

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 35 Number 4—March 2015

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Society Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org

Journal Editor: 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		
Society Secretary	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Treasurer	Peter Cocker	(03) 6435 4103

Committee:

Helen Anderson	Betty Bissett	Judith Cocker
Geoffrey Dean	Lucille Gee	John Gillham
Libby Gillham	Julie Kapeller	Sue-Ellen McCregan
	Louise Rainbow	

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	Beverley 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

Hobart:PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

Huon:PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

vsbtas@bigpond.com

Launceston:PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

mandbbissett@gmail.com

Mersey:PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

secretary@tfhsdev.com

Tasmanian Ancestry

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

From the editor

Thank you to those who responded to the call for articles commemorating the spirit of ANZAC. There will be more appearing in the next issue with further contributions welcome.

The next issue will be the start of Volume 36 and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many regular contributors. Those who write State, Branch and Library Reports, Vee for *Genes on Screen*, Maurice for *What is that Publication About?* and Colleen Read who can always be relied on to keep me up-to-date.

By the time this reaches all your letter boxes I hope some of you have been inspired to write an article as stock is becoming depleted. Special thanks to all who do continue to send articles on a regular basis.

I am delighted to be able to include an advertisement for two new publications by Hobart Branch—see page 214. Joyce Purtscher's name will be familiar to many, both locally, interstate and overseas. These latest books have been in progress for many years and contain a fascinating store of information. I even discovered some new words. Do you know the meaning of 'lumper' and have you heard of 'hop itch'?

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
email 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.

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Cover: 'When visiting the UK in August I took this photograph of the War Memorial at Launceston in the South of England. It had been decorated for celebrations of the start of WW1 and candlelight vigils were held throughout the country at the exact time war was declared.

It was quite a moving moment to think that in Launceston in Tasmania are named others of their 'brothers in arms' (including several of my own Blackett family) who gave their lives for 'King and Country'. Lest we forget! Yvonne Airey', see p.205

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THIS issue of the journal completes thirty-five years of *Tasmanian Ancestry* publications and the Tasmanian Family History Society (originally Genealogical Society of Tasmania) will reach the same age with the commencement of our next AGM on Saturday 20 June.

Hosted by Hobart Branch at Swansea, it will be an excellent opportunity to discover and learn about the family history of this regional area.

Full details, including guest speakers and the topic of their presentations, are provided in the registration form contained in this issue.

The agenda for the AGM will appear in the next issue. It will also contain the details of two formal 'notice of motions' for alterations to our constitution.

One relates to the Vice-President positions (as mentioned in the last issue) and the other is about the appointment of branch delegates to the Society Executive Meetings.

Members are encouraged to support the alterations which are considered by the current executive officers and each of the five branches to be of great benefit to the modern operation of the Society.

Nominations for officer bearers are sought for the elected Society positions.

New officers will need to be found for the positions of President and Vice-President. Our constitution limits the maximum consecutive time for one person to hold office for a period of six years. The current holders of both positions will have reached that goal by the time of the AGM.

Branch AGM Meetings will be held in April and nominations for similar offices are required.

I urge members to consider standing for office at branch or society level.

Whilst we continue to thrive through the efforts of a number of very dedicated volunteers, there is always a need for more helpers to share the load. ◀

Maurice Appleyard

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2015 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 2015**

Further information and entry forms
available from

TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries

www.tasfhs.org

or

The Secretary
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
TAS 7018

email: secretary@tasfhs.org

VALE

DALE SMITH

Passed away at his residence, Port Sorell,
formerly of Elizabeth Town.

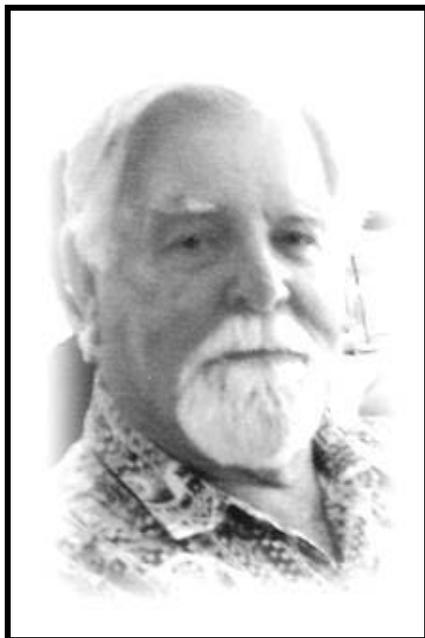
Aged 76 years.

Dearly loved and loving husband of Adrienne
Loving father of Jo-Anne, Scott, Derek, Marc,
Guy, Tamara and Denise.

Special "Dale" to 8 grandchildren.

WHEN Dale, a retired, a cheeky fellow first entered our library, little did we know the extent of his input into the Mersey Branch and to the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Dale took stock of our library holdings and publications, always acknowledging the hard work of the members who had



produced our earlier publications. Dale brought with him the computer expertise and knowledge to enable the branch members under his supervision and guidance to update the available cemetery listings and complete the *Advocate* indexing from 1980 to 2012.

His ideas regarding the producing of quality publications and his upgrading of all the cemetery maps have proved invaluable to the Society, especially Mersey Branch, and the Councils of Devonport, Deloraine, Kentish, Latrobe and Ulverstone.

This is the legacy Dale has left for many people, for many years to come.

His expertise included teaching courses in 'Legacy', a favourite family tree programme and his talent in producing Wall Charts from family trees.

Both Dale and his wife Adrienne were keen members who attended all our social gatherings and outings and contributed their time and energy in making them successful.

We are left with a great gap to fill.

It was apt that Dale died on Remembrance Day—no way will he be forgotten. ◀

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

[http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/
general/brnbranch.htm](http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/general/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 monthly workshops continued with the last one held on Saturday, 22 November at the Branch Library—an introduction to relational data-

bases, using *MS Access 2010*.

The four objects of a relational database were covered and hopefully participants gained the necessary skills to start constructing their own database.

At the time of writing, painting of our library is about to commence. There are still a few walls and areas that were not painted during the last tenant's occupancy. Our landlord has kindly provided the paint and brushes to complete the job.

We have also put some shelving material back into service, so we now have much needed shelving in the office and an upright set of shelves with a lockable cupboard at the top with transparent sliding doors. This will house some of our more valuable books.

Some time ago one of our members procured eight second hand half hexagon desks for the branch. These had seen a long period of service in a school and the tops were looking very tired. We now have new tops for these desks. With the new shelving, desks and painting, our library is now a much more comfortable and welcoming place.

For those members who have not been into our Branch Library for a while, we have a library subscription to 'The Genealogist'. This is another paid family history site similar to *Ancestry.com*.

Both these sites are available free to members but you will need to book a time at the library. If you are not computer literate don't worry, our Librarian will help you to access the site.

In this age of digital cameras and smart phones with 8 megapixel cameras, we can now take many images of family and friends (including 'selfies'). We can post these images on Facebook or proudly show on our smart TVs with lovely transitions between images and music sound tracks etc. But where will these images be in fifty or 100 years from now? It is now possible to take your digital images into a camera shop and have them published into a book. These books should last longer than a digital image on a smart phone that one day will cease to work. The experts are predicting the 2000s will be the period of lost family photos with two generations of images lost.

Peter Cocker Branch President

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

Hobart

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

President: Beverley Richardson

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



As mentioned in previous reports, during the year the Branch offered members 'one on one' dedicated access to experienced

researchers to assist them with breaking down family research 'brickwalls'. These sessions were popular even with long-standing family historians and they certainly proved to be successful with many 'walls' being broken. These breakthroughs gave many family historians a new lease of life to pursue further their family histories. A small fee was charged for this service, and will be offered again in 2015.

In December the Branch received the good news that its application for a Tasmanian Community Fund grant had been successful. The grant will be supplemented by member donations and will allow the Branch to purchase a new multi-purpose scanner/copier/printer to replace existing, ageing equipment. This grant was a fitting acknowledgement of the efforts of committee member Ian Cooper, who leads the Branch committee in seeking out and applying for grants open to not-for-profit organizations. Thanks for your efforts, Ian.

General Meetings

The Hobart Branch of the Society has continued its regular general meetings featuring invited speakers on the third Tuesday evening of the month at 'The

Sunday School' in the St John's Park Precinct in New Town. There were ten such meetings during 2014 and without exception the speakers were entertaining, interesting and informative.

The speaker at the October meeting was member Sally Rackham speaking on the development of a phone app, 'Hobart Domain Walks' and the Royal Society Exhibition of 1894. Sally worked on a phone application for use in navigating around sites of historical interest on the Domain, and around the waterfront in Hobart.

The Exhibition: The International Exhibition at Crystal Palace London 1861 was a huge success and encouraged interest around the world in such events. Tasmania contributed exhibits for the Exhibition in Paris 1878. In 1883 the Tasmanian Juvenile Exhibition promoted the skills of young people in trades and crafts. The Calcutta exhibition 1883 featured exhibits from Tasmania.

Jules Joubert, member of the NSW Agricultural Society, and skilled entrepreneur, organised the Tasmanian International Exhibition held in Launceston in 1891-92, and Hobart in 1894-95. More than 1000 people bought a season ticket to the three-month exhibition in Launceston, which had a passport-style photo of the ticket holder. An album of these photos is held by the State Library of Tasmania, (LINC) a wonderful resource for family historians.

Hobart's continuing efforts to hold an Exhibition, delayed by the banking and property crash in the south east of the country, drew encouragement from the profit, admittedly small, made by their northern rivals. It was funded by a shareholding company of local investors, with financial support from government. The Domain was the site for the

Exhibition buildings. There was local opposition to the use of this site, seen as encroachment into, and acquisition by stealth, of public space, so the structure was to be temporary, constructed of timber. A classical Victorian architectural style of building, its humble timber construction was embellished with stucco finish. Photographs show a very impressive main building, which was completely removed when the Exhibition finished in the summer of 1895.

The exhibition featured local agricultural, manufacturing and trade interests. Cultural activities were a strong feature of the Exhibition era, with a 400 strong choir, and brass band providing daily entertainment for visitors. The new organ for St Marys Cathedral made a first appearance at the Exhibition. A 42-piece orchestra, with local, as well as Melbourne and Sydney musicians, brought a much-appreciated level of entertainment to the city. The first full symphony performed in Tasmania was also a feature of the Exhibition. Unfortunately the Exhibition did not cover costs and was a loss to the shareholders. A small player in the world, and the world of Exhibitions, Hobart did not attract international involvement of any significance. Tasmania's generous involvement in, and support for, earlier mainland exhibitions was not reciprocated, and must have been a great disappointment.

Twenty-nine members and guests attended. Report by Christine Spry.

At the November meeting, the final meeting for the year, member Andrea Gerrard spoke on the topic 'Lost in the Somme, 1916'. Andrea described the background to a biographical project in which she is involved. While Australia lost over 8,000 men at Gallipoli, the country's greatest losses occurred on the

Western Front beginning with the conflict at Fromelles and followed shortly after by the battle at Pozieres and then at Mouquet Farm just a short distance away. The 12th Battalion (half Tasmanian, and one quarter each of SA and WA) was in action at both Pozieres and Mouquet Farm and suffered heavy casualties. The project is a study of the lives of some of the Tasmanian men and the contribution they had made to Tasmania and the lost potential that occurred with their deaths on the field of battle.

Andrea provided a biographical profile of two Tasmanians, Ivor Stephen Margetts and Edward Butler. Margetts was the third son of Stephen Margetts, a Launceston auctioneer. He was educated at Launceston High School and at 6' 3" was an excellent sportsman in rowing, athletics and football. After one year of study at the University of Tasmania he was offered the position of junior sports master at Hutchins School, and continued to play football with Lefroy and also rowed. When called up in 1914 Ivor was given leave by Hutchins School and joined A Company of the 12th Battalion at Brighton Camp. He survived the Gallipoli landing, and was evacuated. From Gallipoli he moved to France and Pozieres which was a much larger conflict than expected. There he received a fatal shell wound and was buried on the battlefield.

Edward Lionel Henry (Leo) Butler was the son of Edward Henry Butler (prominent Hobart solicitor) and Fanny Clarke. He enlisted so as not to shirk his responsibilities. In fact he was one of thirty-five family members who served in WW1. At 6' 2" Leo too was an imposing man, good sportsman and scholar, being a student of Hutchins School. He embarked at Port Melbourne in March 1916, and travelled to Egypt, Marseilles, and on

to Pozieres. He died in August 1916 from wounds from shell fragments, loss of blood and failure of subsequent blood transfusions.

The thirty-one members and guests who attended enjoyed an end-of-year supper.

Speakers for 2015

To date the following speakers have been arranged for the General Meetings in 2015

March 17: Maree Ring 'Our grandfather's war diary.'

April 21: AGM—Peter O'Hern 'The impact of WW1 on small Tasmanian communities.'

May 19: Ros Escott 'DNA testing and family history research—journeys of discovery.'

June 16: Roger McNeice 'Colonial Coinage.'

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary

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: mandbbissett@gmail.com



Christmas Dinner: Branch members and their partners enjoyed Christmas Dinner at the Colonial's Old Cane & Quill Room. Thanks to

Dorothy Rodgers for organising.

Workshop: the next Branch workshop will be held at the Stables, on Wednesday 18 March, the subject—'Irish Research'. Please book early.

Branch Annual General Meeting: will be held at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, 21 April at the Harry Abbott Scout Hall. Speaker: Marion Sargent, 'Old Cemeteries of Launceston'.

The Society's Annual General Meeting, will be held at Swansea on Saturday, 20 June. Check the centre of this edition for the Registration form and the interesting Saturday and Sunday programmes.

Publications: Two volumes, 1921–1925 and 1926–1930, Index to *The Examiner*, new combined editions of BDMs, is now available and work is continuing on this series, up to the 1940 edition.

Library: Tuesday 20 January, 10 a.m.–3 p.m.—phone (03) 6344 4034.

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

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

Mersey

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



Remembrance Day 2014 will be etched in the memory of Mersey Branch members for a long time to come as it was the day Dale Smith passed away.

His passing will undoubtedly leave a great gap to be filled.

Dale has been the driving force in the production of numerous publications, especially those of cemeteries, large and small, from Deloraine to Ulverstone.

These in particular are the legacy he has left for many people for many years to come.

There is still some work to be done before the Central Coast Lawn Cemetery is ready for publication in the New Year.

Some photography has been undertaken at the Mersey Vale Cemetery, however due to its size, and the need to clear grass and debris from the plaques this project will take much longer than first anticipated to complete.

An appeal has been made for members owning edging machines, to assist in the removal of grass from the plaques.

The indexing of births, deaths and marriages, as found in the Classified section of the *Advocate*, has continued with 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014 all in the pipeline. Our appeal for assistance from members with some time to spare has been heard and we welcome Anne Lowe and Ken Waterman to the ranks.

Remembrance Day was commemorated with members attending the official ceremony at Latrobe and with a display of WW1 veterans at Wells IGA Store.

We continue to co-operate with the Melrose Progress Association in their endeavours to preserve the history of their district. The Association members have been conducting interviews with the elderly citizens of Melrose while the Society has been researching the Land Titles of the area.

Mersey Branch members met at the Lucas Hotel for our Christmas Dinner on 7 December. All Volunteers were presented with a Certificate of Appreciation in recognition of their many hours of service to the Society and Mersey Branch.

A feature of the occasion was the attendance of five present and past Presidents—David and Isobel Harris, John Dare, Sue-Ellen McCreghan and Ros Coss. ◀

Tasmanian Ancestry



Volumes 1 to 20 June 1980 to March 2000

Tasmanian Ancestry, the Journal of the TFHS, (originally known as the Genealogical Society of Tasmania), was first published in June 1980 shortly after the formation of the society.

This DVD covering Volumes 1 to 20 was digitised by the Hobart Branch of the Society in 2012–14.

It is in PDF format and is fully searchable.

Members who joined after March 2000 are now able to acquire the 80 back issues (hard copy prices total \$132) and the valuable Information they contain. Long term members and Family History Groups can gain valuable shelf space by replacing their hardcopy collection with one DVD.

Available from:
Sales Officer TFHS Inc.
PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
or email sales@tasfhs.org

\$50.00 + \$8.35 p&p
Single-use licence
[Individuals, small Family History Groups]

A members' discount applies.

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Multiple-use licence
[Libraries, FH Groups with internal Servers, etc.]

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS

David Harris, Fellow of the Society
(Member No.306)

I note with some considerable concern, the intent, as expressed in the 'Presidents Message' of the December 2014 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, of deleting the position of the second Vice-President from the Rules of the Society.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the reasoning behind the present level of Office Bearers and Committee members (Branch Delegates).

The three main criteria were;

- (a) to draw up rules in such a way that no single Branch could dominate the affairs of the Society without the assent of at least one other Branch,
- (b) to ensure that at least two other persons had sufficient experience to be able to step into the President's role should it become necessary,
- (c) to ensure that no one person on the Committee had more than one vote on any question.

With two voting delegates from each branch and five Office Bearers, the full committee of the Society stands at fifteen and it would therefore be unusual to have an equality of voting on any issue.

The same methodology is applied to Branch Committees where four Office Bearers and seven members make up a total of eleven.

A precedent exists when, on a number of occasions, insufficient nominations were received to fill all positions, a Past President has then filled the second Vice-President role to maintain both the size and the level of experience of the

Committee. The late Denise McNeice having served as VP to Peter Cocker and myself as VP to both Anne Bartlett and Anita Swan.

