

Tasmanian Ancestry

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**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF TASMANIA INC.**

Volume 21 Number 3—December 2000

Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 21 Number 3

December 2000

ISSN 0159 0677

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

Editorial

Here is the third of our special 21st anniversary issues which is a collection of new and some previously published articles (and poems) selected by Burnie Branch. Special thanks to Judy Cocker who word processed the majority of articles, obtained the necessary permissions and forwarded them all to the journal committee well ahead of the deadline.

This is the penultimate issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* under the name of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. From 1 April 2001 the society is to be known as the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Please make a note that the State Branch of the Society has recently changed its post office box number. The new address is PO Box 191 Launceston, TAS 7250.

Don't forget your short story or article on 'My Most Interesting Ancestor'. Suggested length is between 1000 and 3000 words. It is hoped to publish a collection as part of our 21st celebrations. Please send your entries to the journal committee C/- GPO Box 640 Hobart TAS 7001. The deadline is 31 March 2001.

To those considering sending an entry for the Lilian Watson Family History Award please remember the closing date is 31 December 2000. These should be mailed to the coordinator, Jenny Gill C/- PO Box 191 Launceston, TAS 7250.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal Committee

Rosemary Davidson, Cynthia O'Neill,
Maurice Appleyard, Jeannine Connors,
David Hodgson, Charles Hunt,
Lucy Knott, Vee Maddock, Denise McNeice
Leo Prior and Kate Ramsay.

Journal address

PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

or email

tasancestry@southcom.com.au

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk or by email. Disks and photographs will be returned on request.

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the editorial committee nor of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article and 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.

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

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A renewal of membership form is included with this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. Members will see there has been a slight increase in membership fees. The amount of increase is to cover the Goods and Services Tax (GST) that is liable on the membership fees. Overseas members are not required to pay the GST on their fees. Overseas members will also note there is no longer a surcharge for those wishing to have their copy of *Tasmanian Ancestry* sent by airmail. Australia Post no longer provides for letters overseas to be sent surface mail so all journals posted overseas must go by air. The Society will in future cover the cost of the overseas postage.

There has been some confusion as to which concession cards entitle Australian members to membership of the Society at the concession rate. Members holding a **Pensioners Concession Card, Health Care Card** or a **Full-time Students Concession Card** are entitled to the concessions in their membership fees. Holders of a Seniors Card or a Seniors Health Card are not entitled to the Concession rate of membership fees. Members wishing to renew their membership at the concession rate are required to provide proof of eligibility at the time of paying their membership.

The introduction of the Manuscript Award was advertised in the previous issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. This is a new award created following the removal of classifications from the Lilian Watson Family History Award. Members are asked to write from one to three thousand words on 'My Favourite Ancestor'. There is no restriction on where the ancestor came from or where they lived and members may enter as many times as the wish. Entries close on 31 March

2001 and should be mailed to the Journal Committee, GPO Box 640, Hobart, 7001. If there are sufficient entries and the standard is high enough, the Society will consider publishing the manuscripts entered in the award in one volume.

Members of the Launceston Branch have been finalising preparations for the 'Coming of Age' Conference being held in Launceston on 10–12 March 2001. A comprehensive program of lectures, workshops, tours and social activities has been organised and I hope that as many members as possible will be there to help celebrate this significant milestone in the Society's life. This will be the last function to be held under the Society's current name. From the 1 April 2001 the Society will be known as the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

With the rapid approach of the festive season, I would like to wish all members a joyous and peaceful Christmas and exciting discoveries in the New Year.

Anne Bartlett



MEMBERS' INTERESTS NOTICE

FOLLOWING the 2000 publication of members' interests for the years 1998 and 1999, it has been decided that in future years the list will be an accumulation of all previously advised interests. As before, only six new interests can be added each year. The year of commencement will be 1998. Interests prior to 1998 will not be included and will need to be advised again.

To aid in the compilation interests and maintain accuracy, it is requested that amendments and corrections, together with any deletions be notified as an attachment to the membership renewal form. As soon as practicable, this advice will appear on the form.



PEOPLE AND PRESENTATIONS



Top: AGM at Burnie.
L to R—Guest speaker
Kerry Finch with Burnie
Committee members,
Judy and Peter Cocker,
Dawn and Rex Collins.
Photograph: Courtesy *The
Advocate*.

Centre: L to R—Denise
McNeice FGST, Allen
Wilson and Claudia
Dean at Hobart Branch
presentation night.

Right: David Harris FGST
receiving his Fellow-
ship Award from Anne
Bartlett at Devonport
Branch meeting.



BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

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

**President Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404
Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
email: petjud@bigpond.com**



Our day meetings have been drawing some new members and it is good to see some past members re-joining and getting back into research. In July, member Janice Vafiopoulos spoke on the IGI and this was followed up in August with a visit to the LDS Library in Devonport for a hands on session.

Dennis Turner sat round a 'campfire' to set the scene for his talk on early mining on the West Coast at the August general meeting and September saw the launch of our 5th volume of the *Advocate BDM* Indexes, 1936–1940. These now cover the period from 1921–1944 and work is continuing on the remaining volumes.

We are pleased to have added a second computer to our library and members are making good use of the new indexes out on CD-ROM, including Irish Wills, Tasmanian Convicts, The Big R 2000 Index, 1851 Census Index of the UK and the 1851 Census for Cornwall. The Westbury Faire proved very worthwhile for our branch. Thanks to the organisers for a wonderful day of family history.

Our library will close at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 12 December and re-open on Tuesday, 16 January.

We wish all our fellow family historians a safe and Happy Christmas.

Devonport

**President Sue McCregan (03) 6428 2288
Secretary Elaine Garwood (03) 6424 4005
PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310
email: brajav@tassie.net.au**



A most enjoyable mid-year Christmas dinner was held at Lucas Hotel, Latrobe. At this function, our Branch President, Sue McCregan, presented Isobel Harris with a Certificate of Meritorious Service and State President, Anne Bartlett, presented David Harris with a Fellow of the Society award.

A variety of topics have been covered at the monthly meetings. In July, Barbara Pendrey spoke about her quest to find the location of each grave in the Old Don Cemetery and her desire to find information about every person buried there. This culminated in the publication of her book, *The Cycle of Time*. In August, David Harris gave an account of the highlights of a recent overseas tour and his impressions of the various European countries which he and Isobel visited. Simon Cubit was the guest speaker at the September meeting. His very interesting talk centred on some of the people who lived and worked in the Central Plateau area of Tasmania. He gave detailed accounts about the way of life and the exploits of some of the hunters, trappers and cattlemen who played a vital role in the history of the area.

Several extra activities have also been enjoyed. Mrs Elizabeth Viney conducted a Memory Album class where members practised the art of cropping photographs, mounting them on acid free paper and

inserting a suitable caption. Regular group bookings at the Online Access Centre have proved to be popular with members accessing a variety of genealogical sites. The stall at the Westbury History Faire was well patronised.

Fundraising activities continue. There will be a sausage sizzle at the Coles K-Mart Complex in October and in November there will be a car boot sale at Ulverstone. Tickets for the major fundraiser, the Christmas Hamper Raffle, are available and the winner will be drawn at our final function for the year, a dinner at the Forth Hotel on 14 December.

The library will close for the Christmas break on Thursday, 14 December at 4.00 p.m. and it will re-open on Tuesday, 16 January 2001 at 10.00 a.m.

Hobart

www.southcom.com.au/~gsthobt

**President Colleen Read (03) 6244 4527
Secretary Cynthia O'Neill (03) 6243 6200**

or 0419 319 774

**GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001
email: gsthobt@southcom.com.au**



Numbers attending our library during the past three months have been boosted and some new members recruited by several groups of visitors including members of

the University of the 3rd Age (U3A), and an Open Day for Seniors Week in October. Sincere thanks to all those who helped so willingly at these events, and also the two members who took part in a Family History Panel at the State Library during Library Week.

Our second library computer is now operational and both machines are receiving plenty of patronage. Members should take special note of the new CDs

and other new resources now available—see the list in this journal under Accessions for Hobart Branch Library.

Bouquets to Bev Richardson who organises our programme and speakers each month—we have been treated to a wide range of topics and activities during the past year, and the interesting list of speakers (below) augurs well for 2001. Following the success of our visit to the Military Museum at Anglesea Barracks in October, group visits to the Synagogue and Maritime Museum are now on the drawing board. A fun night was held in November to celebrate the end of the year. The emphasis was on people enjoying themselves and relaxing after a busy year. Early arrivals were immediately launched into the spirit of the evening by being challenged to identify which famous person's name was on their back. Some people proved very adept at guessing! Group activities provided a lot of laughter and thought as the participants were challenged to identify old objects, answer questions from a convict record and test their memories for towns, dates, old bridges and churches. The genealogical theme was placed in a festive Christmas setting.

On behalf of our Committee I extend best wishes to all members for a happy Christmas and a genealogically fruitful New Year!

Our library will close on 13 December and will re-open 13 January 2001.

Coming events:

6 February—WISE Group—Bellerive Arts Centre, 2.00 p.m.

20 February—*Pioneer Windmills*, Ken Sulman. (This will be a practical talk about the early mills driven by wind and water.)

20 March—*The Myth of Aboriginal Genealogy*, Kaye McPherson.

17 April—Branch AGM. *A Hundred Years of Military Nursing*, Rosemary Macintyre.

7 May—WISE Group—Bellerive Arts Centre, 2.00 p.m.

15 May—*Did you fight the Feds Daddy? Tasmanian gamblers and soldiers against the early Commonwealth.* Professor Michael Roe.

General Meetings held at Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny at 8.00 p.m. All welcome.

Huon

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No report received.

Launceston

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On the 3 September our branch had a very successful stand at the annual Tasmanian Family & Local History Faire, organised by the Westbury Historical Society.

We had lots of enquiries and were able to distribute information packs promoting our branch and the society in general, resulting in new members for our branch and widespread interest in the society.

Saturday, 30 September, thirty-three members and guests, including two members from the Devonport Branch, enjoyed a luncheon at the Olde Tudor Motor Inn.

We remind readers that on 10–12 March 2001 the Society will be

celebrating its 21st Birthday with a 'Coming of Age' State Conference, to be held at the Inveresk Railyards, Launceston. Workshops are filling fast so book early to avoid disappointment. Enrolment forms were published in the September 2001 *Tasmanian Ancestry*. Extra forms can be obtained by writing or phoning the State Secretary or State Treasurer, or emailing the above address.

The day after the conference at our monthly meeting the guest speaker will be Jenny Mayne from New Zealand. Jenny has had years of experience as a genealogist and is a member of the Tasmanian and New Zealand Societies.

Christmas Holidays: The Branch Library will be closed from Wednesday 13 December and reopen on Tuesday, 23 January 2001. A cleanup working bee will be held on Monday, 22 January.

Our program for the coming months:

December 16: At 2 p.m. Afternoon tea for appreciation of helpers and presentation of Branch Awards.

Tuesday, 6 February: At 7.00 p.m.—Launceston Library, Civic Square—Tour of Library.

Tuesday, 13 March: At 7.30 p.m.—Jenny Mayne (NZ)—How to research NZ families and types of records available. ●

NEW RELEASE

**Index to
Walch's Tasmanian Almanac
Coroners 1863–1979–80 &
Registrars of Births, Deaths &
Marriages 1979–80**

Prepared by Betty Bissett
and Sandra Duck

Cost \$15.00 (plus postage)

Available from: The Sales Officer
Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290
Launceston, TAS 7250

BURNIE BRANCH HISTORY

Ray Hyland (Member No. 3697)

ON 11 November 1980, a meeting of about forty people at Hellyer College Burnie, was convened with the intention of forming a Burnie Branch of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania. Messrs Bob Richards and Jon Williams gave informal talks on genealogy. The first meeting of the branch was held at the college on 9 December 1980. Following an introduction from Mr Bob Richards, Mrs Lilian Watson from Hobart took the chair for the election of the first committee.

Chairman	Jon Williams
Vice-Chairman	Bob Richards
Secretary	Linda Ablitt
Treasurer	Vernice Dudman
Committee	Ted Burrill Des Hyatt Russell Jarvis Michael McLaren Lee Marsden.

The first meeting of the branch committee was held on 16 December 1980. Regular meetings of the branch commenced in 1981, the first one being held 10 February. Among the first guest speakers were Mr R. Pyke talking on Burnie and its pioneers, Ms T. Moule took members on a conducted tour of resources at the Hellyer Reference Library and Mr Albert Rettke held a session on the restoration and reproduction of old photos.

The June and August meetings featured workshops on genealogy and the first Annual Dinner was held at the Emu Motel on 14 November 1981. Meetings were held at Hellyer College and the Adult Education Centre, but these venues proved either too expensive or restrictive, so from March the meetings were held at the Uniting Church Hall. Committee

meetings were initially held at members' homes or the Uniting Church Hall until moving to the office at Umina Park Home later in the year. Later meetings were held in St Georges Church Hall.

On 31 January 1981, work began on transcribing the headstones at the Stanley Cemetery and on 13 June, members moved to the Wivenhoe Cemetery. Problems in the early days were accessing books from Hobart Branch Library and lack of help with research requests from the State Archives. The bank balance in June was \$79.58 and prices for memberships were—Student/Pensioner \$10, Ordinary \$15, and Joint membership was \$20.

The search for library premises took up most of the year of 1982. Meanwhile, the branch purchased a typewriter, chairs and microfilm equipment and late in 1982 had raised funds to purchase the International Genealogical Index from the Latter Day Saints. The branch also purchased a microfiche reader-printer and formed a library sub-committee to make ready for when premises became available. Also during that year, transcribing of the Penguin Cemetery was undertaken and searches were made to locate various agencies to obtain genealogical records.

Finally premises were found above Brickhills Newsagency early February 1983 and the new library was operating by the meeting on 8 March. The rent at that time was \$39 a month and several members expressed concern that the branch would run into debt! This proved to be the stepping stone for the branch to move forward and by 1988 had found larger premises above Bass Bakery where the library still operates today.

In July 1982, a TAMIOT (Tombstone and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania) sub-committee was formed with transcribing continuing at Burnie, Wynyard and Ridgley cemeteries, until all cemeteries from Penguin to Circular Head, the West Coast and King Island were recorded. These were part of the state-produced microfiche in 1991 which were recently updated in 1999.

In 1992, the members of the branch started to index the personal announcements from the early papers of the North-West Coast, commencing with the early editions of papers such as *The Advocate*, *The Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, *The Emu Bay Times* and *The Wellington Times*. The announcements include births, deaths, marriages, anniversaries, obituaries, funerals and other special events. The first index was published in 1998 and covered the years 1931–1935. Then followed 1926–1930, 1941–1944 and 1921–1925, with the latter two publications released in May and June this year.

The present branch and library are a credit to the members who, over the last twenty years, have given up countless hours to collect and build the wonderful research material and facilities that we are able to enjoy and share today. ●

NEW RELEASE
Hobart Branch Publication

***The Star* ★**
suburban newspapers of Hobart

**Index to
BIRTH NOTICES 1992–1998**

Compiled by Wally Short
Available from
GPO Box 640, Hobart TAS 7001
Price on application

PAST AND PRESENT **BURNIE OFFICE-BEARERS**

Burnie President

Mr Jon Williams	1980–1985
Mr Michael McLaren	1985–1988
Mrs Dawn Collins	1988–1991
Miss Vernice Dudman	1991–1994
Mr Doug Forrest	1994–1998
Mr Ray Hyland	1998–2000

Burnie Secretary

Miss Linda Abblitt	1980–1981
Mrs Dawn Collins	1981–1984
Mrs Val Whittle	1984
Mrs Dawn Collins	1985–1987
Mrs Louise Bentley	1987–1990
Mrs Pam Bye	1990–1992
Mrs Dianne Kidd	1992–1995
Mr Rex Collins	1995–1996
Mr Ray Hyland	1996–1998
Mrs Judy Cocker	1998–2000

Burnie Treasurer

Miss Vernice Dudman	1980–1983
Mr Norm Nicholls	1983–1985
Mrs Lyn Hookway	1985–1988
Mr Norm Nicholls	1988–1989
Mrs Moyna Sargent	1989–1992
Mr Brian Lucas	1992–1993
Mrs Vicki Vernon	1993–1995
Mr Rex Collins	1995–2000

Burnie Librarian

Mr Michael McLaren	1980–1986
Mrs Margaret Strempel	1986–1990
Mrs Sue Loughran	1990–1996
Miss Vernice Dudman	1996–1998
Mrs Elaine Murray and Miss Vernice Dudman, Joint	1998–2000

HISTORY OF POTATO GROWING ON THE NORTH WEST COAST OF TASMANIA

A THUMBNAIL SKETCH FROM THE FIRST DAYS OF SETTLEMENT TO THE 1990s
Peter Cocker (Member No. 4172)

1 The Early Days

Before trying to relate the history of potato production on the North West Coast it is important that a brief account of the history of settlement of Van Diemen's Land be recalled. The first settlement was established on the River Derwent in 1803. Lt BOWEN's first settlement at Risdon Cove included thirty-two sheep, eleven cattle, thirty-eight pigs, eight goats and one horse. Some Brown's River Redskins potato seed also came with the settlement party and one can only assume that potatoes were one of the first crops ever grown in this new and inhospitable land. It was not until the 1820s that the Van Diemen's Land Company took up land in the western end of the North West Coast, the original land grants being in the present Burnie and Circular Head areas. The first free settler on the North West Coast appears to have been Captain Bartholomew THOMAS, who settled at Northdown on 2200 acres in 1828.

The first reference to potato growing on the North West Coast was the VDL Company, which started growing at Stanley. The varieties grown were from seed brought out from England and only yielded two tons per acre. By 1829, production from this area had increased to such an extent that a boat was chartered and forty-six tons were sent to Sydney. And so the Tasmania-Sydney trade was established. Later, in 1834, a Mr Tom ROGERS grew potatoes and other

vegetables on Shell Island in the Port Sorell estuary. This produce along with other commodities, such as pigs, poultry and fish that he raised, were sold to bark strippers and other settlers in the area.

James FENTON, the fourth settler between the Tamar River and Burnie, grew the first crop of potatoes between the Mersey and Circular Head. He managed to harvest ten tons of tubers from the river flats on the western banks of the Forth River during the month of April 1841. This crop was loaded on board a sailing ship and dispatched to the River Tamar where the cargo was to be sold. Unfortunately the ship met with a disaster at the mouth of the Tamar and was found upside down with all hands lost. The remains of the vessel were dragged ashore, the potatoes salvaged and sold. Fenton doubted this crop added significantly to the total of the states' agricultural statistics for that year.

It wasn't long before the number of settlers increased dramatically along the coastal areas and the farmers soon realised that when the heavily timbered land was cleared, the deep, friable, basalt soils grew very good crops. Supply very quickly outstripped demand and from 1841 till 1848, potatoes were practically unsaleable. Oats and wheat were not a proposition to grow on the small pockets of land that were cleared, surrounded by bush, as possums, wallabies and bandicoots ate these crops as fast as they

grew. The underlying reason behind the oversupply was two-fold.

Firstly, the total population for Victoria and Tasmania in 1842 was 82,651, with less than a third being female, most of whom were children. This meant there were very few people who knew how to cook potatoes, the male species at that time barely able to cook meat or make damper. Secondly, the VDL Company at that time had over spent and devised a plan to fill their rapidly declining coffers. Their idea was to encourage people to lease or buy some of their land in small sections. The resulting improvements would then add value to the surrounding land which could then be sold, or let, at a higher price. The following was the offer that appeared in the newspapers at the time.

If a tenant purchased land at £2 per acre or leased land from the VDL Company, then they, in return, would purchase all produce grown by the tenants at a fixed price for seven years.

Potatoes	£5.5s per ton
Wheat	7s per bushel
Barley	9s per bushel
Oats	4s per bushel

The farmers also had to purchase all their supplies from the Company.

One can imagine how hard these early farmers worked, as at £5.5s per ton the profit margin was quite good. The more potatoes they could grow, the more land they could buy and clear. Not only did these VDL growers produce huge quantities of potatoes, but the poor Devon farmers thought that the VDL Company knew something that they didn't and so also grew more and more potatoes. Unfortunately they did not have a guaranteed price and their crops were unsaleable, along with most of the VDL crops and thousands of tons were dumped

at sea as soon as the market was met each year.

Fortunately, this unhappy trend reversed as the gold rush in Victoria during the 1850s saw a big population growth and produce of all kinds was keenly sought. During this period prices of potatoes reached £22.10.0 per ton. This would probably be equivalent to about \$1,000 per ton today.

One of the varieties grown at this time was called 'River Blacks'. One such crop of River Blacks, grown along the Cooee Creek, yielded 20 tons per acre and was sold at £22 per ton. Locals referred to this crop as Black Diamonds. The valley became known as Diamond Valley and some of you will now know this valley as the area at Cooee where clay was mined during the first half of this century for the manufacture of house bricks.

Once again the tide turned and potato prices dropped. By the early 1860s, growers were lucky to get more than £1.2s.6d per ton. At this time the main market was in Victoria, the potatoes being loaded in bulk into the holds of the sailing ships and the grower often going with the vessel to try and bargain with the Melbourne buyers for the best price. Many stories have been told of growers actually receiving a bill for consignments sent to Melbourne, the freight charge being more than the sale price.

This poor state of affairs continued through the 1860s until a well known Burnie grower, by the name of William BYRNE, chartered a schooner, the *Annie Beaton*, loaded her with 160 tons of potatoes and sailed for Sydney. This was the first shipment of potatoes from the Emu Bay area that was sent to Sydney. The outcome of this shipment was profitable for William as they realised £3 on the Sydney Market, with freight and

other costs amounting to £2.8s. So William Byrne had the honour of being the pioneer of selling potatoes to Sydney from the Emu Bay area.

2 Growth of the Industry

This cyclic nature of potato production continued for many years, with prices fluctuating from highs to lows. By the turn of the century Tasmania's total potato production had reached almost 100,000 tons. This high production did not last, as in 1909, practically the whole state's crop was wiped out by Irish Blight. The variety grown at the time was known as River Redskins. After the loss of the crop in 1909, Bismark and Brownell varieties replaced Redskins. Not only did the price fluctuate, but other imposts were imposed on the 'Spud Cockies', like the unpopular government tax of 2/- per acre introduced in 1910, on all potato acreage.

It is difficult for us to appreciate how hard these early North West Coast farmers worked. The following is an excerpt from notes that my father had written about his childhood.

Before I was seven years old my father used to take me to Devonport with him when he carted his wagon loads of potatoes to the Mersey for shipment to Sydney through Stenhouse and Co. The starting time was 4 a.m. and after a six hour journey we would arrive at the weigh bridge. We always brought nosebags filled with chaff for the horses who would wait patiently while we visited the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd, at the corner of Stewart and Rooke Streets, A. G. Woolgrowers & Co. Ltd and other organisations. The return trip with two hills to negotiate (Jowetts and The Don) took even longer and it was usually dark when we arrived home.

Production gradually increased again until the post World War II period, and

by the early 1950s, tonnages of around 150,000 were grown. During the post war period prices also fluctuated. One story told to me recently was something like this.

Dad would listen to the radio every night after tea to find out the latest Sydney prices for potatoes. After each nightly report he would say, 'I'll wait a bit longer before I sell, the price is still going up.' Eventually Dad sold his shed full of potatoes at a very good price. Later that year I had to go to Melbourne for an operation and I was to stay with relatives for a few days before the operation. My suitcase was packed with my clothes etc., along with 12 lbs of potatoes to take to my relations. The first night there they cooked up a huge feast of potatoes, which they really enjoyed. The retail price of potatoes had been that high, that they had had only rice for a long time. It was July 1956.

In July 1956, the price quoted for Tasmanian Brownells on the Sydney market was up to £120 per ton. By July 1957, it was only £30 per ton and by July 1958, potatoes on the Sydney market had dropped to £23 per ton. To put this in perspective, the salary for a benchman in a saw mill or a factory worker at the paper mills was about £20 to £22 per week, and a house was advertised in Surrey Road for £4,650. In the advertisement it was described as a three bedroom, solid brick house, with wall to wall carpets and venetian blinds.

The Sydney market was still the main outlet for Tasmanian potatoes. The method of presentation at this time was to fill seventy-eight kilogram bags in the field with freshly dug potatoes, hand sew them, load them onto trucks, transport them to the ports, offload onto the wharf, load onto ships and then off to Sydney. The buyers in the Sydney market were

becoming more critical of quality and presentation and preferred to purchase washed or brushed potatoes that were starting to make their appearance at the markets. I guess we were not quick enough to react. By 1960, the state's production dropped to an all time low of below 40,000 tons.

It was about this time that International Canners of Ulverstone started looking at the possibility of processing potatoes.

3 Processing Starts

Mervyn BARKER, the manager of International Canners, brought Dr Ray KEUNEMAN, an American expert on potato processing, to work at Ulverstone. Senior staff from the factory spent time in America learning about production techniques. One of those staff members was Richard KILLOCK who was later to become factory manager. It was soon found that the popular local variety, Brownell, was unsuitable for processing into frozen French fries and powder. During the next few years several varieties of potatoes were imported from America, including Kennebecks, Sebagoes, Russet Burbanks and later Shepody's.

The 1963–64 season saw International Canners the first factory in Australia to produce frozen French fries and powdered potatoes. This was the start of an industry that now boasts some of the best, modern potato processing facilities in the world and three factories that collectively process nearly 300,000 tonnes of potatoes annually.

Tasmania now produces nearly all the frozen French fry requirements for the Australian take-away food market.

4 Growing methods

When our pioneers first began growing potatoes the method was simple but effective. It was to plough the ground

with a single furrow plough and behind the plough the sets were dropped into the furrow by hand. The next furrow would cover up the row of sets and then two more furrows ploughed before the next lot of sets were dropped. This gave a row of potatoes every third plough furrow.

Once the potatoes started to emerge, a horse drawn 'moulder' would be used to build up a mould around the developing plants to ensure that the tubers were covered with soil to stop them going green. They would be moulded several times during the growing period, gradually increasing the size of the mould each time. Not only was a mould built up during this operation, but each time they were moulded, small weeds were smothered and the crop was kept weed free.

In the early days little or no fertiliser was used and irrigation was unheard of. Apart from the high yielding Redskin varieties of the 80s, most of the early varieties grown yielded less than ten tons per acre. Mechanisation soon started to be used in the production system of potatoes. With the advent of tractors and the 'Ferguson' three point linkage system, mechanical planters made their appearance, seed beds were better prepared and yields started to improve. The need for fertiliser was soon known, particularly phosphorous, on the very deficient phosphate kraznesem soils of the North West Coast.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the average yield of potatoes increased from around two tons per acre to six tons per acre by the 1960s. When the processing industry started and growers changed from Bismark and Brownells to Kennebecks and Sebagoes, another change was needed in their production methods. These new processing varieties were 'high input' crops, and

to achieve the best potential they had to be grown under much better environmental conditions than the older varieties. This saw the advent of irrigation for potatoes. To achieve the large tubers needed for processing, water became an important consideration. For the crop to make full use of available water, fertiliser had to be available. It became common practice to apply a mixed nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium fertiliser of up to one ton per acre. With these high inputs applied and the use of certified seed, yields of up to thirty-five tons per acre were achieved by some growers, with average yields of sixteen tonnes per acre (forty plus tonnes per hectare).

5 Harvesting

All the potatoes that were grown during the early days were dug by hand using a potato fork. This was like a pitch fork but the tynes not as curved, slightly thicker and usually four instead of three. One can imagine the labour that would have been required to dig by hand, pick up and pack into sacks, load onto wagons and then cart them to the nearest port.

It wasn't long before our forefathers looked at various methods to try and mechanise the harvesting process. Before the end of the nineteenth century there were several horse drawn potato diggers which had been invented. Despite the fact that they were quite successful it was not until the middle of the twentieth century that we saw the replacement of hand digging with mechanical diggers and harvesters. ●

PLEASE NOTE

Entries for *Van Diemens Land Heritage*, edited by Neil Chick, are no longer being accepted. The Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. will not be publishing further volumes in this series after Volume 5.

NOTICE OF MEETING

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

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

of the
Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.
is to be held on
Saturday, 10 March 2001
at
**Tramshed 29, Inveresk Railyards,
Launceston, Tasmania**

Commencing at 4.35 p.m.
Voting is restricted to financial members
of the Society and a current
membership card may be required as
proof of membership.

AGENDA

Amendments and addition to Society Rules:

1. Amend:

Rule 1 by deleting the words 'Genealogical Society of Tasmania Incorporated' and replace with 'Tasmanian Family History Society Incorporated'.

2. Amend:

Rule 21.a. by substituting the words 'Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.' for the words 'Genealogical Society of Tasmania Incorporated'.

3. Add:

Rule 10.f. The authority to determine and administer the awards referred to in Rule 10.e. will be vested solely with an Awards Committee appointed annually by the President and Secretary of the Society.

Anne Bartlett
PRESIDENT

DARWIN HOSPITAL

Vernice Dudman (Member No. 33)

THE first public hospital in Burnie became a reality in 1951, when the Darwin Private Hospital was taken over to be run by the Burnie Hospital Board.

The Darwin Hospital, which was the birthplace of many Burnie residents, was situated in Alexander Street, Burnie. Like many older buildings it no longer exists, having been demolished in 1985.

The Darwin Hospital was built in 1933, by Mr G. SARGENT of Wynyard, for £1905 (\$3810) for Doctors FLEMMING and MARTIN. Before then, the only hospital facilities in Burnie were either in the local doctors' surgeries or the few small nursing homes, two of which were run by Sister CLARE and Sister RAYMOND in central Burnie. Serious accident cases or ill patients from Burnie were sent for treatment at the Spencer Hospital, Wynyard, or the Devon Hospital at Latrobe.

The twenty-five-bed hospital was intended mainly as a maternity and convalescent hospital with a theatre for minor surgery. *The Advocate* newspaper of 14 July 1933,

reported that the hospital, which had yet not been named, was nearing completion and should soon be open to receive its first patients. The report continued

... the roofing and weatherboarding have been completed and the work of plastering the walls inside is in progress. The spacious verandahs on the northern side and at the rear of the building have been glassed in and are evidence of those who planned the hospital, as they will admit sunlight all day

long, and will be of great benefit to convalescent patients. An important provision is that all the doors to the wards will be wide enough to enable beds to be wheeled through them. It will be possible to bring a bed from any ward right to the front door, and through it if necessary to receive patients who are very weak.



Front entrance of the hospital



Dr Bill Flemming (left) and Dr Colin Martin

twelfth child, came from her residence at *Home Hill*, Devonport, to Burnie, so her mother and sister could take care of her

other children when the baby was born. Baby Janice Lyons was presented with a silver spoon as a memento of being the hospital's first baby.

The Darwin hospital remained Burnie's maternity hospital and medical centre for the next eighteen years when the first stage of the new Burnie Hospital on Marine Terrace was opened in 1951.

Doctor Flemming was to recall that

the Darwin Hospital was never really successful and it was hard to run and always was a worry, but it filled a gap for a number of years.

He also praised Matron Clare and Sister MACKENZIE. He added that

Matron Clare was a wonderful midwife and followed the Nightingale tradition. She worked 14 hours a day, six and seven days a week and with the knowledge that she was dying, kept the hospital going, even though it was incurring losses up to £70 a week.

Matron Clare continued on in the Darwin Hospital after it was made a Public Hospital until its closure.

Dr W. A. Flemming

Dr William Flemming and his wife went to Zeehan in 1925 and in the next seven years established a reputation for his professional skill. His district covered Zeehan, Tullah, Williamsford, Rosebery and other mining centres as well as timber camps which called for a tremendous amount of preparedness. He came to Burnie in 1932 and during his years here became a respected and outstanding citizen, earning very high praise for his work for the Darwin Hospital, the St John Ambulance and the home nursing service.

It is also said that he was the hardest worked man in the district during WWII.

As a mark of respect the maternity wing in the Burnie Public Hospital (later the Burnie Division of the North West General Hospital) was named in his honour.

Dr Flemming's great-grandfather had come to Hobart in 1830. After two years he went to Melbourne and landed on a site now known as Flemington Racecourse (named after his ancestor).



Staff photo 1945.

Standing: Left to right—Brenda Little, Sister Speight, Sister Hemphill, Sister Good, Sister Mackenzie, Keatha Stebbings.

Sitting: Left to right—Matron Clare and Sister Foster.

Dr Flemming and his wife moved to the mainland in his retirement and he passed away in 1963. Both his sons, Brian and Neil, are also doctors. His name is still known and respected around Burnie.

Matron B. V. Clare

Blanch Violet Clare was born in Launceston in 1889, the daughter of William and Sarah Ann Clare. In approximately 1919 Nurse Clare came to Burnie and with Sister MITCHELL ran the Barossa Private Hospital. She subsequently bought the hospital and later moved into the Wembley Private Hospital next door.

Upon the opening of the Darwin Hospital she was appointed matron and remained in that position until its closure in 1951.

Matron Clare and her staff worked hard during the War, attending cases outside the hospital in addition to their routine work, because of the acute shortage of nurses. During her years in Burnie she became an integral part of the history of the district. Hundreds of mothers passed through her hands and hundreds of children had their first start in life under her capable and kindly care. Matron Clare accompanied Mrs Enid Lyons (the Prime Minister's wife) to

Canberra when she first went there to make her home at 'The Lodge'. Dame Enid recalled that she was able to leave the younger children in Matron Clare's care with complete confidence and could turn to her on many occasions for advice with the problems associated with the establishment of the household. Matron Clare passed away in Burnie on 4 January 1954. On Blanch Clare's death, Dame Enid Lyons remarked 'I shall always hold her memory in grateful affection' and that sentiment was echoed by a great many Burnie residents.

"Darwin" Hospital Burnie. Phone 188

It is our sincere desire to make your stay in hospital as comfortable and pleasant as possible. You can help us to do this by making sure that you obtain all these items, and have them prepared ready to bring with you at the time of your confinement.

For Mother

Bundle Old Linen
Toilet Requisites
Sanitary Belt
Slippers
Dressing Gown
Bed Jacket
3 Nightgowns

For Baby

2 dozen Napkins
1 card Safety Pins
3 Gowns
3 Petticoats
3 Singlets

From Chemist

1 lb. Cotton Wool	1 cake Baby Soap
1 Combine Dressing Roll,	1 tin Nyal Baby Powder
1 Neozone, 8 oz.	1 bottle Castor Oil
1 Glycerine and Borax	1 Nyal Baby Oil
1 bottle Methylated Spirits	1 Toilet Roll
1 Cascara Evacuant or Figs	6 yds. Gauze
1 card Safety Pins	

PLEASE MARK ALL ITEMS CLEARLY

the Burnie Branch GST Inc.

Extracts from the diary of pioneer nurse Agnes Clara Mackenzie MBE 1899-1972

Agnes or 'Nessie' as she was known to her family and friends, was a very colourful person, spending her working life as a nursing Sister over a period of fifty years. This great achievement was recognized when she was awarded the MBE by Queen Elizabeth II on 1 January 1971.

Agnes commenced her nursing career at the Spencer Hospital Wynyard in 1919. She then began her training at the Launceston Hospital on 10 May 1920. After four years' training in Medical, Surgical, Children's Nursing and Infectious Diseases, Agnes had four months' sick leave to make up. During this time she was in charge of different sections of the hospital wards and then stayed on as Sister in Surgical Men's ward and night Sister for the whole of the hospital (250 beds). A description of the duties in that era gives a real contrast to those of nursing today. As well as general nursing which included caring for mentally ill patients before they were sent to the asylum, the staff had to carry trays of equipment up and down flights of stairs. They were not allowed to use the lifts. As a junior nurse during the first six months, Agnes had to make the milk pudding daily for a ward of forty patients and if on evening duty, large jugs of oatmeal gruel had to be served to the patients for their supper! Agnes comments that all that was used for cleaning and sterilising were two things—sand for cleaning purposes and Lysol for sterilising! It is no wonder that at one time during the first year at the Launceston General, Agnes wrote home to say she was giving up. Back came a letter from her father saying '... there were enough wasters in the world without her making another'!



Sister Aanes Mackenzie 1919

Agnes went to Melbourne in 1927 to do her midwifery training at the Queen Victoria Hospital and relates experiences of outdoor cases in the slums. The tram drivers would stop the tram between stops and wait for the nurses to board when they spotted them carrying the suitcase with all the necessities for a confinement. After six months Agnes passed her midwifery exams and returned to Tasmania to do her Plunkett Training (Child Health) at the Mothercraft Home in Roope Street, New Town, Hobart. From there she was appointed Bush Nurse of the Burnie District commencing duty in February 1929. The

purchase of a 1928 Chevrolet car (single seater) for travelling at a cost of 218 pounds (\$436) was made. The Council paid 6 pence (5 cents) per mile and the Government, the Council and the Bush Nursing Association paid her salary. It was 160 pounds (\$320) per year and was reduced during the 1931 depression to 150 pounds (\$300). Agnes was on call seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. She lived at home and didn't pay board. When out on cases Agnes lived in the mother's home until the baby was born. During the five years as Bush Nurse Agnes found that her time in the Melbourne slums stood her in good stead. She had learnt to improvise. Most babies were delivered by candlelight; water had to be boiled in a kerosene tin over the open fire and there was nothing to wrap the baby in except mother's

pillow slip. There would be only one basin in which to wash the dishes, make the bread, wash the family and bathe father's septic knee. As Agnes visited or stayed in the home until the baby was ten days old she shared the family's meals. Examples were—fried eggs, potatoes and swedes with boiled rice for a week. (She was given boiled sago when she asked for a change.) Shin of beef was the main joint for the week, boiled for the soup first and the meat eaten—very tasty! Plum cake for breakfast each morning.

At one home during prayers every night, they prayed for Agnes 'the sinner beneath their roof!' (Agnes was a staunch Church of England member.) Agnes comments that in all her years as a Bush Nurse, visiting homes in the bush, despite getting bogged, dodging bulls in paddocks and chased by dogs, she always received a warm welcome from the mother and the children.

In 1933 Agnes joined the staff of the newly built Darwin Private Hospital at 9 Alexander Street, Burnie (Stubbs' Hardware site) where she was Surgical and Theatre Sister for seventeen years. Again in her diary she recounts many of her activities including being chief 'out-door worker'. This entailed giving attention to patients in their homes and performing last offices to people in the morgue or at their home.

One amusing incident concerned a cow clattering down the hospital corridor. It strayed in from a herd of cattle being driven down Alexander Street to the Sale Yard at Cooee.

Agnes retired from that position in 1951 to become Child Health Clinic Sister until her death in 1972 and is remembered as a dearly loved Aunt. ●

Acknowledgements to *The Advocate* newspaper and Ross Mackenzie.

Letter to the editor ...

OFFER OF HELP WITH NEW ZEALAND BDMs RESEARCH

I am a fairly new member of the Tasmanian Genealogy Society—in my second year of membership. I have had two lots of data printed in your journal, the latest being Vol. 21 number 1, June 2000, for the family of Thomas COOK.

I am very happy to let you know that I have had many offers of help by letter and by phone. The biggest help so far being for the family of Caroline COOK and Alfred BROOKS. Other offers of help for the family of Elizabeth Ada COOK and Phillip Henry WHITE have also been received.

Congratulations on your 21st Anniversary. I thoroughly enjoy your magazine and look forward to each edition. If any of your members would like help with New Zealand BDMs I would be very happy to help. Please include an addressed envelope and one International Reply Coupon.

Keep up the good work.

Yours sincerely

Helen Booth (Member No. 5232)
2/44 Howe Street, Howick, Auckland
NEW ZEALAND.

LAUNCESTON BRANCH

March Meeting

Tuesday 13 March, the day following the long weekend conference.

HEAR JENNY MAYNE

of New Zealand speak on
'How to research NZ families and the types of records available'.

The venue: 'The Branch',
29 St John Street, Launceston
Time: 7.30 pm
Fee: \$2.00

THE MARGETTS FAMILY

Marjorie R. Margetts (Member No. 950)

JOHN MARGETTS (c.1698) married Elizabeth PECK (c.1700), daughter of Thomas Peck (c.1646), in October 1722, in Uppingham, Rutland, England. Their youngest son, Peck, who was baptised on 12 November 1741, married Frances COX on 11 October 1769, at Theddingworth in Leicestershire, England.

William, son of Peck and Frances (baptised 6 August 1775), married Mary WARD (baptised 3 March 1789) on 8 March 1815, at Enderby, Leicestershire. He died on 15 August 1844 and is buried in the grounds of the Church of St John the Baptist in Enderby.

Listed in the 1851 Census Return for Leicestershire are members of the Margetts family who were property owners in the village of Enderby outside Leicester.

William - Farmer of 84 acres imploring [sic] 2 labs.

John W - Grazier and Butcher

Stephen - Grazier of 115 acres employing 2 labs.

Another son of Peck and Frances, Dr John Margetts (baptised 1 August 1779) arrived in Van Diemen's Land with his wife on the ship *Caroline*, which left Plymouth on 11 August 1820, arriving in Hobart Town on 27 November 1820.

An advertisement in the *Hobart Town Gazette* on 9 December, proclaimed:

Dr Margetts, of the University of Edinburgh and Hospitals of London, acquaints the Public that he will give Attendance in the Practice of the three branches of the Profession, and in that of Midwifery in particular. Davey Street. December 9th, 1820.

Dr Margetts died on 2 April 1825 and on 8 April 1825, the following notice appeared in the *Hobart Town Gazette and the Cornwall Chronicle*:

We have this week to record, after a protracted illness, the lamented death on Saturday morning last, of John Margetts Esq., M.D.

In this testimony of respect to his eminent abilities we offer the effusions of a whole community for never was a more general sympathy of condolence paid by all ranks to the obsequies of departed worth.

In early life he studied at Edinburgh under those able Professors of medical and surgical science, Doctors Hamilton, Gregory, Duncan and Surgeon Bell, and completed an industrious course of studies as the devoted pupil of Abernethy. As a practical Chymist his remarks were extensive and difficulties of science were often overcome by laborious perseverance. Mild, unassuming, yet resolute in his professional practice, he acquired the confidence of his numerous friends: whilst in private life, domestic happiness was his envied lot, which leaves a void to his surviving widow which time alone can mitigate.

It was noted in a Customs Register for 22 September 1831, that Mrs Mary Margetts imported a 'caske' of rum on the *Renown*, from London. She continued to import rum at approximately monthly intervals, the reason becoming apparent from a notice in the *Independent* newspaper on 24 September 1831, that Mrs Mary Margetts was the licensee of the 'Verandah Inn', Elizabeth Street, Hobart Town.

She died at her residence, Fitzroy Crescent, Hobart-town on 6 January 1839,

aged 69 years, as reported in the *Hobart Town Courier* on 11 January 1839.

On 22 May 1857, members of the Margetts family boarded the wooden barque, *Sir W F. Williams* of 870 tons, at Liverpool and landed at Hobart-town, Van Diemen's Land on 21 August—ninety-one days at sea.

The *Sir W. F. Williams* was built at St John's, Nova Scotia in 1836. Shaw & Co, Liverpool, owners. The ship traded between Liverpool and Hobart-town until it was sold to Polwari, Genoa, Italy, in 1874. It was re-named *Marett D* and abandoned at sea, sinking, in 1893.

The party consisted of the following:

Mrs Mary Margetts, widow (69) - on application of J. W. Margetts
Miss Mary Margetts (38)
Mrs Anne Margetts (33) - wife of John Ward Margetts
Stephen Peck Margetts (3)
Miss Emma Wood (Companion to Mrs J. W. Margetts)
William Margetts (39)
Mrs Mary Margetts (27)
Thomas Butlin Margetts (2 years)
William Peck Margetts (2 months)
Mrs Anne Frances Blackwell (née Margetts) (36)—wife of George Blackwell—on application of her husband
Caroline Blackwell (12)
Thomas William Blackwell (9)
Anne Margetts Blackwell (7)
Edwin Orlando Blackwell (4)

John Ward Margetts and George BLACKWELL (with his son, George Francis Blackwell) had travelled to Australia earlier, leaving Liverpool on 5 January 1855, in the luxurious new clipper ship, *Lightning*, landing in

Melbourne, thence to Launceston on the *Black Swan*. George Blackwell, a miller, had been contracted to manage the 'Newry Mill' at Longford, with John Margetts also working there for a time.

After their arrival in Van Diemen's Land, William and Mary added to their family with the birth of Stephen Ward (born 21.6.1861, married Charlotte HOUSE), George Peck (born 1865–1875) and Ada Maria (born 21.4.1871). Ada married Francis HUNTER, an itinerant evangelist who had an artificial leg. Oral history records that when he was preaching and wished to stress a point, he would 'bang his peg leg' on the floor. The Margetts family settled on a farming and grazing property in the New Norfolk district. Whilst there, they were held up on one occasion by two mounted bushrangers. Later, the family engaged in farming pursuits at Hagley and the Black Sugar Loaf, Westbury, eventually moving to Wynyard, then a very small settlement. The first farm occupied by William Peck Margetts was in River Road, adjacent to the Inglis River, in close proximity to the present Table Cape bridge. After farming this property for a couple of seasons, they moved to Upper Flowerdale (now Moorleah), and selected land, which was then virgin forest, from the Crown.

William died at Flowerdale on 29 September 1897 and his wife, the former Mary LANGTON, (listed in the 1851 Census as his 19-year old servant), died on 17 January 1914. They are both buried in the Flowerdale Cemetery.

The Margetts family obviously played a part in the settlement of the state according to Post Office Directory entries:

1892–93

Margetts, J. W. - Farmer, Wynyard
Margetts, S. P. - Butcher, Wynyard

Margetts, Stephen - Auctioneer, Boat Harbour
Margetts, Stephen - Auctioneer, 199 George Street, Launceston
Margetts, S. W. - Storekeeper, Longford
Margetts, Thomas B. - Farmer, Flowerdale

1896-97

Margetts, J. W. - Butcher, Wynyard
Margetts, S. T. - Butcher, Wynyard
Margetts, W. T. - Blacksmith, Wynyard

1902

Margetts, M. - Wynyard
Margetts, Thomas - Flowerdale
Margetts, Stephen - Butcher, Wynyard
Margetts, W. P. - Tributary, Main Street, Zeehan

1906

Margetts Bros & Co. - Store, Waratah
Margetts & Kinch - Butchers, Wynyard
Margetts, Athelstone - Waratah
Margetts, Gordon W. - Waratah
Margetts, Stephen P. - Grazier

Two sons of George and Anne Frances Blackwell (née Margetts) were both drowned in the Inglis River at Flowerdale, at 20 years of age.

DEATH OF GEORGE FRANCIS BLACKWELL, son of George and Anne Frances. Drowned on 25 January 1860, aged 20 years. Inquest 26 January 1860. Death recorded 1 March 1860. Drowned while crossing the Inglis River attempting to swim his horse across.

DEATH OF THOMAS WILLIAM BLACKWELL, 29 September 1868, aged 20 years.

Launceston Examiner, 6 October 1868

TABLE CAPE

A very melancholy and fatal accident occurred here on the 29th ult. A young man named Tom Blackwell, son of Mr Geo Blackwell, formerly Manager for Mr Clerke of the Newry Mills (Longford), fell off a log into the Inglis River and was drowned. He was trying to drive two

young steers to Flowerdale, when one became rebellious and attempted to get away across the Inglis, and he, thinking to turn it, ran along a log over which a strong current was sweeping, and was taken off his feet. What makes the sad affair doubly painful to the bereaved parents is the fact that this is the second son (both promising young men) they have lost in the Inglis, their son George having been drowned here about nine years ago. The body of Tom has not yet been recovered.

Thomas Butlin Margetts arrived in the colony of Van Diemen's Land with his parents in 1857 at two years of age. He grew up in the Wynyard district, living in Wynyard and Flowerdale.

On 17 January 1878, he married Elizabeth (Lizzie) WHITE in the Gospel Hall, Wynyard. Lizzie was the daughter of John Ashby White and his wife Charlotte (née RIDGE) and great granddaughter of Dickie White*. For some years they lived in Saunders Street, Wynyard, before building their home (Karoola) at Flowerdale.

In *The Advocate and Times* on 9 March 1904, a news item read:

Mr Margetts has commenced to build his new homestead at Flowerdale. It promises to be a commodious and comfortable home and will have the distinction of being the first brick dwelling in the district ... It is very noticeable that all the new places, building and built are a great improvement in every way on the old-fashioned houses, every regard to room, comfort, locality and design being fully taken into consideration.

Thomas and Lizzie had six children—George Nelson (17.1.1880–25.2.1882); Charlotte Mary (28.10.1883, married Arthur Henry WHITEHOUSE); Fred-

erick Stanley (1889–10.5.1896); Leslie WHITFIELD (31.3.1893, married Mildred Eileen BANFIELD); Leila Ruth (0.3.1889–27.4.1899); Enid Doris (17.5.1901) (married Horace Abraham CROSS).

Thomas was a dashing and fearless rider in his youth, and on one occasion jumped a horse over a six-foot paling fence at the Wynyard Show.

According to oral history, Thomas rode his big white stallion all over Flowerdale on the day that Charlotte was to be married in a futile attempt to stop the marriage because of ‘coloured’ blood in her husband’s lineage. Obviously, he was blissfully unaware that his wife’s grandfather was a half-caste negro!

Thomas acquired much property in various parts of the Wynyard Municipality and on King Island. Besides farming activities he was actively engaged in other branches of business and successfully conducted a sawmill, threshing plants and a stone crusher. For fifteen years he was a member of the Table Cape Road Trust. He also took a keen interest in the Wynyard A. & P. Society.

He was a Trustee of the Flowerdale Methodist Church (formerly the Independent Church) and at a meeting of the Trustees on 12 December 1879, a Cemetery Trust was formed.

In later life he suffered ill health and, in fact, took three trips to England and Europe seeking help in restoring his health. He died on 13 November 1931, Lizzie died on 3 January 1923, and both are buried in the Flowerdale cemetery. ●

[* See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, December 1996, page 182, *Richard (Dicky) White, From Highwayman to Hotelier*, Marjorie R. Margetts—Ed.]

MARY ANN SMITH OR SAUNDERS?

Helen D. Harris OAM (Mem. No. 86)

IN 1896, Mary Ann SMITH, domestic servant, aged 36 years, died in Lancefield, Victoria from suffocation, caused by charcoal fumes she used to warm up her bedroom and forgot to take outside. Police investigations proved that her real name was SAUNDERS, and her parents, brother William and sister Lilly lived at Osterley, Victoria Valley, Tasmania. Mary Ann had been married, but her husband had gone to England two years previously, having first pawned everything they owned to get drink.

Reference: VPRS 807 Unit 1271 No. D63808.

I’ve just checked re the death of Mary Ann Smith/Saunders, and found that there is no record under a surname of Saunders, but it is simply listed under Smith, with unknown parents. Whether this was her married name or just an alias is unknown, but the info may solve a long standing mystery for any Saunders descendants. ●

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NURSE AMY SARGENT

Marion Sargent (Member No.1927)

AMY RUTH SARGENT was born at home on 25 March 1877, in Friday Street, in the parish of Rotherfield Greys, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England.¹ She was the second child of George Hewlett Sargent and his wife Bessie, née DODD. Her father was a brewer's clerk for his cousin and brother-in-law, Pierre Beuzeville BYLES, who was the maltster and manager of Grey's Brewery, located behind their homes.² Amy's older brother George Newton was born on 2 January 1875, and her younger sister Myra Bessie was born on 3 February 1878.³ The family attended the Independent Chapel in Reading Road, which was only a short walk from Friday Street.

By the 1881 census, the family was living in Enfield, Middlesex, where Amy's father was a mailer.⁴ They later moved to Birmingham where her father took up a position as a clerk in the new Cadbury's factory at Bournville. Several Sargent cousins were living in that northern city, including Obeithio who was a photographer and chemist and Zwingli and Dumah who were solicitors.⁵

In 1886, when Amy was nine years old, the family reluctantly left their familiar surroundings and sailed for a new life in Tasmania. They departed from London on the Orient Line SS *Sorata* on 29 April. Obeithio, his wife Mary Ann and children sailed a few days later, but as another child was about to be born, they disembarked in Perth, Western Australia. We believe that George was attracted to Tasmania by advertisements that described it as a paradise where money could be made growing apples. The family

took up a grant of land at Glengarry,⁶ but the orchard was not profitable. By October 1888, they had a pickle manufacturing business at 'Fairbanks' in Rosevears.⁷ The children attended St Michael's School three days a week. On Sundays they went by boat across the Tamar River to St Matthias' Church at Windermere.

