

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 37 Number 2—September 2016

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Tasmanian Ancestry

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Contents

From the editor	66
President's Report 2015–16	67
36th Conference and Meeting	68
Auditor's Report	70
Branch Reports	73
Vale Cynthia O'Neill	77
<i>Samuel Pullen Wells, Preferential treatment for the son of an influential convict?</i> , Don Bradmore and Judith Carter	78
<i>Early Attitudes to Animals in Schools</i> , Betty Jones	85
<i>Jewish Calendar</i>	90
<i>Voices from the Orphan Schools: Timothy Charles Roy, Dianne Snowden</i>	91
New Members' Interests	95
New Members	96
Help Wanted	98
<i>Piecing together the life of John Lacey, from Surrey</i> , Pauline Bygraves	99
<i>St Georges Burial Ground Battery Point 1841–1872</i> , Leonie Mickleborough	
including TAMIOT listing of <i>Battery Point St Georges Anglican</i>	104
<i>Letters from Hal</i> , transcribed by Barbara Wilson	109
<i>Crossing the Line</i>	114
<i>Was Mary Merrill Murdered?, The Mystery of an inexplicable death at Hobart Town</i> , Don Bradmore and Judith Carter	116
<i>Genes on Screen</i> , Vee Maddock	122
<i>What is that Publication About?</i> , Maurice Appleyard	124
Library Acquisitions	126
Society Sales	128

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

From the editor

I must admit to having a struggle to find enough material to prepare this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. It looks like I need to undertake a good search through some of the older files to see if I have forgotten or misplaced submissions along the way.

Never-the-less I am sure you will find something to attract your interest when you curl up by the heater and be able to forget what a chilly winter we are experiencing this year. And hopefully all those who have suffered with the floods will be on the road to recovery and looking to a brighter future.

Rosemary Davidson

WANTED URGENTLY

**Our cupboards are bare ...
we need you**

to send in articles, exposes,
recollections, stories, items,
memories, highlights in history,
tales of research successes, reports,
accounts or results of your
investigations into all those
brickwalls.

Thank you.

Journal address

PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
email editors@tasfhs.org

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover: Headstone of Timothy Charles Roy, see article page 91, *Voices from the Orphan Schools: Timothy Charles Roy*, by Dianne Snowden, Photograph: courtesy of Irene Roy.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2015–16

THIS report marks the end of my first year as president of our society. It has been a most interesting year in which I have probably learned more about the workings of our society than I had realised in the many years I have been a member.

Membership numbers have gone down a bit in some, but not all, branches. In Maurice's report last year he quoted a figure of 1166 financial members at the time. Currently we have 1000 financial members including 71 new members. This indicates that 237 of last year's members have not renewed at this stage. We need to do more to encourage renewals. I know that branches do make a big effort to encourage renewals—and new memberships, but perhaps we need to try even harder in this area. As I said in the last journal, it appears we are not widely known about amongst the general public, so the more publicity we can create the better it will be for our society. Recently I addressed a session at Mathers House in Hobart. For those of you who are not familiar with Mathers House, it is a meeting place for senior citizens funded and run by the Hobart City Council. It used to be the Sixty and Over Club. Eighteen people who had expressed an interest in my topic—*A Beginners Guide to Researching Your Family History*—turned up to this session. Exactly half of them had never heard of us! At least two of this group have since joined.

I have read the annual reports of all five branches, and what interesting reading that was! Although most branches are struggling to find new volunteers, a great deal of very useful work has been undertaken. This includes workshops, research-

ing for members and the general public, indexing cemeteries, newspapers and the like as well as being active members of various committees. A big thank you to all those willing volunteers.

Again, the Tasmanian Community Fund has been good to us. Burnie Branch received a grant for their View Road cemetery project and Hobart Branch has just been informed that their application for a grant to install a heating system in their library was successful.

The society continues to maintain a presence, and to contribute to, a number of organizations during the year. Maurice Appleyard has continued to represent us most ably on the board of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organizations, the Joint Tasmanian Archive Consultative Forum and the Digital Information Group (Tasmanian organizations involved in the collection of historical data). Thank you Maurice. We are also a member society of the Federation of Family History Societies in the United Kingdom.

We continue to produce the excellent product, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, thanks to the dedicated work of our editor, Rosemary Davidson. The journal distribution is carried out by Clint and Lyndal Ayers and the members of Hobart's Monday Group. As an example of the rising costs the society has to deal with, I would point out that it now costs nearly one thousand dollars to post each edition of the journal, making it \$4000 for the year!

I would like to thank all the members of the Society Executive Committee who have supported me during this my first year as President. They are Maurice Appleyard (Vice-President), Colleen

Read (Secretary), Peter Cocker (Treasurer) and all the branch delegates who make up the committee. I have been very impressed by the way this committee works. I have not seen unpleasantness of any kind. All matters that have come up for discussion have been debated in an atmosphere of cooperation until a mutually acceptable outcome is achieved.

Robert Tanner ◀



President Robert Tanner, editor Rosemary Davidson and assistant editor Leonie Mickleborough with the latest *Tasmanian Ancestry Index*



Peter Astley-Bogg receiving his Meritorious Service Award from Robert Tanner

36th AGM CONFERENCE AND MEETING REPORT 18 June 2016 Ross Town Hall

AFTER a sumptuous morning tea, President Robert Tanner welcomed all present and launched the new *Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 31–35*, compiled by Sally Rackham, (currently overseas), and presented editor Rosemary Davidson with a copy. Louise Rainbow was delighted to receive a copy as the ‘Early Bird’ Prize. (To purchase, see Society Sales).

The first of our three speakers, Dr Nick Brodie gave great insight into how he wove much of Australia’s history into his recently published family history, *Kin: a real people’s look behind the scenes*. [Hardie Grant, 2015].

Ros Escott, who leads a DNA Interest Group at Hobart Branch, spoke about DNA, explaining the benefits and differences between autosomal DNA, mitochondrial DNA and Y-DNA testing.

After a hearty lunch (all catering by Val Kummerow of Ross Post Office Catering), Roger McNeice provided an interesting talk on the 1854 Hobart city fire which destroyed much of the central CBD, caused by gunpowder stored in Cat and Fiddle Alley, now Cat and Fiddle Arcade.

At the Annual General Meeting Peter Astley Bogg was presented with a well-deserved TFHS Inc. Meritorious Service Award. He has served as a volunteer library assistant at Hobart Branch over a long period, but perhaps his greatest contribution has been photographing all the headstones and memorials for the branch. This has involved a lot of travelling, much detective work to locate cemetery plans and isolated graves, and many hours spent on the computer. A worthy recipient.

President Robert announced the judges had deemed no Lilian Watson Family History Award should be made this year.

The following members were elected unopposed:

President: Robert Tanner

Vice-President: Maurice Appleyard

Secretary: Colleen Read

Treasurer: Peter Cocker

Betty Bissett has been appointed as the new Minute Secretary.

The Branch Delegates, as appointed at the Branch AGMs in April, were named as:

Burnie Branch: Judy Cocker and Geoff Dean; Alternate, Sue Sutton

Hobart Branch: Louise Rainbow and Eddy Steenbergen; Alternate Ian Cooper

Huon Branch: John Gillham and Libby Gillham; Alternate, Betty Fletcher

Launceston Branch: Lucille Gee and Muriel Bissett; Alternate, Betty Bissett

Mersey Branch: Sue-Ellen McCreghan and Gary Bryant; Alternate, Ros Coss.

2015 LWFHA

Two entries were received in 2015:

Dr A J McCormack's entry, *The Blessington McCormacks, as told by Tony McCormack* (gifted to Launceston Branch) and Irene Schaffer's entry *Nature in its Wildest Form: Mt Wellington. James Dickenson, Merchant, Convict, Florist, Hobart Town 1837-1853*, (gifted to Hobart Branch).

Circulation of 2015 LWFHA entries will be as follows:

Hobart 18 June 2016

Huon 20 August 2016

Launceston 19 November 2016

Mersey 18 February 2017

Burnie 20 May 2017 ◀

Tasmanian Ancestry BEST JOURNAL ARTICLE AWARD Volume 37

While articles are always welcomed from everyone by the editor, contributors are reminded that Volume 37 will be judged for the best article from only those who have not previously received a Best Journal Article Award from our society.

See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 36 Number 2, 2015 for criteria.

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2016 Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a **Book**

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

**Entries Close 1 December
2016**

Further information and entry forms available from

TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries

or

www.tasfhs.org

or

The Secretary

PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK

TAS 7018

email: **secretary@tasfhs.org**

2015 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

I have audited the accompanying accounts for Tasmanian Family History Society Incorporated for the year ended 31 March 2015 in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Included in income were amounts received from collections, sales, and general income. Examination of these income items was limited to a review of cash transactions and amounts received as recorded by the books and receipting records of the Society.

Subject to the effect of the above statement on the accompanying accounts I am of the opinion that:

- a) The Society has kept proper accounting records and other books during the period covered by the accounts.
- b) The accompanying accounts are properly drawn up and in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (1964) so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of the results for the period ended on that date according to the information given to me, the books of the Society and the explanations given.
- c) The accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Society's financial position according to the information at my disposal and the explanations given to me.
- d) The rules relating to the administration of the Society's funds have been observed.
- e) I have obtained all the information required.

Devonport

5 June 2015


NEIL WILKINSON
Registered Company Auditor

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

General Account

Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the Year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

2013/14		2014/15
\$11,956.59	Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2014	\$18,952.28
INCOME		
13988.89	Membership Subscriptions IS/OS	14405.00
13709.00	Membership Subscriptions -Branch	22750.00
516.00	Donations	810.00
745.60	Society Sales - TFI CD Rom	0.00
170.40	- Publications	418.65
510.00	- TAMIOT CD	290.00
18.35	- P&P Received on sales	16.80
38.64	Bank Interest	725.45
95.00	Insurance Reimbursement from Branches	35.68
160.00	AGM Registrations	0.00
175.00	Journal Receipts - Advertising and Sales	790.00
1600.00	- Subscriptions	126.50
4176.00	Funds Collected for Branches - Membership	1400.00
204.00	- Donations	5258.00
0.00	- TFI Royalty	620.00
519.45	- Sales	0.00
0.00	Funds ex TPT transferred	2209.20
\$36,626.33	TOTAL RECEIPTS	8087.20
		0.00
		\$34,724.83
\$48,582.92	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$53,677.11
EXPENDITURE		
4560.46	Insurance	4669.42
0.00	Sales - TFI CD Rom	0.00
0.00	- Publications	585.75
0.00	- TAMIOT	0.00
367.00	Bank Charges	585.75
16424.15	Journal Payments	412.41
	Administration Payments	16793.51
635.00	AGM Expenses	1156.67
0.00	Advertising	0.00
189.60	Audit Fees/ Corporate Affaris	190.40
1361.20	Executive Travel	1106.20
200.00	Lillian Watson and other awards	200.00
0.00	Membership Expenses	0.00
0.00	Repairs and Maintenance	50.00
1054.24	Postage, PO Box, Internet	1645.85
905.54	Printing and Stationery	324.35
287.40	Room Hire/Meeting Expense	312.05
150.00	Subscriptions AFFHO and FFHS	285.52
2896.00	Branch Payments - Membership	5039.00
134.00	- Donations	868.00
0.00	- Royalty	0.00
466.05	- Sales	1772.20
0.00	Capital Items	784.46
\$29,630.64	TOTAL PAYMENTS	784.46
		7679.20
		\$36,195.79
\$18,952.28	Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2015	\$17,481.32
\$6,995.69	Trading Surplus	-\$1,470.96

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2015

	Burnie	Hobart	Huon	L'ton	Mersey	Society	Consolidated Totals
Opening Balance	4,986	4,579	3,014	2,957	4,153	18,952	38,640
Add Receipts							
Membership Subscriptions	2,495	12,515	640	4,645	2,837	30,837	37,996
Donations	407	1,515	296	329	526	810	3,073
Fund Raising	1,770	1,273	70	355	1,673	0	5,142
Research	479	1,871	25	201	187	0	2,763
Sales	2,106	5,616	0	3,017	5,669	725	15,656
Interest	12	20	10	11	7	36	95
Library Revenue	1,753	1,736	30	509	1,001	0	5,028
Sundries	0	7,392	0	246	2,000	790	10,428
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)						1,527	1,527
Total receipts	9,022	31,938	1,070	9,313	13,899	34,725	81,707
Transfers from term loan a/c	0	2,135	0	0	0	0	2,135
Total funds available	14,008	38,651	4,084	12,270	18,051	53,677	122,481
Less Payments							
Membership Subscriptions	500	5,129	275	1,903	1,355	0	0
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	4,669	4,669
Fund Raising	21	844	0	100	294	0	1,259
Research	0	0	0	46	2	0	48
Items for re-sale	1,095	2,601	120	1,700	2,523	586	7,146
Bank Fees	0	36	0	0	0	412	448
Library Payments	5,510	7,759	1,042	5,309	4,152	0	23,771
Sundries	0	464	0	116	0	2,225	1,994
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)						16,794	16,794
Assets/Capital	2,424	10,135	0	1,204	941	784	15,488
Administration Payments	60	4,116	0	867	989	10,726	9,947
Total Payments	9,609	31,084	1,437	11,244	10,255	36,196	81,565
Transfers to term loan a/c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Balance	\$4,399	\$7,567	\$2,647	\$1,026	\$7,796	\$17,481	\$40,916
Term Loans,Float etc	\$12,487 *	\$15,038	\$2,440	\$8,241	\$17,179	\$0	\$55,385
Total Cash Reserves	\$16,886	\$22,605	\$5,087	\$9,266	\$24,975	\$17,481	\$96,301
Value of Assets	\$87,800	\$157,709	\$34,213	\$67,000	\$44,762	\$7,967	\$399,451

* Includes special purpose grant from Burnie City Council

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

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As we came to the end of summer, the end of Daylight Saving and the start of winter, one was mindful of the challenging months ahead.

Usually our power bills increase as we turn up the radiators to keep our branch library warm for members. The numbers of visits are not as frequent, as some of our members head off to northern parts to escape the cold.

Our thoughts go out to those who were caught up with the recent floods experienced across the north of the state due to the exceptional rainfall that fell. The roof of our library leaked and we had some flooding but fortunately damage was very minimal, with just a few newspapers soaked. The good news is that our landlord has decided to reroof the library in August. We hope that we do not get any more high rainfall before then.

Our last workshop was once again well attended and the topic was on Microsoft Word. The features of the program were examined in relation to using them to enhance or improve a family tree publication a researcher is writing. Many genealogy software programs have the ability to export various charts and reports, but do not have the necessary features to achieve a good layout for the finished product. During the workshop

features such as headers and footers, inserting section and page breaks, creating table of contents and indexes, inserting graphics and photos were covered. Types of fonts and inserting drop caps were also looked at. We now look forward to some well-presented and designed self-published books.

It is pleasing to note that the upgrade to the Burnie LINC has now been completed and the family history section has been returned to the upstairs location. The upstairs mezzanine floor has been extensively modified with meeting rooms and small kitchen available for hire both during the LINC opening hours as well as after hours.

Peter Cocker **Branch President**

Hobart

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

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The winter months can be cold and dreary, and not conducive to venture far from home. However, there are many reasons for a visit

to our Hobart Branch Library. Behind the scenes our committee and many of our members have volunteered their time preparing extra resources and promotional activities. The Saturday Winter Workshops, which have previously been very popular, are well underway, and our

thanks are extended to those who have presented and attended. Participants in a Family History course at the Bridgewater LINC have visited our Branch Library and been treated to a guided tour by our Librarian, Jude Mudaliar.

A new resource to be found on the computers is Cemetery Headstones and Memorial Plaques (CHAMP). Peter Astley-Bogg has photographed existing headstones from cemeteries in southern Tasmania over many years. This has been a huge undertaking, and congratulations go to Peter for his persistence. Eddy Steenbergen has installed this database, along with the database of Funeral Directors records, in an easy searchable form. Both of these databases are well worth investigation, and may turn up some surprises. The *Comprehensive Subject Index* is constantly being added to—a resource not to be overlooked.

The third Tuesday night of the month, our General Monthly meeting provides us with a variety of speakers on a range of topics, with summaries of the previous months set out below.

General Meetings

Regular general meetings continue to be held at the Sunday School in St Johns Park Precinct at New Town. The meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

The speaker at the April meeting, the Branch AGM, was John Wadsley (President, Friends of the Soldiers' Memorial Avenue) speaking on the topic 'War memorials and memorial avenues of the Great War'.

John spoke generally about memorials, obelisks, avenues of trees, stained glass windows etc. as a means of commemorating and memorialising men and women who served in the Great War. Men from the colonies had served and died in earlier conflicts, but the duration of the WW1,

and the scale of death and injury in the Great War resulted in interest in commemorative structures as part of the ritual honouring of the warrior, and for civilians to have a tangible and meaningful involvement in acknowledging and grieving death and injury.

The large, significant structures we see were commissioned and funded by governments and town councils, with smaller monuments such as obelisks having community subscription as well. Scrolls are more likely to be produced by workplaces, schools, sporting clubs. In Australia, memorialising shows some distinctive features. Memorials in other countries name the men and women who died. In Australia, the monuments, obelisks and scrolls record the names of those who enlisted, as well as those who died. This might be because there was no conscription of forces in Australia.

Another feature of Australian commemoration is the popularity of avenues of trees and in talking about these the speaker made a feature of Hobart's Soldiers' Avenue and the Ballarat Avenue of Honour and the Arch of Victory, as well as significant overseas memorials including those in Germany, Britain, New Zealand and Canada. It is likely avenues of trees became popular in Australia because of the space available to create them.

Southern Midlands Heritage Officer Alan Townsend presented a lively and entertaining talk at the May general meeting on the topic 'Wallpaper—luxury in the colonial buildings of VDL'. The talk was illustrated with photographs and re-creations of early colonial wallpapers and included details of their on-going discovery and restoration. In the 1830s and 1840s Hobart was vibrant place to live in and many houses such as Henry Hopkins'

Summer Home, which stayed in the one family for six generations from the 1840s, was decorated with cotton and silk wallpapers. Loud colourful wallpapers, some with 3D effects (built up by layers of shading) on flat surfaces were the 'in-thing' in many houses. Judging from the registration marks on the wallpapers some had as many as 15 colours.

