

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 37 Number 1—June 2016

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

From the Editor

I wish to thank Cynthia O'Neill for all her support, encouragement and assistance over the years I have been responsible for the production of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. Not only was Cynthia great at proof reading and editing but in the first years willingly gave the team use of her home when it was time to package the journals for posting, and there was always a fine feast and welcome drink to end the day. Cynthia has sadly had to relinquish her position following an injury. Our love, thoughts and best wishes go to her.

We have recently enjoyed such a long session of good weather it has been an effort to shut myself away with the computer. At last it is ready for final proof reading and I trust you will find something of interest in this issue, the first in the next volume.

As the evenings have closed in on us since daylight saving ended, perhaps we should all take advantage of the time to review our family history files and heaps of papers and hopefully, some of you will write an article or two for a forthcoming issue.

There are some new contributors in this issue who, I hope, will continue to send articles and I look forward to receiving more from our 'regulars'.

Rosemary Davidson

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the journal committee, nor of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article, we do not intentionally print inaccurate information. The society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers for services or goods that appear in the journal, or be responsible for the outcome of any contract entered into with an advertiser. The editor reserves the right to edit, abridge or reject material.

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Cover:

Headstone of John Abbott (died 1880) and his wife Mary Abbott (died 1897), with their daughter Mary (died 1918) Ashfield, Ireland. See article p. 9, *The Abbott Family, Brewers, Cordial Manufacturers and Clerics*, by Barbara Wilson
Photograph collection of Barbara Wilson

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I often ponder the future of our organisation. The pessimists predict its demise because so much is available online that we no longer have anything to offer. Although some branches are at least holding their own as far as membership goes, the society as a whole is showing a gradual decrease in membership. So where do we go from here?

One suggestion I have heard is that we reduce to three branches, North, North-west and South. Another is that we do away with branches and have a central library in, say, Launceston or Hobart. But I am sure we can do more to attract members than we currently do. I think we are lacking in general publicity. Many people have expressed surprise on hearing we actually exist. We even found a suburban LINC offering help with family history research, and **they** did not know that we exist!

Many years ago, back in the Genealogical Society of Tasmania days, we had a regular column in the local newspaper. Is it worth trying to revive this? Your local paper might consider it in these days of family history research being so popular. We all know that we can offer much more than what is online, but how do we let the public know this? Instead of seeing the internet as a rival we must find more ways of using it to our advantage. The society and several branches have web sites, but these days the so-called social media are more popular, particularly with younger people. Three branches have Facebook accounts and there are other social media available as well. We can ask our members who have Facebook

accounts to share the society sites as widely as possible.

But there are other ways we can use the internet to our advantage. One possibility is sharing resources between the branches electronically. I recall quite a few years ago university lectures being delivered in Hobart with students in the north and northwest watching and listening online. I believe that these days many lectures are recorded so that they can be accessed by students pretty well anywhere! Maybe we can explore similar possibilities for us.

But more importantly we must make sure we are better known throughout the state. This requires some thought and imagination by all of us! Hobart Branch recently held a sausage sizzle at Bunnings which made quite a significant profit. But I believe the publicity value was possibly even more important. I know other branches have similar activities and we should think of the publicity value as well as the profitability when planning such events.

I look forward to meeting many of you at our Conference and AGM at Ross on the 18 June. In the meantime, "May all your brick walls come tumbling down!" ◀

Robert Tanner

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

[http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/
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The first few months of this year have been busy for the branch. Our first meeting was computer related. Some internet sites that had been

updated with new search engines were shown to members. As usual the luncheon provided for members was of its customary high standard.

During March we held our first Saturday morning Workshop. The topic was 'Adding Sources to Family Tree Maker 2014'. We had a very good attendance, and morning tea and lunch was enjoyed by all.

We were fortunate to have recently received a donation from Burnie LINC of some newspaper reels that have been digitised and been included in Trove. We made some inquiries as to what sort of film reader could be acquired and we were lucky enough to have a reader printer and a hutch reader donated from the Glenorchy LINC—a thank you to Hobart members who helped us with this acquisition. As well as the readers we were also fortunate to receive some chairs and shelving that was also surplus to their requirements.

It is with sadness we have to report the passing of Margaret Marshall (Member No. 2118) and Nola McLane (Member No. 5350). For many years Margaret

maintained the Branch Archives of stories and events that occurred at the branch. Nola was a very active member within our branch attending branch functions and for a while was a member of the Branch Committee. Our thoughts are with Nola and Margaret's families.

Peter Cocker Branch President

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The branch has made a successful start to the calendar year with the committee getting back into its routine monthly

committee meetings, monthly general meetings with interesting speakers and regular library hours.

In early January the branch conducted a fund-raising sausage sizzle at Bunnings Glenorchy, improving the branch's financial position amid rising costs for postage, telephone, heating etc.

The branch continues to offer members 'one on one' dedicated access to experienced researchers to assist them with breaking down family research 'brickwalls'. Members are invited to contact the branch to describe the 'brickwall' and negotiate a suitable time.

The previous branch report concerning our withdrawal of volunteer research assistants at the Glenorchy Branch of LINC was challenged. It was stated

‘LINC management decided to remove family history resources from the library shelves’. This was interpreted as all resources, which is not the case. Many remain on shelves and the library has advised they have a willing volunteer to help researchers five days a week.

General Meetings

At the time of preparing this report there have been two general meetings with invited speakers.

The speaker at the February meeting was Dr Briony Patterson, Associate Genetics Counsellor with the Tasmanian Clinical Genetics Services at the Royal Hobart Hospital. Her topic was ‘Using genealogy to trace genetic conditions’. The talk fitted nicely with the increasing interest in genetics in the branch with the formation of a DNA Interest Group.

Dr Patterson pointed out that where genetic studies show that a condition (for example, breast cancer) to be associated with an identified gene mutation, the patient treatment will include an assessment of the likely incidence of the same gene mutation in close family members. By including close and extended family in further investigation, it can be possible to identify when the gene mutation might have been introduced into the family by a distant ancestor, perhaps two or three generations earlier. Following lines of descent of this ancestor, and finding an incidence of the same condition, it is possible to offer advice to family members about the likely incidence of this gene being carried in related families. Knowing family history of earlier generations is a useful means of monitoring for the condition, and advising related families who might not be aware of this genetic history.

An invitation was extended to members to assist in this research process.

The speaker for March meeting was Rosie Severs, a self-confessed museum buff and guide having occupied various roles in both Godalming, England and Lunenburg, Nova Scotia and more recently conducting guided tours at TMAG and presenting talks on ‘Robert Brown ... Nature’s investigator’.

Robert Brown was born in 1773 in Montrose, Scotland, where he attended school and in 1789 commenced studying Medicine at Edinburgh University. However, he was more interested in the field of Botanical Science, and came to the attention of Sir Joseph Banks, who offered him a place on an expedition to New Holland with Matthew Flinders. The aim of this trip was to circumnavigate this land mass in order to prove that it was a continent, and to gather specimens of plants, seeds, animals and birds. Accompanying him on this trip was Ferdinand Bauer, Botanical Artist.

Robert Brown arrived in the River Derwent a week prior to David Collins’ arrival in Hobart Town in 1804. Brown set about travelling on excursions to the Derwent Valley, as far as Ouse. He also climbed Table Mountain in order to discover the source of the Huon River. He discovered the source of another river, named in his honour. His party continued down the mountain, and arrived at the mouth of the river, now known as Kingston.

Brown spent six months in Van Diemen’s Land collecting plant specimens and seed, and returned to Sydney, where he made his departure for England, sailing in the *Investigator*, which was in such bad condition it had been condemned three times.

They travelled via Cape Horn, and arrived back in Liverpool during bad weather. It was then necessary to travel

overland to London. Back in London, Brown commenced work on *Prodoromus Florae Novae Hollandiae Insulae Van-Diemen*, which was written in Latin, and published in 1910.

Brown immersed himself in a lifelong microscopic study of plant cellular structure. He also observed what physicists know as Brownian Motion.

Brown was a Fellow of the Linnean Society and held the position of president for some years, and was vice president when he died in 1858.

Robert Brown was a brilliant and well respected naturalist amongst his peers, and Charles Darwin held him in the highest regard for his large body of work over many years.

Brown's River was named in his honour, as have been several plants, named in recognition by fellow botanists of his contribution into the study of plants.

Hobart Branch regular general meetings featuring invited speakers are held at 7:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday evening of the month at 'The Sunday School' in the St Johns Park Precinct in New Town.

Speakers for 2016

The following speakers have been arranged for forthcoming the General Meetings in 2016:

April 19:

AGM + John Wadsley 'War memorials and memorial avenues of the Great War'

May 17:

Alan Townsend 'What colonial wallpaper tells us about luxury and wealth'

June 21:

Prof. Hamish Maxwell-Stewart 'What's happening with Founders and Survivors and other projects'

July 19:

Rex Kerrison 'The beginnings, and expansion, of the Kerrison clan in Tasmania, and across Australia'.

August 16:

Scott Clennett 'Gallipoli from Three Perspectives'

September 20:

Sally Wise 'Colonial and Convict Cooking'

October 18:

Dan Griffin 'Searching for Ancestors in the USA'

November 15: TBA

Louise Rainbow President

Launceston

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On Wednesday 18 March, John and Sue Reimers spoke about their successful research experiences in Northern Ireland, mainly at the

PRONI office; in Edinburgh at 'Scotland's People' archives and the Dundee Archives in Angus. They were delighted with the documentation found, and in addition spent time with relatives.

The Branch AGM was held at the Harry Abbott Scout Hall in St Georges Square, commencing at 7 p.m., on Tuesday 19 April. Following the meeting member and historian Gus Green gave an interesting talk on his new book, 'Duck Reach and the Electric Light'.

The Society AGM will be held on Saturday 18 June, at the Ross Town Hall. If you have not already booked, check the

March edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry* for the detailed programme and booking form.

Members will be pleased to learn that we have now installed in the library, a reverse cycle heat pump which has added greatly to the warmth and comfort of our volunteers and visitors. Our electrical system has been also been thoroughly checked, regulation tagging carried out and a number of new power points added.

Workshop: Wednesday, 15 June at 2:00 p.m., at the Stables: 'Researching on TROVE' Cost: \$5.00.

Library: Tuesdays, 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. phone (03) 6344 4034.

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

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

Mersey

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Indexing of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 2014 is nearing completion.

The Mersey Branch Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers, for 2016–17 was held on the 16 April 2016, commencing at 1:00 p.m., at The Family History Library, Latrobe.

Due to changing circumstances of several workers, the Mersey Branch is seeking new volunteers.

Opening days and times are: Tuesday and Fridays, from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Please check our web site for updates of upcoming events and information on new publications available at our Mersey Branch Library.

Huon

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No report received

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The Tasmanian Mail
from 1894–1935

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NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Rule 14, that the

36th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

is to be held at 1:30 p.m.
on Saturday 18 June 2016

at the Ross Town Hall,
Church St, Ross

Voting is restricted to financial members of the Society and a current membership card may be required as proof of membership.

AGENDA

1. Welcome by the President
2. Apologies
3. Presentation of the 'Lilian Watson Family History Award'
4. Presentation of TFHS Inc. Meritorious Service Award
5. Confirmation of Minutes of the 2015 AGM
6. President's Report
7. Treasurer's Report
8. Election of Office Bearers and Endorsements of Branch Delegates
9. General Business
10. Next AGM Saturday 17 June 2017

Colleen Read, Society Secretary

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Index to Volumes 31–35

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THE ABBOTT FAMILY

BREWERS, CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS AND CLERICS

Barbara Wilson

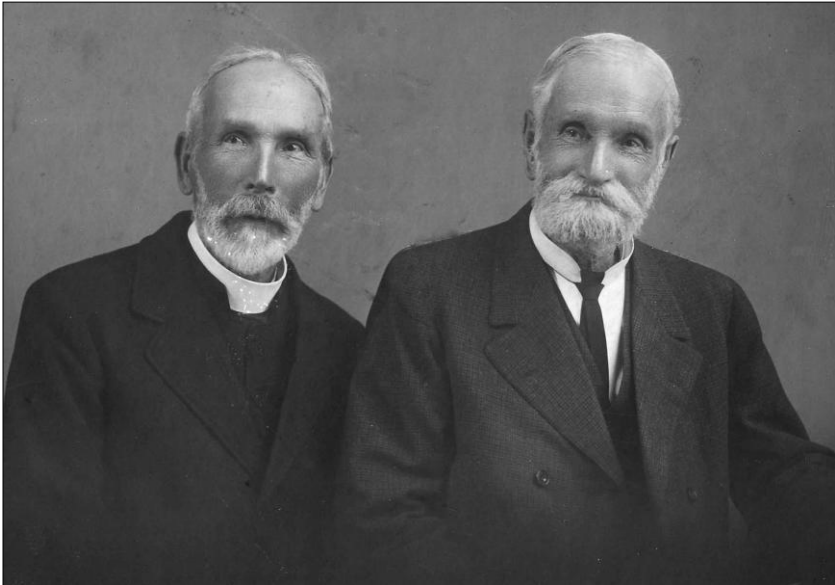
THE tranquil surrounds of Carr Villa Cemetery in Launceston are a long way from the townland of Anaghaduffly (Anaghadoo) in County Monaghan, near the border of County Cavan in the Republic of Ireland. Yet it is here that two brothers lie in graves metres apart, one on his own, the other in a large plot with members of his family.

William Henry ABBOTT and Joseph Abbott were the sons of John Abbott, a farmer of Anaghadoo and his wife Mary (née HENEY/HEANEY). In 1858 John Abbott is recorded in the Griffiths Land Valuation as leasing just over 12 acres

including a house, outbuildings and land. The family were Irish Protestants and members of the Church of Ireland.

W H Abbott, the eldest son, born on 23 June 1839, Joseph, the youngest born in 1850, together with sister Mary Anne (Annie) 1838, John Thomas Heney 1841 and David Charles 1844, were all baptised at the Church of St John, Kilcrow on the Dartrey Estate (Barony of Dartrey). The church is still in use today.

Three of the Abbott boys became ministers in the Church of Ireland, were well educated, two graduating at Trinity College Dublin and had long successful



Rev. Joseph Abbott 1850–1925 and William Henry Abbott 1839–1922
Christmas 1921

careers as clergymen. Archdeacon D Charles Abbott was ordained in 1867 and served in many parishes, the longest and last at Tydavnet (Co. Monaghan) from 1886–1917. Rev. J Thomas H Abbott was educated at St Bees, Cumbria and ordained in 1868. He served at Mullaghduin Parish (Co. Fermanagh) for 42 years. Rev. Joseph Abbott, ordained 1880, spent the last years of his ministry at Muckcross (Co. Fermanagh) from 1906 to 1921 when he retired to Tasmania. Two raised large families, the third, Joseph, remained single. Their sister Annie married Thomas MORROW but had no children.

William Abbott at the age of 18 years possibly had a wider vision and on 26 May 1857 sailed from the Port of Liverpool on the *Dragoon* arriving in the Colony of Victoria on 24 August 1857, one of 348 unassisted migrants looking for a new life in the colonies.

Little is known of his first employment in the bustling, gold fever smitten city of Melbourne, and in the aftermath of the Eureka uprising in Ballarat in 1854. His obituary in the *Daily Telegraph* notes

that not long after his arrival he engaged in contract work in connection with the construction of the railway between Geelong and Ballarat.

By 1862 William was resident in Ballarat, possibly working for baker William SEARLE at his bakery in Main Street. On 10 November 1862 he married Mary Elizabeth Searle, born in 1843, Torquay, England, daughter of the above baker, giving his occupation as storeman and both gave their address as Ballarat East.

Between 1863 and 1876, William and Mary became the parents of seven children: Mary Ellen (Minnie), Florence Evelyn, Annie Emily, Ada Jane, William

John, Emma Blanche (died), and Henry Charles.

His business dealings were also productive and an advertisement in the *Ballarat Star* on 2 October 1871 advises customers that Abbott & Gilbert have purchased the Napier Brewery from Mr E SCRASE

... and hope by strict attention to business and keeping a good article, to merit a continuance of patronage awarded to their predecessor.

However by 1875 business was not so profitable and in May that year an advertisement in the Ballarat papers has the Assigned Estate of Abbott and Gilbert, Brewers, Ballarat, up for tender. The *Melbourne Age* reported on 11 May 1875 that a meeting of creditors had been held showing liabilities amounting to £4800 with a deficiency of £1300 pound.

The situation must have been grim because sadly the family home and some household furniture in Eureka Street were auctioned on 20 September, noting that Mr Abbott was leaving the neighbourhood. However once in Melbourne he was employed by Boyd & Head at the Shamrock Brewery (later CUB). In 1879 a daughter Ethel Victoria was born in Fitzroy and in the same year the family moved to Launceston where William Abbott was engaged by John FAWNS at the Cornwall Brewery on the Esplanade in Launceston.

When Fawns died in 1880 Abbott was made Managing Director. It is apparent his services were very well received and appreciated; today a treasured family heirloom is an inscribed gold watch, presented by Rev. J Fawns (son of John Fawns) on Christmas Day 1881. Part of the inscription reads: 'As a small token of his esteem & confidence'.



Abbott family c.1891

Left to right: Ada Jane Abbott/Eberhard, Carl T Eberhard, Mary Ellen (Minnie), Charlotte Elizabeth, William Henry, Henry Charles, Mary Elizabeth, William John and Annie Emily

Front: Ethel Victoria, Thomas David

Missing: Florence Evelyn Abbott/McQuinn who married in 1889 and is the great grandmother of Barbara Wilson

In May 1881 in Launceston, another son, Thomas David Abbott, was born, completing the family which then comprised six daughters and three sons living.

In 1885 the partnership became 'Fawns & Abbott', until 1887 when Abbott purchased the soft drink business of William ROGERS which traded as the Phoenix Aerated Waters and Cordial Factory and was under the name of M E Abbott (Mary Elizabeth), operating at 79 Patterson Street.

In 1891 the Phoenix Brewery was built behind the cordial factory, a new imposing lofty building, six stories in height, built on modern lines without saving of expense (*The Australian Brewers' Journal*). The first brew was ready for sale on 1 October 1891.

The tower on the factory was topped with a mast in the early days and a signal was hoisted to the top of the mast—uniquely a huge red basket four feet across—when a ship arrived in the harbour. In later days the tower was topped by a neon sign in the shape of a bottle which became a Launceston landmark.

