



# *Tasmanian Ancestry*

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THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

P.O. Box 78, Claremont, Tasmania, 7011, Australia

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CALENDAR

DATE	TIME	SUBJECT OR EVENT	PLACE
October	3 (Sat) 10.00	Pontville Cemetery Transcription, St. Marks	Pontville
	6 (Tues) 8.00	Launceston Branch Meeting	Kings Meadows
	13 (Tues) 8.00	Burnie Branch Meeting: Mr P.Villy Scott will speak on the Library of the Genealogical Society of Utah	Burnie
	20 (Tues) 8.00	Hobart Meeting: Reproduction of old photographs & Conservation of records	Rosny College
	27 (Tues) 8.00	Council Meeting	Bellerive
	29 (Thur) 8.00	Devonport Branch Meeting	Devonport
November	3 (Tues) 8.00	Launceston Branch Meeting	Kings Meadows
	10 (Tues) 8.00	Burnie Branch Meeting: Mr Bob Foulkes, District Registrar of Births, Deaths & Marriages	Burnie
	14 (Sat)	Burnie Branch Annual Dinner	Burnie
	17 (Tues) 8.00	Using the International Genealogical Index, a panel of speakers at the Hobart Meeting	Rosny College
	21 (Sat) 10.00	Council: Constitutional Convention	Kings Meadows
December	1 (Tues) 8.00	Launceston Branch Meeting	Kings Meadows
	8 (Tues) 8.00	Burnie: Mini-Workshop & Social	Burnie

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### EDITORIAL

by  
*Neil Chick*

This is the last issue of the journal to be produced under my supervision as Editor. It is not without regret that I have had to relinquish this role, as almost a parent-child relationship has developed between the journal and myself, and for most parents, parting company with their child and seeing her pass to the care of even loving and capable hands is not without trauma. I have full confidence however that the journal has reached an adequate level of maturity, and that Val Watson and her team will take her on to new heights. As you can see, though the number of pages has been reduced from the last issue, the actual content has markedly increased, due to photo-reduction. I have experimented with several type styles in order to determine the most readable; I have experimented with both single and double-column pages, and finally, we have a new printer, our third. All this should give food for thought to the new team, who will no doubt do even better with the December issue.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by

Lilian D. WATSON

Where have the last three months gone? We have been so busy with regular meetings, our Social Dinner and the Seminar, and now there is another journal to despatch!

Our dinner at gracious old 'Bellevue' allowed fifty of us to enjoy good company, good food, and an entertaining talk by Mrs Joan Goodrick, author, on the legal scene in Hobart in very early times.

The following day, 1 August, saw G.S.T. members hurrying around Rosny College preparing a fine display, sales table, and workshops. It appeared that those assigned all did their best and a few others also helped so that the day ran smoothly. The programme was planned to help the average person, but not every topic can be covered in one day. Those who need help on more specialized matters are encouraged to make their needs known.

Thankyou to all those who helped and to those who attended. I regret that I was unable to meet everyone, but I did manage to speak briefly to Mr Harry Kilburger who has done research in several European countries. I feel sure he could have useful first-hand information to share later.

The Devonport Branch of the G.S.T. was formed on 30 July and we were pleased to have Mr John Gould, the Chairman, come to the Seminar. The Burnie Chairman, Mr Jon Williams and Geoff Rapley from Launceston came too and their help was really appreciated.

Since the *International Genealogical Index* has arrived, our Library has been very busy. Slight changes have been made to the hours of opening and more furnishings have been acquired. Mr Lindsay Kay has been specially generous. He is assured of all the help he needs with his future family research! The time given by our members is also appreciated. Mrs Shirley Johnson has been organizing the TAMIOT records, while Jim Wall has been servicing our microfiche reading machines. More help can be used, especially with typing lists, etc. WE NEED A GOOD TYPIWRITER FOR THE LIBRARY! Do you know of one for a good price?

Several members of our Publications Committee were away or ill or extremely busy during August. We really need to have more people trained to take over in such a circumstance. Do let us know if you could help.

We are sorry to have Cathy Burton move to Queensland just after she had been appointed Publicity Officer. We will miss her. Mrs Rosemary Bell has offered to take on the task and we are grateful. We can almost guarantee that the person holding this position will have some major change in her life. Piret has her time taken up with her new little son Jaan for instance.

For the Seminar two new family group charts were designed and printed. Neil Chick's chart, originally devised for the Lett/e Lineage League shows the date, place and source of information for each person's birth, christening, marriage, death and burial. Mine provides space for items such as occupation, residence, immigration, christening date and Church and place of marriage... the things we often wish people would write on charts when they request advice. Both charts are available through the G.S.T. Library for 8¢ and 10¢ each respectively. Bulk orders could be arranged. The G.S.T. makes a small profit at these prices which we acknowledge are a little more than the prices we charge for the L.D.S. pedigree and family group charts. The L.D.S. charts are produced in bulk and are sold practically for cost to our Society, for which we are very grateful.

As the I.G.I. is leased from the Genealogical Society of Utah, and as some of the charts we sell and some of the books in our Library are printed by them as well, we sometimes are asked whether our Tasmanian Society is actually connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Our Society is absolutely non-denominational and serves people from all parts of the community, regardless of their personal beliefs. No family records deposited with the G.S.T. can be passed on to other societies except with the permission of the donor. The Genealogical Society of Utah does welcome certain records and many non-L.D.S. people take advantage of this by placing their records in the central repository so that reference to them can be made by others who share family connections.

Several of our G.S.T. members have written to the Utah Society for help not available here and have been grateful for the assistance provided without any

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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obligation whatsoever. Their Library in Salt Lake City is a fantastic place for research as our G.S.T. member, Helen Reddy has told me a couple of times. I wish I could go there myself. Some of our G.S.T. leaders are certainly of the I.D.S. faith. Blame me for that! I simply turned to people whom I knew to have genealogical experience. Now that G.S.T. membership has grown, there are other able people to choose from and I can truthfully say that with all of our varied backgrounds we get along very well. I really value the friendships I have made during the past few years.

You, as members, nominate and elect your officers, and before long it will be April again and time for elections. Discussions are underway on the possibility of changing our Constitution to allow all Branches to share an equal standing. Presently Hobart is the central area and has the responsibility of the whole Society as well. Each branch could have its own committee and representatives could participate on a State Council which could be led by elected State Officers. We are due to discuss this again with the committees from the north, so please let us have your suggestions as a guide.

Could Hobart members and visitors please note that Frances places cardboard arrows to show the way through the Rosny College to our meeting place each month. Pleasedo not get lost!

If you have used the microfilm of the Registrar General's records at the Archives Office of Tasmania and have discovered some of the many anomalies in the system of recording, please jot down your tips so that we can share them in a meeting later this year. Another general meeting will concern the occupations of your ancestors. If I told you that one of my forebears was a horse-quack you would likely know what it meant, but what did a javelin man do? Whatever was a tide-waiter? Please share your interesting discoveries on occupations with us.

If you have a suitable book, you might like to submit it for a review, or would you like to review books that others submit?

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## IMPRESSIONS OF THE DINNER & SEMINAR

by

*Helen HARRIS*

When the June issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* arrived, with an invitation to a Dinner and a Seminar to be held over the weekend of 31 July and 1 August, I decided that it would be a good opportunity to make some new acquaintances and renew some friendships.

After a few minor arrangements (someone to mind the children for the weekend and feed the cat at home in Munawading, Victoria) I booked my flight, accommodation and hire car and impatiently awaited the event. There were a few amazed reactions from some friends (not genealogists of course) that I could actually come to Tasmania for just a weekend, but as these have not yet been bitten by the bug, I loftily ignored them!

At the Dinner I sat down with Frances Travers who cordially introduced me to everyone at the table. It was nice to be able to put faces to names which had appeared time and again in the journal.

The different topics at the Seminar proved most interesting. Although I have done a lot of work on my various families, I do not fool myself that what I have done cannot be improved upon, and this proved to be the case when several handy suggestions were mentioned. In particular I found it interesting that Monmouthshire is treated as a county and not part of Wales in the I.G.I. I had only searched Wales for my family, so was keen to try Monmouthshire as well. They still weren't mentioned of course, but it was a handy piece of knowledge for the next issue of the I.G.I.

Geoff Rapley, on hearing of my interest in the Synnot family, stated that his ancestor had been sponsored by a Walter Synnot. Yes, it was one of mine, but why he did it I do not know! Geoff and I are exchanging information at the moment and some interesting items are emerging.

After the Seminar I spent a few hours in the G.S.T. Library which Theo Sharples had kindly opened for distant visitors. I quickly checked over some records while Lillian sat and unwound after a busy day. Most genealogists enjoy a chance to exchange experiences.

## IMPRESSIONS OF THE DINNER & SEMINAR

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Several people approached me with requests for information in Victoria. This I was only too glad to do, as I know only too well the difficulties of researching in another State. I think that this idea of reciprocal research could be enlarged upon, as I know of others in Victoria who would do research for members here if the members in Tasmania would return the arrangement.

On Sunday, 2 August, I visited the Old Beach and Pontville areas, having had ancestors buried there. A plea, on bended knee: would someone please transcribe the Pontville tombstones? They are in a dreadful state!\* I finally caught a plane at 2 p.m. on Sunday and arrived home tired but content. Was it worth it? Of course it was!

\*Editor's note: Pontville graveyard is next on our list, Helen.

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### BURNIE BRANCH NEWS

by

*Jonathan WILLIAMS*

We are happy to report progress in the North West, and the meetings which are scheduled for the next four months are listed in the Society's Calendar. A feature we look forward to is our Annual Dinner on 14 November. All interested in attending should ring our Treasurer, Vernice Dodman on 004-31-4433. Vernice may also be contacted if you wish to part with \$4.00 for our very attractive membership badge. Members of other branches have done so and are well pleased.

Our Library is now in action! Queries should be directed to our Library Officer, Mike McLaren, on 004-31-4433 also.

Several members of our branch attended the inaugural meeting of the Devonport Branch of the Society on 30 July 1981. We extend our best wishes to all members of the new branch and hope to plan some joint activities.

Further cemetery transcriptions are hoped for at a future date, but these are presently in the planning stage, and will have to be announced at meetings.

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#### REQUESTS FOR SEARCHES IN R.G.D. MICROFILMS

Members requesting searches in the microfilms of the records of the Registrar General's Department are requested to be as specific as possible as to the locality in which the birth, marriage or death is thought to have taken place. The birth and death records are arranged in three series: Hobart district, Launceston district and Country. The Country records are divided for the most part by municipality which, if known, makes the search far simpler and quicker. Members are also asked not to request a photostatic copy of the registered entry unless there is a legal reason for doing so, as there are only a few printing microfilm readers, and they often do not work. A handwritten transcript should suffice. We look forward in the future to being able to publish an article on the arrangement of these records which should make the personal searches of members considerably easier.

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#### SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGISTS' LIBRARY

Nick Vine Hall, Director of the Society of Australian Genealogists has written to us to let us know that reciprocal privileges as to use of their and our libraries have been agreed to by the Council of that Society:

'It has been decided that we would be pleased to offer your Society members reciprocal use of our Library in return for the same privilege to our members in relation to your Library. The conditions under which the arrangements would operate are that visitors to both Society Libraries should:-

- a. Show evidence of being residents outside the State in question.
- b. Show evidence of current financial membership of their own Society.

The reciprocal rights apply only to the use of the Library for research purposes and no other benefits are reciprocal, (i.e., receiving our journal, voting rights etc.).'

## EARLY CHURCHES OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

by

Reg. A. WATSON

The Pilgrim Fathers who settled the first permanent colony in New England were one hundred and two people, made up of thirty five members of the English Separatist Church with the others mostly being Anglicans. Though the name Pilgrim Fathers was not given to them until two centuries after their arrival, the fathers were a strongly motivated religious group and were called, by some later historians, 'saints'.

The settlements of Sydney Cove and alas Sullivans Cove were not so righteous in their origins. Penal servitude as we all know, was how this great nation and this fine island state originated. The early settlement of both colonies is well known to us: the struggles, failures, the depravity, cruelty eventually giving way to success and prosperity in a free country with a way of life equalled only in a few places in the world.

Although the Church was represented on the first ship to Sullivans Cove in 1804 by the Rev. Knopwood, it was to be more than a decade later before a permanent building was to be erected and dedicated.

The 'camp' that Knopwood was a part of was more concerned with surviving physically than with caring for spiritual welfare. Yet Knopwood regularly performed Divine Service. When adverse weather conditions prevailed, services were cancelled as they were held out of doors.

