

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 41 Number 3—December 2020

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 41 Number 3

December 2020

ISSN 0159 0677

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

From the Editor

Firstly, I need to apologise to the family of Lilian Watson for wrongly attributing a submission to her Membership Number 4, and to Carol Rodway for mistakenly attaching her name to the same article—*William Clifford*, see Volume 41 No. 2, p. 124. I still haven't uncovered who sent me the original copy.

Secondly, I would like to thank Howard Reeves for organising the article by John Stephenson—and John for writing it and supplying the wonderful images from the *Beatties Studio Collection*—see page 137.

This year has passed quickly and we need to 'fill the cupboard' again. The store of submissions is very low—although we do have a great group of regulars—who I am sure would appreciate support.

I am also hoping there is someone out there who would like to put their name forward to take over the position of editor for our society's journal. The year has been busy, and I would like to spend time on my own family history before becoming part of it!

In the meantime, we wish one and all a happy holiday season and trust you will be able to spend time with family and friends.

Rosemary Davidson



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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover: Arch, Florence and AA (Bill) Stephenson on an Indian motorcycle c.1918 before they moved to Hobart. See article page 137 this issue.

www.BeattiesStudio.com

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THIS issue finds us still in a 'lock down mode in Tasmania. Although most branches are now operating in a restricted mode, full services appear to be a long time in the future.

I am advised Hobart Branch has eventually been able to successfully conduct their AGM using the computer program ZOOM.

Launceston Branch more recently managed to hold a 'face to face' AGM at a hired venue. Mersey Branch opted for the previous office bearers continuing in a caretaker role. Reports regarding Burnie and Huon Branch AGMs have not reached me yet.

The next step would appear to be the reintroduction of the quarterly meetings of Executive Officers and Branch Delegates and a formal AGM of the Society to elect new office bearers.

However, despite the limitation of formal opening hours, some branches have been able to provide services to members and the public through on-line and postal services.

I am aware Hobart has been enjoying large monthly book sales and Launceston would appear to be active in this area as well.

Telephone and email requests for information/assistance have also been prolific.



One request of particular interest was received from ABC radio following the death of Helen Reddy in late September. It appears that the *Wikipedia* article about Helen, quotes she (helped) found the Genealogical Society of Tasmania.

Hobart Branch Secretary, Howard Reeves received an enquiry for comment. As our archival records are kept in their branch library; the enquiry was passed on to me in my role as Resource Manager. I was asked to check the early society records to verify the claim.

Early members were recorded in an alphabetical index and a search of the appropriate ledger did not find any trace of Helen REDDY as a member.

Being aware of Helen's marriage history, I again looked for her under the surname WALD. It would appear Mrs Helen Reddy Wald was a founding member of GST; Member No. 70.

Early membership numbers were given as A&B numbers for couples at the same address. This system proved to be unwieldy, so individual renumbering was introduced.

Helen was renumbered as Member No. 85 and was an active member for the first three years of our existence.

The information was passed on to the ABC Producer of the 'Your Afternoon' programme. As a result, a radio interview was recorded in the Hobart Branch Library with Louise Rainbow (Hobart President) and I about Helen Reddy's membership.

This interview was broadcast on Friday, 2 October 2020 and may be found at <https://www.abc.net.au/radio/hobart/programs/your-afternoon/helen-reddys-tasmanian-history/12726038>



Maurice Appleyard

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

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Unfortunately, COVID-19 is still with us. Even though there have not been any new cases reported in our State we still have restrictions

placed upon us.

Since the last journal we have opened Burnie Branch Library on a limited basis and are now open on Saturdays from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

As we have a large area, we can accommodate up to eight people and still maintain 1.5m. social distancing. Since our re-opening we have had our regular members come in to carry on with indexing and other work, as well as having the pleasure of several new members joining. A big welcome to them.

Sometimes researches are unable to find entries in *Trove*, such as births or deaths entries. Even though they are sure the entry is there a search will not reveal it. One of the reasons is sometimes the name of the person will be spelt differently than you think, or abbreviations are used, for example; a *Mac* or *Mc* prefix sometimes may be printed as 'M'. The advice is to use all possible spellings and abbreviations in your searches. If the surname you are searching for is Clark then also search for Clarke, you may be surprised what can be found.

Please note our branch contact number is now 0427 354 103.

Peter Cocker **President**

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As we are approaching the Christmas/New Year period, it is hard to believe that worldwide we have experienced such tumultuous times, affecting everybody in some way.

After some months of closure, Hobart Branch re-opened its doors to the general public on 1 August on a scaled back model and by appointment only. The Monday Group have also returned to weekly working bees and despite the setbacks have still produced several indexed publications of undertaker's records.

Fortunately, since August, the DNA Group has been able to return to the usual meetings scheduled at St Marks Hall. Every month a different topic is discussed and individual members also present a project they have been working on. Thank you to those members who have been very industrious in the cleaning process necessary at the end of meetings.

Our committee has re-commenced face to face monthly meetings and are working at ways to accommodate any new arrange-

ments; amongst these have been the monthly General Speaker meetings and the DNA Interest Group which both converted to Zoom meetings. It was found that the monthly Zoom meetings attracted members who often are unable to attend meetings, and that is a positive thing. At the start of this year who knew what a Zoom meeting or a COVID Safe Plan was? We soon became acquainted and are comfortable with these procedures.

Our goals for the New Year are difficult to formulate at this time, but we are always looking for ways to promote the activities of the branch and the society, the benefits of membership and the resources we hold.

General Meetings

During the social isolation brought about by COVID-19 the Hobart Branch continued—after a short break—to hold monthly meetings using Zoom, including our AGM held in July.

The guest speaker was Society Patron Alison Alexander speaking on the topic *The Ups and Downs of the Pillinger Family in Tasmania*.

James Pillinger, Alison's great-great-great-grandfather, was born in Bristol and by the age of 12 in 1786 he was a street urchin living by petty crime. At the age of 16 years he and accomplices stole two silver watches and he was transported for seven years amongst the convicts on the 3rd Fleet, arriving in Sydney in 1792. From Sydney he was moved to Norfolk Island and was given land. The objective was to produce food for the colony.

Elizabeth Woods was married when she stole men's stockings and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. She arrived in Sydney on the Neptune, part of the 2nd Fleet. She was accompanied by her young daughter Elizabeth. They too were moved to Norfolk Island where Elizabeth (senior) had eight children to Edward

Westlake, a First Fleet convict. In 1790, James Pillinger married Elizabeth (the younger, then 15 years old) and from this union a son James Pillinger was born in 1807. More children were born later and their descendants include Alison's cousin, TFHS president Louise Rainbow.

In 1808 the Westlakes and Pillingers were moved to Van Diemens Land and James (senior) was granted land at Clarence Plains. His wife Elizabeth died at the age of 39 and James 'took to drink'. Son James applied for a land grant at the age of 18 years and 40 acres were granted at Kittys Rivulet near Oatlands. By 1831 he was a constable and pound keeper, but suffered from sheep being stolen and general remoteness. He purchased a property at Woodbury and married Sophia Peters. One son was Alison's forebear George. Another son was Alfred Pillinger who in 1876 was elected to the Tasmanian Parliament and held the position of Minister of Lands and Works.

Alison's father, David, was the son of George Pillinger and Mary Hadden whose mother Jane had been transported for 7 years to VDL in 1841 leaving six children in England. The children, among them, Mary, arrived in VDL in 1845. David moved to Hobart and worked as a vet.

At the August meeting the guest presenter was John Stephenson, speaking on the topic *The story of the Beattie Studio Collection*. For a report of this talk see the article in this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

The guest speaker at the September meeting was Dr Christina Henri, well known in Tasmania and beyond as the person who instigated the creation of the collection of bonnets representing one-for-one the women who were transported to VDL/-Tasmania and New South Wales in the 1788–1853. But she is more than 'The

Bonnet Lady’ and in the presentation she positioned and explained her work in the context of creative art as a means of engaging communities in history and storytelling. The title of her talk was *Living art as a tool to engage with history*.

Christina described her visit to the Cascades Female Factory as part of her UTas Fine Arts degree in 2003. The visit introduced her to convict women and their stories. She offered her services as an artist and became honorary artist-in-residence during her masters and doctoral studies. One of her activities was to contact female descendants of convict women, asking for palm prints and later, locks of hair. The hair was used to construct a single large plait (displayed in the Female Factory) and the palm imprints were used in a wall display and images of the palms were displayed on acetate sheets hung on boughs of wood suspended from the ceiling. Palm prints represented the hard manual work of the convict women and hair was a treasured possession of the women.

On a visit to *Narryna Heritage Museum* in Battery Point Christina found boxes of christening bonnets, many made by convict women. Christina’s first art showcasing christening bonnets as symbolism was displayed in 2004 in the Matrons Cottage at the Cascades Female Factory.

That same year a Tasmanian Bicentennial grant provided Christina with funding to purchase polystyrene balls along with calico cloth. Pieces of cloth and bonnet patterns were mailed to 900 people across Australia inviting community response in the form of bonnets. Many bonnets were created. At the time it had been estimated that 900 babies had died at the Female Factory. A total of 1800 bonnets were returned as word of the activity spread and responders self-funded the materials for

the additional bonnets. This enabled two exhibitions to be made—the first an installation of bonnets (arranged on polystyrene ball ‘heads’ supported by wooden sticks) displayed in the form of a cross in Yard One, Cascades Female Factory. The additional 900 bonnets were exhibited in long rows on display boards, accompanied by the names of all the babies known to have died at the Cascades Female Factory during its operations. The installations have been presented in numerous venues including at the Port Arthur Historic Site (PAHSMA), Female Factory Site, George Town and the Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney.

A major exhibition of the ‘Roses from the Heart’ convict women’s bonnets were included in ‘Sea of Bonnets’ at the Hawkesbury Regional Art Gallery, New South Wales in 2009. Overseas installations have been created at the Kilmainham Goal in Dublin (2000 bonnets in six-month long ‘Swept under the carpet’ installation) and in the Cobh Heritage Centre Ireland and in a number of venues across England. In the Birmingham Exhibition (an event that attracts over 40,000 visitors) 8000 bonnets were displayed simulating a quilt.

A living art installation occurred at Hobart Wharf on Mothers’ Day 2015 when hundreds of descendants, and interested community members, wore bonnets made in memory of their female convict ancestors. Some had travelled from overseas to attend the event.

Christina illustrated her talk with photographs of her installations. Her artistic and creative skills were evident in the manner in which the bonnets were displayed. The engagement of the community is supported by people’s response to her invitations to make bonnets and contribute to the col-

lections around the world and through her self-funded work with children in schools.

In 2014 Dr Henri's efforts were acknowledged with the award of Tasmanian Senior *Australian of the Year*. Her current work continues with her *Roses from the Heart* project and in a similar vein with her research of Orphan Girls, *Irish Roses - Bride Ship Lasses*.

The artist would welcome any contributions of lace, ribbon, buttons, thread etc. These items are used in her work with students and community groups in the creation of the symbolic bonnet tributes.

Future Meetings

In the foreseeable future the General Meetings will continue to be presented with Zoom. A recent Committee decision was that these meetings will be open to all members of the Society, rather limited to Hobart Branch members. To maintain some control (and minimise external hacking) members are asked to contact **secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org** and request Zoom log-in details for a specific meeting. The log-in details will be returned by email a day or two before the meeting date.

February 16: Malcolm Ward, *Perseverance pays. It took two generations and three researchers, but we found James Ward*.

March 16: Speaker Panel: *Every picture tells a story*.

Huon

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No report received

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After closing the Launceston Branch Library for five months we returned on 18 August with our COVID-19 Plan in place, and welcomed our

members and visitors into the Library.

The Launceston Branch Annual General Meeting was held on the 9 September at the Elderly Citizens Club, Invermay, after postponing the meeting in April. Our Guest Speaker was Maureen Martin Ferris, who demonstrated and spoke about the online *Tasmanian Pictorial Church Index*. We were very pleased with the attendance and support from our members on the day.

Prior to the AGM, Lucille Gee and Leanne Bishop stood down from our Branch Committee and we sincerely wish to thank them for their services to the Branch, Lucille as Vice-President and Leanne as Newsletter Editor and Publicity Officer, their input will be greatly missed. It is a pleasure to welcome two new Committee Members, John Dent, OAM and Dr Jai Paterson. We look forward to working with them.

During the closure period of our library, our sales of publications have been good and we thank all who have supported us.

Merry Christmas to all our members, we look forward to seeing you back in the Library in the New Year with new enthusiasm, looking for that long lost relative!

Launceston Branch Library will close for the Christmas break: 3.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 8 December 2020

Cleaning Day: Monday, 18 January 2021

Library re-opens: Tuesday, 19 January 2021, 10.00 a.m. – 3.00 p.m. Other days of the week (except Saturday and Sunday) by appointment only.

Check the website for the detailed list of publications available from Launceston Branch and any upcoming events.

Mersey

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Mersey Branch are now allowing seven people into our library at the one time. COVID safe requirements are still in place—temperature, hand

sanitiser, contact details, social distancing. Hasn't taken us long to get into the habit.

Our Christmas lunch and other social activities in the planning have been cancelled. A bbq in February may occur—depends on COVID.

Research enquiries with payment have been gratefully received—including from W.A. with the tracking down of an address and the original home, 'Tino Poi' still standing in Devonport.

And from NZ, the Gower Family of Don. Robert William and Mary Ann Gower, being the parents of 14 children. It is interesting that Mary Ann had three different maiden names on the children's

registrations i.e. Russell, O'Connor and Wells (no previous marriages) that's a tricky one.

Also Richard Pickering Crompton with ties to this Gower family and his being instrumental in founding the Latrobe Band.

So with COVID restrictions we are still active, and still enjoying Family History.

Mersey Branch will close on Friday, 18 December and reopen Friday, 8 January 2021.



CORRECTIONS

DUE to our very wise and clever readers my attention has been drawn to some inaccuracies in a recent issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*—Volume 41 No. 2.

I made a right mess of the advertisement for the latest publication of *Undertakers of Hobart Vol. 11, Index to Alex Clark & Son Funeral Records* which is now corrected in this issue—see page 142.

In Don Bradmore's article on page 81 he described the execution of Eliza Benwell on 30 September 1845, when a large crowd gathered outside the gates of the city gaol in Campbell Street.

Unfortunately, Eliza was actually executed above the walls of Murray Street Gaol. In 1845 the Campbell Street complex was still the Convict Prisoners Barracks and did not become Hobart Gaol until 1857. The first execution took place privately there on 18 August 1857.

Don has asked me to apologise for this unwitting mistake which I can understand would be very easy to make when researching from interstate.—Editor ◀

THE STORY OF BEATTIES STUDIO COLLECTION

John Stephenson

Guest speaker at Hobart Branch meeting August 2020

An expanded report from the (Zoom) August meeting of Hobart Branch.



Riise and Barnetts Elite Studio, Macquarie Street Hobart

I was born into a family of professional photographers with BEATTIE's Studio having been owned and operated by the STEPHENSON family since 1934. My grandfather took the iconic photographs of Hobart's Tasman Bridge; my father took photographs of the Miss Tasmania pageants; and my brother photographed society weddings. I am the black sheep of the family choosing a career in IT. When my father passed away in 2013 I inherited the Beattie's Studio photographic collection and I am using my IT skills to begin the digitizing, cataloguing and publishing of the collection.

We tend to date photography from the mid-1840s but we should remember that the first origins date back to ancient Egypt

with the recorded observation of the *camera obscura* or pinhole camera effect on the wall of a pyramid. The magic lantern (the predecessor of the slide projector) is related to shadow puppets on cave walls and may be a hundred thousand years earlier. Regardless of the origin, photography is a natural phenomenon but the race to capture or freeze an image was 'won' in 1839 when Louis DAGUERRE officially announced his Daguerreotype process to the world. There was some legal argument as France had been at war with England, but a patent deal was struck and a year later the process arrived in Van Diemens Land. Shortly after that we had resident photographers.

Around 1848 Harrold RIISE and Henry BARNETT opened Elite Studio on the

corner of Harrington and Macquarie Streets in Hobart. The building is still there today as a picture-framers of all things. Elite Studio was the first in a line of photographic businesses that were bought and sold and lead us to Beattie's Studio.

In 1859 Samuel CLIFFORD started his work on a topographic record of Tasmania and in 1866 Charles WOOLLEY was taking photographs of *The Last Tasmanians*. By 1876, noted photographer, Thomas J NEVIN passed his studio to Samuel Clifford and two years later that studio was sold to Henry, Richard and Joshua ANSON who traded as Anson Brothers at Wellington Bridge, or what is now Elizabeth Mall. Their studio was roughly where the escalator to Priceline is today.

There were other noted photographers of the day, a case of copyright theft leading to gaol time and other wonderful stories.

Alas, I have not the space in these pages for all of them, although I intend to cover them in my documentary series.

Meanwhile in Scotland in the 1870s, John Beattie senior was arguing for religious freedom over the use of music in church and sent his eldest son John Watt Beattie to find a place as far from that music as the family could travel—New Norfolk in Tasmania. Young John Watt Beattie, 15 August 1859–24 June 1930, arrived in Tasmania in 1879. He detested sheep farming and land clearing but loved talking to the farm workers, some of whom had been inmates at Port Arthur. He became 'soaked in the lore and romance of Port Arthur' as he put it. At the first opportunity he undertook a photographic expedition to Lake St Claire and was immediately offered startup capital to form his own photographic business. Strangely, he declined. In 1882 he joined the Anson Brothers



Beatties Studio Wellington Bridge, Elizabeth Street c. 1895

Studio as manager and in 1892 Beattie purchased the Anson's business and renamed it Beattie's Studio. It is still called that today. It is believed that John Watt Beattie photographed every significant event in Tasmanian through to 1925.

John Watt Beattie was a prolific photographer. He was involved in wilderness photography long before that term would be coined. He'd used the new dry plate photographic process at Lake St Clair and his early adoption of this, coupled with the timing of his arrival and the interest in mania were clear factors in his success. No longer did a photographer have to carry a dark room tent and chemicals and do all the developing in the field within minutes of the exposure. They could now pack factory made plates (film) and trek to locations much more easily. Beattie photographed people, places, buildings and was appointed official photographer to Tasmania. In 1901 John Watt Beattie was made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

It is often stated that he was a founder of the tourism industry and certainly his photographs turn up all over the world. Beattie had a museum which displayed items related to Port Arthur, at a time when our convict past was not popular. The Tasmanian Museum famously refused to purchase the Beattie collection and it went to Launceston, although a second tranche of items was eventually purchased by Hobart when a donor insisted on paying for it.

