

# Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY  
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 42 Number 1—June 2021

# TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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# Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 42 Number 1

June 2021

ISSN 0159 0677

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

## From the Editor

This is my first attempt at this journal so please forgive me if I have made errors.

I have recently retired after working for the Education Department as a teacher and teacher librarian for quite a while. I have started the Diploma of Family History at UTas and am working my way through the units. I was born in Scotland and arrived in Tasmania as a teenager. My research so far shows all my ancestors to be Scottish. My children on the other hand are 6<sup>th</sup> generation Tasmanians on their father's side. Some of his ancestors settled in the Huon in the 1830s.

I live in a convict-built house which is almost almost 200 years old, and I am an active member of our local historical society.

This issue has a very good variety of articles. I was delighted to receive a steady stream and to be able to keep some content for the next issue. Please keep up this magnificent effort.

I must thank everyone who has helped make this transition of editors, especially Rosemary for her long contribution as editor and her kind help over the last couple of months

Isobel

## Journal address

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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.

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# President's Message

**T**his issue will be the first journal in the Volume 42 series.

As a new volume, it will be the first journal produced by our new Editor Isobel Williams.

This has become the first opportunity for me to formally welcome Isobel into our Society and the role of Journal Editor.

I am grateful she has volunteered to take on the role of Editor. Isobel will have to become familiar with the style and layout requirements dictated by our Society's annual operations while preparing articles of general family history interest.

We can all help her by making individual efforts to write articles of interest for publication.

Authors of required information/reports (especially the President) can make things easier by sending in their reports on-time.

This is also the first opportunity to acknowledge the retirement of our past Editor, Rosemary Davidson. Her article in the previous journal gave an insight into the years of devoted work she has made on our behalf. And her acknowledgement of support from Leonie Mickleborough (a former Editor) highlights another devoted supporter of our Society.

I am well aware of Leonie's role of 'proof reading' many issues at the printers. Whilst our Editor was resident in the north of the state, our printers have mostly been Hobart based companies.

These two ladies have been responsible for many years of enjoyable and interesting issues of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

Our Society is slowly returning to normal operations with plans to hold our AGM in June at the Ross Town Hall.

Nominations for elected positions: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer are required to be received by the Secretary before the opening of the May Executive meeting on the 15 May.

In between, Branches will be holding their AGMs during April and we will then find out the names of their office bearers and delegates to the Society executive meetings.

I look forward to once again meeting branch members and office bearers in person.

*Maurice Appleyard*



Cover: Gala Kirk was built in 1845 and is the oldest church in Glamorgan/Spring Bay Municipality. In private collection of family.

# Branch Reports

## Burnie

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Our Branch Library has been busy since our opening in January. So far we have only been opening on a Saturday from 1pm to 4 pm, but are considering reopening on Tuesdays as well. Not only are our regular members coming in, but it is pleasing to see some old faces again. We are still getting a steady stream of research inquiries coming in. Some of these are easy to solve, but others are typical of those 'brick wall' problems with just no surviving records to find.

Our first meeting for the year was well attended considering the Covid restrictions. It was a general question and answer session as well as watching an historical video.

It is with regret that we advise that we will have to vacate our premises by the end of February 2022. The landlord has indicated to us, that due to expansion, they will require the building for their own use. We have initiated discussions already with the Burnie City Council to ascertain if there is any suitable accommodation in any of their buildings.

If anybody knows of an empty building in the Burnie area that may be suitable for our Library, please let us know.

We were sad to hear about the passing of one of our old members. Even though she was currently not financial, Margaret Stempel No 224 was a very active and respected member of our Branch.

Peter Cocker

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Looking back at the past year, it would be fair to say that we have come a long way, and overcome many difficulties concerning the operation of our branch. In mid-March last year, the course of many of our lives changed. I remember going to another meeting last year and still talking about an excursion to New Norfolk and our own branch was planning to host some travellers on a cruise ship. Well, that all changed in the blink of an eye.

Fortunately, there is a way around most things, and at this moment we are planning to hold our Branch AGM in the St Marks Church Hall on Saturday afternoon 17 April.

We are hoping that we will be able to resume our regular face-to-face monthly meetings again soon, and I know that many of you are looking forward to the opportunity. We have a very interesting range of speakers scheduled for the year, and we are looking forward to hearing their presentations. For some time now, our secretary, Howard, has been summarizing these talks for those of us who are unable to attend, and I hope you enjoy reading them in this column.

## General Meetings

The regular Tuesday evening Branch meetings commenced in February with two Zoom presentations, both “well-attended”!

The first meeting was held in February with a presentation by Malcolm Ward on the topic: *Perseverance pays. It took two generations and three researchers, but we found James Ward.*

Malcolm set the scene by recalling some family research conducted by his mother on her father’s Blake family. Malcolm’s brick wall (and that of two other competent family history researchers) on his Ward lines was James Ward (1815–1885), his great-great grandfather.

James Ward married Harriet Kennedy in 1848, the first recorded event of James Ward in VDL or anywhere. Harriet’s mother was Harriet Thorne, daughter of Samuel Thorne Royal Marine on the *Calcutta* with Collins in 1804. In 2007 Malcolm published a booklet on Sergeant Samuel Thorne admitting nothing was known of Harriet’s husband James Ward. A cousin contacted Malcolm and expressed his belief that James Ward was in fact a convict and lived in the Pittwater area before marrying Harriet. Although sceptical of this as such avenues had

previously been researched, Malcolm revisited the ‘convict theory’ and found that the pieces (time and place in the Sorell area) fitted.

Visits to the Tasmanian Archive office revealed James Ward was a convict (a blacksmith convicted of stealing in London), arriving on the *Southworth* (2) in 1833. On a visit to the London Metropolitan Archives in about 2010 the trial record was found. The stealing offence for which he was transported was his second conviction, the first under the surname of Butler and involving a brother three years his junior.

A visit to the Guildhall microfiche collection of church baptisms in London parish registers was not fruitful so Malcolm decided to wait for the registers to put on-line. He employed a London researcher and she found records of James’ family. He did have a brother Henry, but 11 years older and not the Henry from the first trail. The researcher was also able to add ancestors to the existing knowledge of the family.

Some lessons ...

1. Never assume anything.
2. Publish your work if you can. It could open up the path to breaking down the brick wall.

The March meeting featured two speakers presenting under the title “Every picture tells a story”. Branch President Louise Rainbow presented a painting of her grandmother Ada Victoria Thompson, (born 11 April 1885 at Port MacDonnell in South Australia) and provided a detailed account of the portrait and its painter. The report on this talk appears as an article ‘A Brush with Fame’ in this edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

The second speaker at the March meeting was Ros Escott who spoke more generally about dating photographs and illustrated some of the techniques with examples from her family's collection. Dating photographs does not necessarily involve following a set sequence of steps. Use of the steps, or otherwise, will generally depend on the photograph and what is initially known, unknown or what is wanted to be known from the photograph.

Having some knowledge of the provenance of a photograph is a useful starting point. Provenance refers to the place of origin or ownership of a work of art. Knowing, for example, from whose collection or album the photograph has come is useful information. Depending on whether there are other photographs in the collection or on the album page could link the photograph to an event. If it is a group photograph, are there any known identities in the photograph. Asking 'Why might this photograph have been taken?' may also provide a lead.

The technicalities of a photograph can provide clues about its age. For example, is the photograph Daguerreotype, Ambrotype or Carte-de-visite (1857-1890). The type of photograph also provides some clues. Is it a studio photograph (check the back of the photograph for the name of the studio)? It is amazing how studio photographers used the same studio props for years.

Photographs can often be dated by studying costumes / clothes and hairstyles of women and men, children too. Even though fashion styles are often recycled – length of hem lines, bodice fitting, skirt size, single- and double-breasted suits, wide lapel, hats etc – these features often provide clues. The physical features, especially the age of the subjects (and

especially babies and children) in the photographs, provide important clues. If we know that is baby George in a group photograph, then the ages of siblings, parents, grandparents etc may be estimated, and using other known birth date information quite accurate dating of a photograph may be estimated and used to date other photographs.

Today's technology enables us to take high quality digital photographs of old photographs and enlarge them on computer screens, zooming in on different features such as lapel or cap badges, military patches, brooches, necklaces etc. In fact, taking photos of other people's photographs is one of the most common ways of acquiring copies of old photographs at reunions and elsewhere, even screen shots from social media platforms.

Be aware too of published books about dating photographs. The collection of photographs in these may provide the clue to date your photograph. *Dating Family Photos 1850-1920* by Lenore Frost is an Australian book, and making the photographs included in it relevant to comparisons with colonial photographs. Likewise family history magazines often contain articles about dating photographs or at worst contain dated photographs which may provide a link to the date of your mystery photo.

In illustrating her talk with photographs from her family collection, Ros suggested that we should critically analyse the dating of photos, especially those from the period in which photography was in its infancy. Did photographs exist back then when great -great ... - grandfather was a boy? Could this really be him?

## Future Meetings

By the time this issue of the journal is circulated, the Branch will have held a face-to-face AGM on Saturday 17 April, provided COVID-19 continues to behave itself in the state. With growing confidence Tuesday evening meetings will return to our previous venue at the Sunday School, St Johns Park Precinct in May, with Zoom meetings remaining as the fall-back option.

### 18 May 2021

Brian STACE - *The Coromandel: A one-ship study of South Australia's first immigrants*

### 15 June 2021

Danny CROTHERS - *Our family's Hobart*

### 20 July 2021

Michael HOLMES - *The Best of the Best ... Tasmania's Vanishing Towns.*

### 17 August 2021

Dr Richard TUFFIN and Sylvana SZYDZIK - *Current archaeological digs and findings at Port Arthur*

### 21 September 2021

Julian AMOS - *The Amos Family ... 200 years in Tasmania – the early years.*

## Launceston

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Since opening our Branch Library after the Christmas break we have welcomed a number of visitors from interstate into our Library and signed up some new

members. John Dent OAM (Foundation Member) has recently joined our team of volunteer Library Duty Officers.

In February we resumed our DNA Discussion Circle at City Park Stables, the first one since October 2019. Members enjoyed participating in the discussion about new tools that are available for DNA research, and also the progress they have made with their own research.

The Branch celebrated St Patrick's Day in March with a Workshop held at the Elderly Citizens Club, Invermay. The topic for the day was 'Curious about your Irish Ancestors?' The panel of speakers for the Workshop were:

- John Dent OAM who gave an interesting presentation on the Irish involved in the early settlement at York town
- Helen Stuart – Griffith's Primary Valuation and Valuation Revision Books
- Fran Keegan – Church Records
- Robyn Gibson – Civil Registration

This was followed by afternoon tea with an Irish theme.

Our new Newsletter Editor Fran Keegan has recently published the March Newsletter assisted by Dr Jai Paterson, a new Committee Member.