The family moved to Launceston in 1890, when Amy was 13 years old.⁸ I do not know where she and Myra continued their education. Their brother Newton was apprenticed to the builders J. & T. GUNN and attended the Technical School. Ten years later Amy and Myra ran their own private school at 36 Welman Street.⁹ Their enterprise did not last long. Myra took up a position with the photographer Stephen SPURLING.¹⁰

On 1 July 1900 Amy was accepted as the first pupil nurse at the newly opened Homœopathic Hospital. This was located in a 14-roomed house known as 'Crosby Lodge' at 172 St John Street, Launceston. Amy and Assistant Nurse OKINES must have looked resplendent, each in her pink gown with apron, cuffs and collar, topped off with a muslin cap. The Matron Isabel HARRISON and the nurses each had a bedroom in the hospital.¹¹ When additional accommodation was required in August 1901, Amy's brother Newton built a separate bedroom chiefly for the use of the night nurses.¹² Amy successfully completed her homœopathic training in 1903. Shortly afterwards she went to Melbourne to train as a midwife at the Women's Hospital in Fernauh Road, Camberwell.¹³ In February 1906, the Board of Management unanimously elected Amy as Matron of the Launceston

Homœopathic Hospital, following the resignation of Miss Harrison.¹⁴ Amy did not take up the position until 29 September after she had completed her midwifery training.¹⁵ Two years later Amy resigned from the Homeopathic Hospital and continued her nursing career in Melbourne, Sydney and possibly Queensland.¹⁶

Amy volunteered to nurse the then Governor General, Lord DUDLEY, through an illness and was fortunate enough to accompany him back to England. She attended her cousin Dorothy SARGENT's wedding in Canterbury in June 1911 and undertook another course of training in London. Amy joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve whilst in England. At the outbreak of War in 1914 she returned home to Wynyard, where her family had moved during her absence. However, she soon enlisted in QAIMNS, the nursing unit of the British Army. A farewell gathering and presentation was held in the Wynyard Baptist Church on 15 December 1915. Mr S. W. MARGETTS presented Amy with a 'handsome wristlet watch' on behalf of the Patriotic Committee and the public of the Table Cape district. He made a speech in which he stated that Nurse Sargent was engaged in 'one of the noblest and grandest works which any woman could engage in'. Mrs WINDSOR of the Winnower's Club presented her with a travelling rug. On the following day Amy left on the *Loongana* to join the troopship *Karoola* that was to take her to Egypt.¹⁷ An extract from a letter Amy wrote on the troopship as it was approaching Fremantle was published in *The Weekly Courier*. She thanked the Patriotic Committee members for their gift and she hoped '... to get a last little feel of dear old Australia—the last for some time.'¹⁸

Following an initial stint in Egypt, Amy was sent to the Western Front in France. Her experiences tending to the sick and wounded soldiers there were horrific. Unfortunately, the records of the QAs have not survived. There are also no records of Amy's war service in Australian archives because she served in the British Army. Amongst her possessions were a badge for the Australian Army Nursing Service, 1916; the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League, 1921; the Allied Victory Medal; and the British War Medal. Amy recalled one lighter incident during the war many years later in an Anzac Day feature in *The Weekly Courier*. Whilst in the Cataract Gorge with a friend she was introduced to the Rev. Donald McNICHOL who happened to mention some lace that he had bought in France during the War on the recommendation of a Sister. Amy replied, "Yes, and the name of the village was Doullens." Rev. McNichol was surprised when he discovered that Amy was that Sister. That afternoon she took tea from the table cover she had last seen in the lace shop in far-away France.¹⁹

After the war Amy returned to Wynyard and, we believe, became the recipient of the first War Service home to be built in that town. In March 1920, General Sir William BIRDWOOD visited Wynyard where he laid the foundation stone for the first of a number of cottages to be erected for returned soldiers.²⁰ Later the stone was incorporated into the garden wall of the home that Amy's brother designed and built for her on the old Bass Highway in East Wynyard. The foundations were begun in August 1923 and the home completed the following year.²¹ Having been covered by extensions to the front of the house for thirty years, the solid bluestone was re-discovered in September 1998, and the wording revealed once more.²²

First War Service Home
Wynyard
Stone laid by
General Sir William Birdwood
3rd March 1920

Amy lived at 'Poimena' with her sister Myra. Her brother Newton built his home 'Nareen' next door where he lived with his wife Ruth and two sons, Eric and Charles.

Amy was appointed the School Nurse for the North West coast in February 1923.²³ She held this position for twenty-one years. Her work involved travelling by train all along the coast from Latrobe to Marrawah and into the hinterland as well. On Monday mornings she would call into the Wynyard Primary School where she would tend to any children who required her medical care. She would then catch the train to her next destination and return to Wynyard on Friday afternoon. Mr Sid GARNER would be waiting at the station with his horse and float ready to take Amy's suitcase to her home and place it on the front verandah. Amy would visit the school again then have afternoon tea with her good friend Mrs SADLER, in Hogg Street, before walking home.

For recreation Amy and Myra loved to play golf at the beautifully located Wynyard Golf Club. Amy was the Associates' President from 1944 until 1947.²⁴ She was also a member of the Country Women's Association²⁵ and the Spencer Hospital Board. She regularly attended the Baptist Church where her brother was the organist for thirty years. During Easter 1929, Amy visited 'Waldheim' at Cradle Mountain and left a message in the visitors' book. Apparently the weather for the previous party had been less than fair for Amy wrote:

Whatever has been may have been, but we have had sunshine all the time.

Words fail, but thank you for everything.²⁶

Amy never fully recovered from her beloved sister Myra's sudden death on 31 August 1940. Myra had been pricked by a rose thorn in their garden whilst Amy was at work. When she arrived home on the Friday evening Amy sent Myra straight to hospital, but tragically, she developed tetanus and died. Amy resigned as the School Nurse in 1944. Her health gradually deteriorated as she developed dementia. Her sister-in-law Ruth cared for her at home for many years. For a short while Amy stayed at 'Holmlea', Rowella, where Mrs Reid BELL (architect Alexander NORTH's daughter) ran a small convalescent and geriatric home.²⁷ Amy was admitted to the New Town Infirmary on 21 March 1950, and discharged a month later.²⁸ Sadly, her last three months were spent at the Lachlan Park Hospital, New Norfolk, where she died from a cerebral haemorrhage on 19 July 1950.²⁹

Amy Sargent's full and active life was celebrated at her funeral at the Wynyard Baptist Church on 21 July 1950.³⁰ She was buried with her sister in the New Public Cemetery, Wynyard.³¹ Amy died before I was born, but my father and uncle speak fondly of their aunt as a strong and dominant person who was devoted to her family and work and had many friends.

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- 2 Census, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, 1871, Schedules 42 and 43.
- 3 Genealogy of the Sargent Family 1540–1929.
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- 10 Long, Chris, *Tasmanian Photographers 1840–1940: A Directory*, Hobart, 1995, p.100.
- 11 *The Examiner*, 3 July 1900, p.5; *Tasmanian Mail*, 7 July 1900, pp.8, 26; Gill, Jenny, *The Story of the Launceston Homeopathic Hospital*, Launceston, 1990, p.6–7.
- 12 *The Examiner*, 1 October 1901, p.3; LCC:1991:AD:332; Gill, op.cit., p.8.
- 13 *The Examiner*, 17 August 1903, p.4–5; *The Examiner*, 26 September 1903, p.6.
- 14 *The Examiner*, 12 February 1906, p.5.
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- 16 *The Examiner*, 26 September 1908, p.5; *The Advocate*, 25 July 1950, p.4; Badge: Nurses' Registration Board, Queensland, A. R. Sargent, 4–12–12 [4 December 1912]. Amy registered with the Tasmanian Branch, Australian Trained Nurses' Association, 2 October 1908, one day after she resigned from the Homeopathic Hospital. She also registered with the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association, 3 December 1909.
- 17 *The Advocate*, 16 December 1915, p.3.
- 18 *The Weekly Courier*, 13 January 1916, p.31.
- 19 *The Weekly Courier*, 25 April 1935, p.5.
- 20 *The Tasmanian Mail*, 4 March 1920, p.14.
- 21 Sargent, George Newton, Diary, 1923, passim.
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For more information on the Sargent family see
www.angelfire.com/ms/mysargentfamily

NEWS FROM ARCHIVES

THE ARCHIVES OFFICE OF TASMANIA
 ROBYN EASTLEY—SENIOR ARCHIVIST

INDEX TO TASMANIAN CONVICTS

It is with much relief that I can say that the index to Tasmanian convicts has finally been released. It is available in both CD and fiche format. The price is \$88 and \$66 respectively (inc. GST). A Brief Subject guide is also available which describes the records referred to in the index.

INDEX TO WILLS

A new addition to the website is an index to Wills. This is now complete for the period 1824 to 1915. We will be continuing with this project and will start on the second index which covers the period 1916 to 1938. If you can visit the search room you can make your own copies of the records. For those unable to visit we will copy four or five Wills as part of our research service.

WESTBURY LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORY FAIRE

The Archives Office had a stand at this year's Faire. Despite the clash of dates with the AFL grand final we had quite a busy day with many people coming with questions about their research topics and copies of records for interpretation. ●

Archives Office of Tasmania
 77 Murray Street
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Phone: (03) 6233 7232

Fax: (03) 6233 7471

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ZEEHAN PIONEER

SOLOMON LEMIN 1851–1913

Adelle de Bomford (Member No. 563)

REFFERRING to the West Coast, Premier Eric Reece wrote:

Under trying climatic conditions, against formidable physical obstacles and braving also the problems of isolation, men and women pioneered and developed this mineral-rich and wildly beautiful region of Tasmania.¹

Two such pioneers were Solomon and Margaret LEMIN, immigrants from England who arrived in Tasmania in 1884. Solomon was born in Cornwall in 1851. His father was a miner and at the time of the census in 1861, his mother, at the age of 32, was a widow with six children to bring up. The two eldest, eleven-year-old William and ten-year-old Solomon, were working as lead miners in Quethiock. It is these children who would have become bread-winners for the whole family when their father died.

Conditions for those working underground in the mines in Cornwall in the mid 1800s were both unhealthy and dangerous and the rate of fatal accidents was high. Because of inadequate ventilation, explosions of noxious gases were common. However, even without the danger of explosions, foul air in places where the work was carried out caused a rapid deterioration in the health and strength of the miners and it was reported in 1852 that occupational diseases exacted a bigger toll in miners' lives than major pit disasters.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1840 to inquire into the conditions of children and young persons employed in mines. It found that there were coal mines in which the passages were so small that even the youngest children could not move

along them without crawling on their hands and feet, in which unnatural and constrained position they had to drag the loaded carriages after them, thus inflicting great and irreparable injury to their health.

In 1842 a minimum starting age for boys was set. Females and boys under ten were excluded from the hazards of underground work but children under ten could still be employed on tasks which did not endanger their own lives or the lives of others employed underground. It was not until 1872 that a day of ten hours was prescribed as the maximum for boys.²

Such were the conditions which prevailed in England when my great grandfather Solomon began his working career in 1859—at the age of eight.

Solomon was 21 when he married Margaret TRUSCOTT in Liskeard in Cornwall. On his marriage certificate his occupation was shown as tin miner. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Wales and by the time their second child was born they were living at Pwllheli. Slate was mined in the region and a daughter, Edith, remembered the slate floor in their home—as children they used to draw on it with arum lily spikes.

By 1883, the couple had six children whose ages ranged from nine years to nine months and the family left Wales to emigrate to Tasmania on the 1596-ton steamship *Gulf of Carpentaria*. They were at sea for eight weeks, there being only two ports of call between Plymouth and Hobart and then only to replenish the coal bunkers at Santa Cruz and Cape Town.

The ship arrived in Hobart on 3 February 1884 and the Lemin family travelled by

train to Launceston where Solomon started work on the water-race from the Cataract Gorge to the flour mill, now the site of the Penny Royal Watermill. Finding work immediately was imperative since Solomon, with a wife and six children to support, had reached the end of his journey with no more than half a crown in his pocket. At that time, half a crown would have bought a dozen eggs.

On arrival in Launceston the family was accommodated in a tent in what Edith described as a 'tent town'. The area is now a park, the Brickfields Reserve, in South Launceston. They later found more comfortable accommodation in a terrace house on the corner of Margaret Street. Renting a three-room house in Launceston cost from six to eight shillings a week—more if the house had a garden. A miner's wage at that time was seven shillings a day.

After leaving Launceston Solomon worked at the Arba tin mine to the north east of Branxholm. By 1887, the family had moved to Beaconsfield where he was employed on the pumping system which drained the water from the gold mine. Frequently the pumps were unable to cope with the water level and there were times when the family would not see their father for fifty or sixty hours. Ten-year-old Edith used to take his meals to the poppet head from where they would be lowered down the shaft to him.

The mining boom in Zeehan in the late 1880s and early 90s offered opportunity for work in the silver-lead mines where a miner could earn ten shillings a day. With the gold mine facing an uncertain future and the prospect of greater opportunity in Zeehan, Solomon took his family to the West Coast, having first built a home ready for them. The journey from Beaconsfield to Trial Harbour took three weeks by sea. Because of bad weather the boat had to shelter in Coulomb Bay on the west of

Three Hummock Island. Rough seas were also encountered on the West Coast and it was necessary to stand off-shore for some time before it was safe to enter Trial Harbour.

After disembarking the hardest part of the journey still lay ahead. The track from Trial Harbour to Zeehan, twelve miles inland, was very rough, often water-logged and in parts very steep. The Lemins, with nine children, would have made this journey with all their belongings by pack horse and on foot. The youngest of their ten children was born in Zeehan in 1893.

Zeehan in the early 1890s, was a rough-and-ready shanty town. The Lemin family were accommodated in the cottage Solomon had built on Main Street. They later moved—perhaps at the time of his promotion to Shift Boss—to *Western House*, a twelve-room residence on a steep bank opposite the Montana mine, owned by the mining company. The house was pine-lined; all the doors were of solid pine and, collectively, reputed to be worth £90. After the closure of the mines in Zeehan, many houses were demolished and re-erected in towns on the North West Coast. *Western House* was bought for demolition and removal, it is said, for £80.

Although the climate was hostile, with a very heavy rainfall, Solomon always kept a garden where he grew vegetables and small fruit—raspberries, gooseberries and black, white and red currants. He grew strawberries also—an attraction for the blue-tongue lizard which he encouraged in the garden in the belief that it would keep the snakes away.

He is remembered with affection by a granddaughter who spoke of his love of music; she said he was always singing, both at home and at work. Also remembered are family picnics at Lake Fisher. The usual form of transport was per boot and there would be a few tired stragglers on

the uphill trudge homeward. Solomon, leading the single file and carrying one of the younger grandchildren on his back, would give them all new heart singing the hymn, *Marching to Zion*.

He was one of the first to join the Salvation Army in Zeehan and took a leading part in the services which he attended morning and evening every Sunday. He played the baritone in the Salvation Army Band and a family photo shows him wearing the uniform red guernsey with the words 'Blood and Fire' blazoned across the front.

All his working life Solomon had toiled in appalling conditions in mines which were both dangerous and unhealthy and where scant regard was paid to the welfare of the men who worked underground. Despite the fact that much could have been done to improve conditions for workers, Solomon did not believe in trade unionism. A conservative in his political views he was not one to be swayed by any radical ideas. On one occasion a son-in-law, George PAGE, while lacing up his boots ready to go out was heard to say—mischievously—to a relative, 'Come on Tom, we'll go up and see old Sol and see if we can't talk him into voting for King O'Malley.' King O'MALLEY was a flamboyant character who was elected to the House of Representatives, much of his support coming from the miners on the West Coast. Elected as an independent he later joined the Australian Labor Party. He has been described as 'a jagged thorn in the buttocks of fossildom'.⁴

Highly respected by the men who worked under him, Solomon was fair-minded and compassionate, prepared to give a worker another chance. One such worker was Charlie STUBBINGS—a convivial character not noted for punctuality on the job after a night out. On one occasion when he was late for work Solomon said to him, 'Now Stub, if it happens again it'll be up

the shaft with you.'⁵ Charlie was irrepressible. The next time he was late for work we hear of the ever-patient Solomon saying, "Well Stub, and how did you come to sleep in this morning?" "It was too cold to sleep out, Sol."

A photo (taken in the early 1900s), which used to hang in the West Coast Pioneers' Memorial Museum, showed a group of shaft sinkers of the Montana mine. The caption read: 'The men, and Shift Boss Solomon Lemin, who were the first to drive a shaft in Zeehan to below sea level'. Solomon had seen Zeehan develop from a collection of hurriedly-built dwellings to a robust and prosperous town which shortly became the third largest town in Tasmania. The Lemin family made a significant contribution to its prosperity but when the mines began to close and the smelters shut down in 1913, Solomon's five sons had to seek work elsewhere; this necessitated going as far afield as New Zealand and even (in son-in-law Harry GILHAM's case) South Africa.

By 1913 Solomon's health was deteriorating. At this time the mine was facing closure; it was often water-logged and Solomon frequently worked in waist-deep water—conditions which must have had an effect on his declining health. Margaret, too, had been ill and went to Melbourne for a period of convalescence, staying with their widowed daughter Robina. When she was ready to return Solomon travelled to Melbourne to bring her home. While in Melbourne he consulted a doctor about a condition which had been diagnosed as indigestion. He was shocked to discover that his illness was much more serious than he had realised. Cancer had spread to the liver and was already in an advanced stage. Instead of Solomon bringing Margaret home, it was she who escorted him. Gravely ill, he had to face a journey which involved an overnight crossing of Bass

Strait by boat to Burnie, and a further six hours by steam train to Zeehan. The last stage of the journey, the three miles from the railway station to *Western House*, was completed in a horse-drawn ambulance. He died the following day.

Since Solomon had been a member of the Salvation Army for twenty-eight years, it is appropriate to quote an extract from his obituary published in *The War Cry*:⁶

IN MANSIONS OF GLORY
Treasurer S. Lemin, Zeehan

How remarkable that only twelve months ago our late comrade and family were standing around the bed of his beloved wife, expecting any moment that she would enter the Pearly Gates. But God willed it otherwise and in a very short time she was restored.

On Thursday night the fact faced us that the Treasurer himself was very ill. He had been ailing for some time and recently went across to Melbourne to meet Mrs Lemin, who had been wintering in the Victorian capital after her severe illness.

The Treasurer's own health being indifferent, he obtained medical advice but the doctors, much to his surprise, could hold out no hope for him. He returned home on the Wednesday, and on Thursday at 6.45 pm, our brave warrior laid down the sword to take up the crown.

**Children of Solomon and
Margaret LEMIN**

- 1 Charles Henry (1874–1939). Born Wales, m. 1902, Elizabeth Ann (Bessie) TUFFERY, emigrated to New Zealand, died Invercargill aged 65.
- 2 Edith Annie (1876–1964). Born Pwllheli, Wales, m. 1895, George Stirling PAGE, died Upper Burnie aged 88.
- 3 Robina (1877–1950). Born Pwllheli, Wales; m. 1896, Henry GILHAM, died Northcote, Vic. aged 73.
- 4 William John (1879–1935). Born Carnarvon, Wales, m. 1906, Annie TREVARTHEN, emigrated to New Zealand, died Invercargill aged 56.
- 5 Kate (1881–1908). Born Carnarvon, Wales, m. 1903, Robert James LISSON, died Campbell Town aged 27.
- 6 Solomon Thomas (1883–1942). Born Wales, m. first 1905, Evelyn Beatrice PETERS, m. second c1921, Violet JACKSON, emigrated to New Zealand, died Dunedin aged 59.
- 7 Hettie (1885–1968). Born Branxholm, Tas., m. 1909, Charles Robert William STUBBINGS, died Caulfield, Vic. aged 83.
- 8 Herbert (1887–1922). Born Beaconsfield, Tas.; m. first 1914, Ella May PORTER, m. second 1918, Ada FOSTER, died Northcote, Vic. aged 34.
- 9 Flora Penvose (1890–1953). Born Beaconsfield, m. 1914, Vernon Reginald DRISCOLL, died Hobart aged 62.
- 10 Albert Truscott (1893–1982). Born Zeehan, m. 1920, Mary Ann (Polly) FOSTER, wounded at Gallipoli, awarded Military Medal for bravery on the Western Front in WWI, died Melbourne aged 88. ●

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- ⁴ Miners' term for being laid off.
- ⁵ *The War Cry*, 15 November 1913.

For further information about descendants, contact Adelle de Bomford on (03) 6243 8765 or email addle@trump.net.au

TALKING OF OLD BURNIE

Wilfred Winter

A township was planned around 1850 at Wivenhoe for the families of between 300 and 400 soldiers of a British regiment which had completed its tour of duty, based at Hobart.

Discharges were sought by a great many of the regiment to enable them to settle in Tasmania; but the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1853 brought a ban on discharges and the regiment returned to England.

Full details of the soldier settlement scheme will follow; but first a little about the earlier history of Wivenhoe.

Burnie and Wivenhoe nearly 150 years ago might well have been called twin-sister villages, with Wivenhoe the firstborn. Before the Van Diemen's Land Company had finally decided where their estates would be, under their Charter from George IV, company surveyors in small cutters explored much of the North-West Coast west of the Tamar. They called at a beach in 'the bay under Round Hill', which had been named in 1798 by Bass and Flinders. Not till some years later was the bay officially termed Emu Bay.

One report states that the cutter crews set up a camp and even built a flimsy jetty in 1826 near where Round Hill escarpment runs down to the sea. They re-filled their water barrels from a small creek, and from this base-camp at Wivenhoe made exploratory trips further along the coast.

The following year company surveyor Henry Hellyer had completed his explorations around Hampshire and Surrey Hills and he set up camp at Wivenhoe to find a route for a road to Hampshire Hills. Hellyer's instructions were to explore the line of a road west of the Emu River but his initial track was from the camp under Round Hill, across what is now the

suburb of Wivenhoe to a log crossing of the Emu roughly where the A.P.P.M. spillway is now below Fern Glade bridge. There was argument at high levels within the company about the best route from the Coast to Hampshire—manager Edward Curr favouring a route from Table Cape. Hellyer went ahead with his road from Wivenhoe without approval and when Curr found a *fait accompli* late in 1827 he then committed the company to Emu Bay (Burnie) and ordered a store, some cottages and a small jetty to be erected.

Only later did Hellyer's 'road', the Old Surrey Road, link to the Coast where it does now—West of the Emu River.

That briefly explains my allusion to Wivenhoe and Burnie being twins. Now let's jump ahead 25 years.

In that period Burnie became a V.D.L. Company town struggling for existence and by 1850 was still a village, home for only about 300 souls.

Wivenhoe in 1850 was a Government reserve township and with the development promised by the soldier settlement scheme, seemed likely to outgrow Burnie. Capt. H. Butler Stoney, an officer of the British 99th Regiment, was 'father' of the scheme for Wivenhoe. As he put it: 'Some 300 to 400 soldiers of the 99th regiment, quartered in Hobart, were entitled to discharge. As war was not then in contemplation, the Home Government were disposed to grant considerable bonus to soldiers retiring and becoming settlers.'

Stoney himself purchased the entire block of 3000 acres from Wivenhoe to the Blythe River and running south to a line near the Stowport-Natone road junction. Stoney records in his 1856 book, 'A Residence in Tasmania', that clearing was

commenced, a farm established with 100 acres under cultivation, and several farm houses. In addition, soldiers purchased Wivenhoe township lots and prepared their blocks for buildings.

Some Burnie residents saw the chance of ‘making a quid’ and also bought allotments.

A brickworks was put into operation in a small way on a site near the present Wivenhoe cemetery. Long after the abandonment of the soldier settlement scheme more bricks were produced at Wivenhoe but they were of poor quality.

Stoney erected a small jetty in the Emu River near the present railway bridge.

Folklore says he came back to Wivenhoe after the Crimean War to tidy up his affairs and did not stay long; but I haven’t been able to confirm this. Another tradition is that his landed estates reverted to the Crown because of failure to develop.

The farm which Stoney did develop, seems to have been the area immediately south of the Round Hill lookout. He described his entire estate as being “half composed of rich alluvial soil, with many creeks and rivulets subdividing it”, and said that south of the cleared area was a creek with sufficient water to power mills (Chasm Creek it’s now called).

Stoney called ‘a meeting of gentlemen of Hobart’ who had approved his scheme. The Bishop of Tasmania (Rt Rev. Francis Nixon), Members of Parliament, and leading citizens lauded his efforts. Bishop Nixon said neighboring Burnie, which he had recently visited, was a town of 300 inhabitants with a resident doctor, clergyman and a school. The Bishop promised for Wivenhoe the services of the clergyman and the schoolmaster.

The meeting (in early 1853) pleaded with the Colonial Government ‘to offer the same inducements and privileges as were offered to military pensioners who migrated from England’. But the Crimean

War broke out. Stoney in 1856 summed up the failure of his scheme, saying: “When war was proclaimed discharges were prohibited. My plan is now completely abandoned”.

The earliest survey plan of Wivenhoe in the Lands and Survey Department is undated but I believe it to be the late 1850s or early 60s. It shows the whole of Round Hill as owned by Butler Stoney, as well as complete town blocks of what is now Wivenhoe. Names of purchasers are on many other blocks. They are names not associated with early settlement of Burnie and the owners could have been members of the 99th Regiment.

First bridge across the Emu is shown. This was approximately where the railway bridge is now. Piles of the original structure were visible in the river-bed till comparatively recent years. The timber bridge was under construction late in 1862 but there is no record of when it was opened.

My map shows that from this crossing the ‘road to Leven, 1864’ went directly through ground near the present show-ground. Another track turned south through what is now the cemetery but ‘end of formed road’ is written on the map at a creek just South of Ormsby St. A much later alteration to the town plan shows ‘deviation approved 1871’ following roughly the line of River St from the original up-river bridge. First bridge nearer the river mouth was built in 1888.

Street names on the survey have fascinated me. Apart from the existing Wivenhoe streets, the lay-out envisaged roads all over the face of Round Hill, and others almost from the Emu River to Chasm Creek and southward to the junction of Fern Glade Road with Stowport Road. Anyone knowing the terrain of some of this countryside must wonder if the author of the survey ever visited the steep slopes for which he planned streets.

Names for some of the never-to-be-made streets included: St Oysth, Ambrose, Witham, Chelmsford, Raleigh, Rochford, Manningtree and Chatham. Were they the names of members of the 99th Regiment? Or the names of villages in Lanarkshire and Wiltshire from which counties members of the 99th were drawn? The regiment's records went back to England with them and all my research to give reasons for the map's nomenclature has been fruitless.

Instead of the scarred face it now presents, Round Hill might have shown to Burnie each spring a vista of apple blossom—if a suggested orcharding project had gone ahead.

Long after the collapse of the Wivenhoe soldier settlement scheme of the 1850's—Burnie hotelier, industrialist and master of his own ships, Capt. Wm Jones, bought all of Round Hill and much of eastern Wivenhoe before the present Stowport Rd went through. Capt. Jones sold some lots of a few acres and some was acquired when the railway was being constructed from Ulverstone to Burnie.

He had a sawmill under Round Hill to which bullocks hauled logs along the rough track from the Stowport forests. The logs were merely rolled down the slope to the mill.

When Capt. Jones died in 1907 his executors sold Wivenhoe township blocks of 10 acres for £10 to £12 and the slopes of Round Hill were sold for £525 (just over \$1000). Some of Jones' Round Hill holding went to well-known farmer and later Warden of Burnie Municipality, Mr O. G. Norton, and the balance was bought by Bay View Hotel lessee, Mr F. H. Furner. After he negotiated the purchase, Mr Furner confided to friends he proposed laying out the hill slopes with orchard because agricultural experts had advised him it was ideal land for fruit trees.

Mr Furner did plant a few trees. He built a home which later became clubhouse for Burnie's first golf-links and he lived there for a few years. But before his orcharding scheme really got going he returned to Ulverstone where his family had a long-established hotel business.

Mr E. M. Y. Ready who came from Launceston to Burnie in 1892 and developed a successful business as a saddle, collar and harness maker, was one of those who bought land from Capt. Jones' estate at £1 an acre. He bought several 10-acre lots, bounded by the never-to-be-made streets south of Wivenhoe Cemetery. He cleared one of the 10-acre lots and planted in the early 1920's more than 1000 fruit trees and about 50 walnut trees. On two sides of the block he planted pines.

The orchard prospered but Mr Ready got little profit from it. Wivenhoe had by this time begun to develop as a residential suburb and as Mr Ready and his family lived at South Burnie, the folks at Wivenhoe got more of the fruit than did the Readys.

The orchard block was bounded by a pretty high fence but this didn't stop pilfering. Mr Ready many times found children in the orchard. They had been helped over the fence by adults. The kids filled small bags and baskets and ran a shuttle service to adults outside the fence.

For a few years the Ready family reaped good harvests but the orchard's isolation was almost an invitation to 'help yourself'. By 1928 the Readys only got a few cases for themselves and their friends, whereas they had earlier sold hundreds of cases.

The orchard became known as "Ready's Folly" but the real story behind the decline of the budding industry was given by Mr Ready's son, Max. According to Max, Mr. Ready said: "I won't be the means of making people into thieves."

And true to his word, before the next season he cut off every tree at ground level.

The project wasn't a dead loss. Max Ready tells how his father and a couple of men cleared the 10-acre orchard block of some pretty big timber.

"They used a forest devil and horses and drays," Max told me. "A steel rope was fixed about 15ft up a tree and a huge cogwheel, with block and tackle, was anchored to a nearby stump. By winding the cogwheel the cable gradually pulled the trees out, stump and all. "They sold 600 tons of firewood at 5/- a ton delivered in Burnie."

As late as 1950, Max Ready himself put the forest devil to work. The land where Max built his home southern side of Ormsby St had big trees and undergrowth "so thick you couldn't see to the back boundary of the block," Max told me. (Hard to believe isn't it, that Wivenhoe had such heavy forest only 25 years ago!)

"So big were some of the stumps that only one would go on a truck. Using crosscut saws we got more than 100 tons of firewood from three building blocks."

The orchard perimeter pines, in later years, also provided a harvest. When they were cut down, some of the biggest yielded nearly 3000 super ft of timber each.

The formation of the old track to Stowport ran through the orchard. A creek was dammed as a water supply for the fruit trees. The same creek still runs through Max Ready's garden.

Wivenhoe slumbered for about 60 years when the 1850s soldier settlement scheme was nipped in the bud by the Crimean War.

Just before the turn if the century, the Government had acquired land for the railway extension to Burnie. Regular services to Burnie began in April, 1901. The Government acquisitions split up

some holdings and there was argument that the coming of the railway caused a downturn in land values. Certainly land sales at Wivenhoe in the early 1900s were few and far between.

Three acres at the junction of Bass Highway with Stowport Road had a reserve of £300 when it was put up for auction in 1903. The owners had heard rumors that promoters of Blythe Iron Mines Ltd. were interested in building a hotel there. Not a bid was received. This was the land where years later shops and St Chad's Church of England were built.

One sale which did go through was eight acres owned by Rev. W. H. Walton, pioneer Methodist Minister who had earlier lived at Penguin. He sold to Messrs Sleigh and Leighton for £450 the land where they built Tasmanian Brewery Co. Ltd premises. The brewery was idle for many years and became Kirkpatrick's joinery.

Another report I have seen about the lack of interest in land sales at Wivenhoe in 1905 said: 'A good many blocks have been sold at Cooee Creek, where quite a suburb is developing. But at Wivenhoe there is no settlement at all.'

Two factors which seem to have contributed to Wivenhoe's rebirth were (a) the death of Wm Jones and the cutting up of his landed estates; and (b) the fact that blocks then available were far cheaper than building lots offered in Burnie by the Van Diemen's Land Company.

And when the Burnie Council took a 99-year lease of present Wivenhoe Showground as a recreation reserve in November of 1913, the suburb really began to come alive. ●

Submitted by Judy Cocker and reprinted courtesy of *The Advocate* newspaper, 7 September and 5 October 1974.

[Due to space limitations this is an edited version of the original articles—Ed.]

MR WILLIAM GARNER

A TABLE CAPE PIONEER

Submitted by Judy Cocker (Member No. 4173)

WILLIAM, the son of William Garner (renowned for being one of the first businessmen at Emu Bay) was born in Launceston in 1844, and at the age of 21 took up residence at Wynyard. On December 14, 1866, at Wynyard he married Miss Mary PATERSON, a native of Scotland. When Mr. Garner moved to Wynyard it was a wilderness, with only a few huts and buildings dotted about where the town now stands. There were no roads or bridges. Boats calling for produce came in as close as possible, and farmers and others engaged in loading used to carry the sacks of potatoes out on their backs and place them in the boats.

After moving to Wynyard Mr. Garner took up road constructing, and he constructed a portion of the main road to Burnie, and made the large cutting through Doctor's Rocks. He also carried out road and bridge contracts when the road to Circular Head was being constructed. He was also engaged in the saw milling industry, and for a number of years was a farmer at Mount Hicks. A brewer at one time, his brewery being situated near his late residence. He erected the T. P. A. Bank premises, which were originally occupied by the Bank of Australasia.

Mr. Garner possessed the true spirit of a pioneer, and in his earliest experiences in the district worked through untold hardships. Through a keen business intellect, and thorough knowledge of the many pitfalls of life he won through and became one of the most successful of the early pioneers.

He took a keen interest in public affairs, and was one of the first members of the old Table Cape Road Trust. Later, when the change was made to municipal government, he was elected a councillor, and represented the Wynyard Ward for many years. He was also one of the first members of the Table Cape Marine Board and later of the Burnie Marine Board, with which he was associated until about two years ago, when through failing health he was forced to resign.

He was connected with the Wynyard Turf Club from its beginning, and took a keen part in the affairs of the Wynyard Football Club, and even in recent years followed it up closely.

He also played cricket, and when in a reminiscent mood would relate stories of years ago when teams from Table Cape visited Circular Head by Coach, and owing to there being no bridges, had to wade across the various streams en route. He owned and raced a number of horses.

For many years Mr. Garner had the mail contract between Circular Head and Wynyard and endured many hardships in delivering the mail by coach to those centres. He was a foundation member of the Wynyard branch of the I.O.O.F. William Garner died on the 28th March 1930; his wife pre-deceased him by fifteen years. They had a family of five sons and six daughters. He was buried at the old Wynyard cemetery. ●

Reprinted courtesy of *The Advocate* newspaper,
28 March 1930. Edited by Judy Cocker.

FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN CIRCULAR HEAD

Pat Brown (Member No. 4984) and Allison Smith (Member No. 3355)

FOLLOWING a public meeting in late 1996, the Circular Head Heritage Centre was set up in 1997 to collect memorabilia showing the history of Circular Head. A special committee of the Circular Head Council and a group of dedicated volunteers runs the centre.

The local community have supported the concept of the museum and have donated or loaned over 4000 items. Further items are always welcome. We have a growing photographic collection, a large range of historical information and are recording oral histories from local identities. Other activities include antique appraisal days, slide evenings and we have also been involved in school holiday programs.

In 1999 we obtained funding under the Federation Communities Project Grant to set up the 'Federation Research Room' and an historical time line at the centre. This facility will enable Circular Head residents and visitors to research their family history locally and also cater to interstate and intrastate visitor inquiries. The grant was \$20,000. Over half the funds were used to purchase records with the balance used for equipment and supply purchases. Funds have also been allocated to copy the scrapbooks which we hold on loan at the centre.

We have concentrated on records for Tasmanian research as well as the Pioneer indexes for all Australian states and New Zealand. Tasmanian purchases include TAMIOT, convict and immigrant indexes, indexes of BDMs from newspapers published in the state and books of family and local history. Other purchases include the IGI for the British Isles, Australia and New Zealand, The British

Vital Records Index, the 1851 and 1881 British census. Further acquisitions will be made as suitable records are identified. We are endeavouring to locate copies of indexes currently out of print to add to the collection. If you are able to help by way of loan or donation your assistance would be gratefully accepted.

Our current project is a comprehensive record of burials in Circular Head. We have used records copied by the local Historical Society, maps of local cemeteries (where available) and information from the cemetery caretakers. When collated, we hope to add information such as birth, death and family details from other sources. In the future we hope to research the local *Circular Head Chronicle* for obituaries and other articles containing genealogical information.

We currently open on the last Sunday of the month (except December), from 11.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., or by arrangement. Our charges are \$5.00 per visit with microfiche or computer usage at 50 cents per half-hour. Charges are also applied for photocopying. Entrance to the museum is included in the research fee. We are able to do limited research for people unable to visit the centre and the fee for this service is \$10.00 per hour.

Located at 8 King Street, Smithton (Miss Billett's shop), our postal address is PO Box 341 Smithton TAS 7330.

We would like to extend our thanks to those who have helped us during our setting up process, including Judy Cocker of the GST Inc. Burnie Branch, Family History Room staff of the LDS Devonport, Burnie Library staff and staff from the Burnie Pioneer and Ulverstone Local History Museums.

BURNIE

FROM TASMANIAN TOWNS IN FEDERATION TIMES

Selected and edited by Laurie Hoare

FROM Penguin to Emu Bay is a distance of 12 miles. There is nothing finer in the colony than the drive along the road. It skirts the shore of Bass Strait all the way, the projecting cliffs, the picturesque islets and sandy coves, and the magnificent coast scenery, with Table Cape standing out conspicuously afar off, forming a series of charming marine views. On the other side of the road the wild flora of Tasmania is seen at its best and discloses a wealth and variety of colour very pleasing to the eye.

On the box seat of Wiseman's mail coach, in which there is always a splendid team of spanking horses, the drive is most enjoyable. But for the different characteristics of the country the drive reminds the traveller very much of some of the coaching trips which make the Highlands of Scotland so popular with tourists.

Finally the Round Hill is passed and an excellent panoramic view of Emu Bay (or Burnie, whichever you call it) is obtained, with its regular row of houses along the foreshore and snug-looking villas on the slope rising above. It looks a model summer resort; after sweeping round the bay and along the esplanade that impression is confirmed. It has all the advantages associated with such places in the old country. It is far removed from the busy haunts of men; the climate is unsurpassed and there are ample opportunities for outdoor recreation and enjoyment.

In its natural state the land around Burnie was heavily timbered but the perseverance of the holders resulted in most of it

being cleared away before a great many years elapsed. In many places the timber is still a big obstruction but there is no lack of energy on the part of occupiers to get rid of it.

There are two predominant influences at Burnie. One is the Van Diemen's Land [VDL] Co.; the other is Captain Jones. The VDL Co., which was formed as far back as 1825, owns a large area within the Emu Bay Road Trust district. A big portion is leased to farmers in various sizes and the remainder is managed in the direct interests of the owners. A general feeling prevails that the prosperity of the town and district is checked to a marked extent through the company monopolising such a large area. Many of the tenants have to pay high rents and in consequence they will only make the improvements stipulated in the agreement. If the holdings were their own it is a certainty that great changes would take place for it would then be to their mutual advantage to improve the farms in the manner that the land deserves.

Captain Jones is the life and soul of Burnie. Since about 1860 he has been intimately associated with its rise and progress; but for him Burnie would not occupy the position it does today, with the prospect of becoming the principal port on the North-West Coast at no very remote date. He is mixed up with everything — stores, farms, butter and bacon factories, mining and shipping. He will sell the everyday necessities of life and a farm at the same time or build a house and furnish it while you wait.

His energy is as wonderful as it is unflagging. For instance, shortly after I arrived he arranged to call for me the next morning, not at 9 or 10 o'clock but at 6 o'clock, to show me round some of the outlying country. Punctual to the minute he called for me with his buggy and pair of grey ponies and drove me close on 30 miles before breakfast. Properties visited included those of Messrs Rutherford (orchard), Morris, Hayward, W. Bell, Mornington, Armitage, George Bennett, J. Alexander and Oldacre. We passed gardens worked by Chinamen from which large consignments of vegetables are regularly sent to the West Coast. The miners, the Captain naively remarked, refused to let John Chinaman settle on the West Coast but they are very glad to accept his vegetables.

There is splendid accommodation at Tom Wiseman's Hotel where the appointments are above the average. For those who prefer a quiet comfortable holiday home there is Berthonville House beautifully situated, only a few minutes walk from the beach, where Mesdames Wettenhall and Lade have enlarged and improved the house for the accommodation of families. Something must be said about the breakwater at the port. It is a splendid piece of work, with 28 feet 6 inches of water at the pier-head with ordinary tides. With an extension it could be made an excellent port for ocean-going steamers. The residents are satisfied [1897] they will get railway communication with the West Coast and the extension of the Government line from Ulverstone to Burnie.

The butter and cheese factory and the bacon factory, situated at Cooee Creek, about two miles from Burnie, have been great boons to the farmers of the district. They are both worked by companies, with

Captain Jones, of course, at their head. In 1900 the milk purchased for the butter factory amounted to 270,000 gallons; for this the farmers were paid over £3,500. The demand for the bacon has grown yearly, the largest trade being done with the West Coast, though fairly large consignments go from time to time to Hobart and Launceston. About 1000 carcasses per annum are treated. Just above the bacon factory is a large sawmill, worked by Captain Jones, the motive power being water brought to a large water wheel by fluming from a short distance up the creek. Several men were busily employed cutting up blackwood and stringy bark logs fetched from the interior. Further up the creek Captain Jones has an aerated water factory and a brick factory at work. The brewing industry, which in the early days had a footing in almost every town, is represented by Mr Camp's brewery which stands opposite the Wivenhoe railway siding.

The town is under the supervision of the town board. The members are Messrs. T. Wiseman (chairman), T. L. Mace (treasurer), W. Jones, F. J. Tallack, J. Myulan, J. Pearce and J. Tong. Burnie possesses a fine water supply, obtained from a stream known as Romaine's Creek. The two receiving tanks are about 300 feet above the lowest part of the town. The tanks will hold about 33,000 gallons each and the supply is unlimited.

In a town like Burnie, with a population of about 1,600, it is hardly necessary to state that there are several churches. The respective churches and their clergymen are - Church of England (Rev. J. T. Wilson); Roman Catholic (Rev. P. Hayes); Methodist (Rev. T. B. Reed). The gentleman in charge of the Baptist Church was leaving at the time of writing and his successor was not known. All the

churches, with the exception of the Baptist, are built of brick. A convent school is connected with the Catholic Church.

The town hall is a commodious two-storey building. On the ground floor is a large room where most of the public meetings and entertainments are held. It will accommodate about 500 people. On the top floor are the municipal offices and library.

There are several sporting institutions, branches of different friendly societies and other bodies that are generally established in towns of a similar size. The parliamentary representatives are Messrs W. Moore, M.L.C., and H. J. Payne, M.H.A. In common with other town[s] of this coast, several private dwellings are now being erected, but not so many as at Devonport. A few years ago a proposal was mooted to build a hospital in the town but nothing definite was done in the matter.

Burnie is the terminus [1904] of the Government railway line on this coast. The Emu Bay railway continues on to Zeehan on the West Coast. This line, connected at Zeehan with the Government line, establishes unbroken communication between Hobart, Strahan and Queenstown. ●

Taken from *Tasmanian Towns in Federation Times* by Laurie Hoare, Hobart, Tasmania, 1998. Acknowledgement is given to Laurie for his kind permission to print this article.

Submitted by Ray Hyland (Member No. 3697)

[*The population of Burnie as recorded in the 1901 census was 1548, while Queenstown was 5051 and Zeehan 5014—Ed.*]

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EXTRACTS FROM 'THE EMIGRANT'S FRIEND'

Published in London in 1848

INTRODUCTION

Emigration from this tax-burdened country is the order of the day, and it well becomes every man, struggling with difficulties here, especially if he have a large family, to think seriously if he cannot find some other country where his trade is brisker, or his labour better paid – where his family is a blessing and not a burden – where he may look forward to have, in a very few years, a little freehold of his own, and in return for the inconveniences and trials (and trials they really are) of a first settlement, have the heartfelt pleasure of seeing himself certain of a comfortable home, improving year by year, and his family well provided for while young, and growing up not to toil through life without profit, as they would here, but becoming farmers and landed proprietors, able to employ others in their turn. These are the just hopes of the emigrant – these are all he wishes for – and these, with judgement and industry, he is sure to gain.

Let us add here, that females are in great request at all our Colonies – needlework is well paid – domestic servants receive high wages, and are made rather companions than slaves. No one need fear to trust herself in any of the better Colonies. She may do so with even more certainty than a man – certain of employment – certain of getting money – and last, though not least perhaps, certain of getting married, and with a great choice of good husbands too.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

These which comprise Sydney, Port Phillip, Swan River, and South Australia

or Adelaide, form part of an immense and compact district of land and situated at exactly the contrary portion of the globe, or as we commonly say, at the Antipodes. In consequence of this, their times and seasons are contrary to ours – when we have day, there it is night – our summer is their winter – we look for the sun at midday in the South, the inhabitants of Australia in the North – with many other peculiarities arising from this circumstance.

Its trees produce no excellent fruits. Its birds are some of them beautiful, but they have no song – grey, black and green Parrots and Cockatoos are abundant in some parts. There are no large quadrupeds of any kind – the Kangaroo, the largest of them, is very rarely seen – as also there are few large birds. The trees used by the Colonists for domestic purposes, are the iron bark tree for building and fencing – the blue gum for ship building and carts – the box tree for ploughs and wheels – different kinds of soft oak and the cedar for cabinet work and fittings – the turpentine tree for boats – the sassafras for flooring. ... this is the place where the humblest house is fitted-up with cedar – where the fields are fenced with mahogany, and myrtle trees are burnt for fuel – where the swans are black and the eagles are white – where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer, has five claws on its fore paws, and three talons on its hind legs like a bird, and yet hops on its tail – where the mole lays eggs, suckles its young, and has a duck's bill – where there is bird with a broom in its mouth

instead of a tongue – where there is no quadruped with a hoof – where the animals mostly jump instead of run – where the pears are of wood, with the stalk at the broader end – and where the cherry grows with the stone outside. These are peculiarities applicable to the whole of Australia, particularly to the Southern part.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND

Van Dieman's Land, or Tasmania, as it is sometimes called, is a fine island ...

The face of the country in the interior is very diversified, and rather mountainous. In the South, nothing can be more bold than the appearance of the landscape, hills rising above hills, all thickly covered with trees, and here and there a majestic rocky eminence. Near the middle of the island are beautiful plains, intersected in some places by streams, and extending as far as the eye can reach, and on proceeding northwards, every diversity of hill and dale, woodland and plain, forest and tillage, enlivens the scene.

Van Dieman's Land is well watered, containing as it does, numerous lakes, and snow-capped mountains, which supply several rivers and smaller streams. It is this circumstance, as well as its insular and more southerly, and consequently cooler situation, that gives this colony a superiority over Sydney.

Much may be said for and against the climate of Van Dieman's Land. Its position as to latitude would indicate a warm atmosphere, and indeed, the thermometer often rises to 110 or more degrees in the shade, while in the winter time, very sharp frosts are frequent at night, and snow falls on the highlands very abundantly. Thus it is exposed to very sudden changes of temperature, indeed, very often the wind will be

suffocatingly hot, and shortly afterwards, if it changes so as to blow over the mountains, it will be piercingly cold.

The articles exported are chiefly wool, of a quality inferior to that from the rest of Australia – some timber and grain – hides and tallow.

We have surely said enough relative to this colony, it is not one that it would be advisable to settle at. No labourers of any kind, nor yet operatives are wanted; and the colonists are rapidly leaving it for Port Phillip. Government offer no assistance of a free passage there – the country is overrun with desperate bush rangers, and even the convicts, who are well disposed, destroy that feeling of safety and good manners, which so essentially distinguish South Australia.

OUTFITS AND PASSAGE TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

Single Man's Outfit

- 2 beavertail jackets, 1 to be warmly lined
- 2 ditto trowsers, 1 ditto
- 1 waistcoat with sleeves
- 2 duck frocks
- 2 duck trowsers
- 1 Scotch cap, or thresher's hat
- 6 striped cotton shirts
- 1 pair of boots
- 1 pair of shoes
- 4 worsted hose
- 2 cotton hose
- 1 pair braces
- 3 towels
- Razor, shaving-box, and glass

Single Woman's Outfit

- 1 warm cloak, with a cape
- 2 bonnets
- 1 small shawl
- 1 stuff dress

2 print ditto
6 shifts
2 flannel petticoats
1 stuff ditto
1 pair of stays
4 pocket handkerchiefs
2 net ditto for neck
3 caps
4 night caps
4 sleeping jackets
2 black worsted hose
4 cotton ditto
2 pairs of shoes
6 towels

Each person would also require

1 knife and fork
1 deep tin plate
1 pint tin drinking mug
1 table-spoon
1 teaspoon
2 shoe brushes
1 counterpane
2 lbs. of marine soap
1 comb and hair brush
1 pair of sheets
2 pots of blacking
1 pair of blankets
1 strong chest with lock

2003–2004
TASMANIA'S BICENTENARY
Hobart Town (1804) First Settlers Association

EUROPEAN settlement in Tasmania is to be remembered from September 2003 to December 2004, acknowledging the first five settlements in Tasmania. Victoria will acknowledge settlement of Sorrento on 9 October 1803. The five Tasmanian settlements are Risdon Cove, Sullivan's Cove, York Town, George Town and Launceston. Since the Sesquicentenary of the City of Hobart in 1992, the First Settlers Association has been preparing for the Bicentenary by identifying Hobart's founding families. We know that 116 of the 433 in Hobart Town in July 1804, left descendants or 'family' in the widest sense.

The Floral Tribute will be our main event. The names of those who left Spithead to establish the new settlement will be placed on the First Settler Memorial in Hunter Street, Sullivan's Cove.

A dinner will be held at the Grand Chancellor Hotel on 20 February 2004.

A Descendants Day has been planned for 21 February 2004. The preferred site, St David's Park, is of special significance to '1804' families for a high percentage of early settlers were buried on this site. Marquees can be erected in the Park, by Council staff or nominated firms. Families may like to have such a facility on 'Descendants Day'. It has been suggested that 'family meeting sites' be available.

The final 'gathering' suggested by the Association for Members and Friends, is a morning service at St David's Cathedral on Sunday, 22 February 2004. ●

Submitted by Marjorie R. Margetts
(Member No. 950)

[These extracts were taken from '*The Emigrants' Friend, or Authentic ...*' which was originally published in 1848. A copy is held in the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales (ML ref. at 980/E).]

A facsimile was published by Reader's Digest in 1974.—Ed.]

With thanks to: Mrs Freda Gray, President/Historian, 2 Kadina Road, Cambridge, TAS 7170, ph/fax (03) 6248 5352, and Mrs Margaret Andersen, Secretary, 92 Swanston St., New Town TAS 7008, ph (03) 6228 3162

WILLIAM PITT OF LONGFORD HOUSE

Marjorie R. Margetts (Member No. 950)

WILLIAM PITT was born on 15 April 1809, in Bristol, England. He was the son of William and Margaret (née DAVIS), who married on 24 March 1807, at St Philip and St Jacobs Church, Bristol, England.

He was apprehended after breaking into a counting house in 1827 and stealing various articles. At his trial on 22 October 1827, he was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and transported to Van Diemen's Land on the convict ship *William Miles* in 1828. According to reports, he was five feet eight and a half inches tall, with dark brown hair and eyes, age 20, labourer. He had a burn mark under his left eye, scar on right elbow, another on left and several scars on left chin.

From his convict record, he was reported as being a well-known bad character. In July 1832, he was given fifty lashes for neglect of duty, and in December of the same year, he was charged with

Insubordinate and mutinous conduct and resisting the constable in the execution of his duty

and given 18 months imprisonment with hard labour. He received a Conditional Pardon (No. 1963) on 9 March 1839 and a Free Certificate (No. 800) in 1841.