Knopwood's time otherwise was taken up with establishing his own survival by fishing, sowing crops and raising farm animals. His diaries of course are historically invaluable and regularly he simply wrote 'A.M. Performed Divine Service' when weather permitted. On some occasions he wrote, with characteristic disregard for spelling rules, 'all the female prisoners attended' or 'a very fine congregation.' On other Sundays he recorded information such as 'I dined with His Honor the Lt. Gov.' etc.

The Lieutenant Governor, David Collins, was not a particularly religious man and attended Divine Service out of obligation and duty expected of his office. Soon in the north of the island a second settlement was established at Port Dalrymple, commanded by Col. Patterson. Collins, however, resented the fact that he was not given administrative control over the north of the colony and discouraged any intercourse between the two settlements. Consequently the northern settlement was spiritually like a desert.

In 1809, there arrived in the Derwent a ship from Sydney bearing the disgruntled person of the deposed Gov. Bligh. The bewildered Collins was uncertain how to treat his unwelcome guest and was obliged eventually to confine the aggressive gentleman to his ship. This circumstance, added to the anxious years, first in Sydney and then at Sullivans Cove took such a toll of his health that David Collins passed away quite suddenly in March 1810.

Though not relevant to my current subject, I would like to mention a talk that I heard some years ago from a Mr Reynolds. Mr Reynolds in the 1920s as far as I can recall was a councillor and was present as a witness when David Collins' grave was opened to remove his remains to their present site in St Davids Park. I cannot recall why this was brought about, but when his coffin was opened, David Collins was surprisingly well preserved and was decked out in full regalia, sword and all. It must have been an awe inspiring moment to be transported back more than a hundred years in an instant.

Davey followed Collins, but a permanent place of religious worship had still not been established. Knopwood continued to labour in the south and it was not until 1813 that the Rev. John Youl was appointed first chaplain of Port Dalrymple. Youl however did not arrive in Sydney until 1816 and did not come to Van Diemens Land until 1818 when he was welcomed by Lt. Gov. Sorell and remained nearly a year in Hobart Town.

Slowly the colony was progressing even though people were still cautioned not to proceed without fire-arms from the settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, owing to the hostility of the aborigines.

The Governor, Davey, was nick-named 'Mad Colonel Davey' because of his lax control over morals and drunkenness. He was as brutal as the men who served under him and was responsible for the flogging of free men or of anybody bond or free who left his house at night after the enforcement of the curfew law. According to

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the *Hobart Town Gazette* of 8 January 1816, bodies of felons that were gibbeted were still displayed on Hunters Island and had become 'objects of disgust, especially to the female sex.'

Davey mixed freely with convicts and it was said that 'not one out of ten of his officers was living with his wife but with convict concubines'.

Such were the social conditions of our early settlement. The Catholics up to this time were left almost totally uncared for; the Presbyterians were slowly organizing themselves to obtain a resident minister, whilst the first Wesleyan missionary to Van Diemens Land was years away, although Wesleyan settlers at Elizabeth Town (now New Norfolk) were thinking on the lines of establishing a church.

Aware of Davey's poor record for spiritual affairs, he was still invited, as protocol dictated, by Knopwood, to lay the foundation stone of the first permanent church in the whole of Van Diemens Land. The year was 1817, just on thirteen years after the first permanent settlement at Sullivans Cove. The day was Wednesday, 19 February at 11.30 a.m. and the inscription read: 'To perpetuate the memory of His Honor, the late David Collins, Esqr., Lt. Governor of Van Diemens Land and Colonel in the Royal Marine Forces. Departed this life the 24th March A.D. 1810.'

On the same day that the Governor laid the foundation stone of St. David's Church he proclaimed the day a 'Thanksgiving Day' and a public holiday. He ordered a half pint of rum to be given to each of the soldiers and constables. This rum was served from 'bucket and pannikin', a custom always adopted and recommended to prevent the men from robbing each other of their due share of rum. Poured into a bucket all shared alike.

On 9 April 1817, Colonel Sorell replaced Davey. The colony was now in the hands of an able administrator and although he was compelled to adhere to a rigid system, he did his best to promote progress and respectability in the colony.

In the north, the Rev. Youl finally settled and in 1819 he performed his first recorded marriage between John Jeffs, bachelor and Sarah Marshall, spinster. Knopwood previously had made several trips to the north.

With the coming of Sorell, although the colony was still very much a penal settlement, increasingly large numbers of English free migrants were to arrive. They received every consideration and assistance from the Governor, so that in a short space of time, they were able to take possession of their land and start work on their own property.

A large percentage of these settlers, although humble, were decent folk who brought their religious beliefs with them. Besides this, a new generation of white natives was growing up and their parents were concerned with the type of society they were inheriting. Both had a good influence upon society.

The Catholic population was growing. The first publicly recorded mass was on 21 October 1817 when Jeremiah O'Flynn celebrated it on his arrival. This priest, who was later deported from Sydney, received the greatest attention from Lt. Gov. Sorell, who gave him full sanction to celebrate mass publicly and to perform all the functions of the priestly character. He dined with the Governor who complained that 'since my arrival he had two female servants in constant tears, both of them being Roman Catholic.' In that same year, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with a widely publicized dinner and ball.

Patrick Miller, landlord of the 'Sign of St. Patrick' in Liverpool Street, advertised in the *Hobart Town Gazette* of 1 March 1817 that tickets for the celebrations would cost twenty five shillings that would 'entitle the purchaser to bring with him a female partner'. It was to be another four years however before a permanent priest was to be resident.

Knopwood, in the meantime, was busy enlarging his church. Frequent visits to the north, the Eastern shore district, to Sorell, New Norfolk and other country settlements kept him extremely busy, and although it was gradually having an effect upon his health because of the strain, progress was being made, for when the 1820s came, a boom in the spiritual welfare of the citizens of all faiths was to take place.

In 1822, the population of New Norfolk had surpassed six hundred. In the same year the Rev. Knopwood gave up the chaplaincy of Hobart Town and retired to New Norfolk. When the residents heard of this they petitioned the Governor-in-Chief at Sydney that Knopwood be appointed as Chaplain. Their request was granted and plans were made for the erection of a second Anglican church.

## EARLY CHURCHES OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

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It was the afterwards unpopular Rev. Bedford who was appointed chaplain of the colony after Knopwood. The following year, on Sunday 9 February 1823, St. David's Church was consecrated. Soon after, St. Matthew's at New Norfolk was built. Like St. David's, St. Matthew's is somewhat different now from the original building. St. Matthew's church of today has the original flagged floor of the nave, but the gabled flat tile roof, stained glass windows and the noble chancel all came later.

By this time, the first resident Roman Catholic priest, Father Philip Conolly had arrived. Conolly sailed up the River Derwent on 14 April 1821. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1776. Although Fr. Conolly was experienced in parish work, he was unprepared for the stringent Government regulations which hampered his early ministry, both to convicts and the free community. He was forbidden by Gov. Macquarie to officiate at mixed marriages, needed special permission to marry ticket-of-leave holders and was told that all children 'were to be instructed in the faith and doctrines of the Church of England'.

Conolly's first mass was celebrated at Edward Curr's store, 15 April 1821. His first baptism was that of Eleanor McAlli on 19 April 1821. In 1822, Conolly appealed to the whole community to contribute to his chapel fund and St. Virgil's chapel was soon erected, a primitive one-room structure attached to his own house, 'Killard'. The rough weatherboard chapel was built on a five acre site granted by Gov. Sorell.

Dr Hall, who came to Hobart ten years later described the chapel as 'a rude, barn-like building, unceiled, unplastered and floored with loose warped boards, which fly up by a careless tread upon their extremities: their edges are very sharp to the knees of the worshippers'. Hall continued to describe the 'muddy trudge' up the hill to the densely crowded chapel 'mainly filled with soldiers from the 21st and 66th regiments'. The 'services and accessories' were altogether of a rude and primitive character and when Fr. Conolly 'thrust his way among the people with an old hat to make the collection at the offertory, my better half was astounded'.

I sympathize with Conolly, who did his best under awkward and at times severe conditions. It would be sometime yet before the Catholics would have a suitable place of worship.

The Methodists on the other hand were progressing along nicely. The Rev. Benjamin Carvosso had arrived in Hobart Town and was joined by the Rev. W. Horton in 1821. They were granted two acres of land and the two gentlemen began immediately to plan a permanent building. The land proved to be unsuitable but fortunately David Lord came forward and gave a small block in Meville Street for such a purpose. Horton and Carvosso were delighted. Horton toured the island seeking support for a church, but was disillusioned with the state of morals of the colony. He was to write: 'The wickedness of the people of Launceston, I am informed by an eye witness, exceeds all descriptions.'

Soon a meeting was organized to discuss the raising of finance. A petition was forwarded to Sorell seeking financial help. Sorell wrote to his superior in Sydney, but it was to take several years before help arrived.

In the meantime there was a steady stream of Scottish settlers to the island and in 1822 through the efforts of the Rev. Archibald MacArthur, who arrived on the ship Skipton, things began to move. Actually MacArthur arrived without the blessing of the official church, as he did not belong to the Church of Scotland but rather to a division later known as the United Presbyterians. MacArthur began conducting services in a Government shed at the corner of Macquarie and Murray streets, Hobart Town. The old Tourist Bureau is now there.

A vigorous congregation soon acquired land and started to build their first solid stone church which was opened 12 September 1824, twenty one years after the landing of Lt. Bowen at Risdon. This building still stands, as St. Andrew's Hall and is in constant use. Over the succeeding years the congregation grew and a larger building was visualized, but for the time being the original church was to serve the Presbyterians well.

As yet, we have not touched on the Independents or Congregationalists. The Congregationalists would not have a permanent church until the 1830s, but moves to promote their cause came with the arrival of the ship *Heroine* in September 1822. Among the list of passengers were Mr and Mrs Henry Hopkins. Hopkins was a great capitalist, full of energy and enthusiasm. Deeply religious, he immediately saw

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the need for a place of worship and with concern he wrote to the London Missionary Society and offered to provide a home if they supplied a minister. It would be some years later before someone accepted the call.

In the north, Youl, the Anglican priest, was still actively working by using houses and sheds for church purposes. It was not unusual to conduct open air services out of necessity. Later on, regular services were held in a blacksmith's shop. Youl returned to Sydney but soon came back to Launceston accompanied by his wife.

The year was 1824 and there was a change of Governorship. The popular Sorell was replaced by George Arthur. Arthur was to arrive as a Lt. Governor and leave as a full-fledged Governor in 1836. He proved to be the longest serving Governor of the colony. The constant controversies, rumours and accusations surrounding Arthur's administration are not to be discussed here, but one has to admit, regardless of what the historians wrote of him, the colony passed through a year by year more prosperous period under his direction.

In 1824, Youl called for tenders for the erection of a church. Lt. Gov. Arthur kept a watchful eye on public spending and made a considerable cut in the original plan with the excuse, 'that it will be quite large enough for the township'. Erected by convict labour, St. John's opened for worship on 6 December 1825. It was later consecrated on 6 March 1828, but unfortunately Youl did not see it, as he had died the year previously from an attack of asthma.

In the south, the Sorell area was constantly visited by Knopwood, but Arthur suggested that a resident minister be stationed at Pitt Water. Consequently, the Rev. Garrard was appointed as first chaplain. William Garrard had arrived on the *Henry* in February 1825. He went immediately to his posting as he had been notified of it the year previously. Garrard had served with Arthur in Honduras, Central America.

Construction of the church occurred in 1826, but the first recorded baptism was not until 1828 when on 7 May, Georgina Jane, daughter of Alexander and Esther Laing was baptized. Soon the original building showed signs of poor workmanship and reconstruction work had to be done.

In 1837, Garrard was replaced by the Rev. Norman and Garrard was transferred to New Norfolk. His duties included at least two visits per week to the local asylum. His wife, Margaret, with whom he had nine children, died aged 33 at New Norfolk. In 1838 he married Lucy Dean. He had a further six children by her.

In 1826 the colony was visited by Archdeacon Scott from New South Wales. He recommended that there be a large increase in the number of chaplains. It was during this year that the Methodist ministers Horton and Carusso succeeded in obtaining financial help from Government. The Melville Street chapel was established. In 1832 improvements were judged necessary, but on this occasion the Government would not help. It was another five years before the new Melville Street chapel had its foundation stone laid. The *Wobart Town Courier* reported that 'not less than two thousand people were assembled' witnessing the event.

In 1837 another Methodist chapel was opened, at New Norfolk in Burnett Street. It is believed that this is the oldest Methodist church in Tasmania in continuous use. There is evidence to suggest that it was not the first chapel in New Norfolk for Horton wrote in 1821 to the Wesley Committee in London: 'At New Norfolk we are getting a small chapel built' and two years later, the Rev. Nokes wrote: 'July 3rd. I proceeded to New Norfolk. A chapel is now emerging there'.