A relatively simple solution would be to replace the second V.P. on the Executive with the immediate Past President, a system which is current in several incorporated societies and which ensures a good level of experience is always available to the Executive.

In closing I would urge all members to consider this matter carefully and to perhaps volunteer to have their names put forward as an Office Bearer as the Society cannot continue to function without the support of the membership. ◀

Carr Villa Memorial Park

Burial and Cremation records
(updated 23 January 2001)

CD-ROM, \$50.00

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures

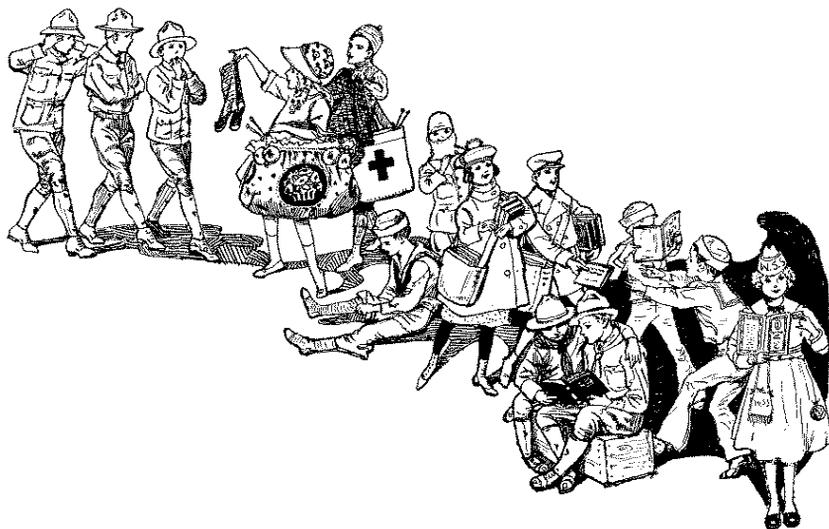
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SCHOOLS' WAR EFFORTS

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)



ALTHOUGH children living in Tasmania were less affected by the 1914–1918 war than those living in countries where the conflict and fighting took place, their lives were still changed in a number of ways as a consequence of Australia's participation in World War 1. Schools played a significant role in shaping pupils' understanding of what was happening overseas, in developing a sense of patriotism, and in stressing the need for all to make sacrifices in an effort to play their part. The aim of this article is to provide the reader with a snapshot of some of the ways in which that was done.

By August 1914, some fourteen Departmental teachers had volunteered for active service with the expeditionary force. The Director of Education, Mr W T McCOY, addressing teachers in Launceston at that time, stated that the

Education Department would not place obstacles in the way of others who wished to do the same.¹ That remained the sentiment throughout the course of the war, as shown by a list of all their teachers and officers who had been, or were still, on duty at the Front at the beginning of 1918:

John AIREY (Training College), Norman ALLISON (New Town), Sydney ALLISON (Dundas), Sydney T ALLWRIGHT (Hastings), Armadale C ANDERSON (Cressy), Albert R BLACKMORE (Adventure Bay), Elias A BROUGH (Ellendale), Albert G A BURING (Wynyard), Roy R BURKE (West Devonport), Geoffrey CUMINE (Training College), Gordon E CUNNINGHAM (Charles Street), George

¹ *The Examiner*, 21 August 1914

CURRY (Strickland and Rocky Creek), Bertie J J DAVIE (Hobart State High School), David M DAVIS, Major (Inspector), Gordon DOCKING (Training College), Charles P EDE (returned to duty), Horace EDE (Launceston State High School), William J FAHEY (West Devonport), Ronald K JONES (Richmond), Quinton FRANKCOMB (Training College), Dick B FRANKLIN (Marrawah), Ralph R FRENCH (East Zeehan), George D GLEADOW (Collinsvale), Hubert GLOVER (Launceston State High School), William T GREAVES (Training College), Joseph A GREEN (Goulburn Street), John HEALEY (Stowport), Cornelius HOPE (West Devonport), Bert JACKSON (Hagley), Murray JONES (returned to duty), Ronald K JONES (Richmond), Thomas A LAY (Queenstown), Thomas R LEE (Training College), Stanley LONDON (East Devonport), Desmond MACE (Nabowla), Charles W MACFARLANE (Glen Dhu), James MARTIN (Lower Barrington), Roland J MASON (Trowutta), Robert MATTHEWS (Elizabeth Street), Walter H McGOUGH (Education Office), George J McLEOD (Albuera Street), Douglas McNAB (Mooreville Road), James McQUITTY (Elizabeth Street), Aubrey P MEERS (Queenstown), Walter T MILLER (Charles Street), Algernon MORGAN (Guildford Junction), William C MORRIS (East Launceston), Cyril J MULLIGAN (returned to duty), John J O'LOUGHLIN (South Springfield), Lancelot PARRY (West Devonport), Fred PARSONS (Nabowla), Rupert A RAFFERTY (Sprent), Leslie B READ (Goulburn Street), James ROSS (New Town), Walter W SEABROOK (Education Office), George SNARE (Trowutta), Fred SHACKCLOTH (Tunnel Bay), Raymond SOLOMON (returned to duty),

Rupert STEPHENS (Tyenna), Roy STOTT (Wesley Vale), Athol O STUART (Osterley), William H TAYLOR (Rocky Cape), Eustace TERRY (Queenstown), Byron J THOMPSON (Ouse), Donald TRIBOLET (Wellington Square), Reginald WALTERS (Beaconsfield), Royden WARNER (Invermay), William H WATTERS (Beaconsfield), David WHITE (Beaconsfield), Horace WINBURN (East Launceston), George VAUGHAN (Training College), James YORK (Burnie).²

In addition to the foregoing names, the Department included a Roll of Honor, listing the names of those who had given their lives in the service of the Empire: Donald BROWN (Magnet), Gerald BUTLER (Training College), Leslie CHAMBERS (Training College), Rupert CHAMLEY (Training College), A Gordon GIBSON (East Zeehan), Colin GLASGOW (Balfour), Walter LIVINGSTONE (Rosebery), Cecil SALISBURY (Albuera Street), Alfred TARRANT (Invermay), Roderick WEAVER (Education Office), Clement WOOLLEY (Dairy Plains), Alex A WORNER (Training College)³

Space does not permit the provision of individual biographical details on those mentioned. However, given the theme of articles in this edition of the journal, it seems appropriate to make room for one, a brave teacher-soldier killed in action during the landing at Gallipoli in April 1915.

Colin Glasgow (1894–1915) was born at Casino, New South Wales, only son of solicitor, Lewis Henry Glasgow and his wife Mabel Fanny Campbell, (née MAY). Ten years after the death of her husband

² *The Educational Record*, 15 January 1918

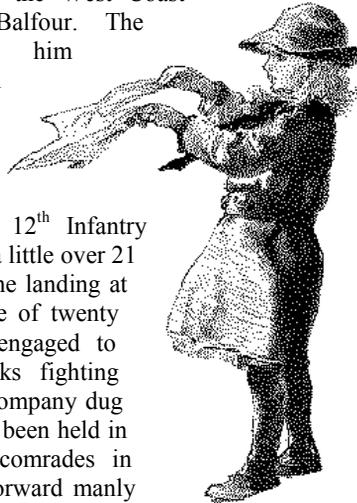
³ *ibid*

in 1897, Mrs Glasgow married Joseph Patrick MYERS in New South Wales, and at some stage thereafter moved to Elliott, Tasmania. Mr Glasgow commenced his career with the Tasmanian Education Department in October 1912 when he underwent a short training course at the East Launceston Practising School. From January to August 1913 he was Teacher in Charge at Detention State School, a small country school situated on the North West Coast beyond Wynyard. His next appointment, lasting about a year, was to the West Coast mining settlement at Balfour. The Department gave him indefinite leave when he left for service at the Front in August 1914. Mr Glasgow was killed in action as a member of the 12th Infantry Battalion at the age of a little over 21 in April 1915 during the landing at Gallipoli. He was one of twenty men who had been engaged to keep a body of Turks fighting whilst the rest of his company dug themselves in. He had been held in high esteem by his comrades in arms for his straight-forward manly character and his conspicuous courage.⁴ Mr Glasgow is commemorated on the Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli, Turkey.

It seems that during 1914 and 1915 the Department managed to cope with staffing issues, despite the changes brought about by enlistments. In September 1916, however, a statement was released that all children under the age of seven were to be excluded from schools until the prevailing conditions ended. In

addition, the first, second and third classes were to be taught half-time. This was expected to release approximately fifty teachers from the town schools to fill vacancies in country schools. An appeal had been made to married women who had previously been teachers to offer their services for the period of the war, but there were barely half a dozen responses.⁵

Early in the war period, necessary modifications were made to teaching content.



Ordinary geography lessons were temporarily suspended and attention was devoted largely to the geography of Europe, and such other parts of the world as were connected in any way with the war. Teachers emphasised the lessons on the flag and patriotism, not with any intention of creating amongst the children a feeling of jingoism, but simply to point out and emphasise their duty at that critical time in the nation's existence.

Teaching the children the National Anthems of the allies was also encouraged, in order that they might be used on appropriate occasions, sung always in a reverent and proper spirit. The teachers' chief duty was to influence public opinion through the children as to the causes and the reasons for the war.⁶ Decorations at annual school events such as concerts and end-of-year gatherings followed patriotic

⁴ Obituary, *The Educational Record*, 15 February 1916

⁵ *North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times*, 18 September 1916

⁶ *Daily Telegraph*, 25 August 1914

themes, with flags and streamers in red, white and blue predominating. Songs such as *Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue*, *Australia Will Be There*, *Keep the Home Fires Burning*, and *Tipperary* became sure crowd pleasers at such celebrations.

Schools played an important role in helping to raise money for the war effort, with school communities fully embracing their allegiance to the war cause. Towards the end of August 1914, the Minister of Education, Mr J A LYONS, sanctioned the organisation of a State schools' patriotic fund to supplement that being raised by the Mayors, municipalities, and the Red Cross Society. The proceeds were to be equally divided between those funds. It was expected that a large sum would be raised, chiefly by small donations from parents, who otherwise would not have the opportunity to subscribe.⁷

By early 1915, it was evident a number of schools were making contributions to the funds in lieu of end-of-year prizes. Village Lane State School near Somerset, for example, donated £2.6.4 on that count.⁸

In January 1916, the Education Department announced that money and goods to the value of over £120,000 had been contributed for patriotic purposes through efforts of public school children and teachers in the year just completed.⁹ Newspapers frequently listed the names and amounts contributed by individual staff members and schools, but individual pupil names were not commonly included. In August 1916, therefore, it was unusual to see the *Circular Head*

Chronicle print the names of children from Alcomie State School who had contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund (which had been set up by allied countries two years previously to supply relief for people in German-occupied Belgium): Charlie ABLITT, Leila ABLITT, Dave AINSLIE, Fred AINSLIE, Albert COOK, Ivy COOK, May DAVIES, Charlie FORWARD, Frank HARDWICK, Willie HARDWICK, Chris JOHN, Emma JOHN, Ida JOHN, Eileen KAY, Lily KAY, Hilda MARCH, Vera MARCH, Elsie MARTHICK, Mavis MARTHICK, Vera MARTHICK, Alex McPHEE, Mervyn McPHEE, Arthur MEDWIN, Ivy MEDWIN, Reggie MEDWIN, Vernon MEDWIN, Dan O'HAL-LORAN, Clarence REID, Len REID, Nellie REID, Raynor REID, Don ROBERTSON, Allen SPINKS, Nellie SPINKS, Selina SPINKS, George WILLIS.¹⁰ [Author's note: The listing is a bonus in that the Admission Registers for that school, which operated between 1916 and 1938, have not survived.]

War Savings Certificates were introduced to schools in July 1917, the scheme encouraging parents to subscribe what they could afford on a weekly basis to school banks. The money subscribed was to be returned to the subscriber in the form of certificates which were to increase in value from 17s. 6d. to 20s. (£1) over the course of three years. The Department hoped that £20,000 would be raised in 12 months,¹¹ but by September that year the amount had already reached £25,000.¹² Head Teachers proudly announced how much money had been banked by their schools. In November 1917, Mr R S THORNE of Franklin State

⁷ *ibid*

⁸ *North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times*, 15 March 1915

⁹ *Daily Telegraph*, 5 January 1916

¹⁰ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 2 August 1916

¹¹ *The Examiner*, 7 July 1917

¹² *Daily Telegraph*, 12 September 1917

School stated he had deposited £1,158 to the credit of his school, the eighth highest amount in the State.¹³

Schools also played a role in the collection of trench comforts for soldiers. The children of Pattersonia, Deddington and Pine Road State Schools, for example, were all acknowledged as doing so in 1916.¹⁴ In 1918, Private W GRIFFIN, Australian Field Battery, wrote a letter from 'Somewhere in France' to thank a child at the Dairy Plains State School near Deloraine for the gift box he had received containing cigarettes, tobacco and a tin of fish.¹⁵

Many senior girls helped out by sewing and knitting basic items for soldiers after arrangements were made in 1914 by the Director of Education to have 200 shirts made by the elder girls attending the Hobart State schools, the material being found by the ladies of the Red Cross Society.¹⁶ Similarly, local patriotic support groups formed knitting circles as many at home looked for ways to help those overseas. Patterns for socks, vests, mittens and mufflers for soldiers circulated. To stimulate the young in this work, in 1915 the Victoria League offered prizes to pupils attending schools for the best knitted pair of socks. Pupils of Ulverstone State School entered into the competition, and among those whose work was favorably considered by the judges was that of Miss Alice MULLIGAN. Mrs NICHOLAS, president of the Latrobe branch of the League,



visited the school and presented that young lady with a handsome work basket and Princess Mary Gift Book. The gifts were accompanied by a few well-chosen and encouraging words, meant to stimulate the young people to spend their spare moments in profitable and at the same time useful work.¹⁷

The Department did not co-ordinate a State-wide approach for schools to acknowledge the first anniversary of Anzac Day in 1916. Instead, local communities took the initiative. At Zeehan, for example, an Anzac Day committee arranged for a procession of children in fancy dress to be included in a parade with the Brass Band and several decorated motor cars on the afternoon of 3 May. The Education Department agreed to a half-holiday for children attending the local schools. A first class moving picture program was screened to a packed audience of juveniles at the Theatre Royal at the conclusion, and motor car joy rides provided by George DUNKLEY and H WILSON capped off a memorable day.¹⁸ At Glen Dhu State School in Launceston, a much more sombre commemorative session was held on the Thursday afternoon prior to Anzac Day marked by suitable hymns, addresses and lessons. The returned soldiers from the hospital were invited and twelve attended. They were entertained later to afternoon tea by the female teachers.¹⁹

¹³ *Huon Times*, 30 November 1917
¹⁴ *The Examiner*, 20 July 1916
¹⁵ *Daily Telegraph*, 6 September 1918
¹⁶ *Daily Telegraph*, 25 August 1914

¹⁷ *North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times*, 3 November 1915
¹⁸ *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 22 April 1916
¹⁹ *Daily Telegraph*, 22 April 1916

By 1917, the Department had a plan in place, one that aimed to highlight commemoration rather than celebration. Normal lessons were to be conducted in the morning, while the first hour of the afternoon could be devoted to special lessons connected with the war. Parents and friends of the school could be invited to be present at 2:30, when a suitable program, consisting of patriotic songs and recitations and addresses by prominent citizens or returned Anzacs, might be given. It was hoped that the addresses would dwell upon the sacrifices of Australia's men, their loyal devotion even unto death, and their splendid achievements; also upon Australia's debt and solemn responsibility to them and their families, and upon everyone's grief at the great losses suffered, but also upon proud recognition of their splendid worth. If arrangements could be made for a bugler to be present, the ceremony might fittingly conclude by the sounding of the *Last Post*. The children were to be informed of the significance of this before they proceeded to the school ground. During the sounding of the call, the audience was to stand reverently, and, on its conclusion, disperse quietly.²⁰

World War 1 left behind a legacy of sorrow that was felt for generations. Scarcely a family in Australia was left untouched in some way. Tasmanians can take pride in the manner in which their ancestors who were involved with schools then made such important contributions towards helping at that significant time of need. ◀

²⁰ *The Examiner*, 23 April 1917

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Oral History Tasmania

BLACKETT FAMILY HISTORY

THE ANZACS

Yvonne Airey (Member 5230)

1 Howard BLACKETT KIA¹

‘2 curios, Bible, charm, card, handkerchief’—so read the official AIF ‘inventory of effects of the late no. 369 Pte H Blackett, 12 Batt.’ delivered to his next of kin in one brown paper parcel.

To his descendants it is a stark reminder of just one of the thousands of our young men who swore to

well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Australian Imperial Force ... until the end of the war ... and that I will resist His Majesty’s enemies and cause His Majesty’s peace to be kept and maintained; and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law. SO HELP ME GOD.

The only ‘picture’ I have of my great uncle is the description of his features on enlistment:

Height 5 feet 8½ inches, chest measurements 35–37 inches; complexion dark, eyes brown, hair black. His family called him Ted.

Examining medical officer Major BUTLER found Howard suffered from none of a list of conditions which would have ruled him out of being fit for active service.

Born on 14 October 1886 at Port Sorell (near Devonport) Tasmania, the last of fourteen children born to gold miner turned Wesleyan Bush Missionary William Alexander Blackett (b.circa1832, I cannot yet prove where; died 1895 East Devonport)

and Margaret (née MADDEN) (b.circa 1841 NSW?; died 1909 Launceston Tasmania). Thus neither parent was alive when any of the family signed up, their older brother William Alexander 2nd taking on the mantle as ‘next-of-kin’.