Beattie's name spread beyond Hobart. A studio was opened in Launceston in 1894. In 1906 he toured the South Pacific at the request of the Bishop of Melanesia. He exposed thousands of plates but in the process contracted a tropical infection. It is my belief that this was the beginning of Beattie's declining health and he started planning for the inevitable.

In 1909, Beattie's cousin by marriage, John Cyrill (Jack) CATO, 1889–1971, joined Beattie's Studio. Cato was Beattie's biggest fan, he idolized his older cousin and much of Cato's writing is a touch inflated, in my opinion. But Cato promoted Beattie's work both locally and abroad. Cato's 1955 book *The Story of the camera in Australia* is still highly regarded.

In 1926 my grandfather Arch Stephenson, 1891–1968, joined the Beattie Studio. Arch was working at the time at Van DYKE Studios in Launceston and was lured to Hobart by Beattie. Four years later in 1930 John Watt Beattie died. He had walked from the studio in Murray Street to the Cato house in South Hobart and then on to a friend's house in Sandy Bay for dinner. He collapsed in a chair and passed away. He left a wife and two daughters. Newspapers carried detailed tributes.

Jack Cato ran the studio for a time and then CANE. The business was floundering without Beattie and then, in 1933, disaster struck. A fire wiped out the Cleburne building in Murray Street and legend tells that all of Beattie's work was destroyed. I have thousands of glass plate negatives that date from before 1933 so you will need to excuse me when I disagree with that legend written by Cato. If you cross on foot from Centrepoint to Cat and Fiddle in Murray Street, look up and the Cleburne name is still visible today.

The studio moved to McGUFFIES in Collins Street Hobart and then a year later into the newly-opened Cat and Fiddle Arcade.

Arch purchased the business in 1934 and it has been in the family ever since. My father, AA (Bill) Stephenson' 1916–2013, turned the studio into a portrait business and thousands of Tasmanians had their photographs taken by Beattie's.



Cleburne House, Murray Street—before and after the fire



Weddings, engagements, christenings, debutant balls, enlistment photographs and just about any occasion you can think of—Beattie’s Studio photographed it. My brother, William, joined the family business and became the principal wedding photographer, our father ‘only’ being able to do seven weddings on any given Saturday.

Beattie’s Photographic Museum was opened in 1981 in Cat and Fiddle Arcade and in 1982 the first book from the new museum—*Pictorial Portrayal Tasmania’s Past*—released. *The Convict Days of Port Arthur* book is released in 1990 and was based on J W Beattie’s 1905 lantern slide lecture number 6. Of course, Beattie’s Studio postcards were and still are a feature of Tasmania’s photographic history and still sell and are collectors’ items in local markets and collectable shops.

Unable to sell the business as a going concern, the studio in Cat and Fiddle Arcade closed in 1990 and the museum moved to my father’s house. In 2003 the museum moved to William’s house.

Our father died in 2013 and William called on me to put the collection on the Internet which has become my interest and pre-occupation ever since. The treasure trove that is the Beattie’s collection was revealed and despite there being no index or historical information associated with batches of negatives and photographs, I am researching every photo and telling its story in the form of documentary videos freely available on YouTube (The series is called *Forgotten Tasmania*). I also locate positions from which classic Beattie’s photos were taken and create ‘then and now’ pairings. I am aided in this process by Dr Jim Palfreyman, who brings mathematical precision to the art that is rephotography. Together, we have been on some Hobart roof tops,

up and down the Hobart Rivulet and into the odd private house to recreate Beattie photographs. The documentary series on *YouTube* has gained over 2000 views per episode.

Among the current services on offer, your family photographs can be digitised and restored and reprints of old Beattie’s Studio portrait photographs are still available. You can also purchase fine art prints of the historic photos, or just browse and enjoy the historic collection completely free. ◀

Web site www.BeattiesStudio.com

ADVERTISING RATES

All prices quoted for advertising in *Tasmanian Ancestry* include GST. Advertisements may be either in portrait or landscape layout. The following rates apply.

FULL PAGE

11.75cm x 17.75cm
\$100.00 one issue
\$300.00 four issues

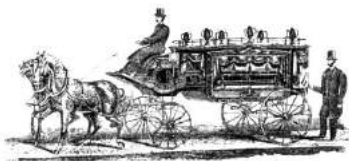
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\$165.00 four issues

QUARTER PAGE

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or
11.75cm x 4.25cm
\$30.00 one issue
\$90.00 four issues

NEW PUBLICATION
Hobart Branch
UNDERTAKERS
OF HOBART
Vol. II



Indexes to
Alex Clark & Son
Funeral Records
Part 4
Jan 1931 – Dec 1943

Also available are:
Part 1 Sept 1885 – Nov 1907
Part 2 Nov 1907 – Dec 1920
Part 3 Jan 1921 – Dec 1930

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NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS TORQUAY AND FORMBY, 1855–1889; DEVONPORT, 1890–1937

Betty Jones (Member 6032)

BEFORE its establishment in 1890, Devonport consisted of two settlements on either side of the Mersey River: Torquay on the east and Formby on the west. In May 1856, upward of fifty children of school age lived in and around more populous Torquay but neither day school nor Sunday school existed.¹ By June 1857, when the population of Torquay was estimated at 200, a Board of Education school was established and conducted by Mr John THOMPSON and Miss Thompson.² It had an early enrolment of 15 and by October 1859, the number had increased to 31.³

In August 1859, temporary facilities were established at Formby for government school purposes⁴ and a Board of Education school operated for almost two years in tandem with the one at Torquay with Mr and Mrs Thomas and Mary Ann HAINSWORTH as teachers. It was located on the Esplanade (now Formby Road) and bounded by Wenvoe Street. Two cottages, erected by Mr Charles THOMAS, were rented, one for a residence and the other for a schoolroom.⁵

Mr Charles Bythesea BROME, who later qualified as a Church of England minister, took over both schools from September 1861 but by the end of that year the Formby pupils were required to cross the

river by ferry and attend the Torquay school.⁶ Formby resumed on a half-time basis again from 1864–1866 but then closed its doors once more from 1867–1885.

By 1881, Torquay, with roads leading to Latrobe and Port Sorell, had a population of 370 compared with 162 at Formby, which was almost roadless. The lower population at Formby compared to that at Torquay created challenges for children's education on the western side during those early years. The scattered nature of their homes meant that some pupils had to walk considerable distances to the ferry and then half a mile to the school at Torquay.

The development of privately operated schools—Torquay

Private schools at Torquay, founded on the absence of government facilities, or just offering some families an alternative, generally favoured the education of girls. However, the earliest record of a private school found was in December 1855 when a Mr LOMAX placed an advertisement in a local newspaper stating that he intended to establish the *Torquay Academy* [for boys].⁷ No further details have been found, apart from the previously mentioned note in May 1856 that there were no schools in operation. This suggests that if the Academy did go ahead, the length of its existence would have been less than five months.

¹ *The Courier*, 3 May 1856

² *The Tasmanian Daily News*, 24 June 1857

³ Tasmanian Archives (TA): ED13/1/1

⁴ *Launceston Examiner*, 20 August 1859

⁵ *The Advocate*, 27 August 1932

⁶ *Launceston Examiner*, 2 January 1862

⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, 4 December 1855

The first recorded school for girls at Torquay was that of Miss Catherine DEAN (1813–1904) in 1863 when she briefly conducted a *School for Young Ladies*.⁸ No other records are known. The eldest daughter of Joseph Cumberback Dean and his wife Elizabeth Sarah (née REYNOLDS), Miss Dean arrived in Van Diemens Land from England in 1833. A committed member of the Wesleyan Church, she spent much of her life around Launceston.⁹ A house at Torquay (now 13 Thomas Street, East Devonport) was built for her in 1861 on land donated by her brother-in-law, Richard WINSPEAR, and it was there that the school was said to have taken place.

The next school for girls on the eastern bank, described in 1865 as a *Ladies' College*,¹⁰ was offered by a Miss SMITHIES, one of the daughters of Wesleyan minister, Rev. John Smithies and his wife Hannah (née WITT), who arrived in Torquay from Western Australia in 1864. The school, which lasted till 1867, was possibly conducted in the Wesleyan Church building situated on the corner of what is now Cross and Murray Streets, East Devonport.

From 1868 to 1874, Mrs Frances Charlotte FRIEND (née SUTTON) (1810–1894) conducted a school,¹¹ quite likely in the Wesleyan church building. Mrs Friend and her husband, Charles, moved to Torquay in 1859 and took up long-term residence on the property known as 'Beulah' after Mr Friend had been appointed the local Customs Officer and Police Magistrate. They had seven surviving children between 1836 and

1852. Difficult circumstances concerning Mr Friend's employment arose during 1866 and he was forced to retire.¹² Mrs Friend was able to sustain a family income through her school work.

All was quiet then on the private school front at Torquay for a number of years, the government school appearing to cater for the needs of most scholars.

With some sense of flourish and anticipation by reporters for a local newspaper, the projected opening of *Cliffden*, a Young Ladies' College and Kindergarten in Tarleton Street by the Misses MIDDLETON from Victoria, was introduced to East Devonport in March 1890.



Miss Henrietta Middleton
Courtesy of Tasmanian Archives: LPIC147-1-231

The report read.¹³

... should prove a boon to families in the district, as at present the only other college of this description is at Launceston.

The Principal, Miss Henrietta Middleton (1862–1940), described her background as

⁸ *Walch's Almanac*, 1864

⁹ *North Western Advocate & Emu Bay Times (NWA&EBT)* 3 May 1904

¹⁰ *Walch's Almanac*, 1866

¹¹ *Walch's Almanacs*, 1869–1875

¹² *Cornwall Chronicle*, 11 August 1866

¹³ *North West Post*, 20 March 1890

of the Melbourne University, with three years as assistant teacher with Miss Hogg, Launceston, and late resident teacher at Methodist Ladies College, Melbourne. There were vacancies for boarders, the healthy aspect of the school cited as a bonus. Miss Georgehannah Middleton (1858–1934) offered art classes at the school. Housed in a new spacious villa built on speculation by Mr W. RAFTERY on 1½ acres of land, the Misses Middleton were to rent the property with the right of purchase in six months.¹⁴ In October 1890, they gave up the villa and moved to rent Miss Catherine Dean's house at 13 Thomas Street.¹⁵ The school then became known as *Clifton College*. Their personal and school furniture was subsequently auctioned from that address in July 1892 and the sisters went back to Victoria.¹⁶

Miss Henrietta Middleton returned to Broadland House in Launceston at the beginning of 1893 and remained on the staff for many years. In 1908, she became a co-owner/principal of that school and retired to Melbourne at the end of 1925.

Several more schools at East Devonport were introduced before and around the turn of the century: Miss JAMES invited pupils to enrol at *Miss James' Seminary* in 1889 but no follow up has been found.¹⁷ Miss A MILLER advertised her establishment situated on the waterfront between 1899 and 1903, and the Misses GRASBY operated between 1900 and 1903.¹⁸ In 1900, the latter school had at least 28 pupils. The Misses LANGLEY offered their *High Class School* in 1907 in premises next to Captain Holyman's. They could teach French and German, and

Music pupils were prepared for examinations.¹⁹

Formby

On the western side of the river, private school provision commenced along the Esplanade (now Formby Road) in 1873 when Miss Mary Ann McCLUSKEY (1849–unknown) opened her establishment at Wenvoe.²⁰ (Wenvoe adjoined Formby and the two were separated only by the Don Road.) Born in Ireland in 1849, daughter of surveyor, Hugh, and teacher, Mariann T J McCluskey, Miss McCluskey arrived in Victoria with her parents and siblings in December 1860 and came to Tasmania soon after. She assisted her mother at the family's private school at Forth until it was sold at the end of 1872. Miss McCluskey's own school operated till late 1876 when she joined the Board of Education at Torquay. A Miss Dean was also listed as a private school teacher at Wenvoe from 1873–1874 but no details are known. Mrs H GRIFFITHS followed the previous two teachers with her establishment running from 1876 to 1885.²¹

The Board of Education noted in 1881 that a site at Formby had been secured for the development of a school on a five-acre block bounded by Steele, Fenton and Stewart Streets. Formby State School commenced in 1886, changing its name to West Devonport from 1890.

Up to 1885, the number of pupils attending non-government schools in Tasmania was not easy to identify, making it hard for the government to ascertain how many children between the ages of 7 and 14 years were not receiving an education. From January 1886, as part of a revision of the Education Act, all principals of

¹⁴ *North West Post*, 14 June 1890

¹⁵ *The Colonist*, 27 September 1890

¹⁶ *North West Post*, 9 July 1892

¹⁷ *North West Post*, 12 January 1889

¹⁸ *The Examiner*, 14 July 1903

¹⁹ *The North West Post*, 9 February 1907

²⁰ *Walch's Almanacs*, 1874–1876

²¹ *Walch's Almanacs*

private schools were required to furnish annual returns of scholars to the Education Department. The returns were to include the name and surname, sex, age last birthday, residence, and number of school days' attendance of each child who attended such school during the preceding year. Fines were to be imposed on teachers who failed to make those returns.²²

The first Convent School, catering for both boys and girls and conducted by four Sisters of St Joseph, was established in 1891 in a rented sandstone cottage at what is now 79–81 Steele Street (pictured below). It had an enrolment of about 100 pupils by the end of 1892. The foundation stone for a new school on the opposite side of the road was laid in 1893.²³



Image courtesy of
<https://www.realestate.com.au>

Catering for the boys

It was not until 1881 that a dedicated institution for boys emerged. Rev. G F ARCHER, BA, assisted by Mr Henry ELLIS, opened *Formby Grammar* that year in the old Marine Board Office on the Esplanade on the provision that he made the premises available for meetings of the Board when needed.²⁴ In June 1882, Rev. Archer was transferred to Hobart but Mr

Ellis continued to conduct his own school from 1882–1884 at Formby.²⁵

The next to appear on the scene was in 1883 when Mr John MARSTON, who became Formby's longest-serving non-government male teacher, set up his establishment along the Esplanade. He adopted the name of *Formby Grammar* up to 1887 and advertised regularly in the local newspapers. He encouraged sporting activities and his pupils were sometimes named when they played cricket against other schools. From 1888–1897, Mr Marston moved to the Residential Family Club (now 40–42 Formby Road) and initially renamed it *Formby College*. Boarders were accepted.²⁶ Another name change occurred in 1890 when he advertised *West Devonport College and Grammar School* in keeping with the formation of Devonport that year. He described his establishment thus:

Facing wharf T S N Co's steamers to Melbourne and Sydney. Healthiest position on N W Coast of Tasmania. Board and education £6 6s to £10 10s per quarter. Similar terms during vacation. No extras. Thorough instruction. Excellent references from parents. Established 1883.²⁷

Mr Marston left little paper trail regarding his personal life, apart from some early advertisements for his school that indicated he had a Royal Navy background. It is not known where he came from or how old he was and he did not seem to participate much in public affairs. It was reported that he had artistic talent and offered special art classes at his school. He was known to paint water-colour views of local scenes and sometimes was called upon to provide the art

²² *The Mercury*, 23 December 1885

²³ *North West Post*, 3 January 1893

²⁴ Charles Ramsay, *With the Pioneers*, p. 251

²⁵ *Walch's Almanacs*

²⁶ *The Colonist*, 4 April 1888

²⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, 11 July 1890

work on local illuminated addresses.²⁸ In 1895, it was reported that a small syndicate at Devonport had taken up a claim at Gladstone and were prospecting for gold. ... they were then trying to float a company as the 'John Marston Prospecting Association'.²⁹ From 1896–1897, Mr Marston was listed as a Director of the Portland Gold-Mining Company. The last found mention of him in Devonport was in early 1898 when he was listed as a gentleman living in Steele Street on property owned by Mrs Griffiths.³⁰

The closure of Mr Marston's school seemed to follow the opening in 1896 of the *Devonport Grammar School* by English-born Mr Joseph Milner (known as Milner) MACMASTER (1855–1922). He was assisted by his wife, Ellen (Nellie) Mary (née ELLIOTT) (1860–1936), who had good qualifications in music. Mr Macmaster had attended London University and his background was in teaching and journalism before arriving in Victoria in 1880 and pursuing the latter occupation. Initially, the institution was situated in Steele Street opposite the Convent School where it attracted nine boys.³¹ Numbers increased rapidly and in 1897 a new school known as *Devon College* with a residence, boarding facilities and a tennis court was purpose-built on the corner of Harold and Upper Fenton Streets (later known as 'Hawthorns'). The college seemed to be going well with an enrolment of about 50 when in August 1901, Mr and Mrs Macmaster suddenly departed Devonport, explaining that Mr Macmaster had secured a literary position on the staff of the Hobart *Mercury*.³² In

1902, aged 47, he made an unsuccessful application for a teaching position with the Education Department. In the paperwork accompanying this was a statement that Mr Macmaster's real reason for leaving Devonport was his wife had been placed under undue strain having to care for boarders at the school. The Department ruled Mr Macmaster's age, according to Education Department regulations, precluded him from employment.³³ The family eventually returned to Victoria.

From 1898–1899, Mr Frederick BOURNE (1867–1947) operated as a private teacher at West Devonport. He opened a stationery store in Rooke Street, West Devonport about 1890 and had a number of occupations in the town before trying his hand at teaching. No reference to his education pursuits has been found in newspapers, but his registration as conducting a private school exists at the Archives.³⁴ He was later listed mostly as a clerk before his death in Devonport.

Rev. James Edward Miles ROCHE, MA, (1867–1920) leased the Macmasters' building from 1902 to April 1906 under the name of *Devonport Church High School*. Born in Calcutta, India, son of teachers, James Sebastian and Isabel Jane (née TOWNSEND) Roche, he had an outstanding school record in Tasmania, winning many scholarships and prizes to complete his education. Mr Roche taught with the Education Department in 1886 and was at the Hutchins School in Hobart in 1890. He married teacher, Ellen Elizabeth RULE, in 1893 at Hobart. The school had between 39 and 42 pupils in 1903. An emphasis was placed on sport—cricket, football, lawn tennis, rowing and sea bathing.