Alan provided photographs and details on wallpapers found in buildings such as 'Clareville' (near Evandale), the Judges Chambers in Oatlands, 'Tower Hill' in New Town, 'Oak Lodge', 'Runnymede' and 'Oatlands Cottage' with its 32 layers of wallpapers in some rooms. In some instances wallpapers were brought by colonists when they came to the colony. In other cases wealthy, travelling colonists returned from overseas with wallpapers purchased in Paris, Italy and other parts of Europe.

University of Tasmania Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart spoke at the June meeting on the topic 'What's happening with Founders and Survivors and other projects'. Prof. Maxwell-Stewart provided an update on a number of current and forthcoming projects in which he is involved and was accompanied by visiting overseas colleagues—Kris Inwood, Barry Godfrey, Davis Cox and Aiofe O'Connor—in Hobart for an international conference.

The talk included details of research techniques and findings of statistical analyses relating to health and recidivism rates of convicts and their offspring using convict records (hulk and conduct records, absconding notices, passenger lists, free settler registers etc.), registers of the Hobart Savings Bank (height data was included) and *Tasmanian Police Gazettes* amongst other colonial records and reports.

Amongst the findings: female convicts had a greater number of prior offence charges than males; those convicts punished more severely and frequently were more likely to re-offend and appear in the *Police Gazettes*; there is no evidence that the children of convicts were more likely to offend than others. The death rates on convict transports highlight the exceptional work of on-board surgeons (death rates of convicts on their voyage to Australia much lower than for convicts transported to the US); height of humans is 80% genetic, with the other 20% being an indicator of nutrition, childhood diseases and foetal alcohol syndrome, exposure to sunlight and stress; rurally born children are taller than urban-born children.

Speakers for 2016

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

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 **Branch President**

Huon

President: Shirley Fletcher (03) 6264 1546

Secretary: Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529

PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

No report received

Launceston

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

President: Helen Stuart—(03) 6331 9175

Secretary: Muriel Bissett

New Number—(03) 6343 3107

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

secretary: mandbbissett@gmail.com



The Launceston Branch AGM was held at the Harry Abbott Scout Hall in St Georges Square, commencing at 7 p.m. on Tuesday 19 April.

Helen Stuart was re-elected as president and other members of the committee remain unchanged. Following the meeting member and historian Gus Green gave an interesting talk on Julian Burgess' new book, 'Duck Reach and Launceston's Electric Light'.

The June workshop was led by Leanne Bishop, and those present benefitted greatly from Leanne's help with researching on TROVE. The workshop in September will be held on Wednesday 21 September. If you are interested in attending, check regarding the subject and availability of a vacancy.

Seniors Week Open Day will be held on Thursday 13 October, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Hourly-one-on-one appointments will be available for *Getting started with your Family History Research*.

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

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

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

Mersey

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

President: Roslyn Coss—(03) 6491 1141

Secretary: Sue-Ellen McGreghan

(03) 6428 6328

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PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307



Mersey Branch indexing of *The Advocate* newspaper for 2015 has begun and with the combined efforts of Anne, Marilyn and

Peter this will be accomplished quickly.

The Melrose Project, an upgrading of the Melrose book in conjunction with the Melrose Historical Group, is well in hand with a great deal of extra information and photos about the families and the area.

The indexing by Marilyn and Glenice of the births, deaths and marriages films acquired from the Archives many years ago is nearing completion. A detailed list will be in the next journal.

For the comfort of volunteers, visitors and members alike the Mersey Branch is also updating their heating to a reverse cycle heat pump early July.

The Latrobe Council building where our branch is located suffered minimal damage from the flooding of Latrobe. Water did go under the building and rose to make some areas quite damp. Council has plans to alter the drain running down the side of the building. Many thanks to Ann and Gary for their effort in putting objects 'up'.

Mersey Branch plan to have a display at LINC State Library in Devonport from 15–31 August for Family History Month. With the theme of 'brickwalls' we hope to encourage people to visit our branch as we may be able to help. ◀

VALE

CYNTHIA O'NEILL

1 March 1936–13 May 2016

IN the editorial in the last issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* Cynthia O'Neill was thanked whole-heartedly for her association with the journal and the Society as, due to ill health, she had decided she was not longer able to assist with proof-reading and editing articles for *Tasmanian Ancestry*. Sadly, Cynthia did not read the editor's appreciation, as she died on 13 May, after the journal was with the printer.

Cynthia joined the society in November 1990, (Member No. 2685) and in April 1994 was elected to the Hobart Branch Committee, becoming secretary in 1995, a position she held for eight years. During this time she developed the Hobart branch monthly newsletter, organised classes for beginners in family history research, spoke to community groups, assisted with the journal and the Schools' Project, and, and was a member of the Publicity Committee. Her warm, calm, supportive manner made her an excellent Members' Liaison Officer, in which role she was responsible for contacting and initiating new members into the society, answering questions, giving advice and information, and organising library tours. These voluntary activities assisted members as well as the general public and raised the



Cynthia Rae O'Neill (née Fisher)

society's profile, which resulted in new members.

Cynthia's connection to *Tasmanian Ancestry* began in 1996. As well as contributing many articles she was on the editorial committee until 2005 when the journal moved to Launceston Branch. The Hobart committee had met regularly to proof-read and discuss which contributions to include. The journal was processed ready for posting at her home followed by time enjoying tea or coffee and her home cooked delights.

Cynthia O'Neill's extensive contribution to the TFHS will be greatly missed, and she will be long remembered by the society members with whom she had contact during her 26 years' membership. ◀

SAMUEL PULLEN WELLS

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR THE SON OF AN INFLUENTIAL CONVICT?

Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)
and Judith Carter (Member No. 7707)

IT is not unusual for two people found guilty of the same crime to be given quite different sentences. Often, one of the wrong-doers is judged to have been the ringleader or to have had some kind of power over the other which made him or her more culpable.

But, in the case of two young men who were found guilty of cattle stealing in the Supreme Court at Hobart Town on 29 November 1834, it is difficult to see why one was treated considerably more harshly than the other.

The men convicted were Samuel Pullen WELLS, 23, and George Mealing STEELE, 24. At the time of their conviction, each was working as a paid overseer on neighbouring properties in the Hamilton district of Van Diemen's Land. Evidence presented to the court seems to suggest that the two had acted together and that one had had no more influence than the other in carrying out their crime.¹

However, for his part in the theft, Steele was transported to Norfolk Island, kept there for ten years, and forbidden to return to Van Diemen's Land ever again, while Wells served only three years at Port Arthur and was then free to resume his former life.

Is it possible that some person outside the court was able to pull strings to ensure a less severe punishment for Wells, the son of a once-wealthy ex-convict who still had friends in high places?



Samuel Pullen Wells was the eldest son of Thomas Wells, a clerk who had been convicted of embezzlement at the Old Bailey, London, on 3 April 1816. Sentenced to transportation to New South Wales for fourteen years, Thomas had arrived in Sydney on *Sir William Bensley* in March 1817.

By chance, William SORELL who was on his way to Hobart Town to replace Thomas DAVEY as lieutenant-governor, was on the same vessel. By the time the ship reached Sydney, Sorell was so impressed with Wells' ability that he requested that he be trans-shipped to Hobart Town immediately to become his secretary.²

Not long afterwards, Wells' wife, Charlotte, who had decided to follow her husband to the Australian colonies, arrived at Hobart Town bringing her children with her. The eldest child,

¹ R. v. Steel and Wells: http://www.law.mq.edu.au/research/colonial_case_law/tas/cases/case_index/1834/r_v_steel_and_Wells/

² *Ibid.* Thomas Wells arrived in Hobart Town with Sorell on *Cochin*—see *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 12 April 1817, p. 2.

Samuel Pullen Wells, was then about seven years old.³

Initially, Thomas Wells did well in Van Diemen's Land, serving as Sorell's clerk throughout his tenure. Soon after his arrival he had acquired 65 acres of land close to Hobart Town. In 1818, he was granted a conditional pardon. By 1819, he had taken up rural land on the Macquarie Plains, northwest of Hobart Town. At 'Allenvale', his main property near Hamilton, he was breeding merino sheep with great success and exporting fine quality wool to England.

That success allowed him to send young Samuel back to Sydney to be educated by the Rev. Samuel MARSDEN, the celebrated Anglican preacher, who was said to be related to the Wells family. It was not until 1823 that Samuel returned to 'Allenvale'.

Not long afterwards, Thomas Wells' wool speculation failed and his 'Allenvale' property had to be sold. In 1828, he was declared insolvent and sent to a debtors' prison in Hobart Town where he remained for the next five years.

Even in prison, however, his ability was recognised. There, he set himself up as an accountant, had a number of wealthy and influential clients and made enough money to keep Charlotte and the children in comfort. On his release, he briefly continued his business in Hobart Town until he joined the Cornwall Bank in Launceston as an accountant. He died on 10 June 1833.⁴

³ Charlotte Wells and her children arrived at Hobart Town on *Friendship* in January 1818. See <http://adb.anu.edu/biography/Wells-thomas-2779>

⁴ *Ibid.* The exact relationship of Marsden to Wells is unknown.

Meanwhile, young Samuel Wells had met George Steele, the overseer at 'Montfort', the Hamilton property of Mrs Sarah BROMLEY and, by early 1832, was occasionally working with—or perhaps for—him there.

By 1834, however, Wells had secured a position of his own—as overseer at 'Peckham Vale', the property of a widow, Mrs Ann TURNLEY, about six miles from 'Montfort'.⁵

George Steele had arrived alone at Hobart Town as a free settler six years earlier.⁶ Then nineteen years old and single, he was the son of a respected ex-Royal Navy officer of Suffolk, England. Although little is known of his upbringing, there are indications he might have been in trouble of some kind before he left England.⁷ In his early years in Van Diemen's Land, he was thought of by some as 'raw and inexperienced'. Described by one acquaintance as a brash and callow youth who 'laughed too loudly at his own wit', he was known as a frequenter of billiard parlours—and, sometimes, of even less salubrious establishments.⁸

⁵ *The Hobart Town Courier (HTC)*, 28 September 1832, p. 4

⁶ Steele's arrival: *Wanstead*, 20 May 1828. See *HTC* 24 May 1828, p. 2.

⁷ In supporting Steele's application for a land grant in 1829, Henry Boden Torlesse, a district magistrate, referred to Steele's father, also George, as 'a much respected friend'. Steele Snr had asked Torlesse to keep an eye on his son.

⁸ Henry Savery, *The Hermit in Van Diemen's Land* (1829), edited by C Hadgraft and M Roe, published by University of Queensland Press, 1964. See Margreit Roe's description of Steele as 'a man of bad character', p. 210.

In 1830, while awaiting the result of an application for a land grant, Mrs Bromley had offered him the job of overseer at 'Montfort'. A woman in her early 30s, she was the wife of Dr Edward Foord BROMLEY who, amid accusations of embezzlement, had been dismissed as Colonial Treasurer in 1824. He had since returned to England.⁹

Within months, there were whispers about certain 'irregularities' in the 'Montfort' household. The crux of the matter was the ambiguous nature of Steele's position at the property. Was he 'overseer' or was he 'master'? Soon, rumours of an inappropriate relationship between Steele and Mrs Bromley had begun to circulate, rumours which persisted even after Steele had become Mrs Bromley's son-in-law by marrying 25-year-old Eliza Henrietta Bromley, Dr Bromley's daughter by a previous marriage, who was also living on the property.¹⁰

When, in mid-1832, two convict servants assigned to Mrs Bromley testified they had seen their mistress lying with Steele on a sofa in the parlour of the home while his wife and infant children were in the

next room, the authorities were obliged to investigate.

Although a subsequent investigation failed to find evidence of any improper conduct, Mrs Bromley was stripped of her convict servants immediately and barred from having more assigned to her while Steele remained in her home.

Thus, Steele had to leave 'Montfort' but, as it happened, he spent much of his time away from the property in gaol. In part, this was because of a debt he had been unable to re-pay but it was also because he was being held on a felony charge of which he was later acquitted.¹¹

Released from prison in May 1834, he returned to 'Montfort' but was arrested on the cattle stealing charge about six months later.



Although they had been initially accused of stealing *cattle*, Wells and Steele faced the Supreme Court at Hobart Town on 29 November 1834 charged with the theft of only *one* animal, a reddish-coloured ox.

The formal charge contained four counts: first, stealing an ox, value £5, the property of some person or persons unknown; second, killing an ox, value £5, the property of some person or persons unknown; third, stealing an ox, value £5, the property of Mrs Ann TURNLEY; fourth, killing an ox, value £5, the property of Mrs Ann Turnley.¹²

⁹ Dr Bromley was eventually exonerated of all charges of embezzlement but held responsible for the loss of £8,500 of Treasury funds because of carelessness in his administration. In consequence, the government had seized most of his land and other assets as compensation. In early 1829, he returned to England where he hoped to be able to borrow money to repay the losses and support his wife and family. He never returned to VDL. He died in England in 1836.

¹⁰ Steele and Eliza Bromley, marriage 1523/1830/36, Hobart; irregularities at 'Montfort'—Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO) Colonial Secretary's Office (CSO) 1/1/298/7252

¹¹ Nothing is known of the unpaid debt. The felony charge probably relates to events that took place at 'Montfort' when, in making the 'improper conduct' charge against Steele and Mrs Bromley, one of the assigned convict servants claimed that Steele had attempted to rape her—see TAHO CSO 1/1/298/7252.

¹² *Ibid.*

The case was heard by Mr Justice Algemon Sidney MONTAGU. Alfred STEPHEN, the attorney-general, led the case for the Crown. Joseph Tice GELLI-BRAND, a former attorney-general of the colony, conducted the case for the defence.¹³

Prosecution witnesses told the court they had seen Steele and Wells riding out together from 'Montfort' to round up some of Mrs Bromley's cattle which had strayed. Later, they saw the pair bringing in a brindle beast which they then slaughtered. Steele was seen skinning it in the barn. Afterwards, Wells was seen carrying a freshly-skinned bullock's head. At no time did either man appear to be acting furtively; other people were coming and going around the barn while all of this was happening.¹⁴

William ROADKNIGHT, a local constable, testified that, acting on information he had received, he had gone to the barn to inspect a brindle hide hanging there. He said he noticed a brand on the hide but, because it was imperfect, was unable to say whether it was the 'GT' brand used by George TURNLEY, the late husband of Mrs Turnley, or the 'EB' brand used by Dr Edward Foord Bromley. However, Thomas Martin FENTON, Esq., a well-to-do Hamilton landowner who was called as a witness because of his extensive knowledge of cattle, stated that he did not think the brand could possibly have been the 'EB'.

Both prisoners vehemently declared their innocence. They said they were certain that the beast they had brought in and

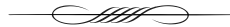
slaughtered belonged to Mrs Bromley. Wells added that he was only on a visit to Mrs Bromley at the time and had merely assisted Steele to kill the beast.

After examining the hide in court, two other men of the district, one of whom was a former stock-keeper for Mrs Turnley, testified that the animal in question was not hers.

Submitting that there was now no case for consideration by the jury, Mr Gellibrand asked for the prisoners to be released immediately but was over-ruled by the judge. After summing up the arguments for both sides, Justice Montagu requested the jury, if they found the prisoners guilty, to inform him of their belief as to the ownership of the beast.

After just thirty minutes of deliberation, the jury returned the same verdict for both prisoners—guilty of the second count of the charge: killing an ox, value £5, the property of some person or persons unknown.

Many people were puzzled by the verdict. *The Colonist* (Hobart), in its report of the trial on 16 December 1834 (p. 1), had commented: 'Public opinion ... is that the conviction of both men was on very slender and unsatisfactory evidence.'



Two weeks later, when Wells and Steele were brought before the same court again, a sentence of death was recorded for each. The judge made it clear, however, that he believed the sentence on Wells should be carried into effect with less severity than that on Steele whose guilt he considered to be far more aggravated.¹⁵

As was the custom for crimes of that nature at the time, the death sentences were commuted to terms of life imprison-

¹³ *Ibid.* See *Australian Dictionary of Biography* for details of Montagu, Stephen and Gellibrand.

¹⁴ For details of the trial of Steele and Wells in this and subsequent paragraphs, see Note 1, above

¹⁵ *The Colonist*, 16 December 1834, p. 1

ment. Shortly after, however, following changes to the scale of penalties relating to cattle theft, the prison term of each was reduced to fourteen years.

Wells was sent to nearby Port Arthur to serve out his time—but, on 26 August 1837, after only three years there, he was granted a free pardon.¹⁶

Steele, on the other hand, was sent to the penal colony on distant Norfolk Island and remained there for almost ten years. In 1843, he was granted a ticket-of-leave and permitted to live in Sydney. He was forbidden to go back to Van Diemen's Land. He never saw his wife and children again.¹⁷



On 6 November 1837, after Steele had been gone for almost three years, his wife, Eliza, wrote to Sir John Franklin, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony:¹⁸

Sir, I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing your Excellency, submitting to your merciful consideration the following request:

I am the wife of George Steele, who with Samuel Wells, was tried and convicted at the Supreme Court in Hobart Town in 1834, and was sent to Norfolk Island where he has been ever since. I am left with four infant children totally unprovided for, two of them are in the Kings School at New Town, the others with myself, entirely dependant [sic] on my Father's Widow, Mrs. Bromley, who is in very reduced circumstances herself.

A fever some years ago which deprived me of my hearing renders me unable to enter into any kind of business by which I might be enabled to maintain my family. I therefore humbly implore your Excellency to consider my helpless situation, together with the good conduct of my unfortunate Husband since he has been at Norfolk Island and extend to him the same indulgence as Samuel Wells is in the enjoyment of. They were both sentenced to the same degree of punishment; the only difference was their destination. Should your Excellency be graciously pleased to accord this boon, I am convinced he will do all in his power to provide for his family and to conduct himself with propriety and steadiness.