What happened to the chapel I have not been able to ascertain. Mysteriously, the Rev. Manton, who was the first regular minister at New Norfolk wrote, 'prospects obscure of erecting a church at New Norfolk'.

The Catholics, although large in numbers, were making little impact on society. In 1834 Fr. Conolly retired and was replaced by Fr. Thierry. There was at this time quite a lot of discord amongst the Catholics themselves in Van Diemens Land which did not help their progress.

It was to be the township of Richmond which supported a sizable Catholic population which has the honour of establishing the first permanent place of worship. St. John's, opened in December 1838, has the distinction of being the oldest existing church of the Roman Catholic faith in Australia.

John Cassidy settled at the Coal River in 1811 and named his property 'Woodburn'. With hard work, Cassidy prospered and in 1823 was host to Bishop Polding who visited the area. Cassidy promised Polding that he would give the land for

# EARLY CHURCHES OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

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the building of a church. Construction of St. John's took eighteen months and the first priest was the Rev. James Watkins. The original building was minus the chancel, sacristy and spire. They were added in 1859 under the guidance of Fr. Dunne.

In 1843, St. John's School, which still remains in operation, was sited in the grounds in front of the church. The convent was added in 1926.

This leaves the Congregationalists as the main denomination not concluded with. As mentioned, with Henry Hopkins' arrival, their cause received the services of a dedicated servant. In 1830 Frederick Miller, a personal friend of Hopkins arrived in Hobart Town. Two years later, Miller organized the first Congregational church in Brisbane Street. Plans were soon laid for a permanent place, ten miles north at Hestercombe. On 1 October 1833 the chapel was opened by the Rev. MacArthur and the Rev. Miller as a Union Chapel.

Thus was the first twenty years or so of the history of the churches of Van Diemen's Land. During the 1830's and '40's, numerous other churches and chapels were erected, many of them splendid highlights of colonial architecture. The colony through the influence of the early church was slowly transformed from a crude, brutal society to one of a proud and honourable society.

The church of course in those times played a more prominent part in everyday life than it does now. Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* and Karl Marx's and Friedrich Engels' *Communist Manifesto* had not yet been published. The British Empire was strong and still growing. Britain was the superior power in the world. The class system was rigid and everyone knew his place. The church then, was where the 'right people were seen'. It was a social occasion to go to church and it was considered to be 'the done thing' to go.

Yet perhaps this is being unfair, because as one studies the efforts of the early pioneers to establish their respective churches against all odds, one can only admire the beliefs which inspired their courage, determination and brave spirit.

## NEW MEMBERS

ADAMS, Mrs B.	GREGG, Mrs D.R.	RICHARDSON, Miss I.M.
ALLINA, Mrs D.M.	GRIFFITHS, Mrs C. McR.	RITCHIE, Mr & Mrs J.H.
AMOS, Mrs R.	HALES, Mrs D.	SARGENT, Mr S.E.
BAKER, Mrs G.R.	HAIGH, Mrs J.L.	SLATTER, Mrs F.J. <sup>2</sup>
BAULCH, Mr & Mrs D.W.R.	HARRIS, Mrs I.D.	SMITH, Ms B.R.
BEAUMONT, Mrs M.E. <sup>2</sup>	HART, Miss L.	SMITH, Mrs K.L.
BEZZANT, Mr E.W.	HILL, Mr J.F. <sup>2</sup>	SMITH, Mrs P.J.
BLYTH, Mrs M.E.	JARVIS, Mrs S.	STEVENSON, Mrs S.L. <sup>2</sup>
BROWNING, Miss P.J.	JEFFRIES, Mr R.E.	STOTT, Mr J.J.
BRYCE, Mr D. <sup>6</sup>	KENDALL, Mr D.	STUBBS, Mrs N.M.
CAREY, Prof. S.W.	LEARNMOUTH, Mr C.V. <sup>2</sup>	SMEET, Mrs J.D.
CARPENTER, Mrs J.H.	LOUGHREY, Mrs B.M.	TAYLOR, Mrs M. <sup>2</sup>
COLYER, Mr P.J. <sup>1</sup>	MCCOY, Miss H.J.	THOMSON, Mrs N.L.
DOBLE, Mrs A.	McLAREN, Mr I.C.	TRICKETT, Mrs V.C.
DOLYAK, Mrs D.M.	MARSHALL, Mrs S.M.	WATSON, Mrs E.J.
DONAGHY, Mr & Mrs A.J.	MAYHEW, Mrs M.H.	WELLINGTON, Mr R.J.
EMERY, Miss J.R.	MORRIS, Mrs C.M.	WHEELER, Mr & Mrs M.
GARDAM, Miss J.E.	NEWMAN, Mr & Mrs M.B.	WIGHTON, Mr G.
GILL, Mrs A.D. <sup>4</sup>	PARKES, Miss E.J.	WILSON, Mrs K.
GOULD, Miss F.E.	POTTER, Mrs G.L.	YOUNG, Mrs M.J.
GRAY, Mr & Mrs C.H.	REGAN, Mr D.J. <sup>2</sup>	
		7 Northern Territory
		8 New Zealand
		9 England
		10 U.S.A.
1 New South Wales	4 Queensland	
2 Victoria	5 Western Australia	
3 South Australia	6 A.C.T.	

## SOME THOUGHTS ON DIARIES

by  
*Janice DALEY*

In days long since past it was considered the correct thing to do to keep a diary. I am tempted to think that perhaps it was a way of helping to fill in the day for many people, while a working class person had insufficient time to do so. Nor did he have the money for the paper and ink and in some cases the ability to write if the time had been available. Thus, while the 'gentry' had their way of life documented quite thoroughly, the ordinary every day tasks of the farm worker, for example, remained, to me, anyway, something of a mystery.

Nowadays sadly, with one's days filled to capacity with housework, part-time jobs, hobbies and ferrying children to and from their hobbies and sports, the keeping of a diary does not present itself as sufficiently important to bother with. Until that is when, recently, quite unexpectedly, I was lucky enough to read some letters written by several long since departed family members as early as 1877. Written to, and in several cases from, the daughters of a lady who lived many miles from a small country town and who died in 1923 at the age of ninety years, they tell of the everyday family happenings: of the exchange of half-a-dozen eggs for a put of butter; the birth of a grandchild, giving the time of day as well as the date; a wedding; the escape of a very young child when a house was raised by fire; the shopping instructions for a length of material and some earrings with blue stones to match. Not a diary, of course, but the next best thing, a record of ordinary everyday events to add considerable interest and insight into a past era of our family's way of life which otherwise we may never have learned about.

And so I have been converted to a diary-keeper. I must confess I have stipulated mine is not to be read by others for many years. Perhaps then my family will not laugh at my handwriting and spelling mistakes and my secret juggling of the housekeeping to buy a length of material for a dress for a dinner party because I simply have nothing to wear. Household accounts are included, and some, after only a few months, make surprising reading. My diary is a way not only of recording our family life but a way of recording likes and dislikes and of easing frustrations be it because it is impossible to garden on account of the rain or because of the inconvenience of having two rooms emptied of furniture into the children's rooms, the boys at Grandmother's for the night, and the non-arrival of the carpet layers on the arranged day. Much better to growl 'Dear Diary...' that at one's husband or wife the instant he or she arrives home.

To write a diary is at times interesting, boring, time consuming, humorous, sad and a jolly nuisance when on holiday. It is, however, a little like cleaning teeth. Best done at the end of a busy day, it takes only a few minutes and for optimum results needs to be attended to regularly. Hopefully in future years, the result of this small amount of time taken now will be something very worthwhile, individual and quite priceless.

Do begin a diary today. It can reveal so much of a personality, the likes and dislikes, interests and ambitions. Your heirs could inherit something without recognized monetary value which could prove to the genealogist in them to be truly beyond price.

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## MORE THOUGHTS ON DIARIES

by  
*Lillian D. WATSON*

On reading Janice Daley's excellent thoughts on keeping a diary, some ideas came to mind which I jotted down and asked Neil to put into shape, with the remark (the kind I often have to give him) 'nothing too academic about acid content of paper', etc.

(But as Editor, I can't avoid commenting that some thought ought to be given by budding diarists to the future life of their late-night scribbblings: choose a well bound feint-and-ruled good quality notebook made of paper with some body in it, rather than a cheap exercise book from the local newsagent, the paper of which will discolour and become brittle after only a few years. N.C.)

Write in such a way that future generations will not be puzzled to know who 'Charlie came to tea' might be. A comment about him being a neighbour, friend, or

## MORE THOUGHTS ON DIARIES

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It stated specific relationship will make your record of the conversation of that night more meaningful. One should also avoid writing things such as 'Bob came home tonight' without adding from where he came: from a business trip in Melbourne or whatever.

I have become very aware of this since I recently began to keep carbon copies of personal letters to family and friends. (I don't keep all of them, but just enough to provide details of everyday things which might be too lengthy to fit into the diary which I keep daily: family happenings, weather, community events, sadnesses, joys, etc.). Though the sister to whom I write might know my family by name, readers in a hundred years time might not do so, so I have adopted the habit of being specific. One advantage of keeping copies of letters is that they could also be easier to read than brief entries in a diary made when one is half asleep or in a rush!

I went through a diary I kept in fits and starts when I had four young children. I thought it possibly did not have enough in it to be useful and considered throwing it away. I quickly found that I was startled to see the many things I had managed to get through in a week and that it was able to give me a clear overview of the activities of those years. Thus we can see that even an irregular series of entries is worthwhile.

Presently I am enjoying a library book, *Annabella Boswell's Journal*, edited by Morton Herman, and published by Angus & Robertson. It is a delightful compilation of accounts taken from a diary kept by a young lady about 150 years ago. Her family lived in New South Wales and the day to day account of misfortunes, homes, gardens, dances, flower arranging, convict servants, visitors, travel on primitive roads, christenings and weddings, home education, etc. make one feel as if one has stepped right into the old family home! Interestingly, from reading it I gained a clearer insight into how, often, family events could be wrongly recorded.

*Georgiana's Journal* is another good book about early life in Victoria, based on a series of old diaries. Rica Erickson's *The Dumpsters* also has much material from letters written by an early Western Australian family. Books such as these are a very easy and pleasant way to learn one's history.

Gaining so much pleasure as we discover something our grandparents once wrote prompts the thought: will our grandchildren ever get to know us through our writing? I, for one, hope that mine will.

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## PRODUCING FAMILY HISTORIES

Notes Compiled By

G. Wesley JOHNSON

[Communicated by Neil Chick]

In preparing copy for this issue of the journal, I took great interest in Janice Daley's article on keeping diaries and Lillian Watson's thoughts on the same subject. My mind turned to my experience in August 1977 when I had the privilege of attending a Genealogical Seminar attended by over 6,000 others at Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah. (Those numbers make our local efforts seem rather feeble!) One of the classes I attended was on writing family histories, and it was led by G. Wesley Johnson. I collected quite a few pages of notes on ideas upon research method, writing techniques, oral presentation, visual aids, and upon developing a family archive. I have amended and edited those notes and present them here in the hope they will inspire members to organize their families. They are notes, in the interest of brevity.

### HOW TO RESEARCH LIFE SKETCHES AND FAMILY HISTORIES

#### A. Setting a Realistic Goal

1. The primary building block in doing family history is the Life Sketch. We cannot get a well-rounded portrait of a family unless we know something about each individual. For most people, working on the life sketch of one person is the easiest and most rewarding way to begin research.
2. Once we have a number of life sketches of father, mother, and children, then we can start searching for information to compile a family history, or history of the relations of those persons.

## PRODUCING FAMILY HISTORIES

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3. Remember that the essence of history is 'change over time'. Thus it is important to distinguish between the early years of a man and his later years; the experiences of a couple freshly married and later as grandparents.

#### B. Choosing a Subject

1. The best and easiest place to begin with is yourself. When you have written your own life sketch to this point in time, continue to note events and changes in a diary.
2. Of course, unless you are very late in life, some of life's experiences will not yet be yours. Turn next to those relatives who are alive or only recently deceased. Learning to do the history of those near us will prepare us better to attempt the history of those far from us.
3. Make certain that you have enough source material to begin with. Start with the person about whom you know the most; then go on to those who require more digging. It helps to start with persons about whom you have great curiosity.

#### C. Making an Outline

1. If you travel a road, you need a map. If you do family history, you need an outline. This outline should be very flexible, and ideally it will change many times before you are finished, especially as you gather new information.
2. Your outline should try to cover all periods of the subject's life: ideally it should be a 'life-cycle' outline, done in chronological order. This means it will provide space for family origins, parents, birth, childhood, schooling, adolescence, young adulthood, maturity, middle age, and the golden years. These periods of the life-cycle should be pegged to dates and events as nearly as possible.
3. In addition to the life-cycle chronological outline, you should develop a topical outline, for recording important topics, periods, or events in the subject's life (e.g. service in the Navy, musical hobby, professional or community service, etc.).