William was indentured to Mr Henry REED (Merchant, of Launceston), working at Old Wesley Dale, Mole Creek. He also worked for Mr Edward MURFET and, upon receiving his free pardon, married Eliza Murfet (daughter of Edward and Mary Murfet) on 18 May 1841, in the Police Office, Westbury. Eliza was born in Soham, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1824 and arrived in

Van Diemen's Land with her family on 20 August 1836, on the ship *Amelia Thompson*.

In a copy of *The Cyclopedia of Tasmania* is the following entry:

Mr Edward Murfet, Agriculturist, "Little Hampton," five miles from Longford, was born in Cheshire in 1830, and is the only son of the late Mr Edward Murfet, of Longford, who arrived in the colony in 1836, accompanied by his wife, son, and two daughters. The family immediately started farming operations, and Mr Edward Murfet assisted his parents until 1869 when he came into possession of the "Hany" property by deed of gift, subsequently purchasing the "Little Hampton" estate of 215 acres. The "Hany" freehold comprises 350 acres of first-class agricultural land, which is worked to the very best advantage. Mr Murfet takes an interest in the Seventh Day Adventist sect, and has always shown himself willing to advance the welfare of the district. He was married in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, a daughter of the late Mr Henry Williamson of Bishopton, and has a family of one son and one daughter, both married.

William and Eliza Pitt had eight children—Eliza (7.4.1842–13.2.1892) (married David BRUMBY); William (28.5.1843–24.12.1906) (married Emma Elizabeth WRIGHT); Susannah (7.3.1845–3.4.1918) (married James William Brumby); Mary (28.1.1847–20.3.1851); Edith (25.11.1848–12.6.1865); James Edward (2.9.1850–1933) (married Annie Louisa POTTER); Margaret (29.5.1852) (married Ronald Richard SALTMARSH); Ada Sophia (16.1.1866–4.12.1943) (married (i) Louis Clarence MASON, (ii) Alfred Henry BRIGGS).

William became a very successful farmer and acquired numerous properties along the north of the state and as his children married, he gave each of his sons a property and each of his daughters one thousand pounds.

William purchased *Longford House*, which remained in the Pitt family for approximately one hundred years. It is uncertain who built this house, however, prior to 1849, it was the home of Major Henry COTTON. It then became known as the Longford Grammar School conducted by Rev. D. BOYD who advertised in the *Launceston Examiner* of 13 January 1849, that he 'will take a few boarders'.

William maintained contact with his relatives in England and the following are transcripts from some of the historic family letters:

Dated 18 February 1844, this letter was written by James Pitt to William in reply to a letter by William taken to England and posted to Bristol by Henry Reed:

Dear Brother

for some time past I have been in daily expectation of having a few lines from you but have been much disappointed in not having received any. do I pray you upon receipt of this send and let us know immediately how you are and how you are getting on. I think we are both very much at fault in not writing to each other oftner. ... I give thanks for the temporal blessing situated as you are in the wild forests surrounded with such dangers as are incident to such places. Dear Brother when I come to consider the gracious dealing of Providence towards you, how it snatched you from the sinful course in which you were proceeding separating you from friends and all you held dear displaying itself under the most threatening aspect, and all for the accomplishment of his wise and beneficent

purposes in snatching you as a brand from the burning to display the power of his Grace, surely He moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

Dear Brother your Master upon his arrival in England sent the letter to me by post and shortly afterwards called himself to see me, but I was not at home but he left word and I called upon him the next morning at the Hotel Clifton where he was staying. ... and spake of you in the highest terms which seemed to make compensation to me for your loss. I am extremely thankful you met such a deserving Master. ... We have now three children all sons the last Christian James ... the eldest your namesake of 6 years old, is a very interesting Boy fond of his book quick at learning can repeat several hymns and Chapters out of book and seems to promise well. ...

James Pitt.

Letter by James Pitt to William saying he had no reply to his previous letter written some 18 months previously.

Bristol, England, Jany 25 1846.

Dear Brother

about 18 months since I wrote a letter to you and have been expecting an answer from you some time but have been disappointed fearing that the letter may have miscarried or lost. I have thought it better to write again to you hoping with Gods blessing that this will find you in good health and comfortably situated ... We have four strong lusty Boys for their age and very promising to all appearances and I hope we shall not be deceived in them. The eldest who is called after you is a remarkable good boy for his school from which I augur good. he is now eight years old and I am going to try to get him in the City School and I think with every prospect of success my Master who is a very influential man having promised to use every exertion to get him in if we succeed it will be the making of the boy

as there are generally places found for them in Gentlemen's country Houses which I consider in present circumstances much better than a trade. At present he is very quick at learning and hope he will remain. I am still in the same situation as when you last heard from me having now been there 17 years and every prospect of remaining there much longer being very comfortably situated and I hope giving satisfaction ... I don't know whether you are yet married it always being the first question with the women. We have had a very dear time here latterly in consequence of a partial failure of the Potatoe crop. Bread which last summer was 5d per quarter of a 4lb loaf is now 7d. Potatoes which was 3d for quarter of 10lb is now 7d which makes a considerable difference even in our way of House-keeping but we hope for cheaper times as they are now talking of abolishing the Corn Laws and letting Foreign produce in free which we hope will make things a little cheaper and should God be pleased to give us a good harvest next year we may hope better times labour being in demand in consequence of the making of New Railways ... surprised for we much long to see you. Ben Smith Nancy son far from being as he ought to be he used his wife very ill and she is gone to the poorhouse he has been in prison once or twice because he would not support her and he has used his mother rather bad and beat her also but I hope he will see his error shortly and become quite a different character.

your affectionate Brother James Pitt

Little Hampton, Van Diemen's Land.

Mr Robert SIZER, February 8th 1852.

Dear Brother I take the liberty of writing as follows to you because you are the Brother of my beloved wife who is very anxious about you and your family - as Eliza and me are not twain - but one believe me I feel much interest in your welfare. We have been disappointed in

not receiveing any answer from the letter that we sent you, but learning from the letter that you sent our brother Hall that your desire whas to come to this colony if you had the means. I have felt it my duty to furnish you with the same. as you will find by the inclosed order that if you proceed to London at once on receiveing this Letter and take the note to Mr Wm Jackson of Great Winchester Street he will tell you when the ship Stirlingshire will sail. you will find in the Captain a kind disposition the acomodation very supeiror to that of a emigrant ship your pasage will cost mee as you will see by the note to Mr Jackson from eighty to ninety pounds, you are aware I presume that I have a numerous young family and can not afford to make you a present of the amount of your pasage but you will see by my proposal that you will be able to pay Back the amount and have a respectable wages left. my proposals are as follows. I want you to take charge of one of my farms as an overseer and your wife to look after the dairy your children will make themselves generaly useful acording to their ability for which I agree to give you sixty pounds a year for three years to commence from the day of landing and supply you with a house and provisions as much as you require it will be your own fault if you do not live well for the meat is all killed on the farm mutton Beef or pork flour tea and sugar will be in your charge wee buy our sugar by the ton and tea by the chest, milk butter cheese and what ever the farm produces is at your command the farm will contain three hundred acres but pray do not be detered by thinking your self not competent for such an undertaking. I want you here to do some good for your family at the expiration of three years if providence permits I will lend you one hundred pounds and assist you acording to my means to start in business for your self. and I take it on my self to say all

your relations here would be happy to forward your interests. Wee hope you are all well, we are thanks be to God remember us to all your freinds we would say more but for want of room we must conclude by ading yours affectionately truly Wm and Eliza Pitt.

NB now dear Robert I want you to engage two farmers labourers both single men who can sow seeds and lay stacks plough acustomed to horses and of sober habits such as you would employ for your self if you was in my place if you can find such in your town who is willing to come to this colony and will live here with their board for three years at twenty pounds per year / haveing their pasage paid by me you can take them with you to Mr Jackson in London it will be the best way for you to Get an agreement drawn out by a Lawyer for the men you must witness it. the expence you can pay out of the draft that I send.

Mr Robert Sizer, Brickyard Soham
near Newmarket, Cambridgeshire

Dated 19 February 1852, this letter by William Pitt to Robert Sizer appears to be a duplicate to a previous letter. The letter bears the Soham postmark dated 23 November 1852 and endorsed 'Gone to Australia'. Presumably both letters had been returned to the sender.

Dear Brother and Sister I am taking this opportunity of sending you the duplicate letter however if this should reach you first you will perceive that you may expect another. Thanks be unto Almighty God this leaves me and your sister Eliza and our children and all your friends in good health ... we have to inform you that wee have been anxiously waiting an answer to the letter that we sent you but hitherto wee have been disappointed. but seeing your desire as expressed in the letter that you sent to your brother Hall that if you had the means to come to this colony you would

avail yourself of it. I beg to inform you that I feel it my duty to place the means at your command by securing a pasage for yourself and family on board the merchant ship Stirlingshire which will come direct Launceston were wee will meet you and I give you a hearty welcome to one of the healthiest and delightful lands in the world a land of plenty truly flowing with milk and honey for the land is alive with bees ... the whole of your relations here are desirous that you should come to this country. it is too distressing to us when wee read the letters that come for Edwards father. from them wee learn that the times is much worse in England than when wee left and consequently the condition of the labouring class. ... you must not delay one day for you will require the whole of the intervening time to arrange your afairs I want you to be overseer of one of my farms and your wife to superintend the dairy of course your children will make themselves useful according to their ability for wich I agree to give you sixty pounds per annum for three years and your fuel and provisions, you will perceive that your pasage will cost mee eighty pounds and I am afraid that they will charge and extra ten pounds for your oldest son that is if he is eighteen years old now. you are aware that we have a numerous young family and can not afford to make you a present of the amount of your pasage your sister Mary says shee is certain that you will not desire it you will see that if your pasage costs eighty pounds after paying it yourself you will have at the rate of thirty three pounds six shillings an eight pence per year left with every possible comfort at the end of the three years I will lend you one hundred pounds to start in business for your self and assist you as much as possibly can ... even if you had sufficient capital to start in business on your arival it would be very awkward for want of colonial

experience it will be advisable to bring your bedding packed up pray do not forget to bring feather bed phaps it will be as well to bring a pair of shoes each you will find in the captain a kind disposition and the acomadation very superior to that of a emigrant ship I am aquainted with some of the pasangers that came in her last trip you will see by the other letter that I want to engage two young men single of sober habits that can lay a stack plough sow and reap acustomed to horses if you can get them I have Guaranteed their pasage in the same ship you must take them with you my conditions are as follows I pays their pasage and agree to give them twenty pounds a year for three years with their board you must get the indentures drawn up by a Lawyer and witness it with your own hand and pay for the same out of the money I have sent you the surplus is yours if you would rather not come accept the fifteen pounds as a token of our regard Dear brother and sister Nephews and neces beleive us yours dearly Wm and Eliza Pitt

William Pitt died on 7 January 1891 and was recorded in the *Examiner* on 9 January 1891:

MR WILLIAM PITTS

Our obituary notices record the death of a well-known and much respected resident of the Longford district, Mr William Pitt, who died at his residence, Longford House, on 7 January, in his 82nd year. Mr Pitt, who was a colonist of over 60 years standing, was a large property owner not only in the Longford district, but also on the North-East and North-West Coasts. Though Mr Pitt never took any prominent part in public affairs, he took a warm interest in them, and was well informed on most subjects. His stern sense of honour and justice was amongst the traits of character which won the esteem of all who knew him, and we may mention that he has been a sub-

scriber to this journal since its establishment in 1842. He leaves two sons and five daughters. The funeral will leave Longford House at 3 pm on Saturday.

His wife, Eliza, died on 5 August 1908, her obituary also being in the *Examiner*:

One of the oldest residents of Longford passed away yesterday morning, at Longford House, in the person of Mrs William Pitt, who had reached the advanced age of 84 years. The deceased lady was the daughter of the late Mr Edward Murfet, sen. For some time past Mrs Pitt had been an invalid. She was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1824. She came to Tasmania in 1836 at the age of 12 years, on board the sailing vessel 'Amelia Thompson', thus being one of Tasmania's earliest colonists. She was well acquainted with the many troubles and privations which beset the settlers in those early trying days, and many were the interesting stories she could relate about those troubulous times. Throughout the whole district and other parts of Tasmania she was widely known and respected. In the year 1841 she was married to the late Mr William Pitt, of Longford House, who predeceased her many years. She leaves four surviving children, namely, Mr James Pitt, of Longford House; Mrs J. W. Brumby, Rockfield, Chudleigh; Mrs R. Saltmarsh of North Motton; and Mrs A. H. Briggs, of Longford. Her children who predeceased her were the late Mrs David Brumby; and the late Misses Edith and Mary Pitt. She leaves 47 grandchildren, and 68 great-grandchildren, making a total of 119 surviving descendants, all of whom are residing in Tasmania, with the exception of 2 grandchildren. The funeral leaves Longford House on Saturday, for the Methodist Cemetery. ●

MY LIFE AT GUILDFORD

Betty Crisp

IN 1954 I married and moved to Guildford, thirty-six miles by road and almost due south of Burnie. My husband, Ted, was then Chief Forester for Associated Forest Holdings, a subsidiary of Associated Pulp and Paper Mills. They have had many name changes, but are now, I understand, North Products.

When I left Burnie I was Secretary to the Superintendent of the Hardboard Mill and led a very busy social life. I was involved in basketball, tennis, both at weekends and night, and swimming. I enjoyed going to the pictures, dances and balls and I worked for several charities—*then I moved to Guildford.*

The annual rainfall at Guildford is between seventy and ninety inches—and then there is the snow. It is a mountain climate as it is the highest point on the road between Burnie and Rosebery, so it is sub-alpine. For anyone who has not lived with snow, it looks very pretty, but when it starts to thaw, it is the slushiest, messiest thing and it is not pleasant. The frosts were severe enough to form ice on the inside of the bedroom windows and when we had a really good freeze, both the hot and the cold water pipes would be frozen until about two o'clock in the afternoon. It was very hot in January and February and that, of course, is bushfire season.

In Guildford, there were about eight Emu Bay Railway fettler houses, one EBR Overseer, the railway station and the railway house. There was a school with a house attached, seven Associated Forest Holdings houses, the AFH workshop and single men's huts. When I arrived there were about eighty people altogether, with

about forty-four adults. We moved into an unfurnished Company house and supplied the lino for the floor, the necessary furniture and drapes. It was a comfortable home, except it was cold. We had three bedrooms, a large kitchen with an open fireplace, a lounge, also with an open fireplace, and a bathroom. It was out the back door to the back verandah and through the laundry to the toilet. Believe you me, in the middle of winter it's not fun going out to the toilet when it was snowing, hailing or raining.

The back verandah was enclosed on three sides and the woodshed off the verandah opened on the northern end only. I had four clotheslines on the verandah with another four in the woodshed. I would do the household laundry on Monday and it might still be hanging there the next. In those days we didn't have dryers. We had an old prop type clothesline behind the house that wasn't used often. There was a large water tank beside the woodshed with a small gate between that and the garage. That little gap seemed to be a great place for snakes. During my time there I killed quite a few in that little gap and my weapon was always an axe. I didn't leave anything to chance. We had a wood fired copper, two concrete wash troughs and we supplied the wringer.

Before I moved to Guildford, I spent some weekends with a family who gave my husband meals and did his washing, so I knew a little about what Guildford life would be like. But there were two things I hadn't taken into account. One was that it rains about ten months of the year. The other was that my husband had lived

there for about three years and had a set routine which included going to work, coming home and going to the bar in the railway station. I was very lonely at first as he left about eight in the morning and sometimes it was late when he got home.

I was very lucky as my parents allowed me to take the family piano. Music was a great consolation to me and it was comforting to be able to sit at the piano and play, sometimes for hours at a time. One thing for which I was very grateful was an album of Beethoven sonatas, which had been given to me when I was very young.

Anybody who has gone for a day in the bush will know that as soon as you open the car door, there are blowflies, and they are massive blowflies in the bush. We had a screen door at the back door and I had to literally run through the door to beat the blowflies and I've had a thing about them ever since.

There was no shop in Guildford in those days and, after my son was born, some smart-alecky man came in to see me. My son's hair was white and mine was very dark and Ted's even darker. This bright fellow said to me, "Oh yes, the baker." I said he would be interested to know that "The Emu Bay Railway Company is my postman, my newsagent, my baker, my milkman and my grocer and my butcher is a lady, who lives in Waratah".

Shortly after we married we were invited to a dance in an old railway shed. It was quite an experience. The timber they put on the floor was green and as it dried it left gaps all across the floor. Fortunately, in those days you didn't wear stiletto heels. The dance was mainly old-fashioned reels with the music played by a piano accordionist who came from Oonah for the night.

The highlight of my day after my children arrived and before the days of the Murchison Highway, was watching cars which had been driven up through Hellyer Gorge, loaded on the train and taken through to Rosebery. Then watching them being unloaded later in the day for the return trip. That was a really big thing.

We tried to keep fowls but the ones that weren't bitten by snakes were taken by Tasmanian devils, so we gave up on that very quickly.

Ted wore woollen trousers in winter, to discourage leeches and things like that. As he couldn't wear gumboots, he would come home with mud up to the knees of his woollen pants, and unfortunately, you can't boil them in a copper. I had to soak them overnight, then get the scrubbing brush out and scrub them against the side of the concrete trough until my knuckles bled. That wasn't fun either.

We were both very keen on sport and tried to listen to as much as we could on the radio, but just as we got interested in a match on a Saturday afternoon the static would start, at the most exciting time.

Little would grow in the garden because of the climate, but one thing I did grow was lupins. My daughter and I went back a couple of years ago and there were lupins from my place right across three blocks to where the railway was. It was one mass of lupins. So that was one thing I did for Guildford. I tried to grow various plants and put a little peony rose in at the north east corner of the house. It was sheltered with a partition and the sunniest place on the property. It grew quite well—I was there for nine years and it bloomed in the ninth year.

Many would appreciate that in our day, people had very little to start with and gradually got more. Every new thing you bought was a real thrill—something you

had worked and saved for. My parents in Burnie decided they would pull up the 'Feltex' they had on their floor and put down carpet. I was given the 'Feltex'. This was really exciting—from cold lino floors in Guildford to 'Feltex'. I took it up to Guildford, turned it over to the side that wasn't so worn, cut it to size, then sat down with a curved carpet needle and hand sewed the pieces together. When we moved to Burnie, I brought the 'Feltex' with me, re-cut it and re-sewed it.

Dale, my son, was born in 1956. Life wasn't so lonely after that, but the washing became more of a problem. When Penny arrived in 1959, I had to buy all new baby clothes because I couldn't ever get the clothes completely dry, other than putting them in front of the fire. As everyone knows, woollen clothes dried in front of the fire go very stiff, very cream and very unpleasant, so it meant a whole new set of baby clothes for our new child. Because the weather was so bad it was very difficult having two children playing under my feet while I was trying to do the chores, but it was just too wet for them to play outside.

One day, the policeman from Waratah came to our door. Apparently, one of the workmen from Waratah was lost and he came to see whether Ted could round up some people to look for him. When I opened the door, my son came up, looked at the policeman and said, "Hello". The policeman said it was a real thrill as when he knocked on a door in Waratah, the kids ran a mile, because every family threatened to take their children to the police station if they didn't behave.

We didn't have our own car, just the Company vehicle. When I first went we had a Landrover with the old canvas sides, then graduated to a Landrover with metal sides, and from there, we went to a utility. And they were great strides.

My son developed an infection in his gums and I wanted to go to the clinic in Burnie. Ted organised one of the foresters to take me. That was fine and we set off, but in the meantime Dick decided he wanted to go to St Joseph's River to check some trees. That was fine too, except I was still breastfeeding and nearly bursting. My son was fairly screaming his head off by the time we got to Burnie. So I decided I would have to buy a car, I couldn't depend on other people. I bought a little VW beetle, third hand, as that was all I could afford. In those days there were no such things as windscreen washers and when I got behind a log truck in the winter, I got mud all over the windscreen and, in the summer, you couldn't see for their dust. I remember the old Pacific truck that came from Guildford which carried logs about nine high—a huge truck, bigger than most of the log trucks today. You can imagine how demoralising it was trying to pass in my VW beetle. However, they may have known I was the boss's wife, as they were very courteous when they saw my little blue beetle and, when there was space, they would allow me to pass.

I came to Burnie one weekend to have my car serviced. It snowed while I was away and when I got back to Hampshire I found a vehicle had gone through before me and left wheel tracks. My tracks were not as wide but I managed to drive with one wheel in the wheel track that had been left. When I got to about six miles from home, the car was going slower and slower. I had two small children in the car, one a toddler and the other not walking. I couldn't get out of the car and carry the two of them to Guildford. I finally finished up in the lowest gear that I could and doing about five miles an hour by the time I got back. Where there was no wheel track, the snow had packed

up around the wheel between that and the mudguard. That was a little unnerving. On another occasion I had a puncture when I had nearly reached Hampshire. I started to change the wheel when a log truck came along. The driver pulled up and said his wife couldn't change a wheel. I told him if you lived at Guildford, you needed to be able to or you could be stuck for the weekend. They are just the sorts of things you had to learn.

Before my son started school, a very good, young teacher arrived. We were lucky because he was an extremely good teacher. The children received almost one-to-one education as there were only twenty-three children from kindergarten to what would have been grade seven, as some of the families couldn't afford to send their children to high school.

We didn't have to lock our doors at Guildford. You can probably remember when you didn't have to lock yours! The only time I remember locking the door during the day was when the police were broadcasting warnings of an escaped prisoner who was expected to be making his way through the Mill private road from Rosebery. So I locked the door and put the .22 rifle beside the door.

One thing my husband and I disliked intensely, and I still dislike intensely, are barbecues. The reason is that quite often the head people from Melbourne would come to Guildford at the weekend, and expect Ted to give up his weekend to take them round the bush. He always gave them straight answers to their questions, which they felt they might not be getting from those higher up. If they happened to bring wives with them, I was expected to entertain them for the weekend. They always wanted a barbecue, blow flies and all, so barbecues are not my favourite places.

During the winter months, we used to listen to the test cricket from England and, funnily enough, at that hour of night, the reception was reasonably good. The young Assistant Station Master, Kevin Burridge, was also a keen cricket fan. He used to come over to our place and the three of us, before we had a family, would sit up until the early hours of the morning. Ted and Kevin would consume large quantities of coffee laced with, I think, Captain Morgan rum.

When we married, Ted was a Councillor at Waratah and later became the Warden. We were issued with an official request to attend a ball in Waratah and to be there by quarter to nine at night. All my ball clothes had been left in Burnie. I sent for all the usual accoutrements I wore to a ball in Burnie and Ted sent for his dinner suit. As it turned out, it was a children's fancy dress ball for the first part of the evening and I turned up in my silver sandals, gloves, jewellery and long frock, and Ted in his dinner suit. They sat us up on the stage where everybody could see us and people started coming to the ball in gumboots, boots and slacks. The children in their fancy dress were very good and I was asked if I would judge. Several of the mothers of the municipality came and we consulted together, but when I suggested that one child was very good, I was told there would be murder done if that one won. In the end I just had to sit back while they told me who would get the prizes. Officially, I was the one who chose them.

Ted was a very strong, healthy man, but one day he came home about three o'clock in the afternoon, his face all swollen and he looked absolutely dreadful. When I asked him what the matter was, he said he thought he had been poisoned by leeches. He had come home because his eyes were closing up and he wouldn't have been

able to drive. He stripped off on the kitchen floor and he had dozens of these leeches all over him. They actually poisoned him and for a couple of days and he was really very sick. Another day he woke up and it was snowing. He always set the men off to work up at the workshop at eight o'clock, but he said that he had such a pain under his ribs. I thought he may have pleurisy and said he should have the day in bed, but he said that he should go out to the men. He must have been feeling pretty rotten, because he came back, lit the fire in the lounge room and lay on the floor all day until five o'clock, when he went out into the snow to make sure all his workmen were back and no-one had been left in the bush. And that was Ted's pleurisy, one day, lying on the lounge room floor.

People used to ask me whether I enjoyed living at Guildford. I can honestly say that unless you had actually been born there and never been anywhere else, you really couldn't like Guildford. However, I think most of the men enjoyed it because they had their social life at the railway bar, whereas the women were left at home with no social life at all. With the climate and having come from a very full life in Burnie, I did find it a pretty devastating place to live. It has left me with two phobias—one is that I cannot bear to get my washing wet once it has been out on the line because I had so few fine days. The other thing is that because there was no shop and I had quite a few visitors from time to time, as soon as I start a packet of something, I buy another one so that I have one spare all the time.

I belong to School for Seniors and we were asked remember some incident in our life and write about it. This is what I wrote. This is the scene. The fifth day of extreme heat in mid February. Ted had been fire fighting continuously for one

night, a day and another night without being home. He finally arrived about four-thirty in the afternoon looking like a coal miner—face, hands, hair, clothes, all dirtied by a combination of smoke and fire-blackened scrub. The water supply to Associated Forest Holdings homes was from a large tank high on a stand behind our house, to which the water was pumped from a creek. Because of the heat, hoses had been used to keep everyone's children cool, in addition to usual household requirements. During the second day, a power blackout occurred due to poles being burnt in the fire area, bringing down the lines to Guildford. Because of the high use of water, the level was down below the outlet level with no power to pump in replacement water. Problem: how to bathe Ted's body, preparatory to catching up with lost sleep in a comfortable cool-sheeted bed? Solution: first, build a good blaze in the kitchen open fireplace. Second, cart water from the house tank at the back of the house, watching warily for snakes, up four steps and into suitable containers which would fit on the fire. Not knowing how long the power would be off it seemed prudent to conserve as much tank water as possible. Washing the first layer of grime would need a fair depth of water to be followed by a rinse with clean water of lesser volume. In went the heated water, followed swiftly by the body, with soap, brushes, etc. The sight of a five foot eleven inch, eleven and a half stone, weary, begrimed man sitting scrunched up in a baby's enamel bath, on a kitchen floor, in front of a blazing fire, in the middle of a February heat wave, is a memory that will stay with me for ever. ●

[*An edited version of a talk given at a Burnie Branch Meeting—Ed.*]

TRAVELLERS' TALES OF THE ROAD

A RHYME OF THE COACHING DAYS

1943

From Tamar's lovely city to Smithton we would fly;
So it's up in the morning early, up in the bright blue sky;
For commerce must be swift to-day and science must be bold;
And it took us forty minutes, if you really must be told.

1911

Burnie To Stanley, 56 Miles, in Six Hours

(Dedicated by "W. M." to our old friend,
Walter Dunn)

You have read in song and story, of Old England's coaching days, Australian barbs of Cobb & Co., have sung some stirring lays, And now comes one who longs to tell, the glories of the trip From Burnie on to Stanley Town, beside a trusty whip. From Haywood House in Burnie, we start at stroke of three, And it's fifty miles of hard high road ere Stanley Town we see: 'Tis easy all down Wilson Street till we meet the open road. Then as the driver lets them out, the leaders test their load: On through suburban Burnie, up the Parsonage Hill we streak, And Burnie Town is left behind—ahead lies Coo-ee Creek.

The ocean croons to right of us, on our left are homesteads fair And sweet beyond all telling, is the clover-scented air. A slight check now at Coo-ee Creek, then mail aboard, all's right,

And once again four gallant bays have strung the traces tight: From Coo-ee Creek, a level stretch, lies the road of ribbon grey, And there's magic in the music that the merry hoofbeats play: On through the rich red country, past lush green grazing land, Past all the glories that are spread by Nature's lavish hand; Past untouched scrubby bushlands, till at last the Cam is seen, As it greets the fretting ocean from its banks of mossy green. Racing, ever racing, game heads high and free, Making, ever making, old Stanley Town for me.

We cross the bridge with a dash of speed to face the opposing hill, But it's easy up and over—the game lead fretting still; Another pause for mailbags here, at sleepy Somerset— A town completely lifted from an English novelette. "No sound of busy life is heard"—it's just that sort of spot, But the folk that live around there seem contented with their lot: Now off again for Wynyard, the leaders take the road, And it's good to hear the chatter of a full and lively load. So on we go right merrily, with song and cheery wit, To the jingle of the lead bars and the champing of the bit Past headlands charged with breakers, past smooth and level beach, Where foam-fringed tiny wavelets, all restless toss and reach.

Close to our wheels on pastures rich the
full-fed cattle graze,
While on the shingled beaches see the nut
brown bathers laze.
We are racing, racing, racing—the time
goes all too fast,
Oh! Your first trip to Stanley Town in
memory will last.
Racing, ever racing, game heads high and
free,
Making, ever making, old Stanley Town
for me.

What is that noble headland rising
Sphinx-like from the sea?
'Tis the hoary head of Table Cape that
towers in majesty;
Its grassy slopes lead upward, a
lighthouse crowns its crest,
Well-known to every sailor, by every
sailor blest.
We are getting close to Wynyard, see the
leaders toss and fret,
Twelve miles an hour they're doing, but
want it faster yet;
And so we come to Wynyard—town
famous for "blackbacks"
And for racing with simplicity, its well-
known trotting cracks.
Brief respite here for change of teams,
our gallant bays exchanged
For ponies five of sturdy breed that many
hills have ranged,
For soon we'll face the Sisters Three—
Oh! You'll see some clever driving
As over those same stubborn hills our
galloways are striving;
'Cross Inglis and the Flowerdale streams,
past homesteads old and new,
'Till from the hills of Flowerdale we take
a parting view
Of Wynyard and the hills beyond, from
Yolla to the sea.
A promise rich and splendid of the future
yet to be.
Racing ever racing, game heads high and
free,

Making ever making, old Stanley Town
for me.

And now Boat Harbour heights are won,
we ride upon the highlands,
I'd want nought else in all the world if
these were only my lands;
Our right to the far horizon line, a stretch
of water blue,
Our left the richest farmlands that mortal
eye can view,
For twenty miles and more outback,
stands out the story clear,
"God send a man like Bobby Burns to
sing of the pioneer".
Slowly across the virgin bush they carved
their glorious way—
Their monument! Our heritage, the far
nor' west to-day.
Hear a separator humming as we pass a
neat homestead,
Hear the carol of the magpies that are
soaring overhead.
So we come to Horseshoe Gully where
the grade is one in ten,
With brakes hard held, it's steady all, and
the polers strain again;
And it comes, the tug-o'-war, we face the
Sisters Three,
And tight are all the traces, from bar and
swingle-tree,
The galloways are lean and game, they
know the hills of old,
The wisdom of the track is theirs, their
hearts are solid gold.
Racing, ever racing, game heads high and
free,
Making, ever making, old Stanley Town
for me.

We have beat the rugged Sisters, their
barren breasts we've passed,
With melancholy grandeur they hold
some secret fast,
And easy now we're running as we make
for Rocky Cape,

Amid the big tall gum trees with myrtle
green adrape;
And much rung timber, too, we pass,
whose gaunt arms to the sky
Seem every dumb appeal to make against
their destiny;
The wilder, bigger lands are here, the day
draws to a close,
And shadows from the bushworld troop
to fight their phantom foes;
And now we dash down Dallas Hill, a
full team running free,
And here we meet at Rocky Cape, the
welcome cup of tea.
Yes, tea and home-made bread and
scones—a feast for hungry men,
Then it's set you pipes agoing, and "all
aboard" again.
Ho! Ho! To-night the piebald four, with
"Joker" as near lead,
Unmatched this team in all the land for
beauty and for speed;
The moonlight shows their colours, like
satin, brown and white,
It's "Let their heads go, Robert"—and
Rocky Cape—good-night.
Racing, ever racing, game heads high and
free,
Making, ever making, old Stanley Town
for me.

Down Carroll's Hill we thunder, now
race up the other side,
The rataplan of clever hoofs must stir the
driver's pride;
Again we sight the ocean, a mass of
shimmering blue,
And dimly in the distance, the old Nut we
can view.
With tea refreshed, we sing a song with
litling chorus free,
To the jingle of the lead bars, we add our
melody.
A martial strain floats in the air,
harmonious and grand,
And croons a chorus unrehearsed, the
ocean on the strand:

The bright moon riding overhead lends a
glamour to the scene,
And through hushed and solemn
bushland we take our way between,
And see Detention River—soft gleaming
in the light,
Oh! It's smart and bright and early we
make Stanley Town to-night.
Still on through heavy country, along
Brickmaker's Bay,
Hark to the long wave's thunder, as they
break in wanton play!
The piebalds fast and east trot—old
"Joker" sets the pace,
And taut and true each swingle-tree and
tight drawn ev'ry trace.
Racing, ever racing, game heads high and
free,
Making, ever making, old Stanley Town
for me.

For miles close to the beach we run, past
sandhills gleaming white,
We are getting near Black River, with the
old Nut well in sight;
On past the rich low marshlands, Black
River soil we know,
And see signs of a settler's axe as further
on we go.
A breeze straight from the river, with
bushland fragrance sweet,
Greets us as we are nearing where sea
and river meet;
And now the old post office in the
moonlight we can scan,
And waiting there, on time, of course, is
Bill O'Halloran,
Then comes another little halt—the
King's mail to attend,
Oh! Most of us are sorry that our journey
soon must end,
Now easy down the hillside—then shod
hoofs smartly ring
As we cross the stanchioned wooden
bridge, our mettled team aswing,
And that slow and turbid river seems a
sword of silver bright,

With velvet green on either side beneath
the moon's soft light,
Our pipes are drawing finely, the smoke
cloud's rising free,
With spirits high we're making old
Stanley by the sea.
Racing, ever racing, game heads high and
free,
Making, ever making, old Stanley Town
for me.

We dash across the pebbled bed of
rippling Wiltshire Creek,
And just a second, easy all-mails for
Monateric.
Past tangled fern and bracken, past
scrubland showing brown,
And then, what ho! My comrades all, the
lights of Stanley Town.
The Nut in solemn grandeur broods—
titanic and forlorn,
For centuries uncounted, by the restless
ocean torn,
Out of the vasty deep upthrown, proud
sentinel of Fate
Yet all unmoved by scenes below of life,
and love, and hate.
But let us look around us—the tide runs
full to-night,
And almost meets the roadway as the
Greenhills come in sight.
The white sand gleams beneath us—a
ship rides in the bay,
Her portholes all ablaze with light, a
gallant sight and gay;
Our team still running fresh and free, they
know that home is nigh,
We pass the reedy marshlands, and we
pass the ti-tree by,
We ride past Canvas City, we pass
Dovecote Estate,
And here we are in Stanley Town, and
not a minute late.
Racing, ever racing, three teams game
and free,
Piebalds, bays and galloways, made Stanley
Town for me.

Good-bye

A sight of gallant deeds well done, still
do our pulses thrill,
As we creep down a deep defile or breast
a stubborn hill.
And watch the clever driving and the
steeds that never fail
Or rain or fine, to be on time, with
Tatlow's Royal Mail. ●

Transcribed from a copy published by 'Telegraph Printery Pty. Ltd., Commercial Printers and Publishers, 63-65 Charles Street Launceston' with the comment 'Reprinted by courtesy of Tasmanian Trader'. Date unknown.

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COUSINS EXPLAINED

We are often confused about the correct terms to use when describing family relationships and sometimes even distant relatives are referred to simply as 'cousins'. The following may help to clarify the different 'levels' of cousins:

First Cousin

The child of a person's uncle or aunt.

First Cousin Once Removed

The child of a first cousin.

First Cousin Twice Removed

The grandchild of a first cousin.

Second Cousins

The children of first cousins.

Third Cousins

The children of second cousins.

Second Cousin Once Removed

The child of a second cousin.

Second Cousin Twice Removed

The grandchild of a second cousin.

Permission to reprint given by *Scots Link*, February 2000—submitted by Ray Hyland.

TASMANIANA LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA

NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between April and June, 2000. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library's reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 or by telephone on (03) 6233 7474, by fax on (03) 6233 7902, and by email at

Heritage.Collections@central.tased.edu.au.

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library's on-line information system. TALIS is available in city and branch libraries throughout Tasmania and through the World Wide Web; its URL is

<http://www.talis.tas.gov.au:8000/>.

Please note that, while all of these books are available for reference in the Tasmaniana Library, ***they are not available for loan*** (although copies of some of them may be available in city and branch libraries).

Adnum, Viv (comp.), *A verbal history of Rokeby in the twentieth century with an emphasis on the 1967 bushfires.* (TLQ 994.663 VER)

Alexander, Alison, *Students first: Tasmania University Union 1899-1999.*
(TL 378.198309946 ALE)

Australia. Department of Veterans' Affairs. *Nominal roll of Australian veterans of the Korean War.* (TL 951.9042 NOM)

Banks, Annette, *The two families of Sarah Ann Brennan-Baker.* (TLQ 929.2 BAS)

Bingley, Alfred Horsford, *The Austens of Shaford and their kinsfolk, being an account of a Surrey family.* (TLPQ 929.2 AUS)

Blythe, Richard John, *Sydney Wallace Thomas Blythe 1905-1985: architect and educator.*
(TLQ 720.9946 BLY)

Blythe, Richard and Rory Spence (eds.), *Thresholds: papers of the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Society of Architectural Historians Australia and New Zealand, Launceston and Hobart, Australia, 1999.* (TLQ 720.9 SOC)

Bonyhady, Tim and Andrew Sayers, *Heads of the people: a portrait of colonial Australia.*
(Includes "The first aboriginal memorial" by Tim Bonyhady; "The bushrangers of Van Diemen's Land" by Paul Paffen and "Making old Tasmania" by Daniel Thomas.)
(TL 759.994 BON)

Bradbury, Ruth M., *And one from England: the story of an early Wesleyan minister.*
(TLQ 929.2 BRA)

Buckman, Greg, *Mt Wellington: its history, walks and facilities.* (TLP 919.4661 BUC)

Caplan, Jane (ed.), *Written on the body: the tattoo in European and American history.*
(TL 391.65094 WRI)

Cassidy, Jill and Keith Preston, *Thematic study of the Tasmanian flour milling industry.*
(TLQ 338.766472 CAS)

Catchpole, Henry, *The Mercy ministry in Burnie: a brief account of the life and work of the Sisters of Mercy in Burnie over the 100 years since their arrival in 1900.*
(TLQ 371.070994636 CAT)

Clark, Ian D. (ed.), *The journals of George Augustus Robinson, Chief Protector, Port Phillip Aboriginal Protectorate, Volume Five: 25 October 1845–9 June 1849.*
(TLQ 994.502 ROB)

Clark, Ian D. (ed.), *The journals of George Augustus Robinson, Chief Protector, Port Phillip Aboriginal Protectorate, Volume Six: 10 June 1849–30 September 1852.*
(TLQ 994.502 ROB)

Conference of the Australasian Tramway Museum, *Proceedings of the thirteenth Conference of Australasian Tramway Museums Hobart August–September 1996.*
(TLQ 388.4607 CON)

Copeland, Frederick George, *In the wild, wet, west of Tasmania (Pa's yarns): stories of Zeehan and the West Coast of Tasmania during the 1890's.* (TLQ 994.64 COP)

Cranston, C.A. (ed.), *Along these lines: from Trowenna to Tasmania: at least two centuries of peripatetic perspectives in poetry and prose.* (TL 820.80946 ALO)

Crawford, Patsy, *King: the story of a river.* (TL 994.64 CRA)

Darian-Smith, Kate and Sara Wills, *Agricultural shows in Australia.* (TL 630.74 DAR)

Davis, Richard, *Not so bad as a bad marriage: Irish transportation policies in the 1840s.*
(TLP 364.34415 DAV)

Deacon, Lindley A., *Beyond the call: the story of Australia's First World War nurses with further chapters relative to the war.* (TL 940.47594 DEA)

Dixon, Cyril Gurnhill, *When Camp Creek flowed free: the Dixon papers, 1800-2000.*
(TL 929.2 DIX)

Dyer, Alan F., *Buttons, bodices, braces and britches: the story of Slater's Country Store.*
(TL 381.140994633 DYE)

Edgecombe, Jean, *Norfolk Island – South Pacific: island of history and many delights*
(TL 919.482 EDG)

Elphinstone, Judy, *Early history of golf in Tasmania focussing mainly on the north west district.* (TLQ 796.352 ELP)

Fallon, Liza et al, *South Esk River flood data book.* (TLQ 627.4099462 FAL)

Fallon, Liza et al, *River Derwent flood data book.* (TLQ 627.4099462 FAL)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian almanacs: justices of the peace 1863-1920.* (TLR 347.016 IND)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian almanacs: justices of the peace 1921-1975/6.* (TLR 347.016 IND)

Grant, Susan, *A history of Christ Church Longford, Tasmania: erected 1839 – dedicated 1844 – consecrated 1882.* (TLP 283.94621 GRA)

Gray, Patricia and Paul Richards, *The true life and crimes of a body-snatcher.* (TL 364.18 GRA)

Green, Barry, *Longford: fast track back.* (TL 796.720994621 GRE)

Grunnell, Thelma (comp.), *Our Hunt family in Devon and Tasmania.* (TLQ 929.2 HUN)

Harvey, David M., *The Ben Lomond Story.* (TL 796.93099468 HAR)

- Headon, David and John Williams, *Makers of miracles: the cast of the federation story*. (TL 994.04 HEA)
- Holloway, Geoffrey, *The Wilderness Society: the transformation of a social movement organisation*. (TLQ 333.706 HOL)
- Jetson, Tim, *In trust for the nation: the first forty years of the National Trust in Tasmania 1960-2000*. (TLQ 363.6909946 JET)
- Kerkham, Mick, *The Wright family history*. (TLQ 929.2 WRI)
- Kerr, J.W., *The origins of golf at Longford*. (TLQ 796.352 KER)
- Launceston Historical Society, *Notes for excursion: ketch "Defender", Tamar River Sunday March 18th 1990 in association with 1990 History Symposium "Sport and Recreation"*. (TLPQ 994.61 LAU)
- Loney, Jack, *Mysteries of the Bass Strait triangle*. (TL 001.94 LON)
- Loudon, Joan (ed.), *Up and running: the first decade 1990-2000, Hobart University of the Third Age*. (TLP 374.9461 UPA)
- McCarthy, Wendy, *A fair go: portraits of the Australian dream*. (TLQ 305.800994 MCC)
- McConnell, Anne and Nathalie Servant, *The history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry – a profile*. (TLQ 338.17411 MCC)
- McConnell, Anne and Nathalie Servant, *The history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry – a profile: appendices*. (TLQ 338.17411 MCC)
- McIntyre, David W. and Marcia McIntyre (eds.), *Tour of duty: Midshipman Comber's Journal aboard HMS "Herald" on the East Indies station – Australia, New Zealand and China, 1838-42*. (TL 919.04 COM)
- McLean, Ian, *White Aborigines: identity politics in Australian art*. (TL 759.994 MCL)
- Michin, R. F., *Banditti, beware! (bushranging with Brady in Old Van Diemen's Land)* (TL 364.9946 MIN)
- Morris, Robyn, *The hands of time*. [Family history of the descendants of convict Thomas Simmonds.] (TL Q929.2 SIM)
- Otter, R. H., *Winters abroad: some information respecting places visited by the author on account of his health*. (TLPQ 919.46 OTT)
- Pendrey, Barbara (comp.), *The cycle of time: an enduring epitaph of the Old Don Congregational Cemetery*. (TLQ 929.5 PEN)
- Petrow, Stefan, *Policing in a penal colony: Governor Arthur's police system in Van Diemen's Land, 1826-1836*. (TLP 994.03 PET)
- Potter, Nora (comp.), *The story of an ANZAC: John D. Doggett*. (TLQ 940.5481946 DOG)
- Reddrop, Mary, *Leatherwood honey for gall: a convict marries an immigrant girl*. (TL 994.02 RED)
- Reeve, Keith Desmond, *The Reeve families of Northwold and Whittington 1804-1999: incorporating an account of "The Reeve gathering of June 1999"*. (TLPQ 929.2 REE)
- Reynolds, Henry, *Why weren't we told?: a personal search for the truth about our history*. (TL 305.89915 REY)
- Ritchie, John (ed.), *Australian dictionary of biography. Vol 15, 1940-1980 Kem-Pie*. (TLR 920.094 AUS v.15)
- Robinson and Son, *Devonport: a photographic collection*. (TL PQ 779.994632 ROB)
- Rorrison, James, *Daughter of Australia: the remarkable life story of Nina Finn*. (TL 920.72 FIN)

- Sadler, Peter S., *The paladin: a life of Major-General Sir John Gellibrand*. (TL 355.0092 GEL)

Sarah Island: the penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour 1831. (TLP 994.644 SAR)

Savours, Ann, *The search for the North West Passage*. (TL 919.809 SAV)

Stevens, John, *General practice: the uncertain art*. (TL 610.92 STE)

Tasmanian convicts: the complete list from the original records.
(TL CDROMS 929.3 TAS)

Tassell, Margaret, *Rural Launceston heritage study: report of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Launceston*. (TLQ 994.61 TAS)

Tierney, Alan, *Melvin Vaniman (1866-1912): a biographical note*. (TLP 770.92 VAN)

Turner, Jean, *The bushrangers are at Hay's house: Robert and Maria Hay's Story*.
(TL 929.2 HAY)

Vammalle, Daniel M., *Flowers and bumps along the road*. [Autobiography of the man who was once director of Tootals, Devonport.] (TL 920.71 VAM)

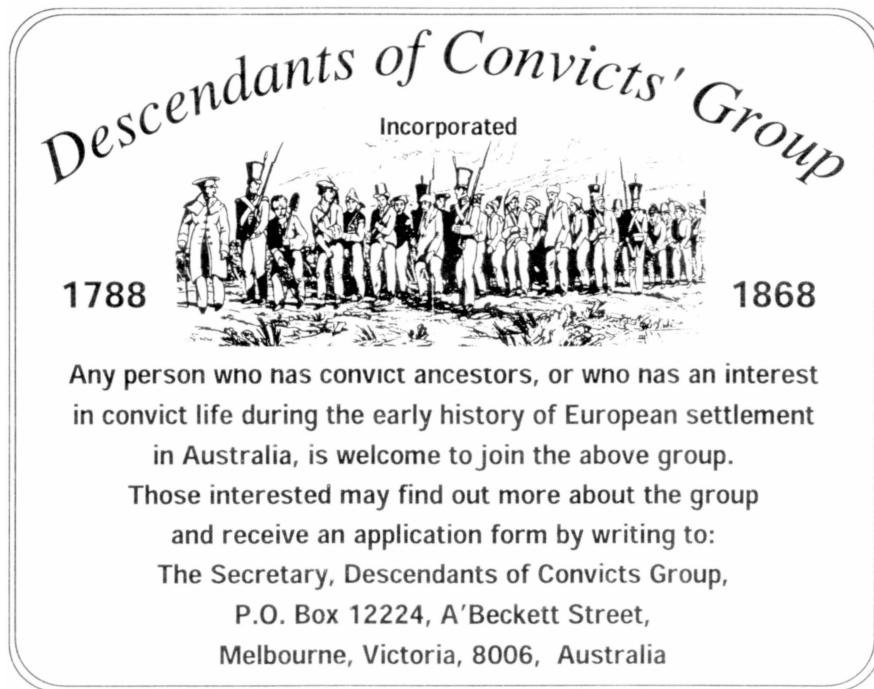
Verrier, Cecily, *From tiny potatoes: a great parish grew: 140 years of St John's Church, Glenorchy*. (TLP 282.94662 STJ)

Waddle, Greg, *National Trust buildings of Tasmania: a folio of six drawings*.
(TLPQ 919.46 WAD)

Walch, Garnet, *Victoria in 1880*. (TLQ 919.45 WAL)

Weedon, James Kerry, *The family history of Ben Weedon*. (TLQ 929.2 WEE)

Whately, Richard, *Substance of a speech on transportation, delivered in the House of Lords, on the 19th of May, 1840*. (TL 365.9944 WHA)



FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma McKay (Member No. 598)

'Index of Welsh Master Mariners and Mates' by Dr Reginald Davies in the journal of the *Glamorgan Family History Society* No.56, December 1999, pp.40–41. Over 10,000 records are now entered in this database of Welsh Master Mariners and Mates. These names have been extracted from the original records known as the Board of Trade held by the PRO in England. Additional information can be found e.g. when and where a seaman died. Examples are shown in this article. In future this index will include ship's engineers holding Certificates of Competency from 1861. For more information contact Dr Davies. (Address and email supplied).

'Retours of Services of Heirs CD-Roms 1544–1859' in *The Scottish Genealogist* Vol. 46 No. 4, December 1999, pp.164–165 in the journal of the Scottish Genealogical Society. Two CD's issued by this society have recorded from 1544 up to 1859 an authentic history by inheritance of the greater part of the landed property in Scotland and the descent of most of its leading families. Whilst many of the entries refer to persons of some means, there are a considerable number of 'ordinary' people who inherited property. The CDs are available from the sales department of the Scottish Society.

'Some Addresses for Maritime Research' can be found in the *Cleveland Family History Society* journal Vol.7, No.9, January 2000, pp.14–15. A list of eleven places in England where records relating to maritime research are held with addresses and phone or fax numbers.

The records include Lloyd's records of maritime casualties and shipping index, Captains Registers, Board of Trade, information on wrecks both in the UK and overseas (mainly post 1913), plus company registration records and the marine history of Liverpool regarding the slave trade and emigration etc.

Two interesting articles on education appear in the Swan Hill Genealogical and Historical Society journal *Mallee Roots* No.61, February 2000.

1 'List of Primary Schools in the Swan Hill Area' on pp.3–4. This alphabetical list of schools shows the dates of commencement and closure. Comments include description of the schools, for example—hut of pine logs, twenty-one students attended.

2 'Resources in Our Library Regarding Education' p.7. The Swan Hill Society holds index cards and/or microfiche to school admissions plus books on education.

'A History of Salvation Army Uniform Weddings' by Loraine Palmer in the *New Zealand Genealogist* the journal of the New Zealand Genealogical Society Vol.31, No.261, January–February 2000, pp.24–26. Photos of some Salvation Army members in their wedding clothes are featured in this article. Their uniforms show the changes through the years and can help to identify the era of these particular weddings.

'Killybegs Old Graveyard, Prosperous, Co. Kildare' compiled by two members of the *Irish Family History Society*. No.15, 1999, pp.53–57. Taken from the

head-stone inscriptions in the Killybegs graveyard in Co Kildare, Ireland, this index was originally transcribed in 1989 and revised and up-dated in 1999.

'AFFHO News—Help-Line Columns' in *The Crossing Place* the newsletter of Casino and District Family History Group No.50, March 2000. Many newspapers provide a 'Letters to the Editor' service and occasionally a Research Column for reunions and queries relating to genealogy interests. A list is included of the names and addresses of newspapers in all Australian States, New Zealand, England and South Africa that provide this service.

Two articles in the journal of the Genealogical Society of Victoria March 2000 issue of *Ancestor* Vol.25, No.1.

1 'Out-Pensioners: Old Soldiers in the Young Colonies' by Darren Watson from the National Archives of Australia, pp.8-10. If you have an out-pensioner in your family, this article will be of interest. It includes the history of the Royal Chelsea Pensioners. A certificate of transfer was required to be able to claim a pension in another country. Next-of-kin of a deceased pensioner were entitled to a weekly pension. One such claim was for Adeline IMPREY, an orphan of Tasmania who was granted £35 per year in 1866. Another soldier who resided in Tasmania was William HALLIDAY. He was pensioned out in 1817, then joined the NSW Veterans Company in 1825 and sailed for VDL, later moving to Kyneton in Victoria.

2 'Sources For The Port Phillip District in the GSV Library', pp.29-35. These include armed forces records, biographies, cemetery and census records, convicts, migration and shipping plus many more records to help with research in the Port Phillip area.

'Multiple Births Index and Still Births Index' by Teresa Williams in *Greentrees* the journal of Westminster and Central Middlesex Family History Society Vol.19, No.1, November 1999, pp.10-11. Started in 1991 by Teresa Williams, herself an identical twin, the index to multiple births now has many thousands of entries. They are listed in three ways: alphabetically by surname, chronologically by year, and geographically by town, county or country worldwide, and any century. The second index, to stillbirths, was started in 1996 because of the large number found while the first index was being compiled. The fact that before 1927 these births were not registered may help to fill a 'gap' between the births of children. Both indexes are on-going and contributions will be accepted provided they are from a reliable source and include references, or send a copy of the event. Both indexes can be searched. (No address given, see the *Greentrees* journal for address). ●

A PRAYER FOR GENEALOGISTS

◆◆◆

Lord, help me dig into the past
And sift the sands of time,
That I might find the roots that made
This family tree of mine.
Lord, help me trace the ancient road
On which my fathers trod
And led them through so many lands
To find our present sod.
Lord, help me find an ancient book
Or dusty manuscript
That's safely hidden now away
In some forgotten crypt.
Lord, let it bridge the gap that haunts
My soul when I can't find
The missing link between some name
That ends the same as mine.