I trust your Excellency will not think the less of my request because I am unsupported by friends. I have lost my father who was well known to you – Dr Edward Foord Bromley, R.N. – and with him all those who would have come forward for me now, I think. But to your Excellency's humanity I appeal, praying fervently you will grant me this favour.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant
Eliza Foord Henrietta Steele

At the foot of this letter, Franklin scribbled a short note to his Secretary, Captain John MONTAGU: 'I cannot comply with this petition.' Accordingly, Montagu informed Eliza of that decision.¹⁹

On 20 November 1837, Eliza replied to Montagu:

Sir, I beg to acknowledge your favour received 15th instant wherein you inform me "that under the circumstances of the case", his Excellency feels himself unable to comply with my request. What these circumstances are I am yet to learn which militate against him receiving the same

¹⁶ Wells' conduct record: TAHO CON31-1-47, Image 72

¹⁷ Steele's conduct record: TAHO CON31-1-40, Image 98; Steele's TOL: 43/2253, 14 September 1843

¹⁸ Franklin arrived at Hobart Town in January 1837 to replace George Arthur who left for England in December 1836

¹⁹ TAHO, CSO correspondence, 1837

indulgence as Mr. Wells. I do not ask for him here, if that is the objection, but let him go to Sydney and have his remission there. It is far from my wish to depreciate anyone but, in justice to my husband, I must say, that from your own long residence in this Colony, you are well aware that Wells' character was very bad in that respect long before Steele arrived from England.

Had he [Steele] not associated with him [Wells] so much he would never even have been suspected of such a thing. Why, then, should such a difference be made between them? During my interview with Col. Arthur in the June prior to his departure he said if he heard of his good conduct he should leave Norfolk Island. Since then, I have had the most unsolicited testimony of his propriety and of behaviour under the Commandant's own hand. I beg pardon for trespassing so long on your time, but if you will have the goodness to present these circumstances to the Lieutenant-Governor, he will perhaps grant him some amelioration, and your so doing I shall ever consider as a great obligation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant
Eliza F. H. Steele.²⁰

A reply to this letter has not been found.

On 7 November 1849, George Steele, still in Sydney, received his Certificate of Freedom. On 31 December that year, he married again, at St Annes Church, Hunters Hill. His new wife was Mary Ann Rebecca HANSLOW (also seen as HOUNSLOW). The marriage produced four more children but it was to be relatively short-lived. Early in 1855, Steele died at Camperdown, New South

Wales—ironically, after being gored by a bull! He was 45 years of age.²¹

Eliza Steele never remarried. In 1874, she passed away at the Hobart home of one of her daughters. She was in her late sixties.²²

By 1841, Wells had left Van Diemen's Land. In 1841, he married at Geelong, Victoria, where he set himself up as an innkeeper at nearby Colac.²³ No record of his death has been found but a newspaper advertisement announcing the sale of his business and furniture in March 1844 reveals he had passed away by that time.²⁴

But a number of unresolved questions remain ...

- Did Steele deserve to be treated more harshly than Wells? Who was the ringleader? Who had led the other astray?

In her letter of 20 November 1837, Eliza Steele begged Captain John Montagu to bear in mind that Wells had been known as a man of 'very bad' character even before her husband had arrived in Van Diemen's Land. She held Wells

²¹ Certificate of Freedom: 49/431, 7 December 1849; marriage to Mary Ann Rebecca Hanslow (Hounslow): NSW Reg: 1849, St Annes Church, Hunters Hill; death: 26 February, 1855 (NSW Reg: Vol. No: V1855178 43A, 1855)

²² Eliza Steele's death: RGD: 2379/1874, Hobart

²³ Wells married Mary A Crocker at Geelong, Victoria, in 1841: Vic. Reg. VC/1841, Geelong. By 1842, he had been granted a general licence for the 'Lake Inn' public house, situated on the Portland Bay Road at Madouranook; see *Geelong Advertiser*, 25 April 1842, p. 2 and *Geelong Advertiser*, 24 April 1843, p. 1

²⁴ Evidence of Wells's death: *Geelong Advertiser*, 11 March 1844, p. 1

²⁰ *Ibid.*

responsible for her husband's predicament. But was Wells really as bad as Eliza said? His conduct record after conviction makes no mention of prior offences and there is nothing in newspapers of the day to indicate that he had had problems with the law previously.²⁵

- Was Steele treated vindictively by the court because of the events at 'Montfort Farm' a couple of years earlier?

Is it possible that the authorities had wanted to 'settle the score' with Steele for the events that had reportedly occurred at 'Montfort' in 1832 and for which they might have thought he had escaped punishment?

It is clear from official correspondence relating to those events that the authorities had a very low opinion of Steele. On 28 April 1832, for instance, Edward DUMARESQ, a police officer at New Norfolk and member of the Committee of Enquiry set up to investigate the complaints of the assigned servants against Mrs Bromley, had written to Captain John Montagu as follows:

We are of the opinion that as long as Mr. Steele continues upon Mrs Bromley's farm she ought not to have convict servants assigned to her ... Mr. Steele is by no means a proper person to have any control over convict servants.²⁶

On 31 May 1834, magistrate Henry Boden TORLESSE, another member of the 'Montfort' Committee of Enquiry, informing Montagu by letter that Steele had returned to 'Montfort' said that

his long incarceration in gaol has brought him to a better way of thinking ... he has discovered the error of his past life.

Torlesse assured Montagu that he would be keeping Steele under 'constant observance.'²⁷

Did the authorities see the cattle-stealing charge as an opportunity to rid themselves of Steele for good?

- Was some outside influence brought to bear on the case to secure preferential treatment for Wells?

Although Wells' father, Thomas, had passed away more than a year before his son was charged with cattle stealing, he was undoubtedly still remembered fondly by many. Described in an obituary as 'luxurious and extravagant', 'reserved' and 'in some measure haughty', he had been much admired for his 'industrious' nature and business acumen. A man who had made himself very wealthy before a spectacular insolvency, he had had friends with considerable power and influence. Is it possible that these friends had brought pressure to bear on the press and judiciary to help his eldest son?²⁸ ◀

²⁵ As for Note 19, above

²⁶ Dumaresq to Montagu, 28 April 1832: TAHO CSO 1/1/298/7252

²⁷ Torlesse to Montagu, 31 May 1834: TAHO CSO 1/1/298/7252

²⁸ Thomas Wells: death 3235/1833/34, Launceston; obituary, *The Colonist*, 16 June 1833. There is some evidence that, at the time of the trial, Wells was engaged to be married to Miss Sarah Hawthorn, the sister of Mrs Frances (Hawthorn) Torlesse, the wife of magistrate Henry Boden Torlesse. Henry Boden Torlesse had served in the British Navy with Lieutenant Governor Sir John Franklin. Is it possible that these powerful people were able to exert influence to assist Wells?

EARLY ATTITUDES TO ANIMALS IN SCHOOLS

Betty Jones (Member No. 6032)

AS the thought of warmer, sunnier weather teases us, the annual round of rodent stories can be archived for another year and the family felines and canines given pats and congratulations for having played their part in frightening away those pests from around the home. Breath-taking reptile anecdotes will soon become the replacement, their appearance predictable each year during late spring, but occasionally as early as September.

This article attempts to bring together a range of entries made in early school records about the mostly unwelcome visits made to school property by a variety of animals and how the situations were handled by our ancestors. It also includes examples of how attitudes towards dealing with animals evolved over time.

Removing the vermin

Nineteenth century school buildings did not escape the problem of rodent infestations, and the Inspectors' Reports often contained mention of the issues associated with those furry menaces. In 1887, the local Board of Advice at Oatlands received a request from Mr Arthur W PYWELL (1857–1919), newly-appointed teacher at Mt Seymour Public School, to have the desks replaced as they were 'full of vermin' and having a negative effect on school attendance.¹ Miss Muriel V G ROBERTSON (1861–?), schoolmistress at Bracknell in 1895, was advised by



Inspector MASTERS that a little mortar and a small board to cover an opening under the back doorstep would remedy the intolerable nuisance of rats getting into the residence.²

In the early twentieth century, items in the Education Department's monthly publication, *The Educational Record*, drew teacher and pupil attention to the importance of eradicating rats for reasons of health, hygiene and safety. Such was the concern in the broader community during that era that some local councils were desperate for answers. Minutes of the 1907 Launceston City Council meetings, for example, indicated that a problem with rats in that city was serious and all methods of eradication needed consideration, including a dead rat bounty. It was acknowledged that when a similar program had been organised in earlier times, the Council had been known to waste its money because

¹ *The Tasmanian Mail*, 10 December 1887

² Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO): ED31/1/1

‘country rats’ personated as ‘town rats’. One man brought in sixteen rat corpses in a bag, but it later turned out that they were Longford rats! Nevertheless, the Council decided to resume offering 3-pence-a-piece (3d) for dead rats and to give a man 5 shillings (5/-) a week to act as the rats’ funeral director.³

Mr William DUTHIE (1859–1918) wrote to the Department in 1905 to inform them that a small fire had broken out in the schoolhouse at Levendale early in the morning of the previous day. He explained it was caused by the intrusion of a rat that had knocked over a lighted kerosene lamp. Fortunately, Mr Duthie was able to extinguish the fire before any serious damage was done.⁴ At Sassafras State School in 1908 a request was made to line the walls of the school house with linoleum in an attempt to keep out the rats.⁵

Rodents were not the only contributors to concern about health matters for school pupils in the early years. When Inspector Thomas ARNOLD visited the Church of England school at Campbell Street in Hobart in May 1853, he noted the schoolmaster, Mr Thomas Wilson WOSTENHOLME (c.1796–1860), paid 10 shillings a week in rent to Mr PALMER. There were 75 on the boys’ books, but 17 were known to be absent from illness and only 26 were present on the day of the visit. There was a cow house under the boys’ schoolroom and the stench was described as abominable. Three children at the school had died and one had been removed in consequence of the Epidemic.⁶

Standards eventually were set in town schools

In April 1881, the Board of Education wrote to Mrs Emma BEARD, caretaker/cleaner at the Macquarie Street Public School in Hobart, stating,

It has been decided that neither fowls nor goats be allowed to be kept on ... school premises or grounds. I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to remove within one week from this date any such kept by you.

In May 1881, Mrs Beard was granted five pounds (£5) per annum for loss sustained by being compelled to dispose of her animals.⁷ In June 1881, the Board of Education wrote again:

Mrs Beard cannot keep any fowls on Macquarie Street school premises nor fence off any part of the grounds. Unless she complies with terms forthwith she will be required to quit the premises.

Mrs Beard was subsequently removed in September 1881, her services as caretaker being no longer required.⁸

What else lurked in (or below) schools?

Miss Jane M WRIGHT, teacher at Tunnel State School in 1905, described the Church building as inadequate for school purposes. The room was very narrow and low and the flooring boards were so far apart as to allow cats to come and go.⁹

The schoolmistress at Saundridge State School in 1901, Miss L May HODGETTS (1875–1958), made application for the supply of a tank because pigs were reported to be wallowing in the nearby stream from where the school’s drinking water was obtained.¹⁰

³ *The Examiner*, 11 May 1907

⁴ TAHO: ED9/512/1905

⁵ *North West Post*, 8 September 1908

⁶ TAHO: CB3 3/1

⁷ TAHO: ED13/1/26

⁸ TAHO: ED13/1/27

⁹ TAHO: ED9/300/1905

¹⁰ TAHO: ED4/437

Mr Don J GEEVES (1906–1994), teacher at Pyengana State School in 1927, expressed to the inspector his annoyance of pigs and ducks of the neighbouring farmer that invaded the school reserve.¹¹ A different attitude was shown in 1930 when the Education Department received a complaint that pigs were roaming freely in the grounds of the subsidised school at Weetah. The teacher, Mrs Sylvia TIERNEY (née JORDAN) (1902–1996), denied that the children had any contact with such animals. The yard was by no means small, and the children had plenty of space to play.¹²

Thought to be a harbinger of spring, the re-appearance of swallows each year was often welcomed and reported positively upon in newspapers. Anyone who has found pleasure in closely watching the nesting habits of those brave and persistent birds during the spring/summer season will know the following suggestion was probably unsuccessful in deterring the pair that had already established their perfect spot within the school building. In February 1891, the Inspector noted that swallows had soiled the schoolroom at Bishopsbourne and suggested that wire netting was required at the end ventilators.¹³

Not only teachers complained. In 1873 it was reported to the Board of Education that Mrs Mary A LONG (c.1833–?), formerly Mrs WILSON, kept a terrier dog on the school premises at Forth Public School while she was a teacher there, and it was said to be biting the children. She

was asked to provide an explanation.¹⁴ Reduced attendance at Forth in 1873 led to the termination of Mrs Long's services at that school.

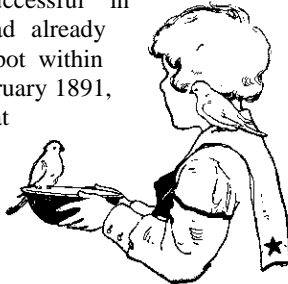
In early 1888 the Department wrote to Mrs Mary F TIGHE (née QUINN) (1861–1939), teacher at North Motton, advising her Mrs F COX had complained that the Tighe's fowls were in the habit of trespassing on her property, and that Mrs Tighe had refused to abate the nuisance when requested in writing to do so. Mrs Tighe was instructed to provide an immediate explanation.¹⁵

Obligatory snake stories

Snake tales were often reported with a sense of breath-taking excitement, and hints of heroism surrounded whoever was thought to have saved the day. Indeed, snakes were recognised as posing a danger to humans, the first anecdote in this section, in particular, giving good reason for the reverence with which the creatures deserved to be treated.

Not long before the Christmas of 1923, a young boy, while playing with other children, was bitten by a whip snake in the State School ground at Gardner's Bay. The companions of Master Norman DILLON,

the 10-year-old son of Mr George Dillon, quickly informed their teacher, Miss Eva E REID, of the incident. With great promptitude the young lady applied all the first-aid measures needful in such cases, tying a ligature, scarifying the puncture and applying some antidote which fortunately was at hand. The boy was then taken to Dr George WADE at



¹¹ TAHO: ED31/1/32

¹² *The Mercury*, 15 July 1930

¹³ TAHO: ED31/1/1

¹⁴ *The Mercury*, 7 February 1873

¹⁵ TAHO: ED13/1/39

Cygnets, who, after examining the dressing and the wound complimented Miss Reid on the thoroughly efficient manner in which she had rendered first-aid, adding that her services had probably saved the boy's life, for owing to the virulence of the poison of the whip snake action has to be taken almost immediately after the venom is injected in order to successfully combat its effect. After the doctor had given additional treatment the boy returned home and did not show any ill effects from the experience.¹⁶

During a dinner hour at Branxholm State School in February 1906, a large black snake was killed on top of a 400-gallon tank which stood near the back door of the teacher's residence. A little boy was at the tank at the time, and the teacher, Mrs Emily A TRIFFITT (née MUCK-RIDGE, later Mrs O'BYRNE) (1875–1951), happened to go into the yard and was horrified to see the snake leaning over the tank just above the child's head. One of the sixth class boys quickly came and killed the reptile. Later in the day another snake was seen in the same spot.¹⁷

In February 1913 a large tiger snake was observed basking in the sun in close proximity to the door of the Mountain River State School building, and for some time it held those inside prisoners. Ultimately, however, a plucky little boy, named James ARMSTRONG, decided to make an onslaught upon the intruder. He armed himself with a stout stick for the purpose, and, after waiting a short time for a favourable opportunity, dealt what proved to be a fatal blow to the reptile.¹⁸

One afternoon in January 1923, when forty young children at Glenora State School were busily engaged in their work with their teacher, Miss May L WILKINS (1900–?), no-one noticed a black tiger snake about three feet long enter the porch and make its way into the classroom. A scholar in the senior room eventually spied the reptile in time to notify the head teacher, Mr James H GEAPPEN (1879–1957), who also saw the tail of the snake disappear through the doorway and make its way among the dual desks. The children were marched out with commendable speed, the reptile located, and despatched with a shot-gun by the head teacher.¹⁹

Children in the Huon district in 1929 were warned via their local newspaper that they should be on the alert for snakes as they walked to and from school. It was pointed out that snakes had a habit of lying across roads, bush tracks, and especially in table drains, and at the edge of blackberry bushes. A Cygnets school boy was reported to have had a very narrow escape the previous week in the table drain, and just cleared, by inches, a vicious 4-footer, waiting its quarry.²⁰

Garden pests

The importance of gardening gained emphasis in schools from the early 1900s.²¹ Miss Armine E FURLONGE (1872–1944) was challenged in the establishment of garden plots at Ormley State School in 1909 by bandicoots and sparrows, both of which had placed heavy toll on the work of scholars there. Despite the demanding preparatory tasks necessary and the animal problems, beds of

¹⁶ *Huon Times*, 11 December 1923
¹⁷ *The Examiner*, 10 February 1906
¹⁸ *Huon Times*, 15 February 1913

¹⁹ *The Examiner*, 6 January 1923

²⁰ *Huon Times*, 26 February 1929

²¹ See 'Not Just a Bed of Roses', *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 32, No. 2

cereals, peas and vegetables were established.²²

Following the appointment of Miss Emma L TILLACK (1868–1920) to Kempton State School in 1916, she set about establishing gardens with her pupils and went to great lengths to plant trees and lay out flower and vegetable beds. However, Miss Tillack became disheartened in January 1917 when she returned from holidays to find the fence had been partly destroyed by flood, and the school gardens totally destroyed by cattle.²³

Rabbits were noted as causing problems in school gardens from time to time too, but their effect on school attendance in the nineteenth century caused greater concern. A fair financial return for their skins was attractive to many people in the country, including young boys, as a source of additional income.

I have been working away all week and I told George that he had to go to school but he goes after rabbits sometimes.

So wrote a Campbell Town State School parent in the late 1890s when formally requested by the Chairman of the local Board of Advice to explain his son's absence from school during the previous week.²⁴ Early school

admission registers occasionally recorded a pupil's reason for leaving as 'Gone rabbiting'.

From pests to pets

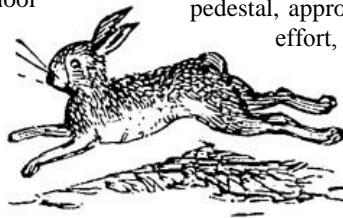
Over the years, letters from members of the public to the editors of local newspapers reflected a view that cruelty to animals

was an issue that needed addressing. Examples were sometimes given of children being involved in unkind acts towards defenceless creatures, and schools were criticised for not taking a more dominant role in educating scholars on the matter.