#### D. Collecting Source Materials

1. The essence of good history is good source material. The general rule for historians is the better the quality of material, the better the quality of finished history. Hence the family historian tries to find original, primary materials first, followed by secondary materials.
2. There are three basic kinds of sources for family history. These sources will be found in the homes of your family for the most part. It is important to locate and centralize these sources before you start writing up; ideally, you will develop a family record centre (see below).
  - a. Written materials  
Written materials are the backbone of family history. Examples are letters, diaries, scrapbooks, newspaper clippings, copies of talks, business papers, memos, memoirs, diaries, printed family histories, land records, service and employment records, and compiled family group sheets and pedigree charts.
  - b. Oral materials  
For subjects within the past one hundred years, oral history is crucial. Much of great importance in the lives of people and families is never written down. Oral history, especially using the tape recorder, provides an ideal method of finding out about memories and events of the past. Oral materials should be corroborated where possible with written materials.
    1. Techniques of oral history for the family historian: how to select a tape recorder, how to plan an interview, how to conduct an interview, how to use your tape materials in writing up family history: these topics deserve a full scale article on their own!
    2. Possible subjects for oral history interviews are life-cycle, events, opinions, memory searching, interpretations of events.
  - c. Visual materials  
Photographs and painted portraits can furnish important clues to understanding family relationships. Photos should have their subjects' names written on the back in pencil (bird may bleed through). Photo analysis (study of costume styles, hair grooming, etc.) may help pinpoint the time. Use photographs to stimulate personal interviews.

## PRODUCING FAMILY HISTORIES

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3. Setting up a good note-keeping system for recording and classifying your three basic kinds of source material is important. Failure to be systematic early will waste hours afterwards!

#### THE PLEASURE OF WRITING FAMILY HISTORY

##### A. Classifying your Materials and Notes

1. Writing up life sketches and family histories becomes a pleasurable pastime for the person who gets his notes and materials classified for easy access and use.
2. Using your flexible outline, develop a classification system which meets your needs. Bring together notes, original sources, secondary sources, oral history tapes and visual materials. Reviewing your materials will help suggest the best way to classify, and indicate gaps needing filling.

##### B. Keeping a Writer's Notebook

1. The painter who is faced with painting a portrait will rarely sit down and paint without doing a number of preliminary sketches. The same is true for writing. The family historian should keep a notebook for practice in writing up impressions of people, describing the family house, delineating personality and character, recounting anecdotes and important events. Eventually, some impressionistic pieces of your writing may be used in the final life sketch or family history.

##### C. Determine the Major Themes

1. Every person's life has major themes to it: service to the community, special talents, creative expression, concern with career, skill as a mother and homemaker, etc. Pick out the major themes you see emerging in your materials and notes and refashion your outline to incorporate these themes with the life-cycle and topical outlines.
2. Examples of ideas for themes and topics could include:
  - a. Local history (town and district)
  - b. Neighbourhood
  - c. Family relationships (parents-children; grandparents-grandchildren)
  - d. The family cycle
  - e. Anecdotes (didactic, humorous, illustrative, adventurous)
  - f. Turning points
  - g. Personality (assessment of character)
  - h. Creative expression (hobbies, talents)
  - i. Career (contributions, accomplishments)
  - j. Community service, honours
  - k. Church service and activity
  - l. Important events
  - m. National origins
  - n. Cultural identity
  - o. Opinions and personal philosophy
  - p. Role as parent
  - q. Sports and vacations

##### D. The Priceless Ingredient: Empathy

1. The historian without empathy is like a singer without a voice. To effectively understand and write about persons beside yourself, you must literally try to put yourself in their shoes. Develop empathy; cultivate it; become sensitive to and develop understanding of the motivations of your subject.

##### E. Advice from Biographers

1. It may be useful to read or re-read several biographers' works as you prepare to write your family history. To read the works of Catherine Drinker Bowen, Winston Churchill, Allan Nevins, Irving Stone and other professional biographers may suggest ways of approaching your material.
2. Biographers emphasize setting, plot, drama, and characterization. They take great pains to put their story in credible surroundings; that is, they set the stage. They do not tell everything about their subject; they are selective and fashion the most important happenings into a 'plot' which often has some dramatic quality to it. Some life sketches might have dramatic qualities; if so, incorporate these into your work. After all, family history should be written to be read, and so should be made as interesting as possible. Finally, development of character is essential to good biography: observe how the biographer develops a person's person-

## PRODUCING FAMILY HISTORIES

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ality, assesses his motivations, plumbs his conscience, explores his mind and feelings. Time spent here will help bring alive your life sketch.

#### F. What Format for Writing?

1. A creative writer must first choose his format: novel, short story, poem, play. The family historian must do the same, for writing without a framework can be difficult and discouraging. Here are some suggested kinds of formats:
  - a. Personal profile (up to 10 pages of double-spaced typescript)
  - b. Life sketch (10-50 pages)
  - c. Biography (50-250 pages or more)
  - d. Family profile (up to 10 pages)
  - e. Family Portrait (10-50 pages)
  - f. Family History (nuclear family) (50 pages, plus)
  - g. Extended Family History (two or more generations) (50 pages plus)
  - h. Autobiography
  - i. Memoirs (collections, extracts from diaries, etc.)

#### H. Mechanics of Writing

1. Suggestions for making writing fun: emphasis on clarity, readability, accuracy, and responsibility of the family historian to give his references and sources for the benefit of future generations. Do a first draft. Let it lie fallow for several months so that you can approach it as if it had been written by someone else. Correct it, let others criticise it, and prepare a second draft. Obtain advice and suggestions from friends and relatives.

### HOW TO PRESENT AND ENJOY FAMILY HISTORY

#### A. Various Ways to Present Family History

1. Today in the modern world, the family historian has a wide range of choices in deciding how to present the fruits of his labours. This is one reason why so many more people are becoming interested in Family History: it is easy to present and diffuse. In many cases, the raw materials of research can be presented with a minimum of editing (as in slide-tape presentations). Family history can be made into living history for all members of the family.
2. Examples of presentation methods:
  - a. Presentation history (The original copy)
  - b. Printed history
    1. xerox copies
    2. camera-ready copy for offset printing using an electric typewriter
    3. type-set copy prepared from manuscriptThe printing can be private, commercial or university press.
  - c. Oral history presentation
  - d. 'This is Your Life' oral presentation
  - e. Slide presentation with live commentary
  - f. Slide presentation with taped commentary
  - g. Annotated photo album
  - h. 8mm. Super-8 cinema film
  - i. 8mm. Super-8 cinema film with sound track added
  - j. Family portrait wall
  - k. Memory chest

#### B. Presentation History

1. Much is to be said for the old fashioned method of typing up (or writing in beautiful-long-hand) a life sketch, adding fancy lettering, nicely mounted photos, etc., bound in leather or high quality cloth boards, for presentation to the person in question for marriage, retirement, etc., or as a memorial to a widow, son, or children.

#### C. Printed History

1. Today, printed history in some form is within the price range of most people. The cheapest method is by xerox or comparable forms of photocopying; if the reproduction is done on heavy, durable paper, it can match some offset work if the xerox machine operator is careful.
2. Offset printing is relatively inexpensive, especially if the writer furnishes his copy 'camera-ready', which means it is neatly typed and ready to photograph. If you opt for 'camera-ready' it is strongly recommended that an electric typewriter with carbon ribbon be used, just as in the preparation of this journal.

## PRODUCING FAMILY HISTORIES

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3. Private printing in standard book format may be quite expensive and feasible only if subsidized by a family organization either by subscription or pledge in advance.
4. Printing by commercial or university presses is reserved only for histories which have a potential interest for the wider public (if the person or family has been in the public eye for some reason). Working with a professional copy editor would be essential before submitting a manuscript. There are a number of magazines and journals such as *Tasmanian Ancestry* which have an interest in biography and family history. It is important to read thoroughly a sample issue before submitting, to make certain that what you are submitting is appropriate.

#### D. Oral Histories

1. Oral history recordings can be used in their original state or edited to provide effective ways of presenting life sketch and family history materials. Different formats include a 'This is Your Life' presentation, where individuals who were important in a person's life are interviewed and their most pertinent remarks are edited and spliced together.
2. Another possibility is the old-time radio play, wherein a person's life or a family's life cycle could be dramatized. Tapes can be easily reproduced and duplicates can be mailed to relatives elsewhere.

#### E. Slide and Slide-Tapes and Albums

1. Today it is relatively inexpensive to have 35mm. slides made of your old photos, or prints made from 35mm slides. This way, your modern photos and slides can be combined with old portraits to produce a visual panorama over several generations. Titles can be photographed easily.
2. For maximum impact, the slide show is combined with the oral history tape recording. Several combinations are possible: using the interview narrative to accompany related photos; using the photos accompanied by a general narrator; using the photos with narrator and actors to speak parts about persons in the photos; using photos to illustrate passages written by the subject which the narrator reads, etc.
3. Specially prepared photo albums, arranged in sequence of a person's life, or family's life cycle, can be annotated with remarks, and become a form of family history for presentation or duplication.

#### F. Film

1. Film is an effective but difficult and expensive format. Unless a person is willing to invest time and money to learn about the medium, or hire someone who is experienced, it is not recommended. 8mm movies can have sound added, but a person must be skilled in splicing segments together. Home movies can be edited and combined to make a forceful and vivid presentation of an individual's or family's life, especially in the case of children, where change can be perceived over the space of a few years.
2. Film 'documentaries' are also possible, where a number of still photos will be photographed and combined with narration and music. This is a useful format for persons wishing to bring together older materials for easy presentation to a family reunion or family organization.

#### G. Portrait Walls and Memory Chests

1. One of the cheapest and most effective ways to present family history is by display! Many people have embryonic family portrait walls already. The goal of such walls is to portray several generations with photographs: a living family tree as it were.

### CREATING A FAMILY RECORDS CENTRE

#### A. Importance of Preserving Past Records

1. Too often we hear of people who have cleaned out their attic or basement of old papers. Unknowingly, they might be throwing away their family's history. Family historians must be aware of preserving valuable records for future generations.
2. The family historian also has the obligation to preserve ongoing family records: that is, putting away in proper order, records as children receive awards, graduate, are married, etc.

#### B. What is a Family Records Centre

1. A Records Centre, or Archive, is a place where written, visual, and oral materials can be stored in a safe place, classified, with a simple index

## PRODUCING FAMILY HISTORIES

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for family members who may need to use the materials.

2. In some cases if a person or family has made important contributions to community, public or church life, documents might be given to a university library, historical or genealogical society, or the Archives Office of the state. In Tasmania all three named institutions have custody of family papers. Obviously, such depositories are reserved for only more important materials; anybody can set up his own Family Records Centre at home.

#### C. How to Set up a Records Centre

1. The first requirement is to decide to make it a family project: enlist the aid of other family members in locating materials. One person should be in charge, but its success is dependent upon various members contributing records as originals or as xerox copies.
2. Find a suitable location free from potential flooding or leaks: dry and away from too much light or heat.
3. If possible, purchase a steel filing cabinet for storage of written materials. Using standard manila filing folders is probably the most flexible and least expensive system in the long run.
4. An alternative is large boxes for filing papers and letters, especially if you have much built in shelf space on which the boxes can be stored. Most wholesale stationers stock such boxes which are intended for businesses to archive documents. They would serve the genealogist well.
5. Steel storage cabinets also are ideal for preserving tapes, slides and photo prints, but these may be stored in small steel boxes if large cabinets are not available. Basements are poor places to store unless you are certain they are not subject to water and humidity or rodent problems.

#### D. Classify Your Materials

1. This will depend both on the volume of material and the time at your disposal. Most archives have at least two basic classification systems:
  - a. Chronological
  - b. TopicalBy using both these systems, you are able to process most materials and to have a rudimentary cross-index system.
2. It is essential to maintain an Index or Guide to what you have in the collection, otherwise other persons will find it difficult to use.
3. The easiest classification is by person: one block of space for each person in the family. You may also want to have folders for the Nuclear Family and the Extended Family.

#### E. Question of Access

1. Ideally, all family members should have access to the collected materials. More important documents should be xeroxed or otherwise copied, so that the potential loss of the original will not be a great hazard. Material of legal significance should be treated this way, and the originals left with a solicitor or in a safe deposit box.
2. If you have important materials which deserve to be preserved, but which are sensitive, then deposit them with a solicitor, library, archive or genealogical society with the stipulation that they may not be used for a certain term of years or until after the death of the person in question.