Ian Woolley, *Tasmanian Ancestry* Sept. 1994

BOOK REVIEWS

The Highland Clan MacNeachail (MacNicol), A History of the Nicholsons of Scorrybreac by W. David H. Sellar and Alasdair Maclean, published by Maclean Press, 10 Lusta, Lochbay, Waternish, Isle of Skye, IV55 8GD Scotland. Hard cover, 80 pages including coloured illustrations.

A well presented account of the history of one of the oldest Hebridean clans from its origins until modern times and its dispersal around the world. It is of special interest to Tasmanian readers as Norman Nicholson of Scorrybreack, the 17th Chief, arrived in Tasmania in 1839 and was Assistant Director of Roads and Bridges. Unfortunately, he died only two years later but was followed by his brother, John Nicholson, the 18th Chief, in 1843. He became Deputy Assistant Commissary General in Launceston and married Marion Davidson, daughter of Walter and Agnes Davidson of Campbell Town. Successive chiefs farmed in the Campbell Town area until 1967 when the 21st chief moved to NSW. Descendants of John and Marion still reside around Campbell Town.

Rosemary Davidson



Leatherwood Honey for Gall: a convict marries an immigrant girl, by Mary Reddrop, published for Mary Reddrop by PenFolk Publishing, 21 Ronley Street, Blackburn, Victoria, 3130. Soft cover, 210 A5 pages.

This book traces the lives of Ann Radford and John Gall, great-great grandparents of the author, in Tasmania and Victoria.

The first part of the book is presented as a fictionalised insight into Ann's life and struggles and is based on known facts. It is a romantic story but the author has endeavoured to depict the circumstances accurately.

Part Two is a factual history of John Gall, a Scottish convict. As well as being the story of one man, a number of aspects of colonial life are examined. We are reminded that human weaknesses were not confined to the convicts and the poor but were also well distributed among the powerful—the administrators, judiciary, landowners and churchmen.

The book contains a list of sources, a bibliography and an index. Maps and footnotes are useful additions.

Organising a Family History Conference, Federation of Family History Societies, Solihull, England. A5 format.

This 37-page booklet is basically prepared for those organising live-in family history conferences. However, the common sense practical procedures outlined would make a useful guide and checklist for the organisers of any conference whether for one day or longer. Everything is covered from introductory planning to the final tidying up after the event.

Jeannine Connors



The Widows of Tullow and Outrages in Westmeath by Kevin Reed. A lively anecdotal account of four transportees and their descendants in Tasmania.

Stretching from the bitterness and hunger of an Irish winter in 1845, the cruel months aboard ship, sailing to the unknown, or perhaps to the bottom of the ocean; to the bitter, unfriendly servitude of penal settlement to today's Tasmania, a fertile and pleasant land of freedom and property, the author takes the reader through over a century and a half of all the hardships to the eventual successes of personal and dynastic survival.

Three of the 'four' were Irish, country folk and Catholic; all convicted because they dared to survive. The last of the 'four' was

an Englishman; and ‘con’ man, a counterfeiter, and having avoided the gallows won respect through hard work in Tasmanian business circles.

In Tasmania they met, married, and founded a dynasty of at least twenty-two children and 89 grandchildren (and more).

The author has taken care to compile as many facts as possible on each person. With Irish records this would not have been an easy task. The style of presentation is clear and easy to read and the appendices add just that bit more to the whole book; an index would have very useful for researchers who do not know the family. However, I enjoyed *The Widows*.

Jenny Gill



Richard Morgan (1761–1837), a paper by Reg. A. Watson, 4xgreat grandson.

The old barn at Rosny on the Municipal Golf Course has become a most significant historic building in Tasmania. Probably the oldest building on the eastern shore, it may have been built for the owner, Richard Morgan, by Richard Clark who came with Lt Bowen’s party in 1803.

The owner, Richard Morgan, arrived with his family in 1806. Richard was a first fleeter and a Norfolk Islander. Author, Colleen McCulloch, who recently visited the site, has released a book called *Morgan’s Run*, a novel based on Richard Morgan’s life. McCulloch’s book, first and foremost, is a novel, a somewhat romanticised version of the life of Richard Morgan; nonetheless, *Morgan’s Run* gives a good account of life how it was.

But who was the real Richard Morgan? Was he the man of comely appearance of the book? A man who had sensitive New Age qualities? Was he a strong moralist with a strong sense of the religious? Was his son, William Henry, almost a mystical child as portrayed? McCulloch is to

release a sequel to *Morgan’s Run* dealing with his Tasmanian life, and it is waited upon with great interest.

As mentioned, Richard Morgan was a first fleeter, arriving in 1788 with Gov. Arthur Phillip. Alas for Richard, he travelled not in style, but with the other convicts, having been convicted in 1785 at Gloucester on the oaths of ‘John Trevillian Ceely Trevillian esq and others’. The offence was ‘stealing in the dwelling house of the said Richard Morgan (sic) one metal watch value three pounds and also charged with assaulting the said John Trevillian Ceely Trevillian and threatening to murder him and by force unlawfully obtaining from him a promissory note for the payment of five hundred pounds’. Morgan was convicted and was sentenced to be transported to Africa for seven years.

Morgan, however, appealed and his story was rather different. Morgan, asserted among other things, that he found Ceely in bed with his wife and that Ceely offered him the promissory note of five hundred pounds as compensation. The appeal, sadly, was rejected and Morgan was transported to the prison hulk, *Ceres*. McCulloch has him married to the dainty, demure, Margaret née Biggs and according to her, she was a first cousin. I cannot vouch for this as all her (McCulloch’s) dates are out. Records state he was transferred to the vessel *Alexander* in January 1787 and it was on this vessel he arrived at Port Jackson as a member of the first fleet, 26 January 1788. The *Alexander* was not a happy ship as most of the deaths occurred on this boat and at one time there was a mutiny.

Two months later, Morgan received permission to marry another convict, Elizabeth Lock, who had been in gaol with him at Gloucester. Elizabeth had actually received a death sentence for two accounts of breaking into a house and

stealing, but the sentence was reprieved to seven years transportation.

They married 30 May 1788 at St Phillip's Church, Sydney. On 8 January 1790, Richard was sent to Norfolk Island on the *Supply*. Elizabeth followed two months later. Morgan had his freedom and was granted two acres on the island, which he called 'Morgan's Run', title of McCulloch's book.

Morgan was a randy fellow. He took up with another convict, Catherine Clark from Middlesex, who arrived in the colony aboard the '*Lady Juliana*' (1789). He and his second wife, Elizabeth Lock, had separated, she finding a protector in Thomas Scully, a marine.

Richard had actually committed bigamy as he still had a wife back in England. Now he lived in a defacto relationship with Elizabeth Clark.

There don't appear to be any children to his previous two wives. The first, by records, came in 1792 with the birth of Catherine. William Henry was second (1794) although McCulloch has him being born to his wife in England, many years before.

Morgan was a hard-working and energetic male. With the help of Catherine they prospered and increased their acreage to 50, eventually supplying pork to the government. He was also employed as a sawyer and an overseer. On 15 October 1805, they left Norfolk Island (with seven children) for Port Jackson. In 1806 they arrived at Hobarton on the *King George* to take up 130 acres at Kangaroo Point, Clarence Plains. The Morgans were probably the first settlers at Kangaroo Point. Two assigned servants accompanied them.

The Morgans were part of a number of Norfolk Island families sent to populate Van Diemen's Land. They were to be victualled at the expense of the Crown for two years and allowed convict servants

for several years. This influx of arrivals placed an enormous strain on the colonial government of Lt Gov. David Collins. Richard's son, Richard Jnr, was later granted 50 acres, also at Clarence Plains. In 1815, he was constable at Kangaroo Point, a post from which he was dismissed on 26 July 1817. In that year he was commissioner for wheat.

In 1818, Richard Morgan and R. W. Loane were jointly charged with slaughtering cattle without a licence. In 1822, Morgan was compelled to caution people from grazing stock or cutting timber on his farm at Kangaroo Point. The farm included an additional 200 acres which Richard Morgan had purchased from Colonel Davey in 1817, when Davey returned to England.

Richard Jnr, being a freeman, became a prominent member of the local community. He married Elizabeth Dart in 1823 and in 1858 he built the 'Bellerive Hotel' a two-story structure facing Kangaroo Bay. He died in 1877.

A daughter of Richard Snr, Catherine, married an ex-convict, John Wade, who arrived with David Collins in 1804.

Richard Morgan Snr died at Clarence Plain and was buried on 26 September 1837 at Clarence Plains (Rokeby), age given as 78 years. His wife, Catherine, was buried 27 July 1828, also Clarence Plains, age given as 57. Their children included: Catherine (1792–1877), William Henry (1794–), Richard (1796 or 97–1877), Mary (1799–1821), Sophia (1801–), George* and James, twins (1804–) and Margaret (1803 or 1806–). The stout barn still stands. It is not known exactly when it was built, but no doubt in the second decade of the nineteenth century. In 1831 it was sold to the Attorney-General, Algernon Sidney Montague and it was probably he who built the cottage close to the barn.



* George died 1815.

Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found!

Do you have Newmans on your family tree? There is a **Newman Name Society** which began seven years ago and has an average of 150 members worldwide. Membership is Aust\$12.00 with the Australian Subscription Officer being Mrs Sandra Beckett, PO Box 381, Hastings VIC 3915. Or contact the Secretary at **Roberta.newman@virgin.net** or Roberta Newman, 6 Knights Close, Cliff Estate, Felixstowe, Suffolk IP11 9NU UK □

A revised second edition of the book **1600–1947 Anglo-Indian Legacy: A Brief Guide to British Raj History, Nationality, Education, Railways & Irrigation** has been published by the author, Alfred D. F. Gabb. Price £7.00 plus £1.70 surface mail or £3.30 overseas airmail. Contact Mr Gabb at Church Farm Bungalow, Overton, York, North Yorkshire UK YO30 1YL or email **alfred.gabb@btinternet.com** □

Entries for the **Victorian Community History Award**, sponsored by Information Victoria, close at 12 noon on 23 February 2001. The award aims to develop awareness of community history across Victoria and promote excellence within historical research. They are offering a \$5000 First Prize, and \$1000 awards to Category Finalists—Best Collaborative/Community Work, Best Print/Publication, Best Audio-Visual/Multimedia, Best Exhibit/Display, Best Walk/Tour and Best Community Research Register, Records. Contact Information Victoria, Victorian Community History Award 2001, 356 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000, visit their web site at www.information.vic.gov.au or

☎ 1300 366 356 for conditions of entry. Australian organisations and/or residents only are eligible to enter. □

Susan Hood, the Resource Centre Coordinator at the **Port Arthur Historic Site**, writes that work continues on the Convict Research Project related to those convicts who spent time at the penal settlement there and she continues the Research Service. She will conduct a search at the State Archives Office of Tasmania for convict records relating to a person. Records can consist of a conduct or police record, an indent and surgeon's report. There may also be other related records and a name search can be undertaken of the card indexes at Archives. ☎ (03) 6251 2324 or email library@portarthur.org.au □

The Port Arthur Historic Site produce a newsletter called **Semaphore** and would be pleased to hear story ideas for future editions or any comments. Contact rosalie.michalik@portarthur.org.au ☎ (03) 6251 2300 or check their website at www.portarthur.org.au □

Liz Parkes found an interesting item in the **North-Eastern Advertiser**, 4 October 1918, p.4 under the heading **Roll of Honour**. 'North-Eastern response to the Empire's call. Will readers kindly notify the north Eastern Advertiser of any alterations or additions to our list. Total to date—787'. The men involved were listed by district and indicated, for deaths, whether they died at sea, were killed in action or died of wounds. □

COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) Meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street Hobart starting at 8.00 p.m.

12 December 2000—THRA

Mrs Elizabeth Wilson—‘Totally Devoid of Sensationalism’: Mrs Amelia Baeyertz, the Jewish lady evangelist from Melbourne.

6–7 January 2001

A *Brennan family reunion* will be held in Franklin, Tasmania for descendants of Patrick and Charles Brennan who arrived in 1853. If anyone is interested in attending or may have information and photos for a book which is being compiled, please contact Dian Smith, PO Box 63 Bracknell, TAS 7302 email dians47@hotmail.com

17–19 March 2001

Coming of Age Conference, Tram Shed 29, Inveresk Rail Yards, Launceston. Hosted by the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. For further information contact the State Secretary, PO Box 191 Launceston or email gencstas@southcom.com.au

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

20 to 22 April—Spring 2001

FFHS Conference at Leicester University, Oadby, entitled ‘From the Cup of Love’. Information available from: Mrs Y. Jeanne Bunting, Federation

Conference, Firgrove, Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale, Aldershot, Hampshire GU12 5LL. Please enclose stamped A5 (9” x 6½”) envelope.

28 and 29 April 2001

Victorian Association of Family History Organisations—*Fourth Victorian State Family History Conference* on Saturday, at The Scots School, Albury, New South Wales *From Gold to Federation*.

Keynote Speaker—Michael Gandy BA, FSG, from England, will also offer a Pre-Conference All-day Workshop on Friday, 27 April, especially for experienced Family Historians. Topics: ‘Problems in London Ancestry’ and ‘Non-conformity in Britain’.

Special All-day Workshop will run within the Conference featuring talented author and speaker, Hazel Edwards, MEd., TPTC. Topic ‘Writing a Non-Boring Family History’.

Twenty-six first class presenters covering a multitude of topics. Some examples: ‘Researching Non-convict Irish Ancestors from within Australia’; ‘Wills and Probate’; ‘The Scottish Immigrants—telling the real story’; ‘Emigrant ships—where to find details’; ‘Researching Chinese Ancestry’; ‘Employment records as a source of Biographical History’ and much more.

For further information contact the Wodonga Family History Society Inc., PO Box 289, Wodonga, Victoria 3689 ☎ (02) 6059 2086; (02) 6024 1742 or (02) 6021 2997

email: nokey@albury.net.au or check their website at <http://homepages.rootweb.com/~surreal/AVNE> ●

LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

	20/11/2000	19/2/2001	20/5/2002	19/8/2002	18/11/2002
	16/2/2001	17/5/2002	16/8/2002	15/11/2002	14/2/2003
Burnie	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Devonport	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Hobart	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Huon	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Launceston	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Set 1	GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897				
Set 2	Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series				
	GRO Consular Records Index				
	Old Parochial Records and				
	1891 Census Indexes for Scotland				
Set 3	GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and				
	AGCI				
Set 4	National Probate Calendars 1853–1943				
Set 5	GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942				
	Exchange journals Members' Interests and				
	One Name Studies Index				

BURNIE

Accessions—Books

- Ancestral Trails—British Genealogy and Family History, *M. Herber*
* Cemeteries, State Library Launceston
* Family History Resources, State Library Launceston
Index to Walch Almanacs—Justices of the Peace 1863–1920, Launceston GST
Index—The *North West Post* (1887–1916), GST Devonport
* Migration and Shipping Resources, State Library Launceston
Point Puer—Boy Convicts Establishment V.D.L. The first 68 boys—January 1834, *Peter MacFie and Nigel Hargreaves*
* Properties in Launceston and their owners and occupiers, State Library Launceston
Sandy Bay Connections, Sandy Bay Historical Society
* Ships Pictures, State Library Launceston
* Tracing Your Family History in Australia Vol.2, *Nick Vine Hall*
* Yorkshire Family Histories and Pedigrees, *Stuart A. Raymond*

Accessions—Microfiche

- * Warrior Hulk Index 1840–1845, *Marcia Watson*

Accessions—CD-ROM

- 1851 Census of Cornwall
'Big R' 2000 Index
Tasmanian Convicts, *Archives Office of Tasmania*
* Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books

- * Atlas & Cyclopaedia of Ireland [Family Heraldry and Historical Ireland 1904], *Various*
- * Back to our Beginnings, Memories of Melrose, *Leary, Brian* Editor
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1720–1830 Vol. 1, *Quick, Barbara*
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1831–1834 Vol. 2, *Quick, Barbara*
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1800–1816 Vol. 3, *Quick, Barbara & Peter*
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1816–1823 Vol. 4, *Quick, Barbara & Peter*
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1835–1836 Vol. 5, *Quick, Barbara*
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1824–1829 Vol. 6, *Quick, Barbara & Peter*
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1837–1841 Vol. 7, *Quick, Barbara & Peter*
- * Bledlow Charity Book 1841–1854 Vol. 8, *Quick, Barbara & Peter*
- * Bledlow Charity School Accounts 1826–1831, *Quick, Barbara & Peter*
- * Blue Gum Clippers and Whale Ships of Tasmania, *Lawson, Will*
- * Frederick Germaine: His Life 1822–1899, *Germaine, Leonie*
- * History of Bothwell Tasmania, A, *Weeding, John S.*
- Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs—Justices of the Peace 1863–1920,
Launceston Branch
- Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs—Postmasters & Postmistresses,
1911–1960, *Launceston Branch*
- * Irish First Names, Pocket Guide to, *Coghlan, Ronan*
- * Irish in Australia, The, *O'Farrell, Patrick*
- * My Ancestor was a Policeman, *Shearman, Anthony*
- * Princes Risborough Past [Buckinghamshire], *Macfarlane & Kingham*
- * Snarers and Cattlemen of the Mersey High Country (The Lees of Lees Paddocks),
Cubit, Simon
- * Snowhill Manor, *Gloucestershire National Trust*
- * Those Days at Robigana. My memories and history of Swan Point, Tasmania,
Phillips, Joan

Accessions—Microfiche

- * Bendigo Advertiser Index to Funerals, Inquests, Obituaries, Accidents and more,
1872, 1873 and 1874
- * Cornwall FHS Directory of Members Interests June 2000
- * Huntingdonshire FHS Directory of Members' Interests 1999
- Queensland Pioneers Index 1829–1889 Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages in
Queensland
- * Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books

- * A family tree—George Meredith of 'Cambria' Swansea; *David Hodgson*. [Chart]
- * The Barwick Family Tree; *Christine Burke & Len Kingston*
- * Cockerill and Vincent Ancestors in Van Diemen's Land; *Sally Steel*.
- * Duncan McRae of 'Selma', Tasmania and his family; *Sally Steel*.
- East Sussex Census—1851 Indexes, volumes 6–9 & 12; *C. J. Barnes*
- Index to *The Advocate* Births, Deaths & Marriages 1936–1940; *GST Inc. Burnie*.
- Index to *The Advocate* BD&M, 1941–1944; *GST Inc. Burnie*

The *North West Post* (1887–1916), Volume 4 1907; *GST Inc. Devonport*.

Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs; *GST Inc Launceston*:

Justices of the Peace 1863–1920 and Justices of the Peace 1921–1975/6

Postmasters and Postmistresses 1863–1920

Postmasters and Postmistresses 1911–1960

Poplar R. D. 1851 Census Index (3 volumes); *East of London FHS*.

* Poor Law Union Records, S/W England, The Marches & Wales, 2nd edition; *J. Gibson & C. Rogers*.

Western Lancashire 1851 Census Indexes, 16 volumes; *Ormskirk & District FHS*.

Accessions—Microfiche

* Alphabetical Townland Index: Ireland 1861; *Macbeth Genealogical Books*.

Ashton-under-Lyne 1851 Census Index; *Manchester & Lancashire FHS*.

* Bassett's 1886 Down Directory; *A. J. Morris*.

Berkshire & Wiltshire Marriage Licence Bonds 1750–1799; *Berkshire FHS*.

Bethnal Green 1851 Census Indexes; *East of London FHS*.

* Boston Apprentices and Masters 1545–1717; *Lincolnshire FHS*.

* Boston R.D. 1841 Census Index; *Lincolnshire FHS*.

British Isles Genealogical Register 2000; *Federation of FHS*.

Cambridgeshire 1851 Census Index; *Cambridgeshire FHS*. [Most parishes]

Cambridgeshire 1861 Census Index; *Cambridgeshire FHS*. [A few parishes]

* Louth R. D. 1841 Census Index; *Lincolnshire FHS*.

Northamptonshire Strays—volume 2 1998; *Northamptonshire FHS*.

Northfleet, Kent Parish Registers 1539–1812; *Kent Family History Society*.

St Mary Chatham, Monumental Inscriptions; *Kent Family History Society*.

St Mary Magdalen, Gillingham 1821–1837 Parish Index; *Trueflare Ltd*.

South Australian Deaths Registrations 1842–1915; *SAG&HS*.

Thames Ditton Parish Registers; *West Surrey FHS*.

* *Warrior Hulk Index* (Woolwich) 1840–1845; *Marcia Watson*.

Wiltshire 1851 Census Index, volumes 1 to 5; *Wiltshire 1851 Census Productions*.

Accessions—CD-ROM

Bertram Merrell Cheshire Marriage Index, version 1, 1750–1837; *FHS of Cheshire*.

Family History Library Catalog (as of March 2000); *Church of Jesus Christ & LDS*.

Gloucestershire & Southern Warwickshire 1851 Census Index; *G.W. Beavington*.

Inquest Index, Victoria 1840–1985; *Macbeth Genealogical Services*

Lincolnshire Archives Indexes of Wills 1700–1900; *Lincolnshire County Council*.

Murphy's Register [Index to WW1 Photographs]; *Wartime Research Media*.

Notable British Families 1600s–1900s (FTM); *Broderbund Banner Blue Division*.

* Ordnance Survey Interactive Atlas of Great Britain, 3rd edition.

Tasmanian Convicts; *Archives Office of Tasmania*.

United Kingdom 1851 Census Records (FTM); *Broderbund Banner Blue Division*.

UK Info Disk, 4.1; *i-CD Publishing (UK) Ltd*.

* Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

- * Antill Ponds and the Half Way House. *R. H. Green*
- * Bishop Blackall Episcopal Charity School, Exeter, Devon Admission Registers 1839–1876. *Sheila Jewell*
- * The Bushrangers are at Hay's House. Robert and Maria Hay's Story. *Jean Turner*
- Caught in the Act. Unusual Offences of Port Arthur Convicts, *Phillip Hilton, & Susan Hood*
- * CWA 1936–1996—Playing our Part, Sixty years of the Country Women's Association in Tasmania. CWA Tasmania
- The Cycle of Time, An enduring epitaph of the old Don Congregational Cemetery, *Barbara Pendrey*
- * Down Windermere Way. *Judy East*
- * Hennock School, Devon, Admission Registers 1876–1900. *Sheila Jewell*.
- * History St Peter's Anglican Church, Hamilton, "Take Heed Lest You Forget". *Ernest G Beavan*
- Immense Enjoyment. The Illustrated Journals & letters of William B. Wells—1884–1888. *Faye Gardam*
- Index to Deaths in *The Examiner* Vol 12, 1951–1955 Launceston Branch
- Index to the Papers & Proceedings Tasmanian Historical Research Association Vols 1–30, 1951–1983 *Anne Rand*
- Index to the Papers & Proceedings Tasmanian Historical Research Association Vols 31–40, 1984–1993. *Anne Rand*
- Index to *The Advocate* 1936–1940 Births, Deaths & Marriages Burnie Branch
- * Launceston Flood April 1929, and its effects on the people of Inveresk. *Lark Bushby*
- Leven Parish C of E Marriages 1900–1948. Ulverstone Local History Museum
- * McDougall Family Ties. *Merle Whittle*
- Names of all Tasmanian Personnel who lost their lives from whatever cause in World War II. *Reg A Watson*
- North West Post (1887–1916) Vol 4. An Index for Family Historians 1907, *Devonport Branch*
- Parish Finder for England. *Graham Jaunay*
- Sawdust, Sails and Sweat—A History of the River Don Settlement North West Coast of Tasmania. *Faye Gardam*
- * Sydney Cove 1788, The first year of the Settlement of Australia. *John Cobley*
- * Transported to Van Diemen's Land, The story of two Convicts. *Judith O'Neill*
- * The 96th Talbot. Thomas (Smith) Talbot 1815–1908. *Terence A. Talbot*
- * Westbury—Bracknell Methodist Circuit Reflections. *Norman Marshall*
- * The Wright Family History. Michael Kerkham
- Yorkshire Family Histories and Pedigrees: The Genealogists Library Guide 6. *Stuart A. Raymond*
- * Yorkshire Occupations: The Genealogists Library Guide 5. *Stuart A. Raymond*
- * Yorkshire Parish Registers Monumental Inscriptions & Wills: The Genealogists Library Guide 2. *Stuart A. Raymond*

Accessions—Microfiche

Bendigo Advertiser, 1875–6:Index of Funerals, Inquests, Obituaries, Accidents & many more
Burwood Vic. Cemetery Headstone Inscriptions 1858–1998
Dromana Vic. Cemetery Headstone Inscriptions 1989–1997
Flinders, Vic Cemetery Headstone Inscriptions 1865–1995
* Index to Vols 66–80 Essex Family Historian
Molesworth (Cathkin), Vic. Cemetery Headstone Inscriptions 1872–1999
Old Cheltenham Vic. Cemetery Headstone Inscriptions 1865–1998
Surname & Ship Index: NSW Convicts 1788–1842
Tyabb/Hastings, Vic. Cemetery Headstone Inscriptions 1866–1997
* *Warrior Hulk Index* 1840–1845 HO9/12, *Marcia Watson*
Yea, Vic. Cemetery Headstone Inscriptions 1860–1999

Accessions—CD-ROM

Tasmanian Convicts—the Complete List from the Original Records
* Indicates items donated

SOCIETY SALES

The GST Inc. has published the following items which are all (except the microfiche) available from branch libraries. All mail orders should be forwarded to the Sales and Publications Coordinator, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250.

Microfiche

TAMIOT 2nd edition (inc. postage)	\$110.00
1997/98 Members' Interests (inc. postage)	\$5.50
1998–2000 Members' Interests (inc. postage)	\$5.50
The Tasmanian War Memorials Data base, comp. Fred Thornett, (22 fiche) (p&h \$2.00)	\$66.00

Books

Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p \$4.20)	\$11.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.20)	\$17.60
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.20)	\$27.50
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , Volume 21	\$9.90
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , Volume 20	\$8.25
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , Volume 19	\$5.50

BRANCH SALES

NEW BRANCH PUBLICATIONS—For a complete listing of branch sales please ask your local branch for a copy of the current Sales List.

Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.

DEVONPORT BRANCH SALES

The North West Post 1887–1916 Index, Vol. 4 1907 \$20.00
Postage: 1 copy \$5.00, 2–4 copies \$8.00 PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310

See pages 152, 154, 168 and 185 in this issue for 'New Releases' from Devonport, Hobart and Launceston Branches.

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE	Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Secretary)
Library	62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery)
	Tuesday 11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.
	Saturday 1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.
	The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.
Meeting	Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting	1st Monday of the month at 10.30 except January and February.

DEVONPORT	Phone: (03) 6424 5328 (Mr & Mrs Harris)
Library	Rooms 9, 10 & 11, Days Building, Cnr Best & Rooke Sts, Devonport
	Tuesday 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.
	Wednesday 10.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m.
	Thursday 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building Cnr Best & Rooke Sts, Devonport at 7.30 p.m. on last Thursday of each month, except December.

HOBART	Phone: (03) 6243 6200 (Branch Secretary)
Library	19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive
	Tuesday 12.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m.
	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
	Saturday 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
Meeting	Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.

HUON	Phone: (03) 6264 1345 (Branch Secretary)
Library	Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
	Saturday 1.30 p.m.-4.00 p.m.
	1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on 2nd Monday of each month except January. Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON	Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library	2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
	Tuesday 10.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.
	Wednesday 7.00 p.m.-9.00 p.m.
	Closed Wednesday night during July and the first two weeks of August.
	Saturday 2.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay on 1st Tuesday of each month except January—at 7.30 p.m. or 3.00 p.m. on alternate months. Please check Branch Report for the time each month.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 2001–2002 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$39.60 inc. GST
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$52.80 inc. GST
Australian Concession	\$26.40 inc. GST
Australian Joint Concession	\$39.60 inc. GST

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

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**ISSN
0159 0677**

Printed by *Advance Publicity*—Hobart Tasmania
Print Broking—Terry Brophy and Associates

QUERIES

BRIGGS/GLOVER

Christopher BRIGGS, born 1801 in Austerfield, (near Doncaster) Yorkshire. Married 1: 1824 to Sarah CLARK in Hatfield near Doncaster and had four children. Sarah did not accompany Christopher to Australia when he was sentenced to 7 years for stealing. His brothers Charles and James, also convicts, came with him. Married 2: 1838 to Frances GLOVER in Bothwell. Nothing is known about Frances at his stage. Married 3: 1874 to Marianne BARDEN née LEGRANDE. He died and is buried at St Clements at Kingston. His trade was Ag. Labourer in England and Tasmania. He managed a few properties in the Bothwell and Kingston areas. Charles received his Ticket of Leave in 1834, only 2 years after arriving, for his intrepid and meritorious conduct in a conflict with bushrangers. James was shot and killed by person or persons unknown! Anyone with any further information, or who would like to share, please contact me, Rhonda Jones, 'Woodlands' PO Box 51, Millthorpe, NSW 2798 or email billy@netwit.net.au

COOLEY

Does anyone have any photos of Frederick William COOLEY? He was born in 1869 in Hobart, married Margaret DALLAN in 1894 and died in 1934 in Kempton. He lived in Urana, NSW; Kempton and Queenstown, Tasmania. He was an owner and trainer of race horses in the Midlands and a carrier in Queenstown. I would like to hear from anyone who can help. Contact Mrs Kath Emmerton, 6 Bentley Road, Lenah Valley TAS 7008

HARRISON

Jonathon (or John) Baxter HARRISON born 1848, London, England, married 1887, Bishopsbourne, Tasmania (no record found) to Elizabeth WILSON, born approximately 1868, Bishopsbourne, Tasmania. Children: Ethel born 1888, died infant and Elizabeth Baxter Harrison born 1890, Melbourne, Victoria. They may have had other children after this. Also Rebecca Oliver Harrison born 1885, Melbourne (niece of the above Jonathon). She may have lived with this family.

Mrs V Vernon, 27 Nixon Street, Rosebud, VIC 3939

LEE/THOMPSON/PRERA/WHITAKER

Looking for descendants to match with gggrandfather's family tree. Edward James LEE born 1866, William John Lee born 1867 and Elizabeth Ann Lee born 1870, who married Charles Albert THOMPSON in 1906. Also descendants to Elizabeth Isabella PRERA born 1888, Maria Benedicta Prera born 1896, who married George Henry WHITAKER in 1915 and Arthur Percy Prera. All born Launceston. Any information regarding the above families would be very much appreciated. Rosemary Hayes, PO Box 106, Rosanna VIC 3084 or email rhayes@netlink.com.au

MARINES of the 41st COMPANY

As a descendant of First Fleeter, Marine John BARRISFORD/BERESFORD, I am interested in contacting any living descendants who can give me information about the Marines of the 41st Company, or an address in England where I can make contact.

Jean Monk, Unit 13C, 17/25 Little Street, Lane Cove Sydney NSW 2066

NICOLLE/NICHOLLE

Anne Catherine born 25 November 1862, at Deloraine, father Thomas NICHOLLE married Charlette SHAW at Launceston 7 February 1859. Thomas Shaw Nicolle born 26 March 1859, at Longford. Anne's children; Matthew Thomas born 4 December 1883 Ulverstone, father Thomas FOWLER; Edward Henry Nicolle born 9 April 1889, died 2 February 1890 Ulverstone; John Albert born 12 July 1890, Ulverstone; William Henry 3 October 1894, Ulverstone; Jessica Charlotte 1895; Matthew 2 July 1897. Jessica and Matthew's father was William NORMAN. Any descendants please help. Mrs A. Armstrong, 2 Walkers Avenue, Newnham TAS 7248

SMITH, Georgina

I am seeking any information of Georgina SMITH born c1863. She may be the mother of John George GRIFFITHS born 1881, at the Huon. The informant was Frances Smith, grandmother, living at the Huon track. I have failed to find a birth record or parents for Georgina. Debbie Rainbow, 117 Macquarie Street, George Town TAS 7253 or email brainbow@microtech.com.au

POWELL

POWELL, Edward born approximately 1852, Neath Glamorgan, Wales to Herbert and Esther Powell (née WOOD). Emigrated with mother and siblings to Victoria in 1857, aboard the *Almora*. Moved to New Norfolk, TAS as mentioned in a will by an uncle, Edward Powell, a mason from Maryborough/Carisbrook, Victoria. Married Amy Caroline BLACKMORE 28 January 1882, Spring Bay, TAS. Two children, Ronald Hartley Powell born 27 Sept 1883, New Norfolk and Frances Isabel Powell born 25 November 1884, New Norfolk. Frances married Charles Caldwell SMITH in 1910. Edward died 27 August 1931 (78 years) and was buried Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart. Sherenne Powell, 5 Jack Street, Dalby QLD 4405, ☎ (07) 4662 1550 a/hrs or email agconsult@bigpond.com

THOMPSON/ROWLANDS

Any descendants of James THOMPSON born 1867, married Mary ROWLANDS also known as Mary NICHOLLE 10 June 1890, Sprent. Children were William Ira born 12 September 1890, Sprent; Mary Jane born 24 January 1893; Daisy born 25 August 1895 and Violet born 5 March 1898. Mary died 1899 and James married Bridget DOYLE about 1900. Any information would be appreciated.

Mrs A. Armstrong, 2 Walkers Avenue, Newnham TAS 7248

WILLIAMS/BAILEY

Seeking information on the descendants of Henry WILLIAMS and Mariann (Marion) BAILEY who married in Hobart in 1864. Children were: Charles born 1865; Janet born 1867; Alfred born 1870; Alice born 1873; Ada born 1875; Albert born 1877; Thomas born 1879 and Arthur born 1881, died 1884. I would also like to find some information on Henry Williams and Mariann (Marion) Bailey's parents. Any information would be greatly appreciated. Mary King, 43 North Street, Hadfield VIC 3046

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ALOMES			5403
ANDERSON	Huon/Cygnets TAS AUS		5372
ARBLASTER Amos	STS ENG	1844–1885	5396
ATKINSON John	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1853	5355
BAKEWELL Anthony	Seagrave LEI ENG	1821	5361
BAKEWELL Thomas	Seagrave LEI ENG	1800	5361
BALMFORTH	ENG		5408
BANKS Kate Hilda Marjori	QLD AUS	–1945	5390
BARR	RFW SCT	1600+	5391
BOVILL	ENG	1550–1630	5386
BOWERMAN Charles	Bermondsey LND ENG	1900s	5402
BOWKER William	TAS AUS	c1829	5359
BRIGHT	Woodbridge SFK ENG	1829	5359
BROADHEAD Myra	DUB IRL	c1845	5396
BURTON George	Hamilton TAS AUS	1840–	5420
BUTTERWORTH	VIC AUS		5416
BYERS Harry	LND ENG	1820–	5395
CAHILL Joseph		c1822–1892	5415
CAMERON	LAN ENG/SCT		5418
CAMPBELL	Glasgow SCT		5408
CARELESS William	Wolverhampton STS ENG	1822	5355
CARRUTHERS	LND ENG/North West TAS AUS	1889	5352
CASEY Catherine	TAS AUS	1820	5355
CHADWICK	LAN ENG		5418
CHAFFEY Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	c1762–1849	5399
CHIPMAN			5403
CLEARIHAN	Nenagh TIP IRL	c1800	5398
CLEREHAN	Nenagh TIP IRL	c1800	5398
CONNEL	North West TAS AUS	1889	5352
COOK Edward John	ENG		5356
COOK John	ENG		5356
CORNER	LAN ENG		5418
CORNEY English	Brighton SSX ENG	1803–1881	5396
COURTNY PRATT Florence Isabel	UK	1885–1953	5389
CREASE Elizabeth	Edinburgh SCT	1837–1876	5396
CRUST Janet	NZ		5405
DALEY Margaret	TAS AUS	c1829	5359
DAVIES	ENG		5372
DAVIES Gwladys	Rhonda Valley WLS	1880–1900	5402
DAVIS	ENG		5372
DAVIS Samuel			5415
DAVIS Samuel Curtis	VIC AUS	c1882–1952	5415
DAVIS Zephania	TAS AUS	1819–1871	5359
DICKSON Andrew	Edinburgh SCT	1828–1880	5389
DILLEY Arthur Stanley	BDF ENG	1870–1900	5402
DILLON	Black River TAS AUS	1850+	5358
DON Henry Woodbury	Christchurch NZ	1907–1942	5405
DOUGLAS Roddam	Westbury TAS AUS	1900	5420
DUNIAM	DEV ENG	All	5393
DUNIAM Edwin Henry	DUB IRL	1800+	5393
DUNIAM George Harper	Liverpool ENG	1800+	5393
DUTSON	LAN ENG	1600–1700	5417
DUTSON Thomas	LAN ENG	1700–1800	5419
DUTSON William	LAN ENG	1700–1800	5419
EASTWOOD	YKS ENG	1748	5414
EGAN Daniel	Nenagh TIP IRL	c1800	5398
EMERY Charles	Farley Castle Bath SOM	1837–	5389
EMERY Charles Edward Lewis	Anglesea Barracks Portsmouth ENG	1871	5389
ESPIE George	Hobart TAS AUS	1787–1869	5399
FARRELLY Michael	IRL	c1846–	5415
FERRAR William Moore			5368

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
FINLAY Percy	TAS AUS	1900	5420
FISHER William	Hobart TAS AUS	1813–	5405
FLETCHER Evelyn Mary	Rhonda Valley WLS	29.6.09	5402
FOREST Haughton	ENG		5356
FRAZIER Sophia	ENG	1820	5355
FROST Catherine	Blaby LEI ENG	1852	5361
GARLAND	East Coast TAS AUS		5414
GLASSON	CON ENG	c1800	5392
GODDARD George	GLS ENG	c1825	5365
GORRINGE Thomas	ENG	1779	5355
GOURLAY David	Hobart TAS AUS	1815–1887	5399
GRANT Theodore	Bath ENG		5356
GRAY John	Hobart TAS AUS	c1860	5399
GRIEVESON George Frederick	DUR ENG	1800+	5357
HARRIS	East London ENG	1800–1900	5353
HARRISON Mildred	Lough LIN ENG	c1788–1817	5420
HARTRIDGE Myra	Launceston TAS AUS	1840–	5405
HAWKESFORD	Market Drayton SAL ENG	1800–	5407
HAY David Wallace	TAS AUS	late 1800s	5420
HITCHINS Eva	Hastings TAS AUS/NZ	1891–	5369
HITCHINS Jonas	Hastings TAS AUS	1850–1900	5369
HITCHINS Maltin	Hastings TAS AUS	1895–	5369
HOAR Sydney James	BDF ENG	1890–1900	5402
HOBDEN	Cambridge TAS AUS	1830	5372
HOLMES James Frederick		1853–1935	5415
HORLIN Gustaf	SWE	1876	5364
HOUGHTON John	Ashfordby LEI ENG	1849	5361
HOWE	RFW SCT	1600+	5391
HUXLEY George	Burnie TAS AUS	1860–	5400
HUXLEY George	King Island TAS AUS	1860–	5400
JARROLD David	ENG	–1850	5395
JENNINGS	North West TAS AUS	1889	5352
JOHNSON	Brighton/Bridgewater TAS AUS	1800–	5372
JOHNSON Arthur	Bridgewater TAS AUS	1800	5371
JOHNSTON Thomas	ANT NIR	1840–	5400
JONES	SA	c1850	5392
KIMBERLEY			5404
KING Emma Adelaide	Launceston/Burnie TAS AUS	1880–	5400
KING Thomas	Launceston TAS AUS	1850–	5400
LORD			5403
LORD Bertha	Sydney NSW AUS	1882	5364
LYND Joseph Edward	Devonport TAS AUS	1850–1868	5360
MACE Elenor Agne	Saint Helena UK	1841	5389
MARCHBANK Kate Hilda Marjori	QLD AUS	–1945	5390
MARSDEN Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	1821–1885	5399
MASON Caroline	Hobart TAS AUS	1850–1870	5398
MATHEWS	Silverton/Tiverton ENG	1794	5414
McDONALD	Ulverstone TAS AUS		5414
McFARLANE Elizabeth	Glasgow SCT	1800+	5357
McGREGOR Marg	SCT	1837–1885	5406
McLAREN	SCT/ENG	1819	5414
MEDWIN	Black River/High Wycombe	1800	5358
MORRISBY			5403
MURPHY Susan	DUB IRL	c1827	5359
NATHAN James Lewis	Bethnal Green LND ENG	–1860	5395
NICHOLS			5403
NUNN Rose	SCT		5415
OAKES William	Myross COR IRL	1834–1886	5406
O'DRISCOLL John		1865–1945	5390
O'DRISCOLL Margaret		1876–	5390
O'DRISCOLL Mary	Myross COR IRL	1865–1945	5390

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
O'HARA Florence	Perth WA AUS	1911	5364
PAICE Thomas	Avoca TAS AUS	1857–1868	5398
PAICE Thomas	Somerset/River Cam TAS AUS	1870–1883	5398
PEGG	Black River TAS AUS	1890+	5358
POWELL Edward	Neath GLA WLS	1852–1857	5397
POWELL Edward	Melbourne/Maryborough VIC AUS	1857–1870	5397
POWELL Edward	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1880s	5397
POWELL Frances Isabelle	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1884–	5397
POWELL Ronald Hartley	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1883–	5397
PRICE	WOR ENG		5408
RANDALL Lily	Launceston TAS AUS	1850–	5400
REID	Greenwich/Coventry ENG	1800–1900	5409
ROGERS Nehemiah	Bocking ESS ENG	1825–	5405
ROSS Jane Mary	TAS AUS	c1830	5359
ROWE	SA	c1850	5392
SAGE Sarah	Hobart/Derby TAS AUS	1859–1929	5421
SERMON	BDF/LAN ENG		5418
SEWELL			5387
SHERIDAN Christiana	ENG	1833–	5406
SHERIDAN Christina	ENG	1851	5406
SMITH	North West TAS AUS	1889	5352
SMITH Charles	Derby TAS AUS	1852–1917	5421
SMITH Charles Benjamin	Derby/Scottsdale TAS AUS	1881–	5421
SMITH Charles Caldwell	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1910	5397
SMITH Charles William Archdale	BDF ENG	1896–1900	5402
SMITH Stephen Frederick	Derby/Scottsdale TAS AUS		5421
SNOW William	ENG	1818	5355
STANDFIELD			5403
STANNARD	East London ENG		5353
STEVENS	SA	c1850	5392
SURMAN	BDF/LAN ENG		5418
SUTCLIFFE	YKS ENG		5408
THORLEY John	CHS ENG	1815	5364
TILBROOK	Cambridge	c1850	5392
TRONERUD	NOR		5416
WAGSTAFF Joseph	Aston Birmingham ENG	c1823	5396
WALKER	SA	c1850	5392
WALKER Ann	Hobart TAS AUS	c1860	5399
WALKER Hannah	West Bromich/Sedgley UK	1814–1856	5389
WALTON Lockyer	ENG		5356
WESTWOOD William	Melbourne AUS		5390
WHITE Charles	Sixpenny Handley DOR ENG	1900	5412
WHITELAW James	KIL/Kells IRL	1820–1910	5405
WILKINS Ernest Frank	Strahan/Devonport TAS AUS	1910–1971	5354
WILKINS Ernest William	Launceston TAS AUS	1869–1936	5354
WILKINS Isaac Sr	Horsley GLS ENG	1811–1882	5354
WILKINS Isaac Sr	Launceston TAS AUS	1843–1882	5354
WILKINS Isaas Jr	Launceston TAS AUS	1843–1927	5354
WILLIAMS Edward	Grass Tree Hill TAS AUS	1800	5371
WILLIAMS William	WLS	c1777–1853	5420
WILSON Patrick	Omeo VIC AUS	c1844	5396
WOOLLANDS Jeanette	Launceston TAS AUS	1848–1892	5354
YOUNG Edgar	Horton TAS AUS/NZ	1888–	5369
YOUNG William	Horton TAS AUS	1857–	5369

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

NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the society, a warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

5351	NICHOLS Mr Stephen L	57 Bayview Road snichol@bigpond.com.au	YARRAVILLE	VIC	3013
5352	HARRIS Mrs Elizabeth A	53 Lewis St harrice@tasmail	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
5353	HARRIS Mr Christopher E	53 Lewis St harrice@tasmail	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
5354	WILKINS Mr Cameron J	4 Franklin St cjwilkins@tassie.net.au	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5355	BYRNE Mrs LeeAnne J	9 Kestral St bybunc@netspace.net.au	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
5356	DOCKING Mr Peter E	14 Nimala St	ROSNY	TAS	7018
5357	BENHAM Mrs Margaret E	12 Pillinger Drive	FERN TREE	TAS	7054
5358	BOTHWELL Ms Wendy J	30 Douglas St wendy_2@globalfreeway.com.au	PORT AUGUSTA	SA	5700
5359	FIELDING Ms Roslyn J	10a Newton St amyjoy@bigpond.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5360	BRILL Ms Carol J	8 Brickport Road cbrill@southcom.com.au	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5361	FULLER Mrs Pamela M	2 Richard St	PROSPECT	TAS	7250
5362	THOMAS Mrs Judy	PO Box 385	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253
5363	WINBURN Mrs Bobbie M	25 Pipeclay Esplanade	CREMORNE	TAS	7024
5364	HORLIN Mr Robert W	105 Nebraska Road	DENNES POINT	TAS	7150
5365	GODDARD Mr Matthew J	29 Hill St. mattgoddard@primus.com.au	WEST HOBART	TAS	7000
5366	LIVINGSTON Mr Kevin R	7 Darville Court livingsk@bigpond.com.	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
5367	WELSH Mr David R	10a Sunnyside Road	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008
5368	GREEN Mrs Dianne J	273 Tara Drive	ACTON	TAS	7170
5369	GREEN Mr Jeffrey M	87 Glenwood Park Drive mag2@australia.net.au	GLENWOOD	NSW	2768
5371	ROBOTTON Mrs Beryl	7 Cabernet Drive	BERRIEDALE	TAS	7011
5372	JONES Mrs Barbara H	5 Croome Court	BERRIEDALE	TAS	7011
5373	POWELL Mrs Rosalie	35 Nixon St.	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5374	FRENCH Mr Vernon J	300 Takone Road	HENRIETTA	TAS	7325
5375	HALL Ms Irene	300 Takone Road	HENRIETTA	TAS	7325
5376	NESPOLO Mrs Beryl	17 Maritana Place b.nespolo@bigpond.com	BERRIEDALE	TAS	7011
5377	BROOKS Mrs Leonie	39 Wyndham Road	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
5378	WHYTE Mr William A	12a Stratford Place	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
5379	PETERSON Ms Margaret	3246 Channel Highway	WOODBRIDGE	TAS	7162
5380	TAYLOR Mrs Wendy D	Park Hill WDAWN@bigponds.com	QUIPOLLY via QUIRINDI	NSW	2343
5381	WHITE Mr Douglas	26 Barrack St. dounang@hotmail.com	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253
5382	GILL Mrs Carmel	733 Deviot Rd.	DEVIOT	TAS	7275
5383	RUSH Mr Thomas R	5 Westbury Rd.	SOUTH LAUNCESTON	TAS	7249
5385	JONES Miss Glenda E	5 Gray Ave	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253
5386	BOVILL Mr William W	glendajones36@hotmail.com 108 Regent St. wbovill@netspace.net.au	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
5387	SEWELL Mr Donald	85 Native Corners Rd. don_sewell@hotmail	CAMPANIA	TAS	7026
5388	SEWELL Mrs Rosemarie	85 Native Corners Rd. don_sewell@hotmail	CAMPANIA	TAS	7026
5389	DICKSON Mr Clyde D	12 Fredrick Drive	BRIGHTON	TAS	7030
5390	SQUIRES Mrs Trenna	1/176 Strickland Ave	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5391	BARR Mr John	3/11 Haig St.	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
5392	HILL Ms Sharon G	56 Glenlusk Rd.	BERRIEDALE	TAS	7011
5393	DUNIAM Mrs Beryl J	4455 Main Rd.	BRUNY ISLAND	TAS	7150

NEW MEMBERS

5394	DUNIAM Mr Geoffrey D	4455 Main Rd.	BRUNY ISLAND	TAS	7150
5395	BYERS Mrs Patricia	8 Wellesley St. pbyers@netspace.net.au	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5396	WELLS Mrs Margot C	5 Timbertop Drive wellsm1@bigpond.com	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
5397	POWELL Mrs Sherenne N	5 Jack St. agconsult@bigpond.com	DALBY	QLD	4405
5398	EGAN Mr Allan F	Apt 201 390 Little Collins St. MELBOURNE alanegan35@hotmail.com		VIC	3000
5399	RODAN Dr Beverley-Anne	80 Roden St bevrodan@netspace.net.au	WEST MELBOURNE	VIC	3003
5400	JOHNSTON Mr Don	PO Box 5080 petenv@dingley.net	CHELTONHAM	VIC	3192
5401	EMMETT Mrs Helen	PO Box 159 iemmett@tassie.net.au	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
5402	JONES Mrs Carol A	31 Highfield Road	EAST DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5403	CHIPMAN Mr Doug	16 Victoria Esplanade doug.chipman@bigpond.com	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
5404	CHIPMAN Mrs Jo	16 Victoria Esplanade doug.chipman@bigpond.com	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
5405	DON Mrs Gillian M	53 Maryln Road gilliandee@southcom.com.au	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5406	DON Mr Bruce J	53 Maryln Road gilliandee@southcom.com.au	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5407	HAWKESFORD Mrs Lisa J	77 Elinga St. lisa.hawkesford@bigpond.com	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
5408	MORRISON Ms Margaret	14 River Road megm@telstra.easymail.com.au	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
5409	REID Mr John K	8 Red Knights Rd.	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
5410	WETTENHALL Mr Peter J	10 Sheromith Drive pwettenhall@iprimus.com.au	ACTON PARK	TAS	7170
5411	WETTENHALL Mrs Dorothy M	10 Sheromith Drive pwettenhall@iprimus.com.au	ACTON PARK	TAS	7170
5412	WHITE Mr Christopher R	12 Benjafield Terrace crwhite@southcom.com.au	MT STUART	TAS	7000
5413	WISE Mrs Margaret A	38 Wentworth St. margiewise@bigpond.com	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5414	McLAREN Mr Michael G	PO Box 1103	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5415	McDOUGALL Mr Alwyn G	79 Jackson St alwyn1@telstra.easymail.com.au	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
5416	BUTTERWORTH Mrs Leanne	70 Clark St.	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
5417	LONG Mrs Sandra J	37 Dandenong Rd.	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
5418	McCLARRON Mrs Sue	24 Dandenong Rd. nmcclarron@vtown.com.au	TREVALLYN	TAS	7250
5419	McDONALD Mrs Sari J	178 Winkleigh Rd.	EXETER	TAS	7275
5420	SIMMONDS Mrs Margaret J	27 Muddy Creek Rd. simmonds@tpg.com.au	LEGANA	TAS	7277
5421	VANTIENEN Mr Hank	202 St Leonards Rd.	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250

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Computer requirements ...

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Tasmanian Ancestry

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**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF TASMANIA INC.**

Volume 21 Number 4—March 2001

Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 21 Number 4

March 2001

ISSN 0159 0677

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

Editorial

It is fitting that this, the last issue of Volume 21, should contain articles concerning memories. There are 'Dunorlan Memories', 'Heaps of Memories', 'Devonport as I Recall' and 'Memoirs' plus Ivan Eade's memories of 'Devonport in World War II' and Faye Gardam's memories of 'That Overseas Trip!' Having grown up and attended school in Devonport it is my home territory and I have enjoyed these recollections immensely.

On the shelf above the computer sits a complete set of *Tasmanian Ancestry* to which I often refer. It is interesting to see that Volume 1, published back in 1980, had a total of eighty-eight pages. I joined in 1984 and by then it had almost doubled in size under the care of Audrey Hudspeth. Ten years later with Anne Bartlett as editor it averaged 220–230 pages.

