3; *The Mercury* 20 August 1866 p.1

<sup>8</sup> [www.waverley.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/18627/Waverley\\_Cemetery](http://www.waverley.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/18627/Waverley_Cemetery) (accessed 31 December 2013)

<sup>9</sup> *The Elector* Sydney 1 September 1900 p.6

<sup>10</sup> TAHO, SWD52/1/1 p.216 Margaret Foster

<sup>11</sup> TAHO, SWD52/1/2 p.1508 Aaron A Slore

---

<sup>12</sup> SWD26/9, 32/1, 52/2pp1508–1810, HAP1871/63, *The Mercury* 9 January 1874, 29 December 1875

<sup>13</sup> TAHO, SWD52/1/1 p.545 Eliza Burman

<sup>14</sup> TAHO, SWD26/8, 27, 32/1, 53, 54, CSD25/11/396, HAP1871/63

and brother John were also in the Orphan School.

It is not always possible to tell who actually wrote the apprentices letters. Sometimes they were written on their behalf by more literate family members,

employers or acquaintances. Nonetheless, the apprentice letters give a sense of the individual lives of the apprentices. ◀

**Friends of the Orphan Schools,  
St Johns Park Precinct:  
[www.orphanschool.org.au](http://www.orphanschool.org.au)**



## NEW PUBLICATION TO BE LAUNCHED **TREE OF HAZEL WOOD**

Revised and expanded  
Ruth Hodges and Miriam Heazlewood-Peck

**F**ORTY years ago, before family histories became popular and the term desk-top publishing entered our vocabulary, Rev. Vere HEAZLEWOOD researched and published the 1973 version of a family history.

When this was first published, it was unusual to find the historical records of such people in print.

The new expanded edition of *Tree of Hazel Wood* remains a chronicle of an ordinary lower-middle class family who, in 1823, found the colonial outpost of Van Diemen's Land to be a land of undreamed opportunity and prosperity. First two brothers and then five of their six siblings made that treacherous voyage to the great unexplored southern land.

Unlike those who were noted for their wealth or their criminal past the Heazlewood family were not folk of attention. Their lives held no spectacular episodes which either press or publishers judged worthy of attention.

It was only as the second generation matured and displayed notable achievements in their occupations, in the crafts of their choosing, in farming, animal hus-

bandry and other professions, that the rare birth, marriage and death notice was augmented by some minor items of plauditory print.

Remarkably for people of that status the arrival as steerage passengers, of the two original Heazlewood brothers, James and Joseph, was recorded in the *Hobart Town Gazette* of 27 December 1823. That distinction was only conferred because they were minor members of a formidable outfit which Richard WILLIS, a successful London businessman, had assembled for a pioneering venture in the New World. It is assumed they were indentured servants bound, for probably five years, to use their basic skills in the erection of dwellings and infrastructure on Willis' rural empire 'Wanstead Park', Campbell Town which rapidly expanded to 8,000 acres.

Fortune also followed the two Heazlewood brothers. By 1830 both had married daughters of Thomas DIPROSE, began to acquire property and independently practised their crafts in Launceston and Longford. They were joined in 1834 by four siblings, two single girls who

soon found husbands and also two brothers, one with a wife and two children and a fifteen year-old lad who would eventually dominate the family pedigree charts. He fathered nineteen children and distinguishing himself by living almost twice as long as his two older brothers. That the 1834 group made the long sea journey in the cabin of Henry REEDs barque *Norval*, is taken as an indication that the two initial migrant brothers had established an association with the influential Launceston group of dissenting Protestants.

Considering Vere's lifelong involvement in the Methodist and subsequently the Uniting Church, it is not surprising he made numerous references to the part his forebears played in the various church communities.

As coincidence and computers continued to add to the flow of new information which he carefully noted and preserved right up to his death in 2003, Vere's daughters, Mrs Ruth HODGES and Mrs Miriam HEAZLEWOOD-PECK, were motivated to publish this expanded edition.

It includes additional detailed and interesting accounts of the improvement in prosperity and social status of the migrant generation in and around Launceston. For example, the oldest brother James, having lived only eleven years in the colony, was the buyer of a large allotment in Brisbane Street and two acres on High Street, Windmill Hill. Brother Joseph conducted a blacksmith business in Launceston CBD and like James, who was a carpenter and joiner, owned properties in Brisbane and High Streets and rural grazing blocks.

The new version of *Tree of Hazel Wood* brings emphasis on the supporting roles played by the wives and sisters. The un-

remitting anguish and heartache contributing to the early death of a mother whose little child wandered into the bush and was never found, is related, along with several published accounts, two which strongly suggest local aborigines rescued and cared for the child.

The doors of some skeleton closets are opened wide while other family mysteries remain unsolved.

An updated and comprehensive (as supplied) genealogy chart demonstrates the spread of descendants to all parts of Australasia and beyond is incorporated into the book. It has the usual necessary index, is approx 350 pages and is generously enhanced by coloured and black and white photographs throughout. *Tree of Hazel Wood* \$69 plus \$15 postage.

Book Launch: Sunday 9 March 2014 at Riverlands Centre, 159 Wellington Street, Longford commencing 2:00 p.m.

Prior to the book launch a church service at the Longford Uniting Church, 3 High Street will be held. The church service will commence at 9.30 a.m. and the role of family members in early Methodism will be celebrated. Fellowship after the church service will be shared over a cup of tea.

Lunch (finger food) will be available prior to the book launch at the Riverlands Centre. Bookings are essential for catering purposes. Cost \$12 per person. Alternatively Longford has several cafes—also parkland areas if you prefer to pack a picnic.

Following the book launch please stay and share in complimentary afternoon tea. ◀

For further information please contact Ivan Heazlewood (Member No.5081)  
phone: (03) 6397 3157 or  
email: [merrilyn@mhneedlework.com](mailto:merrilyn@mhneedlework.com)

## HELP WANTED

### HOWE and CRAWFORD

I am seeking information on Henry HOWE (1804–1878) transported from Plymouth to Hobart on the *Layton* in 1827, his daughter Mary Rachel (1826–1863) and son Henry Howe Jnr 1831–1878.

Also Robert CRAWFORD (1827–1883) my great grandfather, who arrived in Tasmania 4 July 1843. In 1857 he married Mary Rachel HEADLAM née Howe as above. Particularly I am seeking details of his employment history and also the care of his daughters, Florence Mary born 1859 and Marion Frances born 1861, after the death of their mother in 1863.

In 1872 he married Laura HORNE of Chiswick.

Please contact Lindsay Rigby, email [linzi37@bigpond.com](mailto:linzi37@bigpond.com) or phone (07) 5488 0090

### SELBY Mary Ann of Clarence Plains, Tasmania, circa 1842

Mary Ann SELBY was called as a witness in a Supreme Court Trial of Mary Ann TOPHAM, who wilfully set fire to a haystack belonging to Mr Daniel STANFIELD at Clarence Plains on 7 January 1842. The trial details were reported in the local newspaper on 25 January 1842, page 2.

Who was Mary Ann Selby? No birth, baptism, marriage, death or other related records have been found so far.

Any information on Mary Ann Selby would be appreciated.

Contact Ian Byers (Member No.5900)  
Phone (03) 6225 4698 AH or email—  
[iannyers@iprimus.com.au](mailto:iannyers@iprimus.com.au) ◀

## JOHN DOIG

YVONNE COOPER, Journal Editor of *Timeline*, the journal of the Genealogical Society Gladstone District Inc. in Queensland, wrote,

I thought this might be useful for your journal or records. I found this inscription in the Burntisland, Fife, Scotland, pre 1855 inscriptions of St Columbas churchyard, page 40.

132A John Doig d Hobartstown, Tasmania  
12.12.1859 50, s[on] of Jas D. 13.5.1859 85 &  
Annie Henderson 26.1.1851 86.

Yvonne included information on Burntisland taken from a Webpage by *Iain Sommerville* last updated on 16 November 2013 <http://www.burntisland.net/>

The Royal Burgh of Burntisland is a coastal resort on the Firth of Forth, and has a population of about 6,000. It is well known to generations of day trippers, who return time and again to enjoy the beach, the Links and the annual summer fairground. ... The highlight of the summer is the Highland Games in July, which attract thousands of visitors.

Among the notable buildings are the Parish Church, which was built between 1592 and 1595, and Rossend Castle, parts of which date from the thirteenth century. The local Heritage Trust holds annual summer exhibitions at the Heritage Centre in the Kirkgate, and also gives free guided historical walks.

Yvonne Cooper may be contacted at:  
PO Box 3053 Tannum Sands QLD 4680,  
email: [yvonne.cooper@activ8.net.au](mailto:yvonne.cooper@activ8.net.au) or  
phone (07) 4975 0210

The Hobart Monday Group found the death of John DOEG registered at Hobart on 16 November 1859 aged 49 years.

Further information may be obtained by contacting the editor of *Tasmanian Ancestry*  
[editors@tasfhs.org](mailto:editors@tasfhs.org) ◀

# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	MSHIP NO.
BATTY Tom	ENG	Any	7505
BONHOTE Emily Kate Mrs	North West TAS AUS	1880s to Nov1947	7507
BOURKE James Patrick	TAS AUS	1861	7506
BOURKE John	TAS AUS	1859	7506
BOURKE Michael	Cork City IRL	1812	7506
BRIDGES George	SOM ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1817–1892	7513
BRIDGES Richard	SOM ENG	1776–1847	7513
BROWNELL John Beecham	New Norfolk TAS AUS	Feb1843–Jun1928	7507
CIAD Thomas Patrick	Hobart TAS AUS	1900–1960	7513
COOPER William	New Town TAS AUS	1858+	7511
DUFFY Michael	Berriedale TAS AUS	1850+	7511
EMMETT/EMMET Robert	IRL	Mar1778–Sep1803	7507
EMMETT (née McGUIRE) Sophia Margaret	North West TAS AUS	Mar1880–Sep1973	7507
EMMETT (née SMITH) Maria Evelyn	Marchington TAS AUS	Mar1833–Aug1924	7507
GITTUS Benjamin	Derwent Valley TAS AUS	1830+	7511
JENKINS	Any	Any	7511
KING Annie	Any	1700–1800	7515
LONG Hesther [sic]	SOM ENG	1781–1864	7513
MAXWELL Lesley	TAS AUS & NZ	Any	7505
MOLLOY Mary	Kings County IRL	1817	7506
MOORE John	Hobart TAS AUS	1860–1900	7511
MORRIS David	Bothwell/Macquarie Plains TAS AUS	1880–1900	7511
POXLEITNER Anna	Bad Hall AUSTRIA	Apr1886–Mar1942	7508
PURSTINGER Georg	Temberg AUSTRIA	Jan1887–Nov1948	7508
QUINN Cyril	TAS AUS	Any	7505
REYNOLDS David	Bagdad TAS AUS	1844–1912	7514
REYNOLDS David	Austins Ferry TAS AUS	1794+1834	7514
REYNOLDS Edward	MDX ENG	1763	7514
REYNOLDS Henry	Bridgewater TAS AUS	1824–1868	7514
REYNOLDS William John	Melton Mowbray/Colebrook TAS AUS	1876–1970	7514
STEINBAUER (née Neugebauer) Auguste	Alservorstadt Vienna AUSTRIA	Sep1891–Nov1978	7508
STEINBAUER Leopold	Alservorstadt Vienna AUSTRIA	b.9Nov1889	7508
STUART Charles	Any	1700–1800	7515
THOMPSON Madge Dorothy J (née Reynolds)	Claremont & Colebrook TAS AUS	1925+	7514
TURNBULL Sylvia	TAS AUS	Any	7505
WARD Adeline Charlotte	Hobart TAS AUS	1900–1960	7513
WILLIAMS Emma	Hobart TAS AUS	1849–1925	7513
YOUNG James Henry	Bruni Is TAS AUS	b.2Jul1847	7507