#### F. Continuance of the Records Centre

1. Make provision in your family organization, or by mutual consent for the continuance of the Records Centre. Once one is established, a definite alternative site should always be known in advance in case of death or assignment overseas.

#### G. Records Centres as Training Centres

1. Once you have your Family Records Centre set up, it can become an inspiration to friends and relatives to do the same, and especially can be useful in helping to train your children to keep their own family records. They will see precisely what they will someday inherit.
2. Above all else they will gain that vital sense of family continuity, and better understand the answers to questions like 'Who am I?' and 'Where did I come from?' These are the benefits which come from a records centre plus being able to have at your fingertips the most important materials for becoming a family historian.

## ENGLISH SURNAMES & THEIR ORIGINS, PART II

by  
*John MARRISON*

### CLASSES OF SURNAMES

One can conveniently divide surnames into four classes: those of local, geographical or topographical origin; surnames denoting relationship; surnames of occupation or office; and lastly nicknames.

Within these groups or classes there is considerable overlapping, and a fully accurate classification is impossible. In dealing with names we are concerned with an intimate possession and with the thoughts and idiosyncrasies of those who bestowed or adopted the names. They were not concerned with rules but with satisfying an immediate need. Nicknames in particular were often the result of a spontaneous reaction to a particular occasion. It is impossible to fit surnames into a strait jacket.

#### (a) Local Surnames

Local surnames, which form by far the largest group of names, derive from a place name, indicating where the man held land, or the place from which he had come, or where he actually lived, e.g. Richard de Tonebrige, 1086 was so called from his castle of Tonbridge. However he was also called Richard de Clare from the Suffolk locality, Clare, which became his chief seat and which gave the family its definitive surname. Richard de Badstoke, a London Alderman of 1240 had left Badstock, Essex, and settled in London. Thomas atte Forde lived near a ford. These local surnames derive (with occasional exceptions from English, Scottish or French places, and were in the beginning preceded by a preposition: de, at, by, in, etc. In French names beginning with a vowel this preposition has often fused with the name, and thus we get Disney, Boyley. Some English words also coalesced with a French preposition to make names like Dash, Belafield and Belamere. Many of the French place names denote the seat of noble families, but many of the more modern names of French derivation merely indicate migration from a French place. There was a constant stream of workmen, merchants and others from the English provinces of France during Norman and Plantagenet times. As we may expect, the earliest local surnames of French origin are chiefly from Normandy.

English local surnames may derive from a manor held by a family. Adam de Cokefeld, 1121-48 took his name from his place or residence, as did Ralph de Nordstrate and William Attebroc in 1199. As frequent was a surname indicating from where a man had come: thus Britmarus de Haverhell living in London in 1199 had come from Haverhell in Suffolk. It should be noted that it was only on a man's arrival at a strange place that he was called 'of' or 'de' his native place, or departure place.

A large number of English local surnames derive from small places or denote residence by a wood, in a marsh, by oaks, elms, ash groves, etc. These occur as Atwood (atte wode), Atwell (atte Well), in which the preposition has fused. Other examples are Attlee, Hyfield, Underhill, Boderdown, etc. Toponymics, a common form of local surname of which many examples survive consist of an adjective or noun denoting nationality or the country, province, county, town or district from which an individual came, e.g. English, Scott, Bretton, Fleming, Angwin, Loring, all of which are found in *Domesday Book*. Later names are Irish, Welsh, Wallace, Gall, Norman, Cornish, Devenish, Westridge. Toponymics formed by the addition of 'er' to some topographical stem, e.g. Bridger, Brooker, etc. are common in Sussex in the early 14th century, and the meaning is 'the dweller by the bridge', 'dweller by the brook' etc.

#### (b) Surnames of Relationship

Surnames of this class are often called patronymics, which means a name derived from that of a father or ancestor, but this term is not appropriate as many surnames are formed from women's names. Early examples of this class are Richard Hannebrother, Aseria Ibbotdaughter, 1324, Anabella Hannewyf, 1327. This kind of relationship surname has almost entirely died out.

In Old English, patronymics were formed by adding '-ing' to the stem or '-son' to the genitive form of a personal name, for example Budding (son of Budda) and Eadricson (son of Eadric). A later fashion developed for adding 's' to the

personal name to denote the same idea. Many Norman names became surnames this way, such as Williams, Richards and Johns, especially after about 1100.

Similar formations to the above, though less common are Matronymics, based on the mother's name, such as William Marysone of 1298.

Welsh personal names were treated exactly like English names in the formation of surnames from the considerable number of Welsh immigrants in the border counties. Hence we get surnames like Meredith, Morgan, Owen and Maddock.

A number of Pet names still survive as surnames and it is considered that they have their origins in the speech of children. It is not difficult to realize that a pet name may have more than one origin and that a single name may give rise to a variety of pet names. Thus Richard has generated the surnames Rich, Ritchie, Hitchcock, Dick and Dickens, and the name William has generated Will, Willis, Wilcock and Millet.

The suffixes 'cock' and 'kin' are used to form diminutives of the more common names and were sometimes used to distinguish son from father, and sometimes as pet names. Examples are Wilkins, Adcock and Lovekin. A combination of patronymic and diminutive origins gives us Wilkinson, Atkinson, Robinson.

#### (c) Surnames of Occupation and Office

In early post-Conquest documents, surnames of this type refer to actual holders of the office, whether of church or state, or to ecclesiastical or manorial status. Thus we have Monk, Dean, Abbot, Prior, Reeve, Sergeant. Among the Normans some offices of state such as Steward, constable, marshal etc. became hereditary and gave rise to hereditary surnames: Abbots, priors, monks and nuns were of course bound by vows of celibacy and thus could not found families, though there were of course exceptions. As medieval surnames, these may mostly be nicknames. Thus 'lordly as an abbot', 'neek as a nun', often too bestowed on one of most unpriestly habits. The subject is, understandably, rather controversial.

Occupational surnames originally denoted the occupation actually followed by the individual. The cloth industry has been responsible for 165 different surnames, the metal trades 108 and provision dealers 107 different surnames. Many of these were clumsy and have disappeared, but present day examples are Ashburner, Barker (Tanner), Billeter (bell-founder), Chancer (shoe-maker), Lister (Byer) and the dozen or more names with the affix '-wright'.

#### (d) Nicknames

Nicknames arise spontaneously from some fortuitous chance. Some today are unintelligible whilst the meaning of many is doubtful. The schoolboy's 'Tiny' is the hefty giant of the class. Some nicknames are both simple and obvious descriptions of physical attributes or peculiarities. Head, Neck, Mouth, Leg, Foot, Shanks, as with Broadhead, Headhead, Barefoot, Cruickshanks, Hawkey, Vidler (wolf-face), Chuffin (bald).

Mental and Moral characteristics are often particularised: Good, Moody, Sharp, Daft, Gulliver (glutton), Pennyfather (miser).

Names of animals may become nicknames, descriptive of the appearance or disposition of an individual. Lamb may denote meekness, Bull for strength and Bolt for liveliness. They may often be used for the keeper of the animals. Bird names are not always easy to interpret: Raven (black), Heron (long-legged), Nightingale (songster). Particularly interesting are what are called 'phrase names' consisting of oath names and imperative names. Oath names are chiefly French. Examples are Debney (God bless you), Dugard (God protect you). Of English origin are Godbohere and Goodyear. Imperative names consist of a verb plus a noun: Benbow (bend bow, an archer), Wagstaff (a headle), Scattergood (a spendthrift), Bevin (a drinker) and Dolittle (a lazy man), and Knatchbull (a butcher).

If your surname hasn't been mentioned (which is more than likely) or if it has and you want to know more then these books are useful to dip into:

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# ENGLISH SURNAMES & THEIR ORIGINS, PART II

## 3

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## FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES (U.K) NEWS

by  
 Ann V. CHISWELL,  
 (General Secretary)

Colin Chapman, our past General Secretary was elected Chairman of the Federation at the Annual General Meeting in April, and I was elected to take his place. I am still in charge of postal publications, so all in all, except for material for *Family History News and Digest*, all correspondence should be sent now to me.

As a Member Society of the Federation of Family History Societies, your Genealogical Society of Tasmania is eligible to enter for the Elizabeth Simpson Award. This year we have again decided to judge the Societies' regular publication, and the one you choose for entry should be sent to me clearly marked, so that the panel may consider it. (All copies of your publications should also be sent to me, for inclusion in the Federation Library, please.) The criteria for the Award were set out in the Autumn 1980 *Family History News and Digest* and they are briefly:

Is there anything from the Patron or President? From the Chairman? Are there reports about Projects and Meetings? News from the Librarian? Is there some original source material published? Is it a good mix, both lighthearted and academic? Are there illustrations, lists of members' names and addresses, members' profiles, references to neighbouring societies, references to the Federation? Are the officers' names listed, and meetings well advertised? Is it indexed? These are just some of the ideas which were considered last year; not all are mandatory, but they are suggestions of what a good magazine might be.

The total number of societies in the Federation has now passed 130, and by the end of 1981 there could be as many as 150, representing the interests of many thousands of individual family historians. You might like to pass on to your members a list of publications available from the Federation:

TITLE	COST SURFACE MAIL	COST AIRMAIL
<i>Family History News and Digest</i>	£1.30	£1.90
<i>Register of One-Name Studies</i>	.80	1.05
<i>Forming a One-Name Group</i> , 2nd ed.	.80	1.05
<i>Notes on Recording Monumental Inscriptions</i> 3rd ed.	1.00	1.75
<i>Census Returns (1841-1871) on Microfilm</i> , 3rd ed.	1.60	1.85
<i>Projecting Family History</i>	.80	1.05
<i>Marriage Indexes</i> , 2nd ed.	1.15	1.40
<i>Aids for the Genealogist</i>	.85	1.10
<i>Beginning Your Family History</i>	1.00	1.75
<i>How to Tackle Your Family History</i> (leaflet and chart)	.25	.35
<i>Directory of Family History Project</i> Coordinators	.90	1.15
<i>Probate Jurisdictions</i>	2.55	3.10
<i>Bishops Transcripts and Marriage Licenses</i>	1.35	1.60

The exchange rate (16 September 1981) is .6221 pounds per Australian dollar. Cash with orders should be sent to Mrs Ann Chiswell, 96 Beaumont Street, Milehouse, Plymouth, Devon, PL2 3AQ. It is good that your Society is bulk ordering the *Family History News and Digest*. Your members should order it from you for the bulk discount price. [\$2.40].

Best wishes!

## MUCH FROM LITTLE

by

Aubrey BEST

From childhood we listen to our elders reminiscing on past events and handing to us the origins of our families. Now I am at an age and stage when I decided to really put together all the facts and dates.

When giving the subject serious thought, I realised just how little I knew and that what I did know was only heresay. So with the aid of my Scottish-born wife and her sister, who is the historian of the Clan McNeill in Sydney (their mother was the late Elizabeth McNeill), the Archives Office of Tasmania and the Hellyer Regional Library at Burnie, I set to work on the search.

Though I had heard many stories about their activities, on my great-grandfather on the distaff line I had heard very little, so vague was his background. I am unaware where he is buried in Tasmania, which is something I want to remedy eventually.

All I knew of great-grandfather Hugh Liddle was that he came from Paisley in Scotland. The Archives Office supplied the information on his arrival: 'Hugh Liddle arrived in Launceston per the *Fenella* on 13 February 1856 with his three children, Elizabeth (aged 18), Agnes (17) and Andrew (14) and his wife Ellen. Also on board were his wife's children by a previous marriage. Their surname was Reid.'

So my first discovery was that no-one in the family had known that Ellen Liddle was Hugh's second wife or that our grandmother had step brothers and sisters. Next I contacted the Scottish Research Society and furnished them with the meagre information on Hugh Liddle which was his name and that we presumed that he had come from Paisley.

The return information disclosed the marriage of Hugh Liddle and Marion Kirkland on 15 November 1834 in the Church of Paisley Low. The registers of Paisley Abbey recorded the birth and baptism of Elizabeth Liddle on 22 November 1835 and of Agnes Liddle on 14 December 1837.

I know now that my great-grandmother was Marion Kirkland. Paisley Abbey is about 800 years old. Paisley is situated three to five miles from Glasgow. The famous Paisley shawls are made there and woollen mills, spinning mills and other textile factories are the mainstay of the town. Kenneth McKellar, the famous tenor, commenced his singing career in Paisley Abbey as a choir boy. The records gave the name of the street where Hugh and Marion resided and gave his occupation as turner.

This proves how much can be found out from little. To trace my other great-grandfather, Charles Best, has proved unrewarding, but I am still endeavouring to trace his roots in England. He and his family arrived in Tasmania on 8 May 1829 per the *Orelia*.