This little trip down memory lane results from the fact that this volume has reached 300 pages, plus *Queries and Members' Interests*. What a wonderful achievement by our members and friends who have so willingly supplied articles, information and reports. When the present committee agreed to compile the journal I remember we were all worried we wouldn't have enough material!

I hope many of you will be able to attend the 'Coming of Age' conference in Launceston beginning 10 March to help celebrate our first 21 years.

Remember to send in your entry for 'My Most Interesting Ancestor' by 31 March 2001.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal Committee

Rosemary Davidson, Cynthia O'Neill,
Maurice Appleyard, Jeannine Connors,
David Hodgson, Charles Hunt,
Lucy Knott, Vee Maddock, Denise McNeice
Leo Prior and Kate Ramsay.

Journal address

PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

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tasancestry@southcom.com.au

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk or by email. Disks and photographs will be returned on request.

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the editorial committee nor of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article and 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.

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

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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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Home Page: <http://www.southcom.com.au/~gensocbb>

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WHEN you read this, it will only be two weeks until the Society's 'Coming of Age' Conference. I hope that as many as possible will attend this function and that, if you have not already registered, you will give serious thought, even at this late date, to attending the conference for at least one of the three days. The members of the Launceston branch have worked hard to make this a successful and enjoyable weekend for everyone and I would like to thank all those on the organizing committee for all their efforts.

Commemorative drinking glasses will be available for purchase at the Conference. There will be tumblers and two sizes of stemmed glasses. If any remain after the March Conference they will be available for purchase at the Annual General Meeting in June.

The celebrations of the twenty-first anniversary of the formation of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. will continue at the Annual General Meeting at Campbell Town. There are fifty-five people, who joined in 1980, and are still financial members of the Society. Certificates celebrating their twenty-one years of continuous membership will be presented at the Annual General Meeting.

Campbell Town is a fitting venue for what will be the last AGM under the name Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. as for many years the AGM was held at Campbell Town. For those who wish to make a full day of it, the Executive has organised a bus tour of Campbell Town's historic sites commencing at 10.30 a.m. Full details are on the registration form for the AGM, which is included with this issue of the journal.

It was pleasing to read that Professor Michael Roe has been elected a Fellow of the Federation of Australian Historical Societies. Professor Roe is one of the first to receive this high honour which is awarded in recognition of outstanding contributions to the community history movement. He has served as Patron of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. for the past five years and was a judge for the Lilian Watson Family History Award for a number of years. On behalf of all members of the Society, I would like to congratulate Professor Roe on receiving this honour.

Professor Michael Roe will be retiring as patron of the Society at the rise of the Annual General Meeting and I hope that many members will attend this function to take the opportunity to thank him for his contributions to the life of the Society.

As all members should now be aware, on 1 April the name of the Society will change to the Tasmanian Family History Society. Members who have renewed their membership before that date will receive a Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. membership card. People renewing their membership after 1 April will receive a membership card for the Tasmanian Family History Society. Those issued with membership cards marked Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. will not automatically receive a card with the new name on it. Any members, however, who make a request for one through their Branch Committee, will be issued with a replacement card.

Anne Bartlett



OUR FAMILY HISTORY AWARDS

An informal meeting was called on 23 March 1983, to discuss the introduction of Family History Awards. Present were Theo Sharples, Marjorie Jacklyn and Roger McLennan. A report forwarded to the AGM in June recommended entries be called for the inaugural award. A further report in October, recommended the award be named the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Family History Award, to be judged in two sections: (1) a book published in hard cover, (2) a manuscript. It was also recommended that the award be biennial. However, in 1985, entries were called for one category only (book), an award for the other category (manuscript) being held the following year. In 1988, to celebrate the bicentennial year, entries were again invited for both sections. At the State Executive Meeting of November 1992, three categories were introduced, the competition to be held over a three year period on a rotational basis, viz: manuscript; home produced and commercially produced book.

In 1996, the award was renamed the *Lilian Watson Family History Award* to honour the memory of founding member Mrs Lilian Watson who was elected inaugural Fellow in 1995 and passed away March 1996.

PAST AWARD WINNERS

1983–84 Book section

From Chains to Freedom vol I: The Garth-Bellett family, Thais Mason

Manuscript section

Henry Pearce (1813–1901) and his Descendants, Annette Macquarie

1985–86 Book section

Winton Merino Stud 1835–1985, Vera C. Taylor

1986–87 Manuscript

Stewart & Ellen Smillie, Maree Ring

1988–89 Book section

The Norfolk Settlers of Norfolk Island and VDL, Peter Sims

1988–89 Manuscript

The Blackall-Biggins-Smith Story, Noreen Stubbs

1990–91 Book section

Go ... be Fruitful and Multiply, co-ed. Elizabeth J. Parkes & Maurice V. French

1990 Manuscript section

The Whiting Family of the Sheoak Hills, Rosamonde C. Combes

1992 Manuscript

Private George Smith of His Majesty's Royal Marines, Irene Schaffer

1993 Commercially published book

Linked, Chains and Lineage, Tony Satchell

1994 Home produced book

The Greys of Circular Head, John Davies

1995 Manuscript

William Lindsay: from Convict to Entrepreneur, Claudia M. Dean

1996 Commercially produced book

Of Yesteryear and Nowadays, Paul B. Edwards

1997 Home produced book

From Shere to Eternity; a History of the Moody family of Van Diemen's Land, John Meehan

1998 Manuscript

The Story of John and Elizabeth Carey, Allison Carins

1999 Commercially published book

Cattle King of Van Diemen's Land, William Field (1774–1837), Claudia M. Dean ●

BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

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

President Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404

Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103

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To visit the birthplace of our ancestors is, I'm sure, the dream of all family historians! Branch members, Ross and Elaine Mackenzie, attended a clan gathering in Scotland and shared their travel and family tales at our October meeting. The November meeting took the form of a Christmas dinner and nostalgia night with members sharing poems, the history of radio followed by a quiz on early radio shows. Guests, Betty and Muriel Bissett, showed some early postcards from family members in the Burnie area.

Also during the meeting Certificates of Appreciation were presented to the following long serving Library Volunteers: Sue Loughran, Elaine Murray, Corrie Imms, Dianne Kidd, Kath Radford, Margaret Strempel, Colleen Taylor, Shirley Medwin, Eileen Chamley and Pat Coleman. Special presentations were also made to Janice Vafiopoulos for her very worthwhile contribution to the branch during her short stay in Burnie and to Sybil Russell who has served as our research officer for many years. Without the input and dedication of those mentioned above, our branch libraries would not be open at all. If members could give up just one day this year to help in the library, life would be so much easier.

Our day meetings continue to be well supported. Topics covered include *Challenge of recording Family History* by Doug Forrest, *Genes and Genealogy* by Maree Ring and Annette Banks and a familiarisation tour of the Burnie Library. Late November, fifteen members made the trek to Hobart for a day at the Archives and all agreed a day isn't long enough!

Ongoing branch projects include the editing of the *Zeehan and Dundas Herald* and the compilation of the RUBS Index—Really Useful But Simple index, to enable members to find more information on their ancestors from an easy reference guide.

Devonport

<http://www.devonport.tco.asn.au/dev-gst/>

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Secretary Elaine Garwood (03) 6424 4005

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Welcome to a new year of research. It is time to think about the Branch Annual General Meeting in April when all positions will become vacant. Members are asked to consider putting themselves forward for nomination. This is an opportunity to learn more about the workings of the society and it can be a rewarding experience to be involved in branch matters. It is also another chance to share suggestions for further research.

Some interesting activities were arranged for the final part of the year 2000. The October meeting was held at the Maritime Museum. Faye Gardam showed members the extensive holdings

of the museum and the great variety of local history items and information available for research. A short business meeting in November was followed by a variety of competitions arranged by Elaine Garwood and concluded with a festive supper.

Activities for the year culminated with a successful Christmas Dinner at the Forth Hotel. This was enjoyed by almost thirty members and friends. A highlight of the evening was the launching of the latest Branch publication of *An Index to The Advocate—Personal Announcements* 1999 which is available from the Branch Library for \$25. The Christmas Hamper Raffle was drawn with the winner being I. Harris, Devonport.

Hobart

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Secretary Cynthia O'Neill (03) 6243 6200
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Since we reopened on January 13, after the Christmas break, members have continued to make good use of our library, taking advantage of the many new (and old) resources.

The WISE Group Meeting early in February attracted a good crowd who were entertained by Marjorie Jacklyn's amusing and interesting account of her research into an ancestor's origins in England, and the variety of records she used.

Two new branch publications are due for release in early 2001. *Undertakers of Hobart Vol 1 - Index to Account Ledgers of Pierce J Keating* is the result of a long term project. We are indebted to Ann Graham of Graham Family Funerals who

so generously made these books available and to the many members who have carried out the transcribing and indexing. *Index to Convict Applications to bring out their families to VDL, NSW, SA & WA* has been compiled by Coralie Mesecke from records held at the Archives Office of Tasmania and very kindly donated to our branch for publication. Both of these indexes will be of great interest to family historians, especially those with Tasmanian heritage, as they contain information not readily available from other sources.

We were sorry to see the recent retirement of three of our long serving volunteers. Once again we offer sincere thanks to Morris Lansdell who has made a major contribution to the branch over many years as both librarian and monthly helper. Fourteen years ago Mary Dunn was invited to catalogue the exchange journals and all the Hobart Branch accessions, and her expertise in this area will be greatly missed. June Batt has been a welcoming face at the front desk regularly on the second Tuesday of each month for many years, despite being reliant on public transport in more recent times.

Our branch is indeed most fortunate to have so many volunteers willing and able to help with the myriad of tasks necessary for the smooth running of the library. A big bonus is the wonderful camaraderie that abounds amongst our members. Anyone wishing to join in by offering his or her services should contact either our Secretary or me. Training sessions are given for all new library assistants. Helping regularly often proves the best way to learn more about the vast range of resources held in our library.

Program

20 March—The Myth of Aboriginal Genealogy. Kaye McPherson.

17 April—Branch AGM. *A Hundred Years of Military Nursing.* Rosemary Macintyre.

6 May—WISE Group—Bellerive Arts Centre, 2.00 p.m.

15 May—*Did you fight the Feds Daddy? Tasmanian gamblers and soldiers against the Early Commonwealth.* Professor Michael Roe.

19 June—*Photographs—Who's who? The way they did their hair.* Alison Melrose.

17 July—*The transport of delight: Tasmania's railways.* Graham Clements.

General Meetings held at Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny at 8.00 p.m. If you haven't been before, come along and hear one of our interesting speakers. We'll make you very welcome!

Huon

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No report received.



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On Saturday, 16 December, our Branch Executive held an afternoon tea for all the volunteers and helpers who have contributed to the smooth running

of our branch. Over forty people attended. Branch Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to: Aileen Pike, Glenn Burt, Jennifer Stewart and Keith Parish for their long and dedicated service to the branch.

Tuesday, 13 March we are looking forward to hearing Jenny Mayne of New Zealand speak on 'How to research NZ families and the types of records available'. This meeting will be held at The Branch, 29 St John Street, Launceston at 7.30 p.m. Entrance \$2.00

Program

Tuesday 3 April: 3 p.m: Our speaker will be Anne Bartlett. Her subject will be 'Colonial Life in Tasmania 1889–1920'.

Tuesday 10 April: 2 p.m. The British Interest Group will meet at the Bryan St, Methodist Church Hall.

Tuesday 1 May, at the Branch Library, 2 Taylor Street. Time: 7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting and presentation of Branch Certificates of Appreciation, followed by Websites.

Tuesday June 5, at the Branch Library, 2 Taylor Street. Time: 3.00 p.m. Convict Workshop—Bring and Show. ●

LAUNCESTON BRANCH

March Meeting

Tuesday 13 March, the day following the long weekend conference.

HEAR JENNY MAYNE

of New Zealand speak on
'How to research NZ families and the types of records available'.

The venue: 'The Branch',
29 St John Street, Launceston
Time: 7.30 pm
Fee: \$2.00

ALL WELCOME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

A HISTORY OF DEVONPORT BRANCH

Michael Smith (Member No. 1225)

THEY prowl alone or in packs, seeking their defenceless prey in the hallowed ground of cities and towns. The irreverent laughter of these hunters echoes across the Tasmanian tombstones, as they seek to resurrect the calcified bones of their ancestors. They are genealogists.

This is how many ‘non believers’ view the work of members, yet this is far from the truth as evidenced by the evolution of the society since its inception in 1980. Although the initial impetus for the society came from a state committee, it was the formation of five branches which provided the growth and expansion in both genealogical and family history activities throughout the state.

Thus the history of the Society languishes in various forms, in storage throughout the State, waiting to accumulate the prerequisite layer of dust before attaining any historical significance. Rev. Lawson (1897, p.14) writing about the past history of Maybole, the capital of the Carrick district of Ayrshire in Scotland, highlights this genetic trait, stating:

What a boon it would have been to us, had any of these priests in those old days thought of writing a sketch of the past history and present condition of their town! But no age or place seems interesting to those who live in it. It is only when many years have passed, and we look at it through the misty veil of antiquity, that we long to be able to realise the days that are no more.

A little over twelve months ago the Devonport Committee authorised an archaeological expedition into the

archival documents of the branch. Whilst carbon dating was not necessary, minute books, attendance books, financial folders and correspondence folders still had to be exhumed. Layer upon layer of records have been painstakingly sifted to reveal: office bearers, meeting dates/places/times, apologies, attendance, motions, guest speakers and activities. Correspondence and financial files have still to be investigated along with publishing, library, TAMIOT and fund raising.

Over the past nineteen years, the branch has had ten presidents, twelve vice presidents, six secretaries, nine treasurers and has held meetings in fourteen different locations. This sample of bland genealogical statistics must be blended with lots of anecdotes, recollections and photographs before it becomes part of the rich social history of the branch.

For instance, the minutes of the March committee meeting in 1988, just record the place as the Lyons Library car park. The old Scout Hall in Stewart Street (now a video shop) had been inspected for its suitability as our future branch premises. The meeting was to follow, but alas no power. As someone had forgotten to pick up the key to our existing library, six members ended up closeted in an iridescent silver Tarago parked under a car park security light. With the moon roof open to allow the secretary to faithfully record the events, the merriment of the evening echoed off the walls of the Police Station next door. Would we, or the authorities, have been so tolerant of a youthful gathering in similar circumstances?

It is evident from this preliminary excavation that members, in both an official and unofficial capacity, have given many years of continuous service to the cause of Genealogy and Family History. Only when the history of every branch is unearthed will the society as a whole appreciate the work of its members. How will the society then adequately acknowledge their contribution? ●

References

Lawson, Rev. R. 1897, *The Capital of Carrick and The District About It*, John Menzies and Co., Edinburgh and Glasgow.



PAST AND PRESENT DEVONPORT OFFICE BEARERS

Devonport President

Mr J. Goold	1981–1983
Mrs N. Stubbs	1983–1984
Mrs I. Harris	1984–1985
Mr B. Carney	1985–1987
Mr D. Harris	1987–1988
Mr M. Smith	1988–1989
Mrs A. Trebilco	1989–1991
Mr M. Sharples	1991–1992
Mrs C. Morris	1992–1993
Mr D. Harris	1993–1996
Mrs S. McCreghan	1996–2001

Devonport Secretary

Miss H. Anderson	1981–1982
Mrs R. Ritchie	1982–1983
Miss H. Anderson	1983–1985
Mrs N. Stubbs	1985–1987
Mrs D. Sims & Mrs C. Morris	1987–1988
Mrs A. Day & Mrs C. Morris	1988–1989

Miss H. Anderson	1989–1990
Mrs I. Harris	1990–1991
Miss H. Anderson	1991–1992
Mrs I. Harris	1992–1995
Miss H. Anderson	1995–1996
Mrs I. Harris	1996–2000
Mrs E. Garwood	2000–2001

Devonport Treasurer

Mrs R. Ritchie	1981–1982
Miss H. Anderson	1982–1983
Mrs D. Bardenhagen	1983–1985
Mrs D. Sims	1985–1987
Mr M. Smith	1987–1988
Mr D. Harris	1988–1991
Mrs M. Sharples	1991–1992
Mr J. Dare	1993–1997
Mr D. Harris	1997–2000
Mr J. Dare	2000–2001

Devonport Librarian

Mrs J. Smith	1982–1983
Mrs K. Dick	1983–1986
Mrs J. Astell	1986–1987
Mrs C. Gibbons & Mr M. Smith	1987–1988
Miss H. Anderson	1988–1990
Mrs C. Gibbons	1990–1992
Mrs M. Fitzmaurice	1992–1997
Ms G. Brauman	1997–2000
Miss H. Anderson	2000–2001

APOLOGY/CORRECTION

In *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 21 No.3, following the article 'My Life at Guildford' by Betty Crisp, it was stated that it had been presented 'at a Burnie Branch Meeting'. This should have read at a meeting of 'the Burnie Historical Society'. Apologies for any embarrassment this may have caused.—Editor.

DEVONPORT AS I RECALL 1928/29

F. A. Fitzmaurice (Member No. 2429)

MY family moved from the Deloraine district to live at Devonport during this time. I was born in the old Devon Cottage Hospital at Latrobe in 1920, so this surely means I'm a 'Devonportite'. These were depression times and growing families were hard pressed to exist. As a child growing up I saw many children deprived of the bare necessities of life. I well recall my mother feeding and clothing others outside our home and boy, we were not rich people! At this time the population of Devonport was around 6,000. Although the township of East and West was surveyed and partially laid out, there were very few tarred and paved streets. The township was still surrounded largely by bush. The streets and roads were gravel. Most footpaths were dirt tracks.

Transport was steam trains or horse and cart. Motor cars and trucks were very few indeed. Shipping consisted of sail and steam river ferries still travelled up river to Bell's Parade at Latrobe. Commercial activity and livelihood was built around shipping and railways linked to all forms of horse and cart transport. General primary produce was bagged on the farm; stacked loose timber came from the various sawmills inland; cased fruit from orchards, mainly at Spreyton. Cement was bagged at Goliath. BHP quarried limestone at Melrose and railed crushed ore to bulk bins located on the western side of the river. They were situated near where the flourmills and silos are now. This ore was shipped from Devonport to Newcastle and used in the production furnaces of the BHP steel mills. The bins were demolished in 1948. FINLAYSON Bros foundry was busy

repairing and moulding/casting all things related to shipping, steam traction and general farm machinery and provided work for a multi-skilled work force.

In those days Devonport was a railway town with many workers from rail fettlers, train drivers/stokers, cleaners, fitters, guards and signalmen who lived in homes across town. Some of these houses are still standing. I knew many of these families and some kin still exist. The Melrose limestone quarry provided heavy, manual labour for all. Transport out to Melrose was walk or ride a bike but I believe some rode horses. Many [people] were employed on surrounding farms. Motorised transport consisted of one truck with a ten to twelve seat body built on to it. I think it was a Bedford, an old brown coloured vehicle run by the SAVAGE Bros. They also ran the river ferry, *Mollie*. I recall having travelled across the river on this to attend confirmation classes at St Paul's Church of England in 1934. Taxi services were run by Mr DAVIS in a T model Ford from BENNETT and GILBERT's Garage on Rooke and Best Streets corner. The other was a big Packard Eight run by Mr Bob SMITH from his cafe in Rooke Street.

Many of the hotels have been demolished. The 'Victoria Hotel' at East Devonport, known as 'White's Hotel', was demolished in 1938 for river widening, this being part of the Marine Board's river alignment program to increase shipping capacity of the Port. The 'Palace Hotel' was demolished for retail development in 1967 at the corner of Rooke and Steele Streets. This hotel was run by Mrs Mary LANE prior to her

becoming involved with the 'Grand Hotel'. The 'Sea View Hotel' was run by Snax and Garney PEARCE when I knew it. I used to have my hair cut next door by the late Darcy CURWIN. The building was demolished in the late 60s. The 'Grand Hotel' was at the corner of Rooke and Best Streets. Mrs Mary Lane and various kin of hers owned and ran this hotel. It was a beautiful building of its type. It was demolished in 1969 and now the site has the National Australia Bank and other commercial buildings. The 'Commercial Hotel' on Formby Road, opposite the wharf, was known as the Tiger House because it served Richmond beer. As I knew it, the last licensees were the SCHMIDT family. It was demolished in 1953 and now the site has a service station. Bakers made deliveries by horse and cart. WEST Bros, Steele Street opposite the Primary School; T. L. BYARD and Son, on the corner of Rooke and Steele Streets, now the Hobart Bank; WADDINGTON & COOK, corner of Rooke and Oldaker Streets, now the site of the Mallee Grill. I do not remember who operated at East Devonport then. The main butchers were: WISE & SON in Elizabeth Street, near Forbes Street; LUCAS's, now TURNERS in Rooke Street; KILPATRICK Bros just off Rooke Street (now Day's Building), THOMPSON Bros in Stewart Street near Churcher Arcade; JONES in Wright Street, East Devonport. Bakers, butchers and milk vendors all had their own fleet of delivery carts and horses which were housed across the town. Groceries were usually delivered by bicycle with a large basket attached. The grocer called and took the order, then delivered later.

When we first came to Devonport to live my father was employed by the Meercroft Hospital Board as a general hand. We lived in a cottage owned by the Munnew

Estate, on the corner of William and North Streets which was an undeveloped dirt roadway. The Munnew Estate then covered the complete area bounded by William Street, Bluff Road to North Fenton Street and James to Gunn Streets. The Hospital Board reported to Mr A. C. -, the Council Clerk. The property had a very large hedge around it. Along the William Street boundary we ran several house cows for domestic and hospital use. The property bounded by William, James, Gunn and North Streets contained the Kilrush homestead, plus a very large mixed orchard. All of this was owned by the WHITE family, the same family who was involved with the Victoria Hotel (known as 'White's') at East Devonport. The property now occupied by the Defence Department Army Barracks off James/Gunn Streets also carried quite a large mixed orchard.

You would appreciate that Devonport in those days had many vacant paddocks surrounded by post and wire fences, which housed milking cows, horses, sheep and cattle with other areas being covered with tea-tree swamp. Also on these there were some orchards. House cows ran in the long paddock.

Small vendor milk walks were located at CAMPBELL's, Lower George Street and the DAVIE family on top of the Bluff Hill. They lived in one of the two brick homes (since demolished) located adjacent to the lighthouse. The other was lived in by a postal clerk. These homes were originally occupied by the lighthouse attendants before it became automated. The STONE family was in James Street near the Oval; the MAXWELL family, off Percy Street; the DOOLEY family, off Best and Ronald Streets, the BRAMICH family in Elizabeth Street off Chinaman's Creek and the BISHTON family at East

Devonport. All of these vendors delivered daily, in most cases twice daily because they lacked facilities for cool storage. I worked for one of these people twice daily delivering milk prior to and after school, to earn some pocket money. I received the princely sum of 7/6 weekly for seven days per week. (Milk was 4 pence per pint.)

Most households grew their own vegetables. There was a fairly large Chinese garden along Chinaman's Creek off Forbes Street and Middle Road. They also had a large garden on Steele Street of about fifteen hectares which was acquired by the Government after World War II for an out-patient medical centre, female hospital and older persons' home etc. Most of these have other usage these days.

Most sports were played then: football and hockey, with golf out at Pardoe Downs where the Devonport course was then located, swimming at the Bluff with the local Surf Club, Devonport being one of the older clubs. At the Surf Carnivals, Devonport was very active. In those days I believe there were only four active clubs in the state with Devonport, Ulverstone, Penguin and Burnie competing against each other. Surf clubs spread north and south during the 1930s.

Early commercial houses at that time were: F. H. HAINES, dealing in timber, sawmilling and processing, located on Formby Road/Best Street corner (now various commercial businesses), John LUCK & Sons flour milling, grains, chaff, stock foods, located in Upper Rooke, now McFie Street (now the Medical Centre), CLEMENTS & MARSHALL—millers/merchants, grains, seeds, chaff, stock foods, fruit, orchard processing, shipping agents, located in lower Steele Street and Formby Road (now Roberts mixed stores, machinery

etc.) FIELDS Seeds (opposite the wharf in Formby Road)—seeds, grain etc., F. H. STEPHENS Pty Ltd—shipping and freight agents (opposite the wharf). STENHOUSE & Son—shipping and produce agents (opposite the wharf), Wm HOLYMAN & Sons—shipping and freight agents next to Taswegia, HUDDART PARKER—shipping agents (now Taswegia) Formby Road. Customs and excise agents bond store, Formby Road, near the Marine Board offices. The other bond store was attached to the Devonport railway station in Formby Road, opposite the post office. HEATH'S Weighbridge—shipping agents on the corner of Turton Street and Formby Roads is now a Chinese restaurant. BELL's Weighbridge—shipping and produce on the corner of Steele Street and Formby Road is in what was the remains of the 'Metropole Boarding House'.

In King Street:

JOHNSTONE & WILMOT Pty Ltd were general merchants with grocery lines, beer and spirits. They had their own bond store (now the Warehouse Night Club). Duncan LOANE dealt in general farm machinery sales and service and was opposite Johnstone & Wilmot. Tas HOLLOWAY—seeds, storage and shipping. SULLIVAN Motors—Ford sales, service and garage, next to Holloway. 'Squash' PHILLIPS had a cordial factory across the road.

In Steele Street:

HARDY's Saddlery was in Lower Steele Street. Roy WHYBROW's bicycle shop and gymnasium. Tom WHITE & Sons furniture manufacturing and refurbishing shop. John LUCK had a flour mill, granary with general produce, and farm stores in Steele/Upper Rooke Streets. River Don Trading Co. had general produce, grain, hay and chaff, plus their

stables for housing horses used around town for general cartage and deliveries.

In Rooke Street:

From Steele to Stewart there were FROST's Ironmongery, CURWIN's hairdressing and billiard saloon, T. L. BYARD's bakery, LUCAS's butchery (where Turners are now), R. F. JOHNSTON Pharmacy, TREANOR's Tailor shop, River Don Co. General Grocers and hardware store, upstairs HENRY & MOON Solicitors, and the Commercial Bank of Australia.

From Stewart to Best Street, WHITFIELD's Milliner and Draper was on the corner, then came the Fruit Palace, ROBINSON's Photographic Studio, MORAN & CATO Grocery Store, CORNELIUS's Cafe, BUCHANAN's Hairdresser/tobacconist, T. P. JONES Bookshop, SMITH's cafe and taxi service, Vic CAW's sports shop, Percy MULLIGAN's grocery shop on the corner.

Crossing over Best Street the site where DAY's building now stands was vacant, then there was KILPATRICK's butcher shop, LEEK's Novelty Shop and Tea Rooms, a paling fence to the Police Station/Courthouse, the Town Hall and WADDINGTON & COOK's Bakery (now the Mallee Grill).

In Rooke Street on the Eastern side:

On the Steele Street corner was the 'Palace Hotel', then FAWKNER's Boot and Shoe Repairs, WOOD's Hardware shop, the Commonwealth Bank, Tom WHITE & Sons drapery and furniture shop, and the 'Seaview Hotel' was on the corner.

Across Stewart Street—ES&A Bank, HILLER's Garage, Dr J. PAYNE's Surgery, the Gentlemen's Club, MURRAY & BUTTON Solicitors with the RSL Rooms behind, TILLEY's Tearooms, the Billiard Saloon (DORAN), the Majestic theatre

(demolished 1963), TREMAYNE the Tailor and Lane's 'Grand Hotel'. On the Best Street corner was BENNETT and GILBERT's Garage.

In Stewart Street:

Along Stewart Street from the post office on the Formby Road corner was the Police Superintendent's home, then Walton P. HILL Electric sales and service, KEENO's second hand store, TOMPSON Bros. butcher's shop, MCKINLAY's Drapers, MARSHALL's Photographic Studio, WOOD's Novelty store. Continuing westward from Rooke Street: GENDERS Wholesale stores and spare parts (now the Workmen's Club) was followed by Charlie MARTIN & Sons Plumbers on the corner of Edward Street and the 12/50th Battalion Drill Hall.

In Stewart Street on the Southern side: On the Formby Road corner the 'Formby Hotel' was run by the BONNEY family. Next to it was the *Advocate* Printery and offices, then McDougall's Hairdressers, the AMP Insurance building, the Tourist Bureau and Service Car booking offices back to the 'Seaview Hotel' run by PEARCE Bros. Across Rooke Street was the old Baptist Church (now the Devonport Arts Centre) and the Devonport Scout Hall (now a video store).

Devonport Sandhills, now called Back Beach, was mostly carted away for building purposes by horse and dray in the early 1930s. I recall the KIMBERLEY Bros and Beau LAYCOCK frequently passing our home daily with their horses and drays, usually with two horses per dray. On Bluff Road, near Back Beach, there is a cleared reserve, which is actually a Pioneer Cemetery. Mersey Bluff, when I first visited it, was in a pretty rough state as the main beach and foreshore had been severely damaged by a North-easterly storm. Both male and

female bathing sheds were destroyed although the ‘galvo’ [galvanised iron] fence section around on the rocks still remained, including the diving board, which was fastened to the rocks. The Forster Leek homestead cottage gardens and tearooms, complete with a mini golf course stood between the current Bluff Road and the hockey grounds, across from the present beach. This homestead had the remains of the sailing ship *Amy Moir* lying in front of it. She had foundered on the rocks roughly north of Fenton Street during a storm in 1906.

When I first came to Devonport to live, heating and lighting was limited to wood and coal with some electricity. Not all homes had electric power as generation of such was still in short supply. The Electric Power House was on the corner of Best and Fenton Streets.

The source of power from this facility was restricted until the sub-station on Stoney Rise was commissioned and hooked into the state grid from Waddamana in the Highlands. Lighting was mainly by power kerosene and candles. I know that our family used glass lamps; we bought lighting kerosene in four gallon cans and pumped this out for use. Our heating was by wood fires. I know my mother considered the arrival of an electric iron in the early thirties a real luxury, having only ever used solid cast iron ones, which were placed in the open fire to heat. Cooking was carried out on an open fire, on a range. Many families made their own bread.

Dancing in those days happened all over town and balls were quite a social occasion. They were held annually in church halls, the National Hall (where the Library now stands), the Town Hall, the Majestic theatre (now a commercial arcade) and of course many ‘boy met girl’ meetings occurred at these functions.

A concert, or community singing in the Town Hall, was usually a Friday night affair and was well patronised. Pictures were shown at least twice weekly in the Majestic theatre.

Garages: Sales and service repairs were carried out by BAILEY’s Garage, King Street, SULLIVAN Motors, King Street, A. S. HILLER and BENNETT & GILBERT (both in Rooke Street), LORD & ORME Best Street, near ‘Tamahere’ which was then a boarding house, F. RICHARDS Pty Ltd Wholesalers Formby Road (now the Information Centre). The Devonport refuse tip was located at the north end of Fenton Street, (now a small Rotary Club Reserve) and I recall that the beach sand from the Bluff used to reach this area along the sea front—most has now disappeared from erosion of various storms.

The current showgrounds catered for football, general athletics, bike riding, dog racing (whippets), as the oval had not been developed. The football club, then known as the Mersey Football Club, was very well patronised, and competed against other clubs around the coast.

Picnic trains came to the Bluff from Launceston. Waverley Woollen and Paton & Baldwin Woollen Mills used to run annual picnic steam train trips to Devonport Bluff during the summer school holidays.

There were always two complete trains, each consisting of ten or twelve carriages fully loaded, usually hauled by four steam locomotives. The carriages were parked between Gunn and William Streets for unloading purposes and the patrons walked down the streets to the Bluff, carrying their respective goodies. The steam locos were turned around opposite the present Fire Brigade Station, in the roundhouse, ready for the return journey to Launceston. Any servicing was carried out at the

roundhouse, as this also housed the loco workshops and was staffed accordingly.

WOODS' Point is adjacent to Victoria Bridge on the Mersey River. The early Devonport shipbuilding industry was operated by Harry Woods who lived at Woods' Point. It was a very vital link with Wm Holyman & Sons who traded along the coast, inter-island and interstate. Woods not only built ships but also maintained them. These shipyards were a thriving business when I came to Devonport to live and a ship repair and slipway still operates on Woods' Point today. Air transport to and from Devonport did not really begin until after World War II, although Wm Holyman commenced out of Launceston in 1932 from Western Junction. People wishing to go to the mainland travelled to Launceston then went by ship from King's Wharf.

My first recollection of a passenger ship into Devonport was S S *Oonah*, a coal fired steam passenger and cargo carrier as operated by the Union Steamship Co., then followed the S S *Nairana* and S S *Taroona*. All of these ships had coal fired steam turbine engines and carried passengers, with freight down in the holds. The *Taroona*, a twin funnel ship, was taken over by the RAN during the 1939-45 war as a troop carrier. During a stopover in Darwin one of her funnels was lost as it was knocked off during a raid by the Japanese. She returned to Bass Strait service at the end of the war and was the last of the passenger/cargo carrying vessels on the run, as this was taken over by the first roll-on roll-off containerised vessel, *Princess of Tasmania* in 1959.

Significant events that affected Devonport over the years: Transport—Sea, Air, Road, Rail, Containerisation.

Communications—local, national and international.

Growth in all agricultural pursuits all over the coast, tourism, timber products. Manufacturing plants—e.g. Scottish Weaving Mills, East Devonport, Tootal Broadhurst Lee, Devonport, Dairy food processing, now at Spreyton, APPM and Burnie Timber at Wesley Vale, Ceilcote, Goliath Portland Cement, H. J. Heinz (now Simplot), International Canners, Ulverstone (now Simplot), F. H. Haines Timber Mills, Clements & Marshall Timber Mill, Adult Education (later TAFE), Glaxo, A. Wander Ltd (Ovaltine products) closed in 1992 after 50 years manufacturing (now owned by Simplot). Both the H. J. Heinz Devon Cannery and A. Wander Ltd factories were built in the 1940s to provide food products for the war requirements in the South West Pacific area.

In local administration, the police force consisted of four constables, one trooper and a sergeant. The Police Station was then behind the old Court House near the Town Hall. The Council Chambers were located in the front portion of the Town Hall. The outside Council workforce consisted of about a dozen men with picks, shovels, wheelbarrows plus drays and draught horses, and a steam traction engine roller, all of which were housed in the Council yard located off Fenton Way, where Harvey Norman is now situated. All this workforce came under the control of one leading hand who was provided with a push-bike to cover the complete township. The Fire Brigade operated from behind a private home, out of a shed that was located near the current Police Station in Oldaker Street.

Devonport was proclaimed a city by Prince Charles on 21 April 1981, thus becoming the fourth city in the state, with a population of 20,000 plus. ●

CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST DEVONPORT

Noreen Stubbs (Member No. 309)

Thank you ... for the book on St John's Parish Church. I found it most interesting particularly the way in which the author has used the window dedications to introduce members of the congregation. I've never seen this done before. Here we have lots of window dedications, lots of plaques on walls, but rarely does anyone know anything about the people they commemorate.

Rector, Carnforth, Lancashire.

THE above statement seems surprising. Yet the congregation of a church is the body responsible for its building, its decorations and its development within the community. Its commemorative boards and books pay tribute to past and present members. For those interested in people and their lives it is a rich source of information, often unfolding complete families.

The most beautiful and oldest window in this church depicts St David and is a memorial to one Lewis THRUSTON. It is both rich in colour and alive with detail. But who was Lewis Thruston? The task was almost aborted before it began. Did I mean Thurstans (a Devonport name)? Not for a moment did I believe there would be a spelling mistake in such a window, made in 1921. It was strange that there was no burial record in either St John's or St Paul's registers. Then he was found in the electoral rolls for Devonport but only for 1920. So he existed and he had a wife Mary. In the lowest quarter of the window there are three bugle horns and above them a heron

on its nest. The caption said Thruston had served in Burma in His Majesty's Service but this was not a recognized army insignia. Then came a breakthrough. Our TAMIOT records included some old transcriptions made when the headstones at St Paul's cemetery were moved. Lewis Thruston's was there. It said he was the son of Charles and Mary Thruston of Talgarth Hall, Merioneth. An enquiry to the Welsh County library yielded a surprise: a photocopy of a page of *Burke's Landed Gentry*. The heron and bugle horns were part of the family crest. Much later, a routine check of the *Examiner* revealed in an obituary the full story. Rev'd H. B. Atkinson, ex-rector of St John's, was the chief mourner. The Bishop came from Hobart to conduct the funeral. Perhaps the very recently appointed young rector was over-awed by the presence of such dignitaries and hence forgot to fill in the burial register.

The next 'brick wall' came with what appeared to be the first memorial plaque. The brass shone but it shone blankly. An old inventory of 1945 guessed at a few letters (inaccurately). The Church Archives in Hobart needed name and year before they could help. We pondered long on this one: tried a brass rubbing, shone a very bright torch on it, made endless enquiries. Learned nothing. One Sunday in October, what might be termed Divine Providence stepped in. The sun was shining brightly on a bottom corner of the plaque and it seemed to reveal two numbers, either '08' or '09'. During that month I watched the sun as it moved across the plaque. The sermon received

scant attention. On another very bright day a capital M appeared. That was all. The chances were that the person had died in March or May, 1908 or 1909. She had! She died 29 March 1909 according to the *North West Post*. The plaque commemorated Lucy Ann LINDLEY, the mother of Charles Lindley. He was a long time choirmaster, was in the Men's Society and was Rector's Warden on the vestry. Lucy Ann Lindley, like Lewis

Thruston, had spent only a short time in the parish but for the families in each case the church was their spiritual centre over a number of years.

Another interesting experience was to hear from the artist himself, Revd Alfred G. REYNOLDS, how a large mural of The Last Supper had come to be painted in a particular style. Enquiries revealed that if he were still alive he would be in his nineties. A carefully composed letter was sent to the given address. He was wonderful. He typed a two page letter giving details of the models and the reason for the modern dress. He

wrote the letter on 23 April 1996; he followed grateful thanks with a sketch of the St John's complex (on the cover of the book) and died on 6 May. There was a valuable piece of history, so nearly lost.

The building of the church complex was completed in four phases. The nave was started in 1906; the parish hall in 1908; the porch and base for a tower (never erected) in 1913 but the sanctuary, chancel and vestries were not added until 1956.

The fourth stage came so late that many changes had taken place in the building trade. Mr Ken TITMUS, a master builder, was in charge. He was a parishioner, as were most of the subcontractors in charge

of various stages of the building. Because of that, they were prepared to give generously of their time. In 1906, bricks were hand-pressed and windows and arches were curved on corners. In 1956, they were machine made. The problem was: could the extensions be made to match the existing building? Mr Titmus went to see Mr Aub. LUCK at his Dulverton brickworks to find out what

had happened to the old, curved moulds. Down there! Mr Luck gestured towards a dump of fifty years accumulated brickwork rubbish. After a search Mr

Titmus found the moulds! He was

ecstatic. But that was not the end of the problem. The workmen had to learn how to handpress bricks. It was not going to be economically viable to turn the whole work of the brickyard over to handpressing. A few, about 200, were to be



St John's first brick Church
Photo courtesy Devon Historical Society



St John's Church 1954

done with every firing. Mr Reuben Kent, the bricklayer, agreed to work around the arches and window sills, doing them as the curved bricks became available. Only a strong commitment to what they were doing could result in a building being erected under such conditions. There was a time factor, too.

The building committee had been set up in 1954. Everyone desired that the work be completed and dedicated in 1957, fifty years on from the first dedication. As that date drew nearer, parishioners worked overtime in the evenings outside the building while the choir practised assiduously inside. It was to prove an emotional, spiritual and social experience which united all. The memorials and gifts given to furnish the building bear testimony to this. Almost all the furnishings in the church have a small memorial plaque to a member, past or present.

The climax to this was the 'Buy a Pipe' Campaign in 1984 to purchase a new organ. The one chosen had 1260 pipes and had to be brought from Glen Iris in Victoria. It had to be dismantled (5000 pieces), shipped and re-built in Devonport. That re-building took the expert organ builders three weeks to accomplish. Pipes were offered at \$20 each. Overall the cost was \$32,000. It was raised as a thanksgiving for the service to the church of Keitha and Gladys VINEY, both of whom were great music lovers and great church workers. On the organ is the Organ Lovers' Book which lists all those

donors and the names of those to whom the donation was a memorial.

The obituaries of the rectors, published in the *Tasmanian Church News*, were very revealing. One might be a pastor first, a preacher second; another might lead the congregation in a symphony of music; another would be a builder. Their hobbies took them into the community. The first, Nugent KELLY (1890–1891) was a keen debater; the second rector was a great sportman: Stephen HUGHES (1891–1898). He enjoyed football and cricket

and sometimes was captain. He had served first on the West Coast at Waratah, where his love of sport and his vigorously eloquent sermons gained him many followers in that rugged outpost. He was there in the heyday of the mining boom.

John WILMER (1898–1904), who was born in Portsmouth, became chaplain to the local forces because of his interest in naval and military matters; Robert de COETLOGON (1904–1911) so enjoyed reading the classics for relaxation that Latin quotations slipped out naturally; Henry ATKINSON (1911–1916) was a gifted preacher and a very conscientious rector. Once when Christmas Day was on Monday he gave five services on Sunday and six on Monday. The usual mode of travel for the early rectors was by horse. However, on this occasion a parishioner who did possess a car helped him so that he could attend St Paul's at East Devonport, St James at Northdown, All Saints at Spreyton, St John's at West Devonport and St Olave's at Don. He



St John's Church 2000

was a keen botanist too and had an orchid named after him.

George ROWE (1916–1921) was a talented pastor who saw his parishioners through World War I (there are ninety-one names of young men on the honour board) and the influenza epidemic. At his last service people stood even on the porch. Late arrivals had to be turned away!

His successor, Clarence CORVAN (1921–1925), a church builder and preserver, was a fearless defender of causes he believed to be right. Nevertheless, he was beloved for his way of tempering his remarks with a fund of Irish wit and humour, soon being known as 'Our Paddy'.

John ASHWORTH (1925–1941) is best known for having the longest incumbency at St John's, but should also be remembered for volunteering to take a 10% reduction in his stipend when the depression was at its peak and people were struggling. He died in office at St John's.

Richard CRANSWICK (1941–1949), an accomplished musician and teacher, came to a parish pre-occupied with war effort and bereft of young men. He concentrated on the youth. He started a junior choir; he ensured the scouts, guides, cubs and brownies were active; he had the Sunday School building extended and he enriched the lives of his parishioners with music. In 1945 women served on the vestry for the first time: Misses Keitha VINEY, Mary PAYNE and Dorothy EDWARDS.

Henry JERRIM (1949–1958), later Bishop Jerrim, was the young rector into whose hands fell the responsibility of completing the church by adding the chancel, sanctuary and two vestries. It was estimated to cost £24,000. In 1954 a building committee was set up and fund raising by the church societies began in

earnest: they stocked stalls at various functions, organized popular balls, became expert caterers for weddings and other functions, ran regular used clothes sales (welcomed after so many years of clothing rationing) and cut and sold wood. Three years later the church was finished. Consecration of the building was hoped for on 27 February 1966, the sixtieth anniversary of the laying of the first foundation stone.

In 1965 the rector, Clifford ROBINSON (1958–1971) was able to take the Christmas services in a debt-free church. Consecration was possible.

On 27 February 2006 it will be a hundred years since the following scroll was read out, placed in the cavity waiting, and covered with the foundation stone:

This foundation stone of a church to be dedicated to St John the Evangelist was laid by the Right Rev. Dr Edward Mercer, Bishop of Tasmania, in the faith of Christ and to the glory of His name, on Tuesday, 27th February, 1906. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., being Governor; C. W. Lindley, C. Naylor, and W. Beale being church-wardens; C. J. Hiller being the builder; S. Priest, jun., being the architect; and R. J. de Coetlogon being the rector.

References:

North West Post 1890–1913, *Church News* on microfilm 1904–1943, *Parish News* 1951–1996, *Advocate* August 1957, February 1966.

This article is based on the booklet, *St John's Anglican Church, Devonport*, written by Noreen Stubbs and published in 1998. The book contains names of all people listed in memorials, on honour boards and in the *Organ Lovers' Book*. It has brief biographies of some, with references.

'CRIMES' FROM ANOTHER ERA!

Faye Gardam OAM (Member No. 4430)

OLD records appear in the most amazing places. An alert municipal refuse worker recently rescued some quite moldy early local police records from among some dumped rubbish. After some difficult transcribing the following gems have emerged. If you had ancestors on the N.W. Coast in the 1870s and 1880s, you may be in for a surprise! At the very least we learn of the types of offences which were occupying police and court time.

There were also dozens of reports of stolen animals, saddlery, ploughs, blankets, clothing, and boots, and many workers charged with deserting their masters.

Complaint by one C. LOVEGROVE against C. COOPER. Did on 2 February 1883 assault C. Lovegrove by whipping him with a stirrup iron at Barrington in Tasmania, contrary to law.

George McGuire against T. REGAN. Did on 20 February 1883 at Barrington present a firearm, namely a gun, at George McGuire, contrary to law.

Police against William WHITE. For that you did on 18 January 1882 at Sheffield haul a log along a road to the injury of the said road.

Complaint by John DRISCOLL against John McCALL and Thomas B(?). That you did on 8 May 1882 unlawfully assault one John Driscoll by pulling him out of bed, contrary to law.

Launceston March 1875. Warrant this day issued by Thomas MASON Esq. P.M. for the arrest of John Walcot PARTRIDGE, deserted from barque *Fugitive*, of which he was an apprentice. 5'6" or 7", age 19 or 20, light brown hair, no whiskers, fresh freckled complexion, medium build, native of London, slightly

bandy legged. Three pounds reward if located before ship leaves port.

Hamilton on Forth January 1875. Larceny committed at Hamilton on Forth on Mr John STURZAKER, sometime between 9 a.m. [sic] and 10 p.m. on the night of 26 January. Riding saddle value Four pounds nearly new, has two rings in staples. Was taken from off a horse outside the Hamilton Hotel.

Emu Bay 28 January 1875. Stolen from the stable of the Commercial Hotel, Uverstone, during the night of (?) January 1875, the property of Michael WELSH. Double blankets, white and blue, a rug and one new coat. All the property can be identified by Michael WELCH [sic]. Suspicion attached to a man known as PUNCH. Short and stout, dressed in light coat, large white pearl buttons, old black billy cock hat.

Burgess 6 May 1875. I have to report for your information that I received a report from Edward BAKER, that a woman named Ann ROBINSON, wife of James Robinson, a man in their employ had left their place at Spring Town under the following circumstances. On Saturday 1st inst. James Robinson went home to get some tea about 2 p.m. but it was not ready. He had some words with his wife about not having the tea ready. When he came back again about 4 p.m. from his work, she had left the hut and has not since been heard of, although search and enquiry has been made for her. The man has since gone away and is in Baker's debt.

Latrobe 8 May 1875. Lost or stolen from Latrobe from M. LOANE Esq. on 1 April last, 1 black sheep dog, white ring around neck, tan musell [sic], answers to name of

DRIVER, value two pounds, lost or stolen from Latrobe Show.

Launceston 25 August 1875. Absconded this morning from Garden Penal Establishment, Launceston, William RAWLINSON, (*Barossa* 2), known as New Market Jack, the broom maker, aged 66, height 5'6", complexion fresh, head large, visage broad, hair and whiskers grey, eyes grey, weak nose, mouth large, chin small. A native of Huntingdon.

Sheffield 25 October 1875. Albert AGAR, schoolmaster of Kentish, reports that on last Wednesday night 20 inst, about 8.30 p.m. some person or persons willfully threw a stick in threw [sic] a window smashing a pane of glass in the new Gospel Hall during divine service, situated on the Kentish road leading to Mr STANLEYs. Pieces of the broken pane of glass struck Joseph CRACK, and Joseph Crack, William BUTT and Robert JEFFREY was struck with the stick that broke the pane of glass. The above was slightly injured. There was also some stones threw at the Gospel Hall at the time the pane of glass was broken. There was a good many people at divine service on the night the pane of glass was broken, and the stones flung at the Gospel Hall. The people all run out and could see no person about only the Christians belonging to the Gospel Hall. A. Agar says that the trustees of the above Gospel Hall will give ten pounds reward on conviction of the offenders. No person suspected. The Wesleyans and the people belong to this other religion I don't know what they call themselves, is on very bad terms.

Sheffield Police Station 3 August 1877. Mr James DODD of Kentisbury reported to police that some person or persons maliciously castrated a terrier dog, his property, sometime during the past week. Dodd suspects two young men named TYLER and KNIGHT, as they went out with his son to shoot

opossums and he believes the dog followed Tyler's dog home, for when the dog came home he found he had been castrated.

Sheffield Police Station 5 October 1877. John DAVIS, Farmer of Kentisbury, reports of being robbed of his pocket book containing ten one pound notes and a letter on the evening of 3 October. Davis states that he was drunk and lay in the road opposite ELMORES at Sherwood where H. RICHARDS found him and took him to his house. Did not miss the pocket book until the following morning when he in company with Richards searched for it. They found the book and letter near to FRENCH's house but the notes were gone. Davis cannot identify the notes. He received the notes from the manager of the Bank of Australasia at Latrobe the previous day.

Torquay Police 12 December 1877. Warrant issued this day by J. FENTON Esq. for arrest of John HIGGINS charged with having this day feloniously assault Mary Higgins by presenting a loaded revolver at her breasts with intent to do her some grevious bodily harm. Description about 5'5", sallow complexion, brown to grey hair, medium build, stoops when walking, lost one thumb, dressed in brown coat and white mole trowsers.

(Later found dead in hollow tree on W. GRAINGER's farm.)

Latrobe 21 April 1879. A warrant has this day been issued by T. A. MURRAY Esq. for the arrest of John FORSTER charged with having on the 12 inst committed a forgery. Description 18 years of age, 5'6" high, dark complexion, black eyes and hair, smart appearance, talks very quick, dressed in light trowsers, old black large coat and black billy cock hat. Has recently followed the occupation of a butcher. Formerly resided at Westbury. Has a brother at Latrobe.

Sheffield Station 1 September 1879. F. GREENHILL of Vinegar Hill, Kentisbury, reported this day at 2 p.m. that some person or persons had maliciously cut part of the tails off of four of his working bullocks. The bullocks were turned out on Saturday 30 August 1879 and when found on the following Monday on W. TYLER's bush the injury was done. W. Tyler and his brother-in-law, William KNIGHT suspected, as they were the only persons working near the place. Mr Greenhill offers a reward of twenty pounds for such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty persons.

Latrobe Station 19 September 1879. Warrant issued by C. MEREDITH Esq. for the arrest of John Samuel GILLESPIE for bigamous marriage at Longford on 19 January 1879 with Sarah Jane SAUNDERS. He lives at the big river where his parents reside. Description 34 years of age 5'11", erect figure, stout build, dark brown hair and whiskers, latter bushy. Native of Scotland. Speaks with scotch accent. Left for his home on horseback this day and is likely to leave the Colony. ●

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AWARD FOR OUR PATRON

THE Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) advises that Professor Michael Roe has been elected a Fellow of Australian Historical Societies (FAHS) as follows:

'The Federation, which has the backing of the Commonwealth Government, is the "umbrella" organisation for all the historical societies in the country. Its Fellowships, which were introduced in 1999 after several years of consideration, are awarded in recognition of outstanding contributions to the community history movement. The contribution may be in the promotion of the work of FHAS or a member society, or it may take other forms such as publishing or otherwise promoting the work of the community history movement.'