Graduating as a teacher in July 1904, Howard was a farmer, single, of Irish-town via Stanley in Tasmania when he was one of the first to join the Expeditionary Force on 28 August 1914 as a Private in the 12 Battalion C Company, third supply Brigade. The unit embarked from Hobart, on board HMAT A2 *Geelong* on 20 October 1914.

On 2 May 1915, less than six months later, he was killed in action at Gaba Tepe on Gallipoli in Turkey and his bones still lie there in the soils of the peninsula. He was just 28 years old.

Howard Blackett’s name can be found on panel 35, on the Lone Pine Memorial at the Lone Pine Cemetery at Anzac Cove, the main Australian Memorial on Gallipoli.

He is listed among the 3268 Australians and 456 New Zealanders who died and have no known grave, along with the 960 Australians and 252 New Zealanders buried at sea after evacuation.

Howard’s name can also be found in panel 65 of the Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra and on the Stanley War Memorial in his home town of Stanley, the small fishing village on the north-west coast of Tasmania.

¹ Killed in Action

On Thursday, 17 June 1915 the Hobart *Mercury* listed him as one of eleven on the 39th casualty list to be killed in action at the Dardanelles.

It was a sad time for his brother listed as next of kin. William's own sons also enlisted and were war casualties: Horace Raymond KIA in France and William Alexander 3rd, known as Alec, who was blinded in France, while a sister Alice Maud was a nurse whose vision was affected by her war service in France.

2 Horace Raymond Blackett KIA

Deaths on Active Service: Blackett—Officially reported that Driver Horace Raymond Blackett First Divisional Ammunition Column Headquarters, late Army Service Corps, enlisted New South Wales, was killed in action 17th June 1918. Aged 21 years and two months.²

This stark announcement sums up the life of 1399 Dvr Horace Raymond Blackett, younger son of William Alexander Blackett 2nd and Alpha (née FRENCH) of Launceston.

Although records do not detail exactly where Horace lost his life, he died during a joint UK/Australian action near Frechen-court and lies in the Communal Cemetery there—one of forty-nine Australian soldiers and eight from UK. His cousin, Sergeant R KERKHAM of Summer Hill, Sydney, attended his funeral.³

Frechencourt is a village and commune in the Department of the Somme, in the valley of the Hallue, two miles north of Querrieu on the Amiens-Albert main road. The nearest railway station is at Daours, on the main line from Paris and Amiens to Arras and Lille.

² *Launceston Examiner* 13 July 1918

³ Sgt Kerkham's parents were Sydney and Grace Kerkham of 3 Lorne Street Summer Hill.

Described as an orchardist on enlistment, it is rather poignant to note that Horace Raymond was born in Launceston in 1897 on 25 April, the day we now commemorate as ANZAC Day.

Back home, his name is on the Cenotaph in a Launceston Park off Paterson Street and also located at panel 21 in the Commemorative area at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

3 William Alexander Blackett 3rd

Horace Raymond Blackett's older brother William Alexander 3rd (known as Alec) was a clerk before he enlisted on 17 July 1915 and joined the 1st AIF (service number 3685) to France.

He was wounded in battle at Ypres on 20 July 1916, receiving gunshot wounds which led to the loss of his right eye and the loss of sight in his left.

On 17 October 1916 he was in the second London General Hospital in Chelsea when he came to the notice of St Dunstan's for the Blind. Three days later he was under their care and records from St Dunstan's (now Blind Veterans UK) show that shortly after arriving at the main hostel in Regent's Park London he went to their 'house' in Queen's Road Brighton for a month. This was used for those who needed some additional time for recuperation prior to undertaking training in Regent's Park.

When Alec returned to Regent's Park he learned typewriting and Braille reading and writing (these were essentially seen as core skills and almost all the men there would have learnt them) passing his tests in them all. He also gained second class certificates in poultry farming and joinery.

He left the hostel on 15 February 1918 to travel home to Tasmania

In May 1918 his sister (unnamed) wrote to St Dunstan's to report he was 'well and happy'. Twenty-four years later he wrote of his 'fond memories of St Dunstan's' in that organisation's *Review*.

Such was Alec's make-up that he went on to fully embrace the teachings at St Dunstan's and became a successful poultry farmer at his home in Hill Street, Launceston.

He was the first blind man to become a Freemason in Tasmania (in 1923) becoming a life member of the Empire Masonic Lodge and also a member of the Army and Navy Lodge. He was Tasmanian representative for the Blinded Soldiers Association, a vice president of that group and the Young Diggers' Association and was active in the Blind Society in Tasmania (established 1 May 1887), becoming its treasurer.

In 1937 Alec received a Federal Award—a special medal instituted to commemorate the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth following the abdication of the King's brother, Edward VIII. Alec was one of seventy-five Tasmanians so honoured and joined 90,279 others across the British Empire.

From 1927–1953, he continued his hobby of gardening and was well-known especially for the champion gladioli he grew. His many achievements in this field are well recorded in the *Examiner* of the time. In February 1949 he was reported as being 'too ill to attend the show and his exhibits were arranged by his wife'.

He probably never saw in detail his champion bloom—*Sunkist*, an apricot pink gladioli with rich cream petals.

Alec had married Gladys Augusta BROWN on 25 October 1927 in what was, according to the newspaper report of the time, 'a quiet but pretty wedding', at the Anglican Church, Longford. After a

wedding luncheon with relatives and intimate friends they honeymooned in Melbourne and Sydney.

Testament to the esteem in which they were held 'the presents were many and beautiful' said the wedding report.

Alec was then the 'only surviving son' of Mr and Mrs W A Blackett 2nd of *Eversley* in Hill Street; Gladys was the only daughter of Mr and Mrs W E Brown of *Mon Roy* in Elphin Road.

His wife seems to have been a wonderful support and source of encouragement to Alec. With her mother she did much fundraising for returned service personnel and hosted bridge and tea parties for the likes of refugee children. The couple had no children of their own.

In spite of his handicap, Alec was, like all his family, extremely interested in sport, while Solo whist was his favourite indoor pastime.

Alec's ill-health was to continue until he died at Launceston at the age of 57 on 11 March 1954.

4 Nurse Alice Maude Blackett

Staff Nurse Alice Maude Blackett (born 19 July 1878, Launceston; died 20 May 1947, Melbourne Victoria) having trained at the Lyell District Hospital in Tasmania.

Sister Blackett was on active service as a Staff Nurse in Egypt on 9 November 1915 when she enlisted, going on to serve at Marseilles, then Wimeraux in France, and later in England, with the 2nd Australian General Hospital Special Reinforcements.

Marseilles was the port where the wounded from the Dardanelles and Ottoman fronts were taken to be tended. Wimeraux (near Bologna) was the HQ of the Queen Mary Army Auxiliary Corps and an important hospital centre. In the Wimeraux Cemetery (now administered

under the Commonwealth War Graves Commission) lie 2,847 Commonwealth soldiers. Amongst them is Lt Col John McCRAE, author of the enduring poem *In Flanders Field*.

Sister Alice was affected by gas and invalided home on 14 September 1918 arriving with a contingent of sick and wounded soldiers on the steamer *Loon-gana*. On 17 November 1918, she was discharged with 'defective vision'.

In the Paterson Street Church in Launceston where they worshipped as children and their father ministered, War Memorial Plaques bear the names of Howard, Alex and 'Sister' Blackett.⁴

Alice Maude (for much of her Army career her second name was spelt Maud) went back to working in civilian hospitals when she was discharged, but the war was to catch up with her again in the form of the Influenza outbreak of 1919.

At a public farewell held at Queenstown Hospital to her as Matron and her off-sider, Sister Clara F JONES, in June 1922, reference was made to the splendid work and self-sacrifice of the nursing sisters during the war and the appreciation expressed by many diggers who

owed their quick and complete recovery to the efficient care of Matron Blackett while on active service in the Launceston Hospital.

Many Tasmanian newspapers reported the appreciation was

loud and clear for services rendered in the last three years, probably the most trying in the history of the hospital.

It was recounted that shortly after their arrival at the hospital, the influenza epidemic broke out and

for the work she did on that occasion alone the community would be ever grateful to Matron Blackett. The story was well known that within a few days the whole town was stricken. Both doctors and all the nurses except the Matron and one probationer were ill. With the aid of volunteers, almost entirely untrained, she managed to run the institution so efficiently that not one of the ordinary patients contracted influenza. When the hospital was filled the Matron may have been seen driving round visiting the worst cases and prescribing treatment. More hospital accommodation being essential, she was one of the first at the Imperial Hotel, directing operations there.⁵

In August 1919 the Mount Lyell Company had handed over the Imperial Hotel building as a temporary hospital, under the control of Matron Blackett from Queenstown Hospital and assisted by members of the Red Cross.⁶

Matron Blackett and Sister Jones left Queenstown to take charge of the Levenbank Private Hospital in Ulverstone. In 1931 an advertisement in the *Advocate* announced fees for surgical, medical and maternity cases were 'reduced to three and four and a half guineas weekly.' (Was this because it was during the Depression?)

Alice retired to St Kilda in Melbourne in the 1940s and died there on 20 May 1947. She was cremated and today a rose bush blooms over her remains at the Springvale Botanical Cemetery.⁷

5 Mortimer Charles Blackett MBE Mil

Born Cephas Augustine Mortimer at Franklin on 28 January 1881, he was the

⁴ The church is now known as the Pilgrim Uniting Church, at 34-38 Paterson Street

⁵ *Advocate*, Burnie, 28 June 1922, p.3

⁶ *Mercury*, Hobart, 19 August 1919

⁷ Formerly the Necropolis, Melbourne

family's only member to enlist in the Boer War.

On 22 January 1902, six days before his twenty-first birthday, 'Mort' signed on in Hobart as a member of the Commonwealth Contingent for Service in South Africa (Boer War). He was 'Attestation no. 1241', described as being 5 feet 9½ inches in height, with 38 inch chest, dark complexion, grey eyes, black hair and with a scar on the right side of his right leg. He gave his religion as Wesleyan and his mother, Margaret of Cataract Hill, Launceston Tasmania as his next of kin. Mort was an unmarried journalist.

His photo was published along with the others in *The Tasmanian Mail* of 22 February 1902, thus dispelling the information in his obituaries that he had left with a New Zealand contingent. As a Private in the 1st Battalion, Mort embarked on HM Transport *Manchester Merchant* on 16 February 1902.

The unit disbanded 10 August 1902 and Mort remained in Johannesburg, joining the literary staff of the *Star* newspaper.

He joined the Natal Light Horse in South West Africa as a lieutenant in the Natal Light Horse, raised in August 1914 and was wounded at the Battle of Gibeon on 27 April 1915.

On 12 February 1916 Mortimer Charles Blackett enlisted for service abroad in the Australian Imperial Force. He was a Lieutenant and Adjutant and joined the 3rd HQ Inf Base Depot. His previous service was given as eight months Anglo-Boer War, Transvaal Volunteers three years and Natal Light Horse (German South-West Africa) one year.

He rose to the rank of Captain and served on the headquarters staff of General MONASH as Staff Captain of a Training Brigade AIF.

Mort was awarded the MBE Mil, announced in the Third Supplement of the *London Gazette* of 4 June 1918 (p.6719).

His mention in despatches stated:

his administrative ability is of a very high order. He is a very conscientious and hard working officer. His work has always been entirely satisfactory both to the Commanding Officer and myself.

Mort returned to his job on the *Star* Johannesburg, where he rose to be the Racing Editor (he also accompanied the South African cricket and rugby teams as a reporter on tours in Australia and New Zealand). Mort died on 10 August 1938 of acute pancreatitis at the age of 57. He is buried at Brixton Cemetery in Johannesburg. He never married.

Lest we forget: my Blackett family certainly did their duty 'For God and Country' during WW1.

This continued during WW2 with my own father, Frank Blackett receiving the Military Medal for bravery in the field at Alamein. But that is a story for another time!

God willing, I intend to be at the ANZAC services on 25 April 2015 in Launceston to honour their sacrifices. ◀

ALL ENDS

My grateful thanks to Ros and Muriel of TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; Helen Doxford-Harris, Rob Baker—Information and Archives Officer, Blind Veterans UK formerly St Dunstan's (www.blindveterans.org.uk), Stephanie Geysler in South Africa (my eyes and ears on the ground in South Africa for researching 'Mort' for me) and the wonderful mine of information that is TROVE.

SEARCHING FOR PRIVATE MAX WOODBERRY

Howard Reeves (Member No.6121)

As we approach the centenary of the Gallipoli landing the focus of many family historians will, no doubt, turn to their ancestors who enlisted for World War I and, more poignantly, to those who served and fell at Gallipoli.

My interest to revisit such ancestors was piqued by a story in the 21 July 2013 edition of *The Sunday Tasmanian* about tree plantings and commemorative plaque additions to the Soldiers Memorial Avenue on Hobart's Queen's Domain. The article indicated that an additional thirty-five trees were to be planted and plaques unveiled on 11 November 2013 to honour Tasmanian World War I veterans who died serving their country. These new trees and plaques on the Avenue, it was reported, would bring the total to more than 500.

Among the list of thirty-five new names was Max WOODBERRY. The Woodberry branch of my family history has not been a line I have pursued to any great extent, but my recollection that a number of Woodberry boys enlisted for WW1, and that some did not survive, prompted my return to this branch of the tree, to confirm the family link and to seek details of the war service of Max and his relatives.

Not all the Tasmanians killed in the War have commemorative plaques and trees on the Soldiers Avenue but those honoured, in the main, had some connection with Hobart or southern Tasmania. Therein lies something of a mystery.

Why is there a commemorative plaque and tree for this Deloraine boy Max Woodberry? What was his connection with Hobart?

But first the family connection. Max Llewellyn Woodberry was my maternal grandmother's nephew; my mother's first cousin. My grandmother, Flora Ann HUETT (née Woodberry) was the youngest of fifteen children (twelve males and three females) born to their son John Woodberry and Harriett Alice Augusta BONNER. Max was born at Deloraine on 6



M L Woodbury

October 1893¹ to Septimus Walter Woodberry and Franceska SEELIG. He was the third born of eight children with two older brothers—Arnold Lambert W and Eric Maitland W—as well as three younger sisters Ray Greta W, Doris Winifred W and Ila Dorien W and two younger brothers Vivian Albert W and Karl Lynden W.

¹ RGD33-1-75, Image 149

According to war service records (accessed through the National Archives of Australia website) 1253 Private Max Llewellyn Woodberry enlisted at Pontville on 17 September 1914, a month short of his twenty-first birthday. His brother Vivian, 1252 Acting Corporal Vivian Albert Woodberry aged 18, enlisted at Pontville six days earlier.

4736 Gunner Eric Maitland Woodberry, aged 22, enlisted at Claremont on 17 June 1915. The eldest brother, Arnold, was in New Zealand at outbreak of WW1 and was not allowed to return to Australia to enlist. 23/961 Private Arnold Lambert Woodberry joined the New Zealand Expeditionary Force at Trentham NZ on 30 May 1915. Four brothers at war.

Private Max Woodberry was assigned to the 12th Australian Infantry Battalion 1st Reinforcement of the Australian Imperial Force.

The unit embarked from Melbourne on board HMAT A32 *Themistocles* three days before Christmas Day 1914. Onboard in the same unit was his brother Acting Corporal Vivian Woodberry, a gunner in the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade. The route taken by *Themistocles* and the subsequent path of Max Woodberry to the Anzac Day landing at Gallipoli is work in progress. But the records show that Max embarked from Alexandria on 2 March 1915 onboard the *Devanha*, one of the first troop ships to have its troops disembark on lifeboats in darkness to what has become known as Anzac Cove.



Vivian Albert Woodberry

A Casualty Form—Active Service Form shows the following details.²

2-5-15	Missing Dardanelles	25/28-5-15
7-11-15	Now wounded and Missing Anzac	25/28-5-15
5-6-16	Previously reported Missing Now reported Killed in Action Gallipoli	25-4-15

Given the chaos of the Gallipoli landing and the action that followed it is not surprising that early casualties were first listed as ‘Missing’. It is difficult to imagine how musters were managed and paperwork was completed in those early days at Gallipoli. And, what is surprising is the extent of the paperwork associated with Pte Max Woodberry, albeit taking into account the duplication and triplication of some of it. In the thirteen months between the Landing and June 1916 his file includes sixty pages of official AIF records, pieces of

correspondence between the AIF and his parents pertaining to his welfare; and no fewer than thirty-seven pieces of correspondence generated by the Red Cross³ in their search for Max.

Apart from the chaotic circumstances of the early days after the Landing, closure on the whereabouts and the ultimate acknowledgement of the death of Max were delayed by repeated eye witness ‘sightings’ of Max in various medical treatment centres.

² National Archives of Australia: B2455 Max Woodberry

³ Australian Red Cross Society Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau, 1914–18 War IDRL/0428

He was carrying sandbags sometime in June at Tasmanian Post at Anzac when he got a bullet in the mouth from a sniper. Informant saw him go off to the dressing station and believes he is now in England.⁴

Witness was with Woodberry when he was hit in the mouth by a bullet, which came out the back of his neck. A trench was being made at the time and he was one of the men to whom we were handing the soil. The place was behind what is known as Tasman's Post. He was removed on a stretcher, and it was considered by the Doctor that he would live.⁵

Such correspondence went on for more than a year. At least nine hospitals in England were approached, seeking records of Max. All nine responses were in the negative. The conclusion was that Max Woodberry died at Gallipoli on Day 1. The 'sightings' of Max and related correspondence were about his brother, 1252 Pte V A Woodberry, 12th Battalion. Vivian suffered a gunshot wound to his mouth at Dardanelles and survived. It was Vivian who the eyewitnesses had fought alongside, seen hit by a sniper and seen on a stretcher. Records show he was wounded on 4 June 1915; admitted to King Genghis Hospital in London on 5 September 1915 and embarked for Australia on 22 April 1916. The file was closed when the mistaken identity was revealed and confirmed by

Vivian. The AIF Court of Inquiry held on 5 June 1916 concluded Max Llewellyn Woodberry died on the 25th day of April 1915 on the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey.