Sandra Duck and Judy Gibson have continued electronically indexing our Card Index. With the combined work of Russell Duck working on the data base they have completed transcribing 20,000 cards so far, which is a great effort.

It is pleasing to see the number of memberships coming in, and we thank those who have renewed and encourage others to do so.

Please refer to the Branch website for details of upcoming events and the list of publications available from the Launceston Branch.

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The last two months have been busy with the numbers of visitors and members increasing. Everyone feels comfortable with the Covid safe requirements

that are still in place. It's second nature now to have temperature and details taken as well as social distancing as best we can. Our BBQ in February was a success with 20 people attending. All enjoyed the great food, good company in the lovely park at the back of our building.

Our building, belonging to Latrobe Council, required a gutter to be unblocked before the last rain. Such is our relationship with the Latrobe council that they came within two hours and cleaned all the gutters as well as those on the old lockup. We appreciate everything they do for us.

Our AGM held in April, with afternoon tea was enjoyed by all who attended. We rotated many positions, which does work but new committee members are always welcome. Names of position holders will be in next *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

Research enquiries are still coming in - interestingly a number from New Zealand and Western Australia. More interesting is that they are happy to pay!

Depending on our health (we are all getting older and require maintenance) we hope to reopen the library on Wednesdays again soon.

Library opens 10am to 3pm Fridays. Any queries contact Sue Ellen 6428 6328 or Ros 6491 1141

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# Zeehan Recollections

Kerry D Bowerman OAM (Member 5663)

I read with interest the article on Zeehan Schools in the March 2021 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* and in particular the description of “Early Zeehan”.

My maternal Grandfather, Charles Edward TOMKINSON, was stationed with Tasmania Police at Zeehan from June 1905 until June 1910. He joined Tasmania Police as a Constable in June 1902 at Hobart and two months later, in August 1902, was transferred to Linda Valley where he remained until the transfer to Zeehan in 1905.

Charles was born in Smallthorne, Stafford, England in 1877. He was the ninth born of twelve children to William Jones Tomkinson and Martha Tomkinson (nee WILDBLOOD). Martha died in 1883 and William and six of the children moved to Tasmania progressively from 1885 to 1891.

Charles Edward and three other siblings boarded the *Duke of Devonshire* on 3 September 1886 in London and arrived in Hobart on 29 October 1886. William had previously arrived in Tasmania on the *Clarence* in 1885.

William remarried in July 1890 to Annie Harcourt TURNER and there were four more children to that marriage.

Charles Edward married Ethel Clare JACKSON at St Martins Church of England, Queenstown on 6 July 1904. There were six

children to that marriage, two of whom were born at Zeehan.

Ethel Clare was the daughter of Arthur James JACKSON and Edith Maud Jackson (nee BURGESS). She was born at Hamilton, Tasmania in 1881. With Hamilton in the doldrums economically, the Jackson Family joined the throngs of people moving to Tasmania’s west coast at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the developing mining tenements.

The Jacksons were among the true pioneers of that time making the journey to the west coast by a combination of foot, pack animal and dray.

The move resulted in the courtship of Charles Edward and Ethel Clare, their marriage in Queenstown and the birth of their first child at Linda before the move to Zeehan in 1905.

Charles was promoted to the rank of Sergeant at Zeehan. Following service on the North West Coast, progressively at Ulverstone, Railton and Deloraine from 1910 to 1914, Charles returned to the West Coast to serve at Queenstown from 1914 to 1917. On 1 January 1917 he received a one-pound reward for stopping a runaway horse in Queenstown.

A further association with Zeehan occurred on 14 October 1908 when Charles joined Freemasonry as a member of Zeehan Lodge No 20TC.

# The Poor Child's Nurse

## The use of opium based preparations as infant pacifiers in Tasmania in the Nineteenth Century

Don Bradmore (Member 6756)

On 25 October 1848, an inquest was held into the circumstances in which a four-month-old infant by the name of Henry WILLIAMS had died unexpectedly at Hobart. The child was the son of Irish-born convict Mary MURPHY (*Greenlaw*, 1846) and a man - also named Henry Williams - with whom she had been in a *de facto* relationship for some time before the child was born. Soon after the arrival of the baby, however, Murphy had left Williams and had co-habited with a convict named Fanton (aka Francis) TYNAN (*Orator*, 1843). The coroner was told that Murphy was now in police custody, but that Tynan had absconded after hearing of the child's death. Witnesses testified that Tynan seemed to have resented the child and that he had been violent towards Murphy because of it. Doctor STOKELL, who had performed an autopsy on the child, stated in evidence that he had found no external signs of violence but that an internal examination had revealed that the large intestine contained nearly twenty grains of

crude opium. He was of the opinion that that quantity was enough to kill three adults. He believed that the poison had been forced down the child's throat because there were no indications of it having been taken with food. After considerable deliberation, the jury returned a verdict against both Murphy and Tynan, indicting them on a charge of 'willful murder by poisoning'.<sup>1</sup>

On 6 December 1848, Murphy and Tynan (who had been quickly apprehended after his disappearance) together faced the bar of the Supreme Court, Hobart, to answer the murder charge. An acquaintance, Margaret CONNOLLY, with whom Murphy had shared a house for two months after the baby was born, told the court that the child was in good health at that time but when she saw it next, after Murphy had gone to live with Tynan, it had appeared 'very sickly and delicate'. Thomas KINLEY, a neighbour who knew both Murphy and Tynan, had testified that, when visiting the pair before the baby died, he had heard Murphy ask Tynan to go to Mr. DALDY's pharmacy in

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<sup>1</sup> Murphy: CON41-1-2, image 76; Tynan: CON33-1-7, image 163; inquest: *Colonial Times* (Hobart), 27 October 1848, p.2 and 31 October 1848, p.3;

Henry Williams, death: 7 November 1848, RGD34/1700/1848, Hobart.

Liverpool Street to get opium for her because her head was 'bad'. She had assured Tynan that there would be no problem in getting it because 'she had had some before' from Daldy. Dr. Stokell gave much the same evidence that he had given at the inquest, adding that 'no child could live ... for more than two hours from the time of taking it.'<sup>2</sup>

Summing up the case for the jury, the judge said that, while there was no doubt that the child had been poisoned and that Murphy had administered the substance, there was no proof that she had intended to kill the child and that there was no proof whatsoever that Tynan had participated in any such act. The judge thought that as both accused had been in the habit of taking opium, they might not have been aware of the strength of the quantity they

had given to the child. The jury required only a few minutes to consider the evidence before handing down a 'not guilty' verdict.<sup>3</sup>

The case had attracted great interest in Van Diemen's Land (VDL), not so much for the events themselves but because it was the most recent of a growing number of cases of infant deaths in the colony and elsewhere where opium poisoning had been, or was thought to have been, the cause.

At Launceston in 1840, for instance, an inquest had been held into the suspicious death of fifteen-day old Thomas STRATTON, whose mother had given him a dose of a commercially-available, opium-based medicine for the treatment of colds and fever on the recommendation of a local doctor. After hearing all the



**The Baby Killer - Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup (Patent medicine in Queensland)**

<sup>2</sup> Trial: *Colonial Times* (Hobart), 8 December 1848, p.3; *Courier* (Hobart), 13 December 1848, p.2.

<sup>3</sup> *Colonial Times* (Hobart), 8 December 1848, p.

evidence, however, the coroner's jury had found that the death could not be attributed to the parents, or to the child's doctor, or to the pharmacist who had prepared the mixture, but simply to 'the visitation of God'.<sup>4</sup>

These sad cases were soon to be followed by others in VDL. In 1855, an inquest was held into the death of six-week-old Martha MILLS who, when she was obviously ill, was given a teaspoonful of the market-leading brand of opium-based medicine for children by her mother. The child had died the next day. The mother, upon whom suspicion had fallen, was cleared of any wrong doing. In handing down a verdict of accidental death, the foreman of the jury had requested that the coroner advise the pharmacist who had sold the preparation to the child's mother that 'in the future he should be more careful in giving instructions for using the several medicines he is in the habit of selling.'<sup>5</sup> At Hobart in 1858, an inquest into the death of two-year-old John GROCOCK appeared to confirm that his death had been due to an overdose of opium administered negligently by a doctor. However, the verdict of the coroner's jury was that the child had died from natural causes – namely scarlet fever – and that no blame whatsoever was attached to the doctor.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>7</sup>It is likely that the juries at all of these inquests would have heard about the many opium-based preparations – commonly a mix of ingredients including laudanum (or tincture of opium), alcohol, oil of sassafras, ginger, caraway seeds and treacle - that were used widely at the time to ease the irritation of colic in infants and as a 'pacifier' or 'soother' of young children when they had teething trouble or similar problems. Often, such preparations were administered also to healthy young children by working mothers who, needing to increase the family income, could work without being disturbed. Because they were affordable to most, they were sometimes referred to as the 'Poor Child's Nurse'. Frequently, too, they were used as sedatives by nurses and

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<sup>4</sup> *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston), 28 March 1840, p.4; death: 21 March 1840, RGD35/330/1840, Launceston.

<sup>5</sup> *Colonial Times* (Hobart), 28 August 1855, p.3; death: RGD35/1591/1855, Hobart.

<sup>6</sup> *Courier* (Hobart), 28 October 1858, p.3 and 30 October 1858, p.3; death: RGD35/11674/1858, Hobart.

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.si.edu/object/nmah\\_715877](https://www.si.edu/object/nmah_715877)

baby-minders to enable them to spend their working hours in relative serenity.<sup>8</sup>

By far the most common of the commercially available, opium-based preparations in VDL at the time was a patent medicine known as 'Godfrey's Cordial'. First formulated by apothecary Thomas GODFREY of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire, England, in about 1720, it had been available without prescription in England and North America ever since, and in VDL from the early days of settlement. It was supposed to contain about one and a quarter grains of opium per ounce, but its preparation varied greatly.