Animal welfare groups were active in Tasmania during the late nineteenth century, and in 1892 a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) was reinstated at a meeting in Launceston. It was then and there suggested children in public schools could have their awareness raised of the importance of humanity to animals through the offering of prizes through essay competitions on the subject.²⁵ Such competitions were held throughout the state for many years. In 1934 the Education Department agreed to the trial of an Animal Welfare Day in southern schools, resulting in more than 50 volunteer guest speakers from the SPCA invited to instruct children, along with an essay competition carrying a prize for the winning school.²⁶ Peggy TEW of Albuera Street State School was later judged by the SPCA as the winner and the school became the recipient of a scallop-shaped shell bird-bath on a three-foot high pedestal, appropriately inscribed. For her

effort, Peggy was given a year's subscription to the society's magazine, 'Our Animals'.²⁷ Other place-getters in the competition and their schools were Jean

WALKER (Elizabeth Street),



²² *The Mercury*, 26 October 1909

²³ TAHO: AD54/2/1

²⁴ TAHO: LA8/2/2

²⁵ *Daily Telegraph*, 20 August 1892

²⁶ *The Mercury*, 8 May 1934

²⁷ *The Mercury*, 5 September 1934

Thorold ROGERS (Pelham) and Alan BRAZENDALE (Montacute).¹

A parade of pets was used as a fund-raising feature of a school fair organized by the Parents' and Friends' Association at Charles Street State School in 1936. Included in the variety of animals attracted by the event were dogs, cats, pigeons, roosters, and a cockatoo. Mr J COLGRAVE was judge, and the winners were Betty BOYD, with her spaniel dog, and William GOODLUCK, with his Irish setter.² Similar events became a popular part of other school fairs for many years.

The introduction from the 1930s of Area Schools, with more emphasis in the curriculum being placed on agriculture and the raising of farm animals, also helped to modify many children's attitudes towards all creatures great and small. Area School Shows soon became an annual event, the grand parade of animals being their highlight. In 1939 at Ringarooma, it was reported there were over one hundred entries in the stock section alone, the judge from St Marys, Mr C F SALTER, giving praise to the children for the fine lot of calves they paraded, along with their sheep, ponies and pets.³

In conclusion

The necessity for the eradication of animal pests in and around school buildings and grounds remains prevalent in modern situations, but the approaches used and attitudes held now are likely to be different from those adopted and accepted in earlier times by our ancestors.



¹ *The Mercury*, 12 July 1934

² *The Mercury*, 13 June 1936

³ *North-Eastern Advertiser*, 5 December 1939.

JEWISH CALENDAR

THE Jewish calendar is based on the sun cycle, while days are based on the moon cycle. Thus someone whose death was recorded as 24 June may have actually died the previous evening, after the emergence of three stars.

Dates inscribed on Jewish headstones appear in Hebrew. Each number represents a numerical value that, when added together, reveals a year according to the Hebrew calendar, for example, 5559 or 5773. By adding 1240 to the last three numbers, in these examples being 559 and 773, the result is the equivalent date in the Gregorian calendar. The result in the first instance is 1779 and the second, 2013.

Reference:

Melody Amsel-Arieli, 'Researching Jewish ancestors', *Family Tree*, August 2013, pp. 61–63 www.family-tree.co.uk

For details of some of the burials at the closed Jewish Burial Ground in Harrington Street Hobart which were recorded in the Jewish calendar, see 'Jewish Burial Ground Harrington Street 1828–72', *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 33 No. 4 (March 2013), pp. 231–34 ◀

Submitted by Leonie Mickleborough

VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS: TIMOTHY CHARLES ROY

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)

TIMOTHY CHARLES ROY was admitted to the Orphan School on 19 August 1833 when he was five years old. His parents, Campbell Roy and Ann HONEYMAN, had married in the Parish of Hobart Town on 24 May 1828. Witnesses to the marriage were John JONES and Ann BROWN, both of 'The Clyde'.¹

Campbell Roy, Timothy's father, was tried in the Glasgow Court of Justiciary on 14 April 1824 for housebreaking and was sentenced to transportation for life. He arrived in Van Diemen's Land on the

convict ship *Sir Charles Forbes (1)* in 1825. He had one colonial offence recorded: in October 1829, when he was assigned to Captain WOOD (of 'Dennistoun' near Bothwell); he was sentenced to 50 lashes for insolence. He was granted a Conditional Pardon in June 1837 and a Free Pardon in May 1841.²

Ann Honeyman, Timothy's mother, was the daughter of William Honeyman, also a Scottish convict. Tried in Edinburgh for stealing nearly £1500, with another man, Honeyman was sentenced to be hanged in January 1816. His sentence was com-



Dennistoun Bothwell, destroyed by fire in 1909, SD_ILS:672897
Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts.

Copy courtesy of Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office

¹ TAHO, RGD36/1/1 1828/1119 Ann Honeyman and Campbell Roy

² TAHO, CON31/1/34 No. 418 *Sir Charles Forbes (1)* Campbell Roy

mutated to transportation for life. He arrived in Sydney on the *Sir William Bensley* in March 1817. The first record of Honeyman in New South Wales was in the 1819 Muster, when he was recorded as being in Government Employ at Windsor. The following year he absconded from the Bricklayers' Gang.³

According to Jill Roy,

Sometime between November 1820 and July 1821 William had made his way to India. How he did this has not yet been discovered, but in January 1822, the ship *Amboyna* arrived in Sydney carrying two convicts from India. The captain wrote to the Colonial Secretary advising of their arrival, and of the deaths of two others, William Honeyman and William POWELL. The Colonial Secretary requested details and received an extract from the ship's log which showed that William Honeyman burst a blood vessel when he fell from his hammock in a gale on 7 July in the Bay of Bengal and died on 16 August 1821. He was buried at sea.⁴

William's daughter, Ann Honeyman, is thought to have arrived in Van Diemen's Land on the *Castle Forbes* in 1822, with her mother, Jean, two brothers and sister, part of a group of 33 steerage passengers in the entourage of Alexander REID, a

free settler, and his family. The Reids settled at Bothwell. Jean Honeyman and her two sons left for Sydney, to search for William, not knowing of his death. Ann and her sister remained in Van Diemen's Land.⁵

A number of free settlers arrived on the *Castle Forbes* in March 1822, including



Timothy Charles Roy 1828–1910
Image courtesy of Irene Roy

Captain Patrick Wood who settled at *Dennistoun* and the Reids who settled at *Ratho*. The group also included tradesmen and servants.⁶

Ann died in childbirth, seven months after her marriage to Campbell Roy. She was buried in the private graveyard at *Dennistoun*. Her headstone reads:

Here lies Anne wife of Campbell Roy, who died November 2nd 1828, aged 17 years.

Timothy Charles Roy, first son of 'Kemble' Roy, a servant to Captain Wood, was baptised in October 1829 at Bothwell. John Dennistoun Wood, the

³ Jill Roy, 'The story of William Honeyman, 1792–1821', *Descent*, Vol. 26, No. 4, December 1996, pp. 172–77

⁴ Roy, 'The story of William Honeyman'

⁵ Roy, 'The story of William Honeyman'

⁶ <http://www.rathofarm.com>. Accessed 26 June 2016; <http://www.bothwellhistoricalsociety.org.au>. Accessed 26 June 2016.

For Alexander Reid, see A F Pike, 'Reid, Alexander (1783–1858)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reid-alexander-2584/text-3541>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 27 June 2016.

first son of Captain Wood, was baptised the same day.⁷ The lives of the two boys could not have been more different.

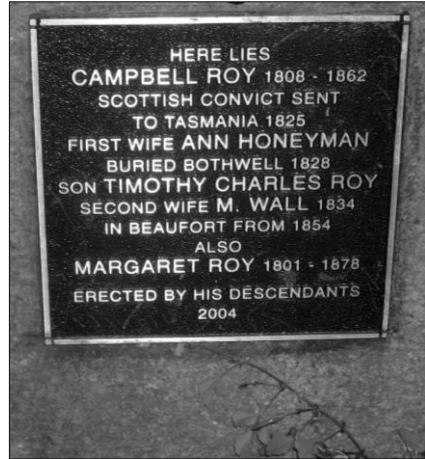
On 19 August 1833, when he was five, Timothy was admitted to the newly-built King's Orphan School in New Town.⁸ He remained there for six years until 13 August 1839, when he was 'delivered to his father'. Like many of the orphans, little is known of Timothy's early years.

Timothy married Scottish-born Martha Matilda McMILLAN in New South Wales in 1851 and had a large family of children.⁹ He died in Taree, NSW in 1910:

ROY.—January 17, at his daughter's residence, Pultney street, Taree, Timothy Charles Roy, beloved father of Charlotte, Clara and Bert Roy, aged 81 years.¹⁰

Descendant Janice IRVING writes that Timothy was buried at the Wesleyan Cemetery on the Dawson River at Taree, NSW: 'Throughout his life he worked at many occupations, spending many years as a gold miner following the search for

gold and in the early years, taking his large family along with him'.¹¹



Memorial Plaque Beaufort Victoria¹²
Photograph courtesy of Irene Roy

Thank-you to Mary Ramsay, Irene Roy and Janice Irving for sharing their information about the Roy family. ◀

For more orphan stories, visit

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

⁷ Bothwell Presbyterian Baptism Register: information from Mary Ramsay, 6 October 2014. For John Dennistoun Wood, see Jill Eastwood, 'Wood, John Dennistoun (1829–1914)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/wood-john-dennistoun-4883/text8169>, first published in hardcopy 1976. Accessed online 26 June 2016.

⁸ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Boys' Register p. 3

⁹ NSW Marriage record 90/1851 V1851290 80 Martha McMillan and Timothy Roy; *Manning River Times* 18 October 1947 p. 4; Irene Roy *Ancestry.com*. Accessed 26 June 2016.

¹⁰ *Sydney Morning Herald* 19 January 1910 p. 8; *Sydney Mail*, 26 January 1910 p. 57. See also *Northern Champion*, (Taree) 17 September 1947 p. 3: obituary of son, Robert Paterson Roy.

¹¹ <http://www.orphanschool.org.au>: Orphan ID 4750 Timothy Charles Roy. Information from Janice Irving.

¹² See Thelma McKay, 'Van Diemen's Land Early Marriages 1831–1840 Vol 2', Hobart, 1993. Campbell Roy married Margaret Wall, 19 May 1834, Bothwell Presbyterian, NS592/1.



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PO Box 229 COLDSTREAM Victoria 3770

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

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
AINSLIE Alexander	Glasgow SCT	c.1800	7800
BARR Alexandra	Lanark SCT		7793
BAYLEY John	Sassafras/Emu Bay TAS AUS	c.1880-1950	7774
BEVERIDGE William	Dunfermline/Alva SCT	Pre 1840	7772
BLACKABY			7771
BLYTH Robert	Tasmania AUS	1841-1898	7776
BOSWORTH George	UK/TAS AUS	c.1850	7781
BOTT			7788
BROCK		c.1700	7780
BURK Johan Conrad	GERMANY/TAS AUS	1828-1877	7776
CAREY Charles			7771
CHITTS Ernest Taylor	King Island TAS AUS	1913-1958	7797
CLARK David	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1850	7798
COUSINS Mary Ann Elizabeth	Tasmania AUS	1858-1902	7776
DAVEY Thomas James	Bristol ENG/VIC AUS	c.1800	7775
DAVIES	London ENG/NSW/TAS AUS	c.1780	7775
DRAKE Thomas	UK/TAS AUS	c.1850	7781
DUCKWORTH Edward James	TAS AUS	1861-?	7778
EWINGTON			7771
FITZGERALD Charles William Stringer	Cressy TAS AUS	1843-1900	7782
FLOCKART	SA/VIC AUS	c.1820	7775
HEDDITCH			7790
HOLMES Anastasia	TAS AUS	1870-1895	7778
HORTON	Lorinna TAS AUS		7788
HURST	London ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1600	7775
HUTCHINSON John (Rev)	TAS AUS	c.1800	7799
HUTCHINSON Mary	Parramatta NSW/TAS AUS	c.1800	7799
INGRAM George	Dorset ENG	Pre 1860	7772
JAMES Emma Melvinia	TAS AUS	1837-1889	7776
JONES Walter	UK/TAS AUS	c.1850	7781
KAUFMAN Louisa	GERMANY/Tasmania AUS	1836-1874	7776
KEEP William			7771
LANE/McKENNA Mary Jane	Hobart TAS AUS	1864-1937	7777
LAWLER Joseph			7771
MANSSON Sven	SWEDEN/Kiel GERMANY	1847-1917	7770
MARSHALL Thomas	Lincolnshire ENG	c.1800	7792
McKENNA Christopher Peter/Peter	Long Bay/Kingborough/Franklin TAS AUS	1863-1950	7777
McKENNA Christopher Peter/Peter	5 Burnett Street North Hobart TAS AUS	1922-1950	7777
McROBBIE Catherine	Fife SCT	1831-1912	7770
MUNDAY			7771
MURDOCH	SCOTLAND/TAS AUS	c.1800	7775
MURRELL Ernest Robert	Queenstown TAS AUS	1881-1958	7777
NEWMAN Ann	Louth/Dublin IRL	1780-1843	7792
NIBBS/KNIBBS William convict	Little Marlow BKM ENG	c.1809	7789
OLIVER Hannah	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1850	7797
PEARCE	London ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1800	7775

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
PEARSON Elizabeth	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1850	7798
ROGERS/RODGERS/MURRELL Clara Jane	Seymour/Queenstown TAS AUS	1874-1955	7777
SLOANE	SCOTLAND/Railton TAS AUS		7788
SMITH William Peter	Tasmania AUS	1833-1919	7776
SMITH William Thomas	Latrobe TAS AUS	1878-1956	7784
SMITH William	Latrobe/Devonport TAS AUS	c.1906	7784
STEWART	Devonport TAS AUS		7788
STEWART		c.1700	7780
SWARDS Emmanuel	Bruny Island TAS AUS		7784
TUMNEY/TIMONEY Mary Ann convict	County Tyrone IRL	c.1825	7789
VINCENT (HUNT) Mona Rhoda Maria	Fingal TAS AUS	1838-1881	7774
VINCENT David aka MATTHEWS John	Fingal/Mathinna TAS AUS	1825-1900	7774
WADDELL			7790
WATT John	Glasgow SCT	1829-1910	7770
WINSPEAR		c.1700	7780

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7772	ROCKLIFF Miss Betty	8 Seymour Street brockliff@bigpond.net.au	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307
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7788	DICK Mrs Diana	Not for publication			
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7790	WISENER Mr Terry	262 Orchard Drive wisener262@bigpond.com	GLENROWAN	VIC	3675
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7796	ROBERTS Mrs Yvonne	121 Boxhill Road gunner6249@gmail.com	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
7797	CHITTS Ms Glenys	18 Swanston Street glenysdc1950@gmail.com	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008
7798	CLARK Mr Michael	18 Swanston Street glenysdc1950@gmail.com	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008
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CORRECTION: from Vol. 37 No. 1, June 2016

7744 PILGRAM Ms Betty should read **PILGRIM Ms Betty**
email bettypilgrim@hotmail.com

1/1A Lord Street, SANDY BAY TAS 7005

HELP WANTED

ASCOUGH, Eleanor (née HARRISON)

Seeking information re Tasmanian visit 1863–1865 of Mrs Eleanor ASCOUGH (widow) born 1807 and daughter Ellen born 1848 of Bradford, Yorkshire. The only passengers, they arrived at Launceston November 1863, aboard the Yorkshire registered ship *Dunorlan*, Captain William BARWOOD an Englishman living at Launceston. The ship's Agent, John CROOKES lived near Launceston. The ladies may have come to visit relatives or engaged as domestic staff, maids or ladies aides under the auspices of Emigration Aid Societies. They returned to Yorkshire departing Hobart January 1865 aboard the ship *Windward*. Please contact Barry Campbell clancam37@bigpond.com

BURK, David Edward and Matilda BURK (née BLYTH)

I am looking for photographs of the above couple and their family of Railton, Tasmania. Also any photographs of the family of John Conrad BURK and his wife Sarah (née CHAMBEY) of Longford. Plus photographs of the family of Johann Conrad BURK and wife Ernstine Caroline (née SHAFER) who came from Germany on the *Montmerency* and worked at Woolmers Estate at Longford where he may have been known as John BUCK.

David Edward Burk and Matilda (née Blyth) were the parents of my father George Arnold BURK.

Any photographs would be great. Please write a number on the back with details on a sheet of paper. Thanks for any help. Please contact Darrell Burk PO Box 41 Upper Burnie TAS 7320

SHORE Marion

Marion SHORE married John Tanner PIERCEY, Church of St Luke Latrobe, 31 August 1891. Marion died New Zealand 5 May 1925 in her 57th year. I am seeking her parents' names. Please contact Mrs Glenn Burt email glennvurt@bigpond.au



SMITH, William Henry James Peter and his wife Emily Jane SMITH (née KNIGHT)

The above couple are William Peter SMITH and his wife Emma Malvina SMITH (née JAMES).

I am searching for a photograph of their son, William Henry James Peter SMITH and his wife Emily Jane SMITH (née KNIGHT) who lived at the Rubicon via Sassafras. They had nine children before Emily died of the Spanish flu on 9 November 1919 aged 39 years. William Henry James SMITH married Annie Elizabeth HARDY about 1922 and had six more children.

Emily was the daughter of George and Mary KNIGHT of Sassafras.

Thanks for any help. Please contact Darrell Burk PO Box 41 Upper Burnie TAS 7320 ◀

PIECING TOGETHER THE LIFE OF JOHN LACEY, FROM SURREY

Pauline Bygraves (Member No. 5113)

AS with many of those convicted and transported to the colonies, the life of John LACEY comes sharply into focus at times and becomes invisible at other times. His earliest brush with the law appears to be in 1831, when he was 15 years old, and is well documented in court records and a newspaper article. The details of his second appearance before the Surrey courts, resulting in his transportation to Van Diemen's Land, are more difficult to find. Once he arrived in Van Diemen's Land, his name can be found on several convict lists and his marriage in 1848 is also documented. Not all the births of the children are registered. Although baptism records exist for some of the children, others have not been located. John Lacey lived in northern Tasmania for over 50 years, first in the Longford area and later around Deloraine, where he died in 1895 at the age of 78. This is an attempt to piece together his life from available records, both in England and Australia.

John Lacey, of Bermondsey, labourer, faced the Surrey Quarter Sessions held at Saint Mary Newington on 4 January 1831 charged with larceny. Both he and Thomas CLAWSON, also of Bermondsey, were charged on the oath of Elizabeth GORDON with feloniously stealing at Bermondsey a drawer and thirty shillings in monies, being her property. Both were found guilty, with John Lacey sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment in the Brixton House of Correction, the first seven of which were to be hard labour, and to be publicly whipped for 150 yards.