# NEW MEMBERS

## A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7505	QUINN Mrs Robin	2 Banksia Court lrquinn@netspace.net.au	ROMAINE BURNIE	TAS	7320
7506	POLL Mrs Nicole	463 Fourteen Mile Road nicole.poll@bigpond.com	THE CAVES	QLD	4702
7507	STEINBAUER Mrs Susanne	15 Tabor Road sue_steinbauer@yahoo.com	ACTON PARK	TAS	7170
7508	STEINBAUER Mr Gustav	15 Tabor Road sue_steinbauer@yahoo.com	ACTON PARK	TAS	7170
7509	RICHLEY Mr Lindsay	393 Estate Road lindsayrichley@bigpond.com	CAMPANIA	TAS	7026
7510	RICHLEY Mrs Marilyn	393 Estate Road lindsayrichley@bigpond.com	CAMPANIA	TAS	7026
7511	MOORE Mrs Julie	10 Arncliffe Road	AUSTINS FERRY	TAS	7011
7512	MUIR Mrs Mary	175/19 Hughie Edwards Drive	MERRIWA	WA	6030
7513	BRIDGES Mr Clive	5/15 Campbell Street clive.bridges@hotmail.com	HOBART	TAS	7000
7514	BRIDGES Mrs Annitia [sic]	5/15 Campbell Street annitia@bigpond.com	HOBART	TAS	7000
7515	STUART Ms Mary	55/15 St Canice Avenue mkstuart@westnet.com.au	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005

## **CORRECTION please note correct address which was incorrectly listed in last issue**

7485	SMITH Douglas	137 Arlington Esplanade	CLIFTON BEACH	QLD	4879
------	---------------	-------------------------	---------------	-----	------

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

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

## Privacy Statement

Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership,  
contact details and members' interests may be published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* and other  
publications of the Society.

A copy of the Privacy Policy of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or  
from State or Branch Secretaries.

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

# IGRS LAUNCHES NEW ONLINE IRISH WILLS RESOURCE

**T**HE IRISH Genealogical Research Society has launched a new online index to abstracts and transcripts of Irish wills.

The destruction of the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1922 consumed virtually all of Ireland's pre-1858 testamentary records. During the decades

following, efforts were made by various institutions and individuals to locate copies and abstracts of Irish wills. The IGRS wills card index is an early and praiseworthy attempt by IGRS members to build a central database of genealogical abstracts from a variety of testamentary sources.

The index includes references from a number of important and lesser known collections, referring to wills from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. It notes Irish Prerogative and Consistorial wills from the Betham Collection as well as from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; the Welply Collection at the Society of Genealogists, plus the Swanzy Collection held by the IGRS.

Other sources are not only wills deposited at the Library, or quoted in our manuscript collection, but also wills held in private collections quoted in the IGRS annual journal, *The Irish Genealogist*, as well as in other journals. In addition, the card index also includes many regional wills and administrations.

ACHESON.	Robert.	d. 9.3.1776.
		p. 29.3.1776.
Dublin.	Gent.	
Wife.	Not named.	
Sisters.	JANE WARDLAW, ANNE COTTER, & PENELOPE NICHOLSON.	
Nephews.	Thomas & Clements HIGINBOTHAM, and William COTTER.	
Nieces.	Jane BETTY, Hannah COTTER, Mary HIGINBOTHAM, Ann Thompson H., Penelope H., and Henrietta H.	
Gd. Nephew.	Robert Acheson THOMPSON.	
	Prerog. Will.	
	Swanzy Collection.	

The card for Robert Achesons will, who died in Dublin in March 1776.

There are approximately 4000 cards in all and while they stretch from Acheson to Young, those from A to F are slightly better covered than the rest of the alphabet.

In each case, the full source for the abstract is quoted, and great pains were taken to show family relationships, making this an essential reference for anyone involved in Irish genealogy.

This important new resource joins a fast growing collection of records—many of them unique—now being made available on the website [www.IrishAncestors.ie](http://www.IrishAncestors.ie) While the Wills Index is one of several resources accessible to Members-only (annual subscription: £21/US\$35), other records and databases can be viewed by non-members in the publicly accessible Unique Resources section of the site. ◀

# CONVICT EDWARD MYERS GIFTED WITH A TOUCH OF GENIUS

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

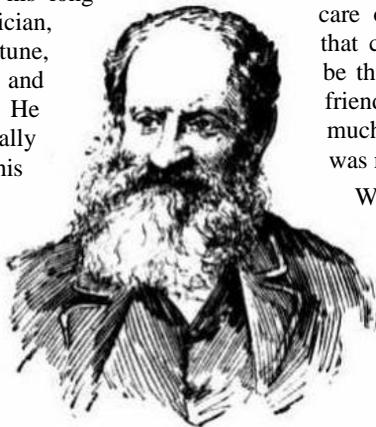
ONE of the most colourful characters to serve time as a convict in Van Diemen's Land (VDL) must surely have been Edward MYERS (1819–1895).<sup>1</sup>

Well-educated and prodigiously talented, he won renown during his long life as an artist, musician, linguist, soldier-of-fortune, doctor of medicine and newspaper publisher. He was also known—especially in the first half of his life—as a trickster, liar, thief and cunning rogue, but one with very considerable style and flair!

Despite being convicted twice—he also served time as a convict in New South Wales (NSW) for a separate offence—and spending nearly ten years in South America, to which continent he fled at one time to avoid further trouble with the law, he found time to marry three times and to father five children.

Incredibly, he was only four feet nine inches tall—and walked with the aid of crutches, a legacy of infantile paralysis.<sup>2</sup>

The son of a wealthy and well-connected Jewish fishmonger in London, Myers arrived from England as a free settler around 1838 and settled in Adelaide.<sup>3</sup> In later life, he told acquaintances he had been educated in France and sent out to South Australia as a banker in the care of the first governor of that colony, but this may not be the case.<sup>4</sup> As most of his friends eventually discovered, much of what he told them was not strictly true.



What *is* certain is that, on 9 March 1840, he was found guilty in the Supreme Court, Adelaide, of obtaining money under false pretences from various persons and sentenced to seven years transportation to NSW. With six other convicts from South Australia, he was put aboard *Mary Ridgeway* and arrived at Port Jackson on 20 April.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to noting his Jewish faith, his short stature and his use of crutches, the vessels indent described him as being 21 years of age, of fair complexion, brown hair and grey eyes; he had a large scar on his right hand; he was single; he was able

<sup>1</sup> Conduct record in VDL: TAHO CON37/1/7, Image 29

<sup>2</sup> Indent: TAHO CON16/1/4, p.208, Image 210. His infantile paralysis is referred to by his friend, W REDMOND; see *The North Queensland Register*, 10 April 1895, p.29.

<sup>3</sup> His father was Michael Myers, his mother Leah (née LEVY); see *Boyd's Marriage Index* 1538–1840

<sup>4</sup> W Redmond in Letter to Editor, *The North Queensland Register*, 10 April 1895, p.29

<sup>5</sup> *Southern Australian* (Adelaide), 5 March 1840, p.3

to read and write; he was a teacher of languages and music; and he had no previous convictions.<sup>6</sup>

The seven years that Myers spent in NSW were quite extraordinary ones for him, and there is some evidence to suggest the treatment he received there as a convict there might not have been unduly harsh. Just a year after his arrival, for instance, a newspaper report listed him among the instrumentalists who played sacred music for the 'Grand Oratorio' held at St Marys Cathedral, Sydney, on 30 June 1841. In that same year, he was able to place advertisements in newspapers offering his services as a teacher of French.<sup>7</sup>

Granted a ticket-of-leave in 1844, his movements were at first confined to the rural Berrima district. Later, however, approval was given for him to live in Sydney on the condition he remain in the service of a Professor Abraham EMANUELS, a music teacher whose residence and studios were at 8 Bridge Street and whose wife conducted a 'seminary for young ladies' at the same address.<sup>8</sup>

There is little doubt that Professor and Mrs Emanuels valued his assistance highly; he was an accomplished violinist, fluent in French and Latin, and able to teach Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and

Drawing. He too, must have been happy with the arrangement. He was permitted to take students of his own and to offer them private lessons at the Emanuels' residence in his spare time.<sup>9</sup>

It was at this time that his own talent as an artist (or, rather, as an engrosser/engraver) began to be recognized.<sup>10</sup> Work he created in the next few years is held in high regard and examples of it are in special collections of galleries and libraries throughout Australia today. Of particular interest is a beautifully illustrated book of poems entitled 'Recueils Choisis' now at the Mitchell Library in Sydney. It was commissioned in 1846 as a gift for Lady Mary FITZROY, the much-admired wife of the then Governor of NSW, and presented to her the following year.<sup>11</sup>

It was while Myers was with the Emanuels too, that he advertised the fact that he was preparing a novel for publication. Dedicating the work to the people of NSW, and describing it as a moral fable, he called for retailers wishing to become agents for its sale—at four shillings a copy—to write to him at 8 Bridge Street. However, no record of it

---

<sup>6</sup> NSW Australia, Convict Indents, 1788–1842 for Edward Myers via Ancestry.

Also noted on the indent was that he had a sister, Mary, already in NSW. She had been convicted of larceny in England in 1837 and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Mary arrived in late 1838.

<sup>7</sup> *Sydney Herald*, 9 June 1841, p.1; *Australasian Chronicle*, 13 November 1841, p.3

<sup>8</sup> Ticket-of-leave No. 44/994, dated 15 March 1844 shows Myers was allowed to remain in Sydney only for as long as he worked in the service of Mr Emanuels, Bridge Street.

---

<sup>9</sup> *Australasian Chronicle*, 13 November 1841, p.3; *The Australian*, 16 July 1844, p.4. While some convicts were confined to barracks upon arrival, others were assigned directly to free settlers. Myers seems to have been assigned to Prof. Emanuels as early as 1841.

<sup>10</sup> Engrosser: one skilled in large and decorative handwriting. (*Oxford Dictionary*.)

<sup>11</sup> *Recueils Choisis* (1846): Mitchell Library, Sydney, Special Collections; Edward Myers, author; Call No: MNMSS 6081

having appeared in print has been found.<sup>12</sup>

While it is quite possible that the novel was a fraudulent, get-rich-quick scheme—one of several Myers hatched up during his life—it is equally conceivable that circumstances simply prevented him from finishing it because, within a couple of weeks of advertising its imminent publication, he left the service of the Emanuels and set up his own teaching academy at nearby Kent Street. There, he offered tuition in ‘Use of the Globes’ and ‘Ladies Fashionable Handwriting’ in addition to the subjects he had taught for Mrs Emanuels.<sup>13</sup> All thoughts of the novel seem to have evaporated. It was never advertised again.