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### Plus ça Change, plus ça Mène Chose...

From the pages of *The Mercury*, Hobart, 19 January 1878:

'MARRIAGE BY BANNS DYING OUT.— The *Church of England Messenger* says:— "Marriage by banns has quite died out, and marriage by license seems preparing to follow it. At least the number of marriages even in the most likely parishes is getting smaller every year. We know of one large and wealthy suburb of Melbourne, crowded with well-to-do young people, in which only one marriage license was issued during the past twelve months. What is the meaning of it? What has become of all the honest and laudable desires of our young men and maidens? What has fallen out between M. and N. in these later times that those amiable letters, with all the facilities that have been thrown in their way, are so seldom inclined to take the one or the other for husband or wife? Is it economy, or asceticism, or protection, or the deadlock, or Mr. Varley, or the matriculation? Or can it be that there is a rum upon marriages by the registrar instead of weddings in church? Or is the queen of the Australias in as bad a way as Mr. Balls-Headley makes out? And unless matters mend, what is to become of our girls? How is the world to be carried on; and how, to come nearer home, is the bishop's registry to be supported?"

## 'OCH, YE REMIND ME OF FLORENCE'

by

Miss D. M. CASTLES

Some years ago, I became interested in the origin of my family. A tree had been done of my mother's LOWE family, back to when great-grandfather had arrived from Tasmania, in 1804. Then, over the last two or three years, I have been visiting a cousin of mother's who recalls people, stories and happenings, that made the tree come alive.

I knew that three brothers had come over together from Tasmania, and the parents, a brother and sister remained, but the story of their bringing over a load of horses for the Maori Wars made the people much more real, so I was keen to get to know more. I tried all the avenues in New Zealand: newspapers, libraries, and directories, with no luck. All I turned up was mention of one brother bound over to keep the peace. Apparently he was always fond of his tot of whisky.

What next? They had come from Tasmania, that I knew. Could I go there? That was not feasible. Just at that time the Genealogical Society of Tasmania was formed, so I joined and sent a query for publication in the next issue of the journal. It was a long shot you may say but... 'never venture, never gain!'

Well, my query found its mark! Three weeks later a letter arrived with an Australian stamp. A researcher in Tasmania doing work for a lady in Queensland had seen my query, noted the similarity of names, contacted the lady, who in turn contacted me. And yes, she and I were descended from the same John and Sarah who had landed in Hobart Town a hundred and twenty-six years before!

So if you are down in the dumps, and not getting very far for all your searching, remember the journal. It may just hold the pot of gold at the end of your rainbow!

Another, even more way-out, event has happened since starting to get to know the early members of the family. A visitor at work, Irish by birth, looked hard at me one day and said, 'Och ye remind me of Florence'. I had just started researching Dad's Irish parentage. The long and the short of it is that since then Florence has sent me maps, photographs, and family history! Yes, my family history. All this from just one chance meeting!

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**CERTIFICATES:** The Registrar General of New South Wales has announced that the cost of producing certified copies of entries of birth, marriage and death has increased to \$6.00, with other costs increased proportionately. In Victoria, the cost has risen to \$14.00, with certificates for events over 75 years ago up to \$7.00.

**KARAKATTA CEMETERY BOARD, W.A.** P.O. Box 55, Claremont, W.A., 6010 has excellent records of burials readily available. Since the first burial there in 1899 there have been 162,867 interments and 67,337 cremations recorded. The records are micro-filmed and reproduced on microfiche, and a computer is used to speed up access. It is intended soon to destroy all the old original records, a decision which all members of our society must deplore. The cemetery serves the City of Perth and the new Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park lawn cemetery records are being incorporated with the old cemetery records. The process of computerizing the old records took two years and cost about \$60,000. The computer printout shows names in alphabetical order and gives the location of the interment by area, section and plot number. The type of interment, age, death date and application number are also shown. The computerized system saves a great deal of staff time and provides a much better service to the public, especially family historians who appreciate being able to get details of all family members, wherever and whenever buried, and not just the data pertaining to a single grave-site. One hopes that the newly created board to administer Hobart's Cornelian Bay and the new site at Kingston will follow suit!

### RESEARCH QUERIES TO THE SOCIETY

Members are reminded that searches requiring a written answer should be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope. The Society does undertake short searches on a gratis basis from its own collection of data. However readers will appreciate what a heavy burden of time this service is. Very few other societies give it. The financial resources of the society must not be allowed to be stretched to cover return postage for such queries. We just cannot afford it! So, please remember to enclose that self-addressed envelope, with a stamp attached!

## NOTES

### INDEX TO VITAL NOTICES, *The Mercury*, Hobart

Mr K.C. Whitton of 51 Coppin Street, East Malvern, Victoria, 3145 writes that he has commenced to index the monthly summaries of births, marriages and deaths which were compiled for the Monthly Summaries for England and which appeared in *The Mercury*. The index is being compiled on 125mm x 75mm cards from photocopies of microfilmed newspapers held at the Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne. Progress on the index depends upon the compiler's spare time, and marriages are indexed by both surnames. Mr Whitton is happy to advise details to members of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania, of which he is a member, if queries are accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

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Transcription of the tombstones at the Cornelian Bay Cemetery is about to get underway. Mrs Shirley Johnson, coordinator of the Society's Cemetery Committee and member of the TAM101 project team, announced this month that preparation for the project was complete. Because of the size of the cemetery it is clearly far too large to be tackled on weekends by large parties as we have tackled other graveyards. However, because it is divided into numerous relatively small divisions, it lends itself to being transcribed by small parties, acting on their own, under appropriate direction, whenever it is convenient to the parties concerned. Mrs Johnson can supply interested members with instructions, maps, and other equipment needed. She can be contacted on 002-43-7486 or you may write to 6 Kent Street, Lindisfarne.

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### LIBRARY HOURS

As from 7 October 1981 the hours of opening of the Society's Library are:

WEDNESDAY	9.30 am - 12.30 pm
FRIDAY	11.00 am - 2.00 pm
SATURDAY	1.30 pm - 4.30 pm

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## NOTES & QUERIES

BARBER / BARBOUR, Robert and Susan, née Stagg / Noales, married at Swansea 1871. Information sought from any connection of either family by Mrs R. Johnson, of Underwood, Tasmania, 7254.

CHATWIN, Frances [sic], farmer, and wife Elizabeth née Pearsan settled in the Don area in the 1880s. One known daughter, Emma, married Robert James RYAN in 1883. Is there any history book obtainable on ships using the River Don when there were gates across it which had to open to let ships through? Any drawings of the latter or facts on the families named welcomed by Mrs E.M. Keating, 34 Dunstan St., Macleod, Victoria, 3085, who will gladly meet expenses connected with this enquiry.

FOSTER / HAMMOND. George FOSTER married Lucy Hammond 1839 at Launceston. Issue: Thomas, b. Launceston 1842. George was Pilot at Low Head, Tamar River. Son Thomas moved to Manning River, N.S.W. and married Grace McNeill there in 1879. Other facts please to Mrs. Lorraine Foster, 16 Archbold Road, Roseville, N.S.W., 2069.

GRACE, Frederick married Sarah Ann Clark NEAL in 1868 at Evandale. Information is sought from any connection by Mrs Kathy Lucas, 28 Yarloop Street, Launceston, 7250.

MCGOWAN, Thomas, possibly born Hobart, married Anne or Agnus Green perhaps in the Westbury area. A known daughter was Catherine Isabella, born 1882-1885. Any information would be useful! Mrs Kathy Lucas, 28 Yarloop St., Launceston, Tas. 7250.

## NOTES & QUERIES

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McKENZIE, Alexander, married Harriet Glover at Holwell, Tasmania in 1882. He died 1949. Her parents not known. His, John & Janet McKENZIE came from Ullapool in 1854-55. Information sought by Mrs Gwen Smith, 12 Warwick Place, Launceston, Tasmania, 7250.

MOUNTAIN, Joseph, believed to have married Elizabeth Bibbin or Bevin of Strathroy. They had daughters, Ethel 1889 and Annie Irene 1895. Information sought by Mrs. Kathy Lucas, 28 Yarloop Street, Launceston, Tasmania, 7250.

HENNIE, William, born 1811 or 1812; arrived Van Diemen's Land 14 October 1833 per Drummore, ex Leith, Scotland, May 1833 with wife Mary, born 1816 or 1817 and possibly one son. He was a shoemaker in Hobart Town and became a farmer at Muddy Plains (now Sandford) about 1838. Drowned 12 February 1853 in Ralph's Bay, 'he being intoxicated.' Details of births of William and Mary and their marriage are required by Mrs W.G. Sharples, 350 Carella Street, Howrah, Tasmania, 7018.

SALTER, Edmund James, coachbuilder, married (we hope) Marion Ellerslie Muir circa 1874, presumably in Hobart, though E.J.S. was known to have lived in Auckland, New Zealand in the early 1870's. Marriage not found in Registrar's records in the Archives Office of Tasmania. Has anyone come across the marriage in church records? (They had nine children, baptized in the Church of England). Mrs Jan Dickens, 35 Beatrice Ave., Glenfield, Auckland 10, New Zealand.

SMITH, George James married Sarah Thomas at the Old Kirk, Sidmouth, Tasmania in 1873. His parents' names and his birthplace sought. He farmed 'Pleasant Rises', Flowery Gully, after his marriage. Gwen Smith, 12 Warwick Place, Kings Meadows, Launceston, Tasmania, 7250.

THOMAS, Elias and Eliza, nee Jones of the George Town and Beaconsfield areas, Elias dying in 1883. I know nothing more but would like to! Gwen Smith, 12 Warwick Place, Kings Meadows, Launceston, Tasmania, 7250.

THOMPSON, John Willis and Mary Ann Dixon, nee Jackson were married in Hobart in 1883. He conducted a coaching service between Sorell and Bellerive prior to his moving to St. Helens. Information on their parents sought by Mrs R. Johnson, Underwood, 7254.

TYNAN, Andrew, presumed from Co. Kerry, Ireland. There are several Tynan families known to be in the Deloraine and Launceston areas. Information sought by Maureen Bell, 5 Casey Drive, Berwick, Victoria, 3806.

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## EDITORIAL, Continued

I should explain that my services are not lost to the society, but rather directed to other activities. I will continue to produce the *Genealogical Society of Tasmania Research Note Series*, which has had to lapse from sheer lack of my time: the journal issues have become bigger and bigger, and through circumstances which are not anybody's fault I have had once again to type the lot. Secondly, I want to concentrate on writing: there are papers on the Archives Office, on a number of early Tasmanian families and on the International Genealogical Index which must be written. Thirdly there is the LETT/E Lineage League family reunion to plan, and its quarterly journal to edit (singlehanded!), and lastly there is the University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project of which I am the leader. I have nearly finished building a powerful microcomputer system, and there is all the software to be written. Members should soon be able to see in print,

EDITORIAL

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in alphabetical order, like the I.G.I., Tasmania's early parish, census and other vital data. In truth, I feel I will be able to serve the genealogically interested public of Tasmania and elsewhere far better if I let *Tasmanian Ancestry* go its own way. In future years these early records will be combined together in the University computer, and printouts of the early families, reconstituted by the wonders of digital electronics, will serve as a guide to researchers. In the process we will learn much about social conditions in early Tasmania, of fertility, life expectancy, marriage rates, frequency of stillbirths, child spacing, migration, social mobility, literacy, mortality, illegitimacy and a dozen other topics which shed light on the lives of our Tasmanian ancestors! Vale! and Best Wishes!

PARISH RECORDS OF TASMANIA, INVENTORY  
PART I

by  
*Neil Chick*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND RECORDS IN  
THE ARCHIVES OFFICE OF TASMANIA

Note: The Archives Office of Tasmania encourages all churches to deposit their historical and other records for safe keeping. Those books of value which are still in use may be lent for micro-filming and return. Many parishes have taken advantage of this offer and have either lodged their records or had them copied. The following tables are compiled from listings of accessions at the Archives Office as of September 1981. A considerable proportion of the records held are available on the shelves of the search room as xerox copies made from the microfilms. Others are available only on film, while others still have yet to be filmed. If a record is available as a print you are expected to use that, or if on film only then that will be supplied in the search room. Do not ask to see the originals unless there is very good reason, as many of the old volumes are very fragile. In the tables below, P in the rightmost column indicates a xerox print is available, while M indicates the item is available on microfilm.

Record types are indicated in the second column, where C indicates christening or baptism, M indicates marriage and B indicates burial. Some marriage records exist as a record of publication of banns, others as the butt end of certificates. These are indicated as MB and MC respectively.

It is important in using any official records (ecclesiastical or otherwise) to remember that administrative boundaries have changed through time. In the case of Anglican parishes, old large city parishes have been divided into smaller ones, while other, particularly rural, parishes have been amalgamated.