²⁸ *North West Post*, 14 January 1893

²⁹ *The Tasmanian*, 2 February 1895

³⁰ *North West Post*, 26 February 1898

³¹ Charles Ramsay, *With the Pioneers*, p. 251

³² *NWA&EBT*, 1 August 1901

³³ TA: ED2/1/2209 2472

³⁴ TA: ED24



1902: Devonport Church High School,
Rowing Crew

L Von Stieglitz (bow), F Innes (2), C Headlam
(3), M Powell (stroke), A Burgess (cox),
V Lovett (coach)

Weekly Courier, 29 November 1902, Insert 5;
courtesy of Tasmanian Archives

From 1907 to 1912, Mr Robert SILLETT (1854–1922) re-introduced the name of *Devonport Grammar* to the town and offered boarding facilities. There were 26 boys enrolled during 1908. Mr Sillett was born in Victoria and married Marion Flora LOGIN (1857–1919) there in 1887. They had four children: Dorothy, Winifred, Robert Login and Helen Marion. Mr Sillett had been headmaster of Gippsland College in Sale, Victoria, for over twenty years prior to his arrival in Devonport.³⁵ He relinquished his school at the end of 1912 and moved back to Victoria to take up the position of Headmaster of Camperdown Grammar School.³⁶ The family had been active in community events during

their time in Devonport, the Sillett sisters being particularly talented at tennis and hockey.

Catering for the girls

It is worth noting that a number of the schools that catered for young ladies also enrolled young boys. Prize lists published in the newspapers showed that the reverse did not occur in boys' schools.

The Misses Flora Helen (1865–1941) and Jessie Harriet (1867–1929) DUNCANSON operated their *Ladies School* in 'Ethelbert Cottage' in Upper Fenton Street (now 14 Hiller Street) between 1890 and 1892 and accommodated boarders.³⁷ The property was described as having six rooms and a schoolhouse.³⁸ The sisters were born at Ross, daughters of teachers Malcolm Duncanson and his wife Harriet (née KINGSWELL). Both had taught previously in their father's government school at Deloraine.

From 1899 to 1901, the Misses Kate Sarah (1875–1950) and Winifred Mary (1877–1945) SHOBRIDGE conducted the *Girls' High School* in Steele Street between Upper Rooke and Upper Fenton Streets.³⁹ Boarders were accepted and dancing classes were also available. There were 20 girls enrolled in 1900.⁴⁰ The sisters were born at New Norfolk, to Robert Wilkins Giblyn Shoobridge and his wife Annie Rebecca (née CROUCH), and both died in Sydney. Miss Kate Shoo-bridge moved to Burnie in April 1901 to conduct The English Model School.

The *Coreena Preparatory School* was first opened in Gunn Street by Miss Edith Jessie HORNE (1866–1959) from 1910 to 1912. Miss Horne, a certificated teacher

³⁷ *North West Post*, 30 June 1892

³⁸ *NWA&EBT*, 14 August 1909

³⁹ Charles Ramsay, *With the Pioneers*, p. 251

⁴⁰ TA: ED24

³⁵ *North West Post*, 9 September 1907

³⁶ *North West Post*, 3 February 1913

with nine years' experience at that time, was born at 'Bowerbank', Deloraine, daughter of James Dennis Horne and his wife Mary Dorothea (née JONES). After a closure of some years, her school was resumed in the old Church of England Parish Hall in Little Rooke Street from 1920–1923. The new Church of Christ building on the corner of Oldaker and Fenton Streets became its final home from 1924–1925.⁴¹

Miss Mary Elizabeth BROWN (1853–1932) conducted *Cliftonville Ladies School* in Upper Rooke Street from 1887–1904. Considering its length of operation, few records have been found on the school, it not being usual for its prize lists to be published or events to be described in the newspapers. In 1897, an advertisement stated the school accepted boarders for an inclusive £60 per annum. Miss Brown was born in Westminster, England, daughter of John Thomas and Mary Ann Brown. She relinquished her teaching position at 'Cliftonville', by then called a preparatory school, at the end of 1904 as she was soon to marry widower, John WHITHAM of Devonport. The goodwill of her school was sold to a certificated teacher, Mrs SMITH, who set up *Devonport Preparatory School* in the Congregational Sunday School room in Steele Street. It appears not to have survived beyond its first year.

The 'Cliftonville' residence was then rented by Miss MERRIMAN of the *Devonport Academy* from 1905. Miss Merriman and her schools were part of the fascinating evolution of what, arguably, was to become Devonport's most famous private school for girls, *St Margarets*. The story unfolded over a period of 37 years.

The evolution of St Margarets School

At the Baptist Hall in Stewart Street in October 1901, Victorian-born Miss Minnie Agnes LONIE (1877–1959), who had previously taught for two years in Melbourne and one year as teacher of French at *Devon College* in Devonport,⁴² opened the *Devonport Academy* with a starting enrolment of 12. By 1903, the number had increased to 42 and the Congregational Sunday School in Steele Street next was used for the school's operation. The curriculum included English, French, Mathematics, Music, Painting, Gymnastics and Needlework.⁴³ Miss Lonie married George Baker HOGARTH at East Devonport in October 1904 and, after making their home at Circular Head, Mrs Hogarth taught at Montumana and Kindred State Schools in the late 1920s. An interesting twist in her teaching career is revealed later.

From January 1903, Miss Winifred Lizzie Merriman (1876–1942) was employed at the above school as a certificated teacher of Music and special subjects. She was a matriculated student of Melbourne University and had had some previous experience in teaching at private schools in Victoria. Miss Merriman took over from Miss Lonie in June 1904 as principal of the *Devonport Academy*. Misses Lydia Hannah (Nance) Merriman (shorthand) and Nellie YOUNG (Music) were assistant teachers and pupils were prepared for senior and junior public examinations. A limited number of boarders could be accommodated.⁴⁴

As earlier mentioned, the school moved to the 'Cliftonville' residence from 1905–1908 and its name subsequently was changed to the *Lindula Secondary School*

⁴² TA: ED2/1/1822 2068

⁴³ *The Advocate*, 21 December 1937

⁴⁴ *NWA&EBT* 1 June 1904

⁴¹ *The Advocate*, 19 April 1924

for Girls.⁴⁵ Sisters Nance and May Merriman continued as assistants at the school up to 1907. They had all come to Devonport in 1903 with their Methodist Minister father, Rev. Henry Edmund Merriman, and remained in the State after he returned to Victoria. At the end of 1908, Miss Winifred Merriman left Devonport and moved to South Australia. There had been between 40 and 50 pupils enrolled during her principalship.

Miss Dorothy SILLETT (1886–1968) took over from 1908–1910, renamed the school *The Girls' High School*, and opened at Waverley' on the Esplanade (now 18 Victoria Parade). She was born at Sale, Victoria, daughter of Robert Sillett and his wife Marion Flora, nee LOGIN. (Mr Sillett is mentioned earlier in this article). Miss Sillett was educated at Sale Ladies' High School and was Dux of the Girls' High School in 1904. She passed the Matriculation examination through Melbourne University in 1906.⁴⁶ Miss Sillett left Devonport at the end of 1910 in order to qualify for missionary work.⁴⁷

The school's name changed to *Lindula Girls' High School* when it opened in 1911 at 'The Hawthorns', Harold Street, the site of the school originally built in 1897 as *Devon College*. Miss Lillian Mary OUTHWAITE (1881–1928) came from Hull, England to take over the school. All the subjects offered by Miss Sillett were continued, along with pianoforte and singing, in which Miss Outhwaite was a certificated teacher. A preparatory school for boys and Kindergarten were associated with the school and voice production and dance were also taught. The establishment advertised that it had vacancies for weekly boarders in 1912, the residence being in

Oldaker Street at that time. By 1914, Miss Outhwaite had joined with Mrs Margaret WALPOLE and moved her pupils to the latter's 'Riverscourt' property at what is now 23 Victoria Parade on the corner of Nicholls Street. Initially, the school adopted the name of *Lindula* and the union worked very well.

Mrs Margaret Walpole (1861–1920) was born in London (née ANDREWS) and had travelled widely before arriving on the West Coast of Tasmania in the 1890s with her husband, Dr George Albert William Walpole. Upon Dr Walpole's appointment as Surgeon-Superintendent to the Devon Hospital at Latrobe from 1910, she purchased the Victoria Parade property and aimed to develop it as a school for girls based on the Theosophy philosophy to which she had been drawn over many years. Mrs Walpole did not have a teaching background but lived her ideals and became well known in Devonport for her charitable deeds and her great qualities of heart and mind. Her tireless work for Belgian refugees in England during World War 1 was well remembered.

In 1915, prior to the introduction of a government high school in Devonport the following year, the school was advertised as *Devonport High School for Girls, Preparatory School for Boys and Kindergarten*, with vacancies for boarders. Miss Outhwaite was identified as the principal and responsible for general studies.⁴⁸

Mrs Walpole appeared undaunted by the impending government competition. By 1916, on her land facing Nicholls Street and adjoining 'Riverscourt', two modern houses were constructed to provide additional school and boarding facilities. The school's name was changed to *St Margarets High School for Girls* in honour of its

⁴⁵ NWA&EBT, 1 February 1905

⁴⁶ *Gippsland Times*, 21 June 1906

⁴⁷ *North West Post*, 14 December 1910

⁴⁸ NWA&EBT, 14 April 1915



1917: St Margarets School
Tasmanian Mail 14 June 1917; courtesy of Tasmanian Archives

founder and it continued to thrive. Home boarding for children whose parents lived abroad, open air sleeping accommodation, sea bathing in summer months, tennis and gymnasium were all part of its additional offerings.¹ In later years the establishment was known simply as *St Margarets School*. Mrs Walpole was responsible for teaching history, geography, Morris dancing and Greek dancing (eurythmics). The dancing took place on the lawn, the girls frequently dressed in costumes made by a specially employed dressmaker. Mrs Walpole's sister, Miss Alice Andrews, taught languages and Music and Miss Peggy MUNDY, a niece of Mrs Walpole, came from England to teach young children using the Montessori method. A wide selection of other subjects was taught. A former pupil, Phyllis von ALWYN, who went on to become Miss Tasmania and Miss Australia in 1927, recalled receiving a prize for darning during her time at the school up to 1915.² Another ex-pupil, Mrs Francisca VERNON (née LITTLE), in 1992 wrote an illuminating, detailed description of her memories of attending the school. She

recalled her experience with movement control, where the pose of a classical statue was assumed, and reflected on her solo performance as Diana, goddess of hunting in a special presentation.³

The number of pupils, covering sub-primary, primary and secondary classes, increased and more teachers were employed. Boarders, whose number was kept to about twelve, came not only from the North West Coast and other parts of Tasmania, but also from interstate. An emphasis on the development of self-discipline, self-government, a sense of personal responsibility along with the pack having been formed a year earlier.⁴

Mrs Walpole's health was reportedly fragile, her exposure to tuberculosis in her younger years cited as a continuing problem. She died in Devonport in 1928, aged 47, and was buried at the Don Cemetery beside Dr Walpole's first wife, Margaret. The school continued for some years under the headship of Miss

¹ *NWA&EBT*, 11 April 1916

² *The Advocate*, 9 July 1927

³ (Francisca Vernon, *Memories of St Margarets Girls High School, Devonport*, Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Vol 39, No 3, Sept 1992, pp. 118–123)

⁴ *ibid.*

Constance Pearl READMAN. The final twist in *St Margarets* history occurred in 1936 when the original principal from 1901–1904, Mrs Minnie Hogarth, the former Miss Lonie, returned as the school's leader.

The enrolment had fallen over time and there was an immediate plea for more pupils.⁵ Unfortunately, more and more scholars continued to be attracted to the government schools. By October 1937, *St Margarets* was reduced to only a Kindergarten, all children being under the age of six and taught by Miss Katherine Alice LEICESTER (1915–1989).⁶ The school closed at the end of that year its proud history to be remembered by many.

In retrospect

It was the arrival of the railway at Formby in the 1880s that ultimately changed the fortune of the western side of the town and encouraged the development of its independent schools. The private institutions were mostly small in nature and individually tended not to remain in business for long (with three notable excep-

tions). An advertised attraction for a number of them, particularly those with boarders, was the healthy waterfront location.

The introduction of government high schools in Hobart and Launceston in 1913 and in Devonport and Burnie in 1916 can be seen as having had a significant impact on the town's private schools. It resulted in a loss of such offerings for boys but a strengthening of opportunities for girls. New buildings and additional staff provided at *St Margarets* in 1916, along with a curriculum influenced by the Theosophy philosophy, provided basic points of difference from government schools and gave some parents an attractive alternative. Over time, however, the sound, practical educational provisions of the State, along with their minimal fees, won out. ◀

Below: 1926 St Margarets School Choir, winners of the Devonport Competition. The uniform was navy blue with a white blouse with variations acceptable.

Courtesy of Tasmanian Archives: PH30-1-9583



⁵ *The Advocate*, 20 December 1935

⁶ TA: CB/6/1/393

FORTH BRIDGE HOTEL

Eileen Hookway (Member 2718)



IN the early history of most towns in Tasmania there are engrossing legends and stories. One of our most engaging is the *Bridge Hotel* at Forth, which was the second settlement in the County of Devon in the 1840s.

A visit to the historic *Bridge Hotel* is similar to opening a time capsule to a rich and relevant past. A window on the pub's past evokes memories that are a far cry from today's lifestyle and carries one back to an era when times were hard and a man was measured by his ability to work and his honesty.

The pub has remained with few changes, retaining its old-world charm, appeal in character and structure as well as weathering the march of time, floods and licensees through the years.

It rests proudly on the eastern bank of the Forth River near the bridge on the old coastal highway. The front windows in the twin gable roofline appear unaltered since being built. The pub has witnessed the demise of most of Forth's oldest buildings.



Early owners of the Bridge Hotel
Alexander and Margaret Gardiner with son
Walter and daughter Rhonda.

At the rear, the stables once required for travellers' horses and carriages have become garages and store sheds.

First licenced and opened in January 1872 by John F LIDDLE, the *Bridge Hotel* far exceeded the minimum standard of a country public house which was to consist of one sitting room, two sleeping rooms for guests, plus stables for four horses. The minimum standards usually did not involve a palatial building, but from its birth the hotel was exceptional.

Early furniture was noted by Tasmanian Governor WELD in 1875 as being fine examples of blackwood and local timbers built by Don River firm, CUMMINGS and RAYMOND.

Licences in some respects were quite parallel to present day requirements. A licence would not be granted for instance unless the justices were satisfied about the character of the applicant, nature and suitability of the premises, the locality of the house and the necessity for a public house in the locality.

John Liddle, from the first day of opening provided good service to the community and travelling public. The hotel became the centre for meetings, inquests and special gatherings.

Sometime after its opening, Liddle built a large brick home on the Kindred hill, the second brick house in Forth and he had the telephone, also a first for Forth, connected to the hotel in case he needed to be contacted urgently.

Unfortunately, due to a road accident, Liddle was forced to sell the hotel in 1881 and returned to his home. He passed away in 1904.

Competition for custom in those early times was from a nearby rival hotel, *Hamilton on Forth*, but it was burnt down in November 1895 leaving the *Bridge Hotel* to satisfy the public.

Liddle was succeeded for a short time by Mr C A KING and a sale resulted in ownership by Alexander GARDINER, his wife Margaret and two children; Walter and Rhoda.

Gardiner was well known and owned rural properties in Kindred and was a prominent member of several local community organisations.

An old newspaper report tells of Alexander's son, Walter riding home over the bridge when children waved their hats at the horse which bolted. Attempting to jump the hotel yard gate it missed, throwing young master Gardiner heavily, 'resulting in a broken left thigh and severe cuts'. Accidents were common in the days of horses for personal transport.

The Forth River across the road from the hotel was the dominant feature of the valley and although the mouth was narrow at the sea, Forth was one of the busiest shipping ports with small ships and punts coming up to a shipping shed at high tide opposite the hotel.

It was a common sight to see many produce boats lined up at the wharf and the main clientele of the hotel were rough, tough seamen, true characters of the era.

They shared the bar with timber cutters who were clearing the heavy forests and shipping timber to the mainland to meet early settlers' requirements in rapidly developing towns and mining centres.

Farmers were occasional patrons as they had little money to spare, struggling to survive, while clearing the forest for the plough.

Later road workers would slake their thirst when road building began in earnest. The community frowned on these itinerant workers as they toiled by day, were drunk by night, some sleeping where they fell.

River transport in those days was often faster as the roads were impassable. In winter they were a quagmire and rough broken dustbowls in summer.

Mail arrived daily, in all weather with a rider on horseback with two packhorses passing further along the coast.



Ready for the Hunt—*Bridge Hotel Forth*

The hotel was a meeting place for the hunt club's departure and provided drinks and refreshments at the end of the meet to wash away the dust and to furnish comfortable surroundings for yarns of the hunt, horses and dogs.

Local bands played for special events under an aged, extensive gum tree on the river bank standing as a sentinel overlooking the hotel for many decades.

For the 1879 parliamentary elections, the hotel was the polling booth and saw riotous behaviour when Edward BRADDON was elected to the House of Assembly to represent West Devon. Police were present with guns to quell the riot when fights using sticks and stones as weapons were used, even by some women. The melee was finally settled with drinks all round.

Business for the hotel was generated by the annual exhibition of the Devon Agricultural Society which was held in Forth as well as the Annual Forth Ball, the event of the season.

Dancers from afar considered it an honour to be invited. Travelling was with horses and guests came from as far away as Deloraine. It was a leisurely outing—one day for the trip, the next for the ball preparations and attendance, the third for recovering after festivities and the fourth for returning home.

As time advanced roads improved, the population in the village grew, travellers to Cradle Mountain or the coast patronised the hotel, enjoying the services and old-world charm.

Bridge Hotel,
HAMILTON-ON-FORTH.

CHARLIE CHERRY wishes to inform all his old friends and the public generally that he has taken over the above Hotel, and intends cutting down all Bottle Business to bed-rock. Only best brands kept.