His departure from the residence of the Emanuels was obviously a blow to them; their Bridge Street ‘School for Young Ladies’ closed shortly afterwards.<sup>14</sup> But, because he had broken the condition of his ticket-of-leave by leaving their service, he also suffered. Within weeks he was arrested and his ticket-of-leave cancelled. He was sent off to the Maitland district to live.<sup>15</sup>

There, in early March 1845, he was arrested for ‘fraud’ and being ‘absent from his station without a pass’ and sent to Newcastle Gaol where he seems to

have remained for some months.<sup>16</sup> After his release—and the restoration of his ticket-of-leave—he went to Port Macquarie where, despite his status, he was appointed local agent for the Sydney-based *Bell’s Life in Sydney and Sporting Life*.<sup>17</sup>

A year later, he was granted his Certificate of Freedom.<sup>18</sup>

\*\*\*\*\*

No longer subject to penal restrictions, Myers decided to move to Melbourne. He arrived there aboard the brig *Christine* on 14 October 1847.<sup>19</sup> Upon arrival, with typical verve and audacity, he placed advertisements in leading Melbourne newspapers to announce he was there, and was available immediately to give lessons in English, French, Latin, Drawing and Violin. Those who wished to avail themselves of his services were invited to contact him at ‘Neaves Hotel’, Corner Collins and Swanson Streets, Melbourne.<sup>20</sup>

However, like many of his previous business ventures, this one was short-lived and ended badly. Within a year, he was in the Insolvency Court with debts of £61.16s.3d that he was unable to pay. Fortunately for him, only one claimant bothered to attend his Creditors’ Meeting on 19 October 1848—and her claim was for the relatively small sum of £8.12s.0d.<sup>21</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup> The novel was to be called Frederick, or The Reclaimed; see advertisement in *Hawkesbury Courier*, 15 July 1844, p.1

<sup>13</sup> *The Australian*, 20 July 1884, p.2, 22 July 1844, p.1 and 24 July 1844, p.4

<sup>14</sup> After Myers left their service, Professor and Mrs Emanuels continued to advertise sheet music, music tuition and musical instruments but their advertisements did not refer to the school again. Refer Trove, 18441847.

<sup>15</sup> See notation re Maitland on Myers’ ticket-of-leave, No. 44/994, as per Note 8, above

---

<sup>16</sup> On 2 March 1845, Myers was admitted to Newcastle Gaol; NSW Gaol Description and Entrance Books; State Archives of NSW, Item 2/2020; Roll 757

<sup>17</sup> See, for example, *Bell’s Sporting Life and Sporting Reviewer*, 1 August 1846, p.4

<sup>18</sup> Certificate of Freedom: 18 March 1847; State Archives NSW, Series: NRS 12210, Item 4/4408, Roll, 1024

<sup>19</sup> *Sydney Chronicle*, 14 October 1847, p.3

<sup>20</sup> *Argus*, Melbourne, 21 October, 1847, p.3

<sup>21</sup> *Argus*, Melbourne, 19 September 1848, p.3

Lucky to have escaped more serious trouble in Melbourne, he decided to go back to South Australia. It was a decision that was to have disastrous consequences.

In Adelaide by early 1850, he set himself up as a 'law stationer' but also acted as a 'general agent' for anyone who could use his particular talents and skills. In this latter capacity, he acted as a debt collector for a medical practitioner and also prepared deeds of sale and other documents for a quite wealthy, but illiterate, local businessman. Soon however, he was in trouble with the law again. On 10 April 1851 he was charged in the Police Court, Adelaide, with forging the name of his tradesman-employer on a £15 promissory note with intent to defraud him.<sup>22</sup>

While the case was being heard in the Supreme Court of South Australia on 16 May, Myers inadvertently referred to the fact that he had been convicted of a similar charge previously and transported to NSW for seven years. Not surprisingly, the jury found him guilty. In sentencing him to fifteen years' transportation—this time to VDL—the judge expressed himself sorry that Myers had prejudiced his own case in this way.<sup>23</sup>

Early the following month, he was put aboard the vessel *Union*, and with seven other male convicts from South Australia, arrived at Hobart on 18 June 1851.<sup>24</sup>

As it happened, however, his fifteen-year sentence turned out to be a much shorter one than he had expected it to be and, after only three and a half years, he was a free man again. On 16 January 1855, he was granted a ticket-of-leave and, on 20

May 1856 a Certificate of Pardon, his term possibly made shorter by the desire of the people of the island colony to throw off the stigma of its past when transportation of convicts to the colony was abolished in 1853 and its name changed officially to 'Tasmania' on New Year's Day, 1856.<sup>25</sup>

Moreover, his time as a convict in VDL seems to have been a relatively easy one. His conduct record shows he was punished only three times, and the offences of which he was guilty were quite minor. In fact, in two cases he had used his very considerable skill as an artist to forge documents which led to the discharge of fellow convicts before their time was up. In the other case, he had absented himself without leave.<sup>26</sup>

Interestingly, his punishment in these cases included periods of 'hard labour', leaving us to wonder today what form that hard labour might have taken, considering his height and his reliance on crutches!

In other ways, his time as a convict in VDL might almost have been enjoyable. It was during this time that two more much-admired examples of his artistic work were published. The first, known as the 'Delacourt Bouquet', and the second, its sequel, 'The Tasmanian Lyre', are collections of songs by local musicians, the printed scores of which are beautifully illustrated with Myers's most-admired engravings of views of Launceston, Fern Tree Valley and Hobart Town. Dedicated to the principal composer, Arthur HILL, to Lady DENISON, wife of the then Lieutenant-Governor of

---

<sup>22</sup> *South Australian*, 13 May 1851, p.3

<sup>23</sup> *South Australian*, 20 May 1851, pp.2–3

<sup>24</sup> *South Australian Register*, 7 June 1851, p.3

---

<sup>25</sup> Ticket-of Leave, TAHO Conduct Record, CON 37/1/7, Image 29

<sup>26</sup> Offences: 26 May 1853; 4 July 1853; 10 November 1854; TAHO Conduct Record, CON 37/1/7, Image 29

VDL, the scores first went on sale in November 1854.<sup>27</sup>

Undoubtedly, there was considerable respect for Myers even as a convict. *British Parliamentary Papers* show that he was one of a small number of convicts chosen by W GRAHAM, the schoolmaster of the Old Wharf Probation Station, Hobart, to give occasional addresses to the rest of the men on topics of interest. Myers is reported to have chosen as his topic, 'New Holland Aborigines'—and to have spoken convincingly about their habits, customs and notions, the edibles to be found in the New Holland bush, the selection of a good pastoral lease, and methods for the proper treatment of various diseases in sheep and cattle. Although it is difficult to think he could have gathered his material at first hand in the few opportunities he had had to dwell in the inland, his address is reported to have been well-attended and listened to with 'quietness, order and regularity of behavior'.<sup>28</sup>

It was at this time, too, that Myers met Emily MIDDLETON, the woman who was to become his first wife. On 18 January 1855, he applied for permission to marry and, with approval granted, the ceremony was performed at Hobart on 13 February. Archival records show Emily to have been 20 years of age, and 'free'. Myers was now 31 years old.<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup> 'The Delacourt Bouquet' and 'The Tasmanian Lyre' are at the University of Tasmania Library

<sup>28</sup> See Joyce Purtscher, 'Evening School at the Old Wharf Probation Station 1849–1850', *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 19, No 4, March 1999

<sup>29</sup> Permission to marry: TAHO CON52/1/7, p.29; marriage to Emily MIDDLETON, 20, Hobart, Reg: 230/1855/37

Not long after receiving his Certificate of Pardon in May 1856, Myers took Emily to live in Sydney, and by 1857 he was working as a clerk in the King Street office of Gilbert WRIGHT, a solicitor. But, as in his previous jobs, things soon went horribly wrong.<sup>30</sup>

In early 1861, solicitor Gilbert Wright was declared insolvent. Then, in July of that year, evidence of embezzlement was discovered in Wright's office and Myers was brought to court to face a charge in connection with it. Finally, in a counter action, Myers charged Wright with slander.<sup>31</sup>

In this messy situation, the first case to come before the Supreme Court in Sydney, in early August 1861, was the slander case. However, before the trial could reach its conclusion, the judge was obliged to announce that Myers, the plaintiff, had disappeared and could not be found.<sup>32</sup>

On the following day the judge announced that he had received a letter from Myers. In it, Myers thanked the court for the courtesy it had shown him but said that he felt compelled to abandon the case. Asserting his complete innocence of the embezzlement charges, and giving reasons why he should not be found guilty, he admitted that his sudden departure from Sydney would be taken as conclusive evidence against him. He maintained, however, he was forced by circumstances over which he had no control to leave the country immediately. He concluded by thanking the judge for

---

<sup>30</sup> Working for Gilbert WRIGHT, *Empire* (Sydney), 25 November 1859, p.1

<sup>31</sup> Charged with defalcation in Wright's office: *Empire* (Sydney), 1 July 1861, p.5

<sup>32</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 August 1861, p.4

the courtesy and fair play he had received.<sup>33</sup>

A reliable witness then told the court he had seen Myers boarding a vessel that had sailed for Valparaiso, Chile, South America, the previous day.<sup>34</sup>

A contemporary newspaper made much of the graceful farewell letter that Myers had addressed to the Chief Justice, remarking that he had obviously been gifted with a touch of genius and that it would come as no surprise to hear, one of these days, that his genius had elevated him to the position of President of one of the numerous volcanic republics of South America.<sup>35</sup>

\*\*\*\*\*

It was to be ten years before Myers was heard from again.

Then, in 1871, quite out of the blue, his wife Emily, whom he had left behind when he fled—apparently without explanation—received a letter from him. He was alive and well in and living in San Francisco, where he was practicing as a doctor of medicine.<sup>36</sup>

He explained he had spent much of the previous ten years in Peru where he had been in the service of one of the several presidents who had ruled that country during the political turmoil there in the 1860s. His role had been to attend the sick and wounded soldiers of the President's army—and, as a result he had acquired a great deal of medical knowledge. When a period of peace was established, he said, he had requested the University

of Arequipa, Peru, to allow him to sit for an examination to allow him to practice as a doctor. This he had passed.<sup>37</sup>

Now in the United States of America, he continued, he would be able to offer Emily a better life than he had earlier and he begged her to come to him. He enclosed £100 to cover her fare and expenses.<sup>38</sup>

Emily, however, was not convinced. She replied saying that she intended to remain in Sydney where she had managed to support herself during her husband's long absence by running a boarding house.<sup>39</sup>

As a consequence, Myers decided to return to Sydney. His intentions were to practice medicine there and to resume his life with Emily but he soon discovered that the NSW authorities would not recognize his South American medical qualifications. Undeterred, he travelled to Melbourne where he set himself up as a specialist at 130 Collins Street in the heart of the prestigious medical district and urged Emily to join him. This time she agreed to do so.<sup>40</sup>

But upon arrival in Melbourne in 1873, Emily quickly discovered that Myers was not doing as well financially as he had led her to believe. She also learnt that, since his arrival in Melbourne, he had established an on-going relationship with a woman by the name of Louisa

---

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>35</sup> *Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Chronicle*, 30 August 1861, p.2

<sup>36</sup> See Emily's testimony at divorce proceedings in *Gippsland Times*, 6 May 1876, p.4

---

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid*. Myers had applied to the Medical Registration Board of Victoria and had been granted registration in 1872; *Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers*, 9 August 1875, pp.118–119

SHEPPARD. Emily returned to Sydney immediately.<sup>41</sup>

Repeatedly during the next year, Emily begged Myers to give up his new friend, but he refused. In fact, he told Emily that Louisa had given birth to two children by him and that he intended to live with, and support, her. Emily never saw Myers again. Two years later, she sued successfully for a divorce.<sup>42</sup>

\*\*\*\*\*

Contented with his new wife and children, and with his medical qualifications in place, Myers might have expected that all would now go well. But, as so often happened during his life, more trouble was just around the corner.