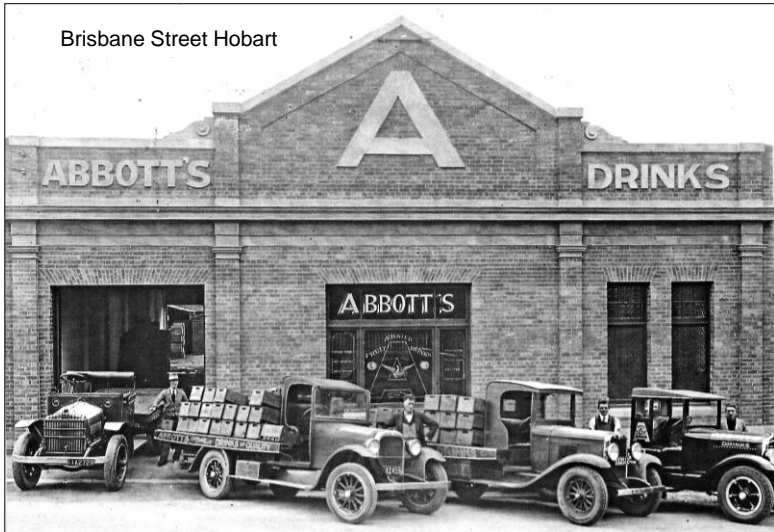
The Launceston Exhibition in 1892 was a chance to show off their beverages and the Phoenix Brewery did not disappoint with several First Awards—for Ale in bottle and Ale on draught, and a Second Award for a light running beer on draught.

As business proprietors, the Abbotts were ahead of their time. The Phoenix Brewery was the first in Tasmania to adopt the eight hour system of employment and a Saturday half holiday!

No exact date is known for the closure of the brewery, but DEUTSHER puts it at the turn of the century when the production of cordials became the main focus. Extensions to the factory were carried out in 1910 and Abbott's cordials became a household name in Tasmania. A Hobart branch was opened c.1912 in Brisbane Street and was managed by the youngest son, Thomas David Abbott. The façade of the building still stands today (an apartment block at its rear) and the stylised 'A' can still be seen in the brickwork.

His wife Mary Elizabeth (née Searle) died in December 1936. Theirs was a business of equals at a time when women had little say in business affairs but she had significant influence and input into the cordial business in particular.

A recipe for 'Ka'li' appearing in *Cooley's Cyclopaedia of Practical Receipts and Collateral Information in the Arts, Manufactures, Professions and Trades Including Medicine, Pharmacy, Hygiene and Domestic Economy* (1892) attributes the recipe 'Owned by M. E. Abbott'.



William Abbott found time away from brewing ales and cordials to develop an interest in the mining industry including the Brothers' Home No. 1 Mine at Derby, Ben Lomond Tin Mine, and mines on the Lefroy goldfields.

W H Abbott died on 10 September 1922 and his obituaries in all the daily papers were unstinting in their description of him as a

... well known cordial manufacturer, and a highly-respected resident of Launceston for over 40 years.

Her obituary in the *Examiner* 19 December 1936 includes an interesting aside—that gold nuggets were taken to her father's bakery to be weighed. One version suggests the Welcome Nugget found in Ballarat in 1858 was taken to the bakery and the young Mary Searle was told 'if you can lift it you can have it'.

With their large family there were of course the normal highs and lows, deaths and marriages. The eldest daughter Mary Ellen (Minnie) died in Launceston in 1901 aged 37 years and was buried at the

Charles Street Cemetery—in later years reinterred at Carr Villa—the first burial in the family plot. Of the other daughters Florence married Jacob McQUINN in 1889. In 1891 Annie married Frederick BARKER and Ada Jane married well known chemist Carl EBERHARD. Descendants of this family are represented today in the CRESSWELL and DAVIS families still in northern Tasmania. Charlotte married Flint Smith BROADBENT 1897, and Ethel in her 44th year married John Markham GRIST, Manager of Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) in Melbourne.

Of William John Abbott little is known as he moved to Sydney and was not involved in the family business.

Henry Charles Abbott (known as Hal) was a major contributor to the ongoing conduct of the family business. In 1906 at the age of 30 he undertook the ‘Grand Tour’ sailing to Europe and visiting his uncles and cousins in Ireland and England. Hal was a brilliant correspondent and amazingly 43 letters written by him on his journey have survived and are worth a separate



above
Abbott family monument
at Carr Villa

below
The nearby tombstone of
Rev. Joseph Abbott M A
1850–1925



article or publication in their own right. He also visited the Brewers Exhibition in October 1906 in London with a keen eye to any items relevant to the family business. In a letter home he commented

‘... from what I have seen we are as up to date as the best of them and some of the newest machines are not to be compared with Fergusons.’

Sadly Henry’s later private life was shattered when his wife of 4 years died in 1922 shortly after the birth of their second daughter. In 1964 he was awarded the MBE for Philanthropy—typical gifts included funding the Harry Abbott Scout Centre in St George’s Square and providing most of the finance needed to buy the H C Abbott Guide Hall in Park Street (known as Margaret McIntyre House but sold in 2003, although the guide hall remains at the rear). He was also a Mason for more than 50 years.

Thomas David Abbott married Irene SHORE in 1913. He was instrumental in the smooth operation and success of the Cordial Factory in Brisbane Street, Hobart and his descendants are

resident in many parts of Tasmania today.

As a matter of interest the Paterson Street premises were demolished in 1974 to make way for a multi-storey concrete car park, located between the *Examiner* office and Launceston Fire Brigade—an ignominious end to a city landmark. The business was moved to a new factory at Ravenswood and was later sold to Coca Cola Bottlers Adelaide who used the plant to supply the Tasmanian market. When Coca Cola Amatil bought out Coke Adelaide, the Ravenswood bottling and canning lines were closed and the premises used as a warehouse for Tasmanian distribution.

While W H Abbott was forging his future in Tasmania, the Rev. Joseph Abbott tended his parishioners as curate at Fivemiletown, Malahide and Clones and was then Rector of Killeevan from 1900 to 1906, and of Muckcross, County Fermanagh, from 1906 until 1921. He was held in high esteem by his flock. A history of Killeevan Parish notes that the Reverend Joseph was

an able organiser with a flair for finance ... and proved to be an excellent one for the Parish.

In later years his sister Annie Morrow, widowed in 1901 and left in straightened circumstances, kept house for him until her death at Muckcross vicarage in March 1918. His brother Rev. D Charles Abbott died in 1917 and Rev. J Thomas Heney Abbott in 1915.

On his retirement in 1921, Reverend Joseph sailed to Launceston to be reunited with his brother and family who had kept in contact for over 60 years, and strengthened by Hal's visit in 1906. Hal's letters mention the Tasmanian family photos that are on display at Killeevan when he is visiting with Uncle Joe and Aunt Annie.

As I sit writing this your photo is opposite me on the wall and there is one of Pa on the mantelpiece in my room. They have a lot of our photos here.

Another link with his brothers was re-established when Rev. Joseph became involved with the small parish at Sidmouth. It was at 'Valley House', Sidmouth, that his niece Louise Kathleen Abbott (born 1874) (the third daughter of the Rev. David Charles and his first wife Louise) had settled after her marriage to Frederick HODSON. Their daughter Ethel married John SWINSTEAD in December 1926 in the Church of England at 'Waterton Hall', West Tamar and lived in Longford at some point.

The Reverend Joseph Abbott died at Beaconsfield Hospital on 6 October 1925. His simple grave at Carr Villa is marked with a large cross and is in view of the Abbott family monument. ◀

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Barbara Wilson

Great great granddaughter of W H Abbott, great granddaughter of Florence Evelyn Abbott/McQuinn

REVOLTING TO GIRLS WITH ANY REFINEMENT

FINDING BOARD AND LODGING FOR TEACHERS

Betty Jones (Member No. 6032)



IN another article by this writer, information was provided about school residences in the nineteenth century and the conditions experienced by some of the teachers living in them during that era.¹ This contribution looks at those who were not able to access accommodation attached to a school, but had to find their own board and lodging. The aim of the submission is to provide readers with an insight into a range of situations that sometimes resulted from having to stay in private homes, boarding houses and hotels.

Although the Department of Education still does provide and maintain a number of Government-owned rental residences, particularly in more isolated areas, most current Tasmanian teachers are expected (and choose) to find their own private accommodation following a teaching appointment. Well defined roads, modern

transport and reasonable salaries enable educators to live outside the community in which they work and commute on a daily basis from home to school, should they need or choose to do so. That was not always the case in times gone by when a distance of even a few kilometres from home to school was frequently considered too taxing to be traversed daily, particularly during winter.

Haidee KEARNEY (1875–1952), born at Richmond, youngest daughter of Henry and Jessie (née BROWN) Kearney, started teaching in 1891. In April 1900, Miss Kearney applied for a transfer from Apsley Meadows, stating that she wanted to be removed before the wet weather really set in. It was already very wet and muddy, making the ground quite unfit to travel by foot, and a bicycle was useless.² Miss Kearney's request was granted, a

¹ See 'Home Sweet Home', *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 31, No. 2

² Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO): ED2/1/1486

move to Latrobe being enacted in July of that year.

In August 1921, Marjorie Amelia TIFFIN (1900–1979) from Sidmouth was appointed to the subsidised school at Camden. On a pre-visit to the area, when informed that her accommodation was three miles by road from the school, Miss Tiffin complained that such distance was too far to walk in all weather and she resigned immediately.³

Gladys Auriel MILLER (1894–1970), born at Hobart, daughter of Douglas and Lavinia (née MANSENN) Miller, had but a brief time with the Department. In May 1915, two days after her first appointment to Nietta State School, she wrote to the Department:

I wish to send my resignation in to the Education Department. I opened the school here on the 10th but find it is impossible to continue. Nietta is not a fit place for any girl. There is no sanitary accommodation for the school, neither is there a stove nor fireplace. There are only seven children. The nearest board I can get is 2 miles away, and the road is impossible for a bicycle. I was offered board 2 miles away in another direction but I should have to sleep alone in a house detached from the main building. I shall of course forfeit my fares here, and hope to leave tomorrow. I know that a teacher has to be at her post whatever the distance or state of the weather, and I could not do it.⁴

Financial assistance was provided for some

At the end of 1860, a circular memorandum from the Southern Board of Education indicated that teacher remuneration was to include a lodging allowance of

between £20 and £40 per annum (depending on the teacher's classification and location) when quarters were not provided by the Board,⁵ though it was clear that such discretion had been made available prior to that. Miss Emma Charlotte CLARKE (1830–1917), Female Assistant at Goulburn Street in Hobart, for example, was granted a lodging allowance by the Board in February 1858.⁶

Despite some subsidies being available, many teachers struggled with the cost of living away from home. Henry Baldwin Joseph LEWIS (1853–1929) was born at Launceston, son of Richard Baldwin and Clara (née SMITH) Lewis. Upon his appointment as Head Teacher to St Michaels (Rosevears) in 1873, Mr Lewis was informed by his employer that board and lodging could be had for an unmarried man at the Rose Hotel at 12 shillings per week. That amount constituted about two-thirds of his weekly salary.⁷

Mary Agnes SMALLHORN (1878–1964), born at Hobart, daughter of Alfred Thomas and Julia Ann (née MAHONEY) Smallhorn, joined the Department in 1895. Miss Smallhorn resigned from Orford in February 1901 owing to the poor living and ungenial circumstances of the place. When she was appointed to Lower Barrington in January 1903, Miss Smallhorn had great difficulty in procuring accommodation. She had been putting in one or two nights at the children's parents' places, but could not find anything permanent. Within weeks a move to Mathinna followed, but Miss Smallhorn was transferred again at the

⁵ *The Mercury*, 17 December 1860

⁶ TAHO: ED13/1/1

⁷ TAHO: ED238

³ TAHO: ED10/8/0763

⁴ TAHO: ED9/1067/1914

end of June, this time to Waratah. The cost of lodging there caused her to seek another transfer almost immediately. The Department eventually compromised by providing her provisionally with a supplement to her income.⁸

By the 1930s, some teachers received as little as £10 per annum living allowance from the Education Department. In 1931, 'Disappointed Mother' wrote a letter to a newspaper editor outlining the financial reality endured by her Junior Teacher daughter, who held a position in a country school. The rate of board and lodging charged at the only available house in the district was £1 per week, allegedly leaving the Junior Teacher with only £16 a year from her salary and allowance to clothe herself and indulge in any small amusement and recreation.⁹

A similar theme was reported over ten years later. In 1945, an appeal was made to the people of Burnie to offer board and lodging to teachers in the area. The example was given of the unsustainability for teachers in receipt of £3/10/- to £4 per week having to pay £3/15/- as casuals at guest houses and hotels.¹⁰

A shortage of boarding places had consequences

In early 1904, Inspector Alfred William GARRETT (1843–1929) noted that the enrolment at Cornwall State School was 45 when he visited. Mr Leslie Owen BIDGOOD (1882–1947) was expected to be only temporary as the school was

beyond his classification. However, it was stated that no teacher would be anxious to go to Cornwall as there was no accommodation for board and lodging except in one house and it was not always to be obtained there.¹¹

In early 1919, it was reported that the school at Dromedary was closed because the teacher had been unable to find board and lodging in the area.¹²

Kathleen Eileen PALMER, born on 9 August 1918 at Derby, was the daughter of John Frederick and Eileen Ellen (née CARTER) Palmer. Miss Palmer was appointed to Lanaba from Charles Street State School in September 1941 and resigned in October 1942. At the time of the Inspector's visit in May 1942, Miss Palmer stated that she had not been able to obtain accommodation in the Lanaba area and was consequently living in

Wynyard and travelling the five mile distance by bicycle. The Inspector feared that she was likely to have difficulty arriving at school on time in winter and advised her to write to the Department if she could not manage. He hoped that the people of the district would be prepared to board the teacher if they wanted the

school to remain open.¹³

Lodgers frequently had to 'make the most of it'

When boarding with a local family, it was usual for the country teacher to receive breakfast, leave for school between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning with a packed



⁸ TAHO: ED2/1/1718; file 1962

⁹ *The Mercury*, 30 June 1931

¹⁰ *The Advocate*, 1 February 1945

¹¹ TAHO: ED31/1/5

¹² *World*, 4 April 1919

¹³ TAHO: ED31/1/51

lunch, and return home before dark for an evening meal. In some cases, in addition to their daily routines, they helped to wash, dress, feed and civilize one-half of their pupils before school hours began.¹⁴ Sometimes the boarder had to share a room with one of the family members. In 1913, 'A Teacher's Brother' wrote a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating that some young provisional teachers in country areas could be subjected to domestic arrangements 'revolting to girls with any refinement.' An example was given of a young woman who said that it was quite common while eating her meals to have two dogs having a 'set to' over a rabbit carcass under the very table at which she sat. There was nowhere else for her to board.¹⁵

George Walter DICKENSON, born at Pelham in 1878, son of William Joseph and Alice (née CARROLL) Dickenson, made application for a teaching position with the Education Department in 1901.¹⁶ Following a number of appointments and time at the Training College, Mr Dickenson was placed at Williamsford on the West Coast from 1912 to 1913. In June 1913, Mr Dickenson wrote to the Department describing his boarding situation in the mining town:

There are fourteen boarders and only one fireplace. The sleeping accommodation is in a building apart from the house. I, myself, have a room about 12 feet by 12 feet with four other boarders. The room is only separated from another long one by a thin partition of palings. Consequently everything said in one room can be heard in the other, the language used, as a rule, being anything but edifying. It is a common occurrence to be roused up in

the middle of the night by some drunken chap, who, when he gets home, usually goes around trying to get everyone to have a drink with him.¹⁷

Every story had two sides

Alice Mary ROBINSON, born in 1870 at Westbury, was the daughter of Thomas David Robinson and his first wife Honora (née BUTLER). Miss Robinson joined the Department in 1891, her application stating that she had twelve months' previous teaching experience at a Convent school in Invercargill, New Zealand. Miss Robinson advised the Department that she had been living at home since then excepting for a period of six months when she had been governess in a private family. Although her teaching was considered satisfactory, Miss Robinson experienced difficulties in her boarding situations. In December 1898, her position at Scamander came to an end when Mr Thomas BERWICK refused to board and lodge her any longer. Miss Robinson's side of the story was that she had spoken out to Mr Berwick about what she thought were unsatisfactory conditions, and the situation had deteriorated from there. Mr Berwick's side was that Miss Robinson had been 'intolerably disagreeable' in his house. Unfortunately, Miss Robinson's lodging problems did not end there. At Eskdale, in the short space of two months during 1900, Miss Robinson stayed at five different places in the district, and at each one she had to be told to go as they could not put up with her eccentric ways. It was claimed that Miss Robinson walked about nearly all night disturbing the other householders. Less than three months after Miss Robinson's transfer to Montagu in April 1901, it was reported that serious quarrels broke out between

¹⁴ *The Examiner*, 2 June 1927

¹⁵ *Daily Post*, 23 May 1913

¹⁶ TAHO: ED2/1/2104; file 2364

¹⁷ TAHO: ED9/574/1913

her and the people with whom she was staying. These were almost a daily occurrence and led to her receiving notice to find lodgings elsewhere. This she refused to do, resulting in her removal from the district by the Department and the eventual termination of her services.¹⁸

Random acts of kindness

Most of the examples in this article have highlighted problems encountered. Notwithstanding those issues, one cannot help but be struck by the sense of goodwill, faith in human kindness and levels of mutual trust evident in some recorded depictions. Numerous instances can be found of teachers being treated most kindly by their hosts.

Claudia Susan BYARD (1880–1947) was born at Caveside, eldest daughter of Clement and Susan Elizabeth (née COOK) Byard. She joined the Department in 1894 and was awarded a prestigious Smith Exhibition to train at the Model School in Hobart in 1901–1902. This was followed by teaching positions at Caveside and Penguin. On Friday 24 February 1905, Miss Byard received a telegram from the Department informing her that she was transferred to Sisters Creek as Teacher-In-Charge and was to open the school there the following Wednesday. She received no advice on the district, nor was the school's local Board of Advice advised of her appointment so that she might have had assistance from them. Miss Byard was dumped down from the Stanley-based Tatlow's Royal Mail Coach Service at night at the Sisters Creek School, 10 miles from the nearest boarding house. There was no school residence, and Miss Byard had to find her way as best she could to the nearest light.