There are few more poignant pieces of correspondence in the files of Max than a letter to Max's mother, Franceska, dated 17 November 1917:

The kit bag, bearing no name, which was on hand at the A.I.F Stores in London,

has recently been identified as the late Pte Woodberry's property and a package of personal effects that were contained therein has been dispatched to Defence Department, for transmission to Mr. S. Woodberry, Deloraine, Tasmania, the legatee named in the late soldier's will.

The package in question was transmitted to Mr. S. Woodberry on 16.10.17.⁶

And the detail of the inventory?

Curios, Bathing cap, Testament, Gospel, Arabic book, 2 Church services, Tie clip, 2 Military books, 2 brushes, Wrist watch, Razor.⁷

The body of Max Woodberry was not found. There is no known grave. Presumably he was buried by comrades on the battlefield, perhaps on the ceasefire day, when as Scottish-Australian singer-songwriter Eric Bogle wrote:

But the band played Waltzing Matilda,
when we stopped to bury our slain.



Eric Maitland Woodberry

⁴ Red Cross File, dated 3.12.15

⁵ Red Cross File, dated 21.1.16

⁶ War Record, Max Woodberry. Item 12306
17 November 1917

⁷ Inventory of Effects of—The Late 1253
Pte Woodberry, M 12th Btn A.I.F.
[Package 13088]

We buried ours, and the Turks buried theirs, then we started all over again.⁸

Perhaps he is the Unknown Soldier in a war memorial somewhere in the world. Whatever the case, his memory lives on through a memorial at the Lone Pine Memorial in Gallipoli, and the Soldiers Memorial Avenue in Hobart.

We now know that brothers Eric and Arnold enlisted after Max had been killed. Did they know at their time of enlistment that Max was missing in action? Probably not. All three brothers returned home. 4736 Gunner Eric Woodberry, 3rd Field Artillery Brigade (Reinforcement 8), who did not enlist until 17 June 1915 took over his father Septimus' jewellery shop in Deloraine. 23/961 Arnold Lambert Woodberry was discharged from the NZEF on 17 January 1919. Both Eric and Arnold suffered from gassing during the War. Arnold returned to Tasmania and established an orchard in the Tamar Valley.

Despite the gunshot wound in the jaw and repatriation to Australia, this was not the end of the war service for 1252 Gunner Vivian Albert Woodberry. At the age of 20 years and 8 months he re-enlisted (Service Number 37229) at Claremont in Tasmania and returned to the conflict in Europe. His war service concluded when he returned to Australia 12 April 1919



Arnold Lambert Woodberry

having served in Egypt, Gallipoli and the Western Front. On his return to Tasmania he moved to Hobart and became an active member of the Hobart Civil Patrol and completed his working life as a doorman/greeter at the Elizabeth Street branch of the Commonwealth Bank, still bearing his facial scar.

So why is there a memorial to Max Llewellyn Woodberry on the Soldiers Memorial Avenue? The obvious answer is because his name is on the Roll of Honour at the Hobart Town Hall. That begs the next question: Why is his name there? The most likely reason is that his name was put forward to the Hobart City Council by his brother Vivian, whose 'appearances' in medical centres during the War confused comrades, leading them to believe that Max was a survivor of the Gallipoli Landing.

Vivian probably put Max's name forward to honour his fallen brother. 'There but for the Grace of God go I.'

Acknowledgements

Conversations with Arnold Woodberry's daughter Barbara STOKMAN provided detail on Arnold's life.

Dianne HUETT's family research provided family details and dates about the Woodberry family.

The work of indexers for family historians is invaluable. The late Wendy KNOLLE was a TFHS Inc. member who compiled several indexes pertaining to WW1 and WW2 servicemen and women, including

⁸ *And the Band Played Waltzing Matilda.*
Eric Bogle

Index to Photographs of WWI Servicemen and Women in Tas Weekly Magazines Vol 1: Courier Weekly (2nd Ed.) This index led me to the photographs of the four Woodberry brothers accompanying this article. Without such indexes such photographs might forever be 'lost' to relatives and family historians. Wendy bequeathed the publications to the Hobart Branch and this publication is still available and about to be digitised by LINC.

Her other indexes are:

Index to Photographs of WWI Servicemen and Women in Tasmanian Weekly Magazines Vol 2: Tasmanian Mail (2nd Ed.)

Index to News Items and Obituaries of WWI of Servicemen and Women in Tasmanian Weekly Magazines Vol 1: Tasmanian Mail

Index to News Items and Obituaries of WWI of Servicemen and Women in Tasmania Weekly Magazines Vol 2: Weekly Courier

Index to News Items, Obituaries and Photographs of WW2 Servicemen and Women in Tasmanian Newspapers

The Examiner: 1939-1940, 1941, Jan 1942-June 1943, Jul 1943-Mar 1946.

Postscript

As part of the centenary of the Gallipoli Landing on 25 April 2015, Max Llewellyn Woodberry's name will be projected onto the exterior of the Hall of Memory at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra on the following dates and times (subject to alteration); Wednesday 22 April 2015 at 11:40 p.m., Saturday 6 June 2015 at 6:11 a.m., Saturday 18 July 2015 at 6:00 a.m., Tuesday 1 September 2015 at 7:29 p.m., Monday 26 October 2015 at 12:20 a.m., Wednesday 24 February 2016 at 12:47 a.m.



TWO NEW INDEXES

to add to the list of publications
compiled by Joyce Purtscher

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VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS WHEN THE VOICES ARE SILENT ...

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

ON 8 June 1858, two young children were admitted to the Orphan School. Their names were Selina BUTLER, aged 5 and her brother Edward, aged 2. No names were recorded for the parents of the children but it was noted that their father was dead and their mother was 'insane' and in the Asylum at New Norfolk. The children were Catholic and according to one record, they were on Colonial Funds, which implies they were born in the colony.¹ In another record, when Selina was transferred from the Infant School, she was recorded as an orphan and on Imperial Funds.²

Who were these children?

Edward, aged two years and three months, died of *chronic hydrocephalus* at the Queen's Orphan Schools on 22 August 1858.³

Selina was transferred on 2 January 1859 'to the Female School'.⁴ The section where information is for discharged from the Orphan School, is blank⁵.

A search in the New Norfolk district around the date the children were admitted to the Orphan Schools (8 June 1858) was not successful.

Selina Butler married William WARD, a boatman, in the house of George BAN-

TICK, Brighton, in a Congregational service on 8 November 1874. Witnesses were George Bantick and Cecilia Bantick.⁶ Selina (née Butler) and William Ward had several children, including

1875	William Thomas Ward	Hobart ⁷
1878	Tasman Ward	New Norfolk ⁸
1880	Ada Beatrice Ward	New Norfolk ⁹
1883	Albert William Edward Ward	Portland ¹⁰
1886	Marcus Alexander William Ward	Portland ¹¹
1889	John Howard Ward	Portland ¹²
1892	Selina Pearl Ward	Ringarooma ¹³

⁶ TAHO, RGD37/1/33 1874/23 Selina Butler and William Ward

⁷ TAHO, RGD33/1/11 Hobart 1875/1394 William Thomas Ward. Father, mariner; Bridgewater

⁸ TAHO, RGD33/1/56 New Norfolk 1878/1243 Tasman Ward. Father, mariner; informed by letter from father, Bridgewater.

⁹ TAHO, RGD33/1/8 New Norfolk 1880/1841 Ada Beatrice Ward. Father, labourer; informed by letter by father, Bridgewater.

¹⁰ TAHO, RGD33/1/63 Portland 1884/2508 Albert Edward William. Father, miner; informed by letter from mother, Thomas Plains.

¹¹ TAHO, RGD33/1/65 Portland 1886/2529 Marcus Alexander William. Father, a miner; informed by letter from mother, Weldborough.

¹² TAHO, RGD33/1/68 Portland 1889/2731 John Howard Ward. Father, a miner; informed by letter from mother, Moorina.

¹³ TAHO, RGD33/1/74 Ringarooma 1892/2162 Selina Pearl Ward ('Peare' on index). Father William Howard Ward, a miner; informed by letter from mother, Moorina.

¹ TAHO, SWD6/1/1 p.1 No.653 (Selina), No.654 (Edward); TAHO, SWD28/1/2 p.47 (Selina Butler)

² TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.47 (Selina Butler)

³ TAHO, RGD35/1/5 Hobart 1858/1085 Edward Butler (indexed as Butter); TAHO, SWD6/1// p.17 No.654 Edward Butler

⁴ TAHO, SWD6/1/1 p.1 No.653 Selina Butler

⁵ TAHO, SWD28/1/2 p.47 (Selina Butler)

Selina Ward, aged 81, died on 22 December 1933 at her home in Alfred Street, Queenstown.¹⁴ Her daughter, Selina Pearl Ward married Edward McMAHON and lived in Queenstown, where their seven children were born.¹⁵

None of this later history sheds light on the origins of Selina and Edward Butler.

Two other Butler children were admitted to the Orphan School with no details of their parents recorded: Sarah Butler was three when she was admitted on 19 June 1860. She was discharged on 9 March 1872 to James KEATING, Harrington Street.¹⁶ Robert Butler was admitted, aged two, on 8 September 1858 and discharged to his mother, 'free' on 29 March 1859.

A child named Sarah Butler was born to Ann Butler at the New Norfolk Asylum on 30 March 1856 but at this stage it is difficult to say whether she was the child admitted to the Orphan Schools.¹⁷

It has been suggested the children's mother was Catherine Butler or POOL. Catherine, who was tried in Cork, arrived on the *Australasia* in 1849 when she was 26. There is no evidence she brought children with her. While serving her sentence, she gave birth to a child on 25 August 1853 and just over a year later married fellow convict James Pool.¹⁸

Cowley suggests Catherine's eldest child was Eliza but the Orphan Schools database lists the child Eliza as the daughter of Mary Butler *Martin Luther*.¹⁹ The

convict on the *Martin Luther* was in fact Margaret Butler, not Mary; she gave birth to a child in the Cascades Female Factory on 1 August 1853.²⁰ Eliza Butler, an 'orphan school girl'; nearly two, died at the Orphan School on 30 June 1855 from teething.²¹ Margaret's conduct record states the child was Mary Butler who died at the Orphan School on 30 June 1855.

Catherine Butler or Pool is known to have had four children with James Pool: Charles, Fanny, Mary Ann and John. Their father applied for all four children to be admitted to the Orphan Schools but only two, Charles and Fanny, were admitted. Mary Ann, aged 9 and John aged 2 remained with their father. Charles Pool, aged six, was admitted on 5 February 1863 because his mother was in the 'hospital for insane persons'; he was discharged in 1864. His younger sister Fanny aged three was admitted on the same date; she was three.²²

Catherine was admitted to the New Norfolk Asylum on 26 January 1863 and was discharged in December. She was re-admitted on 27 July 1866.²³ Catherine Butler or Poole, a pauper aged 62, died of acute bronchitis at New Norfolk on 12 October 1890.²⁴ Aged 62.

Perhaps a reader will have the missing pieces of the puzzle which might solve the mystery of the Butler children. ◀

¹⁴ *The Mercury* 28 December 1933 p.1

¹⁵ www.orphan.school.org.au: information from descendant Bronwyn Smith

¹⁶ www.orphan.school.org.au: Sarah Butler 1856/647 Sarah Ann Butler

¹⁷ TAHO, RGD33/1/34 New Norfolk

¹⁸ TAHO, CON14/1/24 No.1102 Catherine Butler *Australasia* 1849

¹⁹ Trudy Mae Cowley, *A Drift of Derwent Ducks. Lives of 200 female Irish convicts*

transported on the Australasia from Dublin to Hobart in 1849, Research Tasmania, 2005 pp.174–75.

²⁰ www.orphan.school.org.au Eliza Butler TAHO, RGD41/1/35 no.1201 Margaret Butler *Martin Luther* 1852

²¹ TAHO, RGD35/1/5 Hobart 1855/42 Eliza Butler

²² TAHO, SWD26/1/6 [image 83–89]

²³ Cowley p.213

²⁴ TAHO, RGD35/1/59 New Norfolk 1890/1017 Catherine Poole or Butler

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
BAKES Thomas	CON ENG	1781–1854	7614
BERRY Joseph	WIL ENG	c.1807–1880	7614
BOATWRIGHT Alfred	Hassingham NFK ENG	c.1846	7623
BOULTER John	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1830–1898	7619
BROWN William James	Hobart TAS AUS	1820–1870	7619
CAMPBELL Thomas, CON	Birmingham ENG/Launceston TAS AUS	1803–1856	7617
CONIBEAR Richard	Fern Tree TAS AUS	1850–1914	7619
DYER	Any	Any	7621
EISZELE William	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1855–1923	7619
HARRISON Arthur Oscar	TAS AUS	1877–1949	7615
HARRISON Henry Hunter	TAS AUS	1823–1891	7615
HILLS Alice Betsy May	TAS AUS	1883–1959	7615
HILLS Frank	TAS AUS	1827–1914	7615
JOHNSTON James Vincent	Launceston & Portland TAS AUS	1860–1916	7617
LEARY Honor (Mary)	Co Cork, IRL	1830–1850	7622
LIVINGSTON Andrew	Hobart TAS AUS	1835–1907	7619
LIVINGSTON James	Hobart TAS AUS	1835–1871	7619
MaCOUN Susannah (née Turley)	b.UK dt Abraham Turley/d.Hobart TAS 1866	Any	7623
MADDOX Charles, CON	BDF ENG/Hamilton TAS AUS	1823–1896	7617
PEARL Sarah Jane	IRL	c.1836–1886	7614
PHILLIPS Mary	Any	Any	7621
PROCTOR Rebecca	Claybrook LEI ENG	1780–1833	7614
SAGE James	Polstead SFK ENG	1830–1850	7622
SMITH James and Margaret	Any	Any	7621
STEVENS Thomas	Any	Any	7621
TAYLOR James, Capt	S Ronaldsay, Orkney SCT	c.1811	7623
TURLEY Abraham	Hobart 1833, ship <i>Clyde</i>	born c.1780 UK	7623
WHITTAKER David	Coney Weston SFK ENG/TAS AUS	1825–1896	7617
WHITTAKER David William	Ringarooma & Portland TAS AUS	1879–1944	7617
WHITTAKER William	SFK ENG/Fingal TAS AUS	1850–1930	7617
WRIGHT George	ENG	c.1830–1883	7614
WRIGHT Sarah Ann F	AUS	c.1819–1875	7614

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7614	BAKES Mrs lone	17 Raglan Street ijb010@gmail.com	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7615	HARRISON Mr Frank	30 Idon Avenue	FRANKSTON SOUTH	VIC	3199
7616	CLEARY Mr Gordon	Not for publication			
7617	MORROW Mr Graham	23 Jamieson Street	MAREEBA	QLD	4880
7618	LEVAY Mrs Lyn	Not for publication			
7619	BROWN Mr Malcolm	116 Montagu Street malcolmraybrown@gmail.com	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008
7620	THOMPSON Mr Graeme	U4/11 Stanley Court grmthompson4@gmail.com	SORELL	TAS	7172
7621	THURTELL (Adams) Ms Karen	7 West Tamar Hwy rosemeadow5@bigpond.com	TREVALLYN	TAS	7250
7622	MURPHY Mr John	4 Judith Street john.murphy.au@gmail.com	BUNDOORA	VIC	3083
7623	TURLEY Mr Denis	U14/ 11 Pelican Place turleydenis@hotmail.com	SEMAPHORE PARK	SA	5019

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1788-1868

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MEDIA RELEASE from *Despatch* PRO VIC January 2015

As of the 1st of January, previously closed **Section 9 files** are open for viewing. Amongst these records is a capital case file, criminal trial briefs, divorce files and asylum records from 1938–39. There are also teacher record books, Aboriginal cultural heritage files and even hospital patient index cards. For a full list of the files now available check the web page
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ...

INFORMATION regarding two projects of interest has been sent to our society. Both are seeking volunteers.



I am writing to inform you of the recent launch of a new website that will allow com-

munity and family historians to better explore and understand Australia's criminal past. The site is the product of an ongoing research project being conducted by a team of legal historians at Griffith University to investigate the evolution of the criminal trial across the nineteenth and twentieth century in Australia. Part of this work, which is being supported by the Australian Research Council, involves the digitisation of criminal records held by Australia's various state archives into a single database.

The *Prosecution Project* has commenced the transcription of each state's registers of Supreme Court cases, with records relating to over 25,000 trials already entered into the database. The website, prosecutionproject.griffith.edu.au allows members of the public to search those criminal records that have already been transcribed up to 1914. It also features a blog and other commentary that provide contextual information about the history of crime in Australia.

However, to complete the transcription process community volunteers are needed. The volunteer process is relatively easy. Those interested can sign up on the Become Involved page of the website. Once signed up they will be able to view high-quality images of the original

records online and type up the details they contain.