In early July 1875, the Medical Board of Victoria met to consider an application for registration as a doctor of Carlos Leslie de VINE, the Peruvian consul for New South Wales, who was a recent graduate of the University of St Marco at Lima, Peru. At the meeting, de Vine told the Board that he believed that there were inaccuracies in the documents that had been presented to it by Myers a couple of years earlier. The Board resolved to call Myers to show cause why he should not be erased from the Medical Register.<sup>43</sup>

When the Board met again later that month, Myers admitted there were minor inaccuracies in the documents he had submitted. Of most significance to members of the Board was the fact that he had claimed to be a graduate of the University of Lima, the leading university in Peru, whereas the documents showed

him to have graduated from the University of Arequipa, a university which, according to de Vine did not even exist.<sup>44</sup>

In response, Myers said that the decade he had spent in Peru was marked by anarchy, revolution and conflict and that the universities had been caught up in these problems. He stated positively that there was a University of Arequipa when he was there and that it had been affiliated with the University of Lima. Thus, he argued, to say that he had a qualification from Arequipa was virtually the same as saying that it was from Lima.<sup>45</sup>

He produced a copy of a document, dated 24 April 1864 and signed by Pedro Diez CANSECO, a former revolutionary president of Peru, which stated that he (Myers) had served a term of three years in the Hospital of St Bartholomew, followed by twelve months at the University of the Republic. The document confirmed he had subsequently sat for, and passed, the examinations for registration as a doctor in Peru. He confessed, however, that he was unable to produce the original of the document because it had been placed in the hands of his solicitor after his return from Peru and was now unable to be found.<sup>46</sup>

After considering the evidence, the Board resolved to erase Dr Myers qualifications from the Medical Register and to place the case before Crown Law officers.<sup>47</sup>

Perhaps because Myers readily accepted the Board's decision, no further action seems to have been taken against him. Now in his middle sixties, he had decided

---

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* Some newspaper reports of the divorce proceedings have Louisa's name as 'SHEPHERD'

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> *The Argus, (Summary for Europe, (Melbourne), 9 August 1875, p.1(S)*

---

<sup>44</sup> *The Argus (Melbourne), 24 July 1875, p.4*

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

not to prolong the struggle for recognition of his qualifications in Victoria but to go to Queensland where he believed it might be possible to continue a career in medicine.

\*\*\*\*\*

Myers left Melbourne almost immediately. Although there is some doubt about his exact movements, it is believed he went first to Cooktown before settling at Cairns, and then Herberton, and, finally, Charters Towers.<sup>48</sup>

In Queensland, he continued to practice medicine and is reported to have opened the first hospital in Cairns where he was much admired. As well as serving on the Hospital Committee for some years, he was a founding member of the Cairns Progress Association and Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the School of Arts. In Cairns, too, he was made a Justice of the Peace and served occasionally as a magistrate in lower court matters.<sup>49</sup>

In Cairns, his interests, always eclectic, continued to widen. From his earliest days there he had taken a keen interest in mining and was soon writing about the industry as an expert. He was a frequent contributor to newspapers of letters and articles on the subject.<sup>50</sup>

At this time, too, he began to take an active and enthusiastic interest in the newspaper business itself. Whilst in Cairns, he purchased the *Cairns Advertiser* and when he moved to Herberton, about forty miles south-west

of Cairns in 1881, he took the paper with him, changing its name to *The Herberton Advertiser* (and later to *The Herberton Advertiser and Western Observer*). A bi-weekly publication, it had a heavy emphasis on issues of interest and relevance to the mining industry and especially to tin miners. In 1885, with the help of business partners, he launched *The Cairns Chronicle*.<sup>51</sup>

Like much else that Myers did, however, things failed to run smoothly. In February 1886, he appeared in the Insolvency Court, Brisbane, and was declared bankrupt. Details of his outstanding debts were not reported.<sup>52</sup>

In his personal life, too, there was sadness and disappointment. In October 1882, he had married Louisa Shepherd, the woman he had met in Melbourne ten years earlier and who had borne him two children, but it was a marriage which was to last only six years. On 7 August 1888, Louisa passed away.<sup>53</sup>

On 17 November, within two months of Louisa's death, Myers re-married. His third wife was a widow, Elenor Kate HOOK (née MONK), whose husband had left her with two young children. Now nearly seventy, he presented Elenor with another three children within the next few years.<sup>54</sup>

---

<sup>48</sup> He was in Cooktown by Nov. 1876, Cairns by March 1877, Herberton by 1881 and Charters Towers by 1890

<sup>49</sup> See Obituary, *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 29 April 1895, p.29; see also Obituary, *North Queensland Register* (Townsville), 20 March 1895, p.19

<sup>50</sup> For example, *Morning Bulletin* (Rockhampton), 11 September 1879, p.2

---

<sup>51</sup> Myers's career as a newspaper publisher is described in brief detail in Kirkpatrick, Rod. (1984), *Sworn to No Master: A History of the Provincial Press in Queensland to 1930*. Toowoomba: Darling Downs Institute Press.

<sup>52</sup> *Brisbane Courier*, 2 February 1886, p.4

<sup>53</sup> Marriage to Louisa: Queensland, Reg: 219/1882; Louisas death: Reg: 914/1888

<sup>54</sup> Marriage to Elenor Kate HOOK (née MONK): Queensland, Reg: 000337/1888; see marriage announcement in *Cairns Post*, 21 November 1888, p.2

In 1890, Myers moved to Charters Towers where he established himself as a ‘specialist herbalist’ and, with a clinic in the main street of the town, advertised his services widely. While it is possible to imagine he had again been prevented from practicing as a fully qualified physician and surgeon, no record of such difficulty has been found. His explanation to others was that the severe economic Depression of the 1890s and ‘the trouble and expense of registration’ had necessitated this course of action.<sup>55</sup>

In Charters Towers, too, he launched *The North Queensland Chronicle*, the first edition of which appeared in early 1890.<sup>56</sup>

\*\*\*\*\*

On 13 March 1895, Edward Myers passed away. He was 76.<sup>57</sup>

In money trouble continually during his life, he had nothing to leave to his widow and children when he died. A collection was taken up in Charters Towers to assist them but still Elenor was obliged to earn a living as a dressmaker afterwards. For some time she also ran a boarding house. It is believed she later remarried.<sup>58</sup>

A pharmacist by the name of REDMOND, a man with whom Myers had worked closely at Charters Towers, wrote a moving tribute to him which was published shortly after his death. The tribute speaks highly of his intellect, his wide range of interests, the important roles he had played in community affairs

in Queensland and the good work he had done as a doctor.<sup>59</sup>

But much of what it says about his life before his arrival in Queensland is clearly inaccurate, a reflection of the way in which it had always been hard for people—even close friends—to believe what he had told them about himself. There is, for instance, no mention of his fishmonger father in England, of his convictions for fraud and forgery and of his years as a convict in NSW and VDL. There is no mention of the charge of embezzlement which had caused him to flee to South America.

Rather, the tribute describes him as the grandson of a High Sheriff of the City of London who was also a large merchant and contractor to the British army and navy, and the son of a prominent London magistrate. It tells of his education at Rouen, France, of his graduation in medicine from the University of Lima, of the important positions he had held in government service in Peru where he was in charge of large hospitals as a military surgeon. It outlines his several close brushes with death in civil wars in South America and his escape to Australia where he had become one of the first settlers on the Darling River in NSW; it reveals his heroism in defence of a sheep station he had part-owned when it was attacked by ‘blacks’ who murdered all of the station hands.

Most of this version of Myers’ past was his own fabrication.

---

<sup>55</sup> See example of advertisement in *The North Queensland Register*, 20 December 1893, p.38

<sup>56</sup> As related by W Redmond; see Note 59, below

<sup>57</sup> Death: Queensland, 13 March 1895, Reg: 001988/1895; death notice in *The Northern Miner*, 16 March 1895, p.2

<sup>58</sup> As for Note 59, below

---

<sup>59</sup> The tribute, signed by pharmacist W REDMOND, Charters Towers, was published in *The North Queensland Register* (Townsville), 10 April 1895, p.29; see also an obituary in *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 29 April 1895, p.29

Understandably, it is Myers' habit of 'fabricating', or at least embellishing, the truth of particular events and circumstances in his life that raises questions for which there are no answers at present. For instance, did he really spend ten years in South America, or was that fabrication, also? (We only have his word for it.) Did he really complete formal medical qualifications in Peru, or was the documentary evidence he presented to the Medical Registration Boards of New South Wales and Victoria upon his return from South America fabrication, too? (After all, he was perfectly capable of forging such documents.)

And there are questions about his art and music. Why do both interests seem to have been put aside after his return from abroad? Had the experience of war robbed him of their pleasure? Had his new interest in medicine simply supplanted them?

Nevertheless, for a man of his diminutive stature and physical disability, what he was able to achieve is quite remarkable. As early as 1861, a newspaper columnist wrote of him:

The colonial life of this acute little man has been a romantic one. He was gifted with a touch of genius.<sup>60</sup>

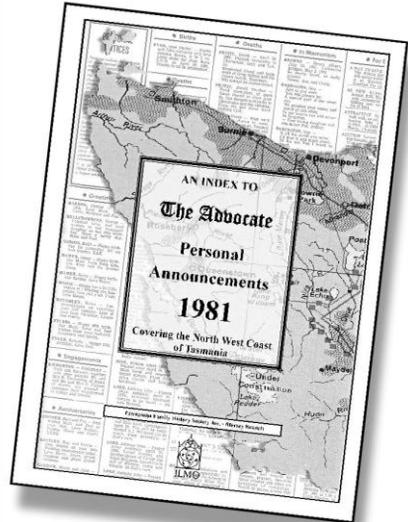
It is difficult not to agree. ◀

The author acknowledges the outstanding contribution to the research for this article of Judith Carter, Launceston, Tasmania.

<sup>60</sup> *Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Chronicle*, 30 August 1861, p.2

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
Mersey Branch  
117 Gilbert Street  
Latrobe Tasmania 7307  
Phone (03) 6426 2257

An Index To  
**The Advocate**  
Personal Announcements



Now available—

1981	1991	2001
1982	1992	2002
1983	1993	2003
1984	1994	2004
1985	1995	2005
1986	1996	2006
1987	1997	2007
1988	1998	2008
1989	1999	2009
1990	2000	

\$20 per copy plus postage and handling

# MISSING FINGERS—THE FINAL KEY

Jennifer Clark (née Ginn)

A photograph of Lillian Margaret CRIPPS showed she had missing fingers. This provided the ultimate proof that she had also been known as Lily May BROWN and Lillian Molly Brown. Her attempts to hide her past were undone!

Lily May Brown was born on 19 November 1901 in Lefroy, Tasmania, the eldest of four daughters born to Charles Brown (1863–1943) and Emma Ann Brown (née GINN) (1884–1912). Family stories had said that all the fingers on one of Lily May's hands had been chopped off in an accident. A newspaper article subsequently found on the National Library of Australia website *Trove*, confirmed this fact but it was not known what portion of the fingers were missing.