Thomas Clawson was sentenced to transportation for life.¹ They were described as 'youths of diminutive stature, and each only 15 years of age'.²

Details about John's second brush with the law, when he was charged with larceny from a person, and faced trial at the Midsummer Sessions for Southwark, Surrey in July 1832, came from his own petition for clemency after he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.³ In his petition, John protested that he was innocent of stealing from the person of George WOOD a silk handkerchief valued at three shillings, claiming that another person by the name of MILBURN was the guilty party. John's sentence of transportation for life was imposed, despite his petition and one from his mother, Jane Lacey.⁴

So began John's journey to Van Diemen's Land. Initially he was incarcerated in Newgate Prison, before being transferred to the prison hulk *Leviathan* at Portsmouth Harbour on 27 July 1832.⁵ Fortunately, he did not spend much time on the hulk, departing for Van Diemen's

¹ Surrey Quarter Session, Session Bundles, 1701–1888, ref QS2/6 1831, 31 EP 1 – Prisoners in custody of the keeper of His Majesty's Gaol, accessed Surrey History Centre, September 2015

² *Morning Post*, London, 7 January 1831

³ Home Office: Criminal Registers, Series I HO 17/27, accessed via findmypast.co.uk

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ Home Office: Convict Hulks: Registers and Letter Books HO9/8, accessed via Ancestry.com

Land on board the *York (2)* from Plymouth on 1 September 1832 and arriving in Hobart Town on 29 December 1832.

John arrived during the Assignment System when convicts were allocated to work for free settlers in return for food, clothing and lodgings. On 4 January 1833, days after his arrival, John was assigned as a labourer to Mr PENDER, of Green Ponds (now known as Kempton).⁶

Lists of convict assignments and transfers, granted by the Board of Assignment, were published regularly in *The Hobart Town Gazette*. In January 1835, John Lacey, *York (2)* was recorded as being transferred to J DANVERS, Oatlands from R Pender, Oatlands.⁷ In August 1835, John was transferred to William COLLINS, Launceston.⁸ It was while he was assigned to Collins that John's record of misdemeanours commenced.⁹ In December 1836, he was admonished for being out after hours. In March 1837, Lacey was charged with being absent without leave and insolence, resulting in two months' hard labour, and it was recommended he be returned to the government at Westbury. In May 1837, a person from Morven (now Evandale) was assigned to John SIDRY, Bathurst Street. It seems likely that this person was John, because in January 1838, John Lacey, *York*, was transferred to Benjamin HYRONS, Bathurst Street, from J SIDERY, Hobart.¹⁰ John's wayward behaviour continued while he was working for Hyrons. In May 1839, he

was sentenced to the cells for 14 days on bread and water for being in a public house with a woman and resisting police. In December, he was admonished for being out after hours. In April 1840, he was again charged with being absent without leave and misconduct in taking a woman onto his master's premises for an improper purpose, punishment for which was seven days' on the treadmill.¹¹ In August 1840, John was returned to the government, after Hyrons refused to recognise his services.

From 1840, following the introduction of the Probation System, publication of convict assignments and transfers became increasingly less frequent. John's record showed he later worked for a Mr A COTTERILL, and in July 1841 he served seven days' hard labour for misconduct.¹²

John's misdemeanours did not prevent him being recommended for a ticket of leave which was granted on 13 July 1841.¹³ He is shown on the 1842 muster of ticket holders being required to report to the Police Office, at Longford.¹⁴

In June 1844, John was recommended for a Conditional Pardon on the basis of 'having held a Ticket of Leave [for] the regulated period and his conduct having been fair'.¹⁵ This was approved in July 1845.¹⁶

⁶ TAHO:CSO1/1/632 14300 Appropriation List for *York (2)*, p. 160

⁷ *The Hobart Town Gazette*, (HTG)

8 January 1835, p. 27

⁸ *ibid.*, Thursday, 6 August 1835, p. 627

⁹ TAHO:CON78/1/2—Tasmania, Australia, Convict Court and Selected Records, 1800–1899—accessed via **Ancestry.com**

¹⁰ *HTG*, 5 January 1838, p. 9

¹¹ TAHO:CON31/1/28 Conduct Record, image 84

¹² *ibid.*

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ TAHO:CON82/1/1—Tasmania, Australia, Convict Court and Selected Record, 1800–1899—accessed via **Ancestry.com**

¹⁵ Home Office: HO10/58: NSW and Tasmania: Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave 1834–1859, accessed via **Ancestry.com**

¹⁶ TAHO:CON31/1/28 Conduct Record, image 84

Nothing more is known about John until 2 February 1848 when he sought permission to marry Margaret LEAVY.¹⁷ John was 'free' at the time and did not need permission to marry, but Margaret, who arrived in Van Diemen's Land aboard the *Greenlaw* on 2 July 1844, was a passholder still serving her ten-year sentence for robbery and felony.

At the Spring Assizes, Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland, Margaret Leavy was charged with assaulting Catherine CUNNINGHAM, and with stealing from her a shawl, handkerchief, and a bonnet on 13 December 1842. She was found guilty, with the Judge commenting had it been her first offence, he may have been disposed to deal with her leniently but, since this was the third time she had been convicted and he could not see any hope of change, 'he must however reluctantly sentence her to be transported for ten years'.¹⁸

John and Margaret married at Christ Church, Longford on 21 February 1848.¹⁹ Mary Ann Lacey was born on 12 June 1848 when John and Margaret were living at Stringy Bark Forest, in the Longford district, where John was working as a splitter.²⁰ There are two separate entries for Mary Ann's baptism: Christ Church, Longford on 23 July 1848 and St Josephs, Launceston on 6 December 1849.²¹

A son, John Christopher (known as Christopher), was born at Longford on 25 December 1849 where his father was working as a labourer.²² No baptism record has been found for him.

Nothing further is known about the family until 1856 when they were living at Birham Wood, near Deloraine, on land leased by Mr J K ARCHER.²³

A daughter, Jane, was born on 20 June 1857 and baptised on 7 December 1862 in the Catholic Church at Westbury.²⁴ No birth record has been located.

The 1858 assessment roll for Deloraine lists John living near Deloraine, on land managed by the trustees for Marianne WINTER, daughter of John Archer who died in December 1852 and left 640 acres of land to Marianne.²⁵ Between 1863 and 1870, assessment rolls show John living at Black Forest, near Deloraine (still on land owned by Marianne Winter).²⁶ According to a book published in 1856,

leaving the village [of Deloraine] you strike into the Black Forest and wander through the wild for several miles until you reach the Whiteford Hills, and the clearing and extensive farm of Mr Charles Field.²⁷

¹⁷ TAHO:CON52/1/2 Permission to Marry p. 259

¹⁸ *The Drogheda Journal*, 25 February 1843, pp. 2–3

¹⁹ TAHO:RGD37/1/7 Marriages in the District of Longford 1848/2131

²⁰ TAHO:RGD33/1/27 Births in the District of Longford 1848/965

²¹ TAHO:NS1052/1/19 St Josephs Catholic Church—baptism register includes country districts from Circular Head to George Town 1 January 1845–31 December 1851

²² TAHO:RGD33/1/27 Births in the District of Longford 1850/1112

²³ *The Examiner*, 8 April 1856, p. 2—List of persons entitled to be placed on the Electoral Roll for the return of Members to the House of Assembly for the Electoral District of Deloraine

²⁴ TAHO:NS1052/1/15 Catholic Church, Westbury baptism register 1862

²⁵ TAHO:AD960/13 p. 370: Will No. 476

²⁶ *HTG*, 22 December, 1863 (p. 2495); 31 January 1865 (p. 294); 22 February 1866 (p. 575); 18 February 1868 (p. 275); 23 March 1869 (p. 457); 1 March 1870 (p. 344)

²⁷ Stoney, Capt. H Butler (1856) *A Residence in Tasmania with a Descriptive*

Another book, containing nineteenth century writings of Louisa MEREDITH and Daniel GRIFFIN, refers to ‘a track through the then almost impenetrable Black Forest from Elizabeth Town to Deloraine’. The centre of the Black Forest was about four miles from Deloraine.²⁸

John and Margaret’s son Dennis was born 5 May 1858 and baptised on 26 September 1858, his baptism noting both parents’ abode as Beramwood, Deloraine and John’s occupation as labourer.²⁹ Beramwood is probably the phonetic spelling of Birham Wood, as shown on the 1856 Electoral Roll.

Arthur, born on 13 December 1859 was baptised on 4 February 1860, his parents’ address again Beramwood, and John a labourer. No birth record has been located, but Arthur was baptised twice—in the Church of England and the Catholic Church.³⁰

Laura, was born 23 May 1864 was baptised in the Catholic Church, Westbury on 15 July 1864³¹. There is no birth record.

In addition to John and Margaret’s six recorded children, it is believed another two daughters, Annie and Eliza, were born about 1852 and 1853 respectively.

Tour through the Island from Macquarie Harbour to Circular Head, Tasmania Facsimile Editions No. 6, reproduced by Melanie Publications from copies belonging to Mr P B Walker, Melanie Publications 1982. First published London: Smith, Elder & Co, 1856

²⁸ Early Deloraine: The Writings of Louisa Meredith and Daniel Griffin, compiled by K Bonney, printed by Regal Press Launceston, Tasmania, pp. 63 and 73

²⁹ TAHO:NS1587/1/1 Church of England Baptisms, Deloraine Parish, 1858 p. 19
³⁰ *ibid* 1860 p. 24

³¹ Archives, Archdiocese of Hobart: Catholic Church baptisms, Westbury, Register ID WES4, p. 4

This supposition relies on circumstantial evidence because neither birth nor baptism records have been located for either.

Annie Lacey married Richard LEDGER at Deloraine on 25 December 1873.³² John SHERRIFF and Jane Lacey, who married a year later, were the witnesses.³³

The most compelling evidence that Annie was the daughter of John and Margaret comes from a newspaper article which identified her as the sister of Laura RYVERS.³⁴ Laura Bertha Lacey married Edward Beresford Ryvers at Launceston on 28 May 1889.³⁵ A fortnight later Laura was charged with passing a forged cheque for £9. Annie Ledger bore witness that Ryvers married her sister the previous month (Annie was one of the witnesses at the marriage), and she had seen him write the cheque and give it to Laura. Ryvers later stated his wife was innocent and did not know the cheque was valueless. She was subsequently cleared of the charge. (Ryvers was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment.)

An event linking Annie and Eliza took place when William Ledger, Richard and Annie’s second son, was baptised on 31 July 1876 at the Catholic Church, Deloraine, Eliza McGLADE was the sponsor.³⁶

Eliza Lacey married James McGlade on 26 January 1874 at Deloraine, with Jane Lacey as a witness.³⁷ Jane was also a

³² TAHO:RGD37/1/32 Marriages in the District of Deloraine 1873/42

³³ TAHO:RGD37/1/33 Marriages in the District of Deloraine 1874/55

³⁴ *The Examiner*, Monday, 10 June 1889, p. 2

³⁵ TAHO:RGD37/1/48 Marriages in the District of Launceston 1889/370

³⁶ TAHO:NS1052/1/18 Catholic Church, Deloraine—baptism register, 1 January 1869 – 31 December 1912, p. 29

³⁷ TAHO:RGD37/1/33 Marriages in the District of Deloraine 1874/63

sponsor when Arthur McGlade was baptised at the Deloraine Catholic Church on 22 September 1878. When Ernest McGlade was baptised on 7 August 1881, Honorah Lacey, believed to be the wife of Christopher Lacey, was a sponsor. Ellen McGlade, step-daughter of Eliza, was the sponsor when Arthur Clifford Lacey, son of Christopher and Honorah, was baptised in October 1885.³⁸

Jane Sheriff died at Deloraine on 24 April 1894, leaving behind a husband and eight children. Her youngest child, Rachel, was raised by Eliza McGlade in Gormanston, Tasmania. Rachel died in 1980 with her death notice identifying her as 'Sheriff McGlade'.³⁹

That Annie and Eliza married in Deloraine, in 1873 and 1874 respectively, fits neatly with John and Margaret's whereabouts. From 1871 to 1874, John was renting a cottage and land in Barrack Street, Deloraine from Henry DOWLING, of Launceston.⁴⁰ There is no mention of John Lacey in the assessment rolls for 1875 and 1876, but in 1877 he was renting a cottage in Church Street, Deloraine from A BURNIE, of Deloraine.⁴¹ There is no mention of him in the assessment rolls in 1878, but from 1879 to 1888, he rented a cottage in Blake Street from A ELPHINSTONE, of Chudleigh.⁴²

On 12 September 1887, Margaret Lacey died, and from 1889 to 1892 John rented a cottage in Towerhill Street, Deloraine from A EADE, of Deloraine.⁴³

John Lacey died at Deloraine on 1 January 1895.⁴⁴ Cause of death was senility. His funeral left from Christopher Lacey's residence, Beefeater Street, Deloraine on Thursday, 3 January 1895.⁴⁵ It is possible John was living with his son in the later years of his life.

While some gaps remain in the life of John Lacey, it is remarkable that so much detail can be gleaned from the various records. It is fortunate John served his sentence under the Assignment System which allowed his movements to be tracked from one end of Van Diemen's Land to the other. It is disappointing no birth or baptism records have so far been located for Annie and Eliza. From her marriage record and the birth registrations of Mary Ann and Christopher, it is evident Margaret was unable to sign her name and it seems only when she was able to be physically present that events were officially recorded. One of the longest gaps in identifying John's whereabouts occurred from 1850 to 1856, so it is possible baptism records for Christopher, Annie and Eliza exist somewhere and are waiting to be found. ◀

³⁸ TAHO:NS1052/1/18 Catholic Church, Deloraine—baptism register, 1 January 1869–31 December 1912, pp. 37, 48, 64

³⁹ *The Advocate*, 7 June 1980—Kelly 'Sheriff McGlade' death notice

⁴⁰ *HTG*, 21 February 1871 (p. 245); 5 March 1872 (p. 471); 18 February 1873 (p. 173); 24 February 1874 (p. 354)

⁴¹ *ibid.*, 27 February 1877 (p. 284)

⁴² *ibid.*, 25 February 1879 (p. 358); 2 March 1880 (p. 200); 22 March 1881 (p. 404); 18 April 1882 (p. 840); 20 March 1883 (p. 516); 11 March 1884 (p. 542); 3 March

1885 (p. 368); 9 March 1886 (p. 576); 29 March 1887 (p. 564); 6 March 1888 (p. 492)

⁴³ TAHO:RGD35/1/56 Deaths in the District of Deloraine 1887/634, *HTG*, 12 March 1889 (p. 545); 25 March 1890 (p. 581); 2 June 1891 (p. 1033); 10 May 1892 (p. 981)

⁴⁴ TAHO:RGD35/1/64 Deaths in the District of Deloraine 1895/106

⁴⁵ *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston), 2 January 1895 (p. 2).

ST GEORGES BURIAL GROUND BATTERY POINT 1841–72

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No. 20)



'How soon the departed citizens of Hobart pass into oblivion. Are all these silent sleepers forgotten, so soon, they were worthy, surely, or why these tokens of memorial' Photograph Leonie Mickleborough

ST GEORGES Burial Ground at Sandy Bay was approximately three acres in area in the triangle formed by Sandy Bay Road (formerly Montpelier Retreat) and Byron and Albuera streets. According to a report in 1902, no deed granting the land to the Church trustees of St Georges Church of England at Battery Point was found at the Diocesan registry, or in either the register of the Supreme Court or the Lands Titles Office. It appears from records in the Chief Secretary's office that on 24 December 1841, Lieutenant-Governor Sir John FRANKLIN approved the Crown purchase of the land from Charles McLACHLAN for £150, and it was granted to the Parish of St Georges for use as a burial ground. The burial ground

occupied the whole block except for one allotment belonging to Gamaliel BUTLER.¹

One of the notable people buried in this cemetery was William Race ALLISON (1812–65) long serving member of the Tasmanian Parliament and prominent landholder in the colony, but by 1940 his monument, which had been erected by public subscription, was in a 'disgraceful condition'. Following representations by the Treasurer (Edmund DWYER-GRAY)

¹ *Mercury*, 24 September 1902, p. 6; St Georges C of E was consecrated 26 May 1838; Gamaliel Butler arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1824, and founded the Hobart legal firm later known as Butler, McIntyre and Butler.

to the Hobart City Council, the monument was relocated to St Davids Park.²

St Georges burial ground continued in use until December 1872 when Cornelian Bay Cemetery opened. There were approximately 1000 burials at St Georges, and unlike other abandoned burial grounds in Hobart, it appears to have been in a 'relatively good condition' until the turn of the century. Described as a 'model of tidiness', the Battery Point burial ground had been laid out on a 'definite plan, not higgledy-piggledy, as in the more ancient cemetery' of St Davids. Despite its 'relatively good condition' of 1902, the 'heavy and unsightly wooden enclosures' which once protected flower beds were supporting a 'tangled growth of thorns and brambles', and there were few 'dismal ill-constructed vaults' as found in other closed burial grounds. Even though cows kept the grass 'nicely cropped', it was not uncommon for the cows to also 'hasten the fall of a leaning headstone, or of a decaying fence'. Many of the flowers had long 'since been choked out of existence by weeds and briars, and the rusty tin remains as their sole memorial'.³

Twenty years later the burial ground was in a 'marked state of decay'. The fencing was in a 'discreditable condition' and on the Byron Street side of the burial ground two panels of the fence had disappeared, therefore allowing ingress to undesirable people and stray cattle. By this time the burial ground was an 'eyesore to a populous locality'.⁴

In September 1925 representations were made to the Minister for Education, Albert OGILVIE asking that St Georges burial ground be made available as a playground for the children attending the adjoining Albuera Street School—which had been established in 1853.⁵ The following year the St Georges Burial Ground Vesting Act turned half the land to the Crown for a new playground for the school, and the other half was vested in the Church. In November 1927 work was undertaken in 'clearing away the multitude of tombstones' and stacking them in a 'neat pile in a lower corner of the ground'. Notice had been given in 'plenty of time so any who wished might remove the remains of their friends or relatives, together with the headstones from the ground' but there still remained a 'certain amount of debris' and 'pieces of tombstones'. Regrettably, no record of the gravestones or transcriptions was made before the area was cleared.⁶

In 1940, the Treasurer Edmund Dwyer-Gray, was disturbed to find tombstones from the burial ground had been used as paving stones and also for 'an easy entrance to the playground' at Fitzroy Place. 'He did not know whose fault it was, but it was an act of desecration.'⁷ Dwyer-Gray's claim was supported in February 2006, when an archaeological report indicated how little concern had been paid to the preservation of the fabric of the cemetery during the redevelopment.