Only three Fellowships have been awarded so far—one last year, two this year [2000]—and it is most appropriate that Michael Roe should be among the first to receive this honour. He has served on the THRA Committee almost continuously since 1965, and his leadership in local history research has been invaluable. As well as being an outstanding historian himself he has trained the minds and honed the skills of many generations of students. Additionally, he has been singularly successful in integrating university-type research with the grassroots interests and initiatives of local communities. We congratulate him on his award.' ●

We join with THRA in sincerely congratulating Michael on this prestigious award. ●

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DUNORLAN MEMORIES

Geoffrey B. Sharman (Member No. 1367)

MY father, Cliff Sharman, farmed at Dunorlan but grew up in Beulah where he attended the local school from about 1899 to the early 1900s. Dad knew a lot about the history of Dunorlan School and used to tell me about it. I never understood why he knew so much about the school he had never attended until I read Rosemary Davidson's account of Henrietta Wellard (*Tasmanian Ancestry*, March 1999). Mary Wellard had presumably taught dad at Beulah before she left teaching to marry R. H. Crawford in 1902 (RGD 1902:0103). As my father had a strong Wesleyan

Methodist upbringing he no doubt also remembered Alfred Wellard as a local preacher, at the Blackamoor Methodist Church. His mother always travelled from Lower Beulah, by horse and trap, to attend the Sunday service at Blackamoor and dad sometimes accompanied her. There was nothing wrong with his memory so far as his early days were concerned. More than fifty years after the picture, reproduced below, was taken he put a name to all but one of the subjects. Does anybody know how right he was?



Beulah State School early 1900s

Front Row, l. to r. Roy Best, Ern Dawkins, -- Knowles, Greta Murphy, Jane McCarthy, Mona Oliver, Hilda Sharman, Beulah Cooper, Olive Cooper, Vern Hodgkinson, Wilfred Stephens, Frank Hodgkinson, Carney Hodgkinson.

2nd Row. Millie Agar (Asst. T.), Maude Knowles, Sylvia Dawkins, Amy Wilson, Alice Best, Grace Sharman, Kath Best, Vera Edwards, George Stephens, Jim Dawkins, Len Dawkins, M. Agar (Head T.).

3rd Row. Vera Wilson, Ethel Wilson, Ivy Cooper, Ethel Eagling, Millie Best, Jane Cooper, Alice Wilson, unknown, Ron Cooper, Willie Dawkins, Archie Cooper, Lambert Frankcombe.

Back Row. Ettie Murphy, Harry Loone, Frank Knowles, Martin Spellane, Victor Walker, Arthur Dawkins, Tom Edwards, Bert Hardy, Cliff Sharman, Harry McCarthy, Dick Walker, Jim Hardy, Jack McCarthy.

WILLIAM HOWARD

A HOCKHAM FARM LABOURER

Helen Anderson (Member No. 66)

William HOWARD

Birth Date: 30 June 1812 Hockham,
Norfolk, England
Bapt Date: 5 July 1812 Hockham,
Norfolk, England
Death Date: 24 August 1874 Sassafras,
Tasmania Age: 62
Burial Date: 28 August 1874 Sassafras,
Tasmania
Occupation: Labourer (1838 1842 1852);
Farmer
Residence: Hockham, Norfolk; Longford;
Sassafras
Father: John HOWARD
Mother: Mary LEVELL
Marriage: 31 October 1838 Hockham,
Norfolk, England, C.E., by
Banns
Spouse: **Sarah Ann [Ann] STIGWOOD**
Birth Date: ca 1819
Bapt Date: 18 July 1819 Wickham-
brooke, Suffolk, England
Death Date: 1 November 1895 Sassafras,
Tasmania Age: 76
Residence: Wickhambrooke, Suffolk;
Hockham, Norfolk; Longford;
Sassafras
Father: Zechariah STICKWOOD
(1776–1822)
Mother: Sarah GILSON (1784–)



THE Reverend Mr DRAKE must have been a man of much eloquence, as he convinced many of the poor inhabitants of the small village of Hockham (population 690 in the 1851 census) to give up their life of grinding poverty for a life of unknown consequences in the far off colony of Van Diemens Land. Grinding poverty may of course have been a great convincer by itself!

The sailing ship *Whirlwind* brought over 300 emigrants to Van Diemen's Land in 1855, landing them in Launceston in the month of April. The voyage, which began in November 1854, was fraught with danger. Broken rudder chains at the beginning of the voyage; an outbreak of scarletina and scarlet fever, also at the beginning of the voyage which caused the ship to be quarantined and the death of some of the children; deaths at sea and a near mutiny at the end of the voyage. All of this must have been very frightening, especially with the voyage being so long—by the time I asked for information from my Howard grandmother it had stretched to twelve months!

One of the families who came from that small village of Hockham in Norfolk was destined to be my family.

William Howard and his wife (Sarah) Ann (née Stigwood) left England with nine children and arrived with only seven: two of the youngest died on the voyage. A sad start to their new life.

More heartache was to follow. A little girl, named Sarah for her mother, was born at Newry, Longford in 1857. With excessive zeal her birth was registered twice.¹ Over a long period of researching nothing was found about her. I felt that she must have died as a child. More detective work revealed the death of an unnamed child—no given names, no surname, in the Longford district deaths index. A Coronial Inquest was held and it was shown that tiny Sarah had been accidentally smothered.² Her father, William Howard, gave evidence, her mother being too distraught. Why was she anonymous in death? She was the

third of their children to die within a three year period. A sad start to life in the new Promised Land.

As the children grew up they chose spouses from the limited stock around them. Many were the children of convicts, or convicts themselves. My grandfather, William Howard II married Catherine SINGLETON and his brother Frederick married Catherine's sister, Mary Ann. Both were daughters of a convict couple. Brother, Charles, married Elizabeth NIBBS and his sister Caroline married Elizabeth's brother, John Nibbs. The eldest Howard daughter, Elizabeth, decided on an ex-convict, Peter JUPP, but only after the birth of four children and the imminent arrival of a fifth.

The marital arrangements of another daughter, Emily, were also irregular. Her better-late-than-never husband had been transported for highway robbery and was a staunch supporter of Home Rule for Ireland. Hard times led to him forging and uttering a cheque, which resulted in imprisonment for two years. Mostly their children grew to be strong, healthy, and hard-working, and became owners of property. They populated the North West Coast of Tasmania. Would they have been so fortunate back in Hockham?

Under an act passed by the Legislative Council in September 1854, immigrants for whom the government paid full passage money would either have to repay this money within 14 days of arrival or become indentured to a 'competent employer' for a period of two years, with the employer paying the passage money. The act also provided for the employer to deduct this sum from the immigrants' wages over the two year period.³

The Howards' two year indenture was served at Newry Mills, Longford where ten months after their arrival Ann gave birth to the first Tasmanian in the family,

a son, on 4 February 1856.⁴ The boy was named Frederick after the son 'lost' on the voyage out. As mentioned, a daughter, Sarah Ann, was born at Longford in December of the next year.⁵

Having served out the requisite two years of their indenture, William and Ann lost little time in looking for land of their own. Cheap land was not plentiful around Longford, the country having been long settled. Intending farmers were forced to explore the country between Deloraine and Latrobe which had for so many years remained unsettled.

This heavily wooded part of the North West Coast was served by the Devon Road Trust which was formed in 1852. But it was only in 1855 (the year the family arrived in Tasmania) that any concerted attempt was made to open up a public road between Deloraine and the Mersey. In 1856, clearing of the road between Deloraine and Tarleton was completed. From this we can surmise that conditions were primitive indeed.

Longford farmer Richard UNIACKE had purchased 640 acres of land at Sassafras as a speculation and it remained undisturbed for some time, waiting on tenant farmers to undertake the mammoth task of clearing this primeval forest. The density of *The Forest* had protected it for many years as settlers infiltrated the surrounding district.

This virgin bushland has been described:

In some places where the largest trees grew, 8 to 10 were commonly found to the acre. These measured 8–10 feet in diameter at a height of 10 feet from the ground. Where the trees were thicker they were smaller, but grew to greater heights. Besides the tall trees of stringy bark, white gum, blackwood and myrtle there was a dense growth of ti-tree on low-lying land. They were so thick it was almost impossible for one to

penetrate them. Even the ti-trees reached a height of 30 feet. In some places there was dense undergrowth of manferns, musk, cat-head, stinging nettles, creepers, rushes and sags of all kinds.⁶

Thirty years onwards William WELLS of the River Don Trading Company⁷ expounds the virtues of the North-West coast bush:

We crossed a splendid fern gully with tree ferns twenty feet high with fronds ten or twelve feet long, the stems about one foot thick and covered with a beautiful filmy fern. I think in its way a fern gully exceeds almost anything in beauty. The cool damp atmosphere, the semi-darkness, just a little light through the splendid fronds overhead, the black decaying vegetation, the little trickling stream, the beautiful moss and little ferns, make it a new and delightful world of itself. One fern is like a hart's tongue with a single branch on the other side of each frond. Another is very like beech fern. Maiden hair is not common here, but I have seen a little of it.

Beautiful though it may have been, imagine selecting a suitable area of land to clear for the site of a hut to house the family, hemmed in as it was most likely by a forest such as this, with the threat of falling trees ever present, the ravages of the native animals foraging amongst the emerging crops and destroying relentlessly that tiny garden of familiar flowers which helped to dispel that feeling of complete despair, isolation, and homesickness.

Imagine too, the ever present fear of bush fire and the insidious presence of poisonous reptiles.

Would there have been time for the young Howards to wander through that bushland to observe and appreciate the splendour of the native flora and fauna? Time to pick a bunch of strange but beautiful flowers to be placed on the makeshift table in that one roomed hut which had to house husband, wife and children?

What kind of stresses did this place on their marriage? How did they cope with the isolation?

Unable to buy outright, they rented 100 acres of land at Sassafras (part of what was then generally termed *The Mersey*) from Mr Uniacke. The land first appears in the Valuation Roll of 1859⁸ in the name of Charles Howard, but this is amended in the Roll of 1860⁹ with William Howard being the occupier of a 'Hut and Land' at Green's Creek, with an annual value £10.

The first challenge for the settler was the clearing of the land. Trees of 18 inches or more in diameter were ring-barked rather than felled and left to die. The scrub was felled and left to dry off and was burned during the summer months, often causing damage to a neighbours boundary fences (or worse). A good burn was essential for the successful beginning of a farm.¹⁰ Some of the refuse timber was used to create makeshift fences until money was available to do the job properly.

Yorkshireman George ROCKLIFF had purchased land at Sassafras in 1857 and settled the district with his brothers Henry, John, and Francis, thus beginning a working connection with the family which did not end until well into the 20th century and involved three generations of Howards: William, William Junr, and his son Arthur.

Henry Rockliff built Skelbrook Chapel where William Junr was married. All are mentioned in George Rockliff's diaries.

Jane Howard, William and Anne's youngest child, was born at New Ground on 2 March 1861.¹¹

By 1863 much hard work had been undertaken: the 'Hut and Land' at Sassafras had become a 'Farm', with an annual value of £20.¹²

In September 1864 William purchased on credit (under the provisions of the Waste

Lands Act) two Lots of land in the Parish of Forrabury, County of Devon: for one Lot of 99 acres he paid (by instalments) the sum of £40/6/7, and for the other Lot of 100 acres,¹³ he paid off £71/5/0. He was unable to keep up the payments.

His son William Junr records:

The reason why he failed to complete the purchase was bad crops and low prices for the little he had grown. For five or six years the times were so bad that he could with difficulty grow sufficient grain to pay the rent of the farm and to find food for his family.¹⁴

This land bordered Deep Creek and was inferior land. He managed to clear part of his block while continuing to lease his original tenancy, now owned by George Ingram.¹⁵

William continues his father's story:

Finally, to complete his misfortune, he fell off a straw-stack, injuring him so severely that he never did any work from that day till the day he died, and was compelled to keep to his bed one year before he died. The expenses attending his sickness being so great it took almost all he had, completely preventing him from completing the purchase of the land.

William's death is noted in George Rockliff's diary: '25 Aug 1874 Tues... Old Mr Howard died today.' '28 Aug 1874 Fri... Aft[ernoon] All at Howard's funeral.'

William was 62 years old, and the cause of death was given as dropsy. Whilst dropsy is most likely a painful illness it does not convey the desperation of the family's situation. I hope tears were shed at his passing! I know I shed some when I chanced upon that sad story told by his son, my great grandfather.

No headstone marks his resting place as there was no money to spare for an outward show of grief, nor is it certain where he was buried. A plan of the burial ground surrounding the old Methodist

Church at Sassafras shows plots marked 'Howard' and 'Singleton', side by side, at the rear of the church.

Australia was indeed a 'land where privation must be endured, and hard work encountered'.

For Ann, who bore the brunt of all this misfortune (for she had to feed and clothe and comfort the family during these years of hardship), there were twenty more years in this inhospitable land, forty years all told. She lived to be 77, the mother of twelve children.

I feel that there must have been times during the first twenty years when they all doubted the wisdom of that fateful sea voyage in 1855. ●

References:

- ¹ RGD: 1463/1857 & 1466/1857.
- ² RGD: 530/1857.
- ³ Ian Pierce & Clare Cowling, AOT 1975, Guide to the Public Record Office. Records relating to Free Immigration.
- ⁴ RGD: 1016/1856 Longford.
- ⁵ RGD: /1857 Longford. An unnamed infant child of a labourer died shortly after Sarah Ann was born and as nothing further is recorded about Sarah I believe that she did die although why she wasn't named I cannot say.
- ⁶ *Sassafras. A History of its Settlement & People*: 1988. page 10. Cat's Head fern is a species of Polystichum.
- ⁷ Faye Gardam [Editor], *Immense Enjoyment, The Wells Journals 1884–1888*.
- ⁸ *Hobart Town Gazette*: 25 January 1859 p.127.
- ⁹ *Hobart Town Gazette*: 06 March 1860 p.434.
- ¹⁰ RGD: 1859/1861 Port Sorell.
- ¹¹ *Hobart Town Gazette*: 27 January 1863 p.272.
- ¹² *Hobart Town Gazette*: 01 November 1864 p.1956.
- ¹³ House of Assembly Journal: Paper No. 138, 5 October 1888. Rents were often paid wholly or partially in kind.
- ¹⁴ *Sassafras: A History of its Settlement & People* (1988): p.36.
- ¹⁵ House of Assembly Journal: Paper 138, 5 October 1888.

DEVONPORT IN WORLD WAR II

A CHILD'S VIEW

Ivan Eade

PEOPLE of my age, even though we lived through it, did not really know what it was like. We were too young to appreciate its horror and destruction or to realise the great cruelty that others suffered by being directly in its path.

I was only nine years old when it started. I lived in Devonport, a small town of about nine thousand inhabitants, and grew up, largely unaware of the experiences of war. That something big was brewing was obvious, but it hardly had significance for the young. The centre of existence lay in school, cowboys and Indians, holidays, marbles and other simple games.

As the years passed we became more aware of the war because of certain events. Perhaps my earliest memory is of the formation of an ARP group. Certain citizens were made wardens, and their responsibilities lay in seeing that the town was prepared for air-raids. Every house had to be blacked-out at night so that no light betrayed our existence. Wooden buckets filled with sand were our insurance against fires caused by bombing. Tarred paper on wooden frames fitted into windows to mask lights and car headlights were reduced to mere slits. People could be fined for any neglect of these precautions.

Troop trains came to the railway station to take servicemen to Brighton camp. Access to the platform was limited to relatives of the men going away. The wharf area was a restricted zone and surrounded by wire barricades, surmounted by barbed wire. Military guards were on duty when ships came to berth.

Gradually things around us began to show a constant and increasing reminder that our lives were being affected by the world conflict. Our newspapers were full of far away events. Casualty lists began to appear; sometimes they were accompanied by tiny pictures of those who were killed or wounded. My mother had a brother in the Libyan Desert. I know she was very worried about him but she said very little to us. Fortunately, he survived the war, after being wounded later in New Guinea.

The Pacific War began when I was nearly eleven. As soon as it was announced my mother's father smashed all the crockery which bore the insignia 'Made in Japan'. This action showed his anger, but to my childish mind he had been silly: what would we do when it came to dinner time? It was not until much later that I realised what his gesture really indicated. Had he saved some I would then have joined him in his destructive task.

This same grandfather was a bit of a martinet to his family. His word was law. I remember the election of 1941 when John CURTIN gained office. My grandfather called all his family together on election eve and instructed them how to vote the next day. He did this every election. However, in later years there was a minor revolt when my sister, although of the same political persuasion, refused to accept his directions.

Our education continued as before the world eruption. Nothing short of the end of the world would interrupt this process. The only difference was that slit trenches were constructed in every school ground.

They seemed to gather the winter rains and autumn leaves, but they were a precaution, because there was a real fear that even Tasmania would be invaded from the north.

In 1943, I left primary school and began my dubious career at Devonport High. Life took on a more serious note. It is funny what a pair of long trousers can do for the ego. During the next two years we began to understand more about the world. The boys joined the cadet corps and played at being soldiers. This play was like that of young lion cubs—serious. In fact, some of the most senior students were to experience service overseas. As students we participated in several activities directly connected with the war. We raised money for food parcels for the bombed people of Devonport in England. Money was collected to provide food parcels for our prisoners of war in enemy hands.

I remember many of us crowding into RUSSELL's buses and being driven to CAMERON's at Lillico to pick tomatoes—the money we earned went into our parcel funds. Another of our activities was the collection of waste paper to make mortar bomb cases or some such articles. People would leave their papers on the nature strip on Saturdays. Driven by adults we would tour the streets and take our paper booty to the council depot, which was situated in Fenton Street, where the library now stands. Ironic really, because we collected not only newspapers and magazines but books which now would be quite valuable. I recall two in particular: an 1854 copy of *The Illustrated News*, with detailed descriptions of events in the Crimean War; the other was *The Sphere* with details of the trial of Dr Jameson who had led a raid on the Transvaal in 1895. Both books were huge and thick

and their pages lay between thick marbled covers.

Rationing of food, clothing, petrol and other necessities came to us as a matter of course. Small, dun-coloured books contained pages resembling the modern bingo slips. Each square was a coupon and so many were required to be surrendered depending on the type of purchase being made. I seem to remember that petrol coupons were bigger and more colourful, different colours representing different numbers of gallons of the precious liquid.

Finally hostilities ceased. The day this occurred the whole school sat waiting. The tension mounted and when the news came the whole school erupted. Remember, this was conservative Devonport, and the unbridled emotion and demonstration was something of great impact. Students broke from the confines of restrictive classrooms and poured into the grounds. Soon a master's gown and a white laboratory coat were flying from the flagpole. Students were embracing and kissing. Even Miss BROWN, the guardian of our Victorian moral life, raised no objection to the unseemly behaviour.

How it happened I don't know, but the whole school formed up in Best Street and began an invasion of the main street. This large crocodile proceeded up Rooke Street, cheering and waving in front of equally roused shop staff. We came to a halt outside Luck Bros. Here we were issued with kerosene tins and a wooden baton, about eighteen inches in length. From then all bedlam broke out. Like children with drums we turned around and retraced our steps, belting our tins with more energetic application than we would have expended in French or Maths. I do not know what happened to our musical instruments, but I will always remember the Machiavellian grin on Mr

Aubrey LUCK's face as he handed them out to frenetic tinbashers.

Later there were several celebratory occasions to mark the relief at the cessation of hostilities. A fancy dress football match was held at the oval. In this I remember Jack O'KEEFE, the Magpies' coach grabbing the ball, putting it in a string bag and running the full length, of the ground to score a try! There was a dance at the Town Hall, but we were not invited. We were allowed to see the street parade. The float that is vivid in my mind belonged to Johnstone and Wilmot. The lorry was converted to a warship, which had bath heater pipes for guns. Through these were fired flour bombs, which burst on the footpath, showering excited and squealing people.

After the war was over things returned to a gradual adoption of the life of peace. Gone was the unifying spirit which drove people to work in a combined effort. We resumed our normal lives and the past events of co-operation and unity were confined to the lumber room of memory.

As children we did not know the seriousness of war. We lived in a country that did not experience the horrors of invasion. Even the deaths of our own men were not fully felt, because as children we did not see the tragedy. We were protected by our age and our innocence from the stupid futility of war. ●

[*Miss D. P. Brown was a much loved and respected teacher at Devonport High from 1921 until 1954, with a break of only two years in 1925–26. She was known as 'Doggy' Brown by my mother's peers but by the time I attended Devonport High she was fondly known as 'Pup' or 'Puppy' Brown—Ed.]*

OUR SOCIETY'S STATE AWARD HOLDERS

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY

- 1995 Late Mrs Lilian Watson
1999 Mr Neil K. Chick (Hobart)
2000 Mr David Harris (Devonport)
2000 Mrs Denise McNeice (Hobart)

CERTIFICATE OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE

- 1996 Mrs Pat Harris (Launceston)
Late Mr Frank O'Shea (Hobart)
Mrs Joyce O'Shea (Hobart)
- 1997 Mrs Anne Bartlett (Launceston)
Mrs Merle Fitzmaurice (D'port)
Mr John Grunnell (Launceston)
Mrs Thelma Grunnell (L'ton)
Mrs Audrey Hudspeth (Hobart)
Mrs Theo Sharples (Hobart)
- 1998 Miss Vernice Dudman (Burnie)
Mrs Jean McKenzie (Hobart)
Mrs Irene Schaffer (Hobart)
Mrs Bet Woods (Launceston)
- 1999 Mrs Betty Calverley (Launceston)
Mrs Dawn Collins (Burnie)
Mr Morris Landsell (Hobart)
Mrs Thelma McKay (Hobart)
Mrs Alma Ranson (Launceston)
Mr P. V. (Villy) Scott (Burnie)
Mr James Wall (Hobart)
- 2000 Miss Betty Bissett (Launceston)
Miss Muriel Bissett (Launceston)
Mrs Sandra Duck (Launceston)
Mr Doug Forrest (Burnie)
Mrs Isobel Harris (Devonport)
Mr Allen Wilson (Hobart)

NORTHDOWN SCHOOL TASMANIA

OPENED 1900 – CLOSED 1939

Kerrie Blyth

IN 1900 a school was built and opened at Bakers Lane, Northdown, at a cost of 469 pounds; it was commonly known as ‘Bandicoot Hill’. Mrs M. STOTT was in charge of the thirty-six attending students. In the thirty-nine years the school was open, Mrs Stott held the record for the longest serving head teacher. She was succeeded in 1907 by Mr. M. T. CHEEK, who remained there for one year only.

The school building was of typical State School design of the late nineteenth century. It consisted of a large schoolroom, 15ft x 21 ft, attached to a residence for the teacher. There was a long verandah at the front and at the rear of the school were two sheds. One of these consisted of a roof with a single wall through the centre. This served as a lunch area and shelter shed, one side for the boys and the other for the girls. The children were not allowed to cross from one side to the other.

Miss K. M. STILL was Head Teacher of the school in 1909, followed by Mr Harry J. HENRI from 1910–1915.

Attending school was no simple matter for children in rural areas such as Northdown. They had chores to attend to early in the morning and then had to make their way through rough bush tracks, either on foot or horseback, to school, some coming from around five miles away.

In 1916 Mr Oscar McCALL was appointed Head Teacher at Northdown. He remained there for only one year and was followed by Mr Horace E. MILLER.

Some of the children attending school during this period were Les MAGUIRE, Jack BAKER, Don and Ross McDONALD (sons of the postmistress at Thirlstane). They came to school on their first day wearing a kilt. Other students were Jack WOODBURY, Ted REID, Syd GARDINER and members of the MORRIS, NOLAN and GARDAM families. Mr Reg LONG, who was later to become Director General of Education in Tasmania, attended at this time also. He told me of his appointment by Mr McCall as paid monitor, at a salary of ten pounds annually.

The group photograph was taken outside the school circa 1918, showing the students and their Head Teacher, Mr McCall. Mrs Lanoma RITCHIE (née HILLIER), who was a student at the time, gave me the photo and supplied the names of almost all the fifty-six students pictured.

After three years at Northdown Mr Miller moved on and was replaced by Mr John McFAYDEN. According to Board of Education records there were thirty-seven students enrolled, a drop of nineteen students in the space of two years.

For a period of ten years between 1922–1932, the school name was changed to Thirlstane, the name of a nearby district. The reason for this remains unexplained but in 1932 it was changed back to Northdown.

Board of Education records held at the Archives Office of Tasmania list the

following teachers for the remaining years
the Northdown School was open.

1922	Norma C. CASTLE	1929–32	Ethel M. CHENERY
1923	Violet A. COSTELLO	1933–36	William B. DYNAN
1924–26	Leslie D. MARTIN	1937	Hugh McCULLOCH
1927–28	Phyllis M. WRIGHT	1938	Terrence OATES
		1939	Stella STUART



Northdown School c1918

Back row from left

Dorothy Bligh, Trevor Holden, Clarrie Turner, Jack Smith, Ross MacDonald, Henry Gardam, Vincent Nolan, Leslie Nibbs, Clyde Holden, Doris Long, Menia Turner.

2nd row

Mary Balfour, Ellery Bellchambers, Sybil Nolan, May Beswick, Octavia Sherriff, Eileen Reid, Ruby Gardam, Florrie Smith, Eileen Bray, Clara Hillier, Emily Turner, Clarice Richards, Pearl Nibbs, Sybil MacDonald.

3rd row

Charles Balfour, Doris Sherriff, Donald Hillier, Joe Turner, Lanoma Hillier, Gwen Walker, Ada Gardiner, Winnie Nibbs, Mrs French (sewing teacher), Horace Miller (Headmaster), Sylvia Richards (monitor), Madge French, Ida Bellchambers, small child ?, Thelma French, Denis Nolan, Edward Nolan.

Front row

Max Lowry, Iola Holden, Edna Bellchambers, Thelma Beswick, Ernest Thompson, Willie Thompson, Syd Bligh, Cyril Nibbs, Jack French, Percy Gardam, Alan Smith, Jack Long, Keith Gardam, David Bligh, Chris Sherriff, Herbert Aitken, Jack Walker.

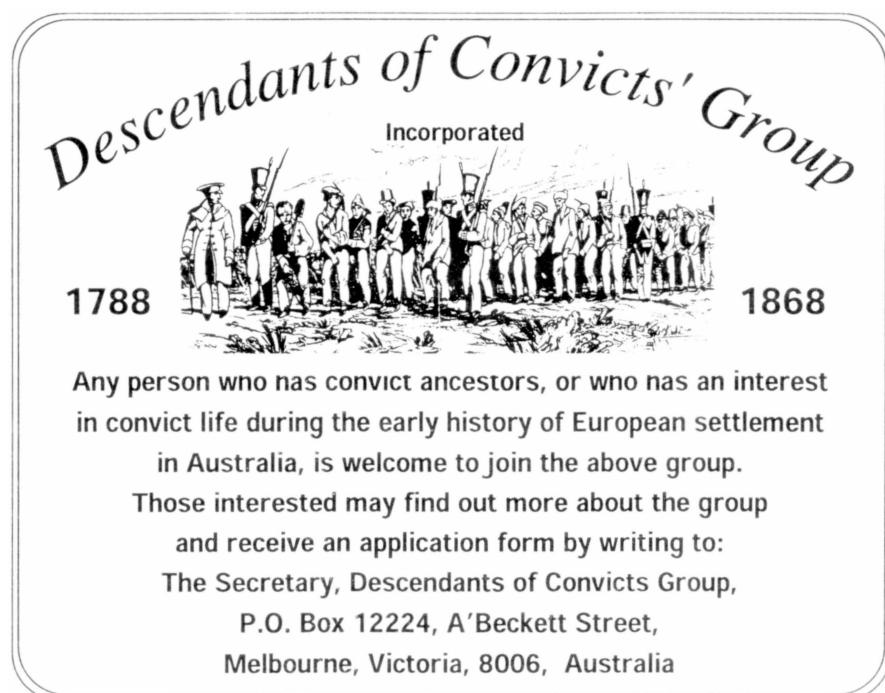
In tracing the history of the Northdown School, confusion can easily arise due to the fact that there was an earlier school with the same name, but in a different location. The first was built in 1861 on an acre of ground donated by Sam THOMAS and situated opposite the St James Church of England. It was a two-story weatherboard construction, obviously built to last as it is still being used as a private residence.

There was an enrolment of thirty-three students under the instruction of Mr and Mrs R. DARGAVILLE. The school operated from 1861-1885 when it was closed due to poor enrolments. It reopened in 1888 under Mr A. POOLE

and operated until 1898. During the following years a new school was built at nearby Wesley Vale on a block which is now a public park.

My family have lived in the Bakers Lane schoolhouse for thirty-nine years. My parents, Vince and Margaret BLYTH bought the building and twenty-five acres of ground in 1961. In 1969, with the assistance of family and friends, the roof of the schoolhouse was lowered and the exterior altered to turn it into a spacious family home.

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HEAPS OF MEMORIES

Rosemary Davenport (Member No. 870)

IN my early memories of Ulverstone it was always summer. Running around in sundresses or playsuits—I don't think they were called shorts in the 1940s—but then it was summer when we boarded the old *Tarooma* in Melbourne to spend the holidays at Ulverstone during my first seven years.

The hours spent playing at both the 'little' beach and the 'big' beach and special family picnics at Picnic Point—my sister and I were always suitably clothed with a blouse under our bathers and enormous cotton sunhats that had been starched and ironed to perfection. And being taught to swim by our Ellis aunts with that magical afternoon when we went swimming in the rain at the little beach.

My maternal and paternal grandparents were next door neighbours but it was my Ellis cousins and families who descended on Ulverstone for Christmas. We grew into quite a crowd over the years. Grandma would put a tent up in the back yard to accommodate the overflow.

Across the road from Nanna and Pop's (our paternal grandparents) were our von Bibra cousins and next to them Auntie Ann and her son. Over Main Road and around the corner to the house of great Aunties Clara and Ida who had a wonderful crab apple tree in their garden. It was always dark and cool in their house, but if we ran through the back gate we were at Uncle Jack's with more cousins. I don't think we were supposed to, but here we would play in the grain store that belonged to Grandpa Ellis's shop. I can still recall all the wonderful smells that were even more pungent on those hot summer days. There were high stacks of

grain in bags that we just had to climb, cats to catch the mice, trucks and horses and carts coming and going.

On the next corner was the grand house of great Uncle Stan and Auntie Mona. She drove around in her gleaming black Armstrong Siddeley, crowned with her hat and wearing 'Persil white' gloves. We were all in awe of her and I imagine she breathed a sigh of relief when we left her house. Not that we were rowdy children—our grandmother was strictly of the 'children should be seen and not heard' era. Auntie Mona had no children of her own and she found it difficult to entertain us. She was upset if we left finger marks on her automobile! Uncle Stan worked in the grocery section of the shop and would open one of the big drawers to give us a handful of sultanas, or turn around and lift a tin from the shelves and produce broken biscuits for us to eat.

We collected shells from the beaches, including dozens of cowries that sadly seem to have disappeared from the shoreline. Sometimes we ventured out along the breakwall that Pop had built with rocks he had taken from Goat Island.

But the most magical memories are those when my sister and I would visit the Heaps who had a garage next door in the old Ellis's store. There was Miss Gladys, or Miss Heap to us, and her brothers Mister Frank and Mister Roger. None of them married and they had the most extraordinary patience and gentle demeanour even when we appeared on their doorstep.

On the ground floor was their 'showroom' and here sat several black and chrome immaculately polished and gleaming motor bikes, just waiting to burst into

action. Frank and Roger didn't seem to mind if we clambered up onto the leather saddles, grabbed the handles and pretended to roar off. The horns invited us to squeeze them and we did. I don't think I knew about Toad of Toad Hall at that stage but I could certainly appreciate his feelings when I did read about him later. Roger or Frank would stand there in their overalls, smiling patiently as they polished another piece of equipment with a cloth. They even started up an engine occasionally—magic!

At the side of the building was the area where they carried on their motor and cycle repair business. Here again were interesting smells and machines: bicycles and cars in various stages of repair with that all-pervading smell of grease and oil.

They lived upstairs which was nothing like either of my grandmothers' houses. It seemed to be a large room with some small areas partitioned off—I presume where they slept. But upstairs was the domain of Miss Heap and she had us spellbound. Wooden stairs led up the side wall of the house in the showroom. On the way up there were display cases full of shells, but Grandpa also had a shell collection so it was only the rare or exotic that held our attention as we climbed.

At the corner, before the stairs made a turn and up the final flight to the next floor, was another magical piece of equipment that fascinated me. It was a clothesline that came in through a small window and back out to the garden on a pulley system. Miss Heap would peg some clothes on, pull in more line and out would go the clothes, dancing into the sunshine. It was the first and only line like that I was to see for many years.

Miss Heap knew how to keep children entertained. She taught us how to use coloured inks to dye the 'bunny tails' we

picked at the beach and dry them out to make floral arrangements. She made wooden jigsaws by sticking pictures onto a piece of wood and cutting out the shapes with a fret saw. These were kept in beautiful, coloured satin bags tied with ribbon. I wonder what happened to that one in the green bag with the mauve ribbon?

But the thing that kept us spellbound for hours was a junket tablet bottle filled with coloured water. These were glass tubes about as big as my little finger with a cork at the end. There was always just enough space left for an air bubble and we would tip the bottle slowly to and fro and watch the bubble move backwards and forwards along the tube. If you were really careful you could make a long, thin bubble which stretched the length of the bottle, or a round one that raced up and down. And the wonder of the world, seen through the coloured water.

Miss Heap rode her bicycle about Ulverstone, her head suitably adorned with a knitted or crocheted hat in a cloche style, pulled well down over her forehead, a basket fitted to the handle bars and a bell which she rang as she pedalled purposefully past.

After the death of my Ellis grandparents their house, 'Talla Walla', was bought by the Heaps. I remember going to visit in the 1980s, not long before Miss Heap died. Her bedroom was what had been Grandma's drawing room—the room that we didn't dare enter without permission. Gladys, although frail, was pleased to see me. Roger was there too, still smiling.

Imagine my delight when I bought a copy of Devonport Branch's publication; *In Loving Memory – A transcription of the public cemetery Ulverstone, Tasmania* and found amongst my family names those of the Heap family. Names jumped out at me as I searched through the book

and I realised that my Heaps actually had a father and a mother who had lived in Ulverstone. With a list dates from the transcriptions, I determined to discover more of these people who have given me such wonderful memories.

In Loving Memory, [1704] reads

In Memory Of
Our Loving Father,
FRANK A. HEAP,
Died Nov. 23rd 1925

It is not surprising I knew nothing of him. *The Advocate*, 24 November 1925, contains:

Sudden Demise

The death occurred at his home in Main street at 4 p.m. yesterday of Mr. Frank A[rthur] Heap at the age of 58 years. The news came as a shock to the community, as very few knew the deceased was ailing. For the past fortnight he suffered from inflammation of the veins in the right leg, and on Friday last Dr. Gollan advised him to rest the limb, as it was quite possible the effects could be serious. Yesterday a clot of blood from the leg caused sudden death by rushing to the heart. Deceased was quite well and was about his usual activities until a few days ago. The late Mr. Heap was born in London, but had spent the last 11 years in Australia. For a number of years he was farming in Queensland and came to Ulverstone two years ago, and represented A. G. Webster and Sons, also the Australian Wood Pine Co. Deceased lived a reserved life, and was highly respected. His only apparent interest in public affairs was a connection with the recent Federal elections, when he took a particularly prominent part as a member of the local Nationalist Committee. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral takes place tomorrow.

The transcription for the death of his wife [1098] reads

In Memory Of
Our Loving Mother
EMMELINE HEAP,
Died June 23rd 1939

Aged 75 years

This was only a couple of months after my big sister was born—almost in living memory. *The Advocate* records she died at her residence in Jermyn Street. Her obituary in *The Advocate* on Monday, 26 June 1939, stated that my uncle, Lex Sternberg, was one of the pall bearers at her funeral. Hardly surprising as he was always keen on bikes and racing cars.

... The late Mrs. Heap was born in New Diggings, Wis., U.S.A., of English parents, in 1863. She spent her early years travelling in the various States. She met and married the late Mr. F. A. Heap in Ainsworth, British Columbia where Miss Gladys Heap was born. In 1900 they travelled to England, where Messrs. Frank and Roger were born. The late Mrs. Heap included six Atlantic crossings in her wide travels, one of which was in the ss Carmania, one of the international fleet which rushed to the rescue of the burning ship Volturne. She spent the last 15 years of her life in Ulverstone, where she was well known and respected.

Of the three children, Frank was the first to die. His transcription [1708] reads

In Loving Memory Of
Our Brother
FRANCIS WALTER HEAP
Inventor
Of Essex England
Born 2 April 1902, Died 20 Jan 1985
Home At Last

After some searching I found he actually died in 1986, his obituary appearing in *The Advocate* on 23 January 1986.

Death of Ulv. personality

Well-known and respected Ulverstone resident Mr Francis Heap died on Monday at the Ulverstone Hospital.

Mr Heap operated a garage and cycle business for many years with his brother, Roger, and sister Gladys.

The trio retired from the garage in 1973. Originally from England, Mr Heap arrived at Ulverstone in the mid 1920s with his parents (the late Frank and Emmeline Heap) and his brother and sister.

Outside business, Mr Heap had a keen interest in woodwork and bushwalking. During his earlier days, he and his brother and sister climbed many of Tasmania's mountains long before clearly defined walking tracks were established.

Gladys died in 1988. [1706]

In Loving Memory Of
My Dear Sister
GLADYS IRENE HEAP
Of Essex England
Born 12.12.1897 Died 16.5.1988
Friend of Cancer Sufferers
Home At Last

Again, it was *The Advocate*, 18 May 1988, that printed an informative obituary.

U'stone identity dies.

Miss Heap (90) emigrated from Essex with her family in 1914, living interstate before settling in Ulverstone.

Her family operated a bicycle shop and garage in Ellis House, Main Street, for more than 60 years.

The family sold the building to the National Trust and retired to live next door in 1983.

An experienced bushwalker and mountaineer, Miss Heap and her brothers, Frank and Roger, travelled extensively on the mainland on a motor cycle fitted with a sidecar.

Miss Heap maintained a keen interest in current affairs and was a regular contributor to the "Your View" column of *The Advocate* for many years.

... survived by her brother Roger.

Yes, I remember the sidecar and that they were all keen bushwalkers. There was a

box of stereoscopic photographs taken on their overland treks.

Roger died in 1990. [1705]

ROGER VICTOR HEAP

Engineer

10th July 1905 – 9th Nov. 1990

He Strove To Strengthen The Bonds

The Advocate, 14 November, reported his death in the North West Regional Hospital at Latrobe.

Death of Ulv. identity

Respected Ulverstone identity and motor cycle enthusiast, Mr Roger Heap died on Friday after a short illness.

Mr Heap (85) was born in England but came to Australia with his family in 1914.

The family first settled in Victoria, but later Sydney and Queensland before moving to Ulverstone in 1922 where Mr. Heap's father, Frank, established a farm machinery business. When their father died in 1925 Mr. Heap, his brother Frank, and sister Gladys took over the business and converted it to a cycle and motor repair shop.

The business, Heap's Garage, continued operating until 1985, Roger looking after cars and motor bikes, and his brother Frank the cycles, and Gladys overseeing the bookwork.

A devout motor cycle enthusiast Mr. Heap was patron of the British Motor Cycle Owners' Association and was one of the first to reach 100 miles an hour—a feat attained at Brickmakers Beach on his favourite BSA.

Mr. Heap also loved bushwalking and mountaineering and had climbed every mountain peak in Tasmania.

Mr. Heap had no surviving relatives ...

The index in the Tasmaniana Library revealed further newspaper articles. There is even an advertisement for the sale of Grandma's house that had 'been built in 1915 with pressed steel walls and ceilings'. Oh, heaps of memories! ●

THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS

Michael Smith (Member No. 1225)

We live in an age where cyber chat rooms, web sites and email allow the genealogist to instantly scour the world for that vital piece of missing information. However photocopies, certificates and ink jet emails somehow lack the human warmth of family heirlooms; articles that have been touched and treasured by past generations.

Amongst these rapidly declining items of nostalgia, there is one that is almost an endangered species. I refer to the humble book, not any book, but one that has either a nameplate or personal inscription inside the front cover. On the demise of their owners, many are sentenced to death at the municipal tip, whilst the more fortunate are transported to the nearest institution for second hand publications. Here, some receive a conditional pardon and again take their place on library bookshelves.

Several have been given refuge in this household and the information therein, some of which has been edited, might be of interest to members. The majority of books are those that have been awarded to students in Tasmania:



Christmas 1882—A Prize 3rd Class—
Ernest E. FLETCHER. Mr Fraser's School
Brisbane Street, Launceston.

1898—Maude BAULCH—Forth Wesleyan
Sunday School

1901—Catherine COTTERILL—E. Fletcher.

1909 & 1911—Clara LEWIS—Gawler S.
School. [Gawler is a small town 3km
directly inland from Ulverstone.]

1915—Clara LEWIS—Ulverstone High
School.

1912—Percy BRAMICH—Dairy Plains
Methodist Sunday School. L Crowden
Secretary.

Undated—Percy BRAMICH—Dairy Plains
M.S.S.—Rev. J. Delbridge Minister. [Dairy
Plains turnoff is on the Mole Creek Road
from Deloraine at the Needles Railway
Station, now demolished.]

1913 Jan 12th—Horace SNARE—Upper
Castra Methodist Sunday School. [Upper
Castra is in the farming hinterland of
Ulverstone.]

1915—Zoe HINGSTON—Methodist Sun-
day School Exton—A BADCOCK
Superintendent. [Exton is between
Deloraine and Westbury.]

1923 November 11, 64th Anniversary—
Walter LOWE—Methodist Sunday School
Frederick Street Launceston—Rev. W. E.
Jennings, Minister—Mr. F. Ride,
Superintendent—Mr. T. Docking Secretary.

1924 November 9th, 65th Anniversary—
Lorna CARTLEDGE at the same Sunday
School with the same officials as for 1923.

1925 Xmas Box—Iris THURLEY—High-
clere S.S. [Highclere is a suburb of Burnie.]

28/11/26—Trixie CHOVEAUX—E. Devon-
port Methodist Sunday School

1928—Russel YORK—Yolla Methodist
School—W. Trebilco Teacher.

1930—Margaret HIGGINS—St Clements'
Sunday School Kingston. Z. A. Higgins
Rector.

Nov 7 1937—Marjorie CAREY—Paradise.
[Paradise is between Sheffield and Mole
Creek.]

There are 9 of 25 volumes of The Traveller's Library with handwritten inscription 13/- M. J. (?) BELL May 1861.

A complete set of 9 volumes of Milman's History of Latin Christianity, E. Libris Jonathan Edmund BAKEHOUSE, Middleton—Tas January 1878. A Coat of Arms reads *Confido in Deo*.

Australia's Government Bank personally inscribed—'To the Hon. G. J. BELL an outstanding Speaker of the House of Representatives Canberra. F.C.P. from Hon. King O'MALLEY 23/11/36.' This book is dedicated to King O'Malley as founder of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Shakespeare—complete works, history, life and notes inscribed 'To Edna Wishing her a Happy Birthday from Mr & Mrs OLSSON 20"11"26.' On the next page E. NICHOLS, 8 Margaret St., Murrumbeena.

Perhaps the most personal book is a Holy Bible with handwritten inscription; 'A birthday present to L. H. IVEY with a great deal of love from Aunt Lizzie 26th July 1888.' Underneath follows 'Bernard Gordon from his mother Aug.11.1937.' Over the page shows the engagement of Harriette Louise Ivey on 8 October 1895.

The name of her fiance is omitted and there is no indication that they married. At the back, the war service of Brian Huntley GORDON b. 23/11/1912 and Bernard Pascoe Gordon b. 11/4/1910 is given plus the names of two generations of descendants.

No doubt, like the prodigal son, there are other personalised publications just waiting to return to the fold. Unfortunately, many of these literary memorials will never reach the hands of future

offspring. The only memory for some great grandchildren will be a name gleaned from adult conversation.

As I complete this article on my obsolete Brother word processor, to be scanned into a computer and burnt onto a CD, I realise that my fetish for old books allows me to enjoy the best of both worlds. ●

BRUNY ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Sunday 8 April 2001

OPEN DAY

The Bruny Island Historical Society will be having an Open Day from 10 a.m. – 3 p.m. at the Heritage listed Variety Bay Pilot Station [c1831] & Church [c1846] ruins on Bruny Island.

Full interpretive displays, guided tours and horse & cart rides from the Pilot Station to Church are planned.

Great family day, bring a picnic lunch and make a day of it.

Dress up in period costume if you so desire.

Mark it on your calendar today!

For further information contact Coordinator Bev Davis Ph: 62606366 Kathy Duncombe Ph/Fax: 62606287 email kdunc@netspace.net.au

THE FORTY NINERS

A LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA

Faye Gardam OAM (Member No. 4430)

THE Devonport Maritime Museum and Historical Society are transcribing a set of journals of an early Devonport settler, Bartholomew William THOMAS. Included in the accompanying papers was this letter written to the *Examiner* newspaper on 4 July 1850, from the Aqua Trio goldfield in California. Mr Thomas and his brother, Charles, were among a group of the 'forty niners' who were lured by the gold rush. For the fare of forty pounds he travelled cabin class on the *Spartan*, which left Launceston on 1 August 1849. It is significant that he returned steerage class on 22 February 1851, clearly not having made a fortune.

He had left behind his pregnant wife and three small children, who found the going rather tough during his absence. From time to time, she was obliged to sell off some of his precious horses and other animals to make ends meet. She was also constantly in despair at not receiving mail from him.

A recent contestant in a TV Quiz program was unable to answer a question as to who were the 'forty niners'. The following will give readers an interesting insight into life on the Californian gold fields in 1849–51, where many Tasmanians were working.

Letter to the Editor.

I intend writing you a few hints for persons intending to emigrate to California with the intention of mining. In the first place they should bring nothing with them except what is absolutely necessary for comfort on the passage.

A man going to the mines from San Francisco merely requires a very light calico fly or open tent, pair of blankets, a

light pea jacket to put on at night after work, two spare shirts, and good suit of clothes, or rather trowsers and boots on him. Some prefer buying even tools at the stores in the mines, where you can get anything you can possibly require. A man cannot carry a pack in this climate; but a half-gallon tin with cover to carry water is essential—two of these and a quart pot are quite sufficient for cooking. Mules are always ready at every station to pack goods of every description.

The season of arrival is important; the first April is soon enough to start for the mines—then the digging goes on until July and August on all the small streams and in every little hollow until the water dries up in June and July. At the end of August the large river begins to get shallow, and the washing on the bars continues until the rivers rise again in the fall.

The first is hard work. We have to sink on an average five feet through hard gravel and stones, until we reach the slate rock. We then clear the dirt off the slate, carry it to the water, a distance of 2 or 3 hundred yards, and wash it in a rocker, or rather a cradle of rockers. The man sits opposite holding the handle with his left hand and bailing water into the sieve with his right, until the dirt is well washed. He then throws the stones out and puts fresh dirt in the sieve. There are two cleats at the bottom of the cradle, which catch the gold. Half a dollar to a bucket of dirt is considered fair work, but a dollar to a bucket is common.

The river washing is much lighter work, as we merely take up a claim of so many feet frontage, laying down the cradle, and shovel the sand into the hopper or sieve. Sometime the top surface has to be removed.

The claim in the northern diggings is reduced to three feet each man. Here we have sixteen feet square, which if good is worth 500 dollars. We are said to have six months here without rain. Today the heat is above 100°, still it is not sultry. There is a fine breeze and a cloudless sky; even at night salt would dry if wet.

To give you an idea of our mode of living, I will give you one days sketch of my own. The dawn is very early – up at four, went to work in the hole, threw out some dirt for washing; carried 20 buckets to my mate who washed it; went to breakfast, brought water with me, lit the fire, boiled water for tea, warmed a sea pie made the night before. After breakfast shaved and washed.

Dinner about one, but knock off from 11–2 o'clock; fire to make; tea to boil; sea pie again and stewed apples. Sleep for an hour, if you have not clothes to mend or wash, bread to bake or any other little job to do.

Go to work till after sundown, come in tired and thirsty – no water! Go for a bucket full. Make a fire, and sharp work to get supper before dark; have a smoke and turn in directly. The best part of the day's work is weighing the gold at night, especially when a hole turns out well and gives an ounce or two to each man! Then morning is pleasant enough, but when you can neither see the gold in your hole, nor find it in the cradle, it is worse than slavery, for a man without money may starve, or must work for others, and if he falls sick it is miserable in the extreme.

I hear of no sickness here; we are well supplied with fresh meat, and every description of grocery, pickles and fruit are quite necessary. Potatoes are 50 cents or two shillings per pound.

But then we have the beautiful Chilean flour, which would astonish our export miller. We use sceleratus, a preparation of soda, to make our bread rise, mixed with warm water. I fear fresh meat will be very scarce; the cattle are devoured.

Even the meat we have is that of bullocks from the States, overland. Store rent in San Francisco for a trunk is from one to two dollars per month. Packing by mules or waggons is generally from 5-15 cents per pound weight from one digging to another during the summer season. Mexicans often will bargain for much less in lump; but when the roads are bad, packing is very high, as much as 75cents per pound. The Californian Government imposed a tax on all foreigners of 20 dollars per month, it was said with the intention of getting rid of the Mexicans, who having numbers of mules and horses and being remarkable for their temperate habits, civility, and care of everything entrusted to them, packed for less than others could do, and made also a great deal of gold by their industry. Others say the Government was "duced (sic) hard up" and wanted to raise revenue at any price. Even a poll tax was levied on American miners of five shillings per annum, and two and half dollars for personal property.

But I have just heard these arrangements have been disallowed by the States, who seem to think the Government of California has been going ahead rather too fast.

The water is getting so scarce here I shall be obliged to move in a few days and expect to make the Mercede or Tuollome river my headquarters for the rest of the season.

A man on this flat took out 150 dollars yesterday, and several made their one, two or three ounces. Unfortunately my hole, about eight feet deep, turned out a failure, and I had to strike into another.

There is a great uncertainty; perseverance is the only chance. Gold may be within three inches of where a man leaves off perhaps in despair, and another man comes after him and makes a pile. I know one instance of a man making 900 dollars out of a hole left by a friend of mine.

There is no doubt young men may make good wages here, but the inducements to

gamble, drink, and lavishly spend money are great, and they are thrown into the society of the lower grade of Americans, the most blasphemous, brutal set of men I ever encountered.

Young men with capital sufficient to start a stock farm even on a small scale can only claim a presumptive right to 160 acres at present; he might run stock over as many thousand acres of open country, without anyone to interfere with him. The consumption of meat is, and will be enormous, and where it is to come from no one seems to know or care much about.

I saw half a dollar per pound paid by captains of vessels at San Francisco last winter; the country was very badly supplied.

I should think all kinds of meat in pickle would sell well here, but it should go to Stockton, and the merchant should have a branch store in the mines, to give it a fair trial. I know a piece of salt beef or mutton would be considered first rate here just now.

The markets are dreadfully fluctuating, but since lumber has become so plentiful and cheap, I should consider store rent must be about half what it was this time last year, and consequently the market much more steady. I believe good trussed hay, hand pressed, will pay as well as anything; also barley (English and Cape) coals, and even wood, cut into small pieces to suit the stoves. There is scarce a chimney in all San Francisco, and no firewood except brush.

Since writing the above a rich lead has been struck. I saw a pan of beautiful gold worth forty dollars, at sixteen dollars to the ounce, which is the price put on it here, but today a man took out 18 ounces in one pan.

If I can strike such a lead I shall soon strike my tent and vamoose off home. There will be a good deal of mining done this winter. I have no doubt there is plenty of gold under where I sit, and as soon as there is water all the flats here

will no doubt be torn up. Want of water alone prevents them doing so now.

Last winter the men generally knew so little of the nature of the gold lead, that they merely turned the small creeks and washed out the channels, whereas the gold is found on the sides where the creeks have been, and in the flats, which have been deposited.

B. W. Thomas

MR THOMAS' PACKING LIST FOR THE CALIFORNIAN GOLDFIELDS

It is clear from the following list that Mr Thomas went to California very well prepared, but carrying far more than he found was necessary. It is known that he also packed vast quantities of jam and other home produce which his wife, Louisa, had been preparing for him for several weeks beforehand.