Although it had long been recognised as leading to fatal doses of opium poisoning, its low cost - and an inadequate knowledge of infant care - had ensured its continuing popularity. The following report from an English newspaper, reproduced in the *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston) in August 1847, reveals the extent of its use and its often-tragic effects:

*... the practice of administering opium to infants, which is very general ... is usually begun when the child is three or four weeks old ... The result of this terrible practice is*

*that great numbers of infants perish, either suddenly from an overdose or, as more commonly happens, slowly, painfully, and insidiously. Those who escape with life become pale and sickly children, often half-idiot, always with a ruined constitution.*<sup>9</sup>

Other popular brands of children's 'soothers' that were readily available at the time included 'Dalby's Carminative', 'Daffy's Elixir', 'Atkinson's Royal Infants' Preservative', 'Steedman's Powder', 'Dover's Powder', 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup', 'Slowe's Infants' Preservative', 'Children's Draught', 'Nurses' Drops' and 'Mother's Quietness'. Although there were local preferences for these brands and different combinations of ingredients were used, opium was the one invariable component. In England, one Manchester druggist admitted to selling between five and six gallons of 'quietness' every week. Small sweets containing opium were often displayed within pharmacy shop cabinets in rows, very much like a candy shop.<sup>10</sup>

In their advertising, some manufacturers of such products promoted them not only as soothers but also as tonics, promising that their use would lead to increased strength, vitality and robustness.<sup>11</sup> While the

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<sup>8</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey%27s\\_Cordial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey%27s_Cordial); and <https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=the+poor+child%27s+nurse>; <https://talesofdesolation.blogspot.com/2006/08/godfreys-cordial.html> and <https://journalofvictoriancuriosities.wordpress.com/tag/godfreys-cordial>.

<sup>9</sup> *Cornwall Chronicle* 25 August 1847, p.4.

<sup>10</sup> <https://blog.sciencemuseum.org.uk/the-addictive-history-of-medicine-opium-the-poor-childs-nurse/>

<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey%27s\\_Cordial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey%27s_Cordial); <https://talesofdesolation.blogspot.com/2006/08/godfreys-cordial.html>; <https://journalofvictoriancuriosities.wordpress.com/tag/godfreys-cordial>.

recommended dosage for children and infants was usually stated on the label of the bottle, measuring and weighing of the ingredients of the mixtures was erratic. Moreover, the contents of a bottle would sometimes evaporate to such an extent that what remained was much stronger than intended.<sup>12</sup> Attitudes towards the administering of the preparations to children were often offhand.<sup>13</sup>

Additionally, opium sometimes caused infant mortality through starvation rather than overdose. Because infants that were kept drugged almost continually became uninterested in food, and were usually mal-nourished, coroners often recorded the cause of death as starvation rather than poisoning.

Sadly, these opium-based preparations were also used at times for an even more horrible purpose – to bring a quick, painless death to unwanted children for whom its parents could not provide adequately.<sup>14</sup> No doubt, it was this last consideration which the coroners and jurors had in mind as they listened to the testimony of witnesses.

Commercially-prepared concoctions were not the only danger. Other so-called ‘remedies’, often prepared by well-

intentioned but untrained individuals in their own homes, were also causing problems in the community.

In February 1837, for instance, convicts John CAWTHORNE (*Medina*, 1825) and his wife Mary née SMITH (*Eliza III*, 1830) were suspected of murdering their eleven-month-old son who had died suddenly at Hobart. A doctor had found two and a half grains of opium in the child’s stomach. Ultimately, an inquest had cleared the parents of any intentional wrong-doing, finding that the cause of death had been ‘inflammation of the stomach’ but that the illness had been ‘greatly aggravated by administering improper medicine’.<sup>15</sup> While the coroner had made it clear that no blame could be attached to the child’s parents, the jury had:

*... felt it to be their duty to accompany their Verdict with an expression of their opinion that the illness which the child had suffered for a month before its death had been aggravated by the improper treatment of Benjamin NOKES.*<sup>16</sup>

Benjamin Nokes was one of a small, but influential, group of individuals in VDL at the time who, though lacking formal

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<sup>11</sup> <https://talesofdesolation.blogspot.com/2006/08/godfreys-cordial.html>

<sup>12</sup> Berridge, Virginia. (2012). ‘Opium and the Workers ‘Infant Doping’ and ‘Luxurious Use’ at <https://abuse-drug.com/lib/Opium-and-the-People/9.html>.

<sup>13</sup> See Pomeroy, Luke. (2012). ‘The Addictive History of Medicine: Opium -the Poor Child’s Nurse’ at <https://blog.sciencemuseum.org.uk/the->

[addictive-history-of-medicine-opium-the-poor-childs-nurse/](https://talesofdesolation.blogspot.com/2006/08/godfreys-cordial.html)

<sup>14</sup> <https://talesofdesolation.blogspot.com/2006/08/godfreys-cordial.html>

<sup>15</sup> SC195/1/3, Inquest No. 117; Cawthorne, CON31/1/6, image 240; Smith, CON40/1/9, image 83; see also ‘Letter to the Editor’, *The Tasmanian* (Hobart), 24 February 1837, p.7.

<sup>16</sup> SC195/1/3, Inquest No. 117.

qualifications, were skilled in the use of herbal remedies and widely respected as ‘traditional healers’.<sup>17</sup> Often combining magic and science in their practices, they were sometimes referred to as ‘cunning men’ or ‘cunning women’, terms that had been widely used in England and Wales for many years. Because of the close involvement they had with ordinary people in their daily affairs, it is likely that they were even more persuasive in their appeals than the manufacturers of commercial remedies for common ailments.

Benjamin Nokes had been in VDL since his arrival as a convict on *Indefatigable* in 1812. After gaining his freedom, he had become one of the founders of Methodism in VDL. With George WADDY, a corporal (later sergeant) in the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, he had formed a congregation and established a Sunday School in 1820.<sup>18</sup> In 1822, after a falling-out with William HORTON who had arrived in VDL in 1821 as the first Methodist Minister, he had left the congregation to form a rival school. In 1823, he had received a land grant of two hundred acres near Brighton, thirteen miles (about twenty-one kms) from Hobart but, at the same time, ran a shop in Collins Street, Hobart, from which he sold a range of goods including medicinal and similar

products that he manufactured himself. An insect repellent, which he advertised as ‘an infallible remedy for destroying flies’, was a particularly popular item. In 1828, he had taken over the Albemarle Hotel at York Plains, near Oatlands, but kept it for only a couple of years. While residing at Bagdad in 1832, he had met a man by the name of William ALLISON, who had arrived in VDL as a free settler about 1828. Soon, they had formed a close association based on their common interests as healers.<sup>19</sup>

As early as 1834, Nokes’s success in curing ‘the gravel’ – the complaint known today as ‘kidney stones’ – was lauded in the *Colonial Times*:

*It is really astonishing, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Mr. B. Nokes, now at Bagdad, has, for a number of years past, succeeded in curing most obstinate cases of the gravel, which have failed under the most able practitioners. Several of the patients are known to us, and we can vouch for the accuracy of this statement. One of the persons whom he has cured, was afflicted with the gravel for forty years, and declares that since the removal of the disease, he never enjoyed better health — in*

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<sup>17</sup> The best-known of the ‘cunning men’ in VDL at this time were Nokes, William Allison and Moses Jewell (or Jewitt); see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cunning\\_folk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cunning_folk).

<sup>18</sup> Waddy is believed to have left VDL in 1824 when the 48th Regiment was sent to India; see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_British\\_Army\\_regiments\\_that\\_served\\_in\\_Australia\\_between\\_1810\\_and\\_1870](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_British_Army_regiments_that_served_in_Australia_between_1810_and_1870) and

<https://www.churchhistories.net.au/church-catalog/hobart-tas-wesley-uniting>.

<sup>19</sup> <https://archivesandheritageblog.libraries.tas.gov.au/colonial-cunning-folk-part-one-william-allison/>; see also Morrison, Ian. (2018). ‘Colonial Cunning Folk: Part 2 – Moses Jewitt and Benjamin Nokes’. Morrison is Heritage Librarian, Collection Development, Libraries Tasmania

*fact that he flatters himself once  
more a young man.*<sup>20</sup>

When Nokes passed away in 1843, the official record of his death gave his occupation as ‘doctor’, an indication of the respect in which he was held in the community and of how well-known he was as a healer.<sup>21</sup>

Nokes’s friend William Allison died in 1856. At that time, he was the licensee of the British Hotel in Liverpool Street, Hobart. He was described in a newspaper obituary as ‘honest, kind and benevolent ... the complete English type in Tasmania of a country hotel-keeper, and will long be remembered in the community ... Like the good Samaritan, he has often poured the ‘oil and the wine’ upon others’ wounds.’<sup>22</sup>

It is unlikely that Nokes ever wrote his remedies down. Very few have survived. Quite recently, however, a small number were found at the Tasmanian Archives, Hobart, in a tattered, hand-written notebook which had once belonged to Allison:<sup>23</sup>

*For ‘rhumatick’ pains - 2 oz. salt  
petre One quart Vinegar let it just  
boil then stand simmering strain it  
and put it in a Bottle for use rub the  
part well by the fire just wen going  
to bed.*

Another reads:

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20 The Colonist and Van Diemen's Land Commercial and Agricultural Advertiser (Hobart), 18 March 1834, p.2.

21 Death, Nokes: RGD35/1799/1843, Hobart; see also Morrison (2018), op. cit., Note 25, above.

*For loss of voice horse-ness  
coughs and colds – Transverse  
sections of horseradish cut short –  
Dried – Chuid in the mouth*

And:

*For the gravil – Parsley roots two  
handful washed and scrape them  
like Horseradish add one handful  
Pennyroyal boil them in one gallon  
of water for half an hour strain  
them when cold Bottle it Drink one  
cup full every morning fasting.*

The particular remedy to which the coroner referred at the inquest on the death of baby John Cawthorne in 1837 has not been located. It is not known whether the child’s parents had ever met with Nokes to ask for his help. It is possible that they simply used a remedy of his that had been passed on from one person to another over the years.

By the time of the passing of Nokes and Allison, the harmful effects of opioids had become increasingly evident and doctors, generally, were convinced that opium-based preparations were a major cause of infantile deaths. However, their use as ‘soothers’ continued in Tasmania for many years as, for many parents, the benefits continued to outweigh any possible harm.

Accidental deaths were relatively common. In September 1878, for instance, a coroner’s jury returned a verdict of

22 Courier, (Hobart), 9 January 1856, p.3; Allison’s notebook: <http://stors.tas.gov.au/NS261-1-1>.

23 See Morrison (2018), op. cit. (Note 25, above.)

manslaughter against an elderly Hobart woman named Mary STANLEY after Minnie Jane LEADHAM, an infant in her care at the time, was found to have died from an overdose of paregoric, a camphorated tincture of opium. Later, however, the Solicitor-General decided not to proceed with the case and Stanley was accordingly discharged.<sup>24</sup> In June 1894, at an inquest into the death of the three-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George CLARK of Longford, a doctor testified that, in his opinion, a soothing syrup that had been given to the child, and the fact that it had crawled under the bedclothes while it slept, had caused the death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by suffocation.<sup>25</sup> In April 1890, an inquest at Hobart into the death of four-month-old Alfred Thomas POOLE heard that his mother, a gentle and caring woman, had been in the habit of giving him small doses of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup since he was three weeks old. A doctor told the coroner that he believed that the quantity given by the mother just before the child died had not been sufficient to cause death but that, taken together with the mother's admission that the child was sleeping most of the day and night prior to its death, an overdose of the soothing syrup was the likely cause.<sup>26</sup>

It was not until the second half of the nineteenth century, when legislation to curtail or prohibit the use of opiates was

introduced around the world, that sales of opium-based preparations started to decline.<sup>27</sup>

In May 1888, the *Launceston Examiner* quoted a respected doctor in England who revealed that of all infant deaths from poison in Great Britain, 40% were said to

#### **ADVICE TO MOTHERS**

Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button'. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactory, 493 Oxford Street

**London.**

Advertisement: *The Tasmanian Tribune* (Hobart), 8 June 1875, p.2

be due to opium ... In his opinion, this situation had arisen 'from the pernicious practice of using soothing preparations to quiet infants and keep them asleep most of the time', adding that 'one [such] preparation alone has been calculated to be

<sup>24</sup> *Tribune*, (Hobart), 19 September 1878, p.2.