² Kathryn Bennett (text), *A guide to Hobart's historic cemeteries and Burial Ground* (Hobart City Council, 2000), p. 12; *Mercury* 24 April 1940, p. 12, 16 November 1940, p. 5

³ *Mercury*, 16 September 1902, p. 2

⁴ *The Critic*, 22 January 1922, cited in Bennett, p. 11

⁵ *Mercury*, 12 September 1925, p. 12

⁶ *Mercury*, 21 November 1927, p. 3; Bennett, p. 12; R A Mallett, 'Living Above the Dead: A History of the Redevelopment of Six Launceston Urban Burial Places, 1931–1963', BA Hons thesis, University of Tasmania 2006, p. 19 <http://fcms.its.utas.edu.au/arts/history/pagedetails.asp?lpersonId=4770>

⁷ *Mercury*, 24 April 1940, p. 12

Both a retaining wall and the nearby access ramp were found to be composed of ‘headstones and grave borders’. Most disturbing of all were the ‘fragments of skeletal material found throughout the site indicating that they had belonged to graves’, which had obviously been violated when the ground was first levelled around 1928, and when many truckloads of soil were taken away.⁸

A human skull was discovered in March 2010 during excavation works at the school. The school principal expressed no surprise at the find, and this was the second time human remains had been discovered on the site.⁹ The old burial site is now partially occupied by the Albuera Street Primary School including playgrounds, and partially occupied by mid twentieth century housing, and some old

sandstone walling is still visible at the middle playground’s northern edge.

More recently the Hobart City Council has erected a memorial wall on Sandy Bay Road. Made from broken headstones and supported by stainless steel framing, unfortunately few details are able to be read, but the signage does indicate that ‘William SOUCH, a cabman and former convict, died at the hands of his partner, Elizabeth POCOCK’. The *Hobart Town*

Daily on 8 March 1858 notes that: ‘Blood was traced from the residence of the unfortunate man to the spot where he was found in Victoria Street’ ... apparently running from his home to the doctor.

Despite no details having been recorded from the headstones in 1927, at least the pieces of headstones which have been preserved are publicly accessible on Sandy Bay Road. There is also seating



Headstone of George Hopewell Fountain, died 15 August 1859 aged 48 and Mary Naomi Fountain of Kelly Street, Battery Point, died 23 February 1868 in her 60th year. Photograph Leonie Mickleborough

from where it is possible to hear the children happily playing in the school grounds over the remains of early local Battery Point residents. ◀

References:

Archives Office of Tasmania

- NG373 Anglican Church Diocese of Tasmania (NG373)
 NG1160 Battery Point (NG1160)
 NS590/1/1 Burial Register 7 January 1846 (Z2329) no end date shown
 NS590/1/33 Burial Register 1 March 1858–3 March 1987 (Z2336).

⁸ Report by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd February 2006, pp. 3–16 cited in Mallett, p. 19

⁹ <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2010-03-10/old-skull-found-at-hobart-school/358862> (accessed 10 July 2016)

BATTERY POINT ST GEORGES ANGLICAN

This listing taken from

Tombstones and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania (TAMIOT)

CD Rom produced by TFHS Inc. 2010 pp.19–22

ADAMS, Arthur	CHAPPELL, Percy	FERGUSON, T T
ADAMS, Percy	CHURCHILL, Clive	FISHER, Thomas
ADDISON, Barry	CLARK, James P	FLEMING, Richard
ADDISON, Sydney W	CLENNETTS, James	FORSYTH, Tasman
ALRIGHT, S	CODE, Fred	FORSYTH, William
APEL, William	COE, Charles	FOSTER, A W
ASTLEY, William	COLLINS, L	FOX, Eric
AULSEBROOK, Gerald	CONNEL, J	FRANCIS, E
BATT, Percy	COOPER, Vivian M	FRANCIS, F J
BENSON, Jack	CORNEY, Arthur	FREEMAN, Edward
BEST, George	CORNWALL, E S	FREEMAN, Richard W
BEST, Horace	CRABTREE, Robert	FYSH, Harold
BIDDY, A	CRIPPS, Frank	GARROD, H
BOWERMAN, James	CURTIS, A E	GIBBS, John
BOWERMAN, Vincent	DAVIS, Ernest S	GLOVER, Roy
BOYES, E	DAVIS, Herbert	GRAHAM, F
BOYES, J	DAVIS, James	GRAY, H B
BRADFORD, John	DAVIS, L S	GRIFFITHS, Wilfred
BRAIN, Alfred	DOUGLAS, Bruce	GRUBB, Alfred W
BRAIN, George	DOWNIE, Keith	GRUBB, Horace B
BRAIN, Horace	DOWNIE, Vere	GUTHRIE, Gower
BRIGHT, Eric	DUFFY, John	GUTHRIE, Robert
BRIGHT, Jack	ECKFORD, Douglas	HAIGH, Ernest A
BRIGHT, Norman	EDDINGTON, Fredk	HAIGH, John
BROCK, Bryan	EDDINGTON, Gilbert O	HARCOURT, Alex B
BROWN, W	EDDINGTON, Walter	HARRIS, Eric Gordon
BURGESS, Vernon D	EDDINGTON, William J	HARRISON, G V
BURGESS, William	EDWARDS, Charles	HARRISON, Percy H
BUTLER, Angus	EDWARDS, Robert	HARRISON, William
BUTLER, H S	EDWARDS, Roy	HAYTOR, Basil
BUTLER, Lionel	ELY, George	HELLESEY, Samuel J
CAULFIELD, Henry J	EMERY, P A	HENLEY, Charles V
CAULFIELD, James	ESCOURT, Leslie	HERBERT, Ronald
CAULFIELD, John	ESCOURT, Reginald	HERBERT, Vere
CHALMERS, Colin E A	EVANS, Frank	HERFORD, A T
CHANCELLOR, Clyde	FEATHERSTONE, Charles	HIBBARD, Keith

HILDITCH, Jack
 HODGKINSON, William
 HODGSON, Harry
 HOGAN, Jack
 HOGAN, Percy
 HOGAN, Trevor
 HOGO, A R
 HOLT, Alfred
 HOLT, C
 HOPKINS, Norman
 HURBURG, Crosby
 IRELAND, Norman L
 JACK, Claude
 JAMES, Eric
 JOHNSON, B
 JOHNSON, Colin
 JOHNSTONE, P H
 JOHNSTONE, Wm H
 JONES, E T
 JONES, T O
 JUST, F J
 KEEN, Clennet/Clement
 KEENAN, W J
 KIRBY, Alan S
 KIRBY, Eric
 KIRBY, Kenneth
 KIRBY, Thomas
 KIRK, Roy
 KNIGHT, Ronald
 LAMBERT, Willoughby
 LANGDALE, George
 LANGDALE, Maurice C
 LIMBRICK, George
 LORD, (none) Nurse
 LORD, J E C
 LUCAS, J D
 LUCAS, Reginald J
 MacKEY, James T
 MacMICHAEL, Leslie
 MANNING, F
 MAPLEY, D
 MARSHALL, Lloyd
 MATTHEWS, Robert

MAXFIELD, Alex
 MAXFIELD, Charles
 McKENZIE, Donald
 MERCHANT, Tim
 MILLINGTON, A E
 MILLINGTON, Tas
 MILLS, J R
 MITCHELL, Sydney
 MOLLOY, H
 MOLLOY, L
 MOODY, James
 MUIR, F L
 MUIR, M
 NEWTON, William E
 NORTHCOTE, John
 PACKER, Geoffrey D
 PACKER, Stewart
 PAMPLIN, A
 PAMPLIN, F
 PAMPLIN, Hedley
 PARSONS, S G
 PEARCE, Clyde
 PERKINS, Colin
 PHILLIPS, Robert
 PLAISTER, Leslie
 PLANCHE-PLUMBER, (none)
 RAY, Charles
 RAY, Fredric
 RAY, Leslie
 RAY, Stanley
 READING, Albert
 READING, John
 REILLY, Oscar H O
 REX, Arthur
 RILEY, J
 RISBY, Jack
 ROBERTSON, Harry
 ROBINSON, Albert
 ROBINSON, J Moore
 ROBINSON, Jack
 ROBINSON, Reginald
 ROBINSON, Wilfred
 SIMPSON, S

SMITH, Charles
 SPEED, Edward
 SPEED, George
 SPRENT, Charles M
 SWAN, Vernon
 SWIFT, Thomas
 TOAN, (none) Nurse
 TOLMAN, George
 TOLMAN, Mostyn
 TORNQUIST, Oscar
 TURNER, John
 UREN, Harold
 UREN, Leonard
 VERRAN, Edwin J
 WALKER, Tom
 WALKER, W P
 WATCHORN, Jack
 WATCHORN, Vere
 WATKINS, L D
 WEEKLY, Ernest
 WELLS, William W
 WHITE, Oscar
 WHITEHOUSE, W
 WILLIAMS, Eric
 WILLIAMS, Ernest
 WILLING, Don
 WILLING, Douglas
 WINTERSON, Walter
 WISE, H
 WORLADGE, Alex
 WYLES, James H
 YEO, Ernest S
 YOUNG, Jack

Note: The headstone for the family of FOUNTAIN which appears on page 106 does not appear in this listing. Death notices do appear on Trove. Any explanations welcomed.

LETTERS FROM HAL

Transcribed by Barbara Wilson (Member No. 7762)

See *Tasmanian Ancestry* Vol. 37 No. 1, 'The Abbott Family', especially pages 11 and 13 for information on Hal—Henry Charles ABBOTT.



No. 16 Hotel Prince de Gaul
 Paris
 1st July 1906

My Dear Mother,

I think I wrote to Pa last in Brussels 4 days ago, so it is your turn to get a letter. We arrived here on Thursday evening last after a very hot day in Brussels and stuffy journey by rail. We had a wander around Paris for an hour or so and tried to take some of it in – the tens of hundreds of motors skidding along the beautiful roadways, the myriads of lights, the bright cafes and restaurants etc. The principal streets run off from the centre of the city like the spokes from the hub of a wheel. This looks very nice on a map but it is different when one wants to get to a place between the "spokes" as so many little streets interlace and sometimes 6 or 7 streets all come to one point. However, we had a big church (Saint Magdalene) to steer by so did not have much difficulty. The next afternoon we got a bit mixed and finally took a cab to our hotel which was not far off after all. We had to pay the cabman 75 centimes (10 to a penny) and give him a tip. The cabs have little machines called taximeters on them and when one engages a cab the machine is started at 75 centimes and the machines adds 10 cents as the cab proceeds so one

can see what there is to pay when he gets out (no he can't though he has to pay the cabman a gratuity besides). I have never seen such cringing for tips as on the continent here, it becomes quite sickening at times.

The first day here we went on one of Cooks drives around Paris in a 5 horse drag and we saw many wonderful and interesting sights which I will tell you of when I come home. It is an eye opener to see the immense numbers of tourists handled by Cooks, such numbers of drags and motor drags taking around small armies of sightseers.

The second day we ventured out on our own account. We went up to the Eiffel Tower and could see the places we wanted to find and after a good bit of walking carried out our programme. Then we had some three halfpenny rides on buses and trams, so had a good look at the streets.

Today we have been by motor with a Cooks party to see the Royal Palaces etc. at Versailles. It was a beautiful trip quite beyond description in writing, and the traffic was immense. Only a few months ago one rushed to see a motor car as a great curiosity, this afternoon more motors passed by in 5 minutes than I ever expected to see in my lifetime, and when one realises that they are first class ones and must cost at least £500 each he wonders where all the money comes from.



London 3/7/06

We left Paris last Monday morning and had a fine trip across the Channel. We had the best of luck with the weather as the bad weather has always preceded us by a few days. It was very rough in the Channel a day or two ago and the ferry boats had to put back to shelter. We have brought fine weather with us right through.

I got your most welcome letters (2) at the post office and several from others at Days.

George wants me to go out with him so in case of missing a mail I will conclude this and send it on and will write again when I come in tonight.

With Best Love to You and All
Yours Affectionately
Hal.



No. 25 Alcombe's Commercial Hotel
Queen Street
Exeter
18.8.'06

My Dear Mother,

I am now writing from Exeter in the south west of England and am just waiting a train to London where we will be a couple of days and then go on through Scotland to Ireland. We want to be in Dublin on the 28th. of this month to see their great horse show. It is supposed to be the best thing of its kind in the world.

Up to the present we like Devonshire best of any part we have been and your native place Torquay is the pick of them all. It is a most beautiful place and much improved in the last few years. They realise the value of tourists and holiday makers as we do in Tasmania and they have laid out beautiful gardens on the cliffs from which one can look for miles along the coast or down at the beaches

with the crowds of youngsters on them and the numbers of bathers bobbing about in the sea. They have nice little motor busses but they charge too much to ride in them. This little place we are just leaving is very homely and not very expensive. We have made it our headquarters for 4 days.

When we left London we expected to return in a week but it has run into nearly a fortnight and we must hurry through to Ireland or the people will be getting offended, though they say themselves that there is not much to see there. We went to see what Launceston was like and found it a very sleepy little place and to add to this we got there on a weekly half holiday when most of the few shops were shut. When buying some postcards the man in the shop told us there had been an essay writing competition at the schools, the subject being "Launceston Tasmania" – the prize was a little gold map of Tasmania. I consider this a good way of advertising the colony. By and bye these boys will be men and from the knowledge they read up for an essay like this they may feel inclined to emigrate.

We have been to Plymouth and found it a very pretty place but very exposed and windy. This is where the famous British seaman Sir Francis Drake played bowls while the Spanish Armada was in sight. We saw the spot of this historic game and also the fine statue of Drake and one, commemorating the great victory over the Armada, bearing the words "He Blew with His Winds and they were Scattered". There are several other fine statues here to those who fell recently in South Africa and other soldiers and sailors. The great Eddystone Lighthouse is 11 miles out to sea from Plymouth.

These old English towns are very stagnant and are not at all conspicuous for their life and action. At Exeter here they

have a very nice little tram service. I envy them for our Town. These towns seem to have grown to a certain size hundreds of years ago and from that on have gradually decayed and if protective duties should not do them any good it is certain they could not be worse off under other conditions than they are at present. We have been through Cornwall to the coast and it is very nice but more bare and rugged than Devon. In Cornwall we went to two little villages on the coast (in the slate country) called Boscastle and Tintagel. Here all is slate, even the cow houses and pig sties have slate roofs, and at the sea side the beach is not sand but flat & round pieces of slate from the size of a 6^d piece to the size of the crown of a hat. The waves beating on the rocks are very fine here and when one stands in one of the numerous caves they boom like thunder.

I think now I will bid you good bye for the present. It only costs 1^d for postage so instead of keeping this to write more in it I will put my next news in another letter.

With my fondest Love to You, Pa Ethel Flo Ada Carl and the children and Best Wishes to enquiring friends.

I am Yours Affectionately
Hal

George of course is well and sends best wishes.



No. 30

“Creenahoe”
Blacklion
12th September 1906

Dear Pa,

Here I am at last at “Creenahoe” and little as I ever expected to be writing to you from this end, still such is the case.

I think I wrote to Tom last and posted it at Oban in Scotland.

After having a look around that town we decided (as the weather was rather threatening) not to go any excursions in the district and instead of going to Glasgow by boat through the lochs we went out by train. The weather improved as we travelled along and we saw some fine highland scenery mountains and lochs. We saw some of the real highland cattle and blackface sheep. They must be very hardy as in this district they get plenty of snow in the winter, the train being sometimes snowed up on this line. We got down to Glasgow in the evening and found it a very busy city, perhaps not so beautiful in its surroundings as Edinburgh but must be 4 times as busy. They have the best tram service here that we have seen so far. We had more ‘Scotch Mist’ here and instead of going on excursion from here we went back by the next evenings’ train to Edinburgh as we had promised to have an evening of music with the family of a young chap that we met. We got our return ticket for 3p and had a most pleasant evening with the people at Edinburgh and were seen off next morning by 3 scotchmen – “with best wishes and many regrets” – it is really surprising how people have taken to us and when leaving one of the boys slipped a parcel into my hand which proved to be a matchbox and book of Edinburgh covered with tartan, he said – “I’m sorry I didn’t think o giin ye a piece o me kilt” – he wanted us to have been photographed in his kilts and I wish we had been now it would have been a novelty.

We got back again to Glasgow about 10 o’clock on Saturday morning and put in time looking around the city until afternoon at 4 o’clock when we had a train journey to Stranraer where we took a boat for Larne and from this place we went by train to Belfast.

Sunday morning we went around Belfast and it has a good tram service and many fine buildings. In the afternoon we went a train excursion to have a look at the cliffs at the head of the bay and they were very grand having a pathway round them and a couple of deep caves. At the head of the cliffs is a powerful lighthouse and signal station.

On Monday we went to a town on the north coast called Portrush (return fare 2/6 160 miles) and from here went by trolley 8 miles to the Giant's Causeway. This was a most wonderful sight. It was on the return journey that I heard the first original Irishism, the little train ran over the points the wrong way and an Irish shunter came along shifted the points and shouted to the engineer in a very thick brogue "now thin go ahead backwards". We got back from this trip all right and next morning came on here. We had plenty of rain coming from the station but got a real Irish welcome on arrival. Uncle and Aunt are away and the girls and boys are delighted to have us all to themselves. They are waiting to take us out now on a jaunt in car and have only allowed me 5 minutes to finish this letter so I must close now and promise to write again in a day or so.

With Love and Best Wishes to You and
All at home

I am Yours Affectionately
Hal



No. 34

Killeevan Glebe
Clones
28 Sept. 1906

Dear Pa,

I must send you a line to let you know how I am getting on with Uncle Jo. He is very nice but rather quiet, at the same

time he has a good laugh at a joke or funny story. I have had the pleasure of making him laugh a few times and last night cousin Nancy (who is governess to the Bishop's children) came over here and had Uncle in fits telling of her love-making in Paris on her recent trip.

I would like to be able to persuade Uncle to take a trip to Tasmania. This climate is too damp for him I think. I told him that if he came out with me you might come home with him, but he said that if he came out he would stay out. Aunt Annie says he is the model of a man and that no one knows the half of his goodness.