It so happened that she struck a hospitable dwelling, and was entertained for several days. Difficulties continued in Miss Byard's quest to secure permanent boarding facilities, so she resigned after just five months.¹⁹

Alternatives and developments

Donald Arthur Henry E BROWN (1885–1915), born at Green Ponds, son of teachers, Arthur Henry and Alicia Vonhomreigh (née MARTIN) Brown, started his teaching career at Dover in 1901. In March 1905, following his appointment to Deep Bay, Mr Brown wrote to the Department applying for a tent and fly for accommodation at the school since he was unable to secure board in the area. He explained that he was forced to eat, sleep and keep all food and bedding at the school. This caused problems during a wet day at school when he had to cook his meals and eat them in the presence of the children.²⁰

Accommodation challenges persisted for many years. In early 1944, it was reported that eight female teachers at Queenstown had been unable to secure permanent board and lodging, their current arrangements being available only on a day-to-day basis.²¹ Twelve months later negotiations took place to have a teachers' hostel provided in the town²² and that became a reality by 1946. Hostels for female teachers followed in other rural/isolated centres throughout the state, particularly during the mid-1950s. In a number of cases previous teacher residences were converted for the purpose. The concept of providing shared accommodation for multiple single teachers on the one site flourished in

¹⁸ TAHO: ED2/1/file 1435

¹⁹ *North Western Advocate*, 23 August 1905

²⁰ TAHO: ED9/186/1905

²¹ *The Advocate*, 7 February 1944

²² *The Advocate*, 24 March 1945

outlying locations for many years to follow, separate male hostels being included from the early 1960s.

In conclusion

The provision of small schools in country and isolated areas was essential for the education of a large number of children in Tasmania in earlier years and provided a means of useful employment for many adults. Conditions for pupils and teachers alike were often less than perfect when measured against current standards. Some of the stories highlighted in this article demonstrate our ancestors' frequent need for a show of resilience and resourcefulness, those admirable personal qualities still important for survival in modern life.



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VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS: THE NORTH STAR VOLUNTEERS 1845

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)

IN January 1859, the *Hobart Town Daily Mercury* reported that

About ten years ago H.M.S. North Star visited this Port, and, whilst here, six boys from the Queen's Orphan School joined her as volunteers. These lads we have been informed upon reliable authority have all turned out well.¹

Sir William Denison was credited with the initiative,

[he] was desirous of converting the Queen's Orphan School into a Nursery in which to train lads for our Colonial Marine; and, in order to give practical effect to his desire, he caused masts to be erected on the ground attached to the Orphan School, and had them supplied with yards, sails, gear, and such like, so that the lads might be taught their use and be instructed in the art of reefing, furling, &c.²

When Denison left the colony, the venture struggled,

he left no-one behind him possessed of the necessary energy of character to emulate his endeavors or to carry out his intentions; and the consequence has been that this practically beneficial idea has been almost if not entirely lost sight of.³

On 4 February 1845, the following Orphan School boys signed up as 'Boy 2nd class' on the *North Star*: Michael GAGAN, aged 16 (born Kingston, Dublin); Thomas HARDY, 16 years 2 months (born Hobart Town); Robert HARDY, aged 14 years 1 month (born

Hobart Town); John McQUADE, aged 14 years 4 months (born Liverpool, Lancashire); John YOUNG, aged 14 years 3 months (born London, Middlesex); James BUDGELL, aged 15 years 2 months (born Hobart Town); and Frederick SMITH, aged 14 years 6 months (born Hobart Town).⁴

Michael GAYON or Gagan was the son of convict Emily KINGSTON who arrived on the *Mary Anne* in March 1841. Emily, a widow aged 30, was tried in Dublin for felony. Her two children, Michael aged 12, and Theresa 'Gagan' aged 6, came with her on the *Mary Anne*.⁵ Both children were admitted to the Orphan School in April 1841, with other children from the *Mary Anne*. Michael remained in the Orphan School until 6 November 1844, when he volunteered for the *North Star*.⁶

Frederick Smith, the son of Mary and John Smith, was born in Hobart Town.⁷ When he was 6, in October 1835,

¹ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 3 January 1859 p. 2

² *ibid.*

³ *ibid.*

⁴ UK National Archives ADM38/1268 Muster Rolls *North Star*. Courtesy of Carol Brill.

⁵ TAHO, CON40/1/6 No.150 Emily Kingston *Mary Anne* 1841; TAHO, CON19/1/1 No. 150 'Emmilly' Kingston *Mary Anne* 1841

⁶ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 13; TAHO, SWD28/1/1/ Register of Girls p. 16 Theresa Gagan. Theresa was apprenticed to Joshua Anson? of Hobart Town on 7 November 1850. Emily died in Hobart in 1847: TAHO, CON40/1/6 No. 150 Emily Kingston *Mary Anne* 1841.

⁷ No birth record located. UK National Archives, ADM38/1268 Muster Roll *North Star*

Frederick was admitted to the Orphan School upon the death of his father, a NSW Veteran. Ten years later, in February 1845, he was discharged from the Orphan School when he joined the *North Star*.⁸

Orphaned brothers Thomas and Robert Hardy, who were born to Ann GOODWIN and ex-convict William Hardy in Hobart Town, were admitted to the Orphan School on 21 January 1837.⁹ Thomas was 7 and Robert was 5. Robert was discharged from the Orphan School on 31 January 1845 when he volunteered for the *North Star*. Thomas had already been discharged: he was apprenticed to Mr A MACKAY on 2 October 1843. It seems this was not a barrier to joining the *North Star* as an Orphan School volunteer. Thomas Hardy deserted the *North Star* in Sydney on 13 July 1845.¹⁰ Robert was discharged from the *North Star* in May 1846 and joined the *President*.¹¹

John Young was 9 when he arrived with his mother, Ann, on the *Gilbert Henderson* in April 1840. Ann, aged 36, was transported for larceny from the person in Lancaster (Liverpool) Quarter Sessions and sentenced to transportation for 15

years.¹² John was admitted to the Male Orphan School on 14 May 1840 and discharged on 31 January 1845 when he volunteered to join the HMS *North Star*.¹³

James Budgell was one of five children who accompanied their mother, Mary, on the *Arab* (3) which arrived on 25 April 1836. Mary had been tried in the Central Criminal Court with her husband, John, for larceny from the person (stealing a watch). Although her convict conduct record noted of her husband, 'I expect him here', no evidence of his arrival has been found.¹⁴ Three months after Mary and her family arrived, the youngest child, Rebecca, aged ten months, died at the Cascades Female Factory; she was buried at St Davids on 29 July 1836.¹⁵ The other four children had been admitted to the Orphan School shortly after arrival in the colony. The oldest, Elizabeth or Eliza, was admitted to the Female Orphan School at the age of 9 on 5 May 1836 and discharged nearly six years later, on 1 January 1842, apprenticed to the Queen's Orphan School.¹⁶ James was admitted at the age of 6 years 6 months on the same day as his three siblings. He was discharged from the Male Orphan School on 17 February 1845 to join the *North Star*.¹⁷ The third child, Jane, was admitted to the Female Orphan School at

⁸ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 7

⁹ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 9; TAHO, RGD32/1/1 Hobart 1832/4234 Robert William Hardy (b.17 November 1831; bp. 15 April 1832). Ann Goodwin was born on Norfolk Island to First Fleeters Andrew Goodwin and Lydia Munro. William Hardy arrived on the *Dromedary* in 1819. Additional information from Carol Brill.

¹⁰ UK National Archives, ADMM38/1269 Muster Rolls *North Star*. Courtesy of Carol Brill.

¹¹ UK National Archives, ADM38/1270 Muster Rolls *North Star*; ADM38/8765 Muster Rolls *President*; ADM38/1462 *President*. Courtesy of Carol Brill.

¹² TAHO, CON40/1/10 No. 15 *Gilbert Henderson* 1840 Ann Young

¹³ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 12

¹⁴ TAHO, CON40/1/2 No.340 *Arab* (3) 1836 Mary Budgell

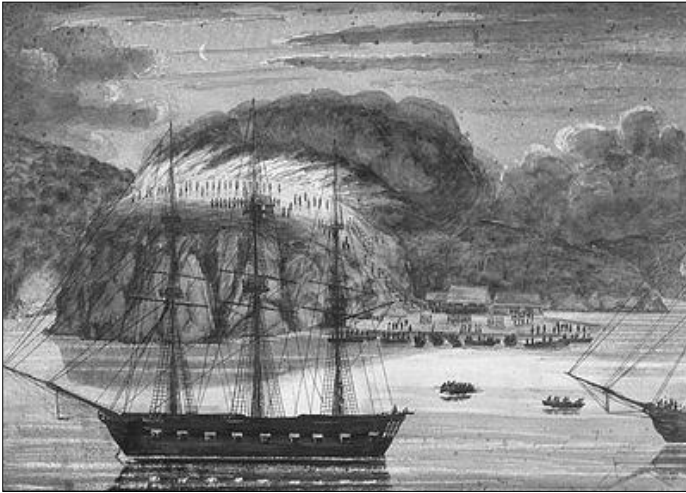
¹⁵ TAHO, RGD34/1/1 St Davids Hobart Town 1836/4412 Rebecca Budgell

¹⁶ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 9. When she was 21, Eliza Budgell married William Anderson, a baker, aged 40: TAHO, RGD37/1/6 Hobart 1847/755 Eliza Budgell and William Anderson. The other children have not been traced.

¹⁷ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 8

the age of 8. She was discharged to Mr Brady, New Town Road, on 9 June 1844.¹⁸ The youngest child, Robert, was admitted to the Orphan School at the age of 3 years 6 months. He was discharged nine years later to his mother, then free.¹⁹

the officers and men of the 58th Regiment. In New Zealand, the ship was involved around the Bay of Islands in what was known as the Flagstaff War (also known as Hone Heke's Rebellion, the Northern War and the First Māori



HMS *North Star* destroying Pomare's Pā, 1845. Painting by John Williams—Wikipedia

John McQuade was 12 when he arrived on the *Phoebe* with his mother, Alice McQuade, and brother William, in January 1845. Both boys were admitted to the Male Orphan School in the same month. John was discharged on 31 January 1845 to join the HMS *North Star*. William was discharged to his mother, ticket-of-leave, on 9 January 1849.²⁰

The *North Star* sailed from Hobart Town to Port Arthur and then to New Zealand.²¹ On 23 March 1845, about six weeks after the Orphan School boys signed on, the *North Star* arrived in New Zealand with

War) between 11 March 1845 and 11 January 1846. Following the end of the Flagstaff War, the *North Star* returned to England. On 19 December 1846, the ship arrived in Portsmouth sailing via the Cape of Good Hope. In 1860, the ship was broken up at the Chatham Dockyard.²²

In 1859, the *Hobart Town Daily Mercury* concluded

The Orphan School boys who volunteered on board the *North Star* had a practical knowledge of bending and reefing sails, working the yards &c., which not only made them useful but won for them also the good will of the men with whom they had to associate.

¹⁸ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 9

¹⁹ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 8

²⁰ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 19

²¹ UK National Archives, ADM38/1268 Muster Rolls *North Star*. Courtesy of Carol Brill.

²² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_North_Star (1824) accessed 3 March 2016

Their position, too, as orphans, was a strong recommendation in their favor with British seamen; and, we have no doubt but that they entered upon their new career with prospects, which, under ordinary circumstances, they would not have had.²³

The newspaper urged the continuance of the North Star project,

Captain LORING of H.M.S. Iris, now lying in our River, visited the Queen's Orphan School a few days since, and expressed a wish to have six of the lads as volunteers. Many of the boys are desirous of joining the Iris and have expressed a wish to see the ship. Why should not some of the eldest be taken on board, and then, should they still express a desire to join, permit them to volunteer? The want of co-operation and practical sympathy which has been shewn with the views and intentions of Sir WILLIAM DENISON would, no doubt, be felt by these lads who, comparatively speaking, are altogether ignorant of the duties appertaining to a seaman's life; but that is no reason why they should be prevented from entering on board the Iris as volunteers should their inclinations prompt them to do so.²⁴

No information has yet been located about Orphan School volunteers on other ships calling in to Hobart Town. ◀

Thank-you to Carol Brill for sharing her research on the *North Star* and the Hardy boys.

For more orphan stories, visit
Friends of the Orphan Schools,
St John's Park Precinct:
www.orphanschool.org.au

²³ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 3 January 1859 p. 2

²⁴ *ibid.*



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AN EARLY COLONIST IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

DR TEMPLE PEARSON c.1790–1839

'While I live, I hope'

Margaret Cameron (Member No. 4989)

MR MERCER from *Morningside* Campbell Town, wrote in his diary on 18 October 1866:

... rode to Kirklands evening and looked at Dr Pearson's vault, intend to put someone their tomorrow to fill it up

The next day on 19 October 1866 he wrote:

BELL, HADLEY [two of his employees] and self took one horse cart to Kirklands Churchyard - repaired vault Dr Pearson's there filling up ditto with old mortar and sand repaired fence around ditto

This reference was made nearly thirty years after the burial of Dr PEARSON who died 'a natural death caused by a fit of epilepsy and a worn out constitution',¹ on 24 September 1839 aged 49 at his home, *Douglas Park* Elizabeth River. [Campbell Town Tasmania]

The graves of Temple Pearson and Mrs Pearson's were recorded, side-by-side, by surveyor, James SCOTT on his plan of the *Kirklands* Church Yard 1880. It appears Mrs Pearson (née Anne RANKINE) was his first wife who died three years earlier on 6 August 1836 at *Douglas Park*.²

The vault and fences, attended to in 1866 by Mr Mercer, have long since disappear-

ed and only a small undulation of the grassy ground on the southern side of the church indicates where the vault may have been situated. There are no memorial headstones to remember these early Colonial immigrants.

Dr Pearson's Will, number 179, does reveal the names of his executors, Mr James COX of *Clarendon* and Mr SCOTT of *Mt Morriston* Ross, 'both Esquires' and George ALSTON of *Auchlochan*, but unfortunately most of the lengthy will is now unreadable.³

On 3 August 1839, a few weeks before he died, Dr Pearson married his second wife Janet MACARCHIE.⁴

After the death of Dr Pearson, his younger brother, John Pearson, arrived with his family from Scotland. He was noted as the proprietor when *Douglas Park* was advertised for sale in the *Launceston Courier* on 9 November 1840, and described as follows:

Splendid Estate 14,000 acres, and well-known Estate of DOUGLAS PARK, An accurate survey of the Estate is presently going on, and when completed, the exact number of acres will be made known in future advertisements. An Elegant Freestone House, and a Garden of 5 acres (which has no equal in the island) with a 10 feet Brick Wall, have been erected within these two years. The greater part of the purchase money may remain upon the Property, at the usual percentage, and for any number of years as may be agreed

¹ TAHO, RGD Avoca 1839 by Dr Grey 24 September 1839. no. 15. Coroner's Report no. SC195-1-5-313

² *Asiatic Journal Van Diemen's Land New Zealand Persion Gulf &c.* Burial register 14 Jul 1834 - 18 Dec 1996 NS1190/1/15 [Z2392] Burials (1 page at back of) NS1956/1/9 1860–1863 NS1956/1/9 [Z142]

³ TAHO, AD960/1/1 Will no. 179 p. 363

⁴ TAHO, RGD 37 Avoca (1839) no. 67

upon. The Stock and Household Furniture may be had at a valuation, or not, as the purchaser may incline.⁵

Apparently there was no sale as three years later in 1843 John Pearson, and his young family were residing at *Douglas Park* when a fifth child was born.

Another three years later on 4 June 1846, the family

sailed from George Town, Van Diemen's Land for Portland Bay, Colony of Port Philip, in the *Minerva*. John had apparently occupied 'Refuge' Pastoral Run, north-west of Casterton in 1844.⁶

Temple Pearson in Van Diemen's Land

Dr Temple Pearson was a son of Joseph Pearson and Marion JOHNSTON of Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland. He became a medical Hospital Assistant 28 January 1813 and by October 1813 was attached to the 59th Regiment of Foot during the war with France until 25 October 1814.⁷

On 21 May 1815, Temple Pearson married Ann Rankin/E at Douglas, Lanarkshire, Scotland.⁸

It was 21 July 1821, that Governor MACQUARIE sent a letter to Lieutenant-Governor SORELL in Van Diemen's Land and suggested:

that it was time that the fertile plains between the Derwent and Port Dalrymple were settled and encouragement should be given to mechanics to take up land. He pointed out sites which he considered suitable for settlement at Campbell Town, Oatlands, Perth and Brighton.

⁵ *Launceston Courier*, 9 November 1840 p. 1

⁶ TAHO Departures. Name - Indexes: 594283

⁷ NOTES Hosp Asst 28 Jan 1813/14 atch 59 Ft Oct '13H.P 25 Oct'14

<http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/GreatBritain/Challis/Images601-650/616.pdf>

⁸ Reference [IGI] from researcher Daryl Povey http://www.swvic.org/casterton/pearson_john.htm

A year later, in 1822, Dr Temple Pearson the 'retired hospital assistant from Douglas Lanarkshire' immigrated to Van Diemen's Land on the Australian-Leith Company ship *Skelton* under Captain DIXON with a number of other free settlers who also took up land in the vicinity of the Macquarie and Elizabeth River valleys.

With a letter of recommendation and 'goods and cash to the value of £1300' Temple Pearson was entitled to a grant of land located on the northern side of the Elizabeth River near Campbell Town Tasmania. He named it *Douglas Park* most likely after the town called Douglas in Lanarkshire.

At first temporary accommodation was built with the assistance of convict labour. Later, c.1830, a master stone mason and building contractor, Hugh KEAN arrived in Campbell Town and, built with convict labour, the present grand sandstone home with its interesting frieze carved on the porch above the front door, 'the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland which supported Dr Pearson's family coat of arms. It consisted of a shield charged with three heraldic lion faces and a glove surmounted by a dove bearing a leafy twig, and a scroll with the defaced motto, 'Dum Spiro Spero (While I live, I hope).'

Pearson was to add more acres to his original grant. In 1828, after Campbell Town was subdivided into small blocks,⁹ Dr Pearson purchased one of them.¹⁰

The population increased in the district over the next few years and on 14 February 1823, Mr Temple Pearson, retired

⁹ The Royal Society of Tasmania's edited copy of *The Diaries of John Helder Wedge*

¹⁰ Campbell Town History p. 69; E V R Radcliffe and G Hawley Stancombe *Australian Historic Homesteads* p. 302

surgeon, was appointed the district's first chief constable.¹¹ He held that position until he resigned and was replaced on 12 November 1825 by William HILL.

Temple Pearson was appointed District Assistant Surgeon in 1826.¹² He was the first vice president of Union Agricultural Society of Van Diemen's Land, formed in Ross by Midland Farmers in 1826 prior to the Midlands Agricultural Association, which was formed in 1838.¹³

The early settlers did not always lead a trouble free life on their new land. As early as 1825 a newspaper reported:

We have just received a letter from a Correspondent at Elizabeth River, dated the 25th instant, stating, that on Saturday last a tribe of natives visited the shepherd's hut of Mr. Temple Pearson, which they robbed of every article they could carry off, and afterwards drove the whole of his flock of sheep into the river, where they commenced spearing and destroying them. A considerable number were wounded, although not mortally, many were killed, and several driven away, which are still missing. It is somewhat curious that of those wounded the greatest proportion is so in the eye! A fine bull came home the same day, with a spear of very considerable length in hide.¹⁴

Wednesday January 21, 1829 James SILLET and Joseph STEPSALL convicted of stealing one sheep value 10s. the property of Temple Pearson Mr. GELLIBRAND for prisoners.¹⁵

Why was Temple Pearson not considered a fit person to have assigned servants?