<sup>25</sup> *The Mercury* (Hobart), 19 June 1884, p.3.

<sup>26</sup> *Tasmanian News* (Hobart), 18 April 1890, p.3.

<sup>27</sup> As for Note 19, above; see also <https://www.bartleby.com/81/7311.html>.

the undoubted cause of death of 150,000 children every year'.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1880s, coroners in Queensland investigated ninety-eight infant deaths and determined that at least fifteen of these children had been given 'soother' drugs which contained opioids. Coronial records show that increasing numbers of infant deaths related to opioids were investigated in the 1890s and early 20th century, and doctors became reluctant to sign death certificates in cases where opioids had been used.<sup>29</sup>

In September 1891, surgeon and politician, William Frederick TAYLOR, in a speech before the Queensland Legislative Council had railed against the dangers of patent medicines:

*We have a very high infant mortality in this country, and no doubt a great deal of that is owing to these medicines. Medical men are constantly being called in, and finding infants in a state of syncope, coma, pupils contracted, and evidently cases of opium poisoning. After a great deal of difficulty, the mother or nurse may be induced to*

*admit that the child has had a dose of some infants' preservative - possibly Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which is largely used, or Steedman's Powders, which contain morphia. Hon. gentlemen will see that, if we are to save the lives of these little creatures, we must place some restriction upon the sale of these medicines which contain opium or poisons of that sort.*<sup>30</sup>

Godfrey's Cordial continued to be manufactured and administered to infants until the early twentieth century but its usage gradually declined after 1890 as court rulings in various jurisdictions tightened regulations relevant to its purchase.<sup>31</sup> In 1911, the American Medical Association named Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup among a number of known 'Baby Killers'.<sup>32</sup> By the mid-1920s, many governments, including that of Tasmania, had mandated a prescription for all opioid drugs, thus heavily restricting their availability and use.

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28 Launceston Examiner, 19 May 1888, p.6.

29 <http://dro.deakin.edu.au/eserv/DU:30073799/ugal-de-afuncionaldependence-2014.pdf>

30 <https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/baby-killer-mrs-winslows-soothing-syrup-patent-medicine-queensland>

31

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey%27s\\_Cordial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey%27s_Cordial)

32 <https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/baby-killer-mrs-winslows-soothing-syrup-patent-medicine-queensland>

# How to get the most out of familysearch.org

## Part 1: The records main page and image status messages

Rebecca Read (Member 5432)

**F**amilySearch.org which launched in 1999, is a popular family history website that visitors can use for free.

According to its blog, the website had 207 million visits in 2020. Visitors searched the Historical Records collections, contributed to the collaborative Family Tree, contributed GEDCOM copies of their own individual trees, consulted the Research Wiki and the Catalog, viewed digitised books, and logged many thousands of hours as volunteer indexers (aka transcribers).

To get the most out of FamilySearch.org, you need to register for a free account. To do this, go to familysearch.org, click **Create an Account** in the upper right, and follow the prompts.

A good place to start is on the Records main page. To begin using the Records main page, sign in with your username and password, click **Search** (upper left), and then select **Records** in the dropdown menu. This page provides four options: Search historical records, Research by location, Find a collection, and Browse all published collections, each of which I will elaborate on in turn.

### SEARCH HISTORICAL RECORDS

Under this heading is a search form. Bear in mind that if you only use the search form, you are accessing only about 25 per cent of the available records, namely, those that have been indexed.

Nevertheless, FamilySearch adds millions of new indexed records every week, largely because of the efforts of volunteer indexers. These indexed records include civil registration, church, census, passenger lists, immigration, military, cemetery, court, wills and probate, and many other types of records created at key milestones in people's lives.

Here are some tips for using the search form:

1. Complete at least one field, but not every field. Remember that the more data you enter, the fewer results will be returned. The best approach is to begin with a small amount of data and incrementally add more.
2. The key to successful searching is using search terms that are likely to be on the records you want to find. To find a death record, for example, fill in the **Name** and **Birth year** fields and add **Death place** and **Death year range**.
3. By default, the search is 'fuzzy', which means that if you search for the last name BESCOBY, the results will include variants such as BESKABY and BESKERBY. You can also use wildcards, that is, a '?' in place of one letter, or a '\*' in place of zero to an infinite number of letters.
4. You can make your search exact by clicking the check box next to the **First Names**, **Last Names**, and/or **Birthplace** fields. To make all search terms exact, click the box next to

**Match all terms exactly.** Note that an exact search ignores diacritics, spaces, capitals, and punctuation. Use exact searches with caution because they will not return records that include variant spellings or records that have been indexed inaccurately.

5. When you click **Search**, the results are displayed on a new page. The original search terms appear both at the top and in a form on the left. You can use the form on the left to refine your results. Remember to click **Update** after making the desired changes.
6. You can also narrow your search by selecting one or more filters in the **Filter Your Results By** section.

If you wish to sort or analyse your results in a spreadsheet, click on the question mark in the upper right, type 'spreadsheet' into the search box, and select **How do I export my search results in Historical Records?** This will return an article containing simple step-by-step instructions.

## IMAGE STATUS MESSAGES

When you conduct a search using the search form, one of the following five image status messages appears when you open each result.

1. *No image available.* This means that FamilySearch has not linked the index result to an image. Another website, such as Ancestry or Find My Past, might have the associated image, or you might be able to find it in the FamilySearch Catalog, which contains more than 2 million digitised microfilms. (More on using the Catalog in Part 2 of this series.)
2. *Image not available within a pink message box.* If you get this message, first try clearing your temporary files

and cookies before trying to view the image again. If the problem persists, try a different browser, or wait a few minutes before trying again.

3. *Images Available.* To view these images, do one of the following: Access the site at a family history centre; Access the site at an affiliate library. This means the images are available on FamilySearch, but only in a family history centre or affiliate library. Image access restrictions usually originate with the organisations that own or manage the records. FamilySearch honours the contractual agreements made with these organisations. To find the nearest family history centre or affiliate library, click the question mark in the upper right corner of the screen, then click **Contact Us**, enter your location in the **Find a Family History Centre** search box, click **Find**, and click a FamilySearch tree icon on the map to see the name of the centre, the address, and hours of operation.
4. *Images Available.* To view these images, do one of the following: You may be able to view this image by visiting one of our partners' sites or the legal record custodian (fees may apply). This means the images might be available on one or more of several partner sites. If FamilySearch knows which site has the images, you will see a link to it. Otherwise, search the FamilySearch Research Wiki for help finding the name of the relevant record custodian or website.

## RESEARCH BY LOCATION

To search by location, click on the relevant part of the map located next to the search form. A popup appears with a list of locations. Click on the location you want

to search. In most cases, a search form appears together with panels containing links to helpful resources, including unindexed Image-Only Records, Learning Centre videos on how to do research for that location, the location's page in the Research Wiki, and FamilySearch Catalog items specific to that location.

## FIND A COLLECTION

Under this heading is a **Collection Title** box into which you can type a keyword or keywords from a collection title to search for that specific collection. Collection titles containing your keywords appear as you type. When you see the collection title of your choice, click on it to reach the page for that collection. You can then either search the collection or browse the images (if the collection includes them). Many records that have not yet been indexed are available to search by browsing. Browsing is much like the experience of viewing a microfilm, except that the images appear on a computer screen.

## BROWSE ALL PUBLISHED COLLECTIONS

Below the Collection Title box is an often-overlooked blue hyperlink **Browse All Published Collections**. Clicking this

brings up a list entitled **Historical Record Collections**. Here you can filter by collection title, place, date range or collection category, and so on. You can also see which collections have images. If the images are on FamilySearch, there is a small camera icon next to the collection title. If the camera icon has a little web page behind it, the images are on a partner website and FamilySearch provides a link to them.

You can also see how many indexed records are in each collection, and for those that have not been indexed, there is a **Browse Images** link to click on. A date beside each collection title tells you when the collection was last updated, and if you click the column header **Last Updated**, the list re-sorts into chronological order, with the most recently updated collections at the bottom. Click twice and the list sorts with the most recently updated collections at the top. As updates occur almost daily, it is worth revisiting this page to see if a collection has been updated since your last visit.

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**Part 2 to follow in next issue**

# My Great Grandmother's Blue Brooch

Robyn House (Member 7879)

**M**y great-grandmother Mary Isabella CHISHOLM received this brooch (figure 1) from Sir Edward (figure 5) and Lady Alice BRADDON (figure 6) when she married Edward Robert DELANEY in 1887.<sup>1</sup> Mary was their housekeeper and Lady Braddon was a witness at my great grandparents' wedding.



Figure 1. Photograph of Mary Isabella Chisholm's brooch.

The brooch has a blue rectangular stone surrounded by gold filigree.<sup>2</sup> The stone measures 2.2cm x 1.5cm and the gold setting is 3.5cm x 2.5cm. It weighs 14 grams.

At an "Antique Roadshow" fundraising event in the 1998 Craig Broadfield,<sup>3</sup> of Leven Antiques in Ulverstone assessed the

stone as a goldstone,<sup>4</sup> also known as aventurine, a synthetic semi-precious stone. He said "the totally handmade brooch made in India between 1860–1870 is set in 22-carat gold with 4 hand-cut faceted amethysts in the setting."

The back of the brooch (figure 2) shows indents made with a hammer when moulding the gold setting. There isn't a marker's mark or date on the back.

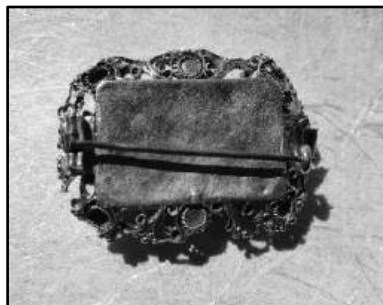


Figure 2. Photograph of the back of Mary Isabella Chisholm's brooch.