We are hoping you will assist us in recruiting volunteers by publicising the **Prosecution Project** and its website through your organisations network of contacts.

Yours sincerely, Mark Finnane

The second Research Study—*An Exploration of the Motives and Historical Understanding of Family History Researchers*, a unique Australian study conducted by Emma Shaw, a PhD candidate from the University of Newcastle, under the supervision of Dr Robert Parkes (principal supervisor) and Dr Debra Donnelly (co-supervisor). This study seeks to explore why people are engaging with family history and what they learn as a result.

Participation in this study is an opportunity to contribute to knowledge about the way family history researchers investigate and understand the past within both an Australian and international context.

If you are interested in participating please click on this link which will take you to the anonymous online survey. <http://hermes-history.net/fhr/>

For further information please contact Emma Shaw via the School of Education office on (02) 4921 7946, or via email: Emma.Shaw@newcastle.edu.au or the project supervisor, Dr Robert Parkes, Robert.Parkes@newcastle.edu.au

This research has been reviewed and approved by the University of Newcastle Human Research Ethics Committee (Approval No. H-2014-0353) ◀

THE CATHERINE 1813–1814: AN ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE

Anne McMahon (Member No.6463)

THE *Catherine*, a small ship of 325 tons, accompanied by the *Three Bees*, a considerably larger vessel of 459 tons, were both anchored in Cork harbour on 22 September 1813 to await the embarkation of Irish prisoners. The *Catherine* was to receive 98 women brought to Dublin from county gaols such as those of Armagh, Galway, Longford, Mayo and Tyrone. Four women, convicted in Cork, were to be sent down the river Lee from Cork city gaol to Cove. The *Three Bees* was to take on board 219 male prisoners. All were bound for Sydney.

Rev. Forster ARCHER, the Inspector General of Irish prisoners at the time, had advised that the brigs and sloops engaged to convey the prisoners from Dublin to Cove were frequently delayed in Dublin harbour awaiting suitable winds. The sloops in particular, used to ship the women, were small, two-masted vessels in which the women were confined in the holds. Straw matting was spread over the ballast of sand and gravel to serve as beds by night and a platform by day. The prisoners received neither clothing nor blankets as the 30 to 40 hour journey round the east coast was considered short. In rough weather as water flowed over the decks and saturated the straw the journeys might extend to four days. If the transport at Cove was not ready to receive the prisoners they waited on the sloops in Cork harbour.

The Agent of Transports, Lieutenant Richard SAINTHILL was responsible for the conveyance of the prisoners to Cove

under guard as well as for overseeing their final embarkation on board the prison ship.

For these two voyages he received an advance of £13,000 for provisions, subsistence, clothing, repairs and furniture. The sum included a fee for Dr Robert HARDING, the long-serving physician at Cork, who attended the prisoners and supplied medicines. At this departure 32 dozen wine was purchased at a sum of £681.10.0 for the masters of the two ships as the alcohol approved by government. The auditors found that it was extremely costly.¹

The embarkation of the female and male prisoners on board the *Catherine* and the *Three Bees* was not completed until 27 October 1813 as pigs and sheep had to be taken on board and a bulwark erected across the quarter deck on the male transport. As England and France were engaged in hostilities during the Napoleonic wars both the ships sailed for Falmouth to join a convoy for their safety. The *Catherine* and *Three Bees* departed Falmouth on 8 December 1813 in convoy with two armed English frigates the *Niger* and the *Tagus*. They parted company when the frigates engaged in battle against the French frigate *Ceres* commanded by Baron de BOUGAINVILLE.

The *Tagus* pursued the *Ceres* over 238 miles before opening fire within range.

¹ PP, HC, *Third Report of the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts in Ireland, 181415, VI, p.165.*

Her canons brought down the main top mast of the *Ceres*. With their prize the English frigates sailed for Rio de Janeiro.²

On resuming her journey the *Catherine* had only a single fatality under the care of surgeon PALMER. She arrived at Port Jackson on 4 May 1814, two days before the *Three Bees* on 6 May 1814 whose convicts were in a sickly and emaciated state with nine deaths and fifty-five men sent to the colonial Hospital, principally afflicted with scurvy.³

The *Catherine* sailed from Port Jackson on 12 July 1814 bound for the whale fisheries but her master, William SIMMONDS, died at sea three days after departure. Apparently she worked about the New Zealand coast as three years later Ensign McCRAE told the BIGGE Enquiry that the whalers went ashore to sell firearms and gun powder to the Maoris for pork and potatoes and, if needed, spars for their vessels. He described the cruelty of these men which included the capture of Maori women to be sexually exploited. Ensign McCrae instanced the flogging of a chief on board the *Catherine* until the man vomited blood. The chief afterwards took his revenge by plundering the salt works belonging to the missionaries at the Bay of Islands.⁴

At Port Jackson the brig HM *Kangaroo* was in port. She had arrived from England in January 1814 under the command of Lieutenant Charles JEFFREYS RN who was accompanied by his wife, Jane. The brig was then engaged as a merchant-

man for local transport in the colonial service. Under Gov. MACQUARIE's direction she had been used to evacuate the Norfolk Island settlers to Van Diemen's Land during February and March 1814.

Macquarie had been made aware by Lieutenant Governor DAVEY that the southern colony was much in want of women at both settlements. He directed Lieutenant Jeffreys to transport fifty-seven women prisoners, recently arrived on the *Catherine*, to Van Diemen's Land on board HM *Kangaroo* which was lying idle in Sydney harbour. His instructions were that Lieutenant Jeffrey was to return promptly. The brig was unable to sail during May 1814 but finally left for the Derwent in August.

On 15 September 1814 the signal at Mt Nelson revealed a sail at the heads which announced the arrival of the HM *Kangaroo*. She carried her first shipment of fifty-seven women prisoners to the Derwent during the tenure in office of Colonel Davey. A Proclamation was issued and settlers were invited to select servants from among thirty-nine women who remained at Hobart Town. Some were carried away into the bush. Others married on short acquaintance. Twenty were sent overland to Port Dalrymple.⁵

In 1814 the European settlement at the Derwent retained characteristics of an encampment. Cattle roamed the roads breaking down the paling fences into gardens. Small acreages of wheat and barley had been planted. Settlers hunted kangaroo for the table. Bushrangers accosted travellers for arms and ammunition. There were continued

² <http://www.jenwilletts.com/Convict%20Ships.htm>

³ Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships*, pp.200--201.

⁴ John Ritchie, Ed. *Evidence of the Bigge Reports*. Vol. 1, oral evidence. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1971, p.165.

⁵ Robert Knopwood, *Diary 1803-1838*. Ed. Mary Nicholls, Hobart, THRA, 1977, p.187

rounds of visits to welcome new arrivals. Dinners and balls were held on board the ships in harbour which were able to host the festivities.

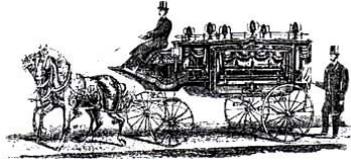
The *Kangaroo* remained at Sullivans Cove while Lieutenant and Jane Jeffreys enjoyed the hospitality of the colony. Following a sojourn of five weeks the brig dropped down the river late in October on her return to Port Jackson.

As a naval officer Lieutenant Jeffreys entertained a high idea of his status. He saw himself as vastly superior to the merchantmen. He had been accompanied by Jane Jeffreys to Van Diemen's Land which was contrary to Macquarie's orders. Both had remained in the colony an inordinate length of time thus incurring considerable cost to the treasury. Macquarie was unimpressed by Jeffrey's behaviour.

On her return to Sydney HM *Kangaroo* was commissioned to undertake two further journeys to Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town during 1816 carrying more than 200 prisoners. Meanwhile Macquarie's annoyance grew towards further delays which occurred under Jeffrey's command. The governor had come to view him as a useless officer. At the end of 1817 the brig was sent back to England which she reached in March 1818 where she was paid off.⁶ ◀

⁶ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 23 August 1816; 28 December 1816; 17 October 1818.

UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART Vol. IV



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JOHN ASBURY AND THE LEMON SYRUP CASE

Lou Daniels (Member No.3646)

AMONGST the 1600 or so men and women who held licences to public houses in Hobart up to 1880, there are stories worth telling. Many publicans came to Tasmania as convicts and made good. Some did very well and then lost it all. JOHN ASBURY's is one such story, with a final flourish that would make a good television program. Perhaps he has a famous descendant who could discover him on *Who do you think you are?*

The 1841 British Census shows John Asbury, aged 12, born Middlesex, living with his father Thomas, a porter aged 38, and his brother Alfred aged 7, in Phoenix Street, St Giles, Finsbury, London.

John Asbury came to Van Diemen's Land as a convict on the *Maria Soames*, landing on 9 August 1850, after 103 days at sea, from the Downs. He was convicted at the Old Bailey on 3 April 1848 for stealing a purse. He had a previous conviction for which he served six months in Newgate Prison. He was 22, a labourer, stood 5'5" tall with a fresh complexion, could read and write and was single. His father Thomas and brother Alfred were from St Giles. The Surgeon's report described John as very good. He had no recorded colonial offences.¹

On 2 May 1853, by then a constable aged 22, he married Catherine ADAMS, also aged 22, in St Georges Battery Point.²

¹ CON 33/1/96 and CON14/1/41

² RGD 37 Hobart Marriages 356/1853; Permission to marry was granted on 18 October 1852

Catherine arrived as a convict on the *Sir Robert Seppings* on 8 July 1852. Catherine was sentenced to transportation for seven years at the Old Bailey on 24 November 1851 for stealing a gold watch from the person, in other words, picking pockets, for which she had already served three months. She claimed to be married, and had been 'on the town' for two years, a euphemism that usually implied prostitution. She was recorded as 22, and a plain laundress.³ They had one daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, born 24 May 1854.⁴

In August 1857, by transfer from Robert RIDGE, John Asbury became licensee of the 'Garrick's Head' in Liverpool Street,⁵ and remained so until December of the next year. Clearly he was attracted to the 'Emu Tavern' in Liverpool Street, owned by John BONNEY, and he moved there because the previous tenant, James Lloyd CLEARY, was insolvent. Unfortunately the assignee of the estate was not available to consent to the transfer in November 1859,⁶ so John had to wait until December to gain his licence.⁷ No doubt he had been running the pub long before that under permission from the magistrates.

In December 1861 when his application was heard he was in New Zealand.

Mr. Graves pointed out that he [John] had taken a trip to the diggings to try and make a fortune and would be back by

³ CON 41/1/43 and CON19/1/10

⁴ RGD 33 Hobart Births 912/1854

⁵ *Mercury*, 5 August 1857

⁶ *Hobart Town Courier*, 8 November 1859

⁷ *Hobart Town Courier*, 2 December 1858

Christmas. Mr Crisp said he appeared for a number of clients similarly situated. He argued that the Act did not contemplate a temporary absence from the colony as a ground of objection, and that if a man left his wife and family, his goods and the great bulk of his property, there was a sufficient guarantee that he intended to return, and that his house would be properly conducted in his absence.

After some discussion the Bench decided in favour of the application.⁸ There John stayed with little cause for notice until 1869.

On 13 October 1865 the *Hobart Town Advertiser* reported a case of obscene language against two young women, Jane CHITTY and Winifred DALWOOD. The offence was supposed to have occurred at the door of the 'Emu Tavern'. The girls were accused of using obscene language towards two constables. John Asbury and his wife, who was absent from the colony at the time, feature in the case. Constable FLETCHER was accused of making the charge out of sheer revenge and ill-feeling. John Asbury gave evidence, as Dalwood was in his service, and Chitty had been previously. He and a series of witnesses refuted the charge, but the magistrates fined the women five shillings and costs.

In May 1869 he transferred the licence for the hotel to John BANKS.⁹ By then his life had made a significant change. Catherine Asbury had not returned from her journeys, and John began a relationship with Winifred DALWOOD, who had been in his service in 1865.

Winifred was born in England, one of ten children of James Dalwood and his wife Mary DUNSTANE. The family came to Tasmania on board the *Maitland* from

England, arriving 16 September 1854. James was 34, an agricultural labourer. His wife Mary was 32, Sarah 13, John 12, Caleb 10, Winifred 7, James 5, and Hannah 3.¹⁰

John Asbury and Winifred Dalwood had three children; Mary Alice born 28 May 1866, and twins John Thomas and James Alfred on 11 November 1868. The family probably crossed Bass Strait in February 1869 after the quarterly licensing meeting at the beginning of the month. James Alfred died in Melbourne in 1869 aged 9 months. Caroline Asbury, John's elder daughter, now aged 16, married William Henry BROWN in 1870 in Melbourne.¹¹

On 8 April 1869 the *Melbourne Argus* reported that Winifred Dalwood and John Asbury were before the Supreme Court in Melbourne charged with feloniously receiving. On 12 April 1869, p.5 c.4, the *Argus* printed this description of the trial:

A very nice party of criminals was committed for trial from the City Court on Saturday. They were Francis Cleary and William Anstead, who had hung about a warder at the Melbourne Gaol named Cosgrove on the night of the 8th of March until they found opportunity to rob him of everything he had; and two others, John Asbury, landlord of the Commercial Hotel, Little Bourke Street, and Winifred Dalwood, a woman who lives with him as his wife, who were charged with receiving a part of the property – viz.; a gold watch, value £20, knowing it to be stolen. If the evidence of a girl named Cleary, sister of one of the prisoners, is to be believed, the men who robbed Cosgrove sold the watch, chain and

⁸ *Mercury*, 3 December 1861

⁹ *Mercury*, 3 August 1869

¹⁰ *Nominal Registers of the living and disposal of immigrants*, etc. – SLTX/AO/MB/143 Series CB7/16/1

¹¹ Caroline died in 1891 at Williamstown, Melbourne, aged 37 (3500)

locket to “the master of the Commercial” for £2. Certain it is that the female prisoner induced a sailor to take the watch to Launceston, and endeavour to get it sold at auction. But the man thought it over a little, came to the conclusion that it was stolen, and so carefully restored it to Dalwood without having attempted to sell it. Some days after this a detective induced the woman to confess that she had the watch concealed, and that Asbury knew all about it. He found the article sewn up in bed, and prosecutor at once identified it as his.

This is why Asbury gave up his licence in Hobart a month later. He had left Hobart and taken a house in Melbourne. Winifred was sentenced to six months in prison and Asbury to three years. Winifred moved to New Zealand before John was released from prison. There she married twice, firstly to William SHAKESPEARE on 19 August 1871,¹² and then to James Playfair TAYLOR on 4 December 1887.¹³

John Asbury’s story took a dramatic turn nearly thirty years after he separated from Winifred. His long lost wife, Caroline, gave birth to a daughter, Sarah Annie, in Melbourne in 1874 by the ex-convict Denis GAYNOR.¹⁴ In 1894 this daughter, now known as Mary SEYMOUR, married George DEAN, master of the

Possum, a ferry running between Circular Quay and Milsons Point. According to an *Australian Dictionary of Biography* entry on Dean, the marriage was ‘soon a failure, with much mother-in-law trouble’. On 8 March 1895, Dean was arrested and charged with attempting to murder his wife by poisoning her. The case became a sensation, known as the Lemon Syrup Case. Dean was found guilty and sentenced to life, but this caused a sensation, and Caroline and Mary were accused of a conspiracy. A Royal Commission was held into the case, focussing on the characters of the two women, the suggestion being that they concocted the poisoning themselves.

In the midst of the commission John Asbury dramatically appeared and claimed Mrs Seymour as his wife. The *Sunday Times* (Sydney), of 26 May 1895 headlined his intervention, and even had an illustration of the moment he confronted her. The article is long and detailed, and reported Asbury’s evidence:

The appearance of the next witness was one of the most dramatic incidents in this enquiry. He was a decrepit old man of 70, leaning on a stick, and was led into the room, sworn and placed in the witness’ chair. “Your name?” said Mr Pilcher. “John Asbury, sir (generally known as Asprey),” came the response, in clear tones. Mr Pilcher (Mrs Seymour having been brought into the room): “Do you know this lady?” Witness (confronting her): “She is my wife, sir.” Mrs Seymour immediately retired in an apparently distressed state of mind.

The witness then proceeded ... to give a history of his life, from which it appears that when a youth in England he was convicted of stealing 2s. 8d. from an employer, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. After serving a portion of the sentence we was sent to Tasmania under a ticket of leave, and arrived in

¹² NZ 1212/1871

¹³ NZ 3347/1887

¹⁴ VIC Births 10564.

He arrived on the 19 January 1848 on the *Navarino* from Kingston in Ireland. He was a native of Tipperary, transported for felonious assault. His ticket of leave was granted on 24 April 1849. On 22 May 1875 the *Mercury* reported that Denis Gaynor, “a notorious pickpocket “had been sentenced to 12 months’ hard labour for stealing a purse from a woman on the ship *Tamar*.”

Hobart on August 19, 1850. Was employed by Judge HORNE, the Police Magistrate, and then entered the police, became a detective, and rose to the rank of sergeant, remaining in the force for over six years. The woman now known as Mrs Seymour arrived in Hobart in 1852 by the ship Sir Robert Devon, and he married her on May 2, 1854, at St George's Church, Battery Point. On leaving the police he took Webb's Hotel, afterwards the Derwent and Garrick's Head Hotels, and then the Emu, where he remained for about eleven years. His wife once ran away from him with all his money. He had bought 2s 6d worth of arsenic while at the Emu to poison rats. His wife helped him and knew all about the arsenic. The chemist had told him how little would kill a man, and he told his wife. The bottle was three parts full when he had finished rat poisoning and he had put it behind some Old Tom bottles in the bar. Mr Pilcher: Did anyone else know it was there? No sir. After that you had a quarrel with your wife? A serious one. Anything happen to you after the row? Yes, I was taken all of a sudden with pains inside, and was seized up with vomiting and purging at the same time.