On 19 May 1837, two convicts were refused 'it being within the knowledge of some of the members of the Board that Mr Pearson, from his habits was not a fit person to have assigned servants [*Asiatic Journal*]

Sixteen months later on December 1838, David MELVILLE, was visiting his friend Walter CHIENE at 'his splendid establishment' called *Gaddesden*. [*Quorn Hall*] across the river from *Douglas Park* and made reference in his diary to a note from Dr STRANG calling them over to Dr Pearson's who had been 'taken very ill.'

... he had been indulging for two or three days and while attending to the bottle had forgotten his food and became exhausted ... the consequence was a fit or two in the morning, which frightened him. After we went over he began to cheer up and ordered in brandy and wine and proposed joining us in a tumbler a proposition to which we would by no means accede until we got him persuaded to join us in a plate of soup and a small piece of very fine boiled mutton after which we had a sufficient forenoon's allowance and having seen the Dr once more in his usual way we set off for Campbell Town

Less than a year later, on 3 August 1839, and three years after the death of his wife Anne, Dr Temple Pearson aged 43 years (Surgeon) married widow Janet MACARCHIE aged 31 in the Parish Church at Campbell Town.¹⁶

Dr Pearson's sudden death occurred on 24 September 1839, from a 'fit of epilepsy.'¹⁷ He was buried at Kirklands Presbyterian Church Campbell Town. ◀

¹¹ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 15 February 1823

¹² *Hobart Town Gazette*, 15 February 1826

¹³ *Mercury*, 16 April 1921 p. 15

¹⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, Friday 29 April 1825

¹⁵ *Hobart Town Courier*, Saturday 7 February 1829

¹⁶ TAHO RGD37/1/1 no. 467 Avoca

¹⁷ TAHO RGD35/1/18 no. 15 Avoca [Coroner's Report.]

A MEMORY PRIZED

Andrew Cocker (Member No. 6865)

FOR nearly ten years I searched for the origins of my great grandmother Emma Agnes JONES and wondered why she had hidden her origins. What secret might she be hiding? Night after night of painstaking research, contenders were traced and eliminated. Just one document provided a clue. I had a baptism record¹ that conflicted with the birth record² just four weeks earlier of her illegitimate daughter which named the daughter's mother as LAWSON and not Jones. A clue it most certainly was but, frustratingly, not enough.

And then, last year, a document which had probably been lurking in the bowels of Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO) for decades emerged after it had been indexed and made searchable. There it was: *Baptisms Solemnised in the Female House of Correction Hobart Town*.³ On the second line it listed: born 26 April 1849, baptised 17 October 1849, Euphemia Lawson to Sarah Lawson (free). Could this be my great grandmother? Why was she baptised there if her mother was free?

A little frenzied research soon provided some answers. My dearly loved and loving great grandmother Emma had not wanted us all to know that her grandmother, also Euphemia, was an infamous Scots woman, unsafely convicted of murder who had spent most of her life as a convict in Van Diemen's Land. And there were more dark secrets to be uncovered.

Her death sentence having been commuted to transportation for life, Euphemia Lawson left her husband, Hugh McMILLAN, but was allowed to bring William, aged five, and Sarah, three, arriving at Hobart Town on the *Borneo* in October 1828. Her official conduct record paints a picture of a sad and violent life with repeated reports of her drunkenness.⁴ Nearly twenty years after she arrived in Hobart Town Euphemia received an additional life sentence for 'feloniously stabbing Mary WORSTER with intent'. She was still a convict when she died a pauper at the New Town Charitable Institution on 9 September 1878, aged in her 70s, and more than 50 years after she was originally convicted.

Euphemia's son William Lawson was admitted to the Boys Orphan School at St Johns Park, New Town where he spent ten long years before being discharged, apprenticed and then living a life which largely avoided brushes with the law. He returned to die in the New Town Charitable Institution in 1886. His sister Sarah was also incarcerated in the Orphan Schools, serving some 12 years but her life was very different and much shorter.

All was not well within the Orphan Schools in 1841 as rumours began to circulate among both the boys and girls that the headmaster and chaplain of St Johns Church, the Reverend Thomas James EWING, had been guilty of serious misconduct with one of the senior girls.⁵ It was widely said he had favoured a

¹ TAHO RGD33 847/1872

² TAHO RGD32 6342/1872

³ TAHO AF586/1/3 p. 9

⁴ TAHO CON40/1/5 p. 40

⁵ Joyce Purtscher, 'Suffer Little Children', 2008

small group of girls in his private garden over some months where he had fed his special girl, Ellen WILSON, a sleeping cake and had touched her 'place' and lay upon her. These stories eventually reached the ears of the schools' surgeon, which forced Ewing to ask the colonial secretary for an independent investigation. This simply found Ewing guilty of imprudence but, extraordinarily, not of criminal conduct and it was over two years before he was finally removed as headmaster.

However prior to the formal enquiry the matron, Mrs GAZARD, had approached Ewing about the stories and he attempted to hush the matter by confronting the girl in question, and her friends. They named Sarah Lawson as the one spreading the stories and Ewing attempted to bully her into withdrawing her allegations but, unlike all the others, she steadfastly stuck to the truth. Sarah was rewarded for her courage and integrity by being punished and within a matter of just a few weeks she had been apprenticed and discharged from the Orphan Schools.⁶

Twenty-one years later, in September 1862, at the age of just 35, Sarah Lawson was dying, slowly and painfully, ever since her clothes caught fire many weeks earlier while cooking soup for her children.⁷ She knew she was dying, and while her thoughts drifted she wondered who would take care of her children? Not that bastard convict, Jacob STANDRING, who had probably fathered some of her children before he abandoned them all. Sarah didn't really know who the fathers were; there had been so many men. But

then she had had to eat, and of course drink.

Would her children survive, would they have happy lives? She reflected on her own life and couldn't remember a time before Van Diemen's Land but then she was only two when they left on the *Borneo* in 1828, her mother a convicted murderer. She could still clearly remember arriving at the Orphan Schools, the long driveway up to the church and the school buildings on either side.⁸

And she could vividly remember being cold, hungry and crowded and being slapped for daring to disagree with her superiors. The Irish and English children seemed to tolerate being bullied and trained for subservience but she was feisty—she was Scottish. But in the twelve years she was there she had also made friends and she was safe, except for the lessons she had learned in her last few weeks before Ewing got rid of her. She was angry about the injustice of that; angry enough to still want to drink and forget. Of course, there was the annual Fox's Feast; a whole day of excursions and food and fun. Yet, on the whole it was better than being someone's servant.

Sarah remembered how much she craved the drink and, like her mother, how crazy it made her. It wasn't long since that police magistrate had warned her that she faced an unfortunate end if she didn't stop drinking.⁹ Well, her end was nigh.

As she lay dying Sarah wasn't to know that her three youngest children would soon be admitted to the Orphan Schools where she had grown up, nor did she know that her daughter, Richmoth, would be beaten black and blue by the matron

⁶ Lucy Frost, *Abandoned Women, Scottish Convicts - Exiled Beyond the Seas* 2012, p. 105

⁷ *Hobart Mercury*, Tuesday 16 September 1862 p. 3

⁸ www.orphanschool.org.au

⁹ *Hobart Mercury*, Thursday 20 February 1862 p. 2

before being apprenticed out,¹⁰ but not so her second daughter, Euphemia. She changed her name to Emma and it appears she found work and accommodation with Launceston publicans, Frederick and Amelia Jones of Perth. An illegitimate child in 1870 might have put an end to her hopes of finding happiness and, although she named the father as George Jones, he doesn't appear to have existed. But Sarah's chances of happiness were not doomed because four years later, and then known as Emma Agnes Jones, she married Joseph COCKER, my great grandfather.

Joseph and Emma were to carve a new life together, adopting Emma's first child and raising eight of their nine children to marry and have families of their own. And if there was any question about whether Emma Agnes was loved and found happiness then the last word belongs to her husband:

In sad and loving memory of my dear wife, who departed this life on the 7th of September, 1921.

Dear is the memory she left behind of a life that was loving, true, and kind;

A memory prized is more than gold. My wife's worth can never be told. To have, to love, and then to part is the saddest story of a human heart - her loving husband, Joseph Cocker.¹¹

Endnote:

I wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance in my search for Emma Agnes Jones from my cousin and fellow researcher Sue Collins. It was she who first noticed

and encouraged me to explore the Lawson anomaly in the baptism record of Emma's daughter, Emma Louisa. It was also Sue who found the baptism record for Euphemia Lawson which, along with the Orphan Schools records, enabled the whole puzzle to be solved.

Euphemia Lawson/Emma Lawson/Emma Agnes Jones also had an uncle, William Lawson, who died in the New Town Charitable Institute in 1878, an aunt, Ann GRIFFITHS, born in VDL in 1837 and four siblings. No trace has been found of Sarah Elizabeth, born 1847. Jacob worked for many years at 'Kelvedon', Swansea and died in 1934. Daniel absconded from his forced apprenticeship from the Orphan Schools, fleeing to Melbourne on the *Derwent* on 20 March 1872, aged just 15. Richmoth married Reginald HOLOWAY (sic) and they lived at Police Point, dying in 1926. The search for them and any descendants continues. ◀



CORRECTION

The March edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 36 No. 4 2016, p.193, incorrectly stated 'Glenorchy LINC has withdrawn family history resources from its collections'.

Anna Zylstra, Information Services Coordinator at Glenorchy LINC Tasmania, has kindly sent the following information.

We have not removed any family history resources from our shelves, and continue to add to this collection as resources are made available. Further to that we have an experienced family history volunteer, Pam Wells, who is available to help clients 5 days a week.

4 Terry Street | Glenorchy | TAS 7010
Ph (03) 6165 5491 www.linc.tas.gov.au
anna.zylstra@education.tas.gov.au

¹⁰ TAHO CSD 7/1/61/1499

¹¹ *Launceston Examiner*, Thursday 7 September 1922 p. 1.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ABBOTT William Henry	Co. Monaghan IRL/Launceston TAS AUS	1838-1890	7762
BLAKE Harry	Melbourne VIC AUS/Evandale TAS AUS	c.1853	7769
BOURKE Margaret Agnes	Launceston TAS AUS	1936-1999	7746
BOURKE Margaret Agnes	Trowutta TAS AUS	1926-1936	7746
BRAMMER John	Derby ENG	1773-1814	7749
BREADEN Joseph Christopher	Hobart TAS AUS	1880-1947	7750
BROWN Eunice Pearl	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1900	7767
BROWN Jack	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1900	7767
BROWN James	Southern Midlands TAS AUS	c.1800	7742
BROWN Richard	Sandy Bay/Bellerive TAS AUS		7753
BROWNE Thomas			7742
BURGESS Anne	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1850	7764
BURGESS Clarence James	Hobart TAS AUS	1878-1947	7764
BUTLER Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS		7764
CANTWELL Susan	Killafaddy TAS AUS		7755
CLARKE Caroline Louisa	Westbury TAS AUS	1855-1888	7748
COLLINS Mary Jane	Launceston TAS AUS	1846-1890	7755
COOK (LOW) Eliza	Loughall County Armagh IRL	c.1800	7743
COOK Mary Ann	Hobart TAS AUS	1837-1907	7749
COOK Rebecca	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1874	7749
COOK William	Cooklesbrack GLS ENG	1800-1882	7749
COOK William Henry	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1842	7749
CRAMMOND William John	Mosgeil NZ	1868-1944	7768
CUMMINS William	Dublin IRL	c.1870	7759
DALY John	Launceston TAS AUS	1820-1900	7760
DAVEY Thomas	Helberton Devon ENG	1804-1846	7755
DEVEREAUX Hannah	Middleton TAS AUS	1857-1943	7768
DOWSETT	London UK		7751
DRYDEN Michael Chas	Perth/Launceston TAS AUS	c.1890	7752
EVANS Frances Rosina	Hobart TAS AUS	1879-1907	7764
FARNELL Benjamin	Kettering TAS AUS	1811-1885	7768
FARNELL Mary Rosetta	Kettering/Middleton TAS AUS	1867-1953	7768
FAZACKERLEY Michael		c.1854	7766
FAZACKERLEY William		c.1822	7766
FITCH Sophia Vowell	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1830-1850	7763
FRASER Isabella	Inverness-shire SCT/TAS AUS	c.1830	7763
FREEMANTLE William (h.of Alice LAWES)	Kent ENG		7743
FRITH John	TAS AUS		7763
GROGAN John	TAS AUS/ENG	c.1827	7754
HEDDITCH Samuel	Dorset ENG/TAS AUS	c.1870-1918	7763
HODKINSON/HODGKINSON Alexander William	Evandale/Longford TAS AUS	1861	7769
HODKINSON/HODGKINSON John	Evandale/Longford TAS AUS	1831	7769
JAMES Henry	Westbury TAS AUS		7769
JAMIESON Elaine	Launceston TAS AUS	1933-2015	7765
JOHNSON Clara Louisa	NZ/AUS	1875-1964	7747
JONES Albert Daniel	Fingal TAS AUS	1876-1952	7760
KENT John Riches	Hobart/Launceston TAS AUS	1830	7769
KENTON Sarah	Launceston TAS AUS		7755

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
LAWES Alice L (w.of Wm Freemantle)	Kent ENG		7743
LOVEGROVE David	Deloraine TAS AUS	1855-1888	7748
LOW David (see Oram Andrew)	SCOTLAND		7743
McCORMACK Elizabeth	Launceston TAS AUS	1835-1900	7755
McQUINN Florence Evelyn	TAS/VIC AUS	18??-1957	7762
McQUINN Jacob	Liverpool ENG/Tasmania	c.1854	7762
MORRAL Catherine	Deloraine TAS AUS	1844-1880	7748
MORRELL Catherine	Deloraine TAS AUS	1844-1880	7748
MORRELL Rueben	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1831-1871	7748
NIELSEN Niel Peter	Copenhagen DEN		7756
NOY Charlotte	Cornwall ENG	1807-1871	7760
NOYE Charlotte	Forcett TAS AUS	1807-1871	7760
NOYE James	Forcett TAS AUS	1831-1889	7760
ORAM Andrew (see LOW David))	SCOTLAND		7743
OSBORNE Francis William	Adelaide SA AUS		7765
PALMER		c.1840	7766
PEDDER	Bellerive TAS AUS		7753
PERRY Charles	ENG/AUS	1820-1894	7747
PERRY Charles (Chas) Leonard	Banbury OXF ENG/AUS	1863-1949	7747
PERRY Peter James	Banbury OXF ENG	1836-1881	7747
PILGRAM	TAS AUS	c.1857	7744
POLLARD	TAS AUS	c.1880	7744
POWRIE John Alfred	NZ/AUS	1871-1960	7747
PURKISS	ENGLAND		7751
RADFORD Eliza	Launceston TAS AUS	1831-1897	7755
ROBERTSON John Wilson	Clackmannanshire SCT/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1830	7763
RODWAY Alice	Banbury OXF ENG	1839-1910	7747
ROSIER Martha Jane	TAS AUS		7754
RYAN Bridget	Trowutta TAS AUS	1916-1942	7746
RYAN Harry	Trowutta TAS AUS	1924-1937	7746
RYAN John Patrick	Trowutta TAS AUS	1924-1934	7746
RYAN Kathleen Anastasia	Trowutta TAS AUS	1913-1924	7746
SMITH Margaret	Brinkworth WIL ENG	c.1792	7749
TARGETT	TAS AUS	c.1840	7744
TENNELLY Margaret	Launceston TAS AUS	1820-1900	7760
THORNBURY	TAS AUS	c.1850	7744
TYLER Charles Edmund		1820-1900	7766
WALLEN	TAS AUS	c.1850	7744
WALSH James	Limerick IRL	c.1833	7761
WALSH James Andrew	Launceston TAS AUS	1873-1959	7761
WALSH Mary	Limerick IRL	c.1830	7761
WARREN	ENGLAND		7751
WHITAKER Joseph	Launceston TAS AUS	1833-1878	7748
WHOLAGAN John	Port Esperance TAS AUS	c.1840	7752
WIGGINS Samuel		1780-1811	7766
WIGGINS Thomas		c.1803	7766
WILSON Susan			7756

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7742	McMAHON Mrs Lynne	1/3 Bridge Street	SWANSEA	TAS	7190
7743	CARTHY Mrs Annette	Not for publication			
7744	PILGRAM Ms Betty	1/1A Lord Street bettypilgram@hotmail.com	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
7745	SZYCMAN Mr Stanley	2/19 Whelan Street	WEST HOBART	TAS	7000
7746	LORD Ms Flora	116 Osborne Street flrfl@ozonline.com.au	WILLIAMSTOWN	VIC	3016
7747	COOK Mrs Alanna	6 Tennent Court alanna.cook@datawise.com.au	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7748	LUXTON Rev Robert	7 Letters Place randbluxton@gmail.com	ARMIDALE	NSW	2350
7749	CAREY Mrs Marguerita	19 Culdees Road careytm@bigpond.net.au	BURWOOD HEIGHTS	NSW	2136
7750	BEECHEY Mr Desmond	26 Malga Avenue desbee@optushome.com.au	ROSEVILLE CHASE	NSW	2069
7751	WARREN Mr Ross	12 Greenway Avenue ross1755@bigpond.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7752	DRYDEN Mr Mykael	41 Morris Avenue	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7753	WHITE Mrs Meg	4/9 Eyrle Close meg.and.paul@bigpond.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7754	SPARKS Ms Colleen	111-113 Stokes Crossing Rd neellocskraps@gmail.com	MT WALKER	QLD	4340
7755	DAVEY Mr Leon	20 Manuka Drive joanleon2012@bigpond.com	WARRNAMBOOL	VIC	3280
7756	EDWARDS Mrs Myfanwy	Not for publication			
7757	HARCOURT Ms Dianne	PO Box 692 diharcourt@bigpond.com	ROSNY	TAS	7018
7758	DONNELLAN Mr Philipp	58 Explorer Drive pt_rdonnellan@bigpond.com	TURNERS BEACH	TAS	7315
7759	CLARKE Mr Stephen	2 Inglis Court sosoloz4@bigpond.net.au	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
7760	FRENCH Mrs Veronica	4 Kellaway Street frenchveronica@gmail.com	RANELAGH	TAS	7109
7761	MURGATROYD Mrs Pauline	18 Fulton Street paulinemurgatroyd@gmail.com	LEGANA	TAS	7277
7762	WILSON Mrs Barbara	106 Raglan Street bawilson@westnet.com.au	WALLAN	VIC	3756
7763	WILSON Mr Graeme	106 Raglan Street geawilson@westnet.com.au	WALLAN	VIC	3756
7764	BURGESS Mr Tony	15 Encee Drive burgess_3@bigpond.com	ST LEONARDS	TAS	7250
7765	BURGESS Mrs Kathleen	15 Encee Drive burgess_3@bigpond.com	ST LEONARDS	TAS	7250
7766	FAZACKERLEY-BROWN Mrs Sue-Ellen	8 Bundarra Place sue-ellen@internode.on.net	WEST MOONAH	TAS	7009
7767	BROWN Mr Richard	8 Bundarra Place sue-ellen@internode.on.net	WEST MOONAH	TAS	7009
7768	GADD Mrs Lois	5a Raminea Road	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
7769	HODKINSON Ms Susan	2 Bain Street, Mt Maunganui su.hodkinson@gmail.com	TAURANGA	NZ	3116

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

MEMBERS' INTERESTS and NEW MEMBERS cont.