Good Accommodation for visitors.
Best fishing in Tasmania.
Charges moderate. Splendid drives.
Horses and Traps on Hire.
River Forth within thirty yards of door.

C. E. Cherry,
Late of Franklin.

Stories of a spectral figure of a woman became common knowledge at the turn of the twentieth century and past occupants spoke of a grief-stricken woman clad in white, possibly wedding attire, standing at the upstairs dormer windows. She was purported to stand gazing across the bridge waiting for her bridegroom who had promised to return in time for their wedding. Little is known of their identities or what happened to the intended bridegroom.

The apparition is a friendly resident ghost and is believed to inhabit the upstairs section of the hotel and is perhaps responsible for the unexplained footsteps and ghostly figure in the hallway at night.

The hotels tranquillity was disturbed in October 1950 when the licensee, Mrs Kathleen HODGSON awoke to discover a daring early morning robbery meant the loss of takings from the safe, but village life soon resumed and the Bridge Hotel fell back into its quiet ambience.

In 1972 to celebrate the first centenary the proprietor, Ernest MORRISON, carried out internal renovations and Wilmot artist, Mr SCHERLITZ was commissioned to paint a replica of the hotel in oils, which in due course was hung over the bar. The centenary was an auspicious and disquietening time. Fire ravaged the upper storey in September. Morrison saved the lives of two guests and the fire brigade extinguished the fire. Bar trade resumed within two days, but repairs were to come later.

A week later Ern Morrison's golden Labrador named 'Hey You', was poisoned in his kennel, after which a murderer shot and killed the dog's master in an upstairs living room. Papers from the hotel safe were recovered from a rabbit burrow on a nearby property, but the takings were missing. A man was later sentenced to prison for the term of his natural life.

Memories of these catastrophes of years ago remain and it is said that in the cover of night when all are tucked tightly in bed, another ghostly visitor takes the opportunity to roam the upper storey. Some have sensed a friendly invisible presence, unexplained incidents of objects moving, doors closing, soft footsteps, dog whines, but on investigating nothing is found. Are spectres from the past still waiting?

Today life continues with patrons calling for a quiet drink, family gatherings or social event without the intrusive din of television, poker machines and other worldly inventions.

The *Bridge Hotel* at Forth is valued as one of our national treasures as we reflect and enjoy its unsurpassed peace and beauty on the banks of the River Forth. ◀

¹ *The North West Post*, 3 March 1906, p. 4

All images supplied by Eileen Hookway

THE MYSTERIOUS TASMANIAN ORIGIN OF COLONEL WILLIAM KENNY

Robin McConnell Dip Tchg BEd MPhil PhD (Member 8133)

COLONEL WILLIAM KENNY (1760–1804) was in the 11 Madras Native Infantry and accounts of his historic death at Gawilghur, in India, have been noted in a range of publications. His son, Captain William Crowe Kenny (1785–1828), carried his 73rd regiment's colours at Seringapatam as an ensign in 1799.

William Crowe Kenny became a captain in the 73rd Regiment on 12 January 1809 and sailed with his regiment to Sydney that year. William Crowe Kenny served under Colonel Lachlan MACQUARIE, in New South Wales and Van Diemens Land from 1810 to 1814.

Macquarie, who was colonel and commanding officer of the 73rd Regiment, had taken up his appointment as the Governor of the colony of New South Wales. William Crowe Kenny saw service at Port Dalrymple in Van Diemens Land as Deputy Judge Advocate, from February 1810 to November 1812. Then he received a command from Macquarie that took him to Sydney as a Barracks Master. This note stated:

There being no necessity for more than one judge advocate at Port Dalrymple, Capt. Kenny is recalled and directed to join his Regt. at Head Quarters, after delivering

over charge of his Company to Captain Ritchie, with the Accounts of the Men.

In 1814 Captain William Henry Kenny sailed for Ceylon (Sri Lanka), arriving in the *Windham* on 29 October 1814, at Galle (Ceylon) as captain in the 73rd Regiment (the 'Royal Highland,' the 'Perthshire'). He left there, on sick leave, in 1816 for England. On 7 October 1822, he became a major in the 73rd by purchase.



Hon. Col. W Kenny

When William Crowe Kenny arrived in Australia, with the regiment, in 1809 he was single and had no family person travelling with him. When he left in 1814 he was listed on the ship's roll for the *Windham* as having with him his 'son'. Now the mystery deepens!

William Crowe Kenny is noted, in biographical and family history entries, as the father of William Henry Kenny (1811–1880) who followed in his footsteps in the 73rd Regiment.

William Henry Kenny was in service of the 73rd Regiment from his time as an ensign in 1828. He married Mary WATSON, daughter of Lieutenant Richard Augustus Clay Watson, in Canada in 1840, while on active service. Some seven years later, Kenny brought the Fencibles troops to New Zealand, on

the *Ramillies*, arriving on 5 February 1847, to act a bulwark in any required military defence of Auckland. He rose through the ranks and was in the New Zealand Legislative Council for some 25 years. Colonel William Henry Kenny died 17 August 1880 in Auckland. He and his widow, Mary (1816–1889), were buried in a coveted burial area of St Stephens Church in Parnell, Auckland, reserved for prominent early *Pakeha* (European) settlers.

Encyclopaedias, such as *A Dictionary of New Zealand Biography* (Edited by G H Scholefield, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 1940) note this Kenny's birth year as 1811 and give an outline of his father and his father's ancestry but have no mention of his mother or details of his birth. Where this is noted, relevant New Zealand history book entries invariably note William Henry Kenny's birth as having been in Tasmania in 1811. They discuss his father, William Crowe Kenny, and his grandfather, William Kenny, but there is no mention of his mother in any available or publicly accessible record! Here the mystery rises to challenge historians and family members! There is no William Henry Kenny recorded in Tasmanian birth or baptism records!

His family are not daunted by encountering research road-blocks in family research but this was a new one. It has still not been solved, in terms of discovery, about William Henry Kenny's mother!

His great-great grandchildren have found, in searches of a six-year span of 1808–1814, of which 1811 is central, that in 1811 there was a birth of a William Henry *Granger* to *Alice (Allice) Grainger* in Launceston. This William Henry had a twin sister, Mary Elizabeth. At this time,

Captain William Crowe Kenny of the 73rd Regiment, was based in Van Diemens Land (Tasmania) as a Deputy Judge Advocate.

When William Henry Kenny married, he fathered twins, (Charles Combes Kenny [1851–1871] and Francis Trevelyan Kenny [1851–1908]). This accentuated our interest, although the paternal passing on of twins is a very unlikely family occurrence. What really stirs our family's research puzzlement over the Tasmanian birth of William Henry Kenny are five unsolved questions, primarily about his mother.

- 1 Was William Henry 'Granger' the son of William Crowe Kenny who sailed with him in 1814 to Ceylon on the *Windham*?
- 2 Were Alice and Mary Elizabeth two of the women and children offloaded to Sydney, because of the *Windham*'s overloading, who were to be sent on later to Ceylon?
- 3 Who was Alice ('Allice') Granger ('Grainger') the mother of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth? Where was she before the twins were born? Where was she after the twins were born? Who were her parents? Was Granger her single, widowed or still-married name?
- 4 What happened to Mary Elizabeth 'Granger'?
- 5 There is strong enough DNA evidence to seriously suggest that John Piper is considered as Alice Granger's father. Is this accurate? ◀

The author would be fascinated and delighted to read replies to these questions or suggestions for relevant research. He would be happy to undertake some New Zealand research in return for these. **robin.mcconnell.nz@gmail.com**

HELP WANTED

COX and YOUNG

Robert Francis YOUNG was born 14 August 1833 and baptised 12 August 1834 in the Parish of Holy Trinity in the County of Buckingham, Tasmania. His parents were George (gentleman) and Susan.

Adam George Young was born 1 July 1835 and baptised 18 October 1836, also at Holy Trinity. His parents were George (customs house clerk) and Susan.

Adam George Young died in Macarthur, Victoria, 13 November 1915, his death certificate stated he was a 77 year-old retired farmer—his parents, William (customs officer) and Susannah Elizabeth COX.

Robert Francis Young died in Warnambool, Victoria, on 16 July 1927, his death certificate showing he was a 92-year-old shearer. His parents are Francis (ship builder) and Susan Elizabeth Cox. Robert had lived nine years in Tasmania before moving to Victoria.

Those who registered the deaths had consistency for the mother, but the father has different names and occupations. This is possibly explained by the obituary for Robert Francis Young published in *The Age* (Melbourne) on Monday 20 June 1927 which claims on the death of his father in 1841 he came to Victoria with his mother (Susan Elizabeth) and his younger brother (Adam George).

Ray Welsford can find no death for the father, no outward passage from Tasmania to Victoria, or any record of Susan Elizabeth in Victoria.

Some websites claim Susan/Susannah Elizabeth Cox was a daughter of Francis Cox and Sarah EDDGE, born after they came to Tasmania from Norfolk Island.

Any information or assistance gratefully appreciated. **welsford@hotkey.net.au**

A Relic To Go

Standing at the rear of the store of Charles Davis Ltd., and hidden from Murray Street by the former Y.M.C.A. building, is an old stable and coach-house, the existence of which possibly few persons in Hobart are aware. In olden days its large, friendly lamp above the coach-house door used to shine into Murray Street through a large yard, and past large iron gates flanked by stone lions. The lamp bracket, rusted by a century, is still there, but bracket and coach-house will disappear shortly, for the demolition of the building will begin today. The stable once belonged to a big stone house and merchandise store built originally by a man named Cleburne, and occupied successively by Cleburne, Edwards and Cleburne; Hybers and Hammond; and William Crosby and Co., before it was purchased by Mr. Charles Davis many years ago. When buildings arose on the yard in front of the stable, the stable was allowed to stand, and later when there were suggestions that it should be removed, it was so hemmed in that the removal of the material would have been a difficult matter. The massive stone walls of the former store and residence survived the fire at the end of last year, and at the same time the fire afforded an opportunity of pulling down the old coach-house. I have it on reliable authority that the coach-house and the store must be 100 years old, and possibly more.

The Mercury 6 April 1934 p.8

(See images p.140 this journal)

This page has been inserted as it was missed in the processing of the journal. The full list of New Members and Interests will be republished in the next journal Mar '21.

Our apologies for the omission.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
BANFIELD	Tasmania AUS/ENG	1800's	8130
BRADLEY George Frederick	St Luke's MDX ENG	c.1823	8132
BROWN Fanny Maria	Buckland TAS AUS	1857-1918	8136
BROWN John	Sunderland TWR ENG	c.1780	8128
BRYAN Patrick	Spreyton TAS AUS	c.1820's	8132
BULLOCK George	Andover HAM ENG	c.1823	8132
CARTER	ENGLAND		7201
CAVENAUGH Mary	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1900	8127
CORBETT James Stanton	QLD/NSW/VIC AUS	Any	8141
DANIELS William	HEF ENG/Hobart Prosser Plains TAS	1812-1887	8127
DANIELS George Henry	Oatlands TAS AUS	1892-1954	8127
DARVIN Mary	Galway IRL	c.1832	8132
DAWKINS David Daniel	Beulah TAS AUS		8144
DONNELLY	IRELAND/AUSTRALIA		8139
FINDLAY	Scotland UK		7201
FINNISS Boyle Travers	82 nd Reg South Australia	1807-1893	8126
GRADY			8142
HAMMANY	Tasmania/ENG	1800's	8130
HAMMOND	Tasmania/ENG	1800's	8130
HARTNOLL William	Longford TAS AUS	1841-1892	8148
HAYES Minnie Maria	Burnie TAS AUS	1886	8137
HAYES William Philip	Penguin TAS AUS	1884	8137
HUDSON Eric L	Launceston TAS AUS	1890-1969	8148
HYDE George	Kilworth LEI ENG	c.1821	8132
JOHNSTONE	Tasmania/Victoria AUS	1800's	8130
JUDGE Christiana Samuels	Hobart TAS AUS	1836-1919	8135
JUDGE George	Hobart TAS AUS	1868-1949	8135
KAHLER Frederick	Queensland AUS	1881>	8143
KELLY Bernard Joseph	Newcastle NSW AUS	1910-1968	8142
KIMBERLEY Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1900	8127
KRAUSE Linda Eugenie	Rainbow VIC AUS	1910-1990	8126
LAMB Eliza	Dublin IRE	1827-1900	8127
LANE Benjamin	Norfolk ENG	c.1766	8128
LANE Isabella Rose	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1940	8128
LANE James Christmas	Great Yarmouth NFK ENG	1797-1885	8128
LANE nee CULLINGHAM Mary	Norfolk ENG	c.1766	8128
LANE nee SPOONER Anne	Great Yarmouth NFK ENG	c.1760	8128
LESTER John Providence	Hobart TAS AUS	1799-1867	8135
LESTER Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1790-1875	8135
LOVEJOY Annie	Queensland AUS	1903	8143
NICHOLS Melmer S	Hobart TAS AUS	d.1910	8126
O'GRADY Mary Veronica	Newcastle NSW AUS	1917-1975	8142
PILLING Susan Matilda	Tasmania AUS	1760-1840	8146
PRESSER Carl Friedrich	Germany / VIC AUS	1816-1899	8126
PRINCE Charles A	Tasmania AUS	1896-1953	8148
PRINCE Doris N	Tasmania AUS	1896-1970	8148
PRINCE Harold J A	Launceston TAS AUS	1920-1980	8148

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
PRINCE Kathleen J	Launceston TAS AUS	1920-1980	8148
RAIT Alexander	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1814-1883	8135
RAIT Christian Stevenson	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1879	8135
ROCHESTER	VIC/NSW AUS/ENG	1800s	8130
SALTMARSH	Tasmania/ENG	1800s	8130
SHAW Lily May	Sheffield TAS AUS		8144
STANFIELD Daniel	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1900	8127
WATERSON Stephen James	Proserpine QLD AUS/USA	Any	8141
WELSH George	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1855-1898	8129
WELSH John / William	Lovely Banks TAS AUS	1822-1832	8129
WELSH Matilda	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1855-1898	8129
WELSH Theopolious	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1861-1881	8129
WELSH Yeddon	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1860-1881	8129

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7201	MULDER Mrs Elaine	631 Shark Point Rd bees31@bigpond.com	PENNA	TAS	7171
The above member has re-joined after a break and has been allocated her their original number					
8126	PRESSER Mr John	29 Radcliff Cres hnpresser@bigpond.com	ROSETTA	TAS	7010
8127	DANIELS Mr Ross	1/57 Riley St cruiseship720@aussiebb.com.au	McCRAE	VIC	3938
8128	LANE Mr James	PO Box 342 stictonet@westnet.com.au	MOONAH	TAS	7009
8129	WILSON Mrs Natalie	14 Southampton Ave	BUTTABA	NSW	2283
8130	HAYS Mrs Gaylene	23 Mountainview Rise honey77bunch@yahoo.com.	LATROBE	TAS	7307
8131	HOLLOWAY Mr John	17 Scarfe Tce meryljohn@gmail.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
8132	GODDARD Miss Anne	74 Greenwood Drive	BUNDOORA	VIC	3083
8133	McCONNELL Dr Robin	615/80 Burwood Rd Longlands	MATAMATA	NZ	3400
8134	HENNESSEY Mrs Leanne	7 Amaroo Road	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
8135	ALLAN Mrs Roslyn	PO Box 300 r.allan@bigpond.com	ST LEONARDS	NSW	2065
8136	BARBER Mr Graeme	1/6 Venice St enfield21@bigpond.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
8137	WALKER Mr Frank	83 Brickport Road	PARK GROVE	TAS	7320
8138	MCARTHUR Mr Malcolm	11 Ellie Court mcarthurfamilyhistory@iinet.net.au	OLD BEACH	TAS	7017
8139	BUTLER Mrs Janet	57 Old Beach Road obproteas@gmail.com	OLD BEACH	TAS	7017
8140	WALKER Mrs Patricia	57 Fairfield Road pmw39@hotmail.com	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015
8141	WATERSON Mr Lawrence	20/73 Main Road morrie62@hotmail.com	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
8142	MIRTL Ms Elizabeth	20/73 Main Road morrie62@hotmail.com	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

8143	GRANGER Mrs Beryl berylgranger34@gmail.com	U1/ 53 Fenton St	LATROBE	TAS	7307
8144	GABY Mrs Pauleen paulsdream101@gmail.com	33 James Road	ACACIA HILLS	TAS	7306
8145	HAINES Mrs Gwenyth gandghaines@gmail.com	125 Mt Hicks Road	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
8146	SKINNER Mrs Stephanie Unit 2 112 Parker Street		DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
8147	RODEN Mr Jamie jamieroden@hotmail.com	U1/ 11 Dalton Court	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
8148	EVERY Mrs Sheridan (Sherry) sheridanprince53@gmail.com	PO Box 1197	GRAVELLY BEACH	TAS	7276

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If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members' listing for the appropriate name and address.

Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you receive a SSAE.

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Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc.

1788-1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group. Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary
Descendants of Convicts' Group
PO Box 229 COLDSTREAM Victoria 3770

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

SARAH ALICE HAWKINS

WAS HER MURDER THE CONSEQUENCE OF A LIFE SPENT IN WICKEDNESS?