Goldstone is one of the oldest synthetic stones used in jewellery from Roman

<sup>1</sup> Marriage Register entry of Edward Delaney and Mary Isabella Chisholm, 23 March 1887, Tasmanian Archives, RGD37/1/46 no. 902.

<sup>2</sup> Collins Dictionary, "filigree", <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/filigree>, accessed 31 Oct 2020.

<sup>3</sup> C.R. Broadfield, Antique Dealer, and Valuer, Member of AAADA and CINO, 1998.

<sup>4</sup> Judy Ellis "What is goldstone", <https://www.wirejewelry.com/jewelry-making-blog/9594/what-is-goldstone/>, accessed 4 Nov 2020.

times to the present day.<sup>5</sup> It is a type of glittering glass made by melting silica (sand), copper oxide, borax, and other chemicals that reduce copper to its elemental form. When the glass is in liquid form, the vat is sealed cutting off the air. This keeps the glass hot enough for the metallic flecks to form, but not melt. To make blue goldstone cobalt or manganese is used. The finished product can take a smooth polish and be carved into beads, figurines, or other artifacts suitable for semi-precious stone, and in fact, goldstone is often mistaken for or misrepresented as a natural material.<sup>6</sup>

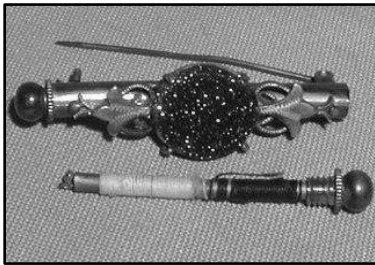


Figure 3. Photograph of a Victorian Nanny Brooch.<sup>1</sup>

According to Michael O’Donogue “goldstone has a dense accumulation of copper crystals giving it a sunstone effect”<sup>7</sup> but in Mary’s brooch they are not

evenly spread. The goldstone in this Victorian Nanny Brooch<sup>8</sup> (figure 3) shows the usual spread of copper flecks expected in this stone.

Goldstone is neither gold nor stone. It is also known by the name aventurine glass (*avventura* in Latin and *avventurina* in Italian), sunstone, and monk’s gold.<sup>9</sup> The Gujarati-Hindi name for Goldstone is *taramandal* and blue Aventurine is *bhura markaz*.<sup>10</sup>

Indian Jewellery was not only an adornment, but it’s believed the stones had mystical qualities and were protection against evil forces. For example, the navaranta consisted of nine gems, each sacred to a planet, set in a particular order.<sup>11</sup>

Diana Houston on the Crystals and Jewlery.com website writes “that goldstone is a stone of inspiration, standing for change, transformation and strength.”<sup>12</sup> I wonder if Sir and Lady Braddon knew this when presenting Mary with the brooch as she embarked on her marriage with Edward Delaney.

By the late 1870s and 1880s, there was a widespread interest developing amongst

<sup>5</sup> C.R. Broadfield, Antique Dealer and Valuer, Member of AAADA and CINOA, 12 Nov 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Judy Ellis “What is goldstone”.

<sup>7</sup> Michael O’Donoghue, *Artificial Gemstones*, NAG Press, London, 2005, p. 252

<sup>8</sup> “Nanny Brooch: Another Unusual Ladies Accessory”, 31 May 2016, <http://timetravelingincostume.blogspot.com/2016/05/nanny-brooch-another-unusual-ladies.html>, accessed 17 Nov 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Judy Ellis “What is goldstone”.

<sup>10</sup> Oppi Untracht, *Traditional Jewellery of India, The Hard-Stone Bead Trade*, Thames & Hudson, London, p. 80.

<sup>11</sup> Shukunthala Jagannathan, “Traditional Jewellery of India”, <https://www.utc.edu/faculty/sarlammurgai/traditional-jewellery-of-india.php>, accessed 7 Nov 2020.

<sup>12</sup> Diana Houston, *Crystals and Jewlery.com*, “Goldstone: Meanings and Properties”, <https://meanings.crystalsandjewelry.com/goldstone/>, accessed 7 Nov 2020.

the British for Indian jewellery.<sup>13</sup> Particularly popular was the art of filigree. Filigree in jewellery uses twisted threads soldered together to look like lace. In India this work was completed by boys because of their good eyesight and dexterity.<sup>14</sup>

Little is known about individual jewellery artists as their names were rarely recorded. Goldsmiths (figure 4) worked sitting on the floor working with very simple makeshift tools producing beautiful works of art. Every upper-class Hindu family had its own goldsmith.<sup>15</sup>



Figure 4. Photograph of Goldsmiths at Work, Old Indian Photos

Edward Braddon (figure 5) was born in Cornwall, England in 1829. At the age of 18, he travelled to India to work for a

cousin as a merchant clerk, living there for 30 years.<sup>16</sup>

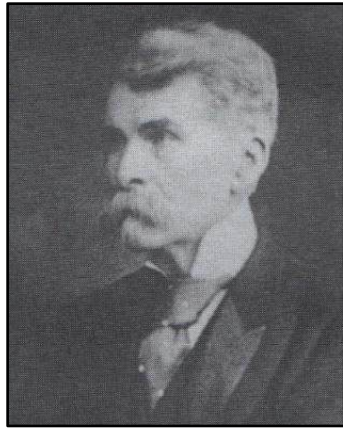


Figure 5. Photograph of Sir Edward Braddon<sup>17</sup>

He went on to hold several managerial positions in plantations, factories, the railway, and the Indian Civil Service. During the Indian Mutiny, Braddon fought as a volunteer with the British forces under his boss the Chief Commissioner, Sir George YULE.<sup>18</sup> After his retirement from the Indian Civil Service, he moved Tasmania, eventually settling on a farming property at Hamilton-on-Forth in Tasmania in 1878.<sup>19</sup> He purchased Willowdale through an agent, (Philosopher) James Smith.<sup>20</sup> Edward Braddon entered the Tasmanian House of

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13 Nick Barnard, *Indian Jewellery*, V&A Publishing, London, 2008, p.105.

14 Nick Barnard, *Indian Jewellery*, p. 80.

15 Nick Barnard, *Indian Jewellery*, p. 51.

16 Kerry Pink, *Edward Braddon: Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman*, 1. Braddon in India, House of Representatives Printing Service, Canberra, 2001, p. 1.

17 Kerry Pink, *Edward Braddon, Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman*, page 18

18 Jean Cruickshank, *Edward Braddon Biography*, Ancestry.com, posted on 21 April 2018, accessed 9 Nov 2020.

19 Kerry Pink, *Edward Braddon: Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman*, p. 6.

20 Kerry Pink, *Edward Braddon: Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman*, p. 12.

Assembly in 1879<sup>21</sup> and became Premier in 1894-1899.<sup>22</sup>



Figure 6. Photograph of Lady Alice Braddon<sup>23</sup>

Mary Isabella Chisholm's parents John and Francesca met and married in Bengal, India in 1861<sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> while he is was serving there with the Royal Horse Artillery<sup>26</sup> as a

member of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Southern Highlanders Foot Regiment.<sup>27</sup>

The family immigrated to Tasmania in 1870 living in Forth before settling in North Motton.<sup>28</sup>

Mary Isabella (1862)<sup>29</sup> and her brother Francis (1863)<sup>30</sup> were born in England while sister Lillias (1865)<sup>31</sup> was born in India during John's second deployment to India and another brother Allan (1871)<sup>32</sup> was born in Tasmania.

I haven't found evidence that Edward Braddon and John Chisholm met in India. The dates of their time in India and the military involvement of both men would suggest it's a definite possibility. Braddon served in the voluntary force from 1857-1859<sup>33</sup> and John Chisholm was listed on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll from 1857-1859.<sup>34</sup>

21 Kerry Pink, Edward Braddon: Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman, p. 25.

22 Kerry Pink, Edward Braddon: Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman, p. 35.

23 Kerry Pink, Edward Braddon, Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman, page 19

24 Marriage Register entry of John Chisholm and Francesca Isabella Kennedy, married 24 September 1861, Meean Meer, Bengal, India, No 278, Ancestry.com, accessed 1 Nov 2020.

25 Families in British India Society, Marriage Indexes, N1.V100.278, [https://search.fibis.org/frontis/bin/aps\\_detail.php?id=361037](https://search.fibis.org/frontis/bin/aps_detail.php?id=361037), accessed 1 Nov 2020.

26 John Chisholm, Obituary, North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times, 31 July 1902, p2. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/64899437?searchTerm=john%20chisholm>

27 Families in British India Society, The Indian Mutiny Medal Roll (British Forces) 1857-1859,

[https://search.fibis.org/frontis/bin/aps\\_detail.php?id=309314](https://search.fibis.org/frontis/bin/aps_detail.php?id=309314), accessed 4 Nov 2020.

28 F.J. Chisholm, Obituary, The Advocate 15th October 1942, p. 2, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/68784585?searchTerm=francis%20chisholm>.

29 Birth Index 1837-1915, England & Wales, Civil Registration, June Qrt 1862, Greenwich, London, Vol 1d, p 665, Ancestry.com, accessed 17 Nov 2020.

30 Birth Index 1837-1915, England & Wales, Civil Registration, June Qrt 1863, Greenwich, London, Vol 1d, p 692, Ancestry.com, accessed 17 Nov 2020.

31 India, Select Births & Baptisms 1786-1947, Ancestry.com, accessed 5 Nov 2020.

32 Birth Register entry for Allan Bernard Chisholm, born 11 Dec 1871, Tasmanian Archives, RGD33/1/50 no 1264.

33 Kerry Pink, Edward Braddon: Adventurer, Farmer, Statesman, p. 3.

34 Families in British India Society, The Indian Mutiny Medal Roll (British Forces) 1857-1859.

With both families settling in the Forth area, their similar life experiences would have drawn the families to each other.

Mary Chisholm (Delaney) died in 1903<sup>35</sup> six weeks after my grandfather Edward John Stuart (Jock)<sup>36</sup> was born leaving her 13-year-old daughter, Dora Alice, to care for the baby. Dora who never married gifted the brooch to her younger brother's wife Hilda.



Figure 7. Photograph of Mary Isabella (Chisholm) Delaney wearing the blue brooch, c. 1900<sup>37</sup>.

Generations of our family's brides have worn Mary's brooch as their "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue".<sup>38</sup> My mum, Nancy Dora Delaney, wore the brooch on her dress

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35 Mary Delaney, death notice, Daily Telegraph, Launceston, 22 June 1903, p.1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/153949652?searchTerm=mary%20delaney>.

36 Birth Certificate Extract of Edward John Stuart Delaney, born 17 May 1903, Ulverstone, Tasmania, dated 12 Aug 1937, No. 37, original held by author.

37 Original held by Robyn House, Somerset, Tasmania.

when she married my dad, William Quentin SONNERS, in 1951<sup>39</sup> and my sister wore it in 1982.