This rectory is an immense place, goodness knows how many rooms, and it is very old fashioned, the grounds are very fine indeed and Uncle being a great gardener has a fine show of flowers. I have been basking on a garden seat in the lovely warm sun and wishing you were here to see it all, the fine old house, the beautiful greens of grass and trees, then you would enjoy hearing the crowds of rooks in the trees cawing away and other birds twittering. I have been amused seeing the blackbirds chasing insects across the lawn. Lots of things like this seem in some way familiar to me, it is because of my being told of them by you. I arrived too late to hear the corncrake but I have seen flax in the field standing and in stooks and stacks also. I have smelt it while steeping. What must it be like when being taken out of the steep? When I saw the ditches or trenches first, I wondered what they were, for then I noticed the stones by the sides and at once remembered you telling us they used stones to keep the flax under water.

Aunt Annie is a good hearted old soul. It nearly killed her having her just rights left away from her. She says it almost breaks her heart that she will not be able to leave

anything to her brothers. She of course has the interest on the property while she lives. Poor old dame has looked up presents for Ma, Ethel and yourself, they are only trifles but will be valued greatly by us all, she gave me an old fashioned locket with some hair in it of one of her departed friends, the name in it is engraved J. C. Giles Jan. 12th 1860. I did not like accepting it but thought she might be offended if I did not. With regard to your present to her I have been advised to buy something for her and I think she would get most solid comfort out of a good shawl so will send her one from London.

She went out with me to see the grandparent's graves. It is a beautiful drive of about 8 Irish miles from here, the approach to the churchyard is through beautiful grounds and beneath lovely trees. The church nearby is a beautiful old building and being off the main road is perfect in its peaceful quiet [*Ashfield Church of Ireland, Cootehill, Co. Cavan*]. The grave is the first on the right on entering the main gateway to the churchyard, a large piece of ground is railed in with iron railings & to one end of it is the tombstone of your father and mother and at the other end is a tombstone to some of the family of Uncle Charlie (the arch-deacon) his first wife 27 years of age [*Louisa Wills*], a young child [*Charles Napier ABBOTT*], and daughter Ethel youngest of first wife and 25 years old at time of her death [*Mary Ethel ABBOTT – died 1902*]. She is said to have been a very beautiful girl and the loved of all.

The enclosed sketch of the tombstone of John and Mary Abbott [*sketch is with letters*] I made in a second or two with only a rough pencil on the back of a letter so you must overlook the roughness of it. It may give you some idea of the form of it. It is made of grey granite on bluestone foundation, the inscriptions are:

John Abbott,
Born 28th December 1804,
Died 11th December 1880

Mary Abbott,
Born 12th August 1811,
Died 7th September 1897

The grave is overgrown with moss, there are no trees growing on it as they could do no good as the grave is surrounded and shaded by the most magnificent beech trees, one could not imagine a more peaceful resting place.

I also saw Thomas Morrow's tombstone [*husband of Annie ABBOTT*].

I did not like to take down the inscription on it until Aunt Annie asked me to do so, here it is:

Erected to the memory of our late brother, Thomas Morrow, Cortubber, who departed this life 26th April 1901, by the brethren of Cootehill Masonic Lodge 795, as a loving tribute to a worthy Mason.

Though the stone is a modest one I remarked that – “it was a very nice one”. Aunt said they could well afford a good one as they got everything. I asked could not the will have been upset and she said – no as all those who could have given evidence had been left money.

I think that I will just end up my letter on this scrap of paper [*sketch of grave on the back*] and not use any more of Uncle's. I hope my staying away so long is not being too much of a bother to you and that things are running smoothly in the business and at the Empire [*a mine??*].

Please give my fondest love to all and accept the same for yourself from

Yours Affectionately

Hal



CROSSING THE LINE

On reading the Book Review in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 37 No. 1 p. 35, *High Seas and High Teas: Voyaging to Australia*, by Roslyn Russell, Maree Ring submitted a link to a newspaper article which referred to 'Crossing the Line' during a voyage to Australia in 1829.

"THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN"

70 YEARS IN AUSTRALIA.

A PIONEER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Although the late Mrs. Stephen George Henty was probably the first white woman to land in Victoria, there were many who were already "roughing" the pioneer's life in other parts of undeveloped Australia before she arrived. It may be accepted that the last survivor of this undaunted little band is Mrs. J. Bannister, a colonist of 76 years' standing, who now resides at 41 St. David street, Fitzroy. Mrs. Bannister, (says the "Argus") tells a story of peculiar interest.

"I was born on August 8, 1822," said Mrs. Bannister when interviewed. "My father had a tailor's shop at 365 Oxford street, London, and had sixty men in his employ. He made the naval and military uniforms in 1828, but had rather a roving disposition. This was due to his having been captured in the streets by the press gang in the early twenties. He was a young lawyer, and had reached the wars before his friends could discover his whereabouts. He was among those who demanded the keys at the fall of Murat, and used to tell me how the sailors were fired at as they passed through the streets of Naples. My father was attracted by the accounts of the richness of the Swan River district, circulated by Colonel Leture, and forming a partnership with a Dr. Foley the pair bought twenty Merino

sheep, two rams, a London wherry boat, a fishing net, three years' provisions, the frame of a four-roomed house, and embarked on the ship Protector, Captain John Thomas, in 1829. Although only eight years old I remember much of the voyage. Crossing the line I was the first one dipped in Neptune's tub. The line celebrations were a great occasion in those days. One man, I remember, nailed his cabin door, but they got him out, and gave him the 'rough razor.' Another scrambled up the rigging, but they got him down. After a month in Capetown we reached Fremantle on St. Valentine's Day, 1830. There were 120 people on board, and I am the last survivor. The first few nights on land were awful. We had to make a bit of a hut by stretching canvas over rocks, but after a few days my father got our house ashore. A misfortune I had was that a married lady friend on the vessel, who had promised to be a mother to me, eloped with a young man at Capetown.

"I thought it a beautiful country, and do still, though I have roughed it so. My father put our house up in Hay-street, but we were the only occupiers of the street for a long time. My earliest recollection is the way the man brought out as shepherd stole our sheep. He would say he had lost them in the thick woods all round Fremantle, or that the blacks had speared them. But my father recognised some one day going on board a man of war in the port, and he kicked the villainous old shepherd out. Numbers of vessels were wrecked on that coast. First, the Marquis of Anglesea, on the rocks; then the Emily Jane, on the beach; then the Thames, James (a brig) and Rockingham, off Woodsman's Point. I paddled round these

wrecks at low tide. We found the climate hot, but I used to help my father to build boats and to do other work. I can say I had to rough it, and got little schooling.'

Mrs. Bannister has lively recollections of encounters with the blacks. She says:—"The natives swarmed in the woods, and often have I seen men brought into the town with spears through them or their heads knocked in. No one could go 100 yards in safety without firearms. My father bought me a horse pistol, and said, 'You point that at their faces and they will run.' I often had occasion to 'point that pistol.

Mrs. Bannister remembers the demonstration made by the colonists when Governor Sir James Stirling proposed a convict settlement at Cockatoo Point. They threatened to put him aboard a ship, and also to burn his effigy, and the Riot Act was read. Cockatoo Point colonists wanted the convicts for cheap labour. Mrs. Bannister stayed with Governor Gray (then captain), and remembers him returning from an exploration trip he had planned with five sailors, the party taking with them, a whale boat and three months' provisions. The provisions were lost in a storm, and only Captain Gray and one sailor found their way back to the settlement.

Captain Pace, who traded between Mauritius and Java in the *Monkey*, and brought delightful bananas and tamarinds to Fremantle, is remembered by Mrs. Bannister. Mrs. Pace and three daughters arrived in Victoria in 1832. One Miss Pace married a Mr. Wm. Sampson, another married Lieutenant Help man, of a colonial schooner, and a third became Mrs. Stephen George Henty.

Examiner (Launceston, Tas.) Tuesday,
27 February 1906 page 6.



NORTH OF IRELAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Founded in 1979, the Society covers the 9 counties of Ulster. Half of its 1,200 or so Members belong to the 12 Branches there and the other half are Associate Members scattered around the world.

There is an excellent Research Centre at Newtownabbey, with a large collection of Irish interest transcriptions, books, journals, directories and maps, with free look ups available for Associate Members.

The journal *North Irish Roots* is published twice a year and there is an E-Newsletter twice a year. The website www.nifhs.org is being replaced in mid-2015, with an increasing number of records going online.

Associate Members may join or renew online, using PayPal or credit or debit card to pay the annual subscription – £16 for 2015, rising to £18 for 2016.

WAS MARY MERRILL MURDERED? THE MYSTERY OF AN INEXPLICABLE DEATH AT HOBART TOWN

Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756) and
Judith Carter (Member No. 7707)

ON 20 April 1819, 22-year-old Mary MERRILL (or MURRELL), the mother of two small girls, was found dead in a hotel room at Hobart Town.¹

According to a report in the *Hobart Town Gazette* of 24 April, Mary's distraught parents 'entertained much suspicion' that she had been murdered by a 'young man' with whom she had been co-habiting just before her death, and they alerted the authorities accordingly. At a subsequent inquest, however, the coroner was unable to discover the cause of death and brought down a verdict of 'Visitation by God', a term commonly used at the time to mean that a death was inexplicable, that God had simply decided that it was time for the person to die.² No one was ever charged with Mary's death.

Who was Mary Merrill? She was a free woman, born Mary PICKETT in New South Wales in 1797, the second daughter of first fleet convict Samuel Pickett (*Charlotte*, 1788) and his common law wife, convict Mary THOMPSON (*Lady Juliana*, 1790).³ In 1813, Mary Pickett married convict John Merrill at St

Matthews, Windsor, thirty-five miles north-west of Sydney, a well-settled farming area. She was almost sixteen, he was thirty-seven.⁴

At the Huntingdon Assizes, Norwich, England, in 1807, John Merrill had been found guilty of stealing eleven sheep and sentenced to transportation for life. He arrived at Port Jackson, Sydney, as one of 197 male prisoners aboard *Anne* (2), on 27 February 1810.⁵ The General Muster of New South Wales in 1814 shows him assigned to a Mr GILBERTSON at Windsor. The muster document notes that his wife, Mary, was with him there.⁶

On 23 December 1813, Mary gave birth to a daughter, Ann.⁷ Two years later, on 25 November 1815, a second daughter, Bridget, was born.⁸ Both girls were known by the surname 'Murrell' throughout their lives.

No more is known of the family for the next three or four years—and by that time

¹ *Hobart Town Gazette (HTG)*, 24 April 1819, p. 1. Mary, burial: 324/1819/34, Hobart.

² *HTG*, 24 April 1819, p. 1

³ Birth 19 July 1797 (797/1797V1797797 1A). Mary's surname is shown as 'Picket'. Samuel Pickett's surname is also seen as Picket, Pigot, Pigott and Piggot.

⁴ Merrill/Pickett marriage: 1495/1813 V18131495 3A. Merrill's name is also seen as Murrell and Morrill.

⁵ Australian Joint Copying Project. Microfilm Roll 87, Class and Piece Number HO11/1, Page Number 425 (212)

⁶ Carol Baxter (ed.) *General Muster of NSW, 1814*. See <http://www.bda-online.org.au>

⁷ Ann, birth, 23 December 1813

⁸ Bridget, birth, 25 November 1815 (3826/1815V18153826 1B)

the marriage of John and Mary Merrill/Murrell was in difficulty.

On 28 February 1818, *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* carried this notice:

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Murrell, has eloped from me without any Cause for so doing, I do hereby caution the Public not to Credit her on my account, as I will not pay any Debts she may contract. John Murrell.⁹

The man with whom Mary eloped has not been identified. Nor is it known where she went when she left Merrill's home. However, it seems she had not gone far because within a very short time she was back with her husband.

On 20 June 1818, just four months after the publication of the elopement notice, Mary and John Merrill left Sydney together as passengers aboard the brig *Sophia of Calcutta* bound for Van Diemen's Land. They were accompanied by their two daughters, Ann, 4, and Bridget, 2, as well as Mary's 15 year-old sister, Charlotte (also known as Lucy) Pickett. The ship's muster notes that John Merrill, a ticket-of-leave man, had been given special permission to leave New South Wales.¹⁰

It is not clear why Mary and John Merrill had decided to leave New South Wales to go to Van Diemen's Land. It is tempting to think they were trying to get away from whatever it was that had caused their marriage to falter and to make a fresh start—but that was probably not the case.

⁹ *Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 28 February, p. 4

¹⁰ 'Muster of Master, Crew and Passengers of the Brig *Sophia of Calcutta*, 20 June 1818.' Colonial Secretary Ships' Musters, p. 103, No. 24/163.

A more likely reason is that Mary wanted to be closer to her mother who was already living in Hobart Town.¹¹

Mary's mother, Mary THOMPSON, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1769. In 1788, she was convicted of stealing a silver watch and sentenced to transportation for seven years. In April 1789, she left England aboard the infamous *Lady Juliana*, known in history as 'the floating brothel', and arrived at Port Jackson in June 1790. Shortly after, with 150 of the younger and healthier women, she was put aboard *Surprise* and taken off to Norfolk Island.¹² There, she met convict Samuel Pickett who had been convicted of the theft of a quantity of woollen cloth and sentenced to transportation for seven years. He, too, had been shipped off to Norfolk Island soon after his arrival at Sydney.¹³

In 1792, Pickett and Mary Thompson left Norfolk Island together and returned to Sydney.¹⁴ By 1794, Pickett had received a land grant in the Hawkesbury district and there Mary gave birth to at least seven children: Anne, 1795; Mary, 1797; Elizabeth, 1799; James, c.1800; Jane c.1801; Charlotte (Lucy), 1804 and Dorothy, 1806.¹⁵

¹¹ See Note 24, below

¹² The authors acknowledge the research of Penny Ferguson whose self-published book, *Pickett Lines: Descendants of Samuel Piggot/Pickett and Mary Thompson*, 2005, provided useful information for this article

¹³ www.firstfleetfellowship.org.au/convicts/norfolk-island-settlement

¹⁴ As for Note 12, above

¹⁵ Pickett's land grant: NSW Land Titles Office: 1796, Book 1A, grant No. 530 See also <https://www.geni.com/people/Mary-Pickett/600000027402768353>

By 1812, however, the Pickett-Thompson relationship had run its course and Mary Thompson—as her daughter was to do some years later—eloped with another man.¹⁶ That man was former convict George SALTER.

Salter had arrived at Port Jackson aboard *Neptune* in 1790 after being convicted of involvement in the murder of two customs officers on a Devon beach after they surprised the gang to which Salter belonged in the act of smuggling liquor, tea and other restricted goods into England. The ringleaders of the gang were hanged but Salter was granted a last minute reprieve and sentenced to seven years' transportation.¹⁷ In New South Wales, he quickly won the trust of Governor Arthur PHILLIP and soon after his arrival was appointed Superintendent of Horned Cattle, a position which he held for the next decade. After receiving his ticket of leave in 1795, he was granted thirty acres on the Parramatta Creek.¹⁸ By 1800, his farm was in a flourishing state: fully cleared, ten acres sown with wheat and twenty with maize. He owned a horse—there were still only very few horses in the colony and they were very expensive to buy—and a pig.¹⁹

By 1802, Salter had leased his farm and moved into Sydney. Although he was still officially on the government payroll as Superintendent of Horned Cattle, he set himself up as a dealer in all sorts of

commodities, including land, livestock, grain and liquor. He was soon quite wealthy.²⁰

In 1810, Salter announced he was planning to leave the colony but seems to have changed his mind because he remained in Sydney for the next two or three years, possibly because he had started a relationship with Mary (Thompson) Pickett who was working as his housekeeper at that time.²¹ During this period, he seems to have travelled to Van Diemen's Land a number of times where he purchased farming land at River Styx, west of Hobart.²²

In early 1813, Salter, now free, left New South Wales to reside permanently in Van Diemen's Land. In payment for his land at Parramatta which was purchased by the government, he was to receive thirty head of cattle upon arrival at Hobart Town where he was again given the job of Superintendent of Government Herds.²³

By 1817, Salter had received an additional grant of land and was prospering again.²⁴ In 1818, he built a two-story house at Lot 10, Macquarie Street, a valuable piece of land in one of the main streets of Hobart Town. By that time, Mary (Thompson) Pickett had joined him there, possibly with her youngest child, Dorothy. It is likely that the Merrill family also lived

¹⁶ *Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser*, 7 November 1812, p. 2

¹⁷ Smugglers' crime: *Exeter Flying Post*, 16 November 1787. Salter's trial: *Exeter, Devon, England*, 17 March 1788.

¹⁸ List of grants and leases registered in Colonial Secretary's Office (CSO): Fiche 3267; 9/2731 pp. 6 4, 72

¹⁹ See Salter's farm: http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/the_crescent

²⁰ *Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 10 April 1803, p. 1; 25 August 1810, p. 1; 2 February 1811, p. 1

²¹ As for Note 6, above

²² On list of passengers to embark on *Emu* for the Derwent: CSO: Reel 6004; 4/3494, p. 125. See also LINC.Tasmania: Will No. 61: Salter, George: AD960/1/1.

²³ CSO: Reel 6003; 4/3492, pp. 280–2 and Reel 6004; 3494, p. 125

²⁴ Index to land grants in Van Diemen's Land [1817], CSO Fiche 3262; 4/438, p. 82

there after their arrival at Hobart Town on 11 July 1818.²⁵

However, as events were soon to prove, all was still not well with the Merrill marriage. Barely a month after their arrival in Van Diemen's Land, Mary fled from her husband again. On 17 August 1818, this notice appeared in the *Hobart Town Gazette*:

THE Inhabitants are hereby cautioned against giving Credit to my Wife, Mary Merrill, as I will not hold myself responsible for any Debts of her contracting upon my Account, after this Day. John Merrill, Hobart Town, 17th August, 1818.²⁶

Four months later, Mary was dead.

Was she murdered as her parents suspected? (Mary's father, Samuel Pickett, had passed away in Sydney in 1817.)²⁷ Thus, the 'parents' who alerted the authorities to their suspicion about the 'young man' with whom Mary had been co-habiting before her death in the hotel room in 1819 were obviously Mary Thompson and her *de facto* husband, George Salter.

The report of the inquest that followed Mary's death has not been located and little else is known about the circumstances surrounding her passing. However, the sequence of events gives rise to speculation—and there are many unanswered questions.

If Mary was murdered, it seems there can only be three possibilities as to the identity of her killer or killers: the 'young man' with whom she was said to be co-

habiting just before her death; her husband, John Merrill; or some other person or persons unknown who happened to come across her, alone and defenceless, in the hotel room.