Don Bradmore (Member 6756)

ON 28 July 1857, the *Colonial Times* reported the murder in Hobart three days earlier of 26 year-old Sarah Alice HAWKINS who had arrived in the colony as a convict per *Aurora* (2) on 10 August 1851.¹ She had been stabbed to death by a jealous lover, Owen CLARKE (aka CLARK), a 42 year-old farmer of Green Ponds, a man who was born in the colony and with whom she had been co-habiting until she left him for another man four or five months earlier.²

Within moments of his vicious attack on Hawkins, Clarke had taken one of two pistols he had been carrying in his belt, put it to the side of his head, and pulled the trigger. His death was instantaneous.³

Describing these events as

deeds of blood ... which are characteristic of the lowest state of human depravity

The newspaper article averred that they were

the consequences of lives spent in wickedness [and the] disregard of every social tie.⁴

On 21 October 1850, Sarah Alice Hawkins and an associate named Catherine LEE stood before the bar at the Old Bailey, London, charged with the theft from the person of Samuel

RICHARDSON of a watch as well as its chain and key, to the total value of £2.1.4 (about \$4.07). Hawkins pleaded guilty to the charge; Lee entered a plea of not guilty.⁵

The police constable who arrested the women alleged that he had observed Lee accost Richardson as he was walking from Southwark to London, and that Hawkins was following and watching them. He saw Hawkins join Lee and Richardson in Pudding Lane, and the three were talking together. Soon afterwards, the women left, apparently to find a cab to take them away from the area. Richardson, who had then summonsed the constable, told him that he thought that one or other of the women had stolen his watch. Having seen the women preparing to get into a cab, the constable darted towards it. Confronting the women about the stolen watch, he arrested them and escorted them immediately to the police station. There, a doctor who examined the women found Richardson's watch hidden on Hawkins' person. Lee was acquitted; Hawkins was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Upon arrival at Hobart, Sarah Hawkins was described as being 5 feet and a ½ inch tall (166 cms), of pale complexion with hazel eyes and dark brown hair. She had a scar on her right arm and was very slightly marked with smallpox. She was

¹ Sarah Hawkins' arrival—conduct record: CON41/1/31, Image 86; death, RGD35/378/1857

² *Colonial Times*, 28 July 1857, p. 3

³ Clarke, death, RGD35/379/1857

⁴ *Colonial Times*, 28 July 1857, p. 3

⁵ Old Bailey Proceedings Online, www.oldbaileyonline.org
Accessed 16 July 2019

20 years old and a housemaid. She could both read and write. She professed to be of the Church of England faith. She had been 'on the town'—that is, a prostitute—for two years in London. The crime for which she was transported was not her first. Previously, she had been imprisoned in England for twelve months for receiving stolen goods.⁶

Sarah was sent first to the New Town Farm Probation Station for classification. Five weeks later, on 26 September 1851, she was hired by a Mrs CROUCH at Pittwater where she seems to have remained trouble-free for the next two years.⁷

In mid 1853, Sarah sought permission to marry. On 28 June of that year, her request was approved and, on 3 August she married 24 year-old Thomas LAMBERT at St Georges Church of England, Sorell. Thomas was a free settler whose occupation is shown on the marriage entry as 'shipwright' but, according to later newspaper reports, he also 'kept a tap'⁷—that is, a hotel or inn of some kind—at Green Ponds (now Kempton) at the time.⁸

The marriage was not a success. Within a very short time, Lambert had left Sarah and taken himself off to Victoria.⁹ Whether or not Sarah (or, rather, Mrs Lambert as she was now) was devastated by her husband's departure is impossible to know but all indications seem to suggest that she was not overly affected by it. Undoubtedly, she would have been

buoyed by the fact that, on 6 December 1853, she was granted her ticket-of-leave and, accordingly, able to work on her own account.¹⁰

Although no new offences of any kind are listed on Sarah's Conduct Record in Van Diemens Land (VDL), she does seem to have had brushes with the law at this time—two in late 1853 and another in early 1854. An entry dated 5 December 1853 reads: 'House of Correction' but gives no reason for her being incarcerated at that time. A second entry, dated 13 December 1853 reads: 'Police Office, Hobart' but again no reason for her being involved with the police is provided. The third entry, dated 18 January 1854, reads: 'Not to reside in any district south of Oatlands, nor in that of Ln' [Launceston]. Again, there is no explanation, nor does there seem to be any mention of her in any published police reports in these months.¹¹

On 15 May 1856, Sarah was granted a conditional pardon but, by then, there is some evidence that she was leading a troubled, and possibly dangerous, life.¹²

At the inquest into Sarah's death on 28 July 1857, two witnesses, James PHILPOTT and his wife, Ann Philpott, who rented a small cottage on Owen Clarke's property at Green Ponds, told the coroner they had known the deceased for about two years. There, she had been living as the wife of a man by the name of George WEST (aka PHILLIPS) and had gone by the name of 'Alice GREEVES'.¹³

⁶ Description List: CON19/1/9, Image 191; indent CON15/1/7, Image 96

⁷ CON41/1/31, Image 86

⁸ Permission to marry CON52/1/6, marriage: RGD37/1/12 1853/1432; Lambert's inn: *Colonial Times*, 28 July 1857, p. 3; the date of Lambert's departure is not known—no record of it has been found

⁹ *Colonial Times*, 28 July 1857

¹⁰ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 6 December 1853

¹¹ CON41/1/31, Image 86

¹² Conditional Pardon: *Hobart Town Gazette*, 20 May 1856

¹³ Inquest: *The Tasmanian Daily News*, (TDN) 29 July 1857, p. 3; *Colonial Times*, 30 July 1857, p. 2

From that time, Sarah seems to have preferred to be known as 'Alice' rather than 'Sarah' and it was as 'Alice' she was known to her friends and acquaintances.

Continuing their testimony, the Philpotts said that before long Sarah (or 'Alice') had left George West and had 'taken up' with Owen Clarke.¹⁴ Clarke, then in his early forties, was a widower who had been living for some years in a *de facto* relationship with a woman by the name of Margaret PILSTON. They had had five children together before he met Sarah. Pilston told the coroner that Clarke had 'ordered her out of the house' when he 'took up' with Sarah.¹⁵

At the time that Sarah moved into his house, Clarke was in financial trouble. To extricate himself from his difficulties, he had devised a plan to set fire to one of his own haystacks with a view to defrauding the Tasmanian Insurance Company and collecting the £400—considerably more than its actual worth—for which the hay was insured. On 27 February 1857, the haystack burnt to the ground. From the outset, the authorities suspected arson. Clarke was arrested immediately and committed for trial, principally on evidence provided by Sarah.¹⁶

While Clarke was in prison awaiting his trial, Sarah is reported to have sold most of his things and left his house, going off to live in Green Ponds with a couple by the name of GIBBS.¹⁷

But, as it happened, Clarke was never taken to trial for the suspected arson. According to a report in the *Hobart Town Mercury*, the Attorney-General 'ignored

the Bill, and the matter was subsequently compromised'.¹⁸ A witness at the inquest told the coroner that Clarke eventually received 'some money' from the insurance company.¹⁹

Upon release from prison, Clarke is said to have 'sworn vengeance' on Sarah. He was overheard to say, 'If she deceives me more, I'll shoot her.'²⁰ Not surprisingly, Sarah soon left Green Ponds—in company with a man named PENNY, a plasterer—and went to live in Hobart.²¹

Strangely, in view of what had taken place, Clarke seems to have still had strong feelings for Sarah. At the inquest, both Mr and Mrs Philpott said that Clarke had visited them a number of times trying to enlist their aid in getting Sarah to return to him at Green Ponds. He had told Mrs Philpott that 'he would never be happy if she did not'.²²

Around 22 July 1857, the Philpotts travelled to Hobart to speak with Sarah.²³ They told her Clarke wanted her back but they were unsuccessful in persuading her to return to him. By the time they met with her, Sarah had been living for almost four months with a man by the name of Michael NOON (aka BUNYAN), a former convict (*Rodney 2*, 1851).²⁴

In the meantime, Clarke himself had been trying to locate Sarah with the intention of 'inducing her to return to live with him'. Since his release from prison, he had made a number of trips to Hobart in an effort to discover her whereabouts. About a fortnight before the shocking

¹⁴ *TDN*, 29 July 1857, p. 3

¹⁵ *Courier*, 13 March 1857, p. 2; *The Hobart Town Mercury*, (*HTM*) 27 July 1857, p. 2

¹⁶ *Courier*, 13 March 1857, p.2; *HTM*, 27 July 1857, p. 2

¹⁷ *TDN*, 29 July 1857, p. 3

¹⁸ *HTM*, 27 July 1857, p. 2

¹⁹ *Colonial Times*, 30 July 1857, p. 2

²⁰ *TDN*, 29 July 1857, p. 3

²¹ *HTM*, 27 July 1857, p. 2

²² *HTM*, 27 July 1857, p. 2

²³ *HTM*, 27 July 1857, p. 2

²⁴ *Colonial Times*, 30 July 1857, p. 2; Noon: CON33-1-105, Image 185

murder-suicide, he had managed to discover where she was living and had been observing her unobtrusively since.²⁵

Mrs Philpott told the coroner that she and Sarah had met with Clarke in a public house in Argyle Street, Hobart, a day or two before the murder-suicide. At that meeting, Sarah had promised to go back to live with Clarke but, afterwards, she had told Mrs Philpott she had no intention of doing so. She had said she was 'comfortable enough' where she was.²⁶

Mrs Janet JOHNSON testified that Sarah had had breakfast with her at her home in Smith Street, Hobart, on Saturday 25 July 1857, the day of Sarah's death. Mrs Johnson said she had only known Sarah for about twelve weeks. She knew Sarah was living with Michael Noon, whom Mrs Johnson understood to be Sarah's husband. She had never heard Sarah speak of Owen Clarke.²⁷

Continuing, Mrs Johnson said that just as the two women were clearing up after breakfast, Clarke had entered the house, uninvited. Catching sight of Sarah he had shouted, 'I've caught you now!' He had then asked Sarah if she would like a drink. At first, Sarah had declined but when pressed by Clarke, she said she'd have a small gin and peppermint. Clarke had then tossed a shilling towards Mrs Johnson who picked it up and hurried from the house to fetch the drink.

When still only a short distance from the house, Mrs Johnson had heard a scream of 'murder'. Hurrying back, she saw the body of Clarke on the floor. She had then noticed Sarah, who had managed to

stagger out of the house, lying on her side in a pool of blood on the opposite footpath. She was still alive but 'the colour of death', said Mrs Johnson.

Neighbours, who had heard a gunshot as well as Sarah's screams, soon arrived on the scene. Sarah was lifted gently and taken into the nearby house of George FOX and laid on a bed. Fox testified that Sarah had remained on his bed all that day but, at about 6.00 a.m. the next morning, when she was removed to the hospital by the police, she was dead.

At the inquest, Dr ECKFORD, a local physician who had been called immediately after Sarah was found in the street, said that he had found her alive but in intense pain. She had told him, 'Clarke has done this because I would not go and live with him'. After attending to Sarah, he and another neighbour, John ROTHWELL, had gone into Mrs Johnson's home where they saw Clarke lying on the floor, bleeding from the head and obviously dead. Dr Eckford had picked up a pistol lying near Clarke's body. On the footpath outside George Fox's house, Rothwell had found a blood-stained, long-bladed Bowie knife. Clarke's body was removed to a mortuary by the police.

Dr Eckford said that, later, he had performed a post-mortem examination of Sarah's body and found that there were two stab wounds in the left side of her body. The wounds were about seven inches deep and had obviously been inflicted by a knife such as the Bowie knife found in the street. Two of her false ribs had been divided and one of her kidneys had been cut in half. Her death was the result of internal hemorrhage.

In removing her clothing, Dr Eckford found a gold watch and chain. On her fingers were seven gold rings and she was wearing ear-rings. These articles as well

²⁵ *HTM*, 27 July 1857, p. 2

²⁶ *TDN*, 29 July 1857, p. 3

²⁷ Evidence of Ann Philpott, Fox, Eckford and Rothwell: *Colonial Times*, 30 July 1857, p. 2

as some documents she was carrying were handed to Michael Noon, assumed to be her closest 'family' in VDL.

At the inquest, Noon testified he had only known Sarah for four months and they had lived together as husband and wife in that time. He said that he had been at work on the day Sarah was killed and that somebody had come to tell him he should go home because Sarah needed him. When he arrived at the home of George Fox where Sarah was lying, she had told him that Clarke had stabbed her. He said Sarah had never mentioned Clarke to him and that, as far as he knew, the only previous relationship she had had was with a man called Greeves.²⁸

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Owen Clarke.²⁹

On the same day, an inquest was held into the death of Clarke.³⁰ Witnesses who had appeared at the inquest into Sarah's death gave much the same testimony as they had done earlier. The jury returned a verdict of *felo-de-se*, a Latin term meaning 'felon of himself'—that is, illegal suicide.

Sarah Alice Hawkins was 26 when she died. She had been in the colony for only six years. Was her death the consequence of her 'disregard for every social tie' and a life 'lived in wickedness' as the *Colonial Times* of 28 July 1857 had asserted? Is this judgement too harsh? Did her own behaviour bring about her death? Can excuses be made for the life she lived?

What is your opinion? ◀

²⁸ *TDN*, 29 July 1857, p. 3

²⁹ *Colonial Times*, 30 July 1857, p. 2

³⁰ *Colonial Times*, 30 July 1857, p. 2

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VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

THE GIFFORD CHILDREN

Dianne Snowden (Member 910)



IN February 1855, the following report appeared in a Hobart newspaper:

SHOPLIFTING.—Yesterday an elderly female named Ann GIFFARD, about 50, and her son Arthur William Giffard, a poor misguided but intelligent lad of 6, were committed by Mr. WILMOT to take their trial on a charge of stealing two shawls from the shop of Mr. OVERELL, draper, Liverpool-street, on Monday. The elder prisoner has but been discharged from gaol, where she was sent for a similar offence, about six weeks; immediately upon which she removed her children from the Orphan Schools, where they had been most kindly placed during her imprisonment; and this is the result to the unfortunate boy. At the request of D. C. VICKERS, the apprehending constable, the magistrate ordered that the child be kept separate from its mother for the time preceding trial.¹

A later report provided more detail:

Ann GIFFORD, convicted of shop-lifting, was first called up for judgment. The Chairman told her that but for circumstances she would decidedly have been sentenced to transportation. She had been tried in November last for stealing at Mr. WATCHORN'S, Liverpool-street, and was acquitted. From that time she had

been carrying on the same game. She had taken her little boy, six years and a half old, to assist in her de-predations. She was a wicked woman, as His Honor knew, from private sources. On this occasion she went into Mr. Overall's shop and put into the child's basket two shawls, and then sent him out of the shop. The child was put up at the police office as well as the mother, but all honor to the Attorney-General, who had not found a true bill against the child. The learned chairman, after a feeling address to the prisoner, sentenced her to two years hard labor in the house of correction.²

Elsewhere Ann was described as 'a respectable looking woman'.³ When arrested she told the constable that 'she had three small children, and she was starved'.⁴ During her trial, Mr Overell, whose shop she had been in, asked a similar question and she told him, 'she was very poor, and had three little children, one of whom was dying'.⁵

Ann Gifford was a convict who arrived on the *Royal Admiral* in September 1842. In January 1842, Ann had been tried with

¹ *Courier* (Hobart) 15 February 1855 p. 2

² *Colonial Times* (Hobart) 2 March 1855 p. 3

³ *Hobarton Mercury* 28 February 1855 p. 2

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

her husband, Alphonso Gifford, in London in the Central Criminal Court, popularly known as the 'Old Bailey'. Ann was tried for larceny and was sentenced to transportation for 15 years. She stated her offence to be stealing six plates.⁶ When she arrived in the colony, Ann, aged 28, was recorded as a professed cook.⁷

Alphonso Gifford, who arrived on the *Marquis of Hastings* in November 1842, was tried for feloniously receiving and was sentenced to transportation for 14 years. He stated his offence as having stolen goods in his possession. A stout made man with several scars, he was a cabinet maker aged 26, literate and Protestant.⁸

Ann's time during the voyage on the *Royal Admiral*, was difficult. A month after departure, Ann gave birth to a daughter, also named Ann. Shortly after the birth, Ann became unwell and her baby lived only 11 weeks.⁹

In a strange twist, in April 1844, Ann Gifford and William WINCKLEY applied for permission to marry. Permission was granted on the condition that Winckley could prove his former wife was dead.¹⁰ No marriage took place and Ann and

Alphonso Gifford were later reunited in the colony.

Initially, Ann was moderately well-behaved: in January 1843, while serving her sentence at the Brickfields, she was sentenced to six days in solitary confinement for misconduct. She received a ticket-of-leave in 1845 but was not granted a conditional pardon until 1858 because of repeated offences in the 1850s.¹¹

Alphonso was mostly assigned in the country and, for a time, was assigned to W. ARCHER at Brickendon. In the colony, Alphonso had two minor offences: for being drunk and misconduct, and being absent without leave. He was granted a ticket-of-leave in January 1849 and was recommended for a conditional pardon in 1851.¹²

Ann and Alphonso had four children in Van Diemens Land: Arthur (1846); Ann, also known as Jane (1848); Julia (1850); and Alfonso, later known as Alfred (1855).

When her children were young, Ann was frequently in court and her children were admitted and readmitted to the Orphan Schools at New Town. Only the youngest, Alfred, was not admitted.

The newspaper records of her offences reveal Ann's circumstances and why her children required care. Her husband, Alphonso, was reputedly at the gold diggings in Port Phillip, leaving his pregnant wife and three children behind.

In November 1854, Ann's three children were admitted to the Orphan Schools when she was charged with stealing a pair of trousers:

⁶ TA, CON40/1/4 Ann Gifford *Royal Admiral* No. 290

⁷ TA, CON15/1/2 pp. 16–17 Ann Gifford *Royal Admiral* No. 290. [Image 18–19]

⁸ TA, CON33/1/29 Alphonso Gifford *Marquis of Hastings* 1842 No. 6912 Old Bailey Proceedings Online Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. **online.org, version 8.0, 14 October 2020**, January 1842, trial of Alphonso Gifford (t18420103–498)

⁹ TNA, ADM101/65/3, Transcription available at www.femaleconvicts.org.au/docs2/ships/SurgeonsJournal_RoyalAdmiral1842.pdf

¹⁰ TA, CON52/1/2 p. 231 Ann Gifford *Royal Admiral* and William Winckley *Prince Regent*

¹¹ TA, CON40/1/4 Ann Gifford *Royal Admiral* No. 290

¹² TA, CON33/1/29 Alphonso Gifford *Marquis of Hastings* 1842 No. 6912

Ann Gifford was charged with having stolen two pairs of black trousers the property of Messrs WATCHORN, PERKINS & Co., of Liverpool-street, on Saturday 1st. The prisoner went into prosecutors shop and having looked at some trousers paid a shilling on a pair, saying her husband would call in the evening and pay for them. Constable MORLEY had watched the prisoner enter the shop and when she came out he followed her to a pawn-brokers opposite ... the prisoner gave to a boy a bundle containing the trousers produced, which [were] taken from the prisoner at her own residence near Melville-street, and identified as the prosecutors property. The prisoner, an elderly wretched looking woman said nothing in her defence, but stated that her husband was at the diggings at Port Phillip but she had not heard of him for 4 months. Committed.¹³

Ann's children, Ann and Julia, were discharged from the Orphan Schools on 7 December 1854, to their mother, 'free'.¹⁴ Arthur was discharged to his mother on 7 February 1855.¹⁵

Before long, however, on 26 February 1855, Ann and Julia, were readmitted to the Orphan Schools. There was no mention of Alphonso, their father, in the Admission Register.¹⁶

On 27 February 1855, in the Hobart Supreme Court, Ann was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour for stealing two shawls valued at £3, the

property of J.J. Overall. Ann was pregnant at the time and her son, Alfonso Gifford, was born in April 1855, while Ann was under sentence.¹⁷

Arthur was readmitted to the Male Orphan School on 14 March 1855 and remained there until May 1857.¹⁸

In 1856, Ann was at the Brickfields when she received a reward of meritorious conduct.¹⁹

Ann's children, Ann and Julia, were discharged from the Orphan Schools to their mother, 'free', on 4 June 1857.²⁰

In 1861, in the Launceston Quarter Sessions, Ann was found not guilty of stealing wearing apparel which belonged to George BUTTERWORTH.²¹ One newspaper report described Ann as a monthly nurse²² and stated that she had stolen a large quantity of table linen and other goods. The theft was discovered sometime after she had left the Butterworth household.²³ A report of the crime appeared in a Launceston newspaper:

Ann Gifford was charged with stealing 1 robe, value 80s., and 1 dress, value £3, the property of George Butterworth. In a second count she was charged with receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen ...