Over the years my two daughters-in-law and my sister's daughters-in-law have all chosen to wear the brooch on their wedding day in their hair, as part of their bouquets, and on their garter. The brooch is kept in a 19<sup>th</sup>-century jewellery box belonging to my great, great-grandmother Emma MILLS' family. We present the brooch to the bride-to-be in the week before the wedding accompanied by a card explaining the history of this special family heirloom.



Figure 8. Photograph of Edward Delaney with children Edward (Jock) and Dora, c. 1903.<sup>40</sup>

38 The Knot, "Here's Where the Something Old, New, Borrowed and Blue Tradition Comes From", <https://www.theknot.com/content/wedding-traditions-the-meaning-of-something-old>, accessed 12 Nov 2020.

39 Marriage Certificate of William Sonners and Nancy Delaney, 30 June 1951, Burnie, Tasmania, original held by author.

40 original held by Robyn House, Somerset, Tasmania

# From Writing for Family to Publishing Worldwide

## Why is it Important to Share your Family History?

Helen Parker-Drabble

The story of your family has value. It is a powerful antidote against adverse life experiences. It shows you too can overcome disaster and survive tough times.<sup>1</sup>

Children with a strong sense of their ancestors are more self-confident.<sup>2</sup>

Sharing stories promotes bonding and helps adolescents develop a sense of identity.<sup>3</sup>

Family histories can help determine, and challenge, the effect of inheritance on mental health.

### **The pitfalls and joy of saving family history for future generations – A Personal Legacy**

My first attempt to share family history with my relatives was a family tree charting my ancestors up to the level of my eighth great-grandparents. Early in the process, I fell into the trap of trusting someone else's research. I discovered they had not proved the ancestral connections

in their family tree. Even after I managed to print a reliable chart, I found that my family's response to my discoveries was lukewarm.

I turned to growing our tree, found new living relatives, and arranged a meeting in the Tank Yard, once home to my maternal grandfather. It was great fun reuniting the different branches of the family in the Bedford Hall, Thorney, 130 years after my granddad's birth. But sharing the larger tree I had printed was not the family's highlight.

Holding previously unseen heirlooms is what made the event. Touching items that had belonged to our ancestors reinforced the emotional connection with the past. More importantly, it created special memories with newfound family.

The experience made me realise how little we know about what we each have in our own collection. Now I collate a digital record of all the heirlooms, diaries, photographs, newspaper clippings,

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<sup>1</sup> Copeland, L. (2020). Genealogy Provides the Strength to Persevere: Knowing your family's past can help you get through a crisis.[online] Available at:

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/ca/blog/the-lost-family/202004/genealogy-provides-the-strength-persevere> [Accessed April 2020]

<sup>2</sup> Duke, M.P., Lazarus, A., & Fivush, R. (2008). Knowledge of family history as a clinically useful index of psychological well-being

and prognosis: A brief report. *Psychotherapy Theory, Research, Practice, Training*, 45, 268-272

<sup>3</sup> Findmypast - Genealogy, Ancestry, History blog from Findmypast. 2020. 6 Common Genealogy Mistakes (And How To Avoid Them). [online] Available at: <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/blog/getting-started/the-mistakes> [Accessed April 2020]

recipes, and personal documents that had survived in our respective collections. Then I remembered how the audio and film of me as a young child had been lost.

My challenge was to select a widely accessible format, while making sure its form would be robust enough to last. Each technology I considered ran the risk it would not be understood or valued. So, I planned another printed photo album. An advantage of this format is it can easily include a description of each item, along with any associated stories. But it is the thought of a professionally produced photobook lasting for many more generations that spurred me on.

My next goal was to finish a legacy box for each young person in the immediate family, including:

- Ancestor charts
- Family trees
- Family photo albums
- Photo albums of heirlooms and birth, marriage and death records

Yet this did not feel enough. Although each of the above enterprises is valuable, they did not communicate all I wanted to future generations.

My leisure time soon revolved around treading in my ancestors' footsteps, particularly those of my grandfather Walter Parker. I pored over archival records and binge read social history to understand the context of my forebears. My family was now keen to know what I had uncovered, but how much I could say and what would be remembered. So, how to share?

I realised that if family historians want what they have painstakingly discovered

to survive, we have to weave the distinct threads into a narrative – and print the result.

### **Writing a Book – Who, Me?**

Writing your family history can be daunting and, at times, overwhelming. Questions raced through my mind:

- How would I find the time?
- Could I cut the project down to size so it would be possible to complete?
- What would keep me motivated?
- I had not written anything before. How could I make it good enough?
- I am not a qualified researcher or historian, so why would anyone want to read a book I had written?

The answer to my question, 'Where would I find the time?' came from Gill Blanchard in her *Writing Your Family History* course in London. Gill told me, 'It is not about finding the time; it's about deciding what to give up.' I found it was easy to give up most of my television viewing for an activity that felt so rewarding.

Gill also showed me how I could cut my project down to size. My progress would be quicker if I concentrated on one person. I chose my Victorian grandfather Walter Parker and drafted a writing plan.

For motivation, I started telling people I was writing a book, if only to hold myself accountable. I pressed on despite my misgivings and frequent crises of confidence. I decided to behave as if it were possible for me to bring a book into the world. When I was ill, exhausted, or despaired of finishing, I pictured someone reading my book 200 years from now.

The challenge of how to make my writing polished enough to publish, ran alongside

the whole endeavour. Feeling confident my work stood up to historical scrutiny was the hardest hurdle to overcome. But the solution to both these problems turned out to be easy: I discovered that to go from writing for family to worldwide publication, I needed a team behind me.

### **You are not alone – Building a team**

Looking back, I realise I was as methodical about putting my team together as I was in my research. I considered my doubts and questions and, over time, sought out people who could help me.

Long before I had a first draft, I started criticising everything I wrote. I stalled. Rather than give up, I found a writing coach and editor, whose encouragement helped me through the inevitable setbacks. When I could not see a way forward, they sensitively shone a light on my work and inspired me to take my writing to the next level. An epiphany led me to combine my counselling background and interest in mental health with my family history research. I considered what my grandfather could have inherited from his ancestors, and a psychological inheritance unravelled, revealing intergenerational anxiety, trauma, loss, alcoholism, and depression. And what family is without these? I had discovered my voice and the overarching theme of my work.

### **Overcoming Doubt**

As I came to the end of my fifth draft, I felt the manuscript was still not finished. Doubt in my ability, never far away, returned. I questioned whether I had written a book only I could enjoy. Unfairly, I shared it with trusted friends, but I failed to ask for feedback from

people interested in family history. Finally, I bounced my ideas off fellow enthusiasts and was delighted at how responsive they were to my blend of family history and psychological research. Dare I believe my book could find a wider audience than family?

I asked myself what would give me the courage to seek a publisher. Although I am an enthusiastic independent scholar, I do not have any qualifications in history or research. So, I looked for a professional. I added a historical consultant to my team. He was enormously patient and encouraging. He also:

- gave me a historical perspective
- helped me focus my research
- pointed out gaps in my thinking
- referred me to research I had overlooked

Armed with hard-earned confidence and a draft I could be proud of, I was now ready to seek a publisher.

### **From Writing for Family to Publishing Worldwide**

When seeking a publisher, my first considerations were: would my writing find an audience? Would a traditional publisher see the value in such a niche form of writing?

I found out that conventional publishers sold about 5 million adult non-fiction print books in the United States *per week* during October and November of 2019. The average traditionally published non-fiction book sells 250-300 copies in the first year and 3,000 in the book's lifetime.

Could a publisher help readers find my book? Publishers expect authors to

identify and bring their readership and undertake a lot of marketing themselves. In the old-style publishing world, a book is usually given a press release, inserted into a brochure, and newsletter, and it then declines in sales.

The more research I did, the more I believed publishing independently would work best for me and a family history book. At best, it could reassure me that what I had created was good enough.

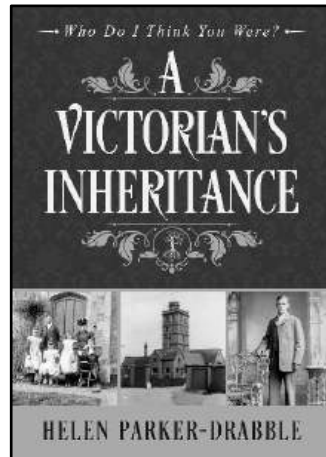
I wish I had come across the Alliance of Independent Authors (ALLi) at the beginning of my journey. ALLi is an affordable professional business membership organisation for self-publishing authors. One of the significant points ALLi makes is that as an author, you do not need to become a specialist in every field. Instead of being uncertain you can plug into essential, trusted advice, supportive guidance, and a range of resources that would be near impossible, and time-consuming, to create for oneself. I added more people to my team – a book cover designer, proof-reader, and an interior book designer.

As an independent author, you are free to seek out worldwide opportunities in print, podcast, blog, radio, audio, and eBook over my lifetime because I have kept my intellectual property rights. You also know the price each book sells at, where these sales come from, and in what format. As a bonus, when it comes to your next book, you can tailor your marketing to what you have learned from your previous publication.

Once I made my decision to stay independent, I looked at two different

methods of publishing: print-on-demand, where a distributor prints a book when an order is received, and e-publishing. Here I was fortunate. The consultant historian I was working with was won over by my book and started developing a software package that would make my digital family history shine. The print version will be published in 2021.

It's been a long journey – but family history cannot survive unless it is shared. I hope this article will encourage you to bring your own painstaking research to life. I do hope you will join me on the thrilling ride from writing family history to publication, leaving behind a unique legacy.



If you would like to read the first two chapters of *A Victorian's Inheritance* visit <http://helenparkerdrabble.com/>, scroll down, and click the button 'Your two FREE chapters are waiting'.

Ed's note: If you have any questions about Helen's journey from researching her family tree to publishing worldwide, She would be delighted if you got in touch at: [helen@helenparkerdrabble.com](mailto:helen@helenparkerdrabble.com).

# Archibald Johnstone: Galashiels weaver and Australian mill owner

Marion Johnstone

**A**rchibald was born in Edinburgh 1838 to Walter JOHNSTONE and Mary BIRD. At the time Walter was working as a grocer but returned to his family's traditional trade of hand loom weaving when they moved to Galashiels when Walter was in his 30s. Archibald was the first of 10 children, but only 6 survived to adulthood.

It appears that Archibald learned the wool milling trade from the PRINGLE family (he was boarding with them in 1861 and kept photos of them in his photo album) and also from James BROWNLEE at Victoria Dye works, after whom he named his first son, many years later.