**PAINFUL MISHAP LEFROY**, Saturday.

A painful accident happened to a little daughter of Mr. Charles Browne. It appeared that she was carrying a sharp axe and by some means it slipped, with the result that three fingers were completely severed and another one so nearly that the father removed it. The little sufferer was taken to Beaconsfield Hospital, and latest report says she is doing as well as can be expected.<sup>1</sup>

Lily was unmarried when she had her first child, Robert Charles (Bob) Brown, who was born on 14 October 1924 in Launceston, Tasmania. Bob was brought up by his grandparents Emma Ann and Charles Brown in the Lefroy-Pipers River district, about 50km north of Launceston. Lily had wanted Bob to live with her after

she was settled but her father apparently said to leave him with them. Lily had very little to do with Bob after that time and his two daughters said that their father never mentioned his mother.

## Search for Lily May Brown

Nothing was known of the subsequent whereabouts of Lily until her father, Charles Brown, died in Lefroy on 4 November 1943:

**BROWN.** On November 4, 1943 (suddenly), at his residence, Lefroy, Charles, dearly beloved husband of Emma Ann Brown, and loving father of Mrs Cripps (Woodbridge), Ada (Mrs Lee, Beaconsfield), Elsie (deceased), Jean (Queens-town), Hazel (Mrs Broad, Lebrina) and grandfather of Bob (AIF) and Eileen, aged 80 years.<sup>2</sup>

Lily was known to have a sister Hazel who married George BROAD and lived in Lebrina. This fact led to another clue being found on *Trove*.

**LEBRINA.** Mrs C. Brown, with her grandson, George Cripps, Lefroy, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr and Mrs G Broad.<sup>3</sup>

When George Cripps was visiting his grandparents in Lefroy in 1943, his half-brother Robert Charles (Bob) Brown was serving in the AIF in Queensland, Australia. It is not known if they ever met as Bob never mentioned any siblings. It is strange that George Cripps and his siblings were not mentioned in their grandfather's death notice.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Examiner, Launceston*, Monday 12 October 1908

---

<sup>2</sup> *Examiner, Launceston*, Saturday 6 November 1943

<sup>3</sup> *Examiner, Launceston*, 12 May 1943. Woodbridge is 290km south of Lefroy.

The Tasmanian electoral rolls available on *Ancestry* were searched. It was found from 1936 to 1954, a Lily May Cripps was living at Cygnet with her husband Douglas Raymond Cripps. The *Examiner* reported the birth of a daughter in 1935 to Mr and Mrs Douglas Cripps of Woodbridge. It seemed obvious Lily May Cripps (née Brown) had been found. However a subsequent newspaper report in 1946 showed William Richard THOMAS, brother of Lily (Mrs D R Cripps, Cygnet) was missing in action. The maiden surname of Lily May Cripps, wife of Douglas Raymond Cripps, was Thomas—not Brown. This was confirmed when I managed to contact a descendant through the ‘Tasmanian White Pages’. This was not my Lily May.

No other Lily May Cripps was found on the electoral rolls. So where was she and where was her son George Cripps? They had simply disappeared! When Lily Brown’s mother, Emma Ann Brown (née Ginn), died in Launceston on 4 January 1959, the death notice said: Loving mother of *Lillian* (dec.)—not *Lily*.

Robert (Bob) Brown died on 15 June 2010 in Caboolture, Queensland, while on a visit from Launceston to see his daughter. His three children had no photos of their grandmother Lily May, nor knew what had become of her. In October 2013 I found a number of people in the ‘Tasmanian White Pages’ with the Cripps surname, living in the Hobart and Woodbridge areas. This led to contact with a Cripps researcher in Hobart. He had a Francis Henry Cripps, born 16 July 1890 in Gordon, Tasmania, son of Jabez Cripps and Mary Ann CONNELL and wife Lillian Margaret Cripps (née Brown) on his data base. It showed Lillian Margaret had a daughter Zelda Mae Brown and that Francis and Lillian Cripps had sons Edison George Cripps

(known as George), born 4 September 1933 in Cygnet and Patrick John (Paddy) Cripps, born 31 October 1935 in Cygnet. George and Paddy’s birth certificates were not available. Was this the missing Lily May?

### **Second child of Lily May Brown**

Contact with Zelda’s daughter, revealed Lillian Margaret Brown, with her young daughter Zelda, went to housekeep for widower Francis Henry Cripps and his four young children in Woodbridge, after his wife Elsie Eileen Cripps (née HUDSON) died in Hobart on 12 March 1932.

Unfortunately Zelda Mae LIPSCOMBE (née Brown) died in Hobart, on 17 August 2011. Descendants had no knowledge of her childhood. Zelda’s birth certificate stated:

Brown, Zelda Mae, born 5 October 1931 at Salvation Army Home, Hobart. Father: not stated. Mother Surname: Brown. Christian name: Lillian Molly. Maiden name: not stated. Year of birth or age: 26 years. Where born: Pipers River.

Lily May Brown was born 1901, so would have been 30 and was born in Lefroy, which is in the same area as Pipers River—similar name, similar age, similar birth place—but was Lillian Molly Brown previously Lily May Brown? It is wondered if she tried to hide her second out-of-wedlock pregnancy by moving to Hobart, which is 280km south of Lefroy and changing her name slightly. It is thought perhaps her parents never knew they had a granddaughter Zelda.

After Lillian Molly Brown moved in with Francis Henry Cripps, she changed her name to Lillian Margaret Cripps—the name her descendants knew her as. Zelda initially lived with them but the house where they were living was found to be too small for the family, so Zelda and her

step-sister, Betty Cripps, were put into the Mount Saint Canice Catholic home in Sandy Bay, Hobart. Conditions in this home were extremely harsh and Zelda and Betty were said to have once run away from the home

Sadly Zelda Brown, Patrick and George Cripps are all deceased—Patrick in 2004 and George in 2010. Their descendants, who I contacted, had no knowledge of their ancestry or that their grandmother had had another son. In fact they were mystified by my findings. George Cripps' widow Amy said her husband very rarely talked about his childhood. However she could remember him saying he had once visited his grandfather in Lefroy when he was young, confirming the newspaper report of the visit in May 1943—great news! This excitement was

dashed when Amy said she could not recall her mother-in-law, whom she had known sixty years previously for about two years, having the reported four missing fingers. Likewise, the widow of Paddy Cripps, had no knowledge of Lillian's missing fingers or background, except that Paddy had said she came from Lilydale, which is about 40km from Lefroy and 160km from Woodbridge. No-one knew the birth date of Lillian Margaret Cripps and although her descendants had a photo, no photo of Lily May Brown existed to compare the two. It was thought there was a family resemblance—but was that imagination!

Findings indicated Lily May/Lillian Molly/Lillian Margaret (née Brown) was one and the same person but it is too easy to assume! Additional proof was needed. This came on 1 January 2014, when Kerryn CURTIS, daughter of George Cripps, emailed to say she had found another photo of her grandmother. She had the hand portion blown up and it was obvious the fingers were missing. Her mother Amy had also contacted an old friend, who confirmed Lillian had missing fingers—the absolute proof needed! Lillian died in Hobart, Tasmania

on 3 December 1956 at the age of 56, taking her secrets to the grave.

It was in my quest to tie up 'loose ends' for the book I am doing on the descendants of my great great grandfather James Ginn, born 1813 Farnham, Essex, England, who was transported Van

Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) in 1835 for highway robbery, which led me on the search for the whereabouts of the elusive Lily May Brown. Yet again, I have found two people, who appeared to have the same name, living in the same small community. The trees on *Ancestry* have linked them to the wrong families. I may have done the same, had it not been for the wonderful newspaper articles available on *Trove* and the 'Tasmanian White Pages', which led to contact with descendants of both branches. The photograph provided the final clue. ◀

This article has also been submitted to the *New Zealand Genealogist*.



Lillian Margaret Cripps at right with unknown friend.

## DONT FORGET!

Membership for 2014–15 commences on  
1 April 2014 through to 31 March 2015

**Current membership  
subscriptions expire on  
31 March 2014**

You will have received a Membership  
Renewal Form in the  
December edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.  
Additional forms may be downloaded from  
our Website: [www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org)

If you have not paid your  
Membership Renewal, please complete  
and mail your cheque to:

**Tasmanian Members:**  
Treasurer at your local branch

**Interstate and Overseas Members:**  
State Treasurer, TFHS Inc.  
PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018



**REMEMBER!!!**

\*\* Payment by **Visa or MasterCard** should  
be mailed **direct to the  
State Treasurer**

**Late payment may result in a delay in  
the delivery of your June 2014  
*Tasmanian Ancestry***

***Tasmanian Ancestry* Subscriptions**  
(Societies and Organisations)  
Payment of Invoices is now due  
please mail payment direct to the  
State Treasurer  
PO Box 326 Rosny Park  
TAS 7018

*Tasmanian Family  
History Society Inc.*

## **2014 Lilian Watson Family History Award**

for a

### **Book**

**however produced or  
published on paper,  
dealing with  
family or biographical history  
and having  
significant Tasmanian  
content.**

**Entries Close  
1 December 2014**

Further information and entry  
forms available from

**TFHS Inc.  
Branch Libraries**

[www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org)  
or

The Secretary  
PO Box 326  
ROSNY PARK  
TAS 7018

email: [secretary@tasfhs.org](mailto:secretary@tasfhs.org)

# SEQUEL TO CHRISTOPHER CALVERT AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Brian Howroyd (Member No.2330) and  
Beth Robb OAM (Member No.484)

Beth ROBB's book on the CALVERT Family was the first and so far, the only account of the Tasmanian Calvert family, and has survived as a reference for many interested in their family history.<sup>1</sup> In the belief that to know the past is to better understand the present, we hope that the following paragraphs written by Brian will be seen as a continuation of Beth's work, and a tribute to a largely forgotten man.

**T**HE year 1832 brought this pioneer Calvert family to Van Diemen's Land. Since then it has been represented with distinction Australia wide in government, agriculture, academia, the professions and the civil service. The first to publish a history of the family was family member Ms Beth Robb. Her book told the story of Christopher Calvert, to become the one with which others are compared.

But what I have written here seeks to shed some light on Christopher's father, William Calvert, who despite his place as founder of this family left almost nothing of himself to his many descendants. There were fragments of his early life, and his occupation. But why he migrated, and even his eventual demise apparently went unrecorded or forgotten within his family. Unhappily for

William's descendants what I have found still leaves some questions unanswered. Nevertheless I hope they will agree with me that William was rather colourful; an adventurer, an entrepreneur, a maker of beautiful things; a somewhat tragic figure.

My interest in William began with the usual genealogical research concerning someone who is also in their sons' family tree but it became more personal with the realization the Calvert, and my own HOWROYD family origins were both in Yorkshire, and were separated by just 11 kilometres. By the 1800s both families had become middle class town dwellers. The Calverts were tradesmen, and some were makers of sporting and military arms; my Howroyd family were industrial chemists. In each family an individual was to make that momentous decision to leave Yorkshire and settle at the bottom of the world. Families were left behind fearful for the perilous journey ahead, and for William and Hannah the possibility was never to see their grand children again, mixed with hope for their family in a strange and wild place.

William was born about 1770 but his birthplace is unknown. Based upon various publications relative to the city of Leeds, we know his father was also William Calvert who established his gun making business in 1780. I can find no other mention of William senior so I think he probably practised his trade elsewhere,

---

<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth M Robb OAM, *Christopher Calvert and his Descendants*, published 1985

maybe in or near Birmingham, the principal gun making centre for Britain. It was his sons John and William who became the Leeds Calvert gun makers of note. I am supported in this by the history of Linsley Bros. of Birmingham, later Leeds and Harrogate, who acknowledged the origin of their gun trading business when they bought it from William Calvert the younger, about 1827.