If the third of these possibilities is the answer, it appears the killer or killers will never be identified. As far as is known, no 'stranger' was ever suspected of killing Mary or questioned about her death afterwards.

But what of the 'young man' with whom Mary had been co-habiting just before her death? Was he questioned about her death? Was he, in fact, the same man with whom she had eloped in Sydney a year earlier? Was he angry with her for reuniting with her husband? Had he followed her to Van Diemen's Land where he tried again to persuade her to leave Merrill? Did he kill her because she refused to do so? If so, he escaped without penalty.

Could Mary have been murdered by her husband, John Merrill? Was he questioned about her death? Was he so aggrieved Mary had left him again in Hobart Town that he murdered her?

That seems highly unlikely. There is nothing in Merrill's convict record to suggest that he was a violent man, and it would appear Mary Thompson and George Salter had no suspicions about him having any involvement in his wife's death.²⁸

After Mary's death, Merrill remained in Van Diemen's Land where he led an

²⁵ *HTG*, 18 December 1819, p. 1

²⁶ *HTG*, 22 August 1818, p. 2

²⁷ Samuel Pickett death:
1054/1817V18171054 148 and
3757/1817V18173757 2B

²⁸ Merrill, conduct record: CON31-1-29 Image 41. The conduct record shows his date of arrival in VDL incorrectly as '1805'.

orderly and relatively successful life.²⁹ In 1821, he was granted a conditional pardon.³⁰ In 1833, he was successful in an application for a small town block in the New Norfolk district and thereafter, as a landowner, he took an active interest in local affairs.³¹ He died as an old man of eighty-four at New Norfolk in 1861.³²

Merrill never remarried and it is likely that his daughters, Ann and Bridget, were cared for by their grandmother, Mary Thompson Pickett, and her partner George Salter after their mother's death. When Mary Thompson Pickett passed away in 1824,³³ the girls, still only eleven and nine, might have been taken by one or other of Mary Merrill's sisters. Whatever the case, their father seems to have remained in close contact with them.

On 1 September 1830, Ann Murrell married convict John BROWNING (*Medway*, 1821).³⁴ The marriage seems to have been an unusual one. The records of Van Diemen's Land indicate she gave birth to three children by Browning—James (1831), Henry (1833) and Mary Ann (1835)—but then she seems to have left him.³⁵ In 1838, she gave birth to a

fourth child, George, to convict George LABURN (*Phoenix*, 1824)³⁶ but when Laburn was sent to prison for a misdemeanour in the colony in 1840³⁷ she formed a relationship with William CLARK³⁸ and had four more children to him: Elizabeth (1843), Sarah (1845), Charles (1848) and William (about 1850).³⁹ When Ann died, aged 39, at New Norfolk in 1852, Clark, described as a 'friend', was the informant to her death certificate.⁴⁰ Significantly, Clark, again described as a 'friend', was also the informant to the death certificate of John Merrill in 1861.⁴¹ That fact seems to suggest closeness between father and daughter.

Ann's sister, Bridget, married George RANSLEY at New Norfolk on 1 June 1831.⁴² This marriage appears to have been a good one. It produced three children: Elizabeth (1832), Maria (1834)

²⁹ See Merrill's will, 23 August 1854 at Land Titles Office, Hobart (Photocopy of original held by authors.)

³⁰ Merrill, conditional emancipation No. 1390, 7 August 1821, as per conduct record CON31-1-29, Image 41

³¹ *HTG*, 26 July 1833, p. 4

³² Merrill, death: 684/1861/35, New Norfolk. His surname appears in TPI Digger as 'Morrill'.

³³ Mary (Thompson) Pickett death: 805/1824/34, Hobart

³⁴ Browning/Murrell marriage: 1527/1830/36, New Norfolk

³⁵ Browning births: James, 4090/1831/32, New Norfolk; Henry, 5128/1833/32, New Norfolk; Mary Ann, 6591/1835/32, New Norfolk

³⁶ George Laburn birth: 8932/1838/32, New Norfolk. Mother's surname is shown as 'Morrall'.

³⁷ Laburn: Conduct record: CON/31/1/27, Image 160. Laburn was sent to Port Arthur for stealing a steer.

³⁸ William Clark's origins are obscure. See, for instance, <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/thread/AUS-Tasmania/2010-05/1274788076>

³⁹ Clark births: Elizabeth, 178/1843/33, Hamilton; Sarah, 1305/1845/33, Hobart; Charles, 24/1849/33, New Norfolk. Registration of William's birth has not been located but he is named in John Merrill's will as one of Ann's children by Clark.

⁴⁰ Death, Ann (Murrell) Browning: 132/1852/35, New Norfolk

⁴¹ Death, John Merrill: 684/1861/35. His surname is shown as 'Morrill'.

⁴² Marriage, Ransley-Murrell: 1713/1831/36, New Norfolk

and John (1838).⁴³ Bridget died at the age of 78 in 1891.⁴⁴ That she married a member of the Ransley family seems to suggest she had spent some time in the household of George Salter, her grandmother's partner, who had close connections to the Ransley family, one of whom had been involved with the smuggling ring of which Salter had been a member in Devon.⁴⁵ Later, in Van Diemen's Land, Matilda Ransley, a member of the same family, had worked as Salter's housekeeper for some years before his death in 1832.⁴⁶

In his will, John Merrill left one of the two brick cottages he owned in New Norfolk to Bridget and her children and the other to the four children of his daughter, Ann, by William Clark. Interestingly, the will referred to Ann's children by Clark as 'Browning'.⁴⁷

And so it seems likely that the mystery of Mary Murrell's death—if, indeed, there was any mystery about it—will never be solved satisfactorily. Perhaps the coroner was correct in finding that Mary had simply passed away, at the age of 22, of some natural cause beyond the explanation of medical authorities at the time. ◀

⁴³ Births: Elizabeth, 4587/1832/32, New Norfolk; Maria, 5851/1834/32, New Norfolk; John, 8954/1838/32, New Norfolk

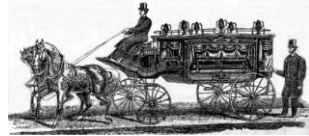
⁴⁴ Death, Bridget (Murrell) Ransley: 579/1891/35 Hobart

⁴⁵ See Note 17, above

⁴⁶ Death, George Salter: 2601/1832/34, New Norfolk. See also Salter's will: No.61, AD960/1, LINC.

⁴⁷ See note 29, above.

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GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 1875)

VERY rarely do I use this page to talk about computer viruses or malware. In the past viruses have come and gone with incredible speed, you get an antivirus software like ESET or AVG, it warns you about certain files and you quarantine them. Or you catch a nasty, it slows your computer, interrupts your computing and you research the fix, apply a patch or sometimes reformat, it's annoying, but you can get around it. Most of the warnings currently doing the rounds ("Don't open an attachment named Snow White") are just fear mongering and so out of date that should the worm still exist, surely the file name has been changed by now. These you trust your antivirus to pick up and do its job. However, a new type of malware emerged recently, and has been growing in different formats which antivirus might not pick up.

Ransomware, also known as crypto locker is a form of malware that allows the attacker to seize control of your computer/data and block your access. This is generally done by locking the data with an encrypted key, not only on the computer, but attached drives, USB devices, and even accessing some cloud storage. A ransom is then demanded in return for the access key. Some versions even up the pressure by threatening to delete a percentage of your files every hour that the ransom is not paid. Most of these attacks are aimed at businesses. You can imagine, most workers will fork out money rather than admit they were responsible for letting an attack into the work servers. Others are threatened with exposure of the sort of files they have on

their computer, or their browsing history, etc. Even large institutions, like an American hospital recently, have been coerced into paying a hefty ransom for access to their own files. Sometimes the payment doesn't result in unlocked data, and the ransom demands continue.

Ransomware infections happen the same way as most viruses, with the user opening a file or downloading and running a file. Like many viruses they are hidden in links and files that look innocuous. The big difference is that as there is such potential for making money from ransomware there are groups whose only aim is to push it onto as many machines as possible.

The usual rules apply, don't click on links in emails, don't open attachments, and do run a good antivirus. Be especially wary of emails that look official, PayPal, eBay, banks, law enforcement, etc. If you think the email is real, don't click the link inside it, but go to the site and log in there, or call the company direct.

Another defence is to stop letting your computer hide file types from you. Go into Folder Options (in file explorer, the exact location varies with Windows versions) and under the view tab uncheck "Hide extensions for known file types". With this checked you may see a file attachment as 'picture' or picture.jpg. When it is unchecked it will reveal that the file is actually picture.jpg.exe, actually an executable program, not an innocent photo. Some new ransomware files are disguised as JavaScript, (.js) not .exe and may not prompt warnings when you run them.

Even when you've done everything right, there is still the chance that you will be infected (especially if you have kids who use your computer at any time). If you have a full backup of your files you don't need to pay the ransom to access them. It won't be quick or easy, you will need to reformat your computer and reinstall all your programs, but it will be considerably cheaper and far more secure. It is vital that this backup is not connected to the computer when the infection occurs. The easiest way to do this is to have two portable hard drives—one connected today, backed up tonight, then the next morning, disconnect and attach the second drive. Back up to that tonight. Then disconnect and reattach drive 1. You'll never lose more than one day's data.

Ensure that your back up is copying your data (your photos and documents), your family tree files, your emails and any other irreplaceable files and you'll never have to worry about buying them back from criminals. Also remember the 3-2-1 rule for backups. Three backups, in 2 different formats (e.g. portable hard drive and DVD) and one off site. With computers it's not 'if something happens' but 'when something happens'. Be prepared, and enjoy stress free computing. ◀

FEMALE CONVICT RESOURCE

Thank you to Leonie Mickleborough for introducing me to the online *Edges of Empire Biographical Dictionary of Convict Women from beyond the British Isles*, edited by Lucy Frost and Colette McAlpine at <http://www.eoe.convictwomenspress.com.au/index.php/biographical-dictionary>

Who would have thought that a slave in British Honduras would end up as a female convict in Van Diemen's Land? Or that two cousins, the oldest aged 12, would be transported from their native Mauritius all the way to New South Wales? And why was a French-born woman with the extravagant name Emme Felicite Gabrielle Chardonez Malhomme sentenced at London's Old Bailey to transportation for life?

Edges of Empire is a Biographical Dictionary offering accounts of many of these convicts among nearly 200 others who were tried or born outside the British Isles. All were transported to the Australian colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land between 1788 and 1853. Their life stories have been tracked from numerous sources around the world, sometimes in detail and sometimes with the merest trace of their existence. The contributors to the Biographical Dictionary are members of the Female Convicts Research Centre, based in Hobart, Tasmania, but with a membership worldwide. ◀

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?**

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS

A series of sets of microfiche produced by the Ulster Historical Foundation. They feature the text of surviving headstones, found around the time of publication.

Each set contains good descriptive text of the various cemeteries and a number of images. Occasionally an image of a prominent person is also shown.

BELFAST

Volume 1 (1982)

Shankill Graveyard and tablets in Christ Church an St George's Church.

Volume 2 (1984)

Friar's Bush and Milltown Graveyards.

Volume 3 (1986)

Balmoral Cemetery, Friends' Burial Ground and Malone Presbyterian Church.

Volume 4 (1991)

The New Burying Ground.

COUNTY DOWN

Volume 5 (1971)

Baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh: **Ballygowan** Presbyterian Graveyard; **Blaris** Graveyard; **Comber** Graveyard; **Comber Gillespie Monument**; **Kilcarn** Graveyard; **Killinchy** Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Graveyard; **Killsuggan**

Graveyard; **Kilmood** Graveyard; **Raffrey** Presbyterian Graveyard; **Ravarra** Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Graveyard; **Tullynakill** Graveyard (Addendum); **Drumba** Presbyterian Graveyard (Corrigendum); **Hollywood** Graveyard (Corrigendum).

LIBERTY BORNE OF FIRE—Gypsey Smith 1815–1879.

A convict bushranger on the Victorian goldfields.

Laurie Moore (research by Marion McAdie, Laurie Moore and Greg Vivian)

This quarto size paperback, of some 169pp was published in 2015 by The Ararat Genealogical Society Inc.

For those with an interest in the history of both Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, don't be misled by the title of this book. In 1828, William Sydenham Smith (alias Gypsey Smith and alias William Turner) from Somerset was sentenced to transportation for life.

In 1829 he was transported to Port Jackson per 'Layton'. Smith spent 38 years in the British convict system, much of it in N.S.W., but he also spent time in V.D.L. and Norfolk Island as a convict.

Although primarily about Gypsey Smith, the book has many references to V.D.L. and the convict system ... In 1845 he was transported on the 'Louisa' to the River Derwent ... His assignment included working at the Barracks, with S. Murphy at the Albion Foundry in Hobart Town, and also for J. Evans, shipbuilding in the Huon. ... at the height of the Victorian gold rush, Smith stole a whaleboat from J. Peters, provisioned it, and with a crew of nine, rowed from Falmouth across Bass Strait to Brighton Beach with a plan

of bushranging across the goldfields, but captured, Smith was sent to Norfolk Island.

THE TASMANIAN EXHIBITION, LAUNCESTON 1891–92

This A4 size book, of some 312pp, is the 2016 reprint, soft cover version, of the first edition; compiled by Prue McCausland and Marion Sargent and published in 2013 by Friends of the Library, Launceston.

The Tasmanian Exhibition was staged in Launceston over four months in the summer of 1891–92. It was the biggest event ever held in Launceston. The city's iconic Albert Hall was built for it. Rows of temporary annexes were constructed behind it in City Park to house 6,826 Tasmanian, interstate and international exhibits. The event's many attractions drew 262,059 people through the turnstiles when Launceston's population was 17,208, and it made a profit.

This book, arising from the Launceston Family Album project, is a celebration of the Exhibition and its legacy in two ways. It tells the story of the event in words and images of the time, and it explores the lives and family histories of over a thousand of the people who had season tickets to attend.

The second part of the book [the Family Album] is made possible by an almost chance preservation of a unique set of portraits taken of those who had season tickets.

These head and shoulders portraits of men, women and children are reproduced in the pages of this section. After at least six years of painstaking research, the Friends of the Library group have been able to develop biographies of the featured pass holders. Each image is therefore supported by relevant family

history details about the person and their family.

AARON PRICE DIARY & INDEX— Convict History on Norfolk Island, 4/6/1825 to 1/8/1854

The material on this CD was transcribed by Marion McAdie and published in 2016.

The original diary written ... by Aaron Price, a convict overseer on Norfolk Island, is held in the State Library of NSW and is available on-line ... The typed transcription has been translated page by page from the original document.

Aaron Price, born c.1797 in Oxford, was sentenced to transportation for life and arrived in NSW in 1824 aboard the 'Guildford' and the following year was sent to Norfolk Island. In 1834 Price was appointed a constable and police runner, in 1835 an overseer and in 1841 Principal Convict Overseer ... He received his ticket-of-leave in 1838, and in 1855 he, his wife Jessie (née Smith) and their family moved to Hobart Town, ... The family later settled in the Clarence area where Price died in 1882, aged 91.

The diary details the thirty years during the second penal settlement on Norfolk Island and Price describes the lives of convicts, settlers, the military, commandants and also the mutinies of 1834 and 1846. ◀

LIBRARY AQUISITIONS

Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- Burgess, J; *Duck Reach and Launceston's Electric Light—The Story of Australia's First Publicly Owned Hydro-electric Power Scheme*. [Q 621.312134 BUR]
- Coad, David; *Mary Street, Cygnet—A history of life on the Main Road in a Tasmanian Country Town*. [Q994.62 COA]
- Davis, C R; *In Pioneers' Footsteps—Exploring Deloraine's History and Built Heritage*. [994.65 DAV]
- *Duckworth, D J; *Of Smoke and Chains—The story of Joseph Duckworth, Convict, 1824–1887*
- *Hogg, John; *The Search for Mary Anne*. [Q 929.2 HOG]
- *Irish FHS; *Family Histories of the Seven Signatories—1916 Easter Rising*. [Q929.2 FAM]
- McCausland, P & M Sargent (comp); *The Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891–92—with over 1,000 biographies from the Launceston Family Album*. [Q 994.65 MCC]
- *Moore, L; *Liberty Borne of Fire—Gypsy Smith, 1815–1879*. [364.15092 MOO]
- *Rackham, S, (comp.); *Tasmanian Ancestry—Index to Vols 31–35*. R 929.306 TAS]
- *Russell, R; *High Seas and High Teas*. [Q910.45 RUS]
- *Scottish Association of FHS; *The Parishes, Registers & Registrars of Scotland*. [Q 929.31 PAR]
- *Southernwood, W T; *Lonely Shepherd in Van Diemen's Isle (A biography of Father Phillip Conolly, Australia's First Vicar-General)*. [282.946 SOU]
- TFHS Inc. Mersey; *Ulverstone Cemeteries Book 3—Memorials and plaques of Ulverstone District Cemeteries*. [Q929.32099465 INL]
- *Watt, Michael; *The 'Procida' Immigrant6s of 1885: a case study on their origins and recruitment in Germany, and immigration and settlement in Tasmania*. [Q 325.94 WAT]

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

- *Archive CD Books Ireland; *Index to the Irish Marriages 1771–1812*
- *McAdie, Marion; *Aaron Price—Diary and Index—Convict history on Norfolk Island, 1825–1854*

ACCESSIONS—Microform

- *Grafton FH Centre; *Index of Births, Deaths & Marriages in Sydney Newspapers—Vols 1–6, 1830–1840*.
- *Ulster Historical Foundation; *Gravestone Inscriptions—Belfast Vols 1–4; County Down Vol. 5*

*Denotes complimentary or donated item.

Launceston Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

*Barter, Susan; *Winspear – History and Recollections – 1783–2001*

*TFHS Inc.; *Tasmanian Ancestry – Index to Volumes 31–35 – Journal of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. – Compiled by Sally Rackham*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Ulverstone Cemeteries – Memorials and Plaques of Ulverstone District Cemeteries North-West Tasmania Book 3*

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Ulverstone District Cemeteries – Memorials and Plaques of Ulverstone District Cemeteries North West Tasmania Book 3*

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Mersey Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

Dyer, Alan F; *In Morse Mode - Tracing the Family Histories of James, Charles and Edwin Morse*

Rackham, Sally [Comp]; *Tasmanian Ancestry Index to Volumes 31–35 Journal of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.* ◀

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