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

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Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership, contact details and members' interests may be published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* and other publications of the Society. A copy of the 'Privacy Policy' of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or from State or Branch Secretaries. The 'Privacy Policy' document sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments to that Act.

HELP WANTED

ALAN CHARLTON

Does anyone know the contact details of an Alan **Charlton** who wrote a book on his convict ancestor Margaret **McNIVEN** who came out in the ship *Atwick* in 1838. I have tried to contact him by email but it keeps being rejected. With many thanks Ken Bibby. Member No. 7093

DONNELLY, BOYLAN, McEVOY

I have been investigating my great great grandmother Anne **Donnelly**. I would like to find out what happened to her sister Mary **Boylan** (Donnelly) and

sister-in-law Sarah **McEvoy** (Donnelly) who also arrived on the same ship, the *Waverley* in 1847. I am finding it difficult to trace these two forward and wondered if anyone had researched these names. Helen Howarth Member No. 7699.

HOWE, Henry and Mary

I am seeking further information on my great great grandparents Henry HOWE (1804–1878) transported from Plymouth to Hobart Town on the *Layton* in 1827, and his wife Mary Howe who accompanied by their daughter Mary Rachel arrived in Hobart as a free settlers on the *Warrior* in 1830. I understand in the 1830s they lived at 57 Elizabeth Street, Hobart where they also conducted a drapery business.

I would also appreciate any knowledge of the descendants of their son Henry born 1832 and his wife Susan HITCHENS married 25 October 1855.

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

WALTER SMITH

I am trying to make contact with a Walter **Smith** who was the author of an article 'Pierce and Catherine Grace' in *Tasmanian Ancestry* Vol. 22 Number 1 2001. I am a descendant of the Grace family from NZ. My email is hallhousehold@actrix.co.nz (I am a member of the NZ Society of genealogists). Wayne Hall, 15 Te Ana place, Lynmore, Rotorua, New Zealand 1030. ◀

BOOK REVIEW

Leonie Mickleborough
(Member No. 20)

Roslyn Russell, *High Seas & High Teas: Voyaging to Australia*, NLA Publishing 2016. ISBN9780642278852 RRP \$44.99. 240pp, index.

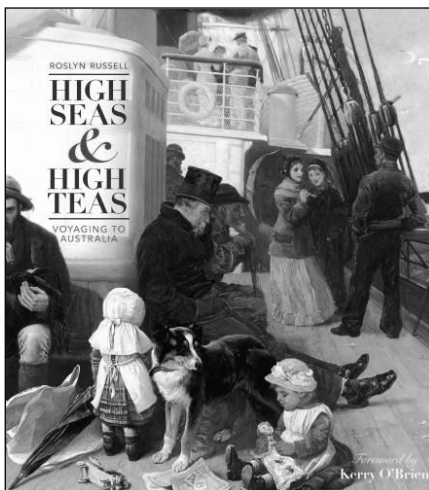
While reading this book I could imagine travelling between the United Kingdom and Australia, journeys on which the book focusses.

Covering the travel of free settlers between 1809 and 1883, details have been drawn from 33 of the 100 travellers' diaries and shipboard newspapers lodged at the National Library of Australia, some of which have been digitised.

The twelve chapters, which commence prior to sailing and end on arrival in Australia, are mainly the experiences of males recorded as 'passenger'. There are also details from others, including the diaries of two clergymen, a surgeon, two crew, two wives of medical men, a prospector and a military man. Each chapter commences with a brief transcript of a diary then a clear image of that diary page. The book is attractively illustrated with over 130 images depicting the shipboard experiences of a mix of paying passengers and sponsored immigrants.

Social class determined the enjoyment of passengers, the rich travelling in style while the lower classes were subjected to the ships' bilges. Yet, all were affected by encounters with other ships, storms, illness, rodents, violence, extremes of temperature, deaths and sea burials.

Monotony was lessened with the sighting of sea-living animals and birds and also shipboard entertainment, including deck games and dancing in the smoking-room,



while many diaries were illustrated with images of activities or caricatures of other passengers. There was always the risk of injury and damage from candlelight and the open fires used for cooking on the timber ships.

The index and references are extensive, however, I would have preferred the names of each ship to be listed alphabetically under a heading of 'Ships' rather than throughout the index. Despite this, Roslyn is to be congratulated on a well-designed and beautifully illustrated book which can be easily picked up and read—a little or a lot at each sitting. I was engrossed in the personal stories and was disappointed the book ended rather abruptly, as I was keen to know what else happened to Mr W Barringer.

This book is recommended for anyone with an interest in travel in the 1800s as it brings this to life and aids in an understanding of the major voyage of many of our ancestors who helped change the ratio of convict and free settlers in Australia. ◀

Source: Review copy courtesy of NLA Publishing Canberra.

THE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM GERMANY: A CASE STUDY OF THE *PROCIDA* IMMIGRANTS OF 1885

Michael Watt

INTRODUCTION

When the immigrants on the *Procida* arrived in September 1885, Tasmania had recovered from the depression in the 1860s and 1870s and entered a period of prosperity. The two decades following the advent of responsible self-government in 1856 were characterised by economic depression, an out-migration of population, conservative politicians resisting change, a workforce drawn largely from emancipists requiring supervision by a repressive Masters and Servants Act, and the maintenance of a large number of institutions to house convicts, invalids, paupers, lunatics and orphans. The policy initiated in the 1850s to recruit assisted immigrants, however, led to the passage of the Waste Lands Act of 1858, the first in a series of laws passed to provide selectors with blocks of land under 130 ha able to be secured with deposits. This land was mostly in densely forested and hilly country on the fringes of established agricultural and pastoral properties and beyond on the north-west coast, the interior of the north-east and the Huon Valley. The selectors, drawn mainly from emancipists and assisted immigrants, often found prosperity elusive, since small blocks were sites of hard work and basic living.

The discovery of tin at Waratah in 1871 and in the north-east in 1874 initiated a mining boom, which was extended by the mining of silver-lead at Zeehan from

1882 and copper at Queenstown from 1892. Economic revival arising from the mining boom was strengthened by improvement in the transport network with the opening of railway lines from Launceston to Deloraine in 1871, Hobart to Western Junction in 1876, Deloraine to Devonport in 1885, Launceston to Scottsdale in 1889, Devonport to Ulverstone in 1890 and Ulverstone to Burnie in 1901. Political reform emerged with the formation of a coalition government led by William GIBLIN (1879–1884), which reformed the Masters and Servants Act, extended the franchise of eligible voters, reorganised the colony's finances, secured the adoption of an equitable taxation policy and initiated an active program of public works. The reforming government led by Philip FYSH (1887–1892) introduced legislation to regulate health, employment and charitable institutions, legalised trade unions, introduced technical education and provided incentives to establish a university.

The purpose of this article is to investigate the immigrants' fertility, settlement pattern and mortality following arrival in Tasmania in 1885 by analysing data referring to demographic characteristics and discussing factors that affected their settlement. Evidence obtained from archival records and documentary sources was analysed to determine whether the immigrants' decisions to settle in particular localities satisfied needs arising from

the scarcity of workers caused by the drift of agricultural labourers to the mining industry. This evidence was evaluated to ascertain whether the improvement in economic conditions that affected Tasmanian society in the late 1870s and 1880s, influenced the immigrants' decisions to settle permanently in Tasmania.

Method

Hargraves (2003) reported having initiated a work in progress, called *The Procida Immigrants to Tasmania*, to identify where the immigrants were living 30 years later, although a report on the findings was not published. Preliminary findings of this research, indicating that some families who arrived on the *Procida*, left Tasmania, prompted the present study to identify where the immigrants settled, who they married and how many children they had, and where they died and were interred. In 2011, initial findings referring to where some families and individuals had settled were identified during the course of analysing the recruitment of the immigrants before they emigrated on the *Procida* in 1885.

Late in 2015, the research was extended by content analyses of archival records, newspaper articles and documents on local history. Searches were undertaken on a range of online resources on the internet, CD-ROMs, microforms and print resources available for genealogical research. Indexes available on CD-ROMs were the principal resources searched to identify records about births, marriages and deaths. Databases on **Ancestry.com** were searched to identify records on immigration, births, marriages and deaths, and electoral rolls. The searchable database of digitised newspapers, contained on Trove, was searched to identify articles and family notices referring to particular individuals. In addition, genealogies compiled by descen-

dants of the GLAU, HAUSTEIN, JOHNSEN, NEILSEN, OHLSON and RIEPER families proved to be valuable resources in providing details about births, marriages and deaths. A review of research literature involved reading books and articles published in journals and newsletters on the local histories of Bruny Island, Collinsvale, the Huon Valley, the Tasman Peninsula and Pyengana, where *Procida* immigrants established small farms in clustered settlements.

Results of the content analyses were reported in three steps. First, an analysis of the demographic characteristics of the immigrants is reported in relation to each immigrant's marital status, births of children, death and interment. Second, a brief description of the initial employment of the immigrants is reported by citing articles reported in the press. Third, more detailed descriptions of the permanent pattern of settlement of the immigrants are reported by referring to particular families and individuals. It was decided to discuss the pattern of settlement, where possible, by describing clustered settlements in which families and individuals chose to live.

Demographic Characteristics

The names of 118 assisted immigrants, who arrived on the *Procida* in 1885, are listed in the appendix. Analysis of their demographic characteristics provides valuable information for determining factors that affected the immigrants' fertility, settlement pattern, mortality and their interaction with social and economic institutions. Complete records referring to marital status, death and interment were identified for 89 individuals. Incomplete records referring to marital status, death and interment were identified for another 17 individuals, while no records were identified for 12 individuals.

Records referring to marriages and births provide evidence to identify the immigrants' fertility. Records for marriages and births were identified for the members of 17 families, while isolated records for another family were identified. Four individuals from these families, whose spouses had died within 20 years of arrival, remarried. Records indicate 29 children were born to nine of the 18 families after they arrived in 1885. It is likely there are living descendants of 15 families, but the ALBAT and ULRICH families died out in the second generation, and a lack of records means the status of the BURCZAK family is unclear.

Of 21 individuals, who immigrated as single adults, 12 of 13 individuals for whom records were identified married within 11 years of arrival in 1885. Four individuals married fellow immigrants: Fanny MAYER married Paul SELZER in 1886 and Louise DOHRMEYER married Heinrich FRERK in 1887. Of these 12 individuals, eight married a spouse of German or Scandinavian descent, indicating a marked preference among these immigrants of the first generation for a partner of the same ethnicity. Records indicate that 58 children were born to these 12 individuals. Carl WACHHOLZ, the 13th immigrant, died without leaving descendants, and records provide insufficient information to determine his spouse's ethnicity. Of the other eight single immigrants, Adolph JAGER was already married prior to departure on the *Procida*, and he nominated his spouse's emigration after arriving in Tasmania.

Of 62 individuals, who immigrated as children of the 18 families, 46 individuals married, 11 individuals never married, one died in childhood and the marital status of the other four individuals is unclear because of a lack of records. Two individuals, Rudolph JESTRIMSKI and

Matilda NICKLASON, from immigrant families married each other. Twenty-five individuals, about three-quarters of the immigrants, married Anglo-Australians, but 11 individuals, almost one-quarter of the immigrants, married a spouse of German or Scandinavian descent. Of the 46 married individuals, four of whom married twice, 42 had children, three had no children, and the status of the other individual is unclear, because of a lack of records. Records indicate that these 42 individuals had 178 children, and in addition, three females from one family each had an illegitimate child.

Generally, records referring to the dates and ages at death and places of interment provide evidence to identify the immigrants' longevity and settlement pattern. Records for the specific dates of the deaths or funeral services of 99 individuals are reported in the appendix together with the years for the deaths of another three individuals. Records for the specific ages at the time of death of 94 individuals are reported in the appendix.

Records for 47 of 56 married and single adults indicate that two died between 1885 and 1889, one between 1890 and 1899, four between 1900 and 1909, 14 between 1910 and 1919, eight between 1920 and 1929, ten between 1930 and 1939, between 1940 and 1949, and three died between 1950 and 1959. Records for 45 of these individuals show that one was aged between 20 and 29 at death, one was aged between 30 and 39, four were aged between 40 and 49, six were aged between 50 and 59, two were aged between 60 and 69 at death, 14 were aged between 70 and 79 at death, 12 were aged between 80 and 89 at death, and five were aged between 90 and 99 at death. At the time of death, the 45 individuals' mean age was 71.8 years and the median age was 76.0 years.

Records for 55 of 62 individuals, who immigrated as children of the 18 families, indicate that one died between 1885 and 1889, four between 1900 and 1909, one between 1910 and 1919, five between 1920 and 1929, seven between 1940 and 1949, 12 between 1950 and 1959, 19 between 1960 and 1969 and six died between 1970 and 1979. Records for 52 of these individuals show one was aged between 1 and 9 years old at death, two between 20 and 29, three between 30 and 39, three between 40 and 49, one between 50 and 59, four between 60 and 69, 13 between 70 and 79, 15 between 80 and 89, and ten between 90 and 99 years old at death. At the time of death, the 52 individuals' mean age was 72.9 years and the median age was 78.5 years.

Records for the interment of 89 individuals are reported in the appendix. Of 72 individuals interred in cemeteries in Tasmania, 33 were interred at Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart; 11 at Pyengana General Cemetery; ten at St Pauls Anglican Cemetery, Adventure Bay; four at Carr Villa Memorial Park, Launceston; four at Carnarvon Cemetery, Port Arthur; three at Collinsvale Methodist Cemetery; two at Ulverstone General Cemetery; two at St Marks Anglican Cemetery, Cygnet; one at St Johns Anglican Cemetery, New Town, one at Huonville Congregational Cemetery and one individual was interred at Geeveston Congregational Cemetery. Of 16 individuals interred in cemeteries in Victoria, four were interred at Springvale Botanical Cemetery, two at Boroondara Cemetery, two at Burwood Cemetery, two at Warringal Cemetery, one at Box Hill Cemetery, one at Drouin Cemetery, one at Eaglehawk Public Cemetery, one at Echuca Cemetery, one at Fawkner Memorial Park and one at Seymour Pioneer Cemetery. One

individual was interred at Foxton Cemetery in New Zealand.

Records for the place of death of another 12 individuals are reported in the appendix. Of these individuals, five died in Victoria at Balwyn, Brighton, Fish Creek, Melbourne and Templestowe, three in New South Wales at Hunters Hill, Manly and Merrylands, two in Tasmania at Launceston and Pyengana, one in South Australia at Adelaide, and one died at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Initial Employment

On arrival, the immigrants were conveyed to the immigration depot at the Brickfields on the present site of the North Hobart oval. An article published in the press described the process used for prospective employers to hire the immigrants.

The Immigration Agent has been in attendance daily at the depot, Argyle-street, since Thursday last, for the purpose of receiving applications from persons desirous of securing the services of the German immigrants who arrived Thursday last. Up to Saturday afternoon about twenty of the new arrivals, principally farm labourers and carpenters, have been engaged. (*Launceston Examiner*, 21 September 1885, p. 3)

In January 1884, an Italian silk merchant and entrepreneur, Angelo Giulio Diego BERNACCHI (1853–1925), and his family arrived in Melbourne with the intention of finding a suitable site for silk and wine production. After inspecting Maria Island, the Bernacchi family moved there in April 1884 and leased the island in November 1884. Bernacchi hired some of the immigrants to form part of the labour force on the island, as outlined below.

A considerable number of German immigrants ex *Procida*, were engaged by Signor Bernacchi to-day for Maria Island, and they left by the ketch *Trucanini* this

evening. (*The Daily Telegraph*, 23 September 1885, p. 3)

Several reports were published in the press on the progress of the immigrants' employment. On Monday, 12 October 1885, *The Mercury* published a statement indicating that all of the immigrants had found employment.

The last of the German immigrants per the s.s. *Procida* was engaged on Saturday, and the Immigration Depot is once more closed. All the immigrants have obtained good situations, and are scattered all over the colony, a large proportion having gone to Maria Island. Their employers are highly pleased with them, their habits of industry and thrift, and general capability to pick up our manners and customs, rendering them invaluable as servants. (*The Mercury*, 12 October 1885, p. 2)

Permanent Settlement

In August 1886, Frederick BUCK circulated a proposal to the members of both houses of the Tasmanian Parliament recommending a process for recruiting emigrants from Germany at no expense to Tasmania. At the request of the Legislative Council, Buck provided a report on the outcome of his work as an immigration agent. The report included the following statement outlining the typical practice, whereby immigrants from Germany settled in Tasmania.

The general character of my immigrants is gregarious. They arrive here, go into country service, and after having saved money enough out of their wages, make room for others, and look about for a piece of Crown land in the neighbourhood of where one or two of the older arrivals have settled, sometimes in most inaccessible parts, and which would be considered as "not good enough" by most settlers, and there lay the foundations of "German towns" all over the island. I give one instance out of many similar

ones:- A man and his family of children I brought out in October last put out of his and his wife's earnings about 40 pounds into the Savings Bank, goes and buys 50 acres of Crown land down Channel, purchases his provisions, and takes down a pair of horses, plough and implements, a cow, sow and boar, a stock of poultry, etc., builds himself a house out of the material on the ground, and settles down with some four or five German and Scandinavian neighbours out of the same ship, also holders of 50 acres each in a place where there were only one or two foreign settlers before. (*The Mercury*, 26 October 1886, p. 3)

Several factors played a significant part in the immigrants' decisions to settle in particular localities after an initial period of working for employers. The decision-making process was affected by four principal factors: initial engagement by an employer, the immigrant's demographic background from either an urban or rural community, the availability of land, and the presence of clustered settlements of German and Scandinavian immigrants.