¹³ *Hobart Mercury* 4 November 1854 p. 3; *Colonial Times* 1 December 1854 p. 3

¹⁴ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 34 Arthur Gifford; TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 43 Ann and Julia Gifford

¹⁵ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 34 Arthur Gifford

¹⁶ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 43 Ann Gifford

¹⁷ TA, RGD33/1/5 District of Hobart 1855/2073 Alfonso Gifford (13 April 1855)

¹⁸ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 34 Arthur Gifford

¹⁹ FCRC

²⁰ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 43 Ann Gifford

²¹ *Launceston Examiner* 28 February 1861 p. 4; *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston) 13 April 1861 p. 4

²² A monthly nurse cared for a new mother and her infant for one month after the birth

²³ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston) 20 February 1861 p. 5

Mrs. Sarah Butterworth deposed that prisoner was employed to do washing, &c., and had access to the bedroom, where the articles were kept; about 10th January last, witness missed a moire antique dress, an infant's robe, a quantity of table linen, and sheets; shortly after this a person told her where she could find the robe; she accordingly went to Mrs. KANE's, on the Cataract Hill, and there saw the robe; witness never gave the articles to any one; site never gave them to any person to pawn or sell; a groom named THOMPSON was in the employ of her husband at the time she missed the articles; he left while the enquiry was going on.

George Butterworth sworn, said that he missed the dress and a quantity of linen out of some drawers; from information received he went to a Mrs. Kane's, Cataract Hill, where he found the baby's robe (produced); the dress produced belongs to my wife.

Sarah Kane sworn, said she purchased a baby's robe from prisoner on 29th December last year for 8s; at first prisoner asked 10s for it but she said she would take 8s if witness would give her a black jacket; I did so; prisoner said at the time that she had got it from Mrs. Butterworth.

Esther POWELL deposed, that she lived in Margaret-street; about 12th February prisoner left a dress at her place for the purpose of getting it altered; prisoner said at the time that she had bought it from Mrs. Butterworth and paid for it in the presence of Thompson the groom; on the Saturday after, seeing prisoner in custody of the police witness took the dress to the Police Station.

Prisoner after making her defence, called two witnesses, whose evidence, however, had no connection with the case.

The jury, after retiring for some time, found the prisoner not guilty.²⁴

On 30 October 1867, in Hobart, Ann was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing half a pound of butter.²⁵ It belonged to Robert HOWARD, a grocer in Liverpool Street.

LARCENY.—Ann Gifford, an elderly woman, was brought up on remand, charged with having on the 26th inst. stolen one half pound of butter, the property of Mr. Howard, grocer, of Liverpool-street.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Detective Vickers said that on the evening of the day in question he saw the woman in the shop of Mr. SARGEANT, draper, of Liverpool-street, handling some pieces of cloth, and endeavouring to get possession of it. She then left Sergeant's, and went to Howard's, and witness followed and watched her. He saw her take the half pound of butter, and conceal it under her shawl, and she then came out into the street. Witness stopped her, and found the butter in her possession. About nine months ago the woman and her two daughters were living at Mr. Kennerley's, and during their stay there several articles, some of satin, were missed. One of the daughters had recently come to Mr. TODD's registry-office seeking employment, and Mrs. Todd recognised a piece of lace upon her hat as her (Mrs. Todd's) property. Witness had been watching the woman for three months past.

The Bench sentenced the prisoner to six months' confinement with hard labor.²⁶

In 1866, a telling newspaper report revealed the intricacies of Ann Gifford's

²⁴ *Launceston Examiner* 25 April 1861 p. 5

²⁵ TA, CON42/1/1 Ann Gifford *Royal Admiral* No. 290. See also *Mercury* (Hobart) 29 October 1867 p. 2, 31 October 1867 p. 2.

²⁶ *Mercury* (Hobart) 31 October 1867 p. 2

criminal activities, and the methods she used to involve her children:

LARCENY.—Mary Ann Gifford, a genteel looking native girl, charged by Detective Vickers with stealing a pair of boots belonging to John Boys; to John BOYS.

Plea, guilty.

Mr. Vickers said the girl went to Mr. Boys' at the Nag's Head, Melville Street, told a pitiable tale, and was allowed to stay there for the night. Next day about twelve o'clock she went away, and after she was gone the boots, a new pair, worth £1, were missed. It was subsequently found that the prisoner had pawned the boots at Mr. Sergeant's. She and her sister and mother formerly lived at Mr. KENNERLY's, when 9 or 10 sovereigns and other articles were stolen. The girl's mother told him this lady had the money, and she know where she bought the things. They were all turned away at once. Prisoner had told him (Mr. Vickers) that her mother would not let her stop in a place unless she robbed it, and gave her tea, and sugar, and things. Another place in which they had lived had also been robbed, but the party would not prosecute.

The Bench sentenced her to six months' hard labor.²⁷

The identity of Mary Ann Gifford is not clear: she is possibly Ann's daughter, Ann, also known as Jane.

Arthur William Gifford (1846–1909)

Arthur William Gifford was born in June 1846.²⁸ His mother's name was recorded as Ann Gifford formerly WALLACE; his

father, Alphonso William, was a cabinet-maker, living in Macquarie Street.

Arthur was probably the child accomplice described as 'a poor misguided but intelligent lad of 6' when Ann was arrested for stealing in 1855.²⁹ His age, however, was more accurately 9.

Arthur Gifford, aged 7½, was admitted to the Male Orphan School on 3 November 1854. His mother was in gaol. There is some confusion about his discharge date but he was readmitted on 14 March 1855 when he was 9. His mother was in gaol and there was no mention of his father. He was discharged to his mother, 'free' on 13 May 1857.³⁰

Arthur, a storeman, married Eliza WALKER, a bootmaker's daughter, in September 1873 at St John the Baptist Church, Hobart Town.³¹ Arthur and Eliza had at least four children:

1873 Albert Gifford³²

1875 William Henry Gifford³³

1879 Ernest Alexander Gifford³⁴

1881 Christina Isabel Gifford³⁵

²⁷ *Mercury* (Hobart) 6 October 1866 p. 2.

A free immigrant, Mary Ann Gifford, was also a frequent offender. She died in 1863 aged 18: TA, RGD35/1/6 District of Hobart 1863/4131 Mary Ann Gifford.

²⁸ TA, RGD33/1/2 District of Hobart 1846/1848 Arthur William Gifford (29 June 1846)

²⁹ *Courier* (Hobart) 15 February 1855 p. 2.

³⁰ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 34 Arthur Gifford

³¹ TA, RGD37/1/32 District of Hobart 1873/185 Eliza Walker and Arthur Gifford

³² TA, RGD33/1/10 District of Hobart 1873/3391 Albert Gifford (2 June 1873). Father, storeman. Informant, Eliza Walker, mother, Bathurst Street.

³³ TA, RGD33/1/11 District of Hobart 1875/1188 William Henry Gifford. Father, porter. Informant, Eliza Gifford, mother, Harrington Street.

³⁴ TA, RGD33/1/12 District of Hobart 1879/907 Ernest Alexander Ware. Father, storeman. Informant, Eliza Gifford, mother, Wellington Street.

³⁵ TA, RGD33/1/12 District of Hobart 1881/3010 Christina Isabel Gifford. Storeman, Hamden Road.

Arthur Gifford, aged 62, died in 1909 at the New Town Charitable Institution. He was buried in Cornelian Bay Cemetery.³⁶

Ann or Jane Gifford b.1848

There is some confusion about the name of this child. There are two admissions to the Female Orphan School: Ann Gifford, aged 5, in 1854 and Jane Ann, aged 6 in 1855.³⁷ Ann and Alphonso had a daughter born in June 1848 but not given a name at the time of her birth registration. The child's father was recorded as William Gifford, a cabinet maker, living in Campbell Street. Her mother was Ann formerly Wallace.³⁸

Ann Gifford, aged 5, was admitted to the Female Orphan School on 3 November 1854, and was discharged to her mother 'free' on 7 December 1854.³⁹ She was readmitted with her younger sister, Julia, aged 4, on 26 February 1855. There was no mention of Alphonso in the Admission Register. Both girls were discharged to their mother, 'free', on 4 June 1857.⁴⁰

Jane Ann Gifford, aged 6, was admitted to the Orphan School on 8 March 1855.⁴¹

According to the Friends of the Orphan Schools database, Ann married George MOORE, who was also in the Orphan School.

³⁶ TA, AF 35/1/2 (BU 16620); AF 70/1/32 (BU 16620) Cornelian Bay, Wesley Section C, No. 248

³⁷ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 43 Ann Gifford, TA, CSD1/36/323 Jane Ann Gifford

³⁸ TA, RGD33/1/3 District of Hobart 1848/790 Gifford, given name not recorded (17 June 1848)

³⁹ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 43 Ann Gifford

⁴⁰ TA, SWD28/1/1 Register of Girls p. 43 Ann Gifford

⁴¹ TA, CSD1/36/323 Jane Ann Gifford

Julia Gifford b.1850

Julia was born in November 1850. Her mother's name was recorded as Ann 'WALLIS'; her father, Alphonso, was a cabinetmaker, living in Burnett Street.⁴²

Julia Gifford, aged 2 years 9 months, was admitted to the Infant Orphan School on 3 November 1854. She was discharged to her mother, free, on 7 December 1854.⁴³

In 1863, Julia, 'a young girl residing with Mrs. AUSTEN', appeared in court as a witness in an assault case.⁴⁴

Julia, a domestic [x], married William Ware, a farmer, in 1876 in the Primitive Methodist Church, Collins Street, Hobart. Alfred Gifford was one of the witnesses.⁴⁵ According to the Friends of the Orphan Schools database, William WARE was also in the Orphan School. Julia and William had at least five children:

1877 Evaline Ware⁴⁶

1879 William Ware⁴⁷

1881 Arthur Ware⁴⁸

1884 Elizabeth Julia 'WEIR'⁴⁹

⁴² TA, RGD33/1/3 District of Hobart 1850/2857 Gifford, given name not recorded (25 November 1850)

⁴³ TA, SWD6/1/1 Infant School Admission Register p. 10 Julia Gifford

⁴⁴ *Mercury* (Hobart) 30 January 1863 p. 2

⁴⁵ TA, RGD37/1/35 District of Hobart 1876/371 Julia Gifford and William Ware (5 April 1876)

⁴⁶ TA, RGD33/1/11 District of Hobart 1877/2548 Evaline Ware. Father, farmer. Informant, Julia Ware [x], Queens Doman.

⁴⁷ TA, RGD33/1/12 District of Hobart 1879/868 William Ware. Father, farmer. Informant, Julia Ware [x], Burnet Street.

⁴⁸ TA, RGD33/1/12 District of Hobart 1882/3170 Arthur Ware. Father, farmer. Informant, Julia Ware [x], Sandy Bay.

⁴⁹ TA, RGD33/1/13 District of Hobart 1884/1585 Elizabeth Julia 'Weir'. Father, labourer. Informant, Julia Ware [x], Arthur Street.

1886 Annie Ware⁵⁰

In 1935, when she was 79, Julia, an Old Age Pensioner, was admitted to the New Town Charitable Institution (then known as the New Town Rest Home). She was formerly at the Magdalen Home. Her sister was Mrs HARWOOD, Liverpool Street.⁵¹ Julia died in July 1936 and was buried at Cornelian Bay.⁵²

Alfonso or Alfred Gifford (1855–1899)

Alfonso Gifford was born in April 1855. Only his mother's name was recorded on his birth certificate; she was described as a female convict.⁵³

Alfred Gifford, a storekeeper aged 27, married Elizabeth Williams aged 25, on 1 February 1882 at the residence of Mr SHIELD in Hobart in a Congregational Service.⁵⁴ They had at least seven children:

1883 Arthur Henry Gifford⁵⁵

1887 Frank Gifford⁵⁶

1890 Wilfred Wallace Gifford⁵⁷

1891 Lilian Mary Gifford⁵⁸

1892 Charlie Gifford⁵⁹

1894 Archibald Trevor Gifford⁶⁰

1899 Alfred Owens Gifford⁶¹

Alfred Gifford, a storeman aged 42, died of *morbus cordis* in Hobart Hospital in May 1899.⁶²

GIFFORD.—On Saturday, May 6, 1899, at Hobart, Alfred, the beloved husband of Elizabeth Gifford, aged 45 years. Funeral will move from his late residence, Ashfield street, Sandy Bay, THIS DAY, at 2.30, for Queenborough Cemetery.⁶³

GIFFORD.—On May 6; at Hobart, Alfred, beloved husband of Elizabeth Gifford, aged 45 years.⁶⁴

His youngest son, Alfred, was only a few months old.⁶⁵

Alfred's mother died later that year. Ann Gifford, aged 85, died of *old age* on 17 December 1899 at the home of her daughter, Julia and was buried in Cornelian Bay Cemetery:

⁵⁰ TA, RGD33/1/14 District of Hobart 1886/1025 Annie Ware. Father, labourer. Informant, Julia Ware [x], Warwick Street.

⁵¹ TA, HSD274/1/2 Julia Ann Ware

⁵² TA, AF35/1/3 (BU 33257), AF70/1/58 (BU33257) Cornelian Bay Roman Catholic Section, BB, No.229

⁵³ TA, RGD33/1/5 District of Hobart 1855/2073 Alfonso Gifford (13 April 1855)

⁵⁴ TA, RGD37/1/41 District of Hobart 1882/376 Elizabeth Williams and Alfred Gifford

⁵⁵ TA, RGD33/1/13 District of Hobart 1883/976 Arthur Henry Gifford. Father, shopkeeper. Informant, John Shield, uncle.

⁵⁶ TA, RGD33/1/66 District of Portland 1887/2622 Frank Gifford. Father, storekeeper, Blue Tier.

⁵⁷ TA, RGD33/1/70 District of Portland 1890/2683 Wilfred Wallace Gifford. Father, storekeeper, Blue Tier.

⁵⁸ TA, RGD33/1/72 District of Portland 1891/2831 Lilian Mary Gifford. Father, storekeeper, Blue Tier.

⁵⁹ TA, RGD33/1/74 District of Portland 1892/1978 Charlie Gifford. Father, contractor, Blue Tier.

⁶⁰ TA, RGD33/1/78 District of Portland 1894/1920 Archibald Trevor Gifford. Father, storekeeper, Blue Tier.

⁶¹ TA, RGD33/1/22 District of Hobart 1899/1279 Alfred Owens Gifford. Father, storekeeper. Mother living Stanley Street, Sandy Bay.

⁶² TA, RGD35/1/68 District of Hobart 1899/878 Alfred Gifford (6 May 1899)

⁶³ *Mercury* (Hobart) 8 May 1899 p. 1

⁶⁴ *North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times* 10 May 1899 p. 2

⁶⁵ TA, RGD33/1/22 District of Hobart 1899/1279 Alfred Owens Gifford. Father, storekeeper. Mother living Stanley Street, Sandy Bay.

GIFFORD.—On Sunday, December 17, 1899, at her daughter's residence, 1, Alice Maud Terrace, Elizabeth-street, Ann, the beloved mother of Julia Ware, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral will leave the above address on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for Cornelian Bay Cemetery.⁶⁶

Ann's life was complex. Did her struggle to survive as a deserted mother with young children lead to her repeated crimes and the admission of her children to the Orphan Schools? Despite their unsettled lives, her children appear to have found stability, marrying and establishing thriving families, their descendants proud to claim an Orphan School ancestor.⁶⁷ Two of Ann's children, Ann and Julia, married former Orphan School children. Ironically, Arthur and Julia ended their lives in the Orphan School buildings repurposed as the New Town Charitable Institution. ◀

For more information about the Orphan Schools, see
<https://www.orphanschool.org.au>

For information about Ann Gifford and other female convicts, visit the Female Convicts Research Centre database at
<https://www.femaleconvicts.org.au>

⁶⁶ TA, RGD35/1/68 District of Hobart 1899/1237 Ann Gifford (17 December 1899); *Mercury* (Hobart) 19 December 1899 p. 1; TA, AF35/1/2 (BU 12203); AF70/1/25 (BU 12203) Cornelian Bay, Wesley Section C, No. 248.

⁶⁷ <https://www.orphanschool.org.au>

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POOR LITTLE FRANCIS BURROWS

HIS DEATH AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN WAS ACCELERATED
BY ILL-USAGE RECEIVED FROM HIS MASTER

Don Bradmore (Member 6756)

FRANCIS BURROWS, an eleven year-old aboriginal boy, passed away at Her Majesty's General Hospital, Hobart Town on 13 November 1859. At the inquest into his death a few days later, the coroner heard shocking details of the treatment the boy had received at the hands of Charles SLAUGHTER, a small farmer in the Huon region.