In common with other British institutions entry to the gun maker trade was governed by a rigid apprenticeship system set from the age of 14 until completion at 21. So in the normal course of events William the younger could have commenced work on his own account after 1791. John was born in 1766 and appears as a gun maker in Leeds in 1797 which also agrees with an assumed apprenticeship period. William was married in Spofforth in 1799 and next appears on his own account in 1800 as a gun maker appointing an apprentice. In 1804 William joined John, and they were in partnership until the arrangement was dissolved in 1827. Both brothers were described at different times as Gun Makers or Taxidermists, or Natural History Museum proprietors. John established a Natural History Museum in 1795. A museum of natural curiosities was also established by William Calvert in 1827. At one time William was also known as a Toy Dealer. William and John worked as gunmakers during the flintlock gun design period. Flintlocks were muzzle loaders fired with a flint on steel striker. Complicated, unreliable, and dangerous to handle, Heath ROBINSON would have loved them for their honesty. Collectors treasure them as beautiful, wicked things, evocative of their times and their makers. John and William prospered because they were skilled gunmakers who designed, made and signed their individual

creations. By comparison there were others who made parts for guns which were then sold to yet another group who assembled the component parts for sale.

The year 1827 was a turning point for William because it seems he was then investing in a Leeds property called 'Hunslet Hall', presumably to further his museum interests. Perhaps it was because of that he had financial problems. The Hall was a mansion built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and over a long time had fallen into disrepair. It was twice repaired for redevelopment and then fell into dilapidation each time. It appears that William was involved in the second restoration which finally led to a bankruptcy charge. He was found guilty and was gaoled in York Castle Prison not to be released until satisfaction of his debts.

Until the 19th century, imprisonment for non payment of debts was for very many people an unjust and cruel penalty. With a little money, a debtor could pay for some freedoms; some prisons allowed inmates to conduct business and to receive visitors; others even allowed inmates to live a short distance outside the prison, a practice known as the 'Liberty of The Rules'. Life in these prisons, however, was far from pleasant, and the inmates were forced to pay for their keep. The Debtors Act of 1869 abolished imprisonment for debt, although debtors who had the means to pay their debt, but did not do so, could still be incarcerated for up to six weeks. In Britain, debtors' prisons varied in the amount of freedom they allowed the debtor. One hopes William Calvert was helped by family during his sentence. Details of that sentence are yet to be found.

However in March 1831 the Court released him on condition he forfeit his interest in 'Hunslet Hall'. Freedom regained,

William lost no time in arranging a passage for himself, his wife, and four children to Hobart Town from Liverpool on the ship *John Woodall* under the command of Captain THOMPSON. The ship's first port of call was London and when she left for Hobart Town on 29 September 1831 her passengers were Miss VAUX, Mr and Mrs SLEE and 5 children, Mr TAYT, Mr and Mrs Calvert and 4 children, Miss and Mrs BOYCE, Mr BURNABY and 7 children, John REID, Benjamin LAZARUS, Mrs BENNETT, Mrs HART, and Richard WOODLEY. There was a substantial cargo so altogether the *John Woodall* was a full ship and the voyage could not have been a pleasure cruise.

The *John Woodall* took the usual route to Van Diemen's Land which was west to the Americas to catch the trade winds, and then east round South Africa. But fate was to deal William a new blow which I can only describe with some historic licence. For many years Hannah Calvert's death has been described at sea, presumably meaning buried at sea, and one researcher said that was off Indonesia. To me that was most unlikely as a place on the *John Woodall*'s route. But there was another researcher on the Internet who wrote about Hannah's death with non specific references to St John (sic), Du Maroni, French Guiana. St Jean is a town on the Maroni River, some distance upstream. It seems likely that burial at sea would not be Williams wish, and it was quite possible the ship took Hannah to St Jean for burial. Efforts to track this researcher have been fruitless. There is a cemetery at St Jean described many years ago as a place of many wooden crosses. It is also strange there is a place called Albina across the river.

On 17 February 1832 the *John Woodall* arrived in Hobart Town. William and his

children quickly became settled in the town where he opened a gun making business in Murray Street. His children were soon married in Hobart; Mary Ann in 1836 to builder Thomas WELLARD; Christopher in 1837 to Hannah WATSON; Sarah to printer Archibald McDOUGALL, a migrant Scot from Sydney, in 1837 and Albina Louise to builder Thomas MARTYN in 1838. They were not the first free Calvert immigrants to live in Tasmania. One John Calvert, a migrant from Scotland arrived in Hobart Town on the *Lyndoch* around 1830, to manage Captain John BELL's property, 'Annandale', near Tunbridge in the Tasmanian Midlands. Calvert and Bell took up substantial holdings in partnership around Lake Colac and Corangamite. Doubtless William and John would have known one another but as far as we know they were not related.

When William set up his new gun making venture he faced competition from others who were already established in Hobart Town. It appears he may not have prospered because he closed his Hobart business about 1839 and moved to Geelong about 1842 to join Christopher who was working there as a gun maker. In 1845 Christopher left Geelong for Van Diemen's Land to take up farming. About the same time William's three daughters and their families had left Hobart Town to live at different times in Victoria and South Australia. So while in Tasmania William's descendants are recognisable by their Calvert surname there are many more bearing different surnames on the Australian mainland. There are no records found to suggest that William ever returned to Hobart Town or continue to work in Geelong after 1845. Not surprising, considering he was then aged 75 and we next hear of him in Adelaide.

*The South Australian Register* in the 1830s was edited and printed in London and for a time in Adelaide. Settlers were unhappy with the newspaper and when its producer failed financially the influential HARVEY family employed Archibald McDougall in 1838 to take his printing press from Hobart Town to Adelaide. The venture prospered, and in 1840 MacDougall won a contract to service the printing needs of the Government, which it later dishonoured leaving MacDougall bankrupt and owing 1,000 pounds to his creditors. The McDougalls remained in Adelaide until in 1848 they returned to Hobart Town. Then about 1852, like the Wellards and Martyns before them, moved to Victoria. It appears William remained in South Australia until his death at Little Para. The death was recorded in the newspaper as follows.

DIED. On the 22nd July 1854 at the residence of Mr. G. V. Harvey, Little Para, William Calvert, aged 84, father-in-law of Mr. Archibald McDougall, late proprietor of the Southern Australian Register.

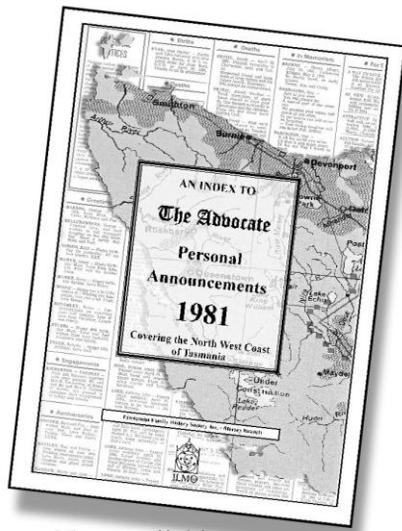
It would be nice to think that William's very many descendants could visit his grave on the Harvey Little Para estate but the location was never recorded. The estate remained Harvey family property until about 1970 when it was seized by the state government. The buildings and land of the Harvey and neighbouring estates were bulldozed, and the area made into what is now The Little Para Reservoir.

So William Calvert, the founder of the Tasmanian family, we can believe now rests somewhere beneath the reservoir waters. For many that will be a rather poignant ending to his story. ◀

Written by R Brian Howroyd, Hobart 2011

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
Mersey Branch  
117 Gilbert Street  
Latrobe Tasmania 7307  
Phone (03) 6426 2257

An Index To  
**The Advocate**  
Personal Announcements



Now available—

1981	1991	2001
1982	1992	2002
1983	1993	2003
1984	1994	2004
1985	1995	2005
1986	1996	2006
1987	1997	2007
1988	1998	2008
1989	1999	2009
1990	2000	

\$20 per copy plus postage and handling

# BOOK REVIEWS

**CITING HISTORICAL SOURCES: A MANUAL FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS** by Noeline Kyle. Unlock the Past, 2013. 40pp. Index. Further reading and references. Small paperback.

Noeline Kyle's publication, *Citing historical sources*, is a long overdue reference for family historians, who often struggle to find an appropriate way to cite their material. The manual is aimed specifically at family historians who may use a range of material including archival, oral, secondary and internet and other electronic sources.

The manual is clearly written and logically arranged. Chapters include 'Citing sources'; 'Incorporating previous histories'; 'References'; 'Constructing a bibliography'; 'Creating copyright'; 'Ethics'; 'Exercise in ethics'; 'Permission notes and publication release' and 'Further reading and references'. Most chapters conclude with a succinct and useful tip.

*Citing historical sources* provides some general principles and specific guidelines: for example, Kyle states there are three fundamental aspects to citation—consistency of citations; providing sufficient information in references; and acknowledging the work of others. She also highlights the need for accuracy and gives the following important example:

Noeline Kyle, *Writing family history made very easy: a beginner's guide*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 2007, cited in Joe Smith, *A writing manual*, Again Press, London, pp.1–12.

The critical words in this example are 'cited in' which indicate that the author has not read the original document but is

citing from another writer who has used the text.

Capitalisation of titles, hyphenation, footnotes and endnotes, textual references or in-text references are all addressed in this chapter.

One of the conundrums for family historians seeking consistency in referencing is what to do when there is a conflict in the citation advice provided by State and National repositories or other organisations, including tertiary institutions. Some of these advocate moving from the general to the specific while others endorse the opposite. This challenge is not addressed in the manual. Nor could I see advice on how to cite BDM records, a frequently asked question from family history researchers. Perhaps most importantly, though, Kyle suggests that it is up to the family historian to develop a preferred citation style: 'a choice to use or not use certain conventions is the responsibility of the writer/publisher'. There is no correct or incorrect way but consistency, clarity and the provision of adequate information are all essential.

*Citing historical sources* is a must-have publication for family historians and not just those contemplating writing up their family history. Those bits and pieces of paper that all family historians accumulate also need to be referenced. The manual should also be on the shelves of all Australian family history societies.

*Citing historical sources* is published by Unlock the Past. Other Unlock the Past titles are listed on the inside back cover.

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

Continued next page

**FINDING FLORENCE, MAUDE, MATILDA, ROSE: Researching and writing women into family history**, by Noeline Kyle, published by Unlock the Past, 2013. Soft cover, pp.70

This slim volume by the well-known historian Noeline Kyle is a valuable addition to her impressive repertoire of books on researching and writing family history. It contains a wealth of information which will be invaluable for beginners in family history, as well as experienced researchers, especially in tracing women through family sources.

Until quite recently very little was written about women and their place in history. They remained largely invisible, since the lives of the vast majority were spent taking care of husbands, children and other family members. Thus the private domestic sphere is where many of their experiences can be found from such sources as letters, diaries, photographs, school records, newspaper clippings, bibles, women's organisations, etc., as well as birth, marriage, death and other related public records.

Noeline Kyle provides an amazing amount of information about the methodology, sources and ideas useful for researching and writing about women ancestors and how they can be more easily traced in private and public records. It includes advice on how to use the internet and new technologies to do the research and how to access and find on-line indexes and special collections.