Small freehold settlers, salesmen and craftsmen formed most of the German immigrants who settled in cities, but they mixed with importers, merchants and manufacturers. They were from diverse regional and class backgrounds, and found employment where work was available, but they were well-represented in retailing, service industries and skilled trades such as printing, cabinet making and tailoring, and were active as musicians and artists. Despite their diverse backgrounds, they formed German associations and clubs that enabled them to define an ethnic German culture for themselves and the wider colonial population. The associations and clubs met social needs, such as annual picnics and occasions for public celebration, but

also provided material support by opening up employment opportunities for newcomers and acted as mutual benefit organisations by providing basic forms of self-help. By 1886, German immigrants living in Hobart and its hinterland had formed a German club, which included 13 *Procida* immigrants: Johann STOLZENBERG, Lars HANSSON, Claus Rieper, Franz Burczak, Paul Selzer, Carl Wachholz, Adolph JAGER, Louise Dohrmeyer of Hobart, Georg WIESE of New Norfolk, Heinrich SUHR of New Town, Wilhelm KRUSE of Cygnet, and Fanny MAYER and Fritz KOHLHAGEN of Sandy Bay. However, most of the immigrants on the *Procida*, who initially settled in Hobart soon left. Only the ANDERSON and Stolzenberg families continued to live in Hobart over subsequent generations.

Johann Anderson, a carpenter, worked in Hobart and the family lived in Sandy Bay. His daughter Anna married Henry STONEHOUSE, an engineer, and the family lived in New Town, but moved to Huonville in the early 1920s. His son Gustav, a painter who lived with his family in South Hobart, later worked as a railway employee. His daughter Elin married Ernest CONRAD, a painter and sign writer, and the family lived in New Norfolk. His daughter Eleda married Charles GLUSCHKE, a commercial traveller, and the family lived in central Hobart.

Johann Stolzenberg, a carpenter, worked in Hobart and the family lived in West Hobart. Following their marriages, Johann's daughters Dora and Johanna and their spouses worked in the mining industry at Zeehan in the late 1890s. Following the death of her first husband, Johanna, married Shadrick PACE, who operated a coach-building firm, Pace and Vout, in partnership with Charles VOUT.

Following Pace's death in 1921, the firm, consisting of a brick house, a foundry used as a coach and motor body workshop, and a blacksmith's shop was put up for sale, but the site in Barrack Street was leased to the Tasma Foundry Company until 1928, when it was eventually sold. Johann's son Karl leased a property in Augusta Road, Lenah Valley, where he ran a dairy farm. By 1920, he was purchasing milk from dairy farms and operating as a milk vendor trading as the Tasmanian Milk Company. By 1930, Karl and Agnes Stolzenberg and their family had moved to Sydney at first living in Five Dock but later settling in Hunters Hill.

By the mid-1880s, much of the best land available under the provisions of the Waste Lands Act had been selected, but abuses by speculators led to amendments. In 1891, the Crown Lands Act introduced regulations which attempted to make residence and improvement conditions for selection, thereby reducing the amount of land alienated. The Crown Lands Act of 1903 attempted to increase land alienation by allowing for the selection of second- and third-class land on easy terms, but all land suitable for grazing was soon alienated. In response to pressure from land reformers, the Closer Settlement Act of 1907 allowed for large estates in the Midlands and the Northern districts to be acquired by the government for subdivision into small farms for selectors.

German and Scandinavian immigrants from rural backgrounds preferred to establish small farms in clustered settlements, sometimes in inaccessible areas where land was available. Usually they pursued intensive mixed farming, but those who settled near cities often became market gardeners. Once established, their next priority was to found a

German-language church and school, which encouraged other Germans and Scandinavians to settle in the immediate vicinity. A network of family ties throughout various clustered settlements and the practice of mutual assistance meant that close links existed between these settlements. By 1885, clustered settlements of Germans and Scandinavians already existed in Tasmania, consisting of immigrants who had arrived in the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s. These communities were located at Collinsvale (known as Bismarck) near Hobart, the Huon Valley, D'Entrecasteaux Channel and Bruny Island, south of Hobart, Falmouth on the East Coast, St Marys (known as Germantown) in the Fingal Valley, Lilydale (known as German Town) and Harford (known as Heidelberg) in northern Tasmania. Immigrants on the *Procida* from rural backgrounds settled in existing clustered settlements at Collinsvale, Adventure Bay on Bruny Island, the Huon Valley, and created small clustered settlements at Pyengana and on the Tasman Peninsula.

The history of the settlement of immigrants from Germany and Denmark at Collinsvale has been documented by Alexander (1986) and Appendorff (2010). About 1870, land became available along Sorell Creek, which rose in the hills behind Glenorchy and joined the Derwent River near New Norfolk. Groups of German and Danish immigrants were among the first settlers. The DAHLKE, DARKO (DARKOW), FEHLBERG, GALL, KUNDE, RADFER, RATZMANN, TOTENHOFFER (TODTENHOFER) and WENZEL families from Prussia, who arrived on the *Victoria* in 1870, made up the first group. The Appendorff, BRANDSTATER (BRANDSTADTER), CARLSEN, CHRISTENSEN, HANSEN, JOHANNSEN, NIELSEN and WESS-

ING families, mainly from Denmark, who arrived on the *Eugenie* in 1872, made up the second group. The Stellmaker (Stellmacher) and Petersen families of German and Danish origin who arrived on the *Figaro*, as well as the VOSS family and the RABE (RAABE) family, descended from a German seaman who deserted ship in Hobart were other prominent German families who settled at Collinsvale. In the late 1880s, the Albat, Suhr and Ulrich families and Carl ZANOTTI, who arrived on the *Procida*, settled in the Collinsvale district. The Albat and Ulrich families farmed in the Collinsvale district well into the early decades of the twentieth century, while the Suhr and Zanotti families farmed there until recently and were involved in various community activities at Collinsvale.

It can be concluded from narratives on the history of the settlement of immigrants from Germany in the Huon Valley, documented by Woolley (2006) and Coad (2009, 2010), that initial engagement by employers was the major factor influencing their decisions to settle there. The BATGE (BATJE), BOSE and SCHULTZ families, who arrived on the *Lewe van Nyenstein* in May 1855, were hired by settlers at Cygnet and Wattle Grove, and later each family bought land and settled at Wattle Grove. Johannes KREGOR (KRIEGER), a single man who arrived on the *America* in July 1855 and married Dorothea Schultz in 1860, also settled at Wattle Grove. The Kube family, who arrived on the *San Francisco* in November 1855, had settled at Wattle Grove by 1858. The OLBRICH family, who arrived on the *Figaro* in October 1870, had settled at Cygnet by 1874. Friedrich KUPSCH, a single man, who arrived on the *Victoria* in August 1870, was hired by Christian Bose,

married Charlotte BENDER in 1879 and later settled at Cygnet. The HELM family, who arrived on the *Eugenie* in March 1872, was hired by George Green SHERWIN, owner of *Forest Home* at Judbury, and father of operatic singer, Amy Sherwin. The Helm family settled at Lonnvale. Soon after arrival, the Kruse family, who arrived on the *Procida*, settled at Cygnet. Wilhelm KRUSE, a master mariner, who had spent 22 years at sea before emigrating from Germany, worked as a ship builder and established a property at Lymington called *Kruseworth*. His son William Kruse, a carpenter, built a number of public buildings and more than 200 houses in towns in the Huon Valley. Carl Wachholz, another immigrant on the *Procida*, established an orchard at Hospital Bay near Geeveston.

In the narrative on the history of the settlement of South Bruny Island, Pybus (1988) documented the establishment of a clustered settlement of immigrants from Germany at Adventure Bay. In 1876, the ZSCHACHNER family, who arrived on the *Figaro*, leased Coal Point, the site of a previous survey for coal in 1826 and a mining operation in the early 1830s. Wilhelm Zschachner, a miner, first shipped 18 tonnes of coal to Hobart in 1877, but it was not until Arthur RISBY, a timber and bark merchant, acquired the lease in 1879, funded the mining operation and engaged Zschachner as manager, that production peaked at 815 tonnes in 1884. In 1882, Heinrich DUNKEL, a quarryman, who also arrived on the *Figaro*, came to work in the coalmine, but instead purchased 40 hectares and established a dairy farm. Immigrants from the *Procida* settled at Adventure Bay soon after their arrival in Hobart. Herman KADEN, a fitter and turner, was asked on arrival to go to Adventure Bay

to work at the coalmine. The Glau family arrived at Adventure Bay in 1888, and Claus Glau operated a ferry across Cooks Rivulet. Lars Hansson arrived soon afterwards, and established a farm. Heinrich DORLOFF, a German sailor who deserted ship in Sydney in 1874, married Olga Kaden in 1892 and in 1896 they established a farm at Adventure Bay. On arrival, Olaf Ohlson worked as a blacksmith in Hobart serving whalers and their ships. Then, he went to Maria Island and worked for Bernacchi. In the early 1890s, the Ohlson family moved to New Norfolk. In the late 1890s, the Ohlson family settled on Bruny Island and Olaf worked in a saw-mill before buying 20 hectares and establishing a blacksmith's workshop on his property.

The history of the settlement of the Tasman Peninsula after the closure of the Port Arthur penitentiary in 1877 has been documented by MacFie (1986). Families from south-eastern rural districts established small communities on the western and northern coastlines of the Tasman Peninsula that depended on farming, fruit-growing, logging and fishing. Tourism, however, soon developed at Eaglehawk Neck and Port Arthur. Although some former officials of the Convict Department continued to administer the settlement at Carnarvon, new settlers, who purchased buildings at the penal settlement, were mainly newly arrived immigrants. Among these settlers were Johannis Danker and Heinrich Frerk, both of whom were joiners. Soon after arriving on the *Procida*, they were employed by the government in refitting police offices at Port Arthur. Following the destruction by a bushfire in 1897, Frerk was contracted by the Carnarvon Town Board, established in 1889, to renovate the asylum and Danker refitted the parsonage. Afterwards living at

various times at Hobart or Port Arthur, in 1915, Danker purchased 18 hectares of land at Point Puer and established a farm there. Frerk established a private boarding house, which became known as the Tasman Villa Hotel, when a licence was granted in 1905. After 16 years as licensee, Frerk became a guide at the Port Arthur penal settlement.

In the narrative on the history of the settlement of Pyengana, Webb (1975) concluded that the availability of land in the district led to the creation of a clustered settlement of immigrants from the *Procida*. On arrival, the Jestrinski family moved to Campania, where Jacob Jestrinski worked as a labourer. Later, the family moved to Maria Island, where Jacob worked for Bernacchi. In 1887, the Jestrinski family moved to Pyengana and established a dairy farm renowned for producing a cheddar cheese sold under the farm's name, *Nalya*. The Mansson family went to Maria Island, where Sven Mansson worked for Bernacchi. In 1887, the Mansson family moved to Pyengana and rented a block of 20 hectares with a river frontage. In the 1890s, the Mansson family purchased 120 hectares of land at the head of Power's Rivulet east of Pyengana, where descendants lived until the property was sold to the Rattray family. The Nicklason family went to Germantown near St Marys and then St Helens. In 1888, the Nicklason family moved to Pyengana and rented a block of land with a river frontage. The Peterson family went to Maria Island and then to Collinsvale. In 1888, they moved to Pyengana and established a dairy farm known as *Greendale* on a steep block in West Pyengana. In 1917, Carl and Emma Peterson moved to Hobart, but a son, Vincent continued to farm a property named *Mountain View* in West Pyengana. Franz Kohl went to Plenty in the Derwent

Valley, and later to Bruny Island. Soon after marrying Elizabeth BURNS, the daughter of a settler on Bruny Island in 1896, Franz and Elizabeth Kohl moved to Pyengana and ran a dairy farm.

By 1894, the Haustein family had settled on a farm at Abbotsham, a small hamlet south of Ulverstone. Although the family continued to farm at Abbotsham until after World War I, and descendants still live in the district, most family members moved away, principally settling in Hobart. At this time, Julius and Caroline Haustein moved to Hobart, but their daughters Anna, Agnes and Camilla together with their spouses had settled in Hobart following their marriages. Alfred Haustein was a teacher in public schools at Yolla, King Island, Cygnet and Meander before becoming principal at Railton in 1938. Retiring as principal of Glen Dhu Primary School in 1950, his family remained in Launceston.

Fritz and Victoria Kohlhagen lived in Sandy Bay and later moved to Kingston. Sometime after the late 1890s, the Kohlhagen family emigrated to South Africa and were living in Johannesburg where Fritz died in 1915.

Following their marriage, Neils and Isabel Neilsen lived at Sorell and Eaglehawk Neck. Early in 1906, Neils travelled to New Zealand, leaving his family living with Isabel's parents at Franklin. Failing to hear from him for over six months, the police initiated a search and Neils was found working as a farm labourer at Spar Bush, near Winton in Southland. Late in 1906, his family joined him, but Isabel died in May 1907. After Isabel's death, her sister, Lucy, travelled to New Zealand for six months and helped Neils care for his children. His son Hans moved to Foxton in Manawatu-Wanganui and later joined the

army. Neils and most of his family also moved to Foxton and in 1916 Neils joined the army, but in March 1923 while serving, he drowned. His daughter, Isobel married and remained in Southland.

Claus Rieper's emigration was motivated by the presence of relatives living in Tasmania. His parents, Heinrich and Anna Rieper lived at New Norfolk, his father dying in 1891 and his mother in 1912. In the early 1890s, Claus and his brother Christian moved to Strahan, and his sister Dora moved to Queenstown, where each married. Claus worked as an accountant for Gaffney and Harvey, a firm of merchants at Strahan. In 1906, the Rieper family moved to Rosebery and ran a store until the business became insolvent in 1907. Then the Rieper family moved to Zeehan, but by 1914 the family had returned to Hobart. In the early 1920s, the family was living at Oyster Cove. By 1925 the Rieper family was living in South Melbourne, where Claus worked as a storekeeper. By 1928 his son Roydon had been appointed officer-in-charge of the State Electricity Commission at Bairnsdale, where other family members moved and settled.

Within a few years of arrival, several families of immigrants on the *Procida* emigrated from Tasmania and settled in Victoria, possibly attracted by the presence of German immigrants who had settled there. The first German immigrants recruited by William Westgarth in Silesia and Saxony arrived in 1849 and 1850 and settled at Grovedale, near Geelong, Melbourne and the suburbs of Collingwood, Richmond, Hawthorn and Northcote, as well as further afield at Thomastown, Doncaster, Greensborough and Harkaway, near Berwick. As a consequence of the gold rush, there was a considerable increase in the early 1850s in arrivals of German adventurers, who

settled in towns on the goldfields. A third group was rural Germans from South Australia, who established farms in western Victoria, the Wimmera and the Mallee between the 1850s and 1890s.

The Burczak family migrated to Victoria and settled at Carlton. An inquest conducted at the Melbourne City Morgue into the death of a six-month old infant named Martha Frances May Burczak on 17 July 1904 found that she died from bronco-pneumonia (*The Age*, 21 July 1904, p. 6). As no further records were identified for this family, it seems likely that the Burczak family left Australia.

The RUTHSATZ family had migrated to Victoria by 1888, when Paulina Ruthsatz died in child-birth at Mangalore. By 1895, the family had settled at Drouin, where Wilhelm was employed by the Buln Buln Shire Council as a contractor of road works. In the late 1920s, Emily Ruthsatz moved to Melbourne and lived at Camberwell, where she died in 1937. Soon after the family moved to Victoria, Wilhelm's son Gustav worked as a farm labourer at Corop. Later he went to Undera and then Myuna, where he became a carpenter. When Cornelia Creek, near Echuca, was opened up for settlement, he purchased a block of land and established a poultry farm.

The WIESE family migrated to Victoria and settled at Doncaster, a district first settled by German orchardists. In 1893, Georg Wiese, a builder, established an orchard, trading as G Wiese and Sons, run by his three sons. Growing mainly peaches, but also small fruits and vegetables, the Wiese brothers were recognised for the innovative method applied in growing peaches, which involved using irrigation for intensive cultivation. The Wiese brothers were active members of the Doncaster Fruit Growers' Association.

In 1889, Paul and Fanny SELZER migrated to Victoria and settled in Hawthorn. By 1896, the Selzer family had moved to Toora in South Gippsland encouraged by the Village Settlement Scheme to establish a dairy farm at Upper Toora, while Fanny worked as a nurse in the district. The small farms in the district failed and were consolidated into large dairy farms, so in March 1923 the Selzer family moved back to Melbourne and lived in South Yarra.

The ZOLLINGER family migrated to Victoria and settled in Hawthorn, but later moved to Richmond. Jacob Zollinger also owned an orchard at Sassafra in the Dandenongs. After marrying, John and Emilie Thomas moved to Foster in South Gippsland, where they owned a farm. Anna Zollinger married George PENNY, a labourer, and the family lived in Camberwell.

Hans Johnsen had migrated to Melbourne by 1890, when he married Mary Anne WHITESIDE, the widow of James Whiteside, who had died following an altercation at a hotel in Footscray. By 1894, Hans, Mary and her three children had moved to Bendigo. In 1899, Johnsen was employed by the Virginia Gold Mining Company, which operated a reef mine at Eaglehawk, north-west of Bendigo. In June 1905, Johnsen and another miner, John William MAYBERRY, were killed in an explosion caused by testing a hole that failed to fire on a previous shift with a hand drill and a hammer. Although her children from the first marriage stayed in Victoria, Mary and the two children from the second marriage moved to New Zealand, where she married George GRENVILLE, and died at Napier in 1945.

Carl UNGER migrated to Victoria and settled at Fish Creek, a small town in

South Gippsland settled in the mid-1880s. He was probably related to Andreas Unger, licensee of the Fish Creek Hotel, who resided there for more than ten years, but died suddenly in November 1914. Carl Unger died at Fish Creek in October 1917.

No records were identified for several individuals who emigrated as single adults on the *Procida*. Adolf GARSO returned to Germany in April 1889. It is likely that Minna KOERBIN went into service as a housekeeper for the Hon. Thomas REIBY, but no records were identified for her after 1885. No records were identified for Friedrich FISCHER, Hermann LUDEMANN, Niels MAAE and Per OHLSON. These single men, ranging in age from 24 to 33 years old, undoubtedly left Tasmania for mainland Australia, foreign countries or returned to Germany, Denmark or Sweden.