LOCALITY/TYPE	DATES FROM-TO	ARCHIVE No.	AS
<u>Tasmania</u>			
M	07 SEP 1843 -	DEC 1875 NS373/1-3	M
<u>Avoca</u>			
C	SEP 1841 -	APR 1979 NS826/1	
M	OCT 1841 -	MAR 1893 NS826/4	
B	SEP 1841 -	JAN 1907 NS826/7	
B	NOV 1924 -	AUG 1979 NS826/10	
<u>Beaconsfield</u>			
C	07 JAN 1948 -	09 MAY 1965 NS572/12-13	
M	10 JUL 1881 -	09 AUG 1963 NS572/15-26	M
MB	13 JAN 1952 -	21 APR 1968 NS572/14	
MC	NOV 1963 -	31 MAY 1975 NS572/27-29	
<u>Bellerive (prior to 1852, see Clarence Plains)</u>			
C	25 AUG 1852 -	01 AUG 1965 NS334/1-2	P
M	28 JUN 1852 -	11 SEP 1895 NS334/1 & 3	P
B	08 OCT 1867 -	21 DEC 1890 and 24 FEB 1898 NS334/1	P
<u>Bismark (see Glenorchy)</u>			
<u>Bothwell (see also Montacute)</u>			
M	JUN 1839 -	OCT 1895 NS613/10-11	M
MB	SEP 1896 -	MAR 1951 NS613/12-14	M
<u>Bridgewater (see both Brighton &amp; Glenorchy)</u>			
<u>Brighton</u>			
<u>Bridgewater, St. Marys</u>			
C	07 FEB 1847 -	05 JUL 1874 NS751/11	M
C	29 JAN 1858 -	19 JUN 1912 NS751/12	M
B	24 OCT 1848 -	24 DEC 1912 NS751/11	M
<u>Broadmarsh, St. Augustines</u>			
C	13 SEP 1846 -	26 SEP 1897 NS751/7	M
M	11 MAY 1846 -	02 SEP 1895 NS751/4	M
B	24 APR 1847 -	21 NOV 1896 NS751/9	M

## TASMANIAN PARISH RECORDS, PART I

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Pontville, St. Marks

C 13 JUL 1834 - 26 NOV 1837 NS751/1  
 C 09 AUG 1840 - 11 FEB 1979 NS751/6  
 M 13 JUL 1834 - 24 JUL 1837 NS751/1  
 also NS384/1  
 M 26 JUL 1841 - 20 NOV 1854 NS751/2  
 M 08 JAN 1855 - 29 DEC 1894 NS751/3  
 M 01 JAN 1896 - 22 MAR 1915 NS751/5  
 MB 14 DEC 1834 - 25 JUN 1837 NS751/1  
 MA 16 DEC 1848 - 13 MAR 1876 NS751/13  
 MA 14 JAN 1844 - 23 AUG 1864 NS751/14  
 B 19 AUG 1834 - 31 DEC 1840 NS751/1  
 B 29 JUL 1841 - 15 MAR 1980 NS751/8

Tea Tree, St. Thomas

B 21 OCT 1883 - 23 MAY 1896 NS751/10

Broadmarsh (see Brighton)Bruny Island, including Channel Mission

C 11 MAY 1850 - 15 JUL 1885 NS373/6  
 M 16 DEC 1850 - 03 APR 1895 NS373/7  
 M 16 APR 1914 - 24 APR 1925 NS373/8  
 M 05 NOV 1934 - 08 MAY 1948 NS373/9  
 B 09 AUG 1850 - 25 JUN 1888 NS373/10

Burnie, St. George

C 27 MAR 1853 - 18 JUN 1948 NS353/24-29  
 M 28 FEB 1854 - 12 MAR 1966 NS353/32-67  
 B 01 MAR 1854 - 23 AUG 1963 NS353/24

Campania (see Richmond)Cape Barren Island (see Furneaux Group)Castra Mission District

C 05 SEP 1911 - 12 JUL 1915 NS447/6  
 C 11 APR 1926 - 25 JUL 1929 NS447/6  
 M SEP 1920 - MAY 1932 NS447/20

Claremont (see Glenorchy)Clarence Plains (Rokeby)

C 02 APR 1826 - 11 APR 1855 NS373/12  
 C 17 JUN 1855 - 15 FEB 1948 NS373/4 & 6  
 M 27 NOV 1826 - 29 OCT 1895 NS373/12-13  
 B 02 APR 1826 - 11 PAR 1855 NS373/12  
 B 04 JUL 1855 - 25 DEC 1959 NS334/5

Colebrook (see Richmond)Collinsvale (see Glenorchy)Cullenswood

C AUG 1851 - MAY 1979 NS826/2  
 B DEC 1901 - NOV 1979 NS826/8

Dromedary (see Glenorchy)Ellendale

M 14 SEP 1921 - 15 MAR 1933 NS373/14

Evandale

M 12 JAN 1838 - 14 JAN 1854 NS373/16-17

Exeter

M 30 MAR 1914 - 20 DEC 1934 NS572/60

Falmouth (see Cullenswood, 1851-1862)Fingal (see also Cullenswood, 1851-1862)

C MAY 1862 - APR 1979 NS826/3  
 M JUN 1862 - APR 1895 NS826/6  
 B 12 AUG 1862 - SEP 1906 NS373/18  
 B 1913, 1916, MAY 1921 - DEC 1979 NS826/9

Flinders Island (see Furneaux Group)Forth (see Ulverstone)Frankford

M M 17 and 24 APR 1893 NS572/64

Furneaux Group

M C 01 MAR 1891 - 30 NOV 1958 NS595/1-3  
 M M 09 FEB 1892 - 16 APR 1963 NS595/1,4-10  
 M B 10 FEB 1911 - 04 JUL 1957 NS595/2,11

George Town

M C SEP 1841 - 15 MAY 1972 NS642/1-3  
 M M 21 JAN 1842 - 17 JUN 1949 NS642/1, 5-9  
 M B 11 DEC 1841 - 08 MAY 1978 NS642.10

Glenlusk (see Glenorchy)Glenorchy

M C 28 FEB 1847 - 12 FEB 1888 NS640/1  
 M M 16 AUG 1847 - 11 DEC 1922 NS640/1-6  
 MA 02 AUG 1849 - 16 OCT 1873 NS640/7  
 B 14 MAR 1851 - 14 JAN 1944 NS640/9

Hamilton (see Montacute)HobartAll Saints

C 01 JUL 1855 - 13 FEB 1926 NS354/49  
 M 25 FEB 1856 - 31 AUG 1963 NS354/29-48  
 B 04 JAN 1893 - 20 OCT 1936 NS354/50

Holy Trinity

C 31 OCT 1833 - 22 DEC 1946 NS349/1-7  
 MB 20 OCT 1833 - 27 JAN 1952 NS349/8  
 M 18 NOV 1833 - 14 JUN 1933 NS349/9-28  
 B 08 NOV 1833 - 19 SEP 1960 NS349/29-30

St. Davids Cathedral

B JUN 1803 - OCT 1890 NS282/8/1-5  
 M APR 1803 - FEB 1961 NS282/8/1-2  
 and NS282/10/1-28  
 B MAY 1803 - OCT 1872 NS282/8/1-3  
 and NS282/11/1-2

St. Georges, Battery Point

C JUN 1838 - JUN 1945 NS590/1  
 M MAR 1839 - JAN 1937 NS590/1-4  
 B 07 JAN 1846 & MAR 1858-MAR 1976 NS590/5  
 (see also New Town)

Kempton

C 1830 - SEP 1973 NS356/9B  
 M 1831-1834, 1836-1879 NS356/10-16  
 1881-JUL 1963  
 B 1830 - 1973 NS356/17

King Island, All Saints, Currie

C 1903-1936 NS360/1  
 M APR 1904 - MAY 1924 &  
 JAN 1927 - MAY 1963 NS360/2-6

Latrobe

C 27 NOV 1850 - 29 FEB 1944 NS686/1-3  
 M 22 DEC 1854 - 31 DEC 1938 NS686/5-16  
 B n.d. & 17 JUL 1850, - 08 JAN 1979  
 NS686/26

LauncestonSt. Johns

C 25 FEB 1811 - 21 MAR 1814 NS748/1  
 M 11 JAN 1819 - 25 JAN 1819 NS748/2  
 C 14 NOV 1819 - 23 NOV 1825 NS748/3  
 C 05 JUL 1823 - 21 MAR 1827 NS748/1  
 C 04 JAN 1826 - 27 SEP 1941 NS748/4-9

## TASMANIAN PARISH RECORDS, PART I

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## Launceston

St. Johns (continued)

M	26 FEB 1811 - 23 MAR 1814	NS748/1	
M	11 JAN 1819 - 27 JAN 1819	NS748/2	
M	1819 - 20 FEB 1826	NS748/3	
M	05 JUL 1823 - 28 MAR 1827	NS748/1	
M	02 JAN 1826 - 27 DEC 1836	NS748/4	
M	02 JAN 1837 - 27 DEC 1838	NS748/10	
M	16 JAN 1839 - 30 JUN 1949	NS748/11-49	
MB	08 JUL 1827 - 15 JUL 1832	NS748/2	
MB	01 JAN 1837 - 10 DEC 1888	NS748/74	
ML	1819	NS748/3	
B	11 DEC 1819 - 28 DEC 1825	NS748/3	
B	17 JUL 1823 - 28 APR 1827	NS748/1	
B	1826, 26 DEC 1836, 6 JAN 1837 - 24 FEB 1945	NS748/75	
	Record of interments		
	20 JAN 1851 - 09 NOV 1927	NS748/76-78	
	Record of interments, copy		
	04 JAN 1851 - 29 DEC 1942	NS748/79-83	

St. Pauls

C	28 JAN 1855 - 05 SEP 1944	NS472/1	P
M	10 JAN 1855 - 10 AUG 1963	NS472/2-34	P
B	22 MAR 1955 - 12 JUL 1965	NS472/35	P

Leven (see Ulverstone)Lindisfarne (see Glenorchy)Macquarie Plains

M	05 SEP 1848 - 17 JUL 1912	NS 373/23-25	P
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Mersey (see Latrobe)Merton (see Glenorchy)Montacute

C	26 DEC 1858 - 19 MAR 1893	NS373/26	P
M	JAN 1858 - MAY 1863,		
	JUL 1894	NS613/26	

Moonah (see Glenorchy)New Norfolk, St. Matthews

C	1826 - 1904	NS489/1-2	M
M	1826 - 1909	NS489/1,3-6	M
B	1826 - 1918	NS489/1,7-8	M

New Town, St. Johns

C	FEB 1835 - SEP 1951	NS656/30	M
M	JUN 1835 - JAN 1839	NS656/2	M
M	08 MAR 1839 - 11 JUL 1849	NS373/27	P
M	JUL 1849 - APR 1936	NS656/3-12	M
	Index to names at St. Johns cemetery		
	n.d.	NS656/31	M
	Register of burial plots, St. Johns cemetery		
	1835 - 1933	NS656/32	M

Norfolk Island

M	08 FEB 1853 - 01 AUG 1854	NS349/4	P
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Outlands

M	16 JUN 1836 - 26 APR 1911	NS373/29-31	P
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Old Beach (see Glenorchy)Penguin

M	APR 1896 - DEC 1909	NS447/21-22	
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Perth

M	28 APR 1836 - 25 AUG 1880	NS373/32	P
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Pontville (see Brighton)Port Sorell (see Latrobe)Richmond, St. Lukes

C	03 JUL 1825 - 05 MAR 1840	NS432/1	P
C	13 DEC 1835 - 07 SEP 1975	NS493/1	M
M	09 JAN 1826 - 20 AUG 1838	NS432/1	P
M	11 MAR 1836 - 06 APR 1963	NS493/2-7	M
B	21 JUN 1825 - 06 JUL 1840	NS432/2	P
B	06 DEC 1835 - 09 APR 1975	NS493/9	M

Risdon (see Glenorchy)Ross

C	27 OCT 1833 - 16 DEC 1968	NS373/36	P
MB	01 DEC 1833 - 18 FEB 1951	NS373/37	P
M	16 DEC 1833 - 02 JUL 1838	NS373/38	P
B	28 FEB 1834 - 25 JAN 1969	NS373/39	P

Sorell, St. Georges

C	03 JUL 1825 - 03 NOV 1868	NS432/1-3	P
M	09 JAN 1826 - 31 AUG 1963	NS432/1,5-16	P
B	21 JUN 1825 - 03 JAN 1975	NS432/1,17	P

Tasman Peninsula

C	21 FEB 1850 - 20 JAN 1866	NS373/48	P
M	16 FEB 1850 - 15 SEP 1862	NS373/48	P
M	12 APR 1887 - 08 JAN 1900	NS373/49	P
B	02 FEB 1850 - 31 DEC 1864	NS373/48	P
B	04 FEB 1850 - 28 APR 1876	NS373/48,51	P
B	16 OCT 1905 - 28 DEC 1915	NS373/50	P

Tea Tree (see Brighton)Ulverstone (formerly Forth & Leven)

C	DEC 1867 - 23 MAY 1935	NS447/1-6	M&P
C	29 MAY 1935 - 28 SEP 1944	NS447/16	M
M	DEC 1867 - DEC 1943	NS447/23-36	M
B	02 DEC 1867 - 30 OCT 1924	NS447/19	M

This series is to be continued.