In 1865 he married Isabella Gray HERIOT in Earlston Church. Isabella was a domestic servant for a baker's family in High St Galashiels. Archibald and Isabella bought a house in Heatherlie, Selkirk, near Archibald's uncle Daniel, who was manager at the Bridgehaugh Mill in Selkirk. Tragically, on January 13 1868, Isabella died of Icterus and Gastric fever (typhoid) after an illness of 2 weeks. Archibald moved back to his parent's house in Paton St Galashiels and let out his Heatherlie two-bedroom home. In 1871, he was still living with his family in Paton St, and in this year he and his uncle Daniel built the Burn Mill on the Ettrick river in Selkirk. By March 1872 they were advertising that Burn Mill was open for

carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, milling and finishing, but on June 15 1872, Archibald's mother died of TB. Competition with other mills in the area was intense and in November of that year Archibald, his younger brother David and Uncle Daniel had signed up with Tasmanian based Scotsman Peter BULMAN to establish a new mill in Launceston, Tasmania. That was an incredible leap of faith, but having been widowed four years earlier, his mother dying so horribly earlier in the year, and the competition from other mills, he may have figured that fate was leading him to a new beginning.

Peter Bulman was originally from Denholm, Roxburghshire where he had trained as a wool mill engineer and machinist. He travelled to Tasmania in 1858 and became a successful cattle farmer. By the mid 1800s Australia was producing vast quantities of high quality wool, but had no established manufacturing. The fleeces were exported back to the UK and the finished products were then exported back to Australia. To rectify this, the Tasmanian government passed the "Bonus act" in October 1869 which offered a £1000 bonus to the first person or company who could produce £1000 worth of wool products including cloth, tweeds, flannels, blankets, worsted stuff and yarns made from Tasmanian wool.

Peter Bulman leased some land in Launceston, Tasmania to build a wool mill and in October 1871 took up the government's challenge. In early 1872 he sailed back to Scotland to find equipment and skilled workers. This eventually led him to Selkirk where he found that Archibald and Daniel were producing the stipulated goods. So by November of that year, though the Burn Mill had only been open for such a short time, he was able to convince the Johnstones to join him as partners on his venture. He returned to Launceston to build the mill and roads to it. Strong and reliable water was available to power the mill from the Distillery Creek. He named the Mill "Waverley" after Sir Walter Scott's novel.

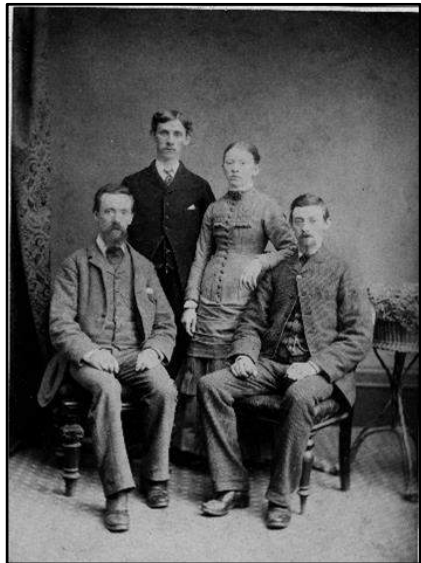
The Johnstones followed the next year, arriving in October 1873 with some of the mill equipment arriving a few weeks later. Transport of the equipment was difficult with some drays bogged up to their axles. The final dispatch of equipment arrived damaged and needed repair the following April, further delaying the mill opening. There was a degree of haste required, as another mill had opened in Tasmania's capital, Hobart. They were also vying for the government bonus.

Despite all this, the first processing started in the mill on May 13 1874 when Mrs Bulman placed the first wool on the carding machine. Swift progress was then made to produce the quantities and variety of wool products to sell and claim the bonus. Somehow they achieved this in just over three months.

To great fanfare, goods were sent to a local auction house. The event was well publicised, and the auction raised £1041 9s 8d after auctioneer commissions. After authentication that the produce met the requirements, the bonus was paid

February 1875, shortly after Archibald's uncle Daniel had left to start his own mill.

A new agreement between Peter Bulman, Archibald and David Johnstone was commenced that would see the partnership last a further eight years. During this time, the Waverley Mill continued to expand and prosper. Products were highly regarded and sent to shops all over Australia.



Archibald Johnstone (left) with his siblings George Mackenzie Johnstone, Mrs Jessie Dobson and Robert Johnstone, in Galashiels, Scotland during his visit in August 1883.

Peter Bulman had no children, but saw his successor in his young brother in law Robert HOGARTH. Robert spent four years learning the trade in Scotland. In January 1883 Bulman bought out the Johnstones and the partnership was amicably dissolved. Bulman died in 1896 and the Waverley Mill stayed in the

Hogarth family for many years and as we speak in 2020, 146 years since its inception, the Waverley Mill is still making fine wool products on its original site. This is an Australian record.

Archibald and David Johnstone decided to start their own "Johnstone Bros Derwent Mill" in Hobart, in a disused brewery in Gore St, on the Hobart Rivulet. Soon after this decision was made, Archibald travelled back to Scotland to buy state of the art equipment for their mill and to find

skilled labour. He was able to enlist the skills of members of the AIKEN family, who were in-laws of David Johnstone. In the last days before he sailed back to Australia in August 1883, Archibald and his remaining Scots siblings George McKenzie, Jessie (Dobson) and Robert were photographed by Duncan Menzies in Galashiels. His father Walter had died in 1875.



The Johnstone Brothers' first Hobart wool mill in Gore St



Archibald Johnstone, standing left, and his brother David Johnstone, standing right, with staff from their wool mill, Gore St. 1880s ( Photo courtesy Christopher McDermott).

By October 1883, Archibald had returned to Hobart having procured workers and 300 tons of machinery including 6 power looms newly designed by Messrs Schofield and Kirk. During his absence, David had been renovating and preparing the site for the new mill. Production started in February 1884 and by early July 1884 the *Tasmanian News* reported that the mill was producing blankets, tweeds of many patterns and serge.

They were employing 30 hands but soon planned to employ three times that number. In May 1886 the Aiken family left to start their own Mill, but in August 1887 Archibald and David's younger brother George McKenzie Johnstone and family joined the mill, bringing with them the latest equipment and expertise from Scotland.

May 15 1888, Archibald finally married again at the Chalmers Free Presbyterian

Church, Hobart. He was now 50 years old and married 26 year old Mary Ann MILIKEN. Mary Ann was born in Hobart. Her family had been hand loom weavers from Girvan before moving to Tasmania.

Mary Ann and Archibald lived in Garden Crescent, now know as Fitzroy Crescent. They had five children in the next ten years. Sadly none of them followed their father into the wool industry.

Johnstone Bros were represented at the Centennial International Exhibition Melbourne August 1888 to January 1889 and the Tasmanian International exhibition 1894–1895 Hobart.

The Brothers had bought some acreage closer to central Hobart and in 1899 they opened a second mill on the site in Molle St. This was a large Romanesque building, which still survives and is heritage listed, but is no longer a mill. The following year

they also opened an industrial steam laundry. This time, David returned to the UK to buy the machinery for the new mill. In 1892 they also opened a steam laundry operation in Launceston.

The Johnstone Bros Derwent Mill was renowned for producing fine tweeds, shawls, blankets, rugs and the Johnstone Bluey, a waterproof workman's jacket.

Archibald and Mary Ann moved to Liverpool St which was a short walk to the mills down a large stairway. In his private notebook, Archibald documents details about waterwheels and other mill equipment as well as investments he and David made, principally in gold mines. It also seems he kept bees as a detailed log is in the notebook of who he sold the honey to.



The second Johnstone Bros Hobart wool mill building, Mollie St, as it stands today ( Photo courtesy Christopher McDermott)

Archibald died in 1917 after a short illness. He was 79. All the brothers' workings were taken over by David who was 10 years his junior. David was still supervising the looms till he was 80. He

died in 1934 and the mill stopped operation in 1939, eventually becoming a cannery. The space is now multi use including a software company and Hamlet Cafe which is a social enterprise, helping unemployed Tasmanians learn hospitality skills.

Thank you to Christopher McDermott for added information and photos of the Johnstone Bros with the mill workers and the Johnstone Bros Mill today.



Archibald Johnstone and his second wife Mary Ann née Milliken 1889, the year after their marriage.

Originally published in the *Borders Family History Society* magazine; reprinted here with permission.

# Remembering Nan and Pa: Andrew and Eliza QUIRK

Jennifer Jacobs (Member 1826)

If you looked for my grandparents' house now, you would not find a trace. Built in Wellington Street South Burnie, amid a sea of similar homes occupying the flattest land in Burnie, its physicality and spirit are now totally buried under a slab of concrete. The wonderful gentle manicured lawns, the garden and the old house have completely disappeared. Even the creek, which provided so much enjoyment with its swiftly flowing water and sparkle of light is now encased in a pipe. The people too have taken their rest, but they are remembered.



Eliza Ayling & Andrew Quirk

Nan and Pa were already quite old when we were born. Both in their eighties they had shiny white hair, Nan's permed into a froth of curls while Pa's ringed the lower back and sides of a rather bald head. Nan was short with a full figure and when at home usually topped her floral dress with an apron. When in town she was always smartly dressed in coat and matching hat. Pa seemed tall and thin and held up his trousers with braces. He often wore a cardigan over his shirt when in the garden but dressed in his waistcoat and suit to go out. Invariably in photos, his trousers and coat sleeves seem too short. For town he wore a dark felt hat but at home a beret style with a banded edge was his choice. His large hands shook with a slight tremor which caused him to be rather deliberate with some movements.

When Dad announced that he was going to Pa's we would dash for the car. The trip was only about a mile, down to the main road, then around the hill on the rough unsealed private road, past the Menai Hotel and into the flatness of South Burnie. A sea of Federation style houses uniformly cream coloured weatherboard with a dusty red roof or the occasional green one welcomed us. On arrival we opened the heavy farm gate at the head of the driveway and after swinging it shut, we would walk down the driveway, listening as we passed the window to the lounge

room for the sounds of habitation from inside. A swing gate led to the short path across the back yard and to the sizeable steps at the back door. The railing was a rather thin, bent piece of galvanised pipe.

Nan was usually inside, but Pa was often to be found in the garden, digging, raking or weeding. Rich, soft, manicured paths divided the vegetable patch into a quilt of growing neatness. Every vegetable was huge. The rich black soil would be shaken from the roots of the red onions and leeks as they were handed over to us. The tomatoes were bright red and had a lovely tomato smell. At the apple tree there was always a discussion about codling moth and the hessian bag tied around the tree trunk. Codling moths liked those apples as much as we did. Huge, crunchy, juicy and cold they tasted much different from those in the shops. Dad and Pa would move from one plot to another discussing the progress of each crop.