Conclusion

In the early 1850s, the cessation of convict transportation and the departure of many men to the goldfields led the colonial government to introduce assisted immigration as a means of increasing the labour force. In spite of more than 16,600 assisted immigrants arriving in the 1850s, the slow rate of growth in Tasmania's population was affected initially by a slow natural increase due to a marked gender imbalance and then by the rate of emigration exceeding the rate of immigration. From the 1860s to the 1880s, the growth in Tasmania's population accelerated due to a more equal gender balance leading to greater natural increase, while the rate of emigration decreased due to improving economic and social conditions.

The buoyancy of the economy in the mid-1880s is reflected in the decisions of most of the immigrants, who arrived on

the *Procida* to settle in Tasmania and to follow the same occupations. A large proportion of the immigrants were farm labourers from rural backgrounds, who settled in existing settlements or created new clustered ones. A degree of inter-marriage within this group as well as with earlier arrivals in the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s substantiates the presence of networks of family ties throughout the various clustered settlements. These networks allowed the immigrants to transplant conservative attitudes and patriarchal social patterns that fitted in well with contemporary Victorian values. These attitudes were manifest in a German life style characterised by diligence, thrift, stability and reliability, qualities for which they were actively sought as immigrants. Even at Collinsvale, where they formed a substantial proportion of a mixed population, the German and Scandinavian immigrants recognised the need to participate in the wider community. They quickly abandoned the land tenure patterns they had known in Europe as they adapted to new modes of freehold tenure and different climatic conditions. Participation in the wider community also encouraged out-marriage with Anglo-Australians, although it occurred at a slower pace than in the city.

Several families and single adults, who arrived on the *Procida* soon emigrated to Victoria, most of them settling in localities with high concentrations of German settlers. For instance, the Wiese family settled at Doncaster. They established a presence in the district's fruit-growing industry which was dominated by German families and married into the ZANDER family, a prominent family in the district's German community. ◀

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APPENDIX: CASE HISTORIES ON ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS

Name	Birth	Spouse
ALBAT Wilhelm ⁽¹⁾	c.1849	Louise
ALBAT Louise	c.1848	Wilhelm Albat
ALBAT Marianna	c.1875	Moss Allan Woods
ALBAT Carl	7/12/1878	unmarried
ALBAT Lydia	c.1880	unmarried
ANDERSON Johann Peter	c.1853	Caroline Lindgren
ANDERSON Caroline	c.1854	Johann Peter Anderson
ANDERSON Anna Elvera	c.1875	Henry John Stonehouse
ANDERSON Alma Matilda	c.1878	unmarried
ANDERSON Gustav Adolph	c.1879	Sarah Emma Mabel Johnson
ANDERSON Elin Marie	c.1881	Ernest Walter Augustus Conrad
ANDERSON Eleda Lucie	c.1883	Charles William Gluschke ⁽²⁾
ANDERSON Hildegard Johanna	c.1885	Hjalmar Achaton Hansen
BURCZACK Martin Franz	c.1852	
BURCZACK Johanna Wilhelmine	c.1848	
BURCZACK Elise Marie	c.1877	
BURCZACK Johanna	c.1878	
BURCZACK Franz Henry	c.1880	
DANKER Johannis Dederick ⁽³⁾	13/5/1858	Marie
DANKER Marie	c.1846	1. Dohrmeyer; 2. Johannis Dederick Danker
DANKER Heinrich	c.1878	1. Amy Plummer 2. Ethel Sarah Ann Banks
DOHRMEYER Louise	c.1868	Heinrich Friedrich Frerck
FISCHER Friedrich	c.1859	
FRERK Heinrich Friedrich ⁽⁴⁾	13/3/1861	Louise Dohrmeyer
GARSO Otto Adolf ⁽⁵⁾	c.1862	
GLAU Claus Heinrich	c.1843	Anna Magdalena Stroh
GLAU Anna Magdalena	c.1846	Claus Heinrich Glau
GLAU Marie Christine	3/10/1872	Frederick Archibald Davis
GLAU Emma Frederica	c.1876	Frederick Leslie Chinnery
GLAU Claudine Margaretha	c.1884	William Edward Francis
HANSSON Lars	25/1/1855	Augusta Dunkel ⁽⁶⁾
HAUSTEIN Alban Julius	5/5/1849	Caroline Sophia Rank
HAUSTEIN Caroline Sophia	12/5/1850	Alban Julius Haustein
HAUSTEIN Anna Alwina	26/1/1873	George Alfred Cope
HAUSTEIN Anna Agnes ⁽⁷⁾	16/8/1876	James Hassett
HAUSTEIN Alma May ⁽⁸⁾	1/12/1879	Edward Anthony Smith
HAUSTEIN Alfred Adolf	19/10/1880	1. Kathleen Mary Medwin 2. Vera Josephine Harvey
HAUSTEIN Camilla ⁽⁹⁾	16/10/1882	Hubert Thomas Claude Applebee
HAUSTEIN Emma Rose	10/2/1885	Llewelyn Thomas Bakes
JAGER Adolph ⁽¹⁰⁾	c.1853	Johanne Elizabeth Alwyn
JESTRIMSKI Johann Jacob ⁽¹¹⁾	1844	Amelia Rosalia von Kluck

ARRIVING IN TASMANIA ON THE *PROCIDA*, 1885

Marriage	No. Child	Death or Funeral	Death Age	Place of Death or Interment
	3	12/6/1925	75	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	3	4/7/1919		Methodist Cemetery Collinsvale
9/2/1921	0	28/4/1951	70	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	0	6/6/1915	37	Methodist Cemetery Collinsvale
	0	8/7/1926	46	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	6	16/10/1934	81	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	6	16/8/1930	76	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
1/7/1911	4	19/7/1967 (service)	92	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	0	12/5/1964 (service)	86	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
27/3/1905	5	5/6/1961 (service)	82	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
5/6/1905	7	14/9/1967 (service)	86	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
27/12/1904	3	5/9/1972 (service)	89	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
11/12/1909	1			
	1	15/9/1939	81	Carnarvon Cemetery Port Arthur
	1.1 2.1	24/8/1926	80	Carnarvon Cemetery Port Arthur
1. 11/9/1905 2. 18/2/1919	1.4 2.0	8/10/1974 (service)	96	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
30/11/1887	3	25/12/1916	48	Carnarvon Cemetery Port Arthur
30/11/1887	3	27/5/1944	83	Carnarvon Cemetery Port Arthur
	5	7/2/1917		Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
	5	23/7/1914		Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
1/8/1891	11	12/3/1954	81	Carr Villa Cemetery Launceston
1904	7	1959		
19/7/1914	1	20/7/1956	71	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
13/7/1890	9	17/11/1927	73	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
1872	9	27/8/1919	70	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
1872	9	20/9/1934	84	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
18/10/1897	3	26/11/1947	75	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
2/2/1900	4	16/3/1962	85	died Manly New South Wales
29/12/1909	3	27/10/1959 (service)	79	Ulverstone General Cemetery
1. 19/12/1910 2. 27/4/1916	1.1 2.6	8/10/1965	84	Carr Villa Cemetery Launceston
9/10/1907	3	27/4/1969	86	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
10/3/1909	3	16/5/1965	80	died Adelaide South Australia
	0			
	6	21/4/1921	76	Pyengana General Cemetery

APPENDIX: CASE HISTORIES ON ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS

Name	Birth	Spouse
JESTRIMSKI Amelia Rosalia	c.1844	Johann Jacob Jestrinski
JESTRIMSKI Rudolph Emil ⁽¹²⁾	17/4/1870	Matilda Amanda Nicklason
JESTRIMSKI Martha	c.1872	William James Terry
JESTRIMSKI Hugo	31/5/1879	Daisy Eliza Terry
JESTRIMSKI Alfred Herman ⁽¹³⁾	2/3/1880	Janette Beechey
JOHNSEN Hans Peter ⁽¹⁴⁾	c.1863	Mary Anne Martin
KADEN Carl Herman	c.1846	Auguste Marie Trommer
KADEN Auguste Marie ⁽¹⁵⁾	21/1/1843	Carl Herman Kaden
KADEN Olga	c.1871	Henry Dorloff
KADEN Anna	c.1874	Robert Miller
KADEN Hermann	c.1875	Clara Anna Kaden
KADEN Freida	c.1876	Edward David Murray
KOERBIN Minna ⁽¹⁶⁾	c.1845	
KOHL Franz Heinrich ⁽¹⁷⁾	8/8/1861	Elizabeth Burns
KOHLHAGEN Carl Christian	c.1858	Victoria Schwan ⁽¹⁸⁾
KRUSE Wilhelm Heinrich ⁽¹⁹⁾	1/7/1840	Anna Marie Lembeck
KRUSE Anna Marie ⁽²⁰⁾	1/1/1840	Wilhelm Heinrich Kruse
KRUSE Wilhelm Heinrich Johann ⁽²¹⁾	c.1872	Ethel Lomas
KRUSE Anna Sophie	c.1873	Henry Charles Wolf
KRUSE Meta	c.1875	unmarried
KRUSE Elvira Dorothea	c.1879	unmarried
LUDEMANN Hermann	c.1861	
MAAE Niels Jacob S	c.1852	
MANSSON Sven	c.1847	1. Margaretha Wilhelmina 2. Christina Dora Kahlar
MANSSON Christina Dora	c.1864	Sven Mansson
MANSSON Friedrich Wilhelm ⁽²²⁾	c.1878	unmarried
MANSSON Anna Gertrude Asserina	23/5/1881	George Watt
MANSSON Emma Matilda	c.1885	Donald Crawford
MEYER Fannye Agelgende ⁽²³⁾	c.1866	Paul Selzer
NICKLASON Ola ⁽²⁴⁾	c.1845	Karna
NICKLASON Karna	c.1844	Ola Nicklason
NICKLASON Mathilda Amanda ⁽²⁵⁾	8/7/1878	Rudolph Emil Jestrinski
NICKLASON Carl Alfred	c.1880	Amelia Katherine Oldham
NICKLASON Heinrich Oscar	c.1884	unmarried
NIELSEN Niels Peter	11/8/1866	Isabel Mary Jane Batchelor
OLSSON Olaf ⁽²⁶⁾	16/1/1861	Hilda Petersen
OLSSON Per	c.1860	
PETERSON Carl	31/10/1856	Emma Christina Olofsson
PETERSON Emma Christina ⁽²⁷⁾	9/5/1860	Carl Peterson
PETERSON Carl Herman	c.1882	Urania Reading
PETERSON Ernst Emil	c.1885	Mary Magdalene Hansson
RIEPEL Claus Detlev	c.1868	Catherine Thirza Stubbings

ARRIVING IN TASMANIA ON THE *PROCIDA*, 1885

Marriage	No. Child	Death or Funeral	Death Age	Place of Death or Interment
	6	25/10/1927	84	Pyengana General Cemetery
24/2/1897	13	14/8/1948	78	Pyengana General Cemetery
28/10/1896	3	29/10/1902	30	Pyengana General Cemetery
29/4/1908	4	25/6/1966	88	Carr Villa Cemetery Launceston
11/9/1907	1	6/10/1956 (service)	76	Ulverstone General Cemetery
27/11/1890	2	8/6/1905	42	Eaglehawk Public Cemetery Victoria
1868	4	11/2/1901	55	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
1868	4	9/11/1936	92	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
1/6/1892	11	13/1/1966	95	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
9/9/1896	4	8/7/1951	77	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
26/4/1904	6	21/2/1958	83	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
24/2/1904	2	23/5/1946	69	Anglican Cemetery Adventure Bay
8/7/1896	8	8/10/1953	92	Pyengana General Cemetery
22/4/1889	3	28/8/1915	55	died Johannesburg, South Africa
	4	8/1/1918	77	Anglican Cemetery Cygnet
	4	23/10/1923	83	Anglican Cemetery Cygnet
29/11/1899	12	14/3/1970	97	Congregational Cemetery Huonville
15/1/1919	0	15/7/1964 (service)	90	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	0	10/7/1973	97	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	0	5/11/1944	65	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	1. 2 2. 5	8/12/1917	70	Pyengana General Cemetery
	5	11/1/1956	92	Pyengana General Cemetery
	0	29/7/1900	22	died Launceston
27/11/1899	6	27/8/1961	80	Springvale Botanical Cemetery Victoria
16/3/1910	5	21/7/1964	79	Carr Villa Cemetery Launceston
18/12/1886	10	11/9/1946	79	Burwood Cemetery Victoria
	4	20/7/1933	88	Pyengana General Cemetery
	4	29/5/1914	70	Pyengana General Cemetery
24/2/1897	13	7/4/1951	72	Pyengana General Cemetery
5/6/1910	9	25/2/1956	76	Pyengana General Cemetery
		4/11/1890	5	died Pyengana
25/8/1890	7	30/3/1923	56	Foxton Cemetery New Zealand
19/11/1887	6	30/12/1932	71	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	11	25/7/1940	83	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	11	18/12/1957	97	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
28/8/1926	3	14/4/1961	78	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
25/10/1915	3	4/2/1924	38	St Johns New Town, Hobart
9/11/1892	3	13/4/1946	77	Springvale Botanical Cemetery Victoria

APPENDIX: CASE HISTORIES ON ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS

Name	Birth	Spouse
RUTHSATZ Wilhelm	c.1857	1. Paulina Simman 2. Emily Jane Hart
RUTHSATZ Paulina	c.1859	Wilhelm Ruthsatz
RUTHSATZ Gustave Wilhelm ⁽²⁸⁾	c.1883	Lily Ada Day
RUTHSATZ Friedrich Alban	c.1885	
SELZER Paul	c.1860	Fanny Agelgende Meyer
STOLZENBERG Johann. Heinrich A	c.1845	1. Margaretha 2. Julia Maria Lehmann
STOLZENBERG Margaretha ⁽²⁹⁾	c.1847	Johann. Heinrich A. Stolzenberg
STOLZENBERG Dora	c.1870	Charles Rudolph Richter
STOLZENBERG Johanna	c.1874	1. William Henry Rumbold 2. Shadrick John Pace
STOLZENBERG Anna Catherine	c.1877	unmarried
STOLZENBERG Karl Johann Christian	c.1879	Agnes Hardy
SUHR Joachim Heinrich	c.1858	Anna Katherine Dorothee
SUHR Anna Katherine Dorothee	c.1855	Joachim Heinrich Suhr
SUHR Johann Heinrich Emil	c.1879	Maria Hagar Snape
SUHR Joachim Heinrich Willy	c.1881	Barbara Wilson
SUHR Carl Johann	c.1883	Florence May Snape
ULRICH Carl ⁽³⁰⁾	c.1841	Louisa Brandstater
ULRICH Anna	c.1869	unmarried
ULRICH Louise	c.1872	unmarried
ULRICH Wilhelmina	c.1876	unmarried
UNGER Carl Hermann	c.1849	
WACHHOLZ Carl Friedrich Alban	c.1861	Matilda
WIESE Georg Herman August	c.1844	1. Margaretha Magdalena Elizabeth Dickmann 2. Annabelle Campbell
WIESE Margaretha Magdalena Elizabeth	c.1848	George Herman August Weise
WIESE Heinrich Carl ⁽³¹⁾	c.1874	unmarried
WIESE Johannis Nicholas Christian ⁽³²⁾	c.1878	1. Florence Catherine Sweeney 2. Phoebe Matilda Smith
WIESE Dorothea Magdalena ⁽³³⁾	c.1880	Carl Heinrich Zander
WIESE Gretha	c.1882	Henry Otto
WIESE George Henry	c.1885	Linda Elsie Otto
ZANOTTI Johann Carl	c.1852	Matilda Henrietta Fehlberg ⁽³⁴⁾
ZOLLINGER Jacob Rudolf	c.1850	1. Catharina Zabelberg 2. Emily Ann Wheeler
ZOLLINGER Catharina	c.1854	Jacob Rudolf Zollinger
ZOLLINGER Rudolf	c.1880	Margaret Ryan
ZOLLINGER Anna Elizabeth	c.1882	George Thomas Penny
ZOLLINGER Emilie Johanna	c.1885	John Richard Thomas

ARRIVING IN TASMANIA ON THE *PROCIDA*, 1885

Marriage	No. Child	Death or Funeral	Death Age	Place of Death or Interment
2. 1893	1. 4	1/11/1916	59	Drouin Cemetery Victoria
	2. 6			
	4	1888	28	Seymour Pioneer Cemetery Victoria
1919	1	26/9/1949	66	Echuca Cemetery Victoria
18/12/1886	10	7/10/1948	87	Burwood Cemetery Victoria
2. 5/5/1900	1. 4	3/8/1939	93	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	2. 0			
	4	1/9/1896	49	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
2/1/1897	1	27/9/1901	29	died Melbourne Victoria
1. 4/3/1896	1. 3	10/10/1968 (service)	94	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
2. 17/11/1906	2. 1			
	0	25/9/1944 (service)		Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
25/12/1902	2	8/5/1968		died Hunters Hill New South Wales
	3	8/9/1926	68	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	3	22/7/1933	78	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
27/7/1912	2	8/9/1966 (service)	86	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
21/9/1908	3	26/8/1971 (service)	90	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
28/2/1912	5	1/6/1945	62	died Merrylands New South Wales
	3	22/8/1917	83	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	0	9/7/1915	58	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	0	23/3/1966 (service)	94	Cornelian Bay Cemetery Hobart
	0	1965	89	died Brighton Victoria
		15/10/1917		died Fish Creek Victoria
	0	15/3/1911	49	Congregational Cemetery Geeveston
2. 1909	1. 5	20/10/1919	75	Warringal Cemetery Victoria
	2. 1			
	5	22/5/1904	56	Warringal Cemetery Victoria
		22/6/1903		died Templestowe Victoria
1. 1905	1. 2	1/10/1920	41	died Balwyn Victoria
2. 1916	2. 1			
1909	2	14/7/1928	48	Box Hill Cemetery Victoria
1908	0			
9/9/1908	4	7/1/1959 (service)	74	Fawkner Cemetery Victoria
20/1/1887	7	16/1/1939	86	Methodist Cemetery Collinsvale
2. 1890	1. 3	27/7/1901 (service)	51	Boroondara Cemetery Victoria
	2. 2			
	3	16/11/1889 (service)	35	Boroondara Cemetery Victoria
16/6/1914				
1911	4	5/1/1954	70	Springvale Botanical Cemetery Victoria
23/11/1904	6	22/6/1976	92	Springvale Botanical Cemetery Victoria