- 1 pr black trowsers, 1 pr drawers.
- 2 sheets, 2 towels
- 4 old shirts, 1 white jacket
- 1 "parcel" containing 1 blue coat, 1 vest
- 1 red indian scarf, 1 shirt, 1 pr trowsers,
- 1 pr socks, 1 pr breeches, 1 pr leggins.
- 3 regatta shirts, 2 white vests,
- 5 coloured vests, 2 old white vests,
- 2 pillow cases, 2 scarfs, in green veil
- 1 blue kerchief, 1 yellow kerchief
- 6 women's kerchief, 2 white jackets,
- 1 white trowsers, 3 pr gloves 1 fan
- 1 pr cord breeches, 1 carver and fork
- 2 knives and forks
- 1 J.T. coat, 2 black coats, 2 black stocks
- 1 white comforter, 3 scarfs, 3 vests,
- 4 shirts, 1 bit flannel, 2 boxes caps,
- 5 boxes of powder, 2 pr old stockings,
- 10 butchers knives, 1 bag ginger, salts
- 1 pr cord trowsers, 1 flute, moleskin bags,
- pipes, thread, writing desk,
- 1 pr dark woollen trowsers, 2 pr striped cotton trowsers,
- 1 white leggins, 6 red shirts, 2 blue guernseys
- red comforters, 6 red comforters, 6 coloured comforters
- 6pr cotton stockings, 9 twilled shirts.



MARCEL SIMON

SIR PHILIP OAKLEY FYSH REVISITED

Kate Ramsay (Member No. 3293)

A N article in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, vol. 21 (1), June 2000 requested information about a 17 year-old WWI soldier whose remains had been discovered in North West France. He had been identified as Second Lt Marcel Andre SIMON who was thought to be the grandson of Sir Philip FYSH. Several descendants of the family contacted the journal and provided information about the Fysh family and Marcel Simon, in particular the following from Judy McDougall.

Marcel Simon was born on the 1 March 1899, the third of four children born to Kathleen and Alfred Simon, who were married in Hobart in 1895. Kathleen was a daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Fysh. She trained as a nurse and went to Western Australia to work where she met Alfred on the Kalgoorlie Goldfields. He was a French national and a mining engineer, having qualified in Heidelberg. After their marriage they set sail for Europe and settled in Saarbrücken, later moving to England where Alfred was naturalised and Marcel was born.

While at school he joined the Officers Training Corp and in December 1916, after he had left school, enlisted in the Royal Berkshire Regiment. He went across to France at the beginning of 1917 and after some initial training was moved to the front just south of Arras where he was killed on 29 April 1917.

His remains were discovered by a French World War I archaeological group in March 1998. It was possible to identify the remains from the cap badge and uniform stripes as being those of a soldier

of the rank of 2nd Lieutenant from the 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire regiment, but there was some doubt as to a positive identification, as the remains were found to be of a soldier younger than Marcel. It was later established that he had lied about his age and was actually eighteen when he died and not nineteen as the Army believed.

At present Marcel is listed as missing in action on the memorial at Arras, one of 35,000 whose remains have either never been found or positively identified. His remains were buried at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery at Orchard Dump—the site of an old ammunition dump where there are graves of his own regiment—on 12 September 2000, with full military honours. Three rifle volleys were fired in salute and a bugler played the Last Post. Marcel's great-great nephew and niece, Ben and Sarah Brooks, aged 9 and 11, laid a wreath.

Relatives from all over the world travelled to be at the interment including Mrs Esther Hutchins from Tasmania.

Thank you to those who provided the journal with information and to the Tasmanian Parliamentary Library for assistance with the original article. A folder with the information now obtained on Marcel Simon and the Fysh family has been placed in the Hobart Branch Library. ●

THAT OVERSEAS TRIP!

Faye Gardam OAM (Member No. 4430)

SO you want to make that trip to the UK to research some family history. You want to look for churches, headstones, a particular village or street, or visit a Records Office. Here are a few tips, which you will not find in guidebooks.

I spent three months travelling the four corners of the UK with my daughter, doing 5000 miles in our hire car. We learnt a lot for which no amount of reading prepared us.

Our efforts did not result in many branches being added to the family tree, but it gave us a good understanding of where our ancestors came from and why. We spoke to local researchers and gained insight from them. Many useful contacts were made to follow up later and we came away with the feeling that our trip had been worth while and of course, extremely enjoyable.

Unless you are fortunate enough to travel business class, don't expect to be comfortable on the plane. Your rear end soon becomes very sore and no amount of wriggling helps the situation. Next time I would take some sort of little blow up cushion for my bottom, as well as for my neck. The latter is a wonderful invention and prevents a cricked neck. Don't worry about looking silly. Ninety percent of the people aboard our flight had them on.

My best advice—swallow something to relax you or make your sleep (non alcoholic!) and hope that you have been allocated a seat which allows you to get to the toilet without having to rouse too many adjacent sleeping bodies. There is little room to get past them, nor is there much room to gain easy access to your

bag at your feet. On the occasions when you do escape, walk a few circuits of the aisles, stretch your arms and legs and just be philosophical. The discomfort *will* end eventually.

Ask your bank to get you some English currency here before you leave. You need money as soon as you leave the plane and it is a hassle carrying your luggage and looking for places to change traveller's cheques or use credit cards at a busy strange airport.

If you choose a large traveller's cheques company with branches everywhere, it can save you quite a bit of money. We found that Thomas Cook changed English pounds into Irish pounds without commission and on our return from Ireland converted it back into English currency, also without commission. Whenever we saw a Thomas Cook sign we checked our cash situation, as all transactions were also commission free. Stay out of banks—they usually charge commission and remember that smaller English villages or eating places on the road can rarely deal with credit cards.

Unless your ancestor was city bred you will at some time have to venture off the beaten track and for that purpose it is absolutely necessary to have a car. Many villages are scattered and nearly always off bus and train routes. We found many village churches not in the village anyway, but out some distance, because the village had been relocated.

Hundreds, some say thousands, of early villages were entirely relocated for various reasons, so it is useful to read up and try to learn the history of your particular village beforehand.

Another trap for the unwary is the fact that hundreds of early villages changed their names or disappeared altogether. The original village of Garthum, from which the surname Gardam came from, moved its location *and* changed its name, and an entirely different village of Gardam came into being. Today it consists of only one large farm.

If you cannot find your particular village on a modern map, be optimistic and keep in pursuit. Archeological books can sometimes help.

We carried an AA 3 miles to the inch map book. It was huge, but we could not have managed without it. As well as its numerous other features it showed us the location of even the smallest village church.

And here I must mention the ability to read a road map. A breeze you say! So did I! But my daughter will gladly testify to my shortcomings in the map reading department. I found I was not too bad when we were travelling in the same direction as the map, that is with the map pointing towards where we were heading. But coming south I was constantly telling her to turn in the wrong direction, and of course, turning the map around towards the direction we were going meant having to read upside down, which doubled the opportunity for error. This whole article could be about my map reading boo-boos!

Be prepared for the innumerable roundabouts! There are often roundabouts off roundabouts! Here great familiarity with your route is essential, and it is worthwhile spending a few minutes with your map and studying the names you will encounter, and even make a list of them. We found that the road signs approaching the roundabout would tell you quite clearly which branch to take to

get to where you were going. But when you came onto the roundabout itself the pointers gave you entirely different information causing great confusion. The pointers usually gave you the name of some other town or village along that route and it may not necessarily be the one you wanted. Yours may be miles further on, but it is confusing enough to raise a sweat half way around a roundabout.

Out in the country be prepared to back up frequently into a passing bay to allow oncoming traffic to pass, and be sure to acknowledge with a wave the drivers who do the same for you.

In many places stock graze on the road verges, so take signs very seriously if they warn of animals of any kind. In Ireland, the sheep don't even look up as you practically brush along their woolly flanks and you can expect to come around a corner sometime to find a flock or herd of something coming towards you. Slow to a crawl or stop. More smiles and waves and an interesting photo opportunity.

Some roads are so narrow, particularly in Ireland, that to pass another vehicle it is necessary for both to have passenger sides of their car scratching along a hedge, while the drivers watch to avoid a collision of their rear vision mirrors. No. I am not exaggerating! Just more hand waves and wide smiles and everyone gets by.

If you are brave enough to tackle the huge freeways, the main danger experienced will be vehicles entering from the left and completely disregarding those already in the left hand lane. But on the positive side, you can move across the country quickly and there are plenty of resting places where petrol, and food is readily available, even though a bit more expensive than elsewhere.

Following the main traffic stream, as you are sometimes obliged to do, can result in surprises. We found ourselves in the tunnel under the Tyne River at Newcastle when we had no intention of being there. Be philosophical and decide to enjoy every experience, no matter how unexpected or scary.

The cheapest bed and breakfasts are also in the country. Travelling from September to November we frequently just picked out a B and B sign on a gate to obtain excellent and friendly accommodation, where the family cat sometimes wants to share your accommodation. Breakfasts are enormous; and sometimes delivered with great style. We were shown videos of local attractions while we ate, and on one memorable occasion the husband/waiter regaled us with his jokes routine. You will find only one other meal a day necessary.

Parking is sometimes non-existent. The UK at times seems to be paved with double yellow lines where you may not park. Some places had a parking ticket system of great inconvenience to strangers. It was necessary to park, look for the closest shop and with a bit of luck they would be able to sell you the required scratchy ticket. Scratch out the date and time of your proposed stay, and display it on your dashboard.

Other systems were much more sophisticated, requiring help from local users.

We also used the occasional churchyard and when we could locate them, the local supermarket. We shopped at these to stock the mini-larder kept in our car boot. At all times we kept a supply of mineral water, fruit juice, fruit, biscuits, cheese and large amounts of chocolate! These supermarkets and many unusual places such as pharmacies, had refrigerated cabinets of sandwiches, yoghurt etc.,

from which we frequently purchased supplies for an evening snack. We also rather enjoyed checking out the very extensive range of wines and ciders available in the supermarkets, many in small sizes—just the thing for taking to our B and B for our nightcap!

Eat where the locals eat. We were fortunate that our London accommodation was close to Victoria Station, where we bought takeaway hot soup to go with our pharmacy sandwiches. We avoided McDonalds. Their prices were outrageous when compared with what we pay here. Chinese was always good value.

In some places we made use of the Tourist Information Centres—that is providing we could find them. It was a Catch 22 situation much of the time. You needed to find the Tourist Information Centre to get a map to show you where it was—if you follow me!

Their help was wonderful. You were presented with a photo album, or pointed towards an information board giving full details of all accommodation available in your price bracket. They telephoned, made a booking, took a deposit, and gave you a map and instructions how to find the place. On many occasions we also used these Centres to book forward to where we were going next day. They are a wonderful facility. Use them.

Procedures in Records Offices varied a great deal. Coats and surplus bags always had to be shed and locked up, and in many instances there were facilities for hanging our coats.

In one office we were put in a comfortable chair and shown a short video to make us familiar with the material available, and how to use it. At another an attendant became intrigued with our particular problem and gave up her lunch hour to help us personally. It

goes without saying that a friendly and polite approach to the staff gets best results. A clear and concise presentation of your problem, without too much rambling, is required to capture their interest. We found the fact that we were Australians who had come so far to do research was also to our advantage.

If you are familiar with research centres here, you should have no great difficulty in finding your way around those in UK. In some instances you may be disappointed to find they do not have a great deal more information than is available here, such as the Mormon records. But you do gain the value of local knowledge.

Some have parking on site; at others it is miles away. We found that staff at some centres were able to tell us about accessibility and parking at the Records Office in the next county. Never be afraid to smile and ask questions.

There are genealogists everywhere. One of our B & B hosts turned out to be a local researcher, and she provided us with a couple of hours bed-time reading.

We found local libraries also helpful. They often have rows of local history books, and family histories. Try to spend some time reading local histories to get a background to the conditions and times in which your ancestor left the district.

Check out the building date of the village church in which you are interested before you commit it to film. We busily photographed every nook and cranny of one particular church, before we discovered it was built after our ancestor was christened. A friendly lady walking her dog in the churchyard directed us to the remains of the much older one.

We found most small churches open with a souvenir table inside the door and payment for purchases on an honesty system. All we visited had small printed

histories and post cards available. Make sure you have plenty of small change for these purchases. If the churches are not open, an enquiry at the closest house will usually find you a key.

Do not expect to find many legible headstones. Most were made from stone which has long since eroded from age and ice thaw. But in some districts where stone of a more lasting nature was used, there can be pleasant surprises. In Ireland we felt as if we were walking around Tasmanian graveyards. On some occasions, for every headstone name I read, I knew of the name here.

We visited several churchyards where there had been burials on top of burials, causing the ground level to be much higher than that of the church. It would be a miracle to find yourself a family headstone in these circumstances. Many graveyards are damp, slippery, and rough under foot. My daughter had a fall on a slippery headstone laid on the ground and covered with rotting leaves.

Do get out of your car and walk as often as possible. We find that we can remember much more clearly the places we explored on foot. The villages which you just drive around seem to fade much more quickly from your memory.

Keep a detailed daily diary, and a very detailed record of what you photograph. Back home again, every little village church looks the same. Make notes about the shape of its tower, and the shape of its windows to enable correct identification later. Christening fonts are even harder to identify. Do little drawings.

Don't take too much paper work with you. A compact notebook into which you have written names, places and dates is quite sufficient. You will acquire heaps of print-outs and other material which will test your luggage capacity anyway.*

Be just a tiny bit cheeky! We left little messages in church visitors' books, and on a few occasions we re-arranged their notice boards to leave polite little inquiries. Chances are that you will meet someone in the churches—the cleaner, the flower ladies, the verger. We had many interesting chats with such people. Take some extra passport photographs with you. London libraries have excellent facilities, but most require a reader's ticket, which is processed before your eyes. There are dozens of London libraries all of which seem to have their own speciality. The British Library will quiz you as to your reason for visiting them and may recommend another more appropriate library to you. Any library can supply you with a list giving you this information. For example, we visited the Guildhall Library because it specialised in film of old newspapers, and miles of dictionaries of biographies.

Finally, a compatible travelling companion with a similar interest is absolutely essential. The joys—and the frustrations—are all the better for being shared. ●

[* *I found it helpful to post home the assortment of brochures and books acquired en route, since they can become very heavy—Assist Ed.]*



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FAMILY MYTHS AND LEGENDS

Shirley Foster

BERTHA JANE (1878–1908) was a petite lady with hazel eyes. When she was aged only ten, an article in a 1889 Ballarat newspaper reported that she was the youngest in the class and had topped the McArthur Street State School in a class of over 100 children, losing no points in twelve subjects. Her family, the Janes, were Cornish people who went to Ballarat to find gold. They had stories to tell about the Eureka Stockade and burying a young wife who died by the roadside on the way to the diggings. Bertha's father, Mr Robert Jane (1853–1943), who was one of my four great grandfathers, would not believe that his partner had 'done the dirty' on him when the partner and the gold they found disappeared. Bob Jane said he had probably been murdered on the way to the bank. No one knows what happened. Bob was born in a Collingwood cottage and joked that the Collingwood Town Hall was built on the site to mark his birthplace. The Janes had stories to tell too about Ned Kelly. Bob's wife was a Flora McDONALD (1854–1935). My father loved to think he had a drop of Scottish blood in his veins so bought a kilt and joined the Caledonian Society. He told me with a twinkle in his eye that we were descended from Flora McDonald who saved Bonnie Prince Charles. ●

DON'T FORGET

your entry for
'My Most Interesting Ancestor'. Entries are due to close on 31 March 2001. Send to the Journal Committee, C/- Hobart Branch GPO Box 640 Hobart TAS 7001 or email tasancestry@southcom.com.au

SARAH ELIZABETH WANE 1855–1890

LADY SUPERINTENDENT
LAUNCESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL 1884–1886

Isobel Harris (Member No. 305a)

SARAH was born 27 April 1855, Manningham, Yorkshire. The daughter of Edward SUGDEN, Surgeon and his wife Ann. Sarah was just four years old when her mother died leaving three small children. Mr. Sugden was a well respected and busy doctor in the community who saw his children were educated and well cared for.

Married at the age of 21 years to Henry Ross WANE, a Merchant a little older than herself, she no doubt was looking forward to a happy family life. This tragically was not to be as Henry took ill and died the following year. They had just eight months together.

I had discovered an entry in the Probate Volumes by pure accident whilst on a research trip to England—Sarah died in Tasmania. I could barely wait for my return to Tasmania to find more about her. I am unable to find any record of her arrival in Tasmania and I have no idea when she left England. A search in the Archives revealed there was a photograph of a Mrs G. E. Wane—Matron of the Launceston General Hospital. Curiosity won over and I purchased the photograph, could this be ‘my’ Sarah? The initials had me wondering for quite a while, and if this was Sarah, how did she become Matron at Launceston?

The books, *A Background to the History of Nursing in Tasmania* by Beatrice Kelly and *Histories and Memories of Nursing at the Launceston General Hospital* by Linda Brown, pointed me in the right direction as both mentioned Mrs Sarah

Elizabeth Wane as the Lady Superintendent 1884–1886.

She was a Head Nurse in Hobart at the time of her appointment to Launceston General Hospital. I am unable to find where she undertook her training. It was thought Mrs Wane may have been employed by the Hobart General Hospital from 1881 when recruitment took place for nurses from England and Scotland.

In all the correspondence I have seen from the Chief Secretary’s Office, she was referred to only once as Matron. That was in the letter from George COLLINS, Chairman, Launceston General Hospital Board Council, to the Chief Secretary informing him of the Board’s selection of Mrs Wane as Matron. (Ref. letter 6 September 1884 CSD/13/79/1551.)

A small determined woman from all accounts, she battled against adverse conditions in the Hospital. To quote from a letter to the Launceston Hospital Board 18 May 1886,

...The terrible responsibility of bringing new probationers into such danger and the difficulty of keeping those who are there calm and contented under present circumstances are too obvious to need mention ...

She brought about changes to the Hospital in respect of the training and well-being of staff and patients alike, before poor health finally took its toll and she resigned her position, taking with her the good wishes and respect of all her colleagues.

Sarah's health never did recover fully and she died on 23 February 1890, at Stanley, her headstone giving nothing of her history. Her death register entry gives the informant as Dr Lonsdale HOLDEN, a friend and I suspect that it was through him and perhaps his prior knowledge of the family, that Sarah came to look at Tasmania as her future home following the death of her husband.

What was my interest and connection to this lady? Her brother was my great grandfather and until I made that chance discovery, I thought my one connection to Tasmania was through another family member, but that is another tale. I also discovered I was married on the date of her death some seventy-three years later and was able to visit her grave on the 100 year anniversary of that same day. ●

Research:

Archives Office of Tasmania
Crowther Library
Will—Somerset House
Tasmania Death Register;
A Background to the History of Nursing in Tasmania by Beatrice Kelly
Histories and Memories of Nursing at the Launceston General Hospital by Linda Brown
Family records and knowledge.

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As well as the research facility, the Museum houses a magnificent collection of ships' models, artifacts, photographs, and paintings and local history displays. Entrance fee is \$3 for adults and \$6 for families.

The Museum is located in Gloucester Avenue, Devonport. The phone number is (03) 6424 7100 and Fax 6424 7105. Please address written inquiries to the Secretary at:

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JOHN WOODCOCK GRAVES 1795–1886

Susan Barter

AS most people engaged in historical or genealogical research know, it is not unusual to become side-tracked by an interesting snippet or article found while perusing the records. Such it was when I came across a report of a talk by T. Stancombe, in *The Examiner*, 19 July 1934. His subject had been John Woodcock Graves.

I have always found fox hunting a particularly heinous activity but remembered from childhood some of the verses of ‘D’ye ken John Peel?’ John Woodcock GRAVES had penned the words. This I knew. What I did not know, until reading the article, was that he had spent half his life in Tasmania, died here and probably had descendants here. This deserved further investigation.

The Pioneer Index of Tasmania 1833–1899 had an entry for his death and other entries pertaining to his family.

Following the well worn path of checking local newspapers for obituaries etc., the Archives Office of Tasmania and the Tasmaniana Library led me to all sorts of interesting finds. Correspondence with the Carlisle Library in England led to an exchange of information.

I have found records of a most interesting character and that of some of his family.

John Woodcock Graves (hereafter referred to as JWG) was born in the county of Cumberland in England.

He received his names from two of his great grandfathers: John Graves, a man of some prosperity, from Hesket New-

market and John WOODCOCK, of whom JWG knew little, other than he had had two sons and a daughter.

JWG’s parents were Joseph Graves, a plumber, glazier and iron monger of Wigton and Ann, seventh daughter of Thomas MATTHEWS, of Wigton.

His baptism was recorded in the parish records:

1795—Births and baptisms in the parish of Wigton.

March—John Woodcock, son of Joseph Graves, of Wigton, glazier and Ann, his wife

(late Matthews). Born 9 February.

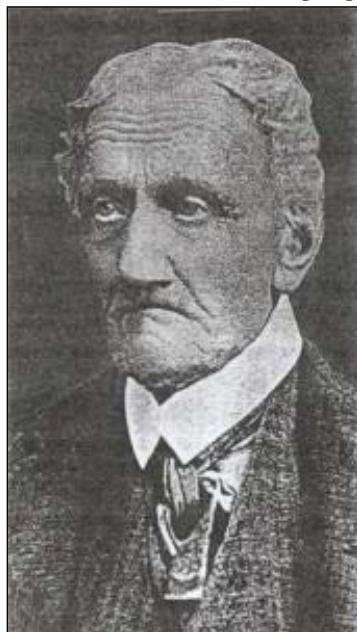
JWG recalled that his mother told him that he had been born at 8 o’clock in the morning of the 9 February 1795.

It would appear that he was the only son but there were several daughters.

His father’s business was not successful.

Aged six or seven, he was living with his uncle at Cockermouth, a town much identified with William Wordsworth. Here he received some basic education.

He was aged nine when his father died. He returned to Wigton. He remembered



playing marbles with his cousins instead of attending the funeral. His mother struggled to pay her husband's debts.

I was his wife and by that compact am responsible: though God knows that while I was saving, he was spending .

JWG returned to Cockermouth and lived there from ages fourteen to twenty. He again lived with his Uncle George and his aunt. George was a house, sign and coach painter but he did little to teach JWG. His time was much occupied with a bathing hotel, which he and his wife ran at Skinburness.

At about this time JWG began hunting with the hounds of Joseph STEELE Esq. He also met Joseph FALDER. This elderly gentleman was a close friend of John DALTON (1766–1844), the mathematician and natural philosopher. Falder encouraged JWG to pursue his interests, including drawing.

To him I owe anything good I have done and known. He fixed in me a love of truth and bent my purpose to pursue it.

Uncle George's business declined and JWG decided that he would go to Europe to travel, work and learn. His bags were packed and he was ready to leave. All that was needed was a farewell trip to Wigton, to see his mother, sisters and friends. Once there they pressed him to stay, which he did, much against his will.

He soon met Jane ATKINSON, of Rosley. They were married about 1816 and moved into a house on Market Hill, Wigton. Sadly, Jane died about twelve months after the marriage.

For the next five years or so JWG centred his life on work and learning. He subscribed to the library, read, studied and experimented.

He renewed old friendships. One of these was with Abigail PORTHOUSE, whom he had known since childhood.

One night while visiting her house, while she was sewing he said,

"Miss Porthouse I have been for some time thinking of putting a question to you." "And pray", she asked, "what kind of question is it?" "A foolish one, I'll warrant. I've been thinking of proposing marriage to you."

She started, looked me sternly in the face, and without a single word snatched up a lighted candle and indignantly stalked upstairs and slammed the door to.

They were however married and had eight children. They set up home at Caldbeck.

JWG described her as nearly as tall as himself, graceful and of a good education. He said he married her because he thought she had a strong mind and a mild temper. In later years Abigail was no doubt to rue her acceptance of his proposal and JWG was to find that her mild temper was equally as strong as her mind.

In 1829, JWG sat with his friend John Peel (1776–1854) in the parlour at Caldbeck. They were recalling many a good run, when one of his daughters asked, "Father what do they say to what granny sings?". Granny was singing to his son, John Woodcock, a very old rant called Bonnie (or Cannie) Annie. The pen and paper were on the table and the idea of writing a song to this air resulted in *D'ye ken John Peel?* John Peel was moved to tears. JWG remembered saying at the time, "By Jove, Peel you'll be sung when we're both run to earth."

The song soon became known throughout Cumberland but it was forty years later, when the song was sung in London by William Metcalfe that it began to grow in national popularity. It became the Cumberland Regiment's song and it has

been heard at many a football match in the north of England.

While living in Caldbeck JWG had a woollen mill, weaving tweeds and blankets. At some time he decided to invest in coal mining in the west of Scotland. This proved to be ruinous. It is unclear as to the exact cause of his financial failure. JWG indicated that it was treachery; his daughter Annie said it was the speculation on the coal mining.

Whatever the cause, JWG resolved to 'go to the farthest corner of the earth'.

He left England with his wife and four or five children, leaving two daughters behind. It is not known why these two were left behind. JWG provided for them by leaving what was left of the mill, machinery etc. to be administered by a relative for the girls.

The family arrived in Van Diemens Land aboard the *Strathfield* on 26 March 1833. By all reports he had £10 in his pocket.

On 3 September 1833, he applied for the position of lighthouse keeper on Bruny Island where had already acquired 650 acres but was unsuccessful.

By January 1835, he had a house and workshop in Melville Street, near to the then Wesleyan Chapel. He had experimented with various native gums and developed a varnish. The commander of the H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, in port for repairs, was pleased with the results of Graves' varnish, which had been used on the bulwarks of the ship.

On 25 May 1836, Graves advertised his coach building and painting business.

In 1837, the family was living in Harrington Street. Graves' varnish was used in the interior of St David's Church.

In 1840 Abigail left him. The reasons are not given, but mutual animosity and his general unpredictability no doubt

contributed to the separation. Not long after Abigail left him he spent six months in Debtor's Gaol for a debt of £3/6/-.

From Debtor's Gaol he was sent to the insane hospital in New Norfolk. One report says this was because the inevitable conflict between JWG and the authorities resulted from his publishing a condemnation of the cruel treatment of the convicts in Hobart.

During this time, his children may have gone to the Orphan School.

While in New Norfolk, he persuaded the authorities there that he should paint a scene of a kangaroo hunt on one of the walls. All went well until it was time to paint the sky. Finally he was given a ladder. JWG was quickly up the ladder and jumped over the 'sky'. He was never apprehended. He said in later years that he felt he had been allowed to escape,

For the next few years, he lived in New Zealand, working in the flax industry. In 1844, he left New Zealand and went to New South Wales where he hoped to perfect and patent a flax treatment machine.

While there, somehow, his family got news to him that his son, John Woodcock was to have a knee-cap removed. He hastened back to Hobart, remaining in Tasmania for the rest of his days.

In January 1845, specimens of his japanned tin work were available. Later that year he brought action against the sheriff and Dr Casey for false imprisonment in New Norfolk. The case was dismissed.

In 1849, he was on Satellite Island (off the west coast of Bruny Island). He tried to get permission to build a light railway as a sample of what was suitable for the colony's needs. Again permission was refused.

In 1852, he made a successful application for an allotment on the Tamar, near York

Town Rivulet. He had found a good source of roofing slate. Later the business was owned by W. Button.

Abigail Graves died, aged 65, on 27 July 1856. Her son John Woodcock gave her rank as widow. They had never reconciled or divorced (almost unheard of in those days) and JWG was still very much alive. He recalled in later life,

to tell the truth I cannot say that we were by any means happily mated. This marriage was fatal sell [sic] of my life, prosperity, happiness and peace. She died in 1858. God be thanked for his mercy.

He was two years out. One wonders what Abigail's version would have been.

His daughter, Annie, wrote that he had become unsettled in Tasmania.

My father could find no intellectual sympathy. The burden of the family fell upon mother, who through patient perseverance managed to give us an education and to get my eldest brother to a profession.

JWG was of a restless disposition, never settled down to regular work, but spent much of his time trying to evolve better weaving looms. He became eccentric and always yearned for the dales of Cumberland.

Towards the end of his life he wrote to a relative in England that he had little money. This resulted in a public subscription raising £100.

In reality his family had provided him with a comfortable home and allowance. They did however, try to regulate his spending. Echoes of his father.

It is recorded that he brought sparrows to Tasmania. He also brought foxes to the colony but the danger was realised and the foxes were soon killed.

JWG died on 18 August 1886. His rank was gentleman. His age was given as 99. On the tombstone which was in Sandy Bay Cemetery, it is 100. In reality he was 91, a goodly age by any standard.

He was a remarkable old fellow, a painter, poet and huntsman, among other things and fought with everybody if he got the chance.



Annie Hubbard

JOHN WOODCOCK GRAVES' FAMILY

Sarah born 18 March 1824, Caldbeck, died 8 June 1880. Sarah (Graves) MILLER was buried in Cape Town, where her husband was the Treasurer-General of the Cape Colony.

It is not known if she was one of the daughters left behind in England or if she came to Tasmania with her father.

Marie Annie born 1827 Caldbeck and married 31 May 1851, in Hobart, to Douglas Sloane HUBBARD. It is not known if they had any children. Mr Hubbard went on to work at the Melbourne *Argus*.

Annie was described as a shrewd, intelligent woman, who took great

interest in hospitals and charitable institutions in Melbourne. Annie insisted upon dieting and treating the patients as she liked. Consequently there were rows between her and the doctors. Annie would often go straight to the Governor if she had a problem.

John Woodcock born c.1829, Caldbeck, married 27 May 1857, in Hobart, to Jessie MONTGOMERIE. He died 30 October 1876 and was buried Cornelian Bay.

He was described as polished, learned, genial and eccentric. He inherited his father's love of animals, gift of verse, artistic ability and eccentricity.

Jessie, who had been born in Hobart on 5 February 1837, was the daughter of William and Jessie (Ainslie) Montgomerie. Her father was a gardener but may have later become a publican. One William Montgomerie was landlord of the *Golden Anchor*, Macquarie Street, 1846 and 1847, and of the *Hobart Town Hotel*, Macquarie Street, in 1858.

John Woodcock became both a solicitor and barrister, considered at one time the finest criminal lawyer in the colony. He was well liked, but his popularity failed to secure him a seat in parliament, despite two or three attempts.

He tried to prevent the extermination of native animals. His home 'Cardew', Cavell Street was stocked with kangaroo, emus, possums etc. as well as European game birds. He was particularly fond of dogs, being a well known breeder of greyhounds.

In his obituary it was written that his denunciations of the early settlers for having assisted to exterminate the blacks were always very strong. If he had been permitted to do so, he would have watched over the remnant of the race with the tenderest solicitude. Trucannini was

an especial favourite, and up to her death he never ceased to evince the warmest interest in her welfare.

John Woodcock died of pneumonia, in 1876. His wife Jessie exhibited scenes of Rosny, Sandy Bay, Risdon Ferry and a painted table at R. Hood's in Hobart, in 1877. Jessie had hoped to give lessons.

Nothing further is known of her or her daughters, other than that Jessie died on 19 January 1900, at 'Gladestoneplace', Brisbane.

John Woodcock's concern for the Tasmanian Aboriginal is reflected in the names of some of his daughter's.

female	b. 20 January 1858
Mathinna	b. 1 August 1859
Mimi	b. 20 November 1862
Trucannini	b. 2 November 1864
Joseph	b. c.1831 Caldbeck, married 9 August 1865, in Hobart, to Esther Jane Williams died 9 May 1900 and buried Cornelian Bay Cemetery

Joseph was described as terse, rough and a true friend. He probably started as a mariner, later owning barges and sawmills. He was said to have amassed 30,000. [pounds.]

The sawmills were in the Southport area. Later he purchased Huon Island, it is said to forestall a competitor. Both he and his wife Esther were resident on Huon Island at their deaths.

Esther Jane Williams (or McWilliams) was born on 25 October 1847. She died on 27 May 1906 and is buried in the Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

The couple had at least eight children. I have found mention of a Mary and a Josephine Graves, neither of whom were registered.

female	b. 5 May 1866. May have been Recamia
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Thomas	b. 4 November 1867, died 8 March 1875
Abigail Esther Jane	b. 10 July 1870
Isabella	b. 23 June 1874
Caradi	b. 16 October 1878
John Carlisle	b. 14 February 1881
Dora	b. 2 March 1883
Rayna	b. 1 April 1887

Recamia married Louis Frederick RAPP on 1 January 1898. It was to her that JWG left his books. By her own admission in her youth she had not realised their value and few survived. Mrs Rapp was living in Dover in 1932.

Abigail married John Walter MORRISBY in 1918. Mrs Morrisby was living at Sandford in 1932. A brief history of the Morrisby family can be found in (*Spirit of Clarence* 1989).

John Carlisle married Dorothy BLACKLOW in 1910. He became a fruit grower in the Bagdad area. There were several Graves in the area in the 1930s but I have not tried to trace these. However it is probable that these were the only descendants of JWG.

Dorothy Blacklow was the great granddaughter of John and Ruth (Thompson) Blacklow who were married by Bobby KNOPWOOD on 15 August 1808. Their marriage was listed as the twenty second performed by Bobby Knopwood.

So my tale of John Woodcock Graves comes to an end for the time being. It is fitting that I end with his song.

D'ye Ken John Peel?

D'ye ken John Peel, with his coat so grey
 D'ye ken John Peel at the break of day
 D'ye ken John Peel when he's far, far
 away
 With his hounds and his horns in the
 morning?

For the sound of his horn brought me
 from my bed
 And the cry of his hounds, which he oft
 times led
 For Peel's "View hallo" would awaken
 the dead
 Or the fox from his lair in the morning.
 Yes I ken John Peel and Ruby too
 Ranter and Ringwood, Bellman and True
 From a find to a check, from a check to a
 view
 From a view to a death in the morning.
 Then here's to John Peel from my heart
 and soul
 Let's drink to his health, let's finish the
 bowl
 We'll follow John Peel through fair and
 through foul
 If we want a good hunt in the morning.
 D'ye ken John Peel with his coat so grey?
 He lived at Troutbeck once on a day
 Now he has gone far, far, far away
 We shall ne'er hear his voice in the
 morning.



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CONVICT WOMEN SURVIVORS OF THE SHIPWRECK NEVA 1835

Kevin Todd

In January 1835, the convict transport *Neva* left Cork, Ireland bound for Sydney with 150 women convicts, nine free women, forty-five children and crew on board. After a relatively uneventful voyage it was wrecked off King Island on 14 May.

Of those on board the ship twenty-two made it ashore including the captain, the chief mate, eight crew and twelve women prisoners. However, six of the women and a crew member died from exposure and fatigue not long after reaching the island and the remaining survivors had to wait several weeks to be rescued. The survivors buried an estimated one hundred bodies that were washed ashore. These remain in unmarked graves along the beaches at the northern end of King Island.

The survivors were taken to Launceston where there was a commission of inquiry, which exonerated the Captain Peck of any blame. Each of the convict women completed their sentences in Tasmania.

I am currently involved in a project to develop acoustic sculpture to commemorate the *Neva* women and crew and it is planned to place sculptures on King Island, at Cobh, Ireland and at Hull, England where the ship was built. As part of this project I have been researching the women and the ship and I am particularly interested in finding descendants of the surviving women.

The surviving women were:

Ellen GALVIN from Limerick who was born around 1816 and was sentenced to 7 years for vagrancy in April 1834. Ellen's mother and sister drowned on the *Neva*

and she also had another sister in the convict depot in Cork. She married William LAWRENCE at Cressy, Tasmania on 29 October 1838 and was freed in 1841 (Cert. No 1042/1841).

Rose Ann HYLAND was born around 1812 and was from near Castle Wellan, County Down. She was convicted in June 1834, of larceny. She married Thomas DORKINS (DORKING) at Campbell Town, Tasmania on 24 October 1836 and was freed in 1841 (Cert. No 410/1841).

Mary SLATTERY was born around 1813 in Tralee, County Kerry and sentenced to seven years for larceny at her trial in Galway in January 1834. There is no record of marriage and she was buried at Longford, Tasmania on 20 April 1838.

Rose Ann DUNN was born around 1814 at Kings Court, County Cavan and sentenced to 7 years for vagrancy in 1832. On 26 October 1835, she married William MEARS at Longford, Tasmania and was freed in 1849 (Cert. No 170/1849).

Ann CULLEN was born around 1812 at Ballinrylee, near Roscrea, Queens County. She was sentenced to life for cow stealing at the Kildare Summer Assizes in 1843 and received her ticket of leave 17 December 1844. She married William HOWARD in St John's Church, Launceston on 13 March 1844.

There is a record of Anne Cullen's daughter Mary, aged 3 years being admitted to the Queen's Orphanage, Hobart on 22 January 1840 and discharged on 9 February 1845 (ref: SWD28 p.13).

Margaret DRURY was born in 1812 at Carbally, near Elphin, County Roscommon and sentenced to 7 years for larceny (from the house of her aunt) at the Cavan Spring Assizes of 1833. She married Peter ROBINSON (ROBERTSON) a crew member of the *Neva* at St John's Church, Launceston on 12 January 1836. She was released in 1840 (Cert. No 204/1840). ●

Kevin Todd is originally from Cork, Ireland and came to Australia in 1981. He currently lectures in Art and Design at the University of the Sunshine Coast, Queensland. Kevin lived in Tasmania from 1990–97 and both his children were born in Hobart. He may be contacted at: University of the Sunshine Coast, Locked Bag No. 4, Maroochydore BC, QLD 4558 ☎ 07 5430 1208 or Fax 07 5430 2880 email: ktodd@usc.edu.au



**DON'T LEAVE YOURS UNTIL
THE LAST MINUTE!**

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

are due by 1 April 2001

Remember you need to be a financial member to receive the journal and be able to vote at the AGM in June.

Forms were posted in the December journal.

Complete the Members' Interests carefully as they will be entered into an ongoing consolidated index.

MEMOIRS

Cynthia O'Neill (Mem. No. 2685)

'THE children have given me a computer,' she said.

'Now you can write your memoirs,' said I, half teasingly.

She laughed, and then, thoughtfully, 'Do you think so?'...

'How's your story going?' I'd ask.

'Coming along,' she'd smile.

Then one day, 'I've finished, but it needs someone to put it into paragraphs and things.'

It had been laboriously typed onto a Mac, all in capitals, with spelling and punctuation needing major surgery. But in time, a fascinating story emerged of a happy childhood, growing up in Europe through hard times and the war, emigration to Australia and the subsequent struggle for security—eighty years of meticulous memory.

I was aware of the responsibility I was taking on and set myself some rules.

I would respect her confidences. It was her story, not mine, and I had no right to repeat any of it. I would not change her style—some of the quaintness and charm was in the way she spoke the words. I only queried the content when I felt that it was unwise to put some details of names and events to paper. When it was completed and handed over on disk and hard copy, I deleted everything from my own computer.

She was pleased when it was finished and her children proudly received their copy for Christmas.

My friend died this morning, but her memory will remain strong for her family. And me. ●

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 3972)

SEVERAL years ago some very enterprising people discovered that by giving things away free they got a lot more customers to their web sites than if they sold the programs. They then sold the advertising space of this large consumer audience to others and sites like yahoo and others prospered. The word around at present is that this golden glow is fading and many of the advertisers are finding that there isn't the return from their ads and profits for their companies. A lot of free sites are now disappearing, sent under by the lack of revenue and high server costs. Despite this, during 2000 it seems that even more and more software became available at no cost to the user. Not just the under-developed, buggy sort of programs that used to be the 'free stuff', but fully supported professional quality software with updates.

Some like email client *Eudora 5* are supported by a small advert that appears in one corner of the screen (www.eudora.com). *Eudora* is a great program, easy to use and set up, with fully functioning filters, mailboxes and other features. Unlike *MS Outlook* it is not as susceptible to many of the viruses that are written to replicate themselves through email address books.

As always, there are thousands of new viruses out there. To surf the internet or receive email without an *up to date* active anti virus is like playing Russian roulette with your computer files. Sooner or later you are going to lose and when you do those letters, emails, photos and all your family tree that you've entered will probably be among the casualties. Virus protection is no longer expensive.

There are currently several companies releasing their full antivirus programs and regular updates freely on the net.

<http://www.grisoft.com> produce AVG - a very easy to use, free anti virus program that automatically updates itself and scans incoming and outgoing email.

Two other free antivirus programs are available from **<http://www.free-av.com/index.html>** or **<http://antivirus.cai.com/>**

Remember to always uninstall any existing virus protection program from your computer before installing a new one. Two active programs will cause conflicts.

Those who are fairly new to computers might like to visit The Mouse's Tail, **<http://www.angelfire.com/extreme/helpme/>** 'The site for everyone who has ever looked at the thing on the other end of the mouse and wondered what on earth it was and how to make it do what they want'. This is a new tutorial site which leads you through the basic skills and tips and hints for getting more out of your computer, using plain language and simple steps.

If you who haven't yet got a nice program like *Generations*, *PAF*, or similar to produce family tree charts for you may like to download the basic chart from, **<http://www.ida.net/users/elaine/pedigre2.html>**.

HTM to fill in and print or place on a web site. Very handy if you haven't entered all the family yet, or you have a few strays to type up.

<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dpsoc/links.htm>

m The Victorian Dead Person's Society Genealogy Links page contains a wealth of links clearly set out by country and state to all sorts of records and sites. There is also a huge list of sites for genealogical software.

<http://www.pictureaustralia.org/>

An interesting collection of pictures illustrating society in Australia through the years as well as many places.

<http://www.tased.edu.au/schools>

Links to many Tasmanian School pages, some with extensive histories of the school.

<http://www.lindleyonline.com/search.htm>

m 100 search engines. If you can't find it through here then it's probably not written yet. Personally I love **www.google.com** Just type in the words that you want on the page and google will return a list of pages that contain all those words.

<http://www.headley1.demon.co.uk/histdate/>

Useful dates in British history from Julius Caesar instituting his calendar to war rationing to modern day plus a list of common days noted like Martinmas and Lammas day.

I often get calls asking me to recommend which software to use for your family tree. The answer of course is that it's a very personal choice that depends upon your information, what you want to do with it and how you are used to using your computer to input information.

The genealogical software report card may help you to make that decision.

<http://www.mumford.ab.ca/reportcard/rcaardfrm.htm> This site contains reviews on most of the available software

packages, both free and commercial. Always remember before you buy a package check that it is the latest version (The VicGum (<http://www.vicgum.asn.au/>)

Newsletter, a copy of which is kept in our library usually has the latest on up to date versions). Also, beware of some software packages that come with a large amount of 'Free births deaths and marriage CDs' or similar. Most often this information is of US origin and all but useless to Australian research.

Missing a relative 1867–1880? Maybe they died in Melbourne General Hospital? Now you can check online at <http://home.coffeeonline.com.au/~tfoen/meldeath.html>

Documenting a Democracy

<http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/> is an interesting look into the documents that made up Australia. Containing both transcripts and images of the originals, this site is a must to visit as we celebrate the centenary of Federation.

Another freeware program that many may find handy is Infranview <http://stud1.tuwien.ac.at/~e9227474/> A photo editor that enables you to crop, lighten and format your photos for whatever purpose. (Use resample to edit sizes.)

<http://www.calendarhome.com/tyc/> has a 10000 year calender with interesting facts about each date.

If you want a bit of light reading on the process of researching your tree via the internet then this article <http://www.time.com/time/digital/feature/0,2955,56764,00.html> gives a writers eye view of his experience. ●

TASMANIANA LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA

NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between September and December, 2000. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library's reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 or by telephone on (03) 6233 7474, by fax on (03) 6233 7902, and by email at Heritage.Collections@central.tased.edu.au.

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library's on-line information system. TALIS is available in city and branch libraries throughout Tasmania and through the World Wide Web; its URL is <http://www.talis.tas.gov.au:8000/>.

Please note that, while all of these books are available for reference in the Tasmaniana Library, *they are not available for loan* (although copies of some of them may be available at city and branch libraries.

40 years of Tasmanian Television Ltd.: 23rd May 1960–23rd May 2000.
(TLVC 384.5522 TAS)

Anderson, Hugh, *Farewell to judges & juries: the broadside ballad & convict transportation to Australia.* (TLQ 994.02 AND)

Australia through time, 2000 edition. (TLQ 994.04 AUS)

Barr, William (ed), *Searching for Franklin: the Land Arctic searching expedition.* (TLQ 919.809 SEA)

Borland, Polly, *Australians.* [Includes Peter Conrad.] (TLQ 778.92 BOR)

Dawkins, GEJ, *Trouting in Tasmania.* [Journals of fishing trips in 1937.] (TL 799.1757 DAW)

Dimmick, Leonard W., *Friends for life: Dimmick/Dimmock families in Australia.* (TLQ 929.2 DIM)

Evans, Caroline, *A tide of success: a history of Shellfish Culture Ltd 1979-2000.* (TLP 338.372409946 EVA)

Finn, Edmund, *The chronicles of early Melbourne 1835 to 1852. Historical, anecdotal and personal, by "Garryowen".* [1975 facsimile of the original 1888 edition, with biographical notes by Michael Cannon and index compiled by Neil Swift] (TLQ 994.5 FIN)

Fisher, Leonard C., *Collected Wilmot information.* (TLQ 994.663 FIS)

Foss, Joan, *Memories of the Marrawah Sand Track.* (TLQ 994.638 FOS)

Frappell, Ruth et al, *Anglicans in the antipodes: an indexed calendar of the papers and correspondence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, 1788-1961, relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific.* (TL 016.2839 ANG)

Garrioch, David (ed.), *The culture of the book: essays from two hemispheres in honour of Wallace Kirsop.* [Includes "Fiction, readers and libraries in early colonial New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land" by Elizabeth Webby.] (TLQ 002 CUL)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Burnie Branch, *Generations of recipes*.
(TLP 641.5 GEN)

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs: Coroners 1863–1979/80 & Registrars of Births, Deaths & Marriages 1863–1979/80*. (TLR 347.016 IND)

Holmes, Joan, *The best of two worlds: a life in England and Australia, 1920–2000*.
(TL 920. HOL)

Illustrations: Russian naval officers and warships in 19th century Tasmania.
(TLPQ 994.6 ILL)

Kostoglou, Parry, *An archaeological survey of historic sites in the South Central Highlands of Tasmania*. (TLQ 363.69099462)

MacFie, Peter and Nigel Hargraves, *Point Puer Boy Convicts' Establishment, Van Diemen's Land: the first 68 boys, January 1834*. (TLPQ 365.42 MACF)

Marsden, John, *Nan Chauncy centenary celebrations*. (TLPQ 823.3A)

Murray, David, *From Glen Athol to Scotch Oakburn College (and Deloraine walking Club adventures): memoirs in poetry....* (TL 820.A MUR)

O'Brien, Kim, *The Clarke family of Tasmania: from Rockland, Norfolk, England to Penguin, Tasmania, Australia*. (TLQ 929.2 VIN)

Patterson, Carol and Edith Speers (eds.), *A writer's Tasmania. Volume 1*. (TL 994.6 WRI)

Phillips, Charles, *Dick Baker AO: "I raise my hat to every cow and bow to every bull"*.
(TLQ 338.476371 BAK)

Pike, Susie, *My place: north eastern Tasmania*. (TLP 820.A PIK)

Richardson, Beverley, *Alexander Laing*. (TLPQ 994.603 LAI)

Russian materials relating to Van Diemen's Land and Russian activities there, 1806–1995.
(TLQ 994.6 RUS)

Scholes, David, *The enchanting Break O'Day*. (TLQ 799.12 SCH)

Scripps, Lindy, *North Hobart streetworks: historical interpretation*. (TLQ 994.661 SCR)

Shaw, Edward C., *My memoirs laced with east coast tales of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania)*. (TLQ 994.675 SHA)

Sheridan, Gwenda, *The pioneer memorial avenue at Brighton*. (TLQ 715.20994665 SHE)

Smith, L. and N., *Chrissie Venn: "suffer little children"*. [The murder of Chrissie Clare Venn at North Motton in February 1921.] (TL 364.1523 VEN)

Talbot, Terence A., *The 96th Talbot: Thomas (Smith) Talbot 1815–1908*.
(TLQ 929.2 TAL)

Taplin, TC, *Rosny Park Bowls Club (Inc): the twentieth century history 1962–2000*.
(TLQ 796.315 TAP)

Those were the days: school days at Dover Tasmania 1919–1954.
(TLP 372.9946 DOV)

Whittle, Merle, *McDougall family ties*. (TLQ 929.2 MCD)

Woods, Bruce (ed.), *40 years of Tasmanian Television Ltd.* (TL 384.5522 TAS)

Woolley, Richie N., *Above the falls: some notes on the people and the history of the upper Huon*. (TLQ 994.653 WOO)

Zavalishin, Dmitrii I., *Articles by Dmitrii I. Zavalishin, published in the Russian press, 1877–1884, regarding his Hobart visit (1823)*. (TLPQ 994.602 ZAV)

FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma McKay (Member No. 598)

Four articles on German immigration to Queensland are featured in *Forebears* the journal of the Maryborough District Family History Society Vol.17, No.1, March 2000.

1 ‘Pastor Niemeyer, the German Apostolic Church and their influence on German Immigration to Queensland’.

2 ‘Arrival of Pastor Niemeyer’s German Immigrants’, (from the *Brisbane Courier* 27 March 1909).

3 ‘Wilhelm Merchel and His Family’.

4 ‘Surnames of Passengers who migrated on the Cassel’.

Pastor Niemeyer and his wife, who were staunch members of the Apostolic Church in Germany, arrived in Queensland in 1883. These articles describe his involvement in bringing German immigrants to Australia from 1908 onwards. Included is a surname list of passengers arriving on the *Cassel*, and genealogical details of Wilhelm Merchel, one of these immigrants, and his descendants.

‘**New Burials Search Service**’ in *The North Cheshire Family Historian* Vol.27, No.2, February 2000. The journal of the North Cheshire Family History Society. This database contains 225,000 burials in the Cheshire area from 1538 to 1998. Included are a large number of deceased persons from Derbyshire, Lancashire and Staffordshire who had moved ‘over the border’. Write to Rovy Slater, 50 Melbourne Road, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 1LS, UK for a search to be made, quoting the full name of deceased and last known date alive. Cheques payable to the society or IRCs to value of

£2. This will cover the cost of an A4 double-sided page print-out of the surname requested detailing entries from the parish registers. A list of parishes and dates covered will be included.

‘Tracing Your Family History in Northumberland and County Durham’ by Geoff Nicholson in the Spring 2000 issue of the journal of the *Northumberland and Durham Family History Society* Vol.25, No.1, pp.10–12. This article describes where church records are held and includes all denominations, noting whether they are deposited in the County Record Office, held by the church or published in book or microform. These include Roman Catholic, Jewish, Presbyterian, Methodists, Quakers and Swedenborgians churches with a little of their histories.

‘Berkshire Machine Breakers—Captain Swing and the 1830 Riots’ by Jill Chambers. In the *Berkshire Family Historian* Vol.23, No.3, March 2000, pp.141–150, the Berkshire Family History Society. An article by Jill Chambers on the Machine Breakers from Berkshire explaining the reasons why these riots took place in the 1830s which resulted in many men being transported to Australia.

Two lists can be found in the *Cumbria Family History Society* journal No.94, February 2000.

1 ‘(Extracts from) Apprentice Rolls, Lancaster—Lancaster City Museum’ by Reg Postlethwaite pp.16–17. These apprenticeship rolls from 1751 to 1769 record the name, residence, parents’ names and occupation, date of enrolment,

Master's name, occupation and indenture date.

2 'Land Tax Assessment for 1849'. By Neville Ramsden, pp.22–23. These assessment lists cover various parishes in the County of Cumberland. They record the proprietor's name, where situated, occupier, and the value of property.

'**An Interesting Will**' by Jill Ritchie in the Queensland Family History Society journal *Queensland Family Historian* Vol.21, No.2, May 2000, pp.52–53. The bequests made in a will written by Henry Hopkins Junior in 1875 are described in this article. He lists his properties as 'New Town Park' in Tower Road, New Town, 'Lennonville' consisting of 1980 acres on Bruny Island, and 'Derwent Park' at Risdon. Henry and Elizabeth Hopkins were childless. His friend Henry Cook inherited the Hopkins' New Town home, on condition he made provision for the widowed Elizabeth to live with the Cook family. Several members of Elizabeth's family also benefited from the will, e.g. the Bruny Island property was inherited by two of her sisters.

'**Picture This—New Photography Project**' by Mike Levon Photography Project Co-ordinator, *The Wakefield Kinsman* Vol.3, No.3, April 2000, p.506. The journal of the Wakefield and District Family History Society. The Wakefield Society has undertaken a project to photograph churches, chapels, schools and public houses in their area. It is hoped to add historical information to a file with these photos to be included on their web site and perhaps later put onto a CD for purchase.