## THE SOCIETY'S CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY, 21 OCT 1980

In order to facilitate discussion on the way in which the constitution of the society should develop to accommodate the remarkable growth and the changing needs of the society, the constitution as amended on 21 October 1980 is listed below.

1. NAME

The name of the Society shall be 'The Genealogical Society of Tasmania'.

2. AIMS

2.1 The aims of the Society shall be to foster and promote the study and practice of Genealogy in Tasmania.

# CONSTITUTION

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2.2 In furthering this aim the Society may liaise and correspond with other societies whose aims are similar and such other bodies, statutory or otherwise as may be deemed proper.

2.3 The Society may publish (for sale or otherwise and exchange such publications with any other similar bodies) any material construed as being within the Aims of the Society, and may establish a Library for the use of Members.

### 3. MEMBERSHIP

3.1 Membership of the Society shall be open to any person interested in Genealogy whether resident in Tasmania or not. There shall be the following classes of membership:

3.2 FELLOW: This class shall be reserved for such persons who, having rendered outstanding service to the Society or to the study of Genealogy, may upon recommendation of the Council be elected to such rank at an Annual General Meeting.

3.3 MEMBER: This class shall be open to all persons interested in Genealogy. It shall include Student and Pensioner as well as Single, Joint (husband and wife) and Corporate (Statutory body or other society) members, and all such Members shall be entitled to the full privileges of membership and may move motions and vote on all matters coming before the Society and with the exception of Corporate Members shall be eligible for election to any office.

3.4 HONORARY LIFE MEMBER: The Society may elect any non-corporate member as an Honorary Life Member at an Annual General Meeting, upon the recommendation of the Council, provided the person nominated has rendered outstanding service to the Society over a period of not less than ten years, and which may include years of membership in the Tasmanian Group of the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies. In the case of a Fellow being so nominated, he shall be known as an Honorary Life Fellow.

### 4. SUBSCRIPTIONS

The annual subscription for Fellows and each category of Members (whether Student, Pensioner, Single, Joint or Corporate) shall be set at the Annual General Meeting for the ensuing year.

### 5. OFFICE BEARERS, SPECIAL OFFICERS, COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

5.1 The Office Bearers of the Society shall be:

- Patron or Patroness;
- President, who shall hold office for not more than two consecutive years;
- Two Vice-Presidents, of whom (commencing April 1982 Annual General Meeting) the Senior Vice President shall be the immediate Past President;
- Secretary;
- Assistant Secretary;
- Treasurer;
- Honorary Auditor;

5.2 Other Special Officers, who may be any of the above Office Bearers, may be elected as

Public Relations Officer, Editor, Registrar, Librarian, Research Coordinator, or as Chairman of any specific project or committee.

5.3 The Office Bearers (with the exception of the Patron and Honorary Auditor) and Delegates of Branches shall be ex-officio Members of the Society's Council. Not more than six Special Officers, not also being Office Bearers, shall be elected to Council.

### 6. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of April or at such other time as the Council may agree in special circumstances. The business to be conducted at that Meeting shall be to receive the Annual Reports and Balance Sheets; to elect members of the Society's Council, and to set subscription rates for the ensuing year, and to elect such Special Officers (who may or may not be members of Council) as is expedient, and to conduct such other business as may be allowed by the chairman of the meeting.

### 7. COUNCIL MEETINGS

Council Meetings may be called by the President or Secretary or upon the request of three council members as deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society.

### 8. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS

Special General Meetings of the Society may be called by the Council or by the Secretary upon written request of five Members for the purpose of conducting such business as shall be set out in the Notice convening the Meeting.

### 9. ORDINARY MEETINGS

Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held as far as practical on a monthly basis for the conduct of the affairs of the Society and may include special Guest Speakers, Displays, Workshops, Seminars, social or special outings, or such other activities as may be approved from time to time, provided such activities are not contrary to the aims and objects of the Society.

### 10. NOTICE OF MEETINGS

10.1 In the Case of Annual General Meetings and Special General Meetings, not less than twenty-one days' notice shall be given in writing to each Member of the Society.

10.2 Council Meetings may be called as provided in Clause 7, upon seven days' Notice being given to each member of the Council. In special circumstances, emergency Council meetings may be called by the President and Secretary as they may deem expedient, but all matters determined at such emergency meetings shall be ratified at the next ordinary meeting of the Council.

### 11. CASUAL VACANCIES

Should any casual vacancy occur among the Council Members, or Special Officers, that vacancy shall be filled by the Council and such action shall be subject to ratification at the next appropriate Ordinary Meeting of Members of the Society.

### 12. QUORUMS

The Quorum for an Annual or Special General

# CONSTITUTION

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Meeting shall be twenty members. The Quorum for Council Meetings shall be five members of Council. The Quorum for Ordinary Meetings where motions may be put to the Meeting shall be ten members.

### 13. ACCOUNTS

The Society shall open a Bank Account in the name of the Society and shall keep such books of account as deemed proper, and shall annually submit an Audited Statement of Accounts to Members.

### 14. MINUTES

Minutes of all proceedings of the Society shall be kept in a proper manner and shall be submitted to the next appropriate meeting of the Society for confirmation.

### 15. OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Society may publish for sale or otherwise, and purchase exchange or sell, such documents, books, or other material as may be deemed to be in accordance with this Constitution, and may purchase, exchange, or sell, or hire such equipment or rent such premises as may be deemed necessary for the conduct of the Society.

### 16. BRANCHES OF THE SOCIETY

16.1 Subject to the approval of Council, Branches of the Society may be formed in any area where twenty Members of the Society are resident. Branch Members shall continue to be entitled to all rights of Membership of the Society as provided in this Constitution in addition to the rights of Branch Membership as provided in this Section.

16.2 All property of any nature whatsoever which is the property of a Branch shall be deemed to be the property of the Society.

16.3 Branch Officers: The Officers of a Branch shall be:

- Chairman;
- Vice-Chairman;
- Secretary;
- Treasurer;

- and a Committee of five, provided always that the Office of Secretary and of Treasurer may be combined, and that Special Officers may be elected from among the Committee, or, should insufficient Committee Members be available for such Special duties, then from outside the Committee, in which latter case such Officers so elected shall be entitled to sit on the Committee. Casual vacancies may be filled by the Committee and ratified by the next ordinary Meeting of Members of the Branch. Branches shall be entitled to one Delegate to the Council of the Society.

16.4 Branch Meetings: Seven days' Notice shall be given for Committee Meetings and Ordinary Meetings of Members, and 21 days' Notice shall be given for Special General and Annual General Meetings of the Branch.

A Quorum for Committee Meetings and Ordinary Meetings of Members shall be five Members and for Special General and Annual General Meetings the Quorum shall be eleven members.

16.5 Branch Records: Branches shall keep proper records of proceedings and Meetings and of all

financial transactions. A Branch Bank Account shall be opened and operated by two of three Signatories appointed by the Committee. The Books shall be audited annually by the Society's Auditor and a copy of the Financial Statement shall be forwarded, together with the Branch Annual Report, to the Council for inclusion in the Society's Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

16.6 Branch Funding: In addition to funds raised by a Branch for its own purposes, twenty-five per cent of all subscriptions paid by Branch Members to the Society shall be re-imbursed by the Council to that Branch. A Branch Committee may enter into such arrangements to provide premises for Meetings, equipment for Members, and any other activity allowed by this Constitution as the Committee may deem fit except that no overdraft, or expenditure exceeding \$500 shall be permitted without the approval in writing of the Council of the Society.

16.7 Amendment of this Section: This Section of the Constitution shall not be altered by Branches and it shall not be altered except as provided elsewhere in this Constitution.

### 17. WINDING UP OF SOCIETY

17.1 Should the Members decide at a Special General Meeting called specifically for the purpose, to wind up the Society, then all such documents, books, and genealogical material as may be possessed by the Society shall be offered to the Archives Office of Tasmania in the first instance.

17.2 Any material not accepted by that body shall then be offered to other Societies or Statutory Bodies with similar aims and objects as decided by the Meeting.

17.3 Any property, equipment or funds owned by the Society shall be disposed of to such other similar Societies or Bodies who activities are similar in nature (including the Archives Office) to finance any particular project as the Society shall approve.

17.4 The Society shall not be wound up unless a majority of Members, whether present at such Meeting or not (in such case written intention shall be recorded in time for presentation at such Meeting) shall so decide.

### 18. CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution shall not be changed except at an Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting called in accordance with this Constitution and only then provided a two-thirds majority of Members present approve such proposed changes.

It would be less traumatic to make the major changes which are necessary to the constitution at the April Annual General Meeting of 1982, rather than spread them over several years. To that end perhaps the Branch Committees might like to look at the legal requirements of Incorporated Societies. Our membership now being over 400, and the assets of the society growing in measure, we are probably almost obliged to protect the interests of members and limit the liabilities of the Council by registering the Society as an Incorporated Society. The present Council is investigating incorporation and would welcome any suggestions from members and branches as to how both incorporation and a structure most suited to members' needs can be achieved. N.C.

## THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

The Society aims to promote the study and practice of Genealogy and Family History at all levels. The Society meets regularly in four centres: at Rosny College, Hobart; Kings Meadows High School, Launceston; the Uniting Church Hall, Burnie and in Devonport. A calendar of meetings, excursions, seminars and other activities is published in each issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. Society news is frequently featured in the local press.

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY

Membership is open to all interested in Genealogy, whether resident in Tasmania or not. Dues are payable each year by April. Rates of subscription are as follows: Members \$12.00; Joint Members (Husband and Wife) \$15.00; Student & Pensioner Members, \$8.00; Corporate Members \$15.00. Membership entitlements include receipt of the Society's journal, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, access to the Society's Library, and reduced rates for purchase of certain other publications. Access to the libraries of some other societies has also been arranged on a reciprocal basis to benefit members.

### SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

*Tasmanian Ancestry* (International Standard Serial Number 0159-0677) is the Official Journal of the Society, and is published quarterly in March, June, September and December. Each issue is priced at \$3.00 to non-members. News, articles of interest or scholarship, research notes and queries are welcomed. Non-members may insert queries for a fee of \$3.00 per insertion. Casual advertisement is at the rate of \$15.00 per 1/4 page. Rates for a year's insertion are \$40.00 for 1/4 page, \$60.00 for 1/2 page and \$100.00 for a full page (4 issues). Members' queries are published free. *Genealogical Society of Tasmania Research Note Series* (ISSN 0159-9445) appears irregularly and gives detailed attention to particular research problems. Published or in preparation are:

1. 'Archives & Family History Societies in the United Kingdom' 60c
2. 'Civil Registration' 60c
3. 'In Search of Irish Ancestry' \$2.00
4. 'Resources of the Archives Office of Tasmania' (in prep.)
5. 'Searching the Land Records of Tasmania' (in prep.)
6. 'Research Planning, Evidence and Evaluation'
7. 'Using the International Genealogical Index' (in prep.)

### THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

The Central Library is at 3 Percy Street, Bellerive. Its use is free to Members. Non-Members may use it for a fee. The *International Genealogical Index* is held in part, in microfiche. Donations of family papers, photographs, charts, books and maps, as well as of cash are most welcome to develop the library. The Branches of the Society also develop collections of local material for their own use.

### RESEARCH

Brief queries from members and the public will be answered upon receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope. The Society's Registrar keeps a card file of Members' research interests which helps avoid needless duplication of research and aids relatives to get in contact. Non-Members may insert or extract data from the file upon payment of a fee of \$3.00. Detailed research enquiries may be forwarded to a professional researcher for private arrangement with patrons.

### INDEXING

All branches of the Society are active in transcribing cemeteries and graveyards and assistance with this vital project is always welcome. Contact your local cemetery coordinator, or ring the Society's Cemetery Coordinator on 002-43-7486. Assistance with indexing the Society's collection of published Birth, Marriage and Death notices is also required. If you can assist in this (which can be done in your own home) please contact the Society's Librarian, on 002-47-8215.

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