There is almost no aspect of the sources available for researching women's lives that is not covered by this informative book. It is an invaluable guide through the diverse records which are available today and a most useful resource in helping to research and write effectively about women ancestors. BR ◀

**THE JEWELLERY QUARTER  
RESEARCH GROUP  
(JORG) – Birmingham, England**

Birmingham's Jewellery Quarter has a world-wide reputation for its manufacturing firms but it also has two cemeteries, both grade 2 listed, namely Key Hill and Warstone Lane.

Both opened in the 1830s and are of national importance, particularly Key Hill Cemetery which is the last resting place of many notable people including Joseph Chamberlain, the father of Neville Chamberlain (Prime Minister) but there are many more. Many families worldwide have ancestors who are buried at these cemeteries.

JQRG volunteers have recorded the surviving headstones and this database is freely available on our website together with a database of the nearly 170,000 burials there. We are keen to hear from any relatives with connections to the cemeteries and will respond to any email requests for help with any research if required.

We wish to make sure this information is as widely used as possible and would appreciate it if you could let your members know this resource is freely available at no cost. There are further details on our website [www.jqrg.org](http://www.jqrg.org) including the beginnings of a new Online Tour project.

Douglas Wilks (Chair)  
Jewellery Quarter Research Group  
(a not-for-profit group of volunteers)

[post@jqrg.org](mailto:post@jqrg.org)  
**JQRG website [www.jqrg.org](http://www.jqrg.org)**

# NEWS FROM THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

ON Monday 21 October 2013 the London Probate search facility, previously at High Holborn, moved to Court 38 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL

The opening hours are 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Please note the search facility will be unavailable between the hours of 1–2 p.m.

The fee payable for this service should be paid at the Fees Office, Royal Courts of Justice, which is signposted within the building. Maps will also be available at the new location.

The search facility consists of the same search facilities. There will still be no Level One Service, copies ordered for collection will be ready after 48 hours, if you have requested the postal option, and the copies will be posted within 14 working days.

If you have any enquiries please contact a member of the London Probate team on 020 7947 6043

Beryl Evans  
FFHS Archives Liaison Officer  
[archives.liaison@ffhs.org.uk](mailto:archives.liaison@ffhs.org.uk)

(With thanks to Else Churchill, SoG and Peter Calver, Lostcousins.)

The Federation of Family History Societies is a Company Limited by Guarantee  
Company Number 2930189 (England & Wales)

Registered Charity Number 1038721  
Registered Office: Artillery House, 15 Byrom Street, Manchester, England M3 4PF

[ffhs-news@ffhs-lists.org.uk](mailto:ffhs-news@ffhs-lists.org.uk)

## Index to **The Examiner**

Index to Births, Deaths & Marriages  
from *The Examiner Newspaper*  
from 1900–1965

*Now available—*

<b>Volume 1, 1900–1910</b>	<b>\$27.00</b>
<b>Volume 2, 1911–1920</b>	<b>\$33.00</b>
<b>Volume 3, 1921–1925</b>	<b>\$24.00</b>
<b>Volume 4, 1926–1930</b>	<b>\$27.00</b>
<b>Volume 5, 1931–1935</b>	<b>\$27.00</b>
<b>Volume 6, 1936–1940</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>Vol 7, 1941–1950—Births</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Vol 8, 1941–1950—Deaths</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Vol 9, 1941–1950—Marriages</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Vol 10, 1951–1955—Births</b>	<b>\$28.00</b>
<b>Vol 11, 1956–1960—Births</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Vol12, 1951–1955—Deaths</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Vol 13, 1956–1960—Deaths</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Vol 14, 1951–1960—Marriages</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Vol 15, 1961–1965—Deaths</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>

Index to  
*The Examiner*  
Obituaries & Funerals:

<b>1941–1950</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>
<b>1951–1960</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>

Available from  
TFHS Inc.  
Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290  
Launceston  
TAS 7250

Plus \$12.50 pack 1–4  
TFHS Inc. Members  
less 10% discount,  
plus \$12.50 p&p

# WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

**N**UMEROUS publications are named in the Acquisition Lists of the various Branches of our Society but on some occasions the title does not give a clear indication of the subject matter. The following details of a few in the Hobart Branch Library may help to describe some of the more obscure titles and deserve a look. **Perhaps the publication may also be held in your local library?**

## **COLONY: Strange Origins of One of the Earliest Modern Democracies.**

First published in 2010 by Reg Hamilton, 311pp.

Reg Hamilton is the direct descendant of Richard Hamilton, an old colonist who arrived in South Australia from Dover in 1817. Until 1832 the small towns of England were ruled by a curious set of instructions. These included the local Church of England and its vestry, and the unelected and self-appointing local government. They also had vigorous campaigns for election to the House of Commons, and public voting, characterised by virulent free speech and the occasional riot. How would these institutions transfer to Britain's colonies?

In 1856 the remote colony of South Australia had the secret ballot, votes for all adult men, religious freedom, and in 1857 self-government by an elected parliament. The basic framework of a modern democracy was suddenly established. How did South Australia become so modern, so early? How were British institutions radically transformed by British Colonists, and why did the Colonial Office allow it?

Reg Hamilton answers these questions with an amusing history of the curious institutions of unreconstructed Dover before modern democracy, in the period 1780–1835, and of the spirited and occasionally shameful conduct of colonists far from home, but determined to make their fortune in the distant colony of South Australia.

## **HISTORY OF THE IRON POT: DERWENT LIGHT.**

This book by Suzanne Smythe was first published in 2012; a second printing being released in 2013.

Australia's oldest lighthouse tower, it was first lit on 12 November 1832, the Iron Pot was originally powered by sperm whale oil. The derivation of the name is unclear although it seems likely that it is linked to the cast-iron blubber try pots that were ubiquitous when the major industry of the colony was whaling.

Although officially renamed Derwent Lighthouse in 1884 the name Iron Pot has remained in use. A child was born on the island, to the Roberts family, and the light was manned until 1920. In 1996 the light was the first converted to solar power in Australia.

Standing as it does at the entrance to the Derwent the Iron Pot is a final farewell to the serene city of Hobart for departing mariners and a welcome way point to the weary yachtsmen of the famous Sydney–Hobart blue water yacht race. It was first used as a marker for a sailing race in 1843. There was even a race of a different kind—a gold rush, although no gold was won on the rocky islet.

This comprehensive history of the Iron Pot is also a fascinating study of life in

the colony and of its transition to the modern state of Tasmania.

### **GROWING GRACEFULLY & USEFULLY: GLENVIEW 1948–2010**

This book by Caroline Evans was published in 2011 by Glenview Community Services Inc.

‘Glenview House’ was built on part of a large grant made to George Frederick Read on 29 January 1837. At some stage, a portion of that land came into the hands of Joseph Cook who built the house in about 1880.

It tells of the early life of the property, its later establishment by the Anglican Church as a home for aged persons and development over the years of its operation.

Opened on 11 December 1948 by Bishop Cranswick, the constitution stipulated that ‘Glenview’ was open to people of any denomination, sex or class. Any profits would go towards extending the home or making it more comfortable. At the time, it was the only home in southern Tasmania to take men and women.

### **FROM WOOLASTON TO AUSTRALIA—The Descendants of James Henry Ball.**

This A4 book of 300 pp was published in 2012 by Mary Birch and Ken Flack.

James Henry was born at Woolaston, Gloucestershire, in 1809. He emigrated to Australia, with wife Anne (née Price) and children in 1852 and settled at Willunga in South Australia. More children were born but in 1856 Anne died. Henry married Catherine Hanley in 1858. The family moved to Mt Gambier and later to the Western Victoria area. James Henry had 12 children with Anne and 10 with Catherine.

This work is about a pioneer farming family’s struggle on the land; the

surviving children who prospered and produced families of their own and the growth of the Ball family in Australia.

### **MARREE AND THE TRACK BEYOND IN BLACK AND WHITE—Commemorating the Centenary of Marree, 1883–1983.**

Published by the author, Lois Litchfield in May 1983, it is a history of the Birdsville Track and the Litchfield family.

‘In this book Lois Litchfield has cleverly woven the story of 100 years of progress of an area which must be amongst the most colourful and interesting in our history.

It is the story of the hub of our inland development, with its multi-culture, its teamsters, its camel men, its stockmen, its famous rail centre and Australia’s communication link with the world for eighty years.

It touches on the lives of men and women who pitted their wits and strength against the vagaries of nature and of many whose outstanding courage and sacrifice made them legend in their own lifetime.

Australian history is not just of cities, politics or industry—it is also a history of our outback country, its towns and people’.

### **S.S. CERAMIC: THE UNTOLD STORY.**

This paperback by Clare Hardy was first printed in 2006 and is signed by the author and the sole survivor.

‘Launched in the shadow of the Titanic tragedy, the White Star Line’s S.S. Ceramic seemed destined for a quiet life serving the Australian route via South Africa.

Yet, scarcely had she completed her maiden voyage, than war broke out, and she found herself requisitioned by the Australian government as a troop transport, returning to her original role as a

passenger carrying merchant ship during the inter-war years, the heyday of ocean transport. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the S.S. Ceramic stayed on her regular route, but again found herself transporting troops between continents, as well as civilian passengers; a dual role that was considered a 'calculated risk' at the time.

Detached from Atlantic Convoy ON149 in December 1942, the S.S. Ceramic had not progressed far before she was torpedoed and sunk west of the Azores by U-515. Twenty year-old Eric Munday, a Sapper in the Royal Engineers, was the only survivor—picked up by the U-boat which returned later to a scene of devastation following overnight storms which had wiped out the lifeboats and claimed 655 lives, women and children among them'.

One of the casualties was the author's grandfather, Trevor Winser. This book is the result of the author's investigation into the circumstances of that night, and the ship that shared his fate. For the first time, Eric Munday tells his story in full, and the surviving crew of U-515 give their own accounts of the sinking of the Ceramic, ranked the 23<sup>rd</sup> worst wartime shipping disaster of any nation or period.

**BIOGRAPHIES OF THE TAYLOR ANCESTORS.**

A4 book of 73pp by Pat Taylor tells the stories of the direct ancestors of the Taylor Family.

Full referenced histories including children and grandchildren can be found in *Taylor Ancestors, Taylor Ancestors (1, 2, &3)*.

Biographies of: William THOMPSON; Maria HAMILTON; William FOSTER Snr; Maria THOMPSON; William FOSTER Jnr; John VINCENT; Thomas Lewis and William Henry NICHOLS; Thomas CHAFFEY; Maria ISRAEL and John RUSSELL.

**TAYLOR ANCESTORS 3**

A4 book of 69pp by Pat Taylor was published in 2013.

Adelaide Matilda Nichols; born 1857, Bagdad, Tasmania, married George Taylor in 1896. This booklet is the last in the series about the ancestors of Adelaide Matilda Nichols.

It features: John Russell (1785–1840) and Lydia Chaffey (1795–1833) and Thomas Chaffey (1771–1849) and Maria Israel (1771–1849). It relates how they came to VDL, their life and the times, and provides details of their children. ◀

Index to  
**Walch's Tasmanian  
Almanac**

*Now available—*

Coroners 1863–1979/80 and Registrars of Births, Deaths & Marriages 1863–1979/80	\$15.00
# Country Women's Association (CWA) of Tasmania 1937–1980	\$15.00
Ecclesiastical 1863–1979/80	\$30.00
Justices of the Peace 1863–1920	\$20.00
Justices of the Peace 1921–1975/6	\$20.00
Magistracy and Police Department, 1863–1979/80	\$20.00
# Medical 1863–1979/80	\$25.00
Obituaries 1870–1979/80	\$18.00
Postmasters & Postmistresses 1863–1910	\$25.00
Postmasters & Postmistresses 1911–1960	\$15.00
# Road Trusts, 1863–1907 & Surveyors 1863–1979/80	\$20.00

Available from  
TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290 Launceston  
TAS 7250  
Plus \$12.50 pack 1–4  
TFHS Inc. Members less 10% discount,  
plus \$12.50 p&p

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

## HELP WANTED

Queries are published free for members of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. (provided their membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$10.00 per query to non-members.