He then gives details of his illness and recovery and his wife's disinterest. The account continues:

After returning from a trip to New Zealand... I said, "Carrie, I hear that you have not been acting the clean potato." She said, "What do you mean?" I said, "You have been carrying on with someone. I will be able to tell you something about it on Monday morning." This was on Saturday. She said, "How dare you?" and flew into a passion. ... I occupied a separate room that night, and on Monday she cleared out, leaving some of her jewellery, but taking all the money. On the Saturday evening as I was out walking with Detective Maguire up

Argyle Street some woman made a rush at us, and Maguire caught her and they rolled together in the road. The woman had a long dagger, and proved to be my wife. "You have had a lucky escape, Jack," said Maguire, throwing the knife over some fences into the Domain. I did not charge her with attempting to stab me.

Asbury went on to relate that he afterwards came to Melbourne, where he took the Centennial Hotel, Little Bourke Street, and whilst there his wife came and took away their daughter Carrie, then about 12 years, and vowing vengeance upon him. He then agreed to allow her one pound a week. Shortly afterwards he was arrested for stealing a watch which he had bought from a young man in the bar, and before he could get bail his wife took possession of the premises, where he found her "behind the bar serving like a lady, with her daughter beside her, and the house full of people." He afterwards received a sentence of three years for stealing the watch, and which ruined him, as he had been making a fortune at the time. Since his release he has been "buried in the bush as cook, shepherd and drover" under the assumed name of John Jenkins, and now had a camp under some rocks in the North Shore. He had seen his name on a piece of newspaper in connection with this case, and after making enquiries made a statement to Mr Goddard. This closed the most sensational incident of the enquiry up to date.

The local connection meant that the *Mercury* on 28 May 1895 reported on inquiries made in Hobart to do with the case. It notes:

Nothing is known of Mrs. Asbury appearing before the bench in Hobart on any charge. She is said to have been rather a "giddy young woman", was fond of dress and jewellery, and gratified her tastes to the utmost limits of her purse;

but beyond the offence for which she was transported no convictions stand against her name in this colony's criminal records.

And also:

The Emu Hotel was situated in Liverpool Street on the north side, between Murray and Watchorn Streets. It was a very well-known house. In the time of the Asburys a thriving trade was done, and while they were its tenants they did very well financially.

Two commissioners agreed that Mrs Dean had administered the poison to herself with no intention of taking a fatal dose. One dissented. However Dean was granted a free pardon and released in June 1895. That was not the end of his troubles, for after a furore in state parliament, Dean was again arrested, confessed in writing, and on 24 October was sentenced to 14 years for perjury. Mary divorced George on 1 September 1896 and married again. Dean was released in 1904 and died in 1933.¹⁵

Even in death John Asbury was controversial. He died in January 1803 by falling down the stairs at 14 Victoria Place, Liverpool Street, Sydney, necessitating an inquest held at the 'Builders' Arms Hotel' on 7 January.¹⁶ No post mortem was required and the cause of death was given as intemperance. He was recorded as married, an old age pensioner aged 74 who was born at Stepeny, London about 1829. ◀

¹⁵ Martha Rutledge, 'George Dean (1867-1933)'; *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 8, (MUP), 1981

¹⁶ Series 2763 item X2086 roll 343

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TWO MERCHANTS OF HOBART TOWN

Sally Rackham (Member No.6258)

IN the 2009 June edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry* an article was published about John PERKINS, a free settler, merchant and MHA in Hobart Town in the mid-1800s.¹ He had arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1838, married Emily WATCHORN and within a few years was in partnership with his father-in-law William Watchorn in a family drapery business. William died in 1854 and in due course John's nephew, confusingly also named John Perkins came to the colony to join the business. The firm then became known as Perkins and Nephew, with a branch of the shop in Franklin as well as the city store on the corner of Liverpool and Watchorn Streets. The article, which detailed my connections to the Perkins family, included a picture of John. Sad to say the photograph that was centred on the first page of my account was John Perkins the nephew, and not John Perkins senior, the main subject of the account. The picture was correctly captioned in the article and there is no doubt that it is John Perkins—just the young one. I find that one of the pleasures of family history is making



John Perkins senior
1812–1877

connections with other distant members of the family. It was through one such link via *Ancestry's* site that I became aware of the error (the edition of the journal was published while we were overseas). I apologise for any confusion, and would like to set the record straight by publishing John Perkins' photograph as published in a book of the members of the Tasmanian Parliament, together with a photograph of a portrait of John by an unknown artist, probably painted around the time of his marriage to Emily in 1840. The portrait together with one of his wife Emily painted by Benjamin DUTERREAU was, until recently, hanging in the Colonial Gallery at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

When I wrote the original article I did not have a lot of detail about the lives of the two Johns. Now that the marvellous

Trove newspaper collection is online, I thought I might be able to find more about them. I think the two men are of interest in that they represent ordinary free settlers whose lives in the colony were very different from their families in rural Wales from whence they came. Tasmania provided them with both financial and political opportunities.

The newspaper records in the period between 1838 and 1877 when John Perkins the elder died, give an indication of his

¹ Sally Rackham, 'The Road to Sandy Bay Leads to Hell on Sundays', *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 30 No.1, pp.11–16

increasing involvement in both the political and religious life of Hobart. His first five years in the colony were spent in Launceston where he established his first drapery shop with Henry BENNETT and son Henry. The three men had travelled to Hobart Town on the same ship, and I assume they had always planned to work together. During the early years the supplies for the shop fluctuated with the arrival of ships, but their business gradually expanded to include grocery items and additional staff. Frequent thefts from the shop were recorded in the newspaper in this time though John's name does not appear. In 1843 John dissolved the Launceston partnership and he and Emily moved to Hobart to be a partner in Watchorn & Perkins.

Apart from advertisements for the drapery shop, John's name was often in the newspapers during this period. Court cases were reported at length with John frequently listed as a jury member. Increasingly he became involved in political affairs, for example he was among many petitioners seeking 'legislation by representation' in 1845. He was among others who sought the 'continuation of transportation under modified terms' at the beginning of Lieutenant-Governor DENISON's time in 1847. By 1851 John seems to have changed his opinion on that topic as he was listed as a supporter of John DUNN, who was reportedly opposed to all forms of transportation. In 1853 he was among those writing an open letter to Augustus EARDLEY-WILMOT (son of the late Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot), the Police Magistrate in Hobart, in which they thanked him for

the assiduous and conscientious manner in which you have applied yourself to the discharge of your important duties, and to

the correct and exemplary character of your general good conduct as a citizen.²

In September 1854 John was noted as part of a committee to organize a testimonial for Denison who was to be transferred to Sydney, but in all these reports he was just one of many names.

The first record of John seeking public office was in 1855 when he unsuccessfully stood for election to the Municipal Council in Hobart. He was elected to the Chamber of Commerce in 1860 and was Chairman of the organisation for a while. The big move came in 1861 when John wrote a letter to the *Mercury* saying he had been 'solicited by a numerous and influential body of Electors to stand as a Candidate' for Parliament. He was duly elected to the Lower House of Parliament for the seat of Kingborough. The *Mercury* editorial noted of him:

If Mr. Knight [his main opponent] carry off the victory, we shall regret the defeat of a man so thoroughly practical in his views and possessing so large an amount of public spirit as Mr. Perkins.³

The Parliament was short-lived, but when he was persuaded to stand for Parliament a second time in January 1863 he was elected unopposed. Among other things in Parliament he agitated for funds for the building of the road to the Huon. John remained a Member of the House of Assembly until 1866.

In relation to his cultural and religious life the newspapers noted that he was elected to the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land in 1851, where he regularly attended the meetings. He was a member of the Independent Church (Congregationalist) in Hobart, and in

² *Colonial Times and Tasmanian*, 28 June 1853, p.3

³ *The Mercury*, June 1861

November 1856 he was the superintendent of their Sabbath School when new and enlarged premises were opened in Liverpool Street. The building was to be known as the Berea Sabbath School, the name probably chosen by John who had attended the Welsh Berea Independent Church near St Davids, Pembrokeshire as a child. The original Independent Sabbath School in Hobart had been established in 1833 in a cottage adjacent to the new premises. There have been conflicting reports on whether John established the actual Sunday School, but this newspaper account seems to clarify the matter.

His drapery business appears to have been successful, however in 1868 there is a newspaper report of the firm of 'Mr J Perkins, The Emporium, Liverpool Street' being declared insolvent so there were

some difficult times. Whatever the problem, it appears to have been resolved as the firm continued to trade, both in Hobart and Franklin. He was sufficiently wealthy to choose to educate at least two of his sons Henry (b. 1848) and Herbert (b. 1851) in England. Henry who attended Edinburgh University, qualified as a doctor and returned to work in Hobart for many years where his name appears in newspaper reports of accidents, but by 1891 he was recorded in the UK census as living in Devon. Herbert returned to Hobart after his

education and when his father retired in 1876 he joined the family drapery business. John Perkins the elder died soon afterwards. In October 1880, 'consequent upon his early departure for England' Herbert sold his share of the Perkins & Nephew business to James WHITE and Robert WALKER, ending the family connection to the Liverpool Street store.

From all accounts therefore John the elder seems to have been a hard-working, public spirited and politically aware family man. The younger John would seem to have had these same attributes although the *Mercury* reported him as being a man who held 'frequent pleasure parties ... [during his] term of office as Mayor of Hobart Town' and generally the impression is of a more adventurous personality.



John Perkins jr
1841–

John the younger was born in Pembrokeshire in 1841 and appeared in the 1861 census as an apprentice draper in Cheltenham, England. In 1862 he emigrated to Australia on the *Swiftsure* and in 1864 he married Matilda Harriet LEE in Melbourne. They had six children who were all born in Hobart, the last of whom arrived during his tenure as Mayor of Hobart in 1876. The young John no doubt mixed socially with his many cousins when he arrived in Tasmania. He developed interests in organizations such as the Working Men's Club as well as

many other civic matters in conjunction with William GIBLIN who was married to his oldest cousin Emmely. William was elected to Parliament in 1869 and became Premier of Tasmania in 1878 and again from 1879–1884. There seems to be little mention of John in the *Mercury* until 1871 when he had an accident which received press coverage. He and a friend frequently hired a boat ‘to bathe ... taking a fowling piece with them, for the purpose of shooting shags and seagulls’. On this occasion he was wounded when the gun went off accidentally. The shot lodged in his right shoulder but was not fatal. Accounts of his improving health together with letters in relation to the safety of weapons appeared in the newspaper for some weeks. The employees of the family firm even presented him with a piece of furniture as a ‘souvenir in gratitude for his late providential escape from death’.

He was perhaps more of an entrepreneur than his uncle, purchasing shares in at least two ships, the *Lady Emma* and the *Wolverine* in 1872. They were involved in the coastal trade around Australia in the early 1870s, exporting timber as well as presumably importing goods for sale in the family shops. At some stage he must have sold his interest in the *Lady Emma*, but in 1879 immediately prior to his departure for England, it was reported that he purchased the wreck of *Lady Emma* which had run aground on the Acteon Reef, and he subsequently sold whatever could be salvaged from her.

In 1874 he nominated and was duly elected to the Municipal Council. In December of the following year he was elected Mayor, a position he held for the next two years. He was also involved in the Oddfellows, being appointed Pro-Deputy GM in 1875 and subsequently the

Provincial Grand Master. For the next few years John the younger is constantly reported in the *Mercury*, not only in relation to Council matters, but also dealing with assorted companies such as the British and Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company and the Tin Smelting Company. He served on the Committee of the Working Men’s Club and, like his uncle, joined the Royal Society of Tasmania.

In February 1878 after his term of office as Mayor finished, John left Hobart for a trip to Europe where he, ‘Hon. P. O. Fysh and Mr. William H. O. Archer, of Brickendon, were ... appointed commissioners to represent Tasmania at the approaching Paris Exhibition’. He had advertised he would ‘accept of purchase—Tasmanian woods, minerals, coals, cereals, wax specimens of fruit’, presumably for display at the Paris Exhibition, although the *Mercury* did not report on the event. John returned to Hobart in October of that year, but one senses that he was planning to return to England, with the newspaper reporting that ‘he had not re-entered public life’, although he was on a committee organizing Tasmanian items for display in the Sydney Exhibition the following year. In December 1878 he advertised the Franklin branch of Perkins and Nephew to let, and in May 1879 he put a cottage, ‘currently let to Mrs Perkins’ up for sale. Mrs Perkins was probably his uncle John’s second wife Elizabeth but one hopes he was not making her homeless by his actions. In June 1879 he dissolved his partnership with Herbert Perkins in the business of Perkins & Nephew after what he said in the *Mercury* had been ‘eight years in the business’. By September of that year his ‘centrally situated, elegant, and very commodious family residence, at 187 Macquarie-

street, as recently re-constructed and renovated' was for sale as the newspapers reported that he was 'returning to England'. I did not find the reference to his departure from Tasmania but by the end of 1880 he was reported as 'no longer resident in the island' when a writ was issued by the Hobart Town Tin Smelting Company against him for payment of £24. This appears to be the last record of activity relating to John Perkins the younger in Tasmania. In the 1881 UK census he was living in Fishguard, Pembrokeshire and listed as a 'retired merchant' but he did not remain in Wales. In subsequent census records he was listed as living in London and then in Sussex. If he was able to retire at 40 years of age with several young children to support, it would seem that his time in Tasmania had been profitable.

A final comment in relation to this younger John Perkins was made in the Council meeting in December 1878 and probably sums him up nicely—the pleasing recollection of Mr. Perkins' uniform, kind, and courteous demeanour, and the generous hospitality he had shown ...?.

So the two John Perkins, uncle and nephew, left their mark in different ways in the life of mid-19th century Hobart. Perhaps neither were 'great men' but both demonstrated that merchants could contribute much to the public life of the colony. Many of John the elder's family remained in Tasmania, but the family of the younger John seem to have returned to the UK and with him their connections to Tasmania have faded. ◀

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RIVER DERWENT DROWNINGS 1900–30

Compiled by Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

A check of the Federation Index revealed ninety-eight drowning deaths in the River Derwent between 1900 and 1930. A number were recorded near South Arm, and only two drowning deaths are recorded in the vicinity of New Norfolk.

The following is a list of these people. I endeavoured to locate their dates of birth by searching both *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* (TPI) and the *Federation Index* (FI), but in some cases this was unsuccessful. Age information in a number of cases was obtained from inquest records provided by the Archives Office of Tasmania, but only appeared to cover the period 1900–09.

Legend

2bTPI: indicates two possible birth records see TPI

2bFI: indicates two possible birth records see FI

1mTPI: indicates a possible marriage record see TPI

1mFI: indicates a possible marriage record see FI

1900

WILLIAMS Frederick Benjamin d. 1 January/Aged 44

UNKNOWN d. 23 January

WILLIAMS George d. 11 July

(10+bTPI)

SCULLY Joseph d. 23 October/Aged 35

1901

UNKNOWN d. 5 July

BATT William Henry d. 7 October/Aged 29

b. 11 June 1872 Hobart

SUTCLIFFE Charles d. 7 October

(3bTPI)

WATCHORN Walter Evelyn d. 29 November/Aged 44

b. 23 November 1885 Hobart

1902

VERRELL Walter d. 1 February

CHEVERTON William d. 19 July/Aged 42

HENRY Montague d. 21 September

b. 30 September 1888 Hobart

GALE Reginald Derwent Clark d. 16 October

1903

KNOWLES Charles d. 9 January/Aged 51

(1bTPI)

SMITH Australia George Charles d. 3 February/Aged 19

b. 25 September 1883 Tasman

JACKSON William d. 1 July

(10+bTPI)

SEYMOUR Frederick d. 1 July/Aged 20

SEYMOUR George d. 1 July

(2bTPI)

CRAWFORD Robert d. 29 October

(7bTPI)

1904

IBBOTT Henrietta May d. 1 May/Aged 35

HADFIELD Henry William d. 27 October/Aged 45

b. 4 July 1859 Launceston

JONES Phillip David d. 29 October/Aged 39

(1bTPI)

WARD George d. 4 November/Aged 31

(10+bTPI)

1905

GRUNDY John d. 2 November

(1bTPI)

1906

COULSON Olive Jean d. 16 March/Aged 17

b. 17 Mar 1889 Hobart

ROWAN Elizabeth d. 17 April/Aged 35

JACK Alice Rachel d. 12 July/Aged 45

(1bTPI)

1907

IVEY Walter Ernest d. 18 February/Aged 23

BARNETT David d. 4 April

SHEFFIELD Charles d. 27 September/Aged 37

MORGAN Elliott Stanley d. 26 October/Aged 26

b. 3 Aug. 1881 Spring Bay

1908

JONES George d. 26 February/Aged 58

(10+bTPI)

RICHARDS Frederick William Wayne d. 12 March

(1bTPI)

LEWIS Amy d. 7 April/Aged 18

(4bTPI)

ARNOLD Mary Jane d. 15 May/Aged 53

1909

GRIMMOND Alexander John d. 3 April
 b. 26 Oct. 1884 Hobart
 CORBETT James d. 28 April/Aged 50
 (2bTPI)
 MEEHAN Thomas d. 3 June
 (2bTPI)
 WRIGHT Edward Alfred d. 9 November
 (1bFI)