Charles Slaughter was a former convict.¹ At the Lewes Quarter Sessions, Sussex, England, in May 1845, he had been found guilty of the theft of a quantity of bacon and pork from a wagon and sentenced to transportation for fifteen years.² That was not his first offence. Some years earlier, he had been sentenced to transportation for seven years after being convicted of stealing potatoes but that sentence had not been carried out. Instead, he had been released from prison in England after serving only two years.³

Less fortunate the second time, Slaughter had been put aboard the convict ship *Mayda* which sailed from Woolwich on 29 August 1845. On 8 January 1846, he was disembarked at the Norfolk Island Penal Settlement where it was intended he would serve his time. By the time he arrived there, however, the plans of the British government to wind down that

settlement were well under way and, in May 1847, he was transferred to Van Diemens Land (VDL) per *Pestongee Bomangee*.

Slaughter's indent shows that he was thirty-six years old when he arrived at Hobart Town. He was five feet eight inches (about 177cms) tall, with blue eyes and a sallow complexion. He was clean-shaven but had very little hair on his head.⁴ His convict documents reveal that he was single, a Protestant and a labourer. He could read and write.

In VDL, Slaughter had been punished three times—but for relatively minor offences. On 5 June 1847, he was charged with having tobacco in his possession and spent six days in gaol in solitary confinement. On 7 July of the same year, he was reprimanded for disobedience to orders. On 20 June 1849, he was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with creating a nuisance in a public place. He had served another month in prison for that offence.⁵

By early 1852, Slaughter had been granted a ticket of leave and was working on his own account in the Huon region, south east of Hobart Town. There, he met the woman he was to marry. Her name was Ellen LYONS. She, too, had been transported to VDL as a convict.⁶

¹ CON33/1/79, Image148

² Slaughter's trial: 20 May 1845

³ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norfolk_Island#Second_penal_settlement_\(1824%E2%80%931856\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norfolk_Island#Second_penal_settlement_(1824%E2%80%931856))

⁴ Indent: CON 17/1/2, p. 182

⁵ CON33/1/79, Image148

⁶ ToL: CON33/1/79, Image148; Eleanor ('Ellen') LYONS: CON41/1/30, Image 155

Eleanor Lyons, one of five children of John and Mary Lyons, was born at Waterford, Ireland, around 1827. Her baptismal certificate shows that she was christened as 'Ellen' Lyons and it is by that first name that she was always known to family.⁷

Little is known about Ellen's life in Ireland before her transportation to VDL in 1851 but, as she grew up at a particularly difficult time in Irish history, it is likely that her early years were not easy. The period between 1845 and 1849 was especially arduous for the people of Ireland with the country in the grip of the Great Famine which was responsible for the deaths of a million people and the emigration of about the same number to America, Australia and elsewhere.⁸

On 9 July 1850, Ellen stood trial in County Wexford, charged with arson. Found guilty, she was sentenced to transportation for fifteen years. She was put aboard *Blackfriar* on 31 January 1851 for the voyage to VDL. Upon her arrival at Hobart Town she was described as being four feet eleven and a half inches (about 123cms) tall, with a pale complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes and a pock-pitted face. She stated that she was twenty-four years old, single, Catholic, a country servant by trade, and that she could neither read nor write.⁹

Although permission seems not to have been officially granted to Ellen and Charles until the following October, they were married in the church at Franklin on

7 February 1853. Ellen was then twenty-six. Slaughter's age is shown on the marriage entry as thirty-one but that is not correct. He was forty-one.¹⁰

After their marriage, Charles and Ellen Slaughter remained in the Huon/Franklin area and for the next few years all seemed to go well. About twelve months after the wedding, Ellen gave birth to a son, whom she named Charles after her husband.¹¹ On 1 August 1854, she was granted a ticket of leave and later that month her husband received his conditional pardon. Ellen's conditional pardon was granted on 18 April 1856.¹²

Then, however, things took a turn for the worse!

At some time during the mid to late 1850s, Slaughter seems to have been able to acquire—perhaps to lease or rent—a small farm in the Huon region on which he was able to run cows and grow a little food for the table. In 1858, he had brought a young aboriginal boy—Francis Burrows—to the farm to assist him with herding the cows and tending his potato crops.

Francis, born at Hobart Town in 1849, was the eldest child of Thomas Burrows and his wife Mary Jane (née BRANFORD). They had married at Hobart Town on 2 September 1847.¹³ Slaughter

⁷ Birth year calculated from Indent: CON15/1/7, Images 42 and 43; Baptism: Ireland, Catholic Parish Records, 1655–1912 via 'Ancestry.com', accessed November 2019

⁸ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Great-Famine-Irish-history>

⁹ CON41/1/30, Image 155

¹⁰ Permission: *Hobartian Guardian, or, True Friend of Tasmania (Hobart)*, 22 January 1853, p. 3; Marriage: RGD37/944/1853, Hobart; Slaughter's age as per his death certificate: RGD35/3092/1861

¹¹ Birth not recorded; the boy's birth year is calculated from Orphan School records

¹² Ellen: CON41/1/30, Image 155; Charles: CON33/1/79, Image 148

¹³ Birth certificate of Francis Burrows shows he was born in 1848, the son of Thomas Burrows and Mary Jane BRANFORD, his

had known Thomas Burrows for some time before Francis had come to work for him. In 1858, Slaughter had met with Burrows in Hobart and had paid the boy's fare to the Huon. He had promised to feed and clothe him and to send him to school. He had also promised to pay him a wage of two shillings and sixpence a week.

But, at the farm, Slaughter treated Francis very harshly. In mid-August 1859, a neighbour, Mr Francis WEALE, had brought this matter to the attention of the police, swearing under oath that Slaughter had 'unlawfully and maliciously inflicted upon [the boy] ... serious bodily harm'. Slaughter was charged with assault.

When that charge came to court on 1 October, however, Slaughter escaped without penalty because the boy himself had not appeared to give evidence. Free to go, Slaughter was just leaving the court when the Police Magistrate, Mr TARLETON, who had heard the case, received word that the boy was now in hospital and in grave danger of dying.¹⁴ Slaughter was re-arrested immediately and remanded in gaol, pending the boy's ability to attend the court.¹⁵

Sadly, the boy's condition continued to worsen and, on 28 October 1859, when it had become obvious he was close to death, the Police Magistrate went to the hospital to take a bedside deposition from him.

The boy never recovered and passed away two weeks later. He was eleven years old.¹⁶

The inquest into Francis Burrow's death was held at the Gordon Castle Inn, Argyle Street, on 16 November 1859. Before hearing from witnesses, the coroner and a jury of seven men examined the young boy's body at the hospital and found it to be 'a pitiable spectacle of emaciation'.¹⁷

The boy's hospital deposition, taken on 28 October, was then read to the court. In it, Francis confirmed that Slaughter had met with his father in Hobart twelve months earlier and that the pair had arranged for him to go to live with Mr and Mrs. Slaughter and to work for them on their farm. All had gone well at first because Thomas Burrows, the boy's father, was then working on the *Culloden* steamer which carried passengers to and from the Huon region several times a week and was able to keep an eye on things. But when Thomas left the *Culloden* and took work on the *City of Hobart*, a vessel which ran between Hobart and Melbourne, he was unable to see Francis—and that is when Slaughter began to treat him badly.¹⁸

Continuing, Francis said that Slaughter had never given him any of the wages he had promised him. Slaughter had made him carry heavy bags of potatoes. He had beaten him two or three times a week with a poker and a strap. Slaughter had broken a wattle stick over him. More than once, he had turned him out from the house, stark naked, 'for a half an hour or more' when it was cold and frosty. Francis said his feet had become 'bad' by running barefooted after the cows but that Slaughter had kicked him with his thick, heavy boots many times and had beaten

wife. Birth: RGD33/1391/1849, Hobart; Marriage: RGD37/833/1847, Hobart.

¹⁴ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*,

17 November 1859, p. 2

¹⁵ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 16 August 1859, p. 3

¹⁶ Burrows, death: RGD35/1824/1859, Hobart

¹⁷ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 17 November 1859, p. 2

¹⁸ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 16 and 17 November 1859, p. 2

him because he could not run fast enough to keep the herd away from the potato patch. He stated that Mrs. Slaughter had maltreated him also. He said that she had caused a large sore on the back of his head by hitting him. One night, he said, when Slaughter was away in town, Mrs. Slaughter had beaten him with a stick and had put him out of the house before taking herself off to bed. He had been forced to spend the night across the road, lying on stones in a hollow tree. The next morning, Mrs. Slaughter had kicked him 'almost as hard as she could'.¹⁹

Francis said that when it had become obvious that his badly swollen feet and other injuries needed urgent attention, Slaughter had taken him to the *Culloden* and paid his fare to Hobart.²⁰

In regard to the validity of the boy's deposition, the coroner informed the jury that Mr. Tarleton, the police magistrate who had taken it in late October, had found the boy in a 'very feeble condition' but was of the opinion that 'he was perfectly collected and sensible' and that 'he displayed a considerable amount of intelligence'.²¹

Other witnesses then gave their evidence.²² Richard MINCHIN, a labourer, who also worked for Slaughter, told the coroner that he had seen Slaughter strike the boy with his fist and with a stick. He had seen Slaughter kick the little fellow

and throw a piece of wood at him. He said that the boy had to do work that was 'as much or more than a man would do'. When Minchin had remonstrated with Slaughter, he had been told that Francis's father had told him to chastise the boy 'because he was an awful liar' and that he did not think that his manner of chastising him had been unreasonable'.

Patrick CONNOR, a labourer on a neighbouring farm, told the coroner that he had not seen Slaughter ill-use the boy except on three occasions when he 'got a clouting with the open hand'. He thought the boy had been given plenty to eat.

William PHILIP, a wharf labourer at the *Culloden* terminal at Franklin, said that he had lifted the sick boy aboard when Slaughter had brought him down for the trip back to Hobart. He had heard the boy say that he was glad to be away. He said that Slaughter had hoped that good care would be taken of him.

Mrs ROBERTSON, the wife of a fireman on *Culloden*, told the coroner that her husband had brought the boy to their home in Hobart when the vessel had docked. She said that he was in a bad state, with open sores on his feet, legs and arms. She had fed him, washed him, bandaged his wounds and put him to bed but, as he had got no better in a day or so, she had taken him to the hospital.

Thomas Burrows, the boy's father, then gave evidence.²³ He said that the boy was very 'hearty' and had never been sick before he went to live with Mr and Mrs Slaughter. He confirmed the promises Slaughter had made to feed the boy well, to keep him neat and clean and to send him to school. He had confirmed that

¹⁹ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 16 and 17 November 1859, p. 2

²⁰ Reports of inquest: *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 17 November 1859, p. 2; *Launceston Examiner*, (LE) 19 November 1859, p. 2

²¹ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 17 November 1859, p. 2

²² Evidence of Minchin, Connor, Philip, Robertson: *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 17 November 1859, p. 2

²³ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 17 November 1859, p. 2

Slaughter had promised to pay the lad a wage.

Dr TURNLEY of the General Hospital, Hobart, told the coroner that the boy had been admitted on 4 August 1859 in ‘a weak and emaciated condition’. On his trunk and arms were cuts and scars, seemingly caused while the boy was slightly clothed or naked. Ulcerated sores were visible at the base of his spinal column and on the back of his head. Despite being given a nourishing diet, he had passed away on 13 November. Turnley concluded his evidence, however, by stating that he had conducted a post-mortem examination of the boy’s body and had found that he had been suffering for some time from a serious medical condition known as scrofula—the most common form of tuberculosis infection that occurs outside the lungs. It was his considered opinion that death would have been accelerated *only slightly* by the treatment the boy had received at the Slaughter farm.²⁴

Notwithstanding Turnley’s opinion, the verdict of the coroner was that Slaughter was guilty of manslaughter, the jury finding that Francis’s medical condition

was so accelerated by the diverse assaults ... that Charles Slaughter did, in a manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, willfully and unlawfully, kill and slay Francis Burrows.²⁵

Slaughter was taken into custody by the police to stand trial at a later date.

Within a short time, Mrs Slaughter, who had not been charged with any offence, had moved away from the Huon region—

probably because she was unable to manage the farm by herself and possibly also because she wanted to avoid the acrimony of those in the district who thought that both husband and wife had escaped their rightful punishment. She went to live in Hobart and rented a house in Barrack Street.

On 6 December 1860, Slaughter was tried for manslaughter in the Supreme Court, Hobart. During the trial, the deposition that the dead boy had given while in hospital in late October 1859 was read to the court.

After hearing all the evidence, as well as testimony tendered on Slaughter’s behalf by his counsel, Mr LEES, the jury retired. After five hours of deliberation, it returned a ‘Not guilty’ verdict, but added

that it wished to express condemnation of the practice of chastising boys in the manner adopted by the prisoner.

The judge then discharged Slaughter,

telling him that he had had a very narrow escape, for many a man had been tried for his life on less evidence.²⁶

But whatever joy, if any, Slaughter might have felt at not going to gaol—or worse—for his involvement in Francis Burrows’s death was short-lived.

On 27 December 1861, just twelve months after the manslaughter trial, Slaughter himself passed away at the Barrack Street home where he re-joined his wife. Although he was only fifty-three years-old when first accused of assaulting the boy, newspaper reports had described him even then as ‘an elderly man’. It is likely that the manslaughter case and his

²⁴ Scrofula: <https://www.healthline.com/health/scrofula>; Inquest: *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 17 November 1859, p. 2; *LE*, 19 November 1859, p. 2

²⁵ Inquest: SC195-1-43-4676

²⁶ *LE*, 8 December 1859, p. 2

difficult earlier life had aged him prematurely.²⁷

On 16 February 1860, just months prior to Slaughter's appearance in the Supreme Court, Mrs Slaughter had given birth to another daughter, whom she had named Ellen. On 6 January 1862, obviously struggling to maintain herself and her two children, she admitted her son Charles to the Queens Orphan Schools at Hobart. The school's Admissions Register says: 'Father dead, mother in prison' but, as there is no record of Ellen Slaughter ever having been in prison, it is thought that this is an error.²⁸

On 19 October 1862, less than a year after Charles Slaughter's death, Ellen Slaughter re-married. Her new husband was Daniel DAVIS about whom nothing is known with certainty.²⁹ What happened to the couple after the marriage also remains a mystery. They appear to have simply vanished from the pages of history. Did they leave the colony?

Similarly, nothing has yet been discovered about the Slaughters' eldest child, Charles, who had been admitted to the Orphan School. The school's records do not reveal when he was discharged—if at all—or to whom. Did Ellen and Daniel Davis take him away from the school? Did he leave the colony with them?

No record of poor little Francis Burrows' burial has yet been located. ◀

²⁷ Death: RGD35/3092/1861, Hobart; description: *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 16 August 1859, p. 3

²⁸ <http://www.orphanschool.org.au/index.php>

²⁹ RGD37/326/1862, Hobart.



AMOS FAMILY BICENTENARY

Adam and John Amos and their families arrived in Hobart Town in March 1821 on board the *Emerald*. They were advised to look for land on the unsettled East Coast of Van Diemens Land. They took up land grants near the Swan River at Cranbrook, their descendants still being there today.

UPDATE

**Yes, Covid-19 has affected
celebrations which are now
postponed until
6 and 7 November 2021.**

It is open to open to family members, relatives and any interested parties. Feedback on our website most welcome and you may wish to contact us so we can send email updates direct to your email address. Relevant contacts on web site.

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BATTLE OF THE *BOOMERANG*

Jennifer Jacobs (Member 1826)

HOW easy it is to say. They came on the *Boomerang* and crossed to Tasmania on the *Clarence*. Behind these simple statements lies a story of hope, courage, and terror, for the voyage undertaken by my WALKER ancestors, was not the journey they had planned.

Recruited by the Launceston Immigration Aid Society in 1854, they were part of a scheme designed to alleviate shortages of labour in Tasmania when many workers had left the colony for the gold fields in Victoria. Initial government opinion considered that only men were required and money was sent to England to set up a scheme but the Commissioners at Downing Street made so many regulations that nobody qualified to come.¹ Tasmania wanted better classes of immigrants while England wished to be rid of the lower classes, particularly those on Parish relief. It was considered contemptuous that Tasmanians should think they may have any choice in the immigrants they received.

In 1852, Henry DOWLING was among those forefront in organising a scheme, but it took two years for the plans to be realised. He reported that the Tasmanian government would guarantee the passage of a family upon the payment of £5 per family or £3 per adult.² Fifteen gentlemen had subscribed £100 each, sufficient for the sponsorship of 80 families and 20 single persons. He was certain that many people would apply as conditions for labourers looking for work in England were

dire. However, they must not be led astray. The reality of living in Tasmania must be clearly explained to them. They would need to be sober, industrious and endure privations, yet wages were high and with careful saving they could become tenant farmers within ten years. Above all, those who applied, must be members of their church community, be they Baptist, Wesleyan, Church of England or any other. There was to be no religious bigotry and this was something from which they would not suffer in the tolerant Tasmanian community. His benevolent attitude, however, did not stretch to the aboriginal community from which they needed to have no fear.³

No longer was there any problem of contesting the land with the blacks as the two dozen that remained had been collected into barracks and their numbers diminished yearly by death.

Pamphlets were distributed throughout East Anglia, Kelso and Wales and the Rev Benjamin DRAKE, travelled to England to select both suitable candidates and vessels willing to provide transport, a far more difficult task.

Navigation laws in Britain allowed only one steerage passenger per 25 tons register, therefore, no vessel could carry more than twenty-five souls without coming under the Passenger Act, which required the provision of a surgeon and far better accommodation, food and ventilation.⁴ Shipowners and Captains thought the inspectors too stringent with

¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 2 May 1855 p. 4

² *The Courier* 14 March 1854 p. 2

³ *Launceston Examiner* 11 March 1854 p. 2

⁴ *Launceston Examiner* 25 November 1854 p. 2

their standards and preferred to carry cargo which was much less demanding and returned a greater profit. Freight for the return journey was much more likely to be found from Victoria so passenger ships did not sail directly to Tasmania.

William WALKER, a farm labourer, and his wife Mary lived with their four children Caroline 14, William 11, George 9 and Mary aged 4 at Theydon Mount, Essex, having previously lived at Dodinghurst and it is probable they began their long journey by train. Dressed in new outfits provided by the immigration society, they must have been excited yet apprehensive. The journey across England to Liverpool was most likely the furthest they have ever travelled and even today takes almost five hours.