Appendix

- 1 An article on the death of Wilhelm Albat was published in *The Examiner* under the title 'Found dead in garden' on 13 June 1915, p. 5
- 2 Charles William Gluschke was the second son of Wilhelm Gluschke, who arrived on the *Victoria* in August 1870. During World War I, the family adopted the surname 'Gluskie' under which they were interred
- 3 An article on the 80th birthday anniversary for Johannis Danker was published in *The Mercury* under the title 'Point Puer hermit' on 10 May 1938, p. 19 and on 13 May 1939, p. 8. An obituary for Danker was published in *The Mercury* on 18 September 1939, p. 9.
- 4 An article on the 80th birthday anniversary for Henry Frerk was published in *The Mercury* under the title 'Guide's birthday' on 14 March 1941, p. 4
- 5 Jager (1908) reported that Otto Adolf Garso went to Melbourne after a few years, where he did well, and not long after returned to Germany to be with his mother in her declining years (p. 287). In April 1889, Otto Garso returned to Bremen, Germany, on the *Nurnberg*.
- 6 Augusta Dunkel arrived as a three-year-old child on the *Figaro* in October 1870
- 7 Agnes Anna Hausteine had an illegitimate son born on 13 March 1894
- 8 Alma May Hausteine had an illegitimate daughter born on 8 September 1897
- 9 Articles concerning a legal case for the failure of George Hastie to pay maintenance to Camilla Hausteine for an illegitimate child, born in December 1900, were reported in *The North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times* on 13 November 1900, p. 2 and 26 March 1904, p. 2
- 10 Jager (1908) reported that he nominated his wife, Johanne Elizabeth Alwyn Jager, to emigrate to Tasmania and she arrived on the *Liguria* in August 1886. In 1890 they left Tasmania and settled in Melbourne. In March 1891 Johanne returned to Germany on the *Kaiser Wilhelm II* and later they divorced. After working in various occupations in Melbourne, Adolph Jager emigrated to the USA in 1908 and settled in Los Angeles.
- 11 Articles on Jacob and Amelia Jestrinski's golden wedding anniversary were published in *The Daily Telegraph* on 4 February 1920, p. 3, and the *North-Eastern Advertiser* on 6 February 1920, p. 3. An article on the death of Jacob Jestrinski as a result of a fall from a horse was published in *The Examiner* on 6 May 1921, p. 6.
- 12 An article on Rudolph and Matilda Jestrinski was published in the *North-Eastern Advertiser* under the title 'Golden wedding' on 22 April 1947, p. 2. Articles on the death of Rudolph Jestrinski as a result of being struck by a falling branch from a tree during a storm were published in *The Examiner* on 16 August 1948, p. 2, and *The Mercury* on 16 August 1948, p. 1. An obituary on Rudolph Jestrinski was published in *The Examiner* on 17 August 1948, p. 2.
- 13 An article on Alfred Jestrinski was published in *The Advocate* under the title 'Retired' on 15 February 1950, p. 11
- 14 Articles on the death of Hans Peter Johnsen as a result of a mining accident were published in *The Argus* under the titles 'Shocking mine fatality' on 9 June 1905, p. 2, and 'Bendigo mining tragedy' on 10 June 1905, p. 17, *The Australasian* under the title 'Shocking mine accident' on 10 June 1905, p. 38, and *The Age* under the title 'Misuse of explosives' on 10 June 1905, p. 12
- 15 An obituary on Auguste Kaden was published in *The Mercury* under the title, 'Mrs A. M. Kaden: Adventure Bay pioneer' on 13 November 1936, p. 7
- 16 Minna Koerbin was nominated by Otto Gustav Koerbin (1846–1927), who arrived on the *Eugenie* in March 1872. Minna served as matron on the *Procida* and was hired as a housekeeper by the Hon. Thomas Reibey (1821–1912), the member for Westbury in the House of Assembly and the owner of *Entally* and *The Oaks* near Carrick.

- 17 Articles on Elizabeth and Franz Kohl were published in *The Examiner* under the title, 'To celebrate golden wedding' on 4 July 1946, p. 6 and the *North-Eastern Advertiser* under the title 'Golden wedding: Kohl-Burns' on 12 July 1946, p. 3
- 18 Victoria Schwan was the daughter of Wilhelm August Schwan, who arrived on the *Figaro* in October 1870
- 19 An obituary on Wilhelm Kruse was published in the *Huon Times* on 11 January 1918, p. 2
- 20 An obituary on Anna Kruse was published in the *Huon Times* on 26 October 1923, p. 2
- 21 An article on William and Ethel Kruse was published in *The Mercury* under the title 'Golden wedding for Huon couple' on 29 November 1949, p. 6
- 22 Articles on the inquest into the death of William Mansson due to gunshot wounds were published in *The Examiner* under the title 'Justifiable homicide' and *The Daily Telegraph* under the title 'The Garibaldi tragedy' on 1 August 1900, p. 5
- 23 Obituaries on Fanny Mayer were published in *The Argus* under the title 'Mrs F. A. Selzer' on 12 September 1946, p. 7, and in *The Age* under the title 'Gippsland pioneer' on 12 September 1946, p. 6
- 24 Obituaries on Ola Nicklason were published under the title, 'Pyengana pioneer' in *The Mercury* on 25 July 1933, p. 5, and the *North-Eastern Advertiser* on 25 July 1933, p. 3
- 25 Obituaries on Matilda Nicklason were published in *The Examiner* on 13 April 1951, p. 4 and in the *North-Eastern Advertiser* on 13 April 1951, p. 3
- 26 Olaf Ohlson met Hilda Petersen, a waitress or maid working in a tavern in Hamburg, while waiting to board the *Procida*. Olaf Ohlson sponsored Hilda Petersen, who arrived at Hobart on the *Coptic* on 20 November 1887 and they married a month later on Maria Island.
- 27 Articles on the 86th and 90th birthday anniversaries for Emma Peterson were published in *The Mercury* on 9 May 1946, p. 15, and 11 May 1950, p. 8
- 28 An obituary on Gustav Ruthsatz was published in *The Riverine Herald* under the title 'Mr G. Ruthsatz' on 29 September 1949, p. 2
- 29 An article on the death of Margaret Stolzenberg as a result of suicide was published in *The Mercury* under the title 'Suicide at North Hobart' on 2 September 1896, p. 2
- 30 Carl Ulrich's wife, whose maiden name was Brandstater, was related to the Brandstater family who arrived on the *Eugenie* in March 1872 and settled at Collinsvale. Emanuel Brandstater nominated Karl Ulrich, probably a son of Carl Ulrich, who arrived on the *Polosi* in August 1883, and in turn, he sponsored Carl Ulrich and his three daughters.
- 31 Articles on the death of Heinrich Wiese as a result of suicide were published in *The Age* under the title 'An orchardist hangs himself' on 23 June 1903, p. 6, *The Argus* under the title 'Determined suicide' on 23 June 1903, p. 9 and the *Evelyn Observer and Bourke East Record* under the title 'Determined suicide' on 26 June 1903, p. 2
- 32 An article on the death of Johannes Wiese as a result of suicide was published in *The Age* under the title 'Orchardist poisons himself' on 23 October 1920, p. 17
- 33 An article on the inquest into the death of Dorothea Zander, due to being struck by a bus in Doncaster on 9 July 1928, was published in *The Argus* on 25 July 1928, p. 10
- 34 Matilda Henrietta Fehlberg arrived as a six-year-old child on the *Figaro* in October 1870. ◀



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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?**

COAL RIVER VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.—

Journal No. 1, 1999

The first journal published by this Society. An A4 book of 69 pp. containing eight historical articles by various authors:

The Richmond Bridge, 1823–1998; Of Chapels and Bridges, by Laurie Wilson.

Murder on the Bridge: Rough Justice for Flagellator George Grover, by Peter Macfie.

Bridge Street in 1860; Bridge Street in 1890; Bridge Street Then & Now; The Jacobs Family, by Dianne Snowden.

Richmond & District 1938.

DELORAINÉ'S INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE—A survey

A4 work of 158pp; Jointly funded by the Australian Heritage Commission and the Queen Victoria Museum, was written in 1986 by Jill Cassidy.

The text describes the historical life of many early industries, both rural and domestic, and is supported by images, maps and early advertisements pertaining

to businesses operating in the greater Deloraine area.

MEANDER VALLEY MEMORIES— A History of Meander and Surrounding Areas

CELEBRATING THE MEANDER SCHOOL CENTENARY 1891–1991.

A4book of 232 pp., published in 1991 containing historical articles written by the Meander Centenary Writers.

The articles are grouped in 14 chapters:

THE PALL-I-TORRE: The Black native people of Meander

BLACK AND WHITE: The struggle for the land

IN QUAMBY'S SHADOW: White settlement

JACKEY'S MARSH

WESTERN CREEK

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NEWSMAKERS AND

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A final section titled **FAMILY TREES** contains trees for:

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Elizabeth HAZLEWOOD

Edmund BOWMAN and Anne
WILKINSON

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NUTTING
Charles Ernest CHILCOTT and Lily May
FRENCH
George Frederick JOHNSTON and Grace
Nettleton SHERRIFF
Joseph LEE and Janet HAMILTON
James TAYLOR and Annie SACH
Andrew Walter PAYNE and Edith Alice
STAGG
Humphrey SHERRIFF and Margaret
WALSH.

CONNIE'S STORY—Commemorating the life of Mrs Edward (Plorn) Dickens

A 74 page booklet published in 2014 by the author Robin Da Costa-Adams.

For the first time Connie's Story is now told. It includes never before seen photos of Connie and covers her life from her birth in Tasmania (1859), her marriage to Edward (Plorn) Dickens, in Wilcannia (1880), to her death in Melbourne (1914). Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens was the youngest son and favourite child of Charles Dickens and his wife Catherine. Born in 1852 he arrived in Australia aged just 16 years and rose to become the manager of the half a million acres Mount Murchison Station. Constance was the daughter of Alfred Desailly owner of the Outer Netallie Station also in the Wilcannia District. They married in 1880.

ALONG THE TERRACE—The owners and Occupiers of Stanley, 1843–1922

A4 book of 282 pp. was produced in 2015 by Betty Jones, supported by the Stanley Discovery Museum.

An allotment by allotment history of Stanley's early buildings, pioneers, settlers and services.

Towards the end of 1842, Stanley attained official town status and the following year a plan of its streets was mapped by John Lee Archer, the District Police Magistrate and former Government Architect and Civil Engineer of some renown.

This book traces the development of each of the original 113 allotments on that map, documenting the evolution of the buildings thereon. It also identifies the subsequent owners and occupiers of each property. Much additional information about the town's history, supported by photographs dating from the mid-nineteenth century is included, along with biographical and family details of about one thousand of the people mentioned.

Information is arranged by alphabetical street names and is supported by an extensive alphabetical index of surnames at the end.

An Index to CHANGES OF NAME—Under Authority of Act of Parliament or Royal Licence and including Irregular Changes from I George III to 64 Victoria, 1760 to 1901

Hard cover book of 357 pp, is a 1968 reprint by the Genealogical Publishing Co. of Baltimore, USA. The original 1905 book, compiled by W P H Phillimore & Edw. Alex. Fry, was published in London.

An extensive, alphabetical index of surnames that have been changed or altered. Primarily it is based on the Changes of Name by Royal licence and includes names changed under the authority of Private Acts of Parliament, and others usually evidenced by deed polls and simple advertisements (chiefly from the *Times*).

An excellent informative chapter, *The Law and Practice of Change of Name* by

W Phillimore is provided at the front of the book.

125 Years BELOW THE GAP, 1874–1999—From Log Cabin to Star Lab

An A4 book of 150 pp. published in 1999 by the Swift's Creek Primary School, Victoria.

The watershed down the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range created the valleys, more commonly named the 'Gaps', that were to become home to many of the fifteen schools that celebrated with 125 years of Education at Swift's Creek School.

The school inspectors, the teachers, and the students have left a trail of information at each school, and curiously intermingled as numbers of pupils diminished and one school would then merge with another.

Of the fifteen schools established between 1874 and 1926, only Swift's Creek Primary still operates. They were:

- Swift's Creek, 1874
- Tongio, 1879–1956
- Reedy Flat, 1887–1971
- Stirling, 1887–1920
- Ensay, 1889–1994
- Bindi, 1890–1943
- Cassilis (Long Gully), 1890–1903
- Tambo Crossing, 1892–1971
- Nugong, 1897–1910
- Brookville, 1899–1940
- Tongio West, 1903–1948
- Ensay North, 1906–1971
- Doctor's Flat, 1971–1941
- Charlotte Spur, 1922–1928
- The Walnuts, 1926–1928.

The history of the various schools in the pioneer district is provided, supported by articles by former pupils and teachers, and numerous class photographs taken over the early years. A large majority of

the images have each pupil or teacher identified.

NEVER A DULL MOMENT

An A4 book of 86 pages was self-published by Tom Foley in October 1990. The story of 'The Foley Family in Australia'.

Peter Foley was an Irish immigrant (c.1854) who married Rebecca Miles (daughter of convict parents) at Delegate River in N.S.W.

Peter Foley (Jr) spent some years in Tasmania at the copper mines before returning to the mainland, to marry and continue the family line.

The majority of the work is an autobiography of Tom Foley. It ranges from his early childhood, to adulthood and participation in WWII, civilian occupations and finally his retirement with the associated family history. ◀

Index to

The Kelso Chronicle

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

1855–1857—\$22.00
1858–1859—\$22.00
1860–1861—\$22.00
1862–1863—\$22.00
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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:
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1788–1868

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

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

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The Descendants of Convicts'
Group Inc.

PO Box 229
Coldstream
Victoria 3770

email docs.vic@gmail.com

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

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Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- *Aus. Council of National Trusts; *Historic Houses*. [Q728.0994 HIS]
- *Aus. Council of National Trusts; *Historic Places of Australia, Vol. 2*, [Q994 HIS]
- *Bacon, C; *Rectors of All Saints Parish, Hobart—with notes on the memorials within the church*. [Q 283.099461 BAC]
- *Baynton-Williams, A; *Town & City Maps of the British Isles, 1800–1855*. [R 912.42 BAY]
- *Bradmore, D & J Carter; *Sarah Bromley—Success, Sorrow & Scandal in Van Diemen's Land*. [Q929.2 BRO]
- *Cassidy, J; *Deloraine's Industrial Heritage*.
- *CRVHS Inc.; *Coal River Valley Historical Society Inc. Journal, No. 1, 1999*.
- *Cosman, M P; *Mediaeval Holidays & Festivals*. [394.2 COS]
- *Cox, P & W Stacey; *Historic Towns of Australia*. Q910.4 COX]
- Da Costa-Adams, R; *Connie's Story—Commemorating the life of Mrs Edward (Ploan) Dickens*. [Q929.2 DIC]
- *Findlay, D; *Banffshire Churches*.
- *Flower, S J; *Debrett's The Stately Homes of Britain*. [Q941 FLO]
- *Foley, T; *Never a Dull Moment*. [Q929.2 FOL]
- *Ford, P & G, (eds); *IUP Series of British Parliamentary Papers—Papers relating to Trade, Emigration and Other Affairs in Australia, 1854–55*. [Q 328.42 PAR]
- *Gibson, J; *The Hearth Tax & Other Later Stuart Tax Lists*. [929.340941 GIB]
- *Gibson, J; *Poll Books, c.1696–1872*. [929.37 GIB]
- *Gibson, J; *Quarter Sessions Records for Family Historians*. [929.36 GIB]
- *Greener, L; *Ross Bridge and the Sculpture of Daniel Herbert*. [Q735.22 GRE]
- Howatson, D; *The Story of Central Hobart, Street by Street*.
- Jones, B; *Along The Terrace—The owners and occupiers of Stanley, 1843–1922*. [Q994.65 MEA]
- *Lakes Entrance FHS; *Far East Gippsland Pioneers Register*. [Q929.39456 LAK]
- *Lewis, E C; *Teach Yourself Welsh Dictionary*. [491.66321 LEW]
- *Lewis, H A, et al; *The Times Atlas of The World—Concise Edition*. [R 912 TIM]
- *Livingstone, A et al (Eds); *No Quarter Given—The Muster Roll of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Army, 1745–46*.
- *McCutcheon, R G; *The McCutcheon Family—A Victorian Clan*. [Q929.2 MCC]
- *Meander Centenary Writers; *Meander Valley Memories—A history of Meander & surrounding areas*.
- *Moule, T; *The County Maps of Old England*. [R 912.42 BAY]
- *Phillimore, W P H, et al; *An Index to Changes of Names*. [929.4 RAC]
- *RAC/Bartholomew; *Comprehensive Road Atlas—Britain and Ireland*.
- *Rowland, J, et al; *Welsh Family History—A guide to research*. [929.10720429 ROW]

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 - *Archive CD Books; *The Registers of Christ Church, Newgate, Greyfriars—Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1538–1754*
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 - *Quintin Publications; *Gazetteer of Scotland—Rev. John Wilson, Edinburgh, 1882*
 - *Spurrier, P; *The Heraldic Art Source Book*. [929.6 SPU]
 - *Stepping Stones Data CD's Ltd; Aberdeenshire 1837 Trade Directory
 - *Stepping Stones Data CD's Ltd; Edinburghshire & Haddington Trade Directory for 1837
 - *Swift's Creek Primary School; *125 Years Below The Gap, 1874–1999—From Log Cabin to Star Lab* [Q372.99456 SWI]
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ACCESSIONS—Books

- *Bradmore, Don and Carter, Judith; *Sarah Bromley – Success, Sorrow and Scandal in Van Diemen's Land*
- *Commonwealth of Australia; *Electoral Roll – Division of Franklin 1982*
- *Davis, Graeme R; *In Pioneers' Footsteps – Exploring Deloraine's History and Built Heritage*
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- *Phillips, Barbara; *God's Light Shines – The Story of the Girls' Friendly Society in the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania 1901–2012, Vol 1*
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- *Phillips, Barbara; *God's Light Shines – The Story of the Girls' Friendly Society in the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania 1901–2012, Vol 3 (1)*
- *Phillips, Barbara; *God's Light Shines – The Story of the Girls' Friendly Society in the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania 1901–2012, Vol 3 (2)*
- *Tasmanian Government; *The Hobart Town Gazette, Tuesday, November 7, 1876*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Undertakers of Hobart Vol IV – Index to H C Millington Pty Ltd Funeral Records Part 7, May 1964–April 1967*

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Supplement to

Tasmanian Ancestry

Journal of the
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Volume 37 No.1—June 2016

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Journal email: editors@tasfhs.org

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Huon:	PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
Launceston:	PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
Mersey:	PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

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Launceston:	45 Tamar Street Launceston Tasmania 7250

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

Branch Committee Members for 2016–2017

Burnie

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

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email: petjud@bigpond.com

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