1910

ENMAN Theresa d. 4 February
 HUGHES Herbert Benjamin d. 21 February
 KINGSLEY Michael d. 6 March
 b. 23 June 1866 Hobart
 PAYNE Roy d. 8 April

1911

TOWNLEY William Buxton d. 18 February
 WILLIAMS Joseph Holland d. 25 February
 (10bTPI)
 LARGE William Horatio John d. 11 March
 b. 29 May 1884 Hobart
 CHAMBERLAIN John d. 14 April
 (4bTPI) (1bFI)
 THILL Eliel Herbert d. 31 December

1912

DURWOOD George d. 19 February
 TIBBALLS Stephen d. 13 November

1913

UNKNOWN d. 5 June
 CLARKSON Elizabeth d. 23 June

1914

STALKER James d. 13 January
 (2bTPI) (1bFI)
 SCHULTZ Allen Gabriel d. 7 March
 b. 13 June 1899 Hobart
 WILLIAMS William Alfred d. 7 March
 b. 14 May 1904 South St Battery Pt.
 SNEDDEN Thomas Beveridge d. 10 October

1915

RISBY Arthur Edmund d. 24 January
 b. 6 March 1857 Hobart
 STUMP Henry d. 27 February
 (2bTPI)
 EMSLEY Frederick John d. 4 March
 CHIFFEY William John d. 30 October
 b. 16 July 1883 Hobart
 JONES Percival d. 18 December
 (3bTPI)

1916

McLEOD John Albert d. 24 April
 WILSON Henry d. 5 June
 (10+btPI)

O'ROURKE John James d. 16 September
 (2bTPI)
 CHAPMAN Joseph Henry d. 18 October
 (1bTPI)

1917

EVERETT Arthur Lacey d. 12 March

1919

WARE Walter George Ralph d. 22 April
 b. 12 April 1877 Clarence
 SEYMOUR Arthur d. 12 June
 (2bTPI)

1920

HAMPTON Jerimiah d. 2 February
 b. 20 February 1877 Ulverstone
 UNKNOWN d. 17 May
 TUCKWELL Harold Stanley d. 5 July
 HENNIGAN John d. 28 July
 HAMILTON George Douglas d. 17 December
 b. 5 March 1911 Anglesea St S. Hobart
 HILL Eric George d. 19 December
 b. 16 March 1899 New Norfolk

1921

YOUNG Tasman d. 7 July
 b. 24 January 1900 Southport
 DOWNIE Douglas d. 24 September
 (2bTPI)

1922

HUDSON Frank Herbert d. 18 August
 b. 4 December 1883 Hobart
 MASON Janet Smith d. 19 October
 (1bTPI)
 MILLS Tasman John d. 3 December
 b. 11 January 1905 Battery Point
 GATESHILL Harriet d. 8 December

1923

JOHNSON Walter d. 2 March
 b. 11 January 1903 Melville St
 SUCKLING Kate d. 17 March
 ARNOLD John d. April
 (5bTPI)
 CLARK Henry d. 20 July
 (10bTPI)
 MORTON Royden William d. 13 November
 b. 2 May 1907 Augusta Terrace Hobart

1924

JEFFREY Donald Fitzpatrick d. 2 February
 b. 10 November 1893 Hobart
 SPROULE Edwin d. 7 July
 b. 9 July 1877 Kingston
 SPROULE Vernon d. 7 July
 b. 15 June 1910 Battery Point

1925

WHITTINGTON Herbert Richard d. 28 November
b. 26 February 1879 Hobart

1926

JOHN Garnet Bevan d. 17 August
b. 14 December 1910 North Hobart

PORHOUSE Walter Ernest d. 13 November
b. 11 November 1877 Hobart

1927

HOGAN Frederick Thomas d. 19 November
b. 2 December 1903 Argyle Street Hobart

MANN John d. 27 December
(3bTPI)

OSBORNE Edward Owen d. 27 December
b. 21 October 1896 Hobart

PARKER Raymond Cameron d. 27 December
b. 17 November 1902

1928

HODDER Sydney Paul d. 10 June

CLARK Kenneth Huntley d. 26 November

1929

WRATHALL Herbert Vincent d 16 November

1930

LOMAS Joseph d. 29 September
bap. 17 March 1852 Hobart Town



Fortunately not everyone who ventured into the river met the same fate, as these photographs from the *Illustrated Tasmanian Mail*, 8 February 1934, show—Ed.

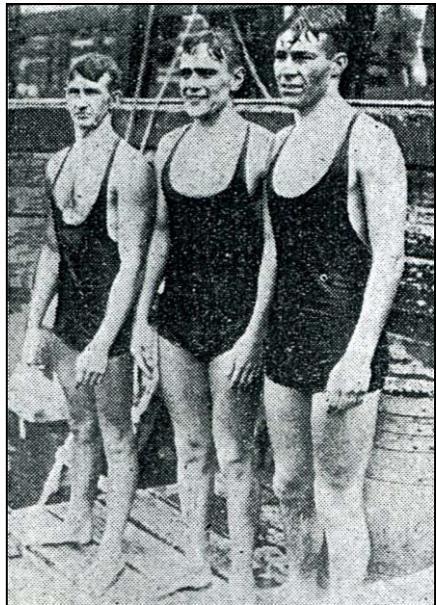
ROYAL HOBART REGATTA 1934

Top right

Trans-Derwent swim for women. Misses C Fuglsang (Sandy Bay Club) and M. P. Newman (Cornelian Bay) who finished first and second in the women's Trans-Derwent.

Bottom right

Trans-Derwent swim for men, left to right: D. Newman (third), L. Gluskie and R. Purves (dead heat first). Gluskie recorded the fastest time of 31 minutes 40 seconds with a 4 minute handicap.



ST ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BURIAL GROUND

NORTH HOBART 1829–1872

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No.20)

ON 27 August 1828 Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR granted land for a Presbyterian burial ground in Hobart Town. This followed a request on 5 February 1828 from the colony's first Presbyterian Minister, Reverend Archibald MacARTHUR. The Reverend gentleman specified a 'certain piece of land on the north side of the New Town-road'. Arthur had 'much pleasure in according to the request', and MacArthur was instructed to call at the Survey Office and ascertain some suitable land from the Surveyor-General.¹ One acre of land, which later became Church Street North Hobart, was duly transferred to the Presbyterian Church.

The first burial in the new site was that of Judith SMITH on 14 January 1829. The last burial, the 704th, was on 6 October 1872, the same year the public Cornelian Bay Cemetery opened as an alternative to church burial grounds.² Many remains were then removed from St Andrews Burial Ground for re-interment at Cornelian Bay.

Following closure, the Presbyterian Burial Ground soon fell into a 'chronic

downward spiral of decay'.³ In 1902 it was reported that blankets were 'hung out to dry on the railings of grave enclosures' and 'bits of dirty carpet, and matting' covered 'tombstones or lay scattered about the graves, together with sacking and old tins'—and a 'quagmire of soapy water at the back of the caretaker's cottage' was also almost overpowering. A large portion of the burial ground was overgrown with weeds and briars and it was difficult to locate some of the headstones, while the small area of 'hard, smooth, grassless earth' served as a brushing place for the carpets and mats of the adjoining cottage. In 1915 the area still required 'some method of beautifying'.⁴

In 1934 the Hobart Presbyterian Burial Ground Vesting and Improvement Act vested the land with the Hobart Corporation for conversion to a park or playground. The original Presbyterian Burial Ground for St Andrew's (now Scot's Uniting) Church was transferred to the Hobart City Council in 1935 and renamed St Andrews Park—after St Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland. In October

¹ *Mercury*, 24 September 1902, p.6

² *Mercury*, 17 September 1902, p.7; TAHO NS229/1/64 St Andrew's Burial register (incomplete) 14 Jan 1829–Oct 1872; There may also have been burials from St John's Presbyterian Macquarie St, see TAHO NS1651/1/44, 1840–64.

³ Katheryn Bennett (text), *A guide to Hobart's historic cemeteries and Burial Ground* (Hobart City Council, 2000), p.7

⁴ *Mercury* 17 September 1902, p.7; *Mercury* 11 May 1915, p.2.

1982 the Council spent \$30,000 on improvements.⁵

A large granite monument, erected in 1937, to the memory of the colony's Scottish pioneers and to mark their first burial ground is still prominent, and MacArthur's large sandstone monument is one of three still in situ on the flat grassed area. Two sandstone headstones are also still in place, one of which marks the head of the grave for Reverend James BELL, the first minister at St John's Presbyterian Church, while about 100 remaining headstones have either been mounted on or are propped against the old sandstone perimeter walls. Very few remaining headstones are legible, and one has a modern bronze plaque attached. This is for Anne THOMSON (née YOUNG) who was born 7 August 1759 in Peebles, Scotland. Anne's two husbands, Hugh MURRAY and John Thomson both died in Edinburgh. According to the plaque, Anne arrived in Hobart Town on 14 February 1823 with her children and friends, and died on 20 December 1838.

The former burial ground is now an attractive grassed park with children's play equipment, seating, shrubs and trees, and also a view towards the city.

Tombstones and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania CD Rom 2010 TFHS Inc. listing pp.524–30

ALLAN, Ewen
ANDERSEN, Jessie Mary
ANDERSON, Amelia
ANDERSON, Charlotte Atkinson
ANDERSON, Elizabeth
ANDERSON, James Cochrane
ANDERSON, James Taylor
ANDERSON, Janet
ANDERSON, Janet Cochrane
ANDERSON, John
ANDERSON, John Lillie
ANDERSON, Margaret
ANDERSON, Moses
ARCHER, Frederick A
ARCHER, John Thomas
ARCHER, William
ARCHER, William Septimus

BAILEY, Isabella
BAILEY, Samuel
BAKER, William
BALLANTINE, Harriett Mary
BALLANTINE, Robert Dundas
BARCLAY, Isabella
BARCLAY, Margaret
BARCLAY, William
BARNARD, John
BARRETT, Charles Norton
BARRETT, John
BARRETT, Mary Ann Norton
BARRETT, Sarah Ann
BARRETT, William
BARTLETT, Carolina Isabella
BARTLETT, Henry Herman
BELL, James Rev
BLAIR, Catherine
BLAIR, Catherine
BLAIR, Margaret
BOYLE, George
BRAND, Henry
BRAND, James
BRAND, Robert
BROCK, Alexander
BROWN, Agnes Drummond C
BROWN, Jane Harrison
BROWN, John
BRUNTON, Janet
BRYCE, Frances
BRYCE, Robert

⁵ Stefan Petrow, *God's neglected acres: a history of cemeteries in Tasmania, 1804–1992* (1992), p.161 TL.PQ 363.75 PET

BURY, Richard	DAVIDSON, Henry	GALBRAITH, Marion
BUTTERWORTH, John Wm	DAVIDSON, William Crawford	Euphemia
	DAVIS, James	GARDEN, Alex
CAMERON, Hugh	DIXON, Alice Isabella	GARDEN, Henrietta
CAMPBELL, Jane	DIXON, Francis Ernest	GARDEN, John Hill
CARMICHAEL, Caroline	DIXON, Joseph	GEISS, Mary Louisa
Amelia	DIXON, Margaret Louisa	GERRAND, James
CARMICHAEL, James	DOBSON, George Frederick	GIBSON, John
CHAMPION, Hester	DONALDSON, Isabella	GIBSON, Thomas
CHAMPION, Maria	DOUGLAS, Niel	GIFFNEY, Henry Ruxton
CHAMPION, Peter	DOUGLAS, Peter	GOLDIE, David
CHAMPION, William	DRINKWATER, Jane	GOLDIE, James
CHAMPION, William, Snr	DRYSDALE, Margaret	GOLDIE, Mary
CHAMPION, Williameina Jane	DUGALL, Thomas Rev	GOVER, Charles
CHASTON, Susan	DUNCANSON, Janet	GRACIE, William Wallace
CHAUDINET, Margaret	DUNCANSON, Robert	GRAFF, Ernest
CHAUDINET, William	DUTERRAU, Bengamin	GRANT, David
CHEYNE, Alexr Esq		GRANT, Susan Campbell
CHRICHARD, Hannah	EASON, John	GRAY, George Grant Dawson
CLARK, Alexander	EDWARDS, Alexander	GRAY, William Thomas
CLARK, Alexander	EDWARDS, Janet	GRINGELL, Jane
CLARK, Andrew	EDWARDS, Thomas	GUTHRIE, John
CLARK, Hellen	ELMER, Harriett	
CLARKE, Alexandrena Scobie		HALL, Matilda Ann
CLARKE, Charles William S	FACY, Eliza	HAMILTON, Ann
CLARKE, Georgina Margaret	FACY, Hannah	HAMILTON, Beatrice
CLARKE, Helen	FACY, John	HAMILTON, Thomas, Snr
CLARKE, Hugh Robert	FACY, Mary	HAWKINS, Thomas
MacKenzie	FACY, Peter	HAY, Janet
CLARKE, Jane	FACY, William Peter	HAY, John
CLARKE, Jane Jessie	FAHRENSTIEN, Alice	HAY, Robert Mitchell
CLARKE, Jane MacKenzie	FAIRBAIRN, Christiania	HENRY, Alfred
CLARKE, Joseph	FAIRGRAVE, Archibald	HENRY, William
CLEGHORN, John	FARMILO, Philip	HOGG, David
COCHRANE, Margaret	FEATHERSTONE, John	HOLLINSDALE, Ellen
COCHRANE, William	Frederick	HOLLINSDALE, Ellen
COCHRANE, William	FERGUSON, Agnes	HOLLINSDALE, Mary Jane
COLLINS, Adeline	FERGUSON, Agnes	HOPKINS, George Fred
COLLINS, Robert Green	FERGUSON, George	HOY, David
CONOLAN, Annabella	FERGUSON, Sarah	HOY, Janet
CONOLAN, Mary	FLEMING, Hamilton	HUNT, Richard F
COOMBS, Stephen	FRASER, Christina	HUNTER, James
CRIPPS, Sarah	FRASER, Hannah Janet	HUTCHINSON, Elizabeth
CROOKE, Elizabeth Frances	FRASER, James Lloyd	Susan
CROOKE, James	FRASER, James Major	HUTCHINSON, Francis Howe
CROOKE, Sarah Maclanachan	FRASER, Susannah	HUTCHINSON, George Josiah
CROOKE, William		HUTCHINSON, James
CUMMING, Adam	GALBRAITH, Daniel	Weyman
CUMMING, Christina	GALBRAITH, John	HUTCHINSON, Lucy

HUTCHINSON, Theophilus
HUTTON, Alex David
HUTTON, George
HUTTON, Kate
HUTTON, Thomas Alex

JACKSON, Catherine Jane
JACKSON, John
JACKSON, Margaret
JENNINGS, Henry William
JERVIS, Davida
JHONSON, Ada Charlotte
JHONSON, Robert
JHONSON, T W
JHONSON, Thomas
JHONSON, William
JOHNSTON, Caroline
JOHNSTON, James
JOHNSTON, Janet
JOHNSTON, Jessie
JOLLEY, Martha

KEAN, John
KENNEDY, Angus
KENNEDY, Ann
KENNEDY, John
KENNEDY, Margaret
KERR, John MLC
KERR, Robert J P
KILLMAN, John
KRAMER, Augustus

LAING, David
LAWRIE, Archibald
LEVACK, Angus
LEVACK, Elizabeth
LEVACK, Mary
LILLIE, Georgina H
LINDSAY, Elizabeth
LIVINGSTON, Margaret
 Jackson
LOCKWOOD, Elizabeth
LOVITT, Elizabeth
LOVITT, Robert Frederick
LOVITT, William Henry
LUMSDEN, Elizabeth
MacARTHUR, Mary
MacDONALD, Elizabeth
 Bowman

MacDONALD, James Grant
MacDOWELL, Catherine Jane
MacDOWELL, Edith Alice
MacDOWELL, Thomas
MacDOWELL, Walter
MacFARLANE, Archibald
MacFARLANE, John Boyd
MacKAY, Helen Gordon
MacKAY, Jane
MacKAY, Margaret
MacKENZIE, Jane
MacKENZIE, Robert
MacKENZIE, Robert
MacKIE, Bartholemew
MacMILLAN, Archibald
MacROBIE, Anne Mrs
MacROBIE, Elizabeth Murray
MANN, James Mitchell
MANSON, Elizabeth
MANSON, Mary Ann
MARTIN, John
MARTIN, Robert
McALLAN, Donald
McCLEANAN, Anne
McCONNELL, Fanny
McCONNELL, John J
McCONNELL, William Foster
McCULLOCH, James
McCULLOCH, John Alexander
McCULLOCH, Martha Jane
McDONALD, Catherine
McDONALD, Christian
McDONALD, John (Saddler)
McDONALD, Robert
McINTYRE, Margaret
McINTYRE, Peter
McINTYRE, Sarah
McK---, B
McK---, R
McKAY, Catherine
McKAY, Charles
McKAY, Charlotte
McKAY, Mary Ann
McKAY, Rose Alice
McKENZIE, Jane MacKenzie
McLACHLAN, Archibald
McLELLAN, John
McLENNAN, Effy
McLENNAN, John