At the time, Liverpool was the leading emigration port in Europe, a place where travellers from the continent, England and Ireland converged, looking to escape past lives and build new ones in faraway countries.⁵ Passengers were not allowed to board ship until the eve of their departure and those arriving early were forced to stay in dirty overcrowded boarding houses until they could embark. There were dangers. 'Runners,' sometimes snatched luggage and demanded a ransom for its return. The sights, the

cacophony of sounds, confusion of different languages and the inevitable maritime odours must have been overwhelming for travellers.

Proudly on 30 January 1855, James Baines and Co, announced in newspapers that the *Boomerang* had sailed in from Landsrona in Russia the previous day.⁶

She was to sail for Melbourne on 5 February and was contracted under penalty to deliver mails in Melbourne within 65 days. A wooden clipper of 1823 tons, she had been built in 1853.⁷

Four hundred and ninety-seven passengers bunkered down in a variety of accommodations as two steamers towed her from the Mersey out into the channel just after midday on the sixth. It must have been crowded, particularly in the steerage where immigration

society recruits travelled.⁸ Below them in the hold were 1200 tons of general cargo, and 327 bags of letters and newspapers, eagerly anticipated by Melbournians anxious to hear of the progress of the Crimean War. It was hoped the *Boomerang* could at least equal



Caroline Walker

⁵ <http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/maritime/archive/sheet/64>

⁶ *The Morning Post* (London, England) January 30 1855; p. 8

⁷ <http://www.theshiplist.com/ships/lines/blackball.shtml>

⁸ *Daily News* (London, England) February 7 1855

her last trip and make the line in 16 days, but it was not to be.

Fair winds in the channel were noted in the log as the ship left the harbour her sails billowing as she ploughed through the waves. Five hours later, she ran into her first storm, with seas described as fearfully high.⁹ How dreadful it must have been for those who had never been to sea before. Within two days, the fore-top mast and stud-sail boom were carried away and by the end of the week the starboard fore topsail sheet had given way and split the topsail, the mizzen sail was split and there was damage to stays, masts and outriggers. On 14 February it was recorded

rolled away fore top-gallant mast, and split foresail, fore topsail and inner gib, split the flying jib.¹⁰

Endlessly through February, March and April, reports of split sails, broken pumps and equipment continued almost daily. Conditions must have been very trying for parents with young children. Yet even as the ship neared her objective, nature continued to harass her. On 5 May, during a heavy gale, seas broke the starboard quarter boat in two.¹¹ On the 10 May, Charles Reid A. B. was lost overboard when he fell from the mizzen top-gallant yard during a squall.¹²

By mid-May, Australian newspapers were upset and angry, not about the fate of passengers but of the non-arrival of the mail.¹³ It was almost one hundred days since the *Boomerang* had sailed and they were hungry for news of the war. How were merchants to carry on business without regularly receiving mail from England?

Why were the colonies dependent on sailing vessels when steam ships were so much more reliable?

A gun, fired from a ship 10 miles down the bay, gained the attention of Melbourne locals on 14 May. It was not the *Boomerang* but the clipper *Blue Jacket* carrying the mails for March, making the arrival of the *Boomerang* almost redundant. *Blue Jacket* had made the line in 25 days and completed the passage in 65, despite having had a challenging trip, as fifteen of the crew and an officer were reported ill.¹⁴

Finally, news filtered in that *Boomerang* had finally arrived, dismasted, at the Heads on the afternoon of the 18 May and had anchored in the bay just before 8 p.m. She had lost all her sails but nine horses travelling on her deck had been landed safely.¹⁵ Twelve of the crew were missing, having succeeded in breaking away from the ship and taking a boat with them on the previous Monday, despite the best effort of the captain and mate.¹⁶

However, the drama was not over. An unhappy surgeon accused the captain of

immorality, drunkenness, debauchery, an assault, using insulting language, and, by way of a finale, of manslaughter.¹⁷

The captain had been unimpressed with the surgeon's ability to minister to needs of the passengers aboard the ship and had replaced him with a chemist who had been aboard. During this time, three infants aboard had died. The captain stated that he had found the surgeon completely incompetent. Nothing seems to have eventuated from these charges.

⁹ *The Courier* 21 May 1855 p. 2

¹⁰ *Colonial Times* 21 May 1855 p. 2

¹¹ *The Tasmanian Colonist* 21 May, p. 3

¹² *Colonial Times* 21 May 1855, p. 2

¹³ *Cornwall Chronicle* 16 May 1855 p. 3

¹⁴ *Colonial Times* Monday 21 May 1855, p. 2

¹⁵ *The Courier* 21 May 1855 p. 2

¹⁶ *Colonial Times* Monday 21 May 1855, p. 2

¹⁷ *Launceston Examiner* 29 May 1855 p. 2

Yet, the cabin passengers were obviously very impressed with Captain Brown. They presented him with a testimonial, a gold watch and an inscribed silver goblet and silver speaking trumpet, as an endorsement of their respect and esteem.¹⁸

As the passengers dispersed, *Boomerang* prepared for a late departure. Her bowsprit needed to be replaced before she could make a return to sea.¹⁹ Newspapers advertised her inward cargo had been landed in splendid condition and she was ready to receive gold, wool, tallow and rags at current rates for the homeward journey to Liverpool.²⁰

Meanwhile, seventy-five bounty passengers from the *Boomerang* amongst them the Walker family must have enjoyed the relative security of travel across Bass Strait to Launceston aboard the *Clarence*, a 199 ton steamer, only two days after their arrival in Victoria.²¹ How pleased they must have been to finally reach the land which promised them so much.

Mary and William Walker were one of only a few families to travel from Essex. Most of those aboard the *Boomerang* were from Norfolk, closely followed by Suffolk. By 1858, they were settled at New Ground in the Port Sorell district. Mary gave birth to a third daughter, Rosetta.²² Tragically Mary died from heart disease aged 41 only three months later.²³ William continued to farm until he too

passed away from tuberculosis in 1865.²⁴ This disease was to plague the family and there were many early deaths among his descendants. The children moved to the Sheffield district and became staunch members of the Christian Brethren church.²⁵

The *Boomerang* also had a short life. As immigration numbers fell, she was temporarily moved to an Atlantic crossing. In March 1856, just a year after carrying the immigrants to Australia, she was abandoned when she overturned mid-ocean, her keel upwards in the water, while carrying a cargo of cotton from Mobile in Alabama to Liverpool. The captain, his wife and seventeen sailors were rescued by a passing ship but five hands were lost.²⁶

A month later, she was observed at 44 degrees lat. 40 long., with mizenmast, bowsprit, and jib boom standing perfectly upright, and floating light.²⁷ Just like the boomerang for which she had been named, she had come back, albeit temporarily. She soon disappeared.

Depression in Tasmania, created difficult conditions for employment and the immigration scheme folded in 1862 after successfully introduced 850 immigrants to the colony.²⁸ ◀

¹⁸ *The Shipping Gazette and Sydney General Trade List*, 11 June 1855 p. 129

¹⁹ *The Age*, 21 May 1855, p. 1

²⁰ *The Age*, 21 May 1855, p. 1

²¹ *The Tasmanian Colonist*, 21 May 1855, p. 3

²² TAHO, RGD33/1/36 District of Port Sorell 1858/1763 Rosetta Walker

²³ TAHO, RGD 35/1/27 District of Port Sorell 1858/753 Mary Oakley Walker

²⁴ TAHO, RGD 35/1/34 District of Port Sorell 1865/435 William Walker

²⁵ Alan Dyer, *God was their Rock*, Pioneer Publishers, Sheffield, Tasmania. Second Edition 1975

²⁶ *Liverpool Daily Post*, British Library 10 April 1856, p. 3

²⁷ *Liverpool Mercury*, British Library 19 May 1856 p. 3

²⁸ <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~austashs/immig/title.htm>

JAMES BODELL 1831–1892

HOBART PUBLICAN TO MAYOR OF TAURANGA

Lou Daniels (Member 3646)

THIS man is one of the more famous of Hobart's publicans, with an entry into the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. Never the less it took a while to identify him as the newspapers in Hobart Town regularly misspelled his name as BOWDELL.

This post on a message board gives details of his origins that tally with what he later told of his life:

James Bodell was baptised at Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England, on 3 July 1831. He was the son of William Bodell, a framework knitter, and his wife, Maria Margrom. The family soon moved to Leicester, where Bodell went to school for three years. In 1848, the year of revolutions in Europe, James Bodell enlisted in the 59th (2nd Nottingham) Regiment, the 'Lilywhites'. He served in Ireland during the great potato famine and William Smith O'Brien's rebellion, and then in Hong Kong, where most of the regiment of 650 men died of malaria and other diseases. Bodell rose to the rank of sergeant. In 1854 he purchased his discharge, married Sarah Mackinay on 3 October and departed for Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).¹

In May 1855, by transfer from James NEWTON, he became licensee of the *Crown and Anchor* at New Town.

James Bowdell, Crown and Anchor, New Town, from James Newton. Applicant said he came from China to this colony;

he had kept a store there; and was a married man. Allowed.²

His license was renewed in December 1855.³

In February 1856 he advertised the purchase of a cordial factory:

NEW TOWN CORDIAL MANUFACTORY.—James Bodell, begs to inform his friends and patrons, that he has purchased from John Mead, all the stock-in-trade belonging to a cordial manufactory, and hopes, by keeping a good article, that he will have a share of that patronage which his predecessor had. As everyone knows that the ginger beer and cordials are of the very best description, J. B. begs to inform his friends that he is in possession of all the receipts, the same as his predecessor, and he can supply his friends with the undermentioned articles, viz.—

Superior Lemonade
Genuine Soda Water
First-rate Ginger Beer
Essential Ambrosial Peppermint
Genuine Acidulated Lemon Syrup
Concentrated Aromatic Cloves
Pure Aromatised Gingerade
Piquant Stomachic Bitters

JAMES BODELL

Two Mile House.

2062 feb 16.⁴

¹ www.ancestry.com/boards/thread.aspx?mv-flat-m-77-p-surnames.bodell

² *Colonial Times and Tasmanian*, 8 May 1855

³ *The Tasmanian Daily News*, 14 January 1856

In May 1856 he was fined £2 and costs for a breach of the Sunday clause of the Licensing Act.⁵ Then in November 1856 he transferred the house to the owner, Samuel BLACKHALL.⁶

From Tasmania he went to the Victorian Goldfields. According to the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography* he was

a big and powerful man: in Victoria when a criminal tried to garrote him he overpowered and captured him. He was tough and rough.

In 1864 he was recruited from the goldfields by the Waikato militia hoping to recover his financial position that had been badly damaged by his drinking and bad investments. He was court marshalled for insubordination to an officer but continued with reduced rank. In 1866 he was discharged, married, and settled in Tauranga, a reformed character. He became a prosperous businessman and was elected to the local council from 1882–1889, including a term as mayor. He also wrote a book of reminiscences, *A Soldier's View of Empire*, which was reprinted by Bodley Head in 1982.



James Bodell, Mayor of Tauranga,
1888–1889

Image courtesy of Tauranga City Library,
New Zealand

In his memoirs James provides a vibrant description of his short time in Tasmania, starting from the moment he landed:

After being on shore a few days I began to look about for business and in a few days more I had been offered various Public Houses for £500 to £1400 for goodwill stock and furniture. At last I took a fancy to one two miles from Hobart in New

Town; the Crown and Anchor: after a few visits I concluded the bargain, to give £575 for the goodwill stock and furniture, and had to pay the landlord Mr John James £120 pounds per year rent. I paid £300 down the balance on transfer of the license. I took possession on 17th March 1855 (St Patrick's Day.) ...

One evening a big burly Stone Mason or quarry man had insulted my wife several times, and I beckoned her to go into her bedroom and if there was any row not to be frightened as I would certainly try what this burly fellow was. In a few minutes I went behind the bar and he

commenced his insults and would not pay for a quart of beer he and two others had drank. I said a few words to him and all at once he was going to smash the "new chum" as several called me. In a moment I was in front of the counter and I made the blood fly about all over the wall into the Tap Room. I had floored the burly one. Another tackled me, I had him in the Tap Room, and in 10 minutes I had nearly everyone willing to assist me. One rough took a few bottles of the shelf and ran away with them. This I did not care about.

⁴ *Tasmanian Daily News*, 13 February 1856

⁵ *Mercury*, 9 May 1856

⁶ *Mercury*, 5 November 1856

After this if anyone insulted me or my wife I was into him in a twink and in a short time I had nearly all hands ready to do anything for me. The two fellows that I had dressed down did not come into the house for months after but my business improved. Coaches, buses stopped at my door for refreshments, and I was improving the trade to my house.⁷

He includes an unflattering portrait of the wife of Harriett Newton, wife of his predecessor James Newton which is included in his entry later, and a more approving portrait of his landlord, John JAMES, also included in his entry later. His chapter covering his time in Tasmania is a valuable insight into and one of few firsthand accounts of the publican trade in Hobart at the time. As well as running the public house he also bought and ran a cordial factory nearby, but eventually he was so disgusted by the state of society in the colony that he sold up. The hotel he sold to Charles Blackhall, a previous lessee, and the factory to Dr CROOKE and a chemist named WEAVER. In November 1856 after the licensing day he and his wife sailed for Melbourne on the *City of Hobart*.

James died of apoplexy at Tauranga on 23 September 1892, aged 61. ◀

⁷ James Bodell: *A Soldier's View of Empire: the reminiscences of James Bodell, 1831–92*; edited by Keith Sinclair; Bodley Head, 1982, pp. 85–87.

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.



2021 Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a Book

however produced or published on paper, dealing with family or biographical history and having a significant Tasmanian content. Historical fiction is not eligible.

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WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member 4093)

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

A HISTORY OF THE JUDGE FAMILY IN IRELAND— From ‘Honest Arthur’ (1639–1724) to George Judge (1831–98).

Medium paperback of 185 pp. was published by Roslyn Allan, AO in 2020.

In this engrossing family history, Roslyn Allan traces the lives and fortunes of her Judge family ancestors in Ireland through more than two hundred years. In the absence of parish birth, death and marriage records, the author extends her search to a surprising variety of other sources in order to identify family members and prove genealogical connections. Centred on the Irish midlands, her research goes far beyond simple family trees to place each generation in its physical, social and political context and bring individual forebears vividly to life.

George and Christiana JUDGE, the author’s great grandparents, and their seven children born in Ireland, left Liverpool, England on board the *Eaton Hall* and arrive in Melbourne on 9 April 1873. Classified as ‘Unassisted Immigrants’ they then travelled to Hobart where they made their home.

This is a very interesting work with excellent quality illustrations and pictures. It is of great historical interest as well as an excellent family history book.

THE MASTER OF HELL’S GATES William Kinghorne (1796-1878)—Van Diemen’s Land Mariner and New South Wales Pastoralist.

This hardback book of 408pp. was published in 2017.

It was the winner of the 2018 Lilian Watson Family History Award.

Captain William Kinghorne navigated some of the most treacherous waters in the world. His life encompassed the Napoleonic Wars, smuggling in the North Sea, the brutal penal settlements of Macquarie Harbour and Port Arthur, the atrocities committed against the aboriginal people of Tasmania, and the whaling industry of Jervis Bay. Turning his back on the sea, William ended his life as a pastoralist in the Goulburn district. His is a story of high adventure and achievement in an Australia that few would now recognize or acknowledge.

BECOMING TASMANIA— Renaming Van Diemen’s Land.

This A4 publication of 170pp. was published in 2005 by Terry Newman.

Where did Van Diemen’s Land name change come from?

When did it occur, and were there any alternatives?

Becoming Convict Free

The evolution of Van Diemen’s Land society involved a struggle to rid the island of the ‘hated stain’ of convict

ism. Inseparable from this process was Tasmania obtaining self-government and a new name—simultaneously.

THE ACCIDENTAL HEIRESS— Journey of a Glencoe squatter's daughter.

Hardcover book of 140pp, by John Berger and Carol Grbich, was published in 2020.

Letitia Sarah Leake was the daughter of squatter Edward Leake who, with his brother Robert moved to the South East of South Australia in 1844 where they established a vast pastoral empire, Glencoe Station.

It is hard to imagine that a little girl growing up on a frontier farm in the 1860s would one day rub shoulders with the king and queen of England.

Yet that is exactly what happened to Letitia Sarah Leake. She spent her childhood playing with boomerangs and Aboriginal children at Glencoe in South Australia and ended up living in luxury on an English estate. But she never forgot her Australian heritage. At the beginning of WW1, she gave her mansion and its estate to the Australian Government to use as a hospital for wounded ANZACs where she and her family helped in the convalescence of over 50,000 soldiers.

The Leake family has a long and illustrious pedigree. Among its distinguished members were Sir John Leake (1656–1750) First Lord of the Admiralty and Colonel William Martin Leake (1777–1860) who shipped the Elgin Marbles from Athens to London.

John Leake (1780–1865), was the patriarch of the Australian branch of the family and also served in the military as a junior commissioned officer when the Napoleonic Wars threatened Great Britain ... Eventually he worked his way into a partnership of the family mercan-

tile firm, Travis & Leake and was entrusted with the management of a branch in Hamburg, Germany.

In 1822, John and his large family migrated to Van Diemen's Land from Hamburg; (via Hull) bringing with them, four Saxon Merino sheep, the nucleus of the Leake family's Tasmanian flock.

He obtained a land grant on the Macquarie River and eventually built the Italian style villa 'Rosedale' on the property. ◀

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- *Berger, John & Carol Grbich; *THE ACCIDENTAL HEIRESS—Journal of a Glencoe squatter's daughter*. [Q929.2 BER]
- *Maxwell, Chis & Alex Pugh; *THE MASTER OF HELL'S GATES—William Kinghorne (1796–1878), Van Diemen's Land Mariner and New South Wales Pastoralist*. [994.602092 MAX]
- Newman, Terry; *BECOMING TASMANIA—Renaming Van Diemen's Land*. [Q994.602 NEW]
- *TFHS Inc. Hobart; *UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART, VOL. II—Index to Alex Clark & Son Funeral Records: Part 3 January 1921 to December 1930*. [Q929.31099461 UND]
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- *Freeman, Brian; *The Lost Battlefield of Kokoda*
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ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by Monotone Art Printers