'**Edited History**' by Valda Shrimpton in the *Midland Ancestor* Vol.12, No.7, March 2000, the journal of the Birmingham and Midland Society for

Genealogy and Heraldry, pp.272–277. This article describes the obituary in *The Prahran Telegraph* for Robert Shrimpton who died in Prahran, Victoria in 1880. His death was also recorded in England by the *Redditch Indicator*, the newspaper for the area where Robert originated before immigrating to Australia. These articles show how a wealth of information on this man and his family was gleaned from newspapers.

'**The United Society of Boilermakers 1881**' by Michael Gandy in *North Irish Roots* the journal of North of Ireland Family History Society Vol.11, No.1, 2000, pp.17–18. Many records relating to Irish research are not held in Ireland. One such resource is trade union records. The 1881 Annual Report for the 'United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders', which had branches in Dublin, Belfast, Waterford and Ballymacarrett, gives information about members and deceased members' widows who had died during that year and the superannuation received by members. Other trade union records have also survived and are held at the University of Warwick, Modern Records Centre, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK.

Two articles in *Metropolitan*, the journal of the London and North Middlesex Family History Society Vol.22, No.3 (85) April 2000, p.402.

1 'Know Your Patch—Finsbury' by Susan Lumas. If your ancestor came from Finsbury, which lies between Islington and Londonwall, this article gives some background to its origins.

2 'Casualties at Guy's' compiled by Miss H. Sharp, pp.410–411. Guy's hospital in London was first opened in 1725. Their accident and emergency department closed in September 1999. A list of the names of just a few of the casualties treated at the hospital is

featured, including dates, condition and sponsors, some with addresses.

'An Unexpected Source of Information, The Poor Law Notes of 1843' by Rosemary A Baxter in *Cootin Kin* the journal of the Shetland Family History Society No.34, 2000, pp.6–8. The poor law records for Lerwick are held in the Shetland Archives in Lerwick. This article explains the variety of information that can be found and as an example describes the assistance a family named Johnson received. On pages 9 to 12 is an **'Index to 1843 Notes of Cases of Poor in Lerwick'**. Records their name, age, place of birth and case number.

'Early New Zealand Births Revealed in the 1881 British Census' by Keith Giles. *Genealogists' Magazine* March 2000, Vol.26, No.9, pp.341–342. The journal of the Society of Genealogists. A census taken in New Zealand in 1840 was later destroyed. By consulting the British 1881 census Keith Giles has found many entries for persons born in New Zealand but residing in the United Kingdom. A list of those born pre 1840 is included plus several graphs showing dates, and births identified as registered in New Zealand and recorded on the 1881 UK census.

'Jottings' compiled by Graham Jaunay in *The South Australian Genealogist* Vol.27, No.2, May 2000. Was your ancestor born at sea? Try looking at the parish records for St Dunstan's in Stepney, UK. Chaplains of English ships came under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and details of baptisms performed at sea were often entered into the register at St Dunstan's.

'Secret Dixon Business' by Keith Mander in *Peninsula Past Times* No.78,

May 2000, The Mornington Peninsula Family History Society pp.12–13. Captain Henry Dixon from Ireland arrived in Hobart Town with his family in 1831. His son William Henry Dixon stayed with the Mr Marzetti at 'Cawood' while at Ouse to build a house for his family. It was from 'Cawood' that William wrote to his father in Hobart Town in February 1832 regarding a grant of land, and urging his parents to join him at Ouse. The reply from Captain Henry Dixon lists items sent up to New Norfolk and then onto their property, to be named 'Kenmere' where the Dixon family finally settled.

We are now exchanging journals with Bedfordshire Family History Society, England; Newcastle Family History Group, NSW, *Newcastle Bulletin*; Forbes Family History Group, *Lachlan Valley Gold* and the Caloundra Family Research Group, QLD, with the *Caloundra Clipper*.

From the *New Zealand Genealogist* November/December 2000 Vol. 31 No.266: A database of **New Zealand Family Histories** is available for searching on the University of Waikato's website. http://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/local_databases.html#FAMILY

National Archives of Scotland: <http://www.nas.gov.uk> for full information on holdings, public services, exhibitions and publications

Change of Address: **North of Ireland Family History Society** is now C/o Graduate School of Education, Queens University, 69 University Street, BELFAST BT7 1HL. Their website is: www.nifhs.org

BOOK REVIEWS

Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803–1878.

Volume 4, edited by Neil Chick. Published by Pedigree Press, Crabtree, for the Van Diemens Land Heritage Index Board of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. 339 pages.

What a treasure Tasmanian genealogists (or should I say family historians) have in Neil Chick. His value has been formally recognised by our society when in 1999 he was made a Fellow, the highest honour that the society can award. I regret that I do not have any Tasmanian ancestors so that I could take advantage of Neil's expertise in my own research. I have researched my family in New Zealand, Ireland, Scotland and England but have found no indexes as detailed and accurate as the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*.

Neil has been working on the index, in association with the Society, since September 1985. Four volumes have been published since 1989, with Volume 5 to be published soon.

Volume 4 starts with an alphabetical list of the 178 'Founders of Families' in that volume, followed by a list of the founders in the previous volumes. Then there is a seven-page preface in which the nature of Index is clearly explained. Many family listings will go well past 1878, with appropriate safeguards of reduced data to protect the privacy of the living.

Then follow seventy family trees arranged in alphabetical order of the 'founders'. The trees range in size from one with just five names to one extending over seven pages. For each tree the name, address and, usually, the telephone number, of the person who submitted the

information is given. Often this is followed by the words 'with additional research by the editor' and obviously Neil has been much more than an editor.

The bulk of the volume consists of the biographies with references back to the family trees.

There is a useful bookmark on which are listed the abbreviations used throughout the volume.

The first 106 pages are printed in black on an emerald green paper. My aging eyes were relieved when I arrived at page 107 when traditional white paper is used for the remaining 232 pages comprising the 'Biographies'. While it is useful to have the division by colour, I would suggest that consideration be given to using a lighter coloured paper for the introductory material and the 'Family Trees'.

Volumes 2, 3 and 4 of the Index are available for sale from the branch libraries or by post from the Sales and Publication Coordinator, PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250 (see notice on the back pages of *Tasmanian Ancestry*). Everyone with an interest in 19th century Tasmanian families should have a set of the Index.

Don Gregg (Member No. 329)



Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd. Available from FFHS (Publications) Ltd., 2–4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs., BLO 9BZ, England.

Poor Law Documents Before 1834, by Ann Cole, A5, glossy soft cover, 44pp., £3.95 plus p+p.

The word ‘poor’ can be misleading as by no means all of the names mentioned in so-called Poor Law documents relate to paupers—many parishioners from time to time needed temporary financial assistance and may therefore appear only once in the Overseer’s Accounts, but a sole mention can prove to be very illuminating in creating or adding to the general picture of the family.

Some poor law records are in the process of being indexed for publication—details of those already published may be found in the appropriate Gibson Guide.

Settlement Certificates (often the place of settlement is not the same as the place of birth) and associated documents, Apprenticeship Indentures, Overseers’ and Churchwardens’ Accounts, Vestry Minutes, Workhouse Records and perhaps among the most important of all, Quarter Sessions, are all explained clearly in this book—it would be an unlucky researcher who couldn’t find anyone in these records, many of which have been filmed by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

An invaluable addition to any family historian’s bookshelf.

Yorkshire researchers’ winning streak continues—following the three books reviewed in the September, 2000 edition of our journal, here are three more books by Stuart Raymond, all A5, glossy soft covers, completing a six volume set. The index to each volume is in three parts—author, family name and place name, providing easy reference. Consulting these volumes could save valuable time in ascertaining the availability and whereabouts of countless useful records.

Information Sources for Yorkshire Genealogists, 63pp., price £6 plus p+p.

This volume deals with background information, historical studies of the

county, concentrating only on material likely to be of interest to genealogists. The first part deals with the history of the county, followed by parish and local histories, bibliography and archives, periodicals and newspapers, place-names, maps and migration.



Yorkshire Lists of Names, 62pp., price £6 plus p+p.

Dealing with tax records, Oaths of Allegiance and land records, all of which contain many names. There are details of census indexes, many pre-1841. Trade directories may be hard to access, but many are being made available on microfiche and the author has indicated where this is the case.



Administrative Records for Yorkshire Genealogists, 91pp., price £6.50 plus p+p.

An enormous mass of information for genealogists is contained in works relating to the administration of government at all levels, including the church and private estates. For Wakefield, one of the largest manors in England, published manorial court rolls, etc. are listed from 1274 to 1792. There are numerous abstracts of deeds relating to places all over the county, details of local parish clerks, presentation labels from Sunday schools in Bradford, some workhouse records and Wesleyan and Quaker lists, to mention just a few taken at random.



Specialist Indexes for Family Historians, by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampton, 2nd ed., A5, glossy soft cover, 72pp., £3.95 plus p+p.

Originally forming part of the Marriage and Census Indexes book above reviewed, this book detailing numerous other indexes was published separately and we now have a second edition. In the usual county by county format, some of the

more unexpected indexes include (a) The Kingswood Index, relating to coal mining families in this area of Gloucestershire and culled from such different sources as newspapers, felons, diaries, nonconformist and parish registers, apprentices and others, (b) Bluecoat Charity School, Isle of Wight, (c) Grimsby's War Work, 1914–18 and (d) Blackheath (London) residents, 1690–1940, 50,000 names.

For some counties this edition contains details of sources which may be accessed via internet websites.

Following all of the counties and islands, under the general heading of Great Britain, there are references to indexes relating to Migration, a growing number under Armed Services (surely most of us would find something here), Occupations, Religious Denominations and, lastly, a Miscellaneous section which is, as ever, always worthy of scrutiny. 

Marriage and Census Indexes for Family Historians, by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson, 8th ed., A5, glossy soft cover, 52pp., £3.50 plus p+p.

Always eagerly awaited, the latest edition of marriage and census indexes in the usual county by county format and containing five more pages than the last edition, ensures we are made aware of new indexes almost as soon as they become available—possibly just the one to bring you that vital marriage you have been unsuccessfully seeking for years.

More and more censuses, including those pre-dating 1841 are being indexed, both privately and by family history societies. Many of these indexes may be purchased on microfiches or CD. 

Militia Lists and Musters, 1757-1876, by Jeremy Gibson and Mervyn Medlycott, 4th ed., A5, glossy soft cover, 48pp., £3.95 plus p+p.

Most of us, if we could only find them, would have militiamen in our background somewhere. Parishes were obliged to provide men for training and a ballot was made from lists of those who were eligible. These lists can provide information rather like the censuses and have been called *Militia Ballot Lists*. Many may still be in private hands.

The men who were chosen appear in the *Muster Rolls* or *Enrolment Books* and these, too, provide more information for the researcher.

The preface and first part of the book contain extremely interesting background material on the lists, from 1757 onwards for England, Wales and Ireland and 1707 onwards for Scotland. For those fortunate enough to be researching Hertfordshire, it appears that this county has the finest surviving set of the *Militia Ballot Lists*.

The whereabouts of all records is shown, whether in the usual repositories or in private hands. Where records are being indexed and published for sale the book contains particulars of availability and price. 

An Introduction to ... Friendly Society Records, by Roger Logan, A5, glossy soft cover, 46pp., £3.95 plus p+p.

Many, perhaps even most, researchers have ancestors who were members of or connected with friendly societies, which were so important in the lives of ordinary people in the 19th and 20th centuries and this publication fills a need in providing a brief history of these institutions, explaining their objectives, functions and evolution until the demise of many of them upon the advent of the welfare state. A number of major societies, however, are extant today.

There is apparently no central source from which might be obtained details of the whereabouts of the societies' records, although it is believed that most are held in local areas, either in repositories or privately.

By their very nature, the records contain countless names and could prove to add considerably to our knowledge of those concerned. There are many suggested sources to be checked, together with a list of selected further reading. 

An Introduction to ... British Civil Registration, by Tom Wood, 2nd ed., A5, glossy soft cover, 83pp., £4.50 plus p+p.

Although at first apparently simple, the registration of births, marriages and deaths is a huge and complex subject, as the fact that this new edition contains no less than twenty eight more pages than the first edition indicates.

The reasons for, and process of, obtaining certificates is minutely described and explained. An illegitimate birth does not necessarily mean that the father's identity must elude the researcher and there are many useful tips to bear in mind when searching for an elusive entry. Although most certificates may be purchased from local register offices, certificates of some marriages may only be obtainable from the Registrar-General (GRO) because many local register offices have not yet produced unified indexes to all marriages recorded in the registers deposited with them.

There is a good section on failed searches and problems associated therewith, some of which may be through errors in reading either poor or flowery handwriting, e.g., *Sawyer* and *Lawyer*, appearing under different letters.

All parts of the British Isles and the Republic of Ireland are dealt with and

there are several sections containing relevant addresses. There is a list of organisations holding microform copies of the GRO Indexes, including our own society. 

Basic Approach to ... Illuminating your Family History with Picture Postcards, by Philip J. Chapman, A5, glossy soft cover, 16pp., £1.50 plus p+p.

Postcards can have many uses other than being sent from holiday destinations to possibly uninterested recipients. They can prove to be a valuable addition to your written family history. Almost every genealogist likes to have pictures of churches to help in visualising the place where their families worshipped and important family events took place. This book gives good advice on the types of postcard to look out for and how best to use them. Cards showing various occupations were produced—sometimes the photograph or illustration on the card pre-dates the card itself.

Apart from the obvious reason of using cards as illustrations, they can sometimes be used to date certain occasions in places where changes have been made, particularly since WWII. A magnifying glass can help in reading the inscription on a tombstone (I've done this myself) or on a building.

There is a chapter on Postcard Collectors' Fairs and another on the prices you should expect to pay.

Jo Keen (Member No. 2354) 

Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found!

A friend rescued an old photo from a secondhand shop on the Central Coast of NSW. It is of a woman and toddler with handwritten name **Kath WOOLCOCK** on the back. The framing was done by 'The B.A.P. Co' of Launceston and Devonport so we are sure it originated in Tasmania. Could you give us some clues as to how to go about finding someone who would like to have this photo back in the family? Regards, Denise Jones.

jrjones@ozemail.com.au



The compilation of **The Outback New South Wales Pioneer Register** is being planned. It will cover anyone whose families settled or lived, at any stage, in the north western corner of New South Wales, covering approximately a quarter of the state, north and west from the Warren area. There is no charge for anyone wishing to be a contributor. If you wish to apply for entry forms, or for any other correspondence, write to Mrs Julie Dern, PO Box 197 Warren NSW 2824 and include a SSAE.



From November 2000 **The 1788–1820 Pioneer Association** has new premises at 280–282 Pitt Street, Sydney (Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts building). The postal address remains PO Box 57, Croydon NSW 2132.



Lorraine Padgham sent information on a genealogical calculator she has developed. **DateFinder** consists of two revolving disks that when aligned, can quickly provide relevant dates and ages throughout your forebear's life. Once the disks have been set correctly, you can read the forebear's age for significant periods of their life, enabling you to put your ancestor's life in context with

historical events. The reverse displays a relationship chart. Can be purchased for AUS \$15.00 plus \$2.50 postage. More information on her website at www.solup.com.au/datefinder or write to Loraine at 99 Webb Street, Warrandyte VIC 3113



Thelma Grunnell has photographs of two **plaques in Cornwall**—one commemorating the departure of the transport ships **Friendship** and **Charlotte** in 1787:

FROM PLYMOUTH ON 13TH MARCH 1787
SAILED THE TRANSPORT SHIPS
'FRIENDSHIP' AND 'CHARLOTTE'
CARRYING MEN AND WOMEN CONVICTS
BOUND FOR AUSTRALIA
ON 28TH JANUARY 1788
WITH NINE OTHER SHIPS FROM ENGLAND
THEY LANDED AT PORT JACKSON
WHICH BECAME
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES
THERE THEY ESTABLISHED
THE FIRST BRITISH COLONY UNDER THE
COMMAND OF CAPTAIN ARTHUR PHILLIP, R.N.
THE FATHER OF MODERN AUSTRALIA

The second commemorates those who left Cornwall to settle in South Australia. She can supply prints to members for .95 cents plus .45 cents postage. Contact Thelma at 43 Salisbury Crescent Launceston TAS 7250.



Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies has a new website with a whole section dedicated to family history. Included amongst the 200 plus pages are interactive guides to tracing your family tree, interactive maps, on-line surname indexes and details of services and sources at Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies. The website address is www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/archives or contact Peter Evans, Head of Archives and Local Studies, Wolverhampton Archives & Local Studies, 42–50 Snow

Hill, Wolverhampton WV2 4AG
ENGLAND
email peter.evans@dial.pipex.com □

In the November issue (No 63) of *Ibis Links*, Journal of the Griffith Genealogical and Historical Society, Mrs Ann Stevens, 29 Grey Street, Griffith NSW 2680 or grahams@dragnet.com.au has an **antique Bible** she is trying to find a home for. It has a family tree in it that starts with **William FRENCH** who married **Annie BADCOCK** at Westbury in 1858, and lists the dates of birth of their fourteen children. Further details may be found in the journal or by contacting Mrs Stevens. □

Mrs Helen Stoltenberg of 801 Lottah Road, Lottah TAS 7216 writes, 'I found this stray while researching my **WILLMOTs in England**. I thought it might interest someone.'

1881 Census—Hove, Sussex
WILMOT Edith M 20 F Vist

Name of Head: Sarah MOOR
Where born: Tasmania (British S)

References 1096 11 IS 1341258

I also have marriages for Edith WILMOTs in the 1881–1890 St Catherine's Index as I have an Edith whom I was chasing. I have come up with two Edith M—1885 June Q Edith Mary WILMOTT E Lewisham 1d 1448 and—1885 September Q Edith Maud WILLMOTT Birmingham 6d 67.

email helenstoltenberg@hotmail.com □

Mrs A. Lewis has found information relating to the **DANDO** family—anyone researching this family? Her address is 85 Cremorne Ave, Cremorne TAS 7024. □

DID YOU KNOW?

Wayne Smith

- That the **Port Sorell** township was previously known as Burgess and it was named in 1844 after the local Chief Police Magistrate Francis BURGESS who was in office 1843–57. However, **Burgess Bluff** in the South West was named c.1890 to honour posthumously deceased Government surveyor Gordon Burgess (1833–76) who had cut tracks into the area. Gordon Burgess was the son of Francis Burgess.

- **Appledore** on the Forth River was named after a property of this name established by Bartholomew William THOMAS and his wife Louisa Caroline (née Ashburner). Bartholomew was the son of Jocelyn Thomas the Colonial Treasurer and Louisa was the daughter of Captain W. P. ASHBURNER of Sillwood. Thomas named his property *Appledore* to honour his late uncle Bartholomew Boyle Thomas who was an ex captain of the Enniskillen Dragoons and he was Aide de Camp to General William Thomas of Appledore, Devon, England. Captain B. B. Thomas of *Northdown Estate*, Devonport, was brutally murdered near Port Sorell in 1831 by natives of the Big River Tribe as a reprisal for atrocities committed by other settlers. B. W. Thomas took over his uncle's estate at *Northdown* following his death. Associated name Appledore Point. The name Appledore is derived from Old English *apuldor* meaning 'apple tree'. ●

COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) Meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street Hobart starting at 8.00 p.m.

10–12 March 2001

Coming of Age Conference, Tram Shed 29, Inveresk Rail Yards, Launceston. Hosted by the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. For further information contact the State Secretary, PO Box 191 Launceston or email gencetas@southcom.com.au

8 April 2001

Bruny Island Historical Society Open Day from 10a.m.–3.00p.m. at Variety Bay Pilot Station [c1831] and Church [c1846] on Bruny Island. For further information contact Coordinator Bev Davis Ph: 6260 6366 or Kathy Duncombe Ph/Fax: 6260 6287 or email kdunc@netspace.net.au. See page 260.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

20–22 April 2000

National Capital Family History Seminar **Celebrating The Centenary of Federation**, The Whitlam Auditorium, Canberra Workers Club, Childers Street Canberra ACT. Contact: Seminar Registrar, The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc. GPO Box 585, Canberra ACT 2601.

20 to 22 April—Spring 2001

FFHS Conference at Leicester University, Oadby, entitled 'From the Cup of Love'. Information available from: Mrs Y.

Jeanne Bunting, Federation Conference, Firgrove, Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale, Aldershot, Hampshire GU12 5LL. Please enclose stamped A5 (9" x 6½") envelope.

28 and 29 April 2001

Victorian Association of Family History Organisations—**Fourth Victorian State Family History Conference** on Saturday, at The Scots School Albury, Albury, New South Wales **From Gold to Federation**. See last issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* for more details. For further information contact the Wodonga Family History Society Inc., PO Box 289, Wodonga, VIC 3689. ☎ (02) 6059 2086; (02) 6024 1742 or (02) 6021 2997
email: nokey@albury.net.au
or check their website at homepages.rootsweb.com/~surreal/AVNE

23 June 2001

6th Yorkshire Family History Fair, York Racecourse 10.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Contact: Mr A. Sampson, 1 Oxbgang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND ENGLAND.

5–7 October 2001

NSW and ACT Association of FHS Annual Conference on Sydney's North Shore; theme: **The 3Rs of family history—Researching, Reading & Recording**. To register interest, send your name, address, telephone and email details to The Society of Australian Genealogists, 120 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

April 2003

10th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, **Discovery 2003**, to be held in Melbourne April 2003. To register interest, write to Discovery 2003, Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc. Level 6, 179 Queen Street, Melbourne VIC 3000.●

LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

	19/2/2001	21/5/2001	20/8/2001	19/11/2001	18/2/2002
	17/5/2001	17/8/2001	16/11/2001	15/2/2002	17/5/2002
Burnie	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Devonport	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Hobart	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Huon	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Launceston	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Set 1	GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897				
Set 2	Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series				
	GRO Consular Records Index				
	Old Parochial Records and				
	1891 Census Indexes for Scotland				
Set 3	GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and				
	AGCI				
Set 4	National Probate Calendars 1853–1943				
Set 5	GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942				
	Exchange journals				
	Members' Interests and				
	One Name Studies Index				

BURNIE

Accessions—Books

Campsite to City—A History of Burnie 1827–2000, *Kerry Pink*

Index to BD&M *Examiner*—Vol. 12, 1951–1955, *Launceston Branch GST Inc.*

Index to Walch Tasmanian Almanacs: Coroners 1863–1979/80 and Register of B.D.&M 1863–1979/80

* Information Sources for Yorkshire Genealogists, *Stuart Raymond*

Leatherwood Honey for Gall, *Mary Reddrop*

* Marriage & Census Index (Year 2000 Ed.), *Gibson/Hampson*

One for all—All for one, The Viney Family History, *Viney Committee*

The Star, Suburban Newpaper of Hobart, Births 1992–1998

* W. Aust. Genealogical Society Members' Interests 1998

Accessions—Microfiche

BIG R Index

Accessions—CD-ROM

* Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books

Baptisms—Hamilton, Tasmania 1837–1933; *Hamilton FHC*.

Burials—Hamilton, Tasmania 1838–1980; *Hamilton FHC*.

Christopher Calvert and his Descendants; *Elizabeth M. Robb*.

Eaglehawk & District Pioneer Register Vol. 2 D–I; *A. O'Donohue & B. Hanson*.

Genealogical Research Directory—National & International 2000; *K. A. Johnson & M. A. Saintry*.

* Friends for Life; *L. W. Dimmick*.

Index to 1851 Census—Wakefield, Vol. 1–8; *Wakefield & District FHS*.

Index to Births, Deaths & Marriages [*The Examiner*] Volume 12—1951–1955 Deaths; *GST Inc. Launceston*.

Index to Parishes in Phillimore's Marriages—Fourth Edition 2000; *M. E. Bryant Rosier*.

Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs — Coroners 1868–1979/80 & Registrars of Births, Deaths & Marriage Indexes 1813–1837; *Wakefield & District FHS*.

Vol. 1 Ackworth

Vol. 5 Darrington

Vol. 8 Featherstone

Vol. 14 Normanton

Vol. 17 Royston

Vol. 19 South Kirkby

Vol. 26 Warmfield

Vol. 28 Wragby

Marriages — Hamilton, Tasmania 1837–1895; *Hamilton FHC*.

Marriages 1863–1979/80; *GST Inc. Launceston*.

* Militia Lists and Musters 1757–1876—A Directory of holdings in the British Isles, Fourth Edition; *J. Gibson & M. Medlycott*.

Northamptonshire 1851 Census Indexes, Volumes 3, 6, 7 and 8; *Northamptonshire FHS*.

* Specialist Indexes for Family Historians, Second Edition; *J. Gibson & E. Hampson*.

The Star suburban newspapers of Hobart—Index to Birth Notices 1992–1998; *GST Inc. Hobart*.

The Tasmanian Almanac 1972–73 (“The Red Book”); *Mercury-Walch Pty Ltd*.

The Tasmanian Almanac 1973–74 (“The Red Book”); *Mercury-Walch Pty Ltd*.

* Tasmanian Year Book No. 17: 1983; *Australian Bureau of Statistics*.

* Tasmanian Year Book No. 18: 1984; *Australian Bureau of Statistics*.

* The Tradespeople & Craftsmen of Wakefield 1834; *Wakefield & District FHS*.

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac for 1962 (The “Red Book”); *J. Walch & Sons Pty Ltd*.

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac for 1963 (The “Red Book”); *J. Walch & Sons Pty Ltd*.

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac for 1964 (The “Red Book”); *J. Walch & Sons Pty Ltd*.

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac for 1965–66 (The “Red Book”); *J. Walch & Sons Pty Ltd*.

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac for 1966–67 (The “Red Book”); *J. Walch & Sons Pty Ltd*.

* WAGS Inc. Members' Interests Directory 1998; *Western Australian GS Inc.*

Accessions—Microfiche

Buckinghamshire 1851 Census Transcriptions; *Buckinghamshire FHS*

Convicts Absconding in NSW Vol. 1 1830–1832; *Grafton FHC*.

Convicts Apprehended in NSW, Vol. 1 1830–1832; *Grafton FHS*.

Derbyshire 1851 Census Index; *Derbyshire FHS*.

Index of Convict Assignments in NSW Vol. 1 1830–1832; *Grafton FHC*.
* Kent Parish Registers 1560–1813 & Mar 1837—Smarden CMB; *Kent FHS*.
* Kent Parish Registers 1718–1812—Stone-next-Dartford; *Kent FHS*.
* Kent Parish Registers 1718–1812—Milton-next-Gravesend; *Kent FHS*.
Leicestershire 1851 Census Index; *Leicestershire & Rutland FHS*.
Northamptonshire 1851 Census Indexes; *Northamptonshire FHS*.
Oxfordshire Marriage Index 1538–1837; *Oxfordshire FHS*.
Shipping Index 1852–80—Arrivals & Departures, New Plymouth [NZ]; *New Plymouth Genealogical Group*.
Wiltshire 1851 Census, Transcript and Surname Index—Vol. VI, Bradford-on-Avon; *Wiltshire 1851 Census Productions*.
Wiltshire 1851 Census, Transcript and Surname Index—Vol. VII, Cricklade & Wootton Bassett; *Wiltshire 1851 Census Productions*.

Accessions—CD-ROM

Convict Relations/NSW Orphan School Index/Relations of Immigrants to NSW; *Janet Reakes*.

Irish Source Records 1500s–1800s; *Broderbund*.

Montgomeryshire 1851 Census; *Powys FHS*.

* Pedigree Resource File, Disks 1–5 plus master index; *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*.

* Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

* Administrative Records for Yorkshire Genealogists, Yorkshire: The Genealogists Library Guide 4; *Raymond, Stuart A.*

* Bath Cathedral, Visitors Guide; *Wright, R. W. M.*

* Cathedral Architecture, Visitors Guide; *Briggs, Martin S.*

A Dictionary of Old Trades, Titles and Occupations; *Waters, Colin*

* Eighteenth Century London; *Johnson, Nichola*

* A Family Portfolio - Ireland, Row, Hay and Ruffy families; *Rennick, Elizabeth*

* Gloucester Cathedral, Visitors Guide; *Evans, Seiriol (The Very Rev)*

Hamilton The Way to the West; *Hudspeth, A., Scripps, L., & Clark, J.*

Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs, Coroners 1863–1979/80 & Registrars of BDM'S 1863–1979/80; *Launceston Branch GST*

Irish Families in Australia and New Zealand Revised Volume Two Eades - Lyttle 1788–1985 *Coffey, Huber William & Morgan, Marjorie Jean*

Launceston Historical Society, Papers & Proceedings Vols 4 & 5

Launceston Historical Society, Papers & Proceedings Vols 7–12

Launceston Historical Society, Occasional Papers Vols 3 & 4

* Launcestonian 1978 Grammar School Magazine; *Committee*

Lawyers and the Community From Tasman Shields K.C. to John Kable Q.C.; *Wilson, J. W.*

* The Mowbray Golf Club, History Established 1932; *Mowbray Golf Club*

* Salisbury Cathedral, Visitors Guide; *Smethurst, A. F. (Canon)*

* St Giles Cathedral, Visitors Guide; *Whitley, H. C. (Rev)*

* St Paul's Cathedral, Visitors Guide; *Ewin, E. T. Floyd*

The Star - suburban newspapers of Hobart, Index to Birth Notices 1992–1998; *Short, Wally*

- Tasmanian Towns in Federation Times; *Hoare, Laurie (Ed.)*
 * Tewkesbury Abbey, Visitors Guide; *Putrfoy, Brian (Canon)*
 * Tower of London, Visitors Guide; *Butler, Thomas (Sir) London*
 * Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc., Members Interest Directory 1998
 * The Widows of Tullow and Outrages in Westmeath; *Reed, Kevin*
 * Yorkshire - Lists of Names, Yorkshire: The Genealogists Library Guide 3; *Raymond, Stuart A.*

Accessions—CD-ROM

British Isles Genealogical Register—2000

* Indicates items donated

SOCIETY SALES

The GST Inc. has published the following items which are all (except the microfiche) available from branch libraries. All mail orders should be forwarded to the Sales and Publications Coordinator, PO Box 60 Prospect TAS 7250.

Microfiche

TAMIOT 2nd edition (inc. postage)	\$110.00
1997/98 Members' Interests (inc. postage)	\$5.50
1998/99 and 1999/2000 Members' Interests (inc. postage)	\$5.50
The Tasmanian War Memorials Data base, comp. Fred Thornett, (22 fiche) (p&h \$2.00)	\$66.00

Books

Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p \$4.20)	\$11.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.20)	\$17.60
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.20)	\$27.50
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , current volume	\$9.90
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , last volume	\$8.25
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , second last volume	\$5.50

BRANCH SALES

For a complete listing of branch sales please ask your local branch for a copy of the current Sales List.

Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed and must be ordered from the address given.

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE	Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Secretary)
Library	62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery) Tuesday 11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. Saturday 1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m. The library is open at 7.00 p.m. prior to meetings.
Meeting	Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting	1st Monday of the month at 10.30 except January and February.
DEVONPORT	Phone: (03) 6424 4005 (Branch Secretary)
Library	Rooms 9, 10 & 11, Days Building, Cnr Best & Rooke Sts, Devonport Tuesday 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Wednesday 10.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m. Thursday 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building Cnr Best & Rooke Sts, Devonport at 7.30 p.m. on last Thursday of each month, except December.
HOBART	Phone: (03) 6243 6200 (Branch Secretary)
Library	19 Cambridge Road, Bellerive Tuesday 12.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Saturday 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
Meeting	Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.
HUON	Phone: (03) 6264 1345 (Branch Secretary)
Library	Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh Saturday 1.30 p.m.-4.00 p.m. 1st Wed. of month 12.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m.
Meeting	Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7.30 p.m. on 2nd Monday of each month except January. Please check Branch Report for any changes.
LAUNCESTON	Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library	2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston Tuesday 10.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. Wednesday 7.00 p.m.-9.00 p.m. Closed Wednesday night during July and the first two weeks of August.
Meeting	Saturday 2.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m. Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay on 1st Tuesday of each month except January—at 7.30 p.m. or 3.00 p.m. on alternate months. Please check Branch Report for the time each month.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA INC.

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

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 2001–2002 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$39.60 inc. GST
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$52.80 inc. GST
Australian Concession	\$26.40 inc. GST
Australian Joint Concession	\$39.60 inc. GST

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

Application forms may be obtained from the GST Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the GST Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a *private basis* can be obtained from the society. *The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.*

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$25.00 per quarter page in one issue or \$75.00 for 4 issues plus 10% GST. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250.

**ISSN
0159 0677**

Printed by *Advance Publicity*—Hobart Tasmania
Print Broking—Terry Brophy and Associates

QUERIES

ALLEN, Thomas (Henry)

Born 1830 at the Factory to Maria ALLEN. He is believed to have left the orphanage at the age of 16 to join the navy. Any information would be greatly appreciated.
Mrs Gloria Pierce, 7 Firtree Street, Capalaba QLD 4157

BARNES, Philip

Philip and his friend Edward INNES arrived in Launceston per *Ocean Queen* in July 1842. The young men went their separate ways but maintained contact. Letters from Edward's sister indicate that the families were friends living in the Islington/Highbury area of London. Philip's father was in banking; and Philip's siblings included Eliza and Richard. What became of Philip? According to notes by Edward's grandson, Philip 'proved himself a clever and talented artist'. Is he the Philip Barnes mentioned in *Tasmanian Ancestry* (September 2000 p.92) as teaching art in 1878 at the school that evolved to Broadland House?

Louise Ryan, 6 Toora Street, Ivanhoe VIC 3079

MOORE, William

I am trying to prove that William MOORE of the *Forfarshire*, arriving Hobart 1843, was my great grandfather. Can anyone else claim him? My William Moore first appears for certain in New Norfolk in 1853 when he married Jane MAPLEY. I cannot prove the connection but family legend and circumstantial evidence suggest they are one and the same. Would appreciate solution to the riddle.

Miss Jean Munro, 1862 Malvern Road, East Malvern VIC 3145 ☎ (03) 9571 6879

RICE and HUNT

Seeking John RICE age 9 and Mary Ann HUNT who arrived in 1855 on the *Vice Admiral Gobius* with parent/step parent Mary Ann Hunt née GOSS formerly Rice and Thomas Hunt. The other daughter Sarah Jane married Daniel FAULKNER at St Pauls Church Launceston on 8 June 1869, had 12 children and died in childbirth age 45, 24 June 1893. Sarah and Daniel were living at Distillery Creek, Launceston at the time of the latters death. The Hunts were bounty migrants brought out by R. Q. KERMODE.

Mrs T. Grunnell, email tgrunnell@hotmail.com

STAFFORD

John STAFFORD was transported for highway robbery on the *Fairlie* in 1852. In 1858 he married Elizabeth HOWARD also believed to be a convict. John's occupation at the time of his marriage was given as a miner and the couple lived at Tarleton. John died in 1906 and his obituary states he left a large family but I can only locate two children, Maria who married William CARPENTER in 1877 and Martha who married Thomas TARRANT in 1880. Any information on other family members or on John and Elizabeth would be greatly appreciated. Please contact Patricia Breen, 9 Greenway Avenue, Devonport TAS 7310 or email gpbreen@bigpond.com

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ABBOTT Charles	Hobart	1821–1851	5449
ABBOTT John William	Hobart	1839–1910	5449
ABBOTT William Thompson	Hobart	1868–1957	5449
AHERN Daniel	Hobart TAS AUS	1847–1887	5423
ATKINSON	Mole Creek TAS AUS	1850+	5435
BAILEY Sydney	Launceston TAS AUS	1831–	5424
BAKER Elizabeth	Scredington LIN ENG	1879–	5427
BANFIELD William	CON ENG	–1850	5433
BEST John	Ovington NBL ENG	1864–1915	5427
BETTS William	Kingston TAS	1860–	5428
BLAKE John	Green Ponds TAS AUS	1844–19?	5447
BLANDFORD James	Launceston/Tisbury WIL ENG	1801–1833	5427
BLANDFORD William	Tisbury WIL ENG	1825–	5427
BLYTHE Phillis	New Norfolk TAS	1804–1869	5444
BONNER	TAS AUS	1840	5425
BOSWORTH	Fingal Valley TAS AUS	1820–1900	5451
BREWER Mary Jane	ENG	1821–	5429
BUSHBY	TAS AUS	1800–1900	5422
BUTCHER William	Hobart TAS AUS/ENG	1815–1900	5444
BYARD James	LND ENG	–1850	5433
CALLAGHAN Margaret	Hobart TAS AUS	1830–1890	5430
CHALMERS Thomas	Ballarat VIC AUS	1850–1880	5437
CLEAVER Llewellyn	Bothwell TAS AUS	1842–1880	5423
CLOSS William John	Glasgow SCT	1859–1930	5437
CRACKNELL William	Hobart TAS	1820–1900	5438
DAVERN	Fingal Valley TAS AUS	1820–1900	5451
DAWSON	Doncaster YKS ENG		5450
DINGLE Nicholas	Cornwall	1830–45	5428
EVANS	TAS/ENG	<1850s	5439
FALKINER Henrietta Salina	Hobart	–1851	5449
FORD		c1846	5439
GALE Sarah	ENG	c1800s	5433
GASH William	Sleaford LIN ENG	1887–1973	5427
GAYLOR/ER Charles	New Norfolk TAS AUS/ENG	1800–1860	5444
GLEESON	Deloraine TAS AUS	1850+	5435
GORRINGE Charles Francis	Kempton/Muddy Plains TAS	1820–1877	5438
HAINES Thomas	Alderbury WIL ENG	c1870	5433
HALE Thomas	Bothwell TAS AUS	1831–1884	5423
HAMMOND Thomas	ENG	c1800s	5433
HARVEY Sydney and Edward	TAS	1876–1926	5436
HENDERSON Isabella	Ovington NBL ENG	1865–1932	5427
HICKS James	Hobart TAS AUS	1835–	5428
HILL Charles William	Weldborough TAS AUS	1878–1947	5424
HILL Lola Eliza	Weldborough TAS AUS	1887–1968	5424
HOGGETT		Pre 1900	5439
HOLMAN Sarah			5422
HOLMAN William		1800–1900	5422
HOPKINS Richard John Thomas	Gloucester ENG	1895–1920	5440
HOWARD John	Birr IRE	1820–1880	5437
HUNN Jacob	GER	1833	5426
IRELAND John	MDX ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1801–1890	5430
JAMES Harriett	Birmingham ENG	1820–1835	5430
KEARLEY George	ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1771–1855	5447
LANE Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	1830–1890	5430
LEHNER	Fingal Valley TAS AUS	1820–1900	5451
LEWIS William AKA SCHRADER Carl	Hobart TAS	1880–1910	5438
LIMBRICK George	Horton GLS ENG	1837–1904	5447
LISSON Adam	Bandon COR IRL	1821–1892	5447
LOCKYER Edward	ENG	1809–	5429

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
LOCKYER John			5429
LUCAS Lydia Hannah	Broadford VIC AUS	1884–1947	5437
MAWDSLEY Daphine, Ellen and Mary			5436
McCARTHY	Fingal Valley TAS AUS	1820–1900	5451
McCARTHY Denis	IRL/Hobart TAS AUS	1770–1820	5447
McCONNELL Thomas	Glasgow SCT		5441
McFARLANE	Renfrewshire SCT		5450
MILNE David James	Kerang VIC AUS	1876–1900	5437
NEAL Catherine	Corres IRE	1816–1866	5437
O'BRIEN Mary Ann (TRIFFETT)	Hobart	1830–1917	5449
OATES Margaret Ann	Illogan CON ENG	1872–1941	5424
PARKER Richard	Hobart TAS AUS	1820–1884	5430
PEDDER Sarah Hannah	Hobart TAS	1830–1890	5444
PEEL Sir Robert	LAN ENG	1788	5426
PERGER	NZ/GERMANY	1750–1900	5443
PHIPPS Mary Ann	Hobart	1844–	5449
RICHARDSON David	Launceston TAS AUS	1830–	5424
ROBIN	CHA/SOUTH AUSTRALIA AUS	1500–1900	5431
RUBENACH	Fingal Valley TAS AUS	1820–1900	5451
SALE Ann	LND ENG	c1800s	5433
SANDERS	Fingal Valley TAS AUS	1820–1900	5451
SANDERSON Catherine	Glasgow SCT		5441
SEAGER Charles	St Marys Limerick IRE	1819–1886	5444
SHEPHERD	Nabowla TAS AUS	1886+	5448
SHEPHERD	Footscray VIC AUS	1886+	5448
SMITH	TAS/ENG	<1850	5439
SMITH Francis	Coochill IRE	1813–1892	5444
SOMERS Francis	Glamorgan TAS AUS	1884	5426
SYKES	TAS/VIC AUS	Pre 1850s	5439
TINKLER	Shepton Mallett SOM ENG		5441
TOOP	Shepton Mallett SOM ENG		5441
WALKER Charles	Green Ponds TAS	1820–1900	5438
WELLS		1800s+	5439
WHAYMAN Robert	ENG		5426
WILLIAMS Mark	Illogan CON ENG	1871–1930	5424
WILSON Ann	Hobart TAS AUS	1830–1890	5430
WILSON Jean	Bothwell SCT	1830–50	5428

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

Queries are published free for members of the GST Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$11.00 (inc. GST) per query to non-members. Members are entitled to three free queries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$11.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to
 The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry* PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email
tasancestry@southcom.com.au

NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the society, a warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

5422	BUSHBY Ms Pauline	640 Bogan Road pauline@vision.net.au	QUAMBY BROOK	TAS	7304
5423	DOOLEY Mrs Georgina J	4 Ranger Court DGdool@aol.com	SEAFORD	VIC	3198
5424	BISHOP Mrs Patricia A	4 Falmouth Street	AVOCA	TAS	7213
5425	BONNER Mr Keith F	7 Cemetery Road	PERTH	TAS	7300
5426	PHILLIPS Mrs Sheryle A	PO Box 340	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253
5427	STANFORD Mrs Joan L	5 Murray Street	ST HELENS	TAS	7216
5428	DINGLE Mr Leon T	PO Box 114 shannon2@southcom.com.au	BRIGHTON	TAS	7030
5429	DINGLE Mrs Dianna H	PO Box114 shannon2@southcom.com.au	BRIGHTON	TAS	7030
5430	HYLAND Mr Garth T	472 Oceana Drive 100234,3416@compuserve.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5431	JOHNSTON Miss Belinda Lee	149 Malunna Road bel_family@hotmail.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
5432	READ Ms Rebecca R	32 Mortyn Place	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5433	BYARD Miss Marguerite	7 Congress Street	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5434	HODGE Mr Gray M	PO Box 232 camriver@southcom.com.au	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
5435	MILNE Mrs Dorothy F	11 Henry Street	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306
5436	HARVEY Mr Cristopher T	54 Murray Street chrisharvey1@easymail.com.au	EAST DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
5437	CLOSS Mrs Jeanette	176 Summerleas Road	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
5438	GORRINGE Ms Edwina	2 Northcote Road	MOONAH	TAS	7009
5439	HOGGETT Mrs Lynne M	5 McKinly Street molly_dragon@yahoo.com	MIDWAY POINT	TAS	7171
5440	HOPKINS Mrs Doreen L	4a Sunvale Avenue	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
5441	WATSON Mrs Moira	5 Margaret Street	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
5442	TINKLER Ms Elaine	5 Margaret Street	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
5443	PERGER Mr Colin S	PO Box 88 cperger@tas.quick.com.au	KINGS MEADOWS	TAS	7249
5444	READ Mr Michael C	2 Heather Grove readm@optusnet.com.au	BLACK ROCK	VIC	3193
5445	LUKE-FITZGERALD Ms V	79 Forest Road	TREVALLYN	TAS	7250
5446	SAUNDERS Mr Athol W	69/177 Penquite Road	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
5447	BALMER Ms Jayne M	7a/12 Saunders Crescent	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
5448	SHEPHERD Mr Kevin	PO Box 483	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
5449	ABBOTT Mr Lancelot W	26 Catalina Road lanceabbott@iprimus.com.au	SAN REMO	NSW	2262
5450	McFARLANE Mr Ian	PO Box 574 igin@tassie.net.au	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
5451	LEHMANN Ms Fay	PO Box 2233 fay_lehmann@optusnet.com.au	KEW	VIC	3101

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

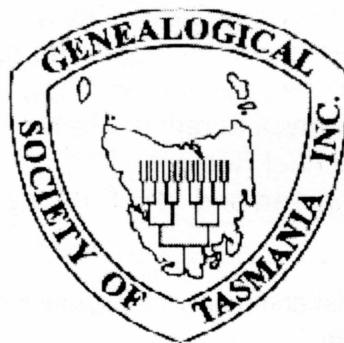
4352	Amanda DRAKE	PO Box 112 mandie@norcom.net.au	TOM PRICE	WA	6751
2706	Jean MONK	Unit 13c 17–25 Little Street jeanmonk@one.net.au	LANE COVE	NSW	2066
2451	Donald REID	30 Marlynda Avenue	CRANBROOK	QLD	4814
2452	Margaret REID	30 Marlynda Avenue	CRANBROOK	QLD	4814

21st Annual General Meeting

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.

(Tasmanian Family History Society from 1 April 2001)

ABN 87 627 274 157



To be held at

Town Hall

Campbell Town, Tasmania

(1st AGM held at Rosny College, 21 April 1981)

Saturday 23rd June 2001

21st Annual General Meeting

Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.

10.00 am	Registration and Morning Tea
10.30 am	Campbell Town 'Walk' (per bus), commencing at the Town Hall
12.30 pm	Luncheon, at the Town Hall
1.30 pm	Annual General Meeting, incorporating presentation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lilian Watson Family History Award;• the 2001 Manuscript Award;• Meritorious Service Awards; and• Certificates to those who have completed 21 years continuous membership of GST Inc.• Farewell to retiring Patron, Emeritus Professor Michael Roe
3.30 pm	Afternoon Tea and 21st Birthday Cake.

X -----

Please complete this section and mail, with payment, before 1st June 2001 to:

The State Treasurer
PO Box 191
LAUNCESTON, Tas 7250 (Phone enquiries to 03 6344 4034)

Name/s.....

Address.....

I/we wish to book for the following, on Saturday 23rd June, 2001:

(All prices are GST inclusive)	Cost	No.	Amount
Campbell Town 'Walk' (including bus)	\$3.30	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
Lunch, Morning & Afternoon Tea:	\$22.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
Please find enclosed Cheque/AMO for		\$	_____

Historic Campbell Town

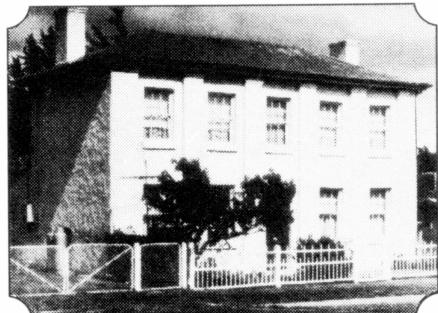
Historic Sites that may be visited on the 'Walk': (see map)

- 1 St Lukes Church of England
- 2 St Lukes Sunday School
- 3 Gloucester House
- 4 Campbell Town Grammar School
- 5 The Grange
- 6 Assembly Rooms and Campbell Town Inn
- 6a Brickhill Memorial Church
- 7 St Michael's Roman Catholic Church
- 8 Foxhunters Return
- 9 Solomon's Store, King Street
- 10 Wesleyan Chapel
- 11 No. 141 Bridge Street
- 12 Lower Bridge Street
- 13 No. 157 Bridge Street
- 14 The Bowling Green
- 15 "The Chinese Gardens" (site only)
- 16 No. 170 Bridge Street
- 17 The Willows Picnic Reserve (site only)
- 18 "Balvaird"
- 19 Site of the Midland Agricultural Association Annual Show
- 20 The Old Anglican Cemetery
- 21 Colonial Buildings in Church Street
- 22 "Ivy Cottage"
- 23 "Gage's Row"
- 23a No. 20 Pedder Street
- 24 "The Almond Gardens" (site only)
- 25 St Andrew's Church
- 25a Harold Gatty Memorial
- 26 "The Rectory"
- 27 "Howley Lodge"
- 28 First Recorded Telephone Message in the Southern Hemisphere (site of the Campbell Town Railway Station — site only)
- 29 The Transit of Venus
- 30 Kean's Brewery (now Plume Antiques)
- 31 "The Mill House"
- 31a Colonial Cottage, 8 Forster Street
- 32 No. 17 Forster Street
- 33 Stone Cottage in Montagu Street
- 34 Cottage Ornee, 154 High Street
- 35 No. 146 High Street
- 36 "Rosetta"

Historic Campbell Town

DENOTES

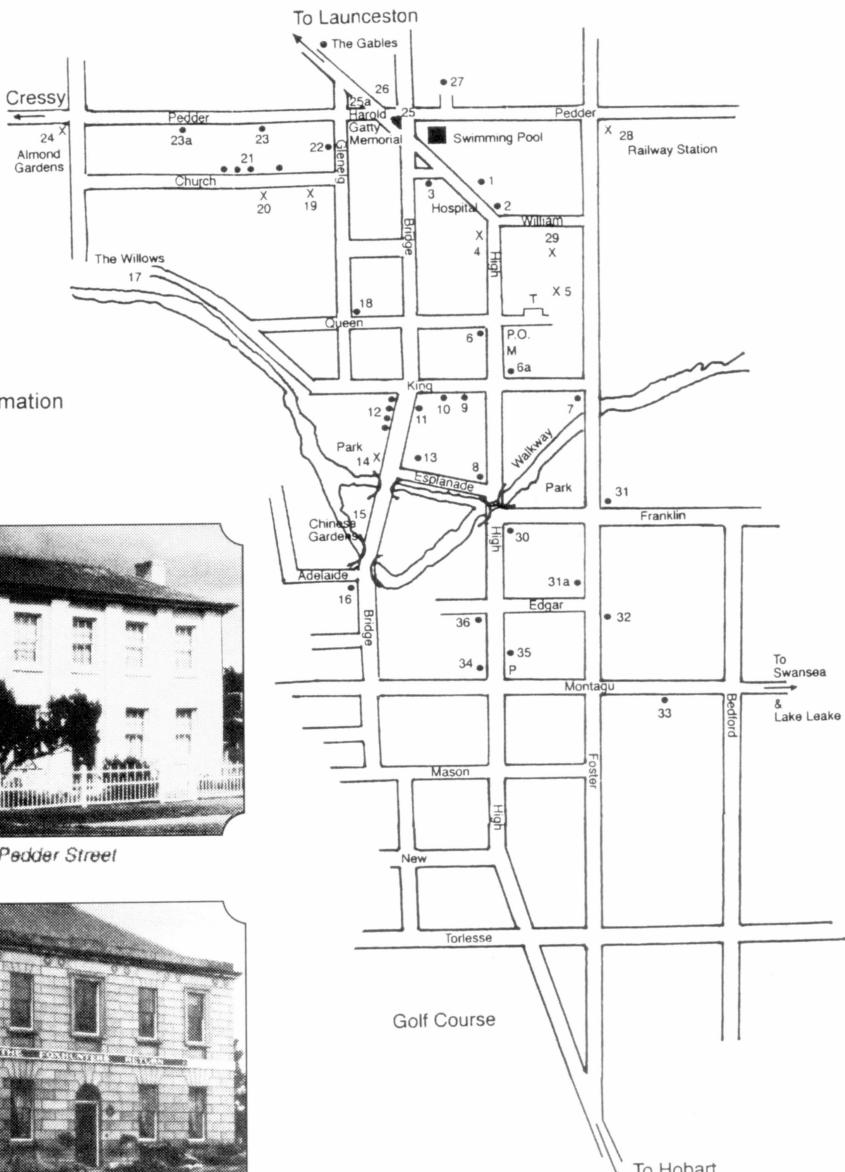
- Buildings
- X Site only
- P Public Phone
- T Toilet
- M Museum & visitor information
- B Barbecue
- PO Post Office



No. 20 Pedder Street



Foxhunters Return



Our thanks to Mr Geoff Duncombe for permission to reprint data from "There's more to Campbell Town than meets the eye"