McLENNAN, Mary
McNAUGHTON, Margaret Kerr
MENZIES, Archibald
MILLER, Emily W
MILLER, Frederick Ebenezer
MILLER, William (Henry)
MILWARD, (none)
MILWARD, John
MILWARD, Maria Margaret
MINNIS, Samuel Orr
MITCHELL, James
MITCHELL, Louis
MITCHELL, Robert
MOODIE, Aflick
MORGAN, Elizabeth Mrs
MORRISON, Alexander
MORRISON, Sarah
MORTON, Eliza
MORTON, Fanny
MUDIE, Charles Maylestone
MUIR, Marion
MUNRO, Alexander Thorburn
MUNRO, Charles
MUNRO, William
MUNRO, William John
MURRAY, Ann
MURRAY, Elizabeth
MURRAY, Hugh
MURRAY, James Ramsay
MURRAY, John

NAPIER, Peter
NEILL, Helen
NEILL, James
NEILSON, Anna
NEILSON, Helen Disher
NEILSON, Robert L
NEILSON, William
NEWSAM, Thomas George
NICHOLS, Margaret
NICHOLSON, Emily
NICOLSON, Jane
NORTON, Mary Ann

OFFICER, Jane Wood
OFFICER, Margaret
OFFOR, Elizabeth Craig
ORGILL, John

PATERSON, Donald
PATON, Marion
PENMAN, Jessie
PERIGAL, Mary
PERRIMAN, Sarah Emily Ann
PERRY, Eliza Martha Banks
PINES, Elizabeth
PRIESTLEY, Catherine
PROPSTRING, George
 Frederick
PROPSTRING, George
 Frederick P
PROPSTRING, Georgina
 Yates
PROPSTRING, Georgina
 Bispham
PROPSTRING, Rachel
 Georgina
PRYDE, George
PRYDE, Liliias
PUNSHON, Ann Yates
PURKISS, Arthur Jackson
PURKISS, Catherine Annie
PURKISS, Elizabeth

RANKIN, John
REID, Elizabeth Lumsden
REID, George
REID, George
REID, Matthew
REID, William
ROBB, William
ROBERTS, Mary
ROBERTSON, Jessie
ROBERTSON, John
RODD, Henry Thomas
RODD, Janet
RODD, Jessie
RODD, Jessie Mary
ROWLAND, John
ROWLAND, Sisly
RUSSELL, William

SARGEANT, Henry
SCOBIE, Andrew
SCOBIE, David
SCOBIE, Eliza
SCRIMGER, George
SCRIMGER, Margaret

SEABROOK, Maria
SINCLAIR, Christian
SMITH, Catherine
SMITH, Charles
SMITH, Elizabeth
SMITH, James
SMITH, Robert
SMITH, Robert
SNOW, William David
SNOWDEN, George Nedwons
SPENCE, Thomas
STEWART, Alexander
STEWART, Alexander
STEWART, John
STEWART, John
STEWART, John
STEWART, Philadelphia
STEWART, Rebecca
STRACHAN, David
STRACHAN, Isabella Smith
STRACHAN, Jane
SWINTON, Annie

TAYLOR, Albert
TAYLOR, Lucy
THOM, Sarah Jane
THOMSON, Alice
THOMSON, Anne Mrs
THOMSON, Eliza Fordyce
THOMSON, Susannah
THOMSON, William
TOBY, Fanny
TOMLINS, Alice Stanley
TROTTER, Mary
TUBBY, Harriett Utting
TUBBY, Priscilla
TULLOH, Elizabeth
TULLOH, William Francis
TURNBULL, Mary Ann
TURNBULL, Susanna Mrs

WALKER, Charles
WALKER, Charles
WALKINSHAW, William
WATT, Robert Graham
WEBB, Elizabeth
WHERRETT, Mary
WHITE, Allison
WHITE, Jane

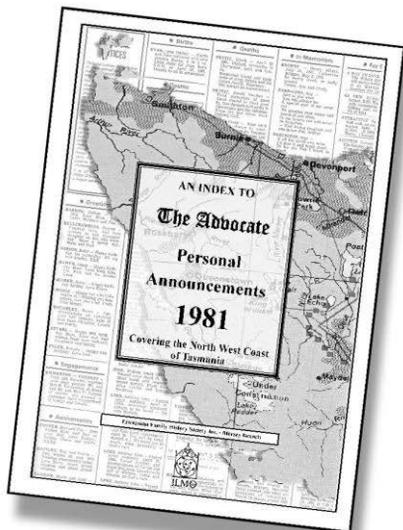
WHYTE, Jessie
WHYTE, Sarah
WIGGINS, William Henry
WILKINSON, John
WILKINSON, Edward
WILKINSON, Elizabeth
WILLIAMSON, Charles
WILLIAMSON, William
 Surgeon
WILLISON, Martha Matilda
WILLISON, Thomas
WILSON, Alexander
WISEMAN, Alice
WISEMAN, Elizabeth
WISEMAN, Jane
WISEMAN, John
WISEMAN, William Champion
WOOD, Robert
WOOLLEY, Eliza Freme
WOOLLEY, Frances
WOOLLEY, Joseph Hidstone
WOOLLEY, Mary
WOOLLEY, Mary Facy

YATES, Ann



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GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No.1875)

ARE your documents stylish? Can you change the colour and font of every heading at the click of a mouse? Can you decide you prefer Arial 12 to Times 11 and not have to go through and change paragraph by paragraph, adjusting back the quotes and headings etc.? It is possible, and in long documents or documents that are going to be published it is almost a necessity to use Styles.

Styles are simply a set of formatting instructions that are applied to sections, paragraphs, words or characters in *MSWord* (and other word processing software). *Word* is style based, meaning that every time you adjust the formatting it makes a style modification based on that. So without knowing it you can have five dozen styles in a document. There is normal which is usually Times New Roman at 11 point, left justified, no indent. Then there might be normal plus font size 18pt and colour blue where you've changed it for a heading. Then another with centred justification, a smaller font, indented, where you've put in a quotation. This is fine for a one page document with probably two headings, one quote and the rest the same normal text. But when you get to the third page and want to put in another quote, can you remember exactly what you changed? Was it Arial 15pt or Georgia 14pt? Most people by the time they enter the 15th heading have at least three differences between them. Not only is it faster to apply a style than to direct format, changing the size, font, colour etc. manually, but direct formatting bloats the document size making saves longer and errors more

common. By assigning a style (e.g. Heading 1) to the first heading, and then assigning it to each heading after you can be certain they will all be the same. If, half way through you realise the headings need to be 2 points smaller to fit a prescribed page length, then you can select everything that is a set style (e.g. heading1), modify it and they will all change.

Word comes with a large number of styles and style sets (fancy, elegant, newsprint, etc.) You can use these as a base for your styles or create your own.

One of the best by-products of using styles is that you can convert them into a table of contents with a couple of clicks. As you work your document, apply heading styles in layers. For example you could have Heading 1 for the Family name, Heading 2 for the individual, Heading 3 for the places they lived, Heading 4 for the list of their children. After completing a couple of chapters you can go to TOC settings and tell it to include headings 1–4. Your table output would be generated automatically with page numbers like this:

Smith	8
John Smith	9
Smithfield	15
Children of John and Sarah Smith	21
Jones	24
James Jones	25

Like anything on a computer the best way to learn it is to play. Grab a document, find the styles pane on the home ribbon and start clicking. There are many tutorials online, and of course some things change according to your version of *Word*. One good tutorial is [http:// add balance.com/usersguide/styles.htm](http://addbalance.com/usersguide/styles.htm) ◀

WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

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

LIVING THEIR DREAM—Stories of hope and survival

An A4 publication of 270pp is the 2014 revised version, written by John Day as a tribute to his forebears.

John introduces eight 19th century immigrants who established lines of descent to his parents and then develops his family tree, describing the life and times that influenced their development.

The immigrants were:

- John More CAMERON and Leonora LENON who arrived in Hobart Town on 2 November 1837;
- Alexander DAY who arrived in Melbourne on 13 February 1849;
- Annie CAIRNS who arrived in Geelong on 5 January 1853;
- John Heath DRAPER who arrived in Melbourne on 30 October 1853;
- Beata STRATTON who arrived in Melbourne on 23 October 1854;
- Robert MYERS who arrived in Melbourne on 25 August 1854; and
- Norah WOOLFORD who arrived Port Adelaide on 16 February 1879.

OATLANDS DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY—CHRONICLE No. 8

This issue of the Chronicle was published in September 2014.

Featured articles are:

A Glimpse of the Past (Melton Mowbray & Oatlands).

Jack Weeding; Author and Historian.

The Battle of Windsor: Precursor to a one way trip to V.D.L. (North American Prisoners to VDL).

Oatlands Fire Brigade (From 1856).

Dr. Hercules Bradshaw Moorhead (late of Oatlands, 1868–1944).

St. Peters Pass in the 1930s—The People.

Christopher Luke Rooney (An early VIP of Oatlands, b.1852 d.1909)

John Robinson (from whence did you come).

For King and Country—The Barwicks at War.

Extracts from the Diary Belonging to James George (continued from Vol. 6, classical information about various places in VDL).

IN SEARCH OF GEORGE IFE

A5 paperback, was self-published in 2014 by Anna McCloy.

The author's research into her ancestor George Ife developed into finding material on two other ancestors; Robert Blake and Edward Bowden.

Information about the early life of Hobart Town, Bothwell and the Wesleyan faith are interwoven with appropriate images of the family members and their locations.

WANDILIGONG: A Valley Through Time

A4 book of some 103pp is the 2010 revised edition published by the Wandiligong Reservation Society in Victoria.

The history of this little Valley is long, many hundreds of thousands of years in fact. The original inhabitants, the Jaithamathang people, seamlessly integrated their lives into the land, the flora and fauna.

This came to an abrupt end when the pastoralists, then gold miners profoundly changed the land by introducing feral animals and exotic plants, gold mines and dredges, thereby degrading the natural environment.

This book is primarily about us, the 'white people' and how we affected the Valley as we fought to control the land and each other in an attempt to carve out a living. ...

The chapters, written by many different people, take us from the foundation of Wandiligong, past the gold mining days and the growth of the town, through depression and revival, right up to the present day. ...

It contains an index of names and is supported by many images of people and places from the early days of the area.

KILMORE: Those That Came Before

A4 book of 153pp was published in 2007 by the Kilmore Historical Society.

Kilmore is a town in Victoria, 60 kilometres north of Melbourne. It is contentiously claimed as Victoria's oldest inland settled town.

This extensive work contains many articles, by various authors that describe the district and the early pioneers.

It contains a name index and general index and is well supported with images of people and places associated with the

early development of the town and surrounding district.

IN SEARCH OF THE LOST SHAM-ROCK—The Duggan (O'Dubhagain) Family of Ireland and Related Families

This A4 publication of 315pp was produced in 2010 by Vaughan Duggan.

It is an account of the origins of the Duggan Family of Melbourne from its known relatives from County Limerick, Ireland in the 1700s to the present day.

Whilst this branch of the family is traced from its origins in Ireland through England to Australia, many other related families are listed, spanning almost every continent in the world.

Families covered in more detail include:

MIDGLEY; Yorkshire, England

CHRISTMAS; Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire, England and Australia

NEWLAND; Hampshire, England

ROSENBERG; Germany, Australia, USA, Israel

STEINHARDT; Germany

MEWBURN; Lancashire, England and Australia

WALL; Wexford, Ireland

MORI; Ehime Prefecture, Japan

TAKAOKA; Ehime Prefecture, Japan

INOUE; Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

The book contains an extensive alphabetical index and is well supported by a number of family trees and high quality images of family members and relevant locations. ◀

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CD-Rom

<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Vols 1–20</i> , [Jun 1980–Mar 2000] (p&p \$8.35)**	\$50.00
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LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

HOBART BRANCH

ACCESSIONS—Books

- *AA United Kingdom; *Ordinance Survey Leisure Guide—Wessex*. [912 AUT]
- *Baker, A; *Dean Dynasty*
- *Blatchford, R; *Family and Local History Handbook*.
- *Duggan, Vaughan; *In Search of the 'Lost' Shamrock: The Duggan (O'Dubhagain) Family of Ireland and its Descendants and Related Families*
- *Herren, M D; *Ancestral Trails*. [929.3 HER]
- *Jackson, G W; *Settlement By Sail—19th Century Immigration to New Zealand*
- *Knight, H; *Kilmore—Those That Came Before*. [Q994.53 KNI]
- *McLoy, A; *In Search of George Ife*. [Q929.2 IFE]
- *Millett, G B; *The First Book of the Parish Registers of Madron, in the County of Cornwall*. [Q9293109423]
- Oatlands DHS Inc; *Oatlands District Historical Society Chronicle No. 8*. [P994.63 OAT]
- *Purtscher, Joyce (comp); *Notes from the Kingborough Police Magistrate Letterbooks 1855–1875 and 1873–1888 concerning charitable allowances*
- *Raymond, S M; *The Somerset Electoral Register, Eastern Division, 1832*. [929.34238 RAY]
- *Reid, O; *History of the North West*. [Q994.65 REI]
- *State Records, South Australia; *Ancestors in Archives*. [929.39423 STA]
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *The Tasmanian Mail—A photographic index, 1935*. [Q929.38 TAS]
- *Wandiligong Preservation Society; *Wandiligong—A Valley Through Time*. [Q994.55 WAN]
- Wedge, J H; *The Diaries of John Helder Wedge, 1824–1835*. [994.62 WED]

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

- *Day, J; *Living Their Dream—Stories of Hope and Survival*
- * Denotes complimentary or donated item.

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—Computer Disks

Northamptonshire Marriage Index 1700–1837
Pendo Pty Ltd, *Convict Settlement on Norfolk Island. Index to the Norfolk Island Paper & Accounts*
Register of Convict Applications to Marry 1826–1851
* Denotes complimentary or donated item

MERSEY BRANCH

ACCESSIONS—Books

Alexander, Alison [Edited]; *Convict Lives at the George Town Female Factory*
Gee, Lucille; *Relbia Yesterday and Today 1806–2014*
*Hodgson, Alice Meredith; *Miss Leake's Journal*
Purtscher, Joyce; *Notes from the Hobart Benevolent Society 1858–1914*
Wyatt, D M; *Tasmania's Expeditionary Force World War One–1914*

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

TFHS Inc.; *Tasmanian Ancestry Volumes 1–20*
Wyatt, D M; *Tasmania's Expeditionary Force World War One–1914*
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BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
Tuesday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10:30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details

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
Workshops Held on Wednesday 18 June and Wednesday 17 September
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 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.
Meetings Held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary for updates.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2015–16:-

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\$45.00: Joint members: A\$50.00 (inc. airmail postage)

Organisations: Journal subscription \$40.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

Application forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. Society Secretary or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a Branch Treasurer. **Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Society Treasurer, PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

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

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

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

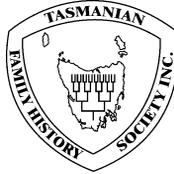
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35th Annual Conference

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

ABN 87 627 274 157



to be held at

**Swansea Town Hall
Franklin Street, Swansea**

Hosted by Hobart Branch

Saturday, 20 June 2015



East Coast Heritage Museum

35th Annual Conference

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

- 10:30 a.m. **Registration and Morning Tea**
- 11:00 a.m. Welcome by the President of Hobart Branch
Presentation of 'Early Bird' Prize by President and Winner of
Journal Article Competition by Patron.
- 11:15 – 11:45 a.m. **Maureen Martin Ferris**—*The life & times of
Sarah Mitchell.*
- 11:45 – 12:15 p.m. **Jai Paterson**—*A wider view of family history – Tasmanians
to New Zealand 1855–75.*
- 12:15 p.m. **Lunch**
- 1:00 – 1:30 p.m. **Judie Hastie**—*Suffering from the Shifting Disease – The
Hood family.*
- 1:30 – 2:00 p.m. **Robert Tanner**—*'Tasmanian Ancestry' –
thirty years of family history stories.*
- 2:00 p.m. **Annual General Meeting** incorporating presentation of the
Lilian Watson Family History Award by Patron.
To be followed by short Executive Meeting.
- 3:30 p.m. A tour of the East Coast Heritage Museum.

Book Stalls will be open during the day.



Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **6 June 2015**

The Branch Treasurer
PO Box 326
Rosny Park TASMANIA 7018

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

Name/s.....

Address.....

.....

I/we will be attending on Saturday, 20 June 2015 18.00ea.
(Morning Tea and Lunch)

I/we will be attending the Dinner \$32.00ea.

My cheque/money order is enclosed for \$ OR debit my

Master Card VISA *(Please tick)*

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Name on Card (please print)

Expiry Date .../..... Signature

Please indicate by ticking options you will be attending:

- Saturday Conference
- Saturday Dinner at Bark Mill
- Sunday Cranbrook Tour

Register before **Thursday 7 May 2015** and be in the draw for the
President's Early Bird Prize.

Options for AGM Conference

Saturday 20 June 2015 – Dinner

6:30 p.m. Venue – Bark Mill Tavern & Bakery

7:00 p.m. Buffet Dinner

Roast pork, lamb or beef, hot roast vegetables, peas, cauliflower, crusty bread & salads

Dessert – apple crumble, pavlova or fresh fruit salad

Self-serve tea & coffee

Guest Speaker: – Swansea identity, Noel Stanley

Sunday 21 June 2015

Cranbrook Tour

Meet at the East Coast Heritage Museum at 10:00 a.m.

This free tour, in own cars, includes
Gala, the Gala Kirk Uniting Church, Glen Gala and the
Amos Cemetery,
Cranbrook House
Craigie Knowe and vineyard and the
Glen Gala wine outlet.

Hobart Branch gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Maureen Martin Ferris and the committee of the East Coast Heritage Museum and Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society, and offers sincere thanks for all their planning and organisation of the conference.