Special Interest Groups are subject to advertising rates.

Members are entitled to three free entries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$10.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

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

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

## SOCIETY SALES

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications  
*Payment by Visa or MasterCard  
now available (mail order only)*

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</i> , Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.15)	\$11.00
<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.15)	\$11.00
<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 5 (p&p \$4.15)**	\$25.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1-20</i> (p&p \$8.35)**	\$22.50
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21-25</i> (p&p \$4.15)**	\$15.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 26-30</i> (p&p \$2.95)**	\$25.00
(p&p \$13.50 for 3 books or more)	

### CD-Rom

*TAMIOT* (p&p \$8.35) \$50.00

### Microfiche

*TAMIOT* (p&p \$2.35) \$50.00

\*\* members discount applies

# LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

## HOBART BRANCH

### ACCESSIONS—Books

- \*Baker, A (Comp.); *Medical & Surgical Journal of Her Majesty's Convict Ship "Phoebe" between the 7<sup>th</sup> day of September 1844 and the 9<sup>th</sup> day of January 1845.* [Q 929.3109946 BAK]
- \*Birch, M & K Flack; *From Woolaston to Australia.* [Q 929.2 BAL]
- \*Calder, Graeme; *Levee, Line and Martial Law: A history of the Dispossession of the Mairremmener People of Van Diemens Land 1803–1832.* [994.60049915 CAL]
- \*Evans, Caroline; *Growing Gracefully & Usefully: Glenview 1948–2010.* [362.6109946 EVA]
- \*Hamilton, Reg; *COLONY Strange Origins of One of the Earliest Modern Democracies.* [994.2302092 HAM]
- \*Hardy, Clare; *S.S. Ceramic—The Untold Story.* [940.54941 HAR]
- \*Litchfield, Lois; *Maree and the Track Beyond in black and white.* [994.237 LIT]
- \*Macklin, R; *Dark Paradise—Norfolk Island—Isolation, Savagery, Mystery & Murder.* [364.1523 MAC]
- \*Pearn, V; *The Life and Times of Thomas Frederick Merry and his Family* [Q 929.2 MER]
- \*Smythe, Suzanne; *History of the Iron Pot—Derwent Light.* [387.15509946 SMY]
- \*Taylor, Pat; *Taylor Ancestors 3.* [Q 929.2 TAY]
- \*Taylor, Pat; *Biographies of the Taylor Ancestors.* [Q 929.2 TAY]
- \*TFHS Inc. Hobart (Comp.); *Heraldry (England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales).* [Q 929.6 HER]
- TFHS Inc.—Launceston; *The Tasmanian Mail: A photographic Index, Vol. 14 1934.* [Q 929.38 TAS]
- TFHS Inc.—Mersey; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2007* [Q 929.38 IND]
- TFHS Inc.—Mersey; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2008* [Q 929.38 IND]
- TFHS Inc.—Mersey; *Monumental Inscriptions of Devonport District Cemeteries:*  
[Q 929.320994165 INL]  
*Book 1 Devonport General Cemetery.*  
*Book 2 Devonport Bluff, Don Congregational, Don Anglican, East Devonport Anglican, etc.*
- \* Woods, Christine; *Ireland to Island—The McTye Family of Tasmania.* [Q 929.2 MCT]

# LAUNCESTON BRANCH

## ACCESSIONS—Books

\*Close, Marguerite; *Historic Stanley*

Port Arthur Historic S M A; *Collecting Memories, Connecting Community and Convict Sites*

\*Smith, Patsy Adam; *Historic Tasmania Sketchbook*

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Church Records of Tasmania. Vol 1 Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Deaths*

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *The Weekly Courier. Index to Photographs, Births, Deaths & Marriage Notices & Personal Notices. Vol 14 1924–1926*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to the Advocate – Personal Announcements 1981 covering NW Coast of Tasmania*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to the Advocate – Personal Announcements 1983 covering NW Coast of Tasmania*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *In Loving Memory Series. Monumental Inscriptions of Latrobe District Cemeteries Book 2*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *In Loving Memory Series. Monumental Inscriptions of Deloraine District Cemeteries Book 1*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *In Loving Memory Series. Monumental Inscriptions of Deloraine District Cemeteries Book 2*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *In Loving Memory Series. Monumental Inscriptions of Deloraine District Cemeteries Book 3*

\**Then and Now 100 years of Schooling in St Helens 1874–1974*

## ACCESSIONS—CDs

Pendo Pty Ltd; *Convict Settlement on Norfolk Island. Index to the Norfolk Island Paper & Accounts*

*Register of Convict Applications to Marry 1826–1851*

*Northamptonshire Marriage Index 1700–1837*

\*Denotes complimentary or donated item

# MERSEY BRANCH

## ACCESSIONS—Books

\*Barter, Susan; *Parkham - Snippets of History*

\*Bennett, P & Stingel, H & Weir, M; *Ringarooma School - A History*

\*Binks, C J; *Pioneers of Tasmania's West Coast*

\*Branagan, J G & Woodroffe, Mac; *Tasmania Revisited - Retracing the Photographic Journeys of H J King*

- \*Button, Henry; *Flotsam and Jetsam - Floating Fragments of Life in England and Tasmania*
  - \*Chapman, Don; 1788 *The People of the First Fleet*
  - \*Loone, A W; *Tasmania's North East - A Comprehensive History of North Eastern Tasmania and its People*
  - \*Meander Centenary History Writers; *Meander Valley Memories - A History of Meander and Surrounding Areas*
  - \*Pearn, John & Carter, Peggy; *Islands of Incarceration*
  - \*TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Devonport Cemeteries - Monumental Inscriptions of Devonport Cemeteries North-West Tasmania - Book 1 - Devonport General Cemetery*
  - \*TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Devonport Cemeteries - Monumental Inscriptions of Devonport Cemeteries North-West Tasmania - Book 2 - Devonport Bluff, Don Congregational, Don St Olaves, East Devonport St Pauls, East Devonport Methodist, Forth Beach, Devonport Catholic Memorial, Paloona, Mersey Gardens & Crematorium*
  - \*Wedd, Edward John; *Linda - Ghost Town of Mt. Lyell*
  - \*Wynyard Historical Society; *Wynyard - A Pictorial History*
- \*Indicates Donated Item



# Australia's largest online family history resource\*

Research and build your  
family tree online

 **ancestry.com.au**

\*comScore, 2011

# **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](http://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 2014–15:-

Individual member	\$40.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$50.00
Australian Concession	\$30.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$40.00

**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](http://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.

ISSN—0159 0677

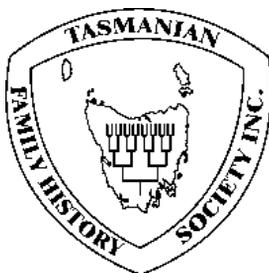
Printed by *Mark Media*—Moonah Tasmania

# 34th Annual General Meeting

---

*Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.*  
(formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.)

ABN 87 627 274 157



*to be held at*

**Town Hall, Church Street  
Ross**



**Saturday 21 June 2014**

# 34th Annual General Meeting

## *Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.*

- 10:00 a.m.                      **Registration**  
   **Morning Tea**
- 10:25 a.m.                      **Welcome by the Society President**  
   **Presentation of ‘Early Bird’ Prize**  
   **Journal Article Competition**
- 10:30 a.m.                      **Terese Binns & Marion Sargent – ‘A Pilgrimage**  
   **through the Battlefields of the Great War’.**
- 11:25 a.m.                      **Dr Meredith Hodgson – ‘Family Life at Rosedale in**  
   **the 1850s’.**
- 12:20–1:10 p.m.              **Lunch**
- 1:15 p.m.–2:10 p.m.        **Dr Nic Haygarth – ‘Deconstructing the Norfolk Plains:**  
   **turning local history on its head to find ordinary**  
   **people’.**
- 2:15 p.m.                      **Annual General Meeting**, incorporating presentation of:  
   • Lillian Watson Family History Award, and  
   • Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Awards



*The Tasmanian Wool Centre & Museum*

Book Stalls with new publications from branches will be on offer during the day.

# Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **1 June 2014**

The State Secretary  
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
PO Box 326  
ROSNY PARK Tasmania 7018

Phone: 03 6244 4527  
email: **secretary@tasfhs.org**

Name/s .....

Address .....

.....

I/we will be attending on Saturday, 21 June 2014

**Lunch, Morning and Afternoon Tea: \$20.00 per person**

## Early Bird Prize

Register before **Monday 5 May** and you could be in the draw for the President's Early Bird Prize.

My cheque/money order is enclosed for \$20.00, OR debit by:

Master Card  VISA  (*Please tick*)

Name on Card (please print): ..... Expiry Date .....

3 digit CVV:                      Signature: .....

Authorisation No. (*office only*): .....

### Terese Binns and Marion Sargent

Both Terese and Marion have family members who fought and nursed in France and Belgium during WWI. They have returned recently from an extensive tour of the area, this being Terese's second visit. They both have people of interest in the Australian Imperial Force (12<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 52<sup>nd</sup> Battalions); and Marion's great-aunt was a nurse in the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service. Marion's family all returned home; two of Terese's were not so fortunate. One is buried near Pozieres; the other was never found—his name appears on the Australian Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux in France. Marion, a TAHO Librarian at Launceston LINC, is also President of the Launceston Historical Society. She conducts history rides and walks; and is a retiring judge of our Lilian Watson Family History Award. Terese, a retired library technician from Launceston LINC, is now a keen family historian. Recently she published a book on her favourite ancestor, Henry Hinsby. Terese enjoys organising family reunions and taking part in military re-enactments.

### Dr Alice Meredith Hodgson

Meredith is a late starter to history having spent a career in human services management and policy with ventures on the side into farming and the wine industry. She has now left them behind. Her primary interest is Tasmanian colonial history. In the last few years, having returned to live in Tasmania from South Australia, she has turned more formally to its study with a key focus on bringing colonial manuscripts to a present-day audience. Her first book, *Prospecting the Pieman*, published in 2009, was a foray into the earliest days of mining on Tasmania's West Coast and presented a transcribed journal account from one of the two-man prospecting team that first found tin at the Heemskirk. Meredith contributed two chapters to *Convict Lives at the Ross Female Factory* in 2011 and, with Lucy Frost, edited *Convict Lives at the Launceston Female Factory* in 2012. She has presented papers on colonial social history to audiences from Hobart to Edinburgh via Detroit. Meredith's annotated transcription of the 1854–55 volume of Sarah Leake's diary will be published in 2014 under the title *Miss Leake's Journal*.

### Dr Nic Haygarth

Nic is an experienced freelance historian and prolific published author, based in northern Tasmania. He is particularly known for his work on the history of rural, regional and remote areas of Tasmania, including the mining fields, dealing with issues such as highland industries, industrial heritage and conservation. Also skilled at title searches and researching the history of properties, he was awarded a PhD by the University of Tasmania in 2003.