At the bottom of the garden next to the creek was a 44-gallon drum with a hand pump over it. I would struggle to lift it and get up the speed to syphon even just little water from the creek, but my efforts were never rewarded. Pa could work it effectively in his nineties. Near a man-fern in the corner at the bottom of the garden, was the spot where the fence, made of pipes, could be climbed and feet planted on the grassy bank.

I would make my way with care across the two metres of plank-bridge to the other side of the flowing water to where a number of old pots and household items were filled with strangled plants looking for places to spread their roots. Arum lilies grew happily in clumps on both sides of

the water and we would pick a few, always remembering to hold them away from our clothes, as the dripping sap was known to stain. It was not possible to walk very far along the creek as the banks narrowed away between the fences. A large willow tree leaned precariously across the water dipping the tips of its leaves into the stream. Willow leaves mixed with chopped arum lily tongues made a colourful “play” salad. Dad had climbed this same tree over twenty years earlier to remove the drowned chooks from its branches after devastating floods.

As well as providing water for the garden, the creek was a source of tiny mountain trout which we would catch on a rod made from a stick, a piece of cotton and a bent pin. A piece of reluctant worm provided the bait. Once caught, the fishes would be placed in a large enamel bowl of water where we could watch them and marvel on our success. Pa could sometimes be seen making his way down with a hessian bag full of kittens to drown in the waters as the many cats in the neighbourhood chose his property as their maternity hospital.

Inside the house there were other interests. Like many houses of its era, it consisted of a passage down the middle and rooms on either side. The back room was the place where Nan made her pastry on a small marble topped table. She used all her might to roll and fold to get the layers into the dough for a crisp apple pie topping. It was her way to put an “h” at the beginning of some vowels. We became used to her speaking of heggs, happles and horanges. Her cooking was very English in style, the recipes being rotated on a weekly roster. The kitchen sink most likely a later

addition was inset into a wooden draining board. Across the room a shelf on the painted dresser held two thin cigar boxes in which our disabled aunt, Ina carefully stored the cards from the Weetbix. Next to this stood the refrigerator. To one side of this room was the kitchen/dining room. In the middle stood a large wooden table, its legs sometimes in tin cans to keep ants away. On the table was a round breadboard, though Nan always held the loaf to her chest slicing towards herself to cut a slice from the loaf. The teapot hid under a large homemade cosy which had to be lifted away to pour the tea. Pa always had his tea delivered with two saucers. He would pour a little into the spare one to cool it, then lifting it carefully to his lips would take a deep slurp before exhaling to a sigh of satisfaction, a performance rendered for the delight of his grandchildren. A pink flowering begonia with fascinatingly translucent stems stood nearby on the table. Dangling from the ceiling was the single light bulb with its plastic conical shade. Its cord had been suitably shortened with a looped knot. The Creda stove behind the door was the major cooking appliance though an electric frying pan had its home on a shelf at the side of the old silver painted woodfired stove. From a nail hammered into the

woodwork hung a black rubber fly swat ready to provide sport for Pa, should any brave fly dare to enter. Above this, at the other end of the mantelpiece a tall wooden clock elegantly displayed the time of day. Its silver pendulum shone through the glass front of its base. Back against the far wall was a black leather chaise lounge; its sloped end always looked as if it were built for sliding down but we knew we shouldn't. Above this on the wall was a picture of a boat on a boiling sea, titled "Storm in the Mediterranean." It seemed such a fascinating word that I concentrated on it till I could spell it. Unfortunately, it never came up in school spelling tests

Above the door of the oversized bathroom, a wooden rack held rifles, once used to control the many rabbits prolific in the area and to provide entertainment for growing sons until my teenaged uncle was hauled before the court for using someone's garage for target practice. A high silver clawfoot tin bath and a ceramic basin were more recent conveniences. There was much spare room. I understood later that this room had been sectioned off from the kitchen area by Dad and Pa and the plumbing installed by Dad when he started his apprenticeship. Before that, baths were in the washhouse.



Nurse Gracie, Eliza, Bernard and Ina Quirk

Across each doorway was a little mat, about thirty cm deep and as wide as the doorway. These had all been made on a hessian backing by Nan with her carpet making tools. A much larger one went the length and width of the passage, altogether several meters long. In the lounge room too one of her mats, a semi-circular one stood position in front of the fire. There was a patterned velvet lounge suite with chairs made comfortable with knitted cushions, one circular in brown and mustard and one square in black red and green, with a large tassel in the middle. Colour coordination was not important.

Pa had the chair near the window and Nan sat near the door. Next to his chair was a large radio tuned to music or news. A paper basket held copies of the Pix and

Post which had been passed on to him. The cover pictures of bosomy ladies in scanty tops did not quite match Pa's image.

Pa would hold out his hands as we came into the room and sing to me "And the moon shines bright on pretty red wings." We would rub noses in greeting and then I would sit on the arm of his chair and play with his silver fob watch latched to a chain trailing across his waistcoat from his buttonhole to his pocket. My sister would sit on the other arm. Pa smoked a pipe into which he placed plum tobacco which he shaved with his pocketknife from a dark round cake kept in a tin. Cleaning his pipe, tamping in the tobacco just right and enjoying its flavours occupied a measure of relaxation time. A smokers' stand, a glorified ashtray on a chrome base, stood to the right of his chair. An old khaki

blanket hanging from a large nail allowed Pa to put his feet up onto the wall to warm them at the fire without dirtying the wallpaper. Nan would have preferred a neater remedy, but he was adamant.

The walls were papered with a soft floral design, and the narrow window dressed with dark red curtains. A fifties style clock was a more modern addition to the mantelpiece. On the back wall two large frames held photographs: one of our grandparents taken at Zeehan just after the turn of the century, the other of fascination to us, showed Nan in her younger days, wearing her hair in a boyish short curly style. Along the wall and lower down, a framed picture of a house with an English garden was being slowly eaten away by silverfish. Above the fireplace, a large oval framed photo showed our father Bernard wistfully thinking of the ice-cream he had been promised if he sat still for the camera. Seventy years on, he still waited for his reward.

Opposite the lounge was Ina's bedroom. Just inside the door a tall dark wardrobe stood with dignity. Below its hanging space were two large drawers which we ourselves had used as beds when we were small and had lived in this house. Ina had a chrome bed with wobbly knobs on each corner. A white patterned bedspread was its decoration. We played a game called "hide the knob" with smaller knobs which we unscrewed from along the ends of the bed. Ina would proudly show us her knitting with its myriad of ladders and holes, and we would duly admire, even though it began with only about 10 stitches to the row and with mistakes now numbered quite a few more. Although more than forty years older than us, Ina after a childhood illness had not developed mentally and was still a child. As the whistle blew to signal the passing of the

five o'clock train, we would race up the steps and into the house behind her to put her dolls to bed for the night. The tiny ones, only a couple of centimetres tall came in colours, red, blue, pink and black and were moulded into a sitting shape. Slightly larger ones had moveable arms and legs. They wore clothes made from a strip of fabric folded in half with a hole cut for the head. A strip of cloth around the middle held the outfit in place. All the dolls were kept in a carton next to the fireplace in Ina's room. Their lives were timed to the passing of the Tasman Limited.

In the passage, outside the lounge was a half table, topped with a brass jardiniere. Past an archway, coat hooks bearing many years' worth of garments held sentinel along the wall. In the half light, hung photos of earlier times: Roy in the band and Eric in the Militia.

The front rooms too were bedrooms. One had no inhabitant but the other held two single beds, one high and one low. Pa had the bed on the side near the fireplace while Nan's was near the dark green wooden venetian blinds which hung at the windows. Nan used to put brown paper under the mattresses for insulation in winter. After her death, when Pa was ill in bed, I would visit him in this room. He would tell me to get Nan's silver watch out of the cupboard to have a look at it and then send me to fossick through the bottom drawer of a lowboy to admire her many hats which he still kept there.

Outside the sun was still shining on the old washhouse directly opposite the back door. Inside were two cement tubs with a wringer bolted to the edge. In the corner, the copper had completed many hours of

work. On the shelf were Pa's worksheets – just exercise books recording the hours he had put in over his working life, his holidays and other general daily information. Kittens, which had escaped a date with destiny in the creek, might be squirming in a carton behind the door. The door too had its own character, bearing the carved initials of our father and some of his friends from school days. Garden tools and two green folding deck chairs also took up space. The deck chairs were most likely to come out when Uncle Roy came over from Melbourne and people would sit outside and talk.

The corrugated iron roof of this shed was covered in a gnarled grapevine which produced smallish green grapes which never became translucent as most grapes do. They were a bit sour and rather dusty, but we enjoyed climbing for them and eating them as well. The tiny lawn at the side was a site for games and I can still visualise Nan standing at the back door watching us play “ring a rosy,” a smile on her face and her head nodding in contentment as she watched us enjoy ourselves. Behind the washhouse was the loo, a long way to go on a cold night. At its entrance, a shelf carried an abundance of succulents planted in old silver teapots, jugs and tins. They were always worthy of our attention.

Through a gate Nan had some chooks to supply eggs for the kitchen. Silkies too strutted about pulling worms from the ground. The earth here always seemed cold and damp and probably didn't see much sun as it was sheltered by the large grey wooden garage.

At the end of the driveway, outside the garage door was a grindstone, about

seventy cm across. It stood on legs and had a handle which could be turned while sharpening tools and knives. It was always a challenge to see just how fast you could make it turn. The garage was not opened very often. Inside it had a musty, interesting smell and all inside seemed very, very old. In a little workshop at the end was a high workbench with a shoe last set at one end. Old lamps and bits and pieces hung on nails. At the side of the shed were a couple of old bicycles leaning against the wall. In this shed Pa built two barrows for our cousins and ourselves to play with when we were younger. One was made completely from wood including the wheel while the other was a trolley shape and had wheels made from White Lily tins. It was a bit noisy when used. One memorable day we were visiting on the same day as our cousins who also claimed custodianship of the barrows. There were a few tense moments under the camellia tree in the front yard, until two went off wheeling and two turned their attention to climbing the tree. This tree made the house stand out from the others in the street. It was taller than the house and completely covered with blooms. Pa used to get annoyed about all the “tourists” stopping to take photos of it and once asked our cousin Shane to cut the top out of it to solve the “problem.”

Occasionally, we would go out the front door which unlike the back door was usually kept locked. The back door was never locked. We could walk along the wooden deck to the end where a single spar prevented our going too far and ending up in the tank which caught rainwater from the roof. A rich blue hydrangea hid its ugliness. Flowers fitted

into narrow garden beds behind the front fence. Squashed in behind the camelia, a tall palm tree stretched up above the roofline. It had been a survivor of the 1929 floods which had washed away large sections of the garden and undermined the house.

Nan and Pa sometimes walked up to our place at Hillcrest to visit, even when they were well into their seventies. It was not an easy walk. Only the first few hundred metres were flat, then it was uphill all the way. I would come home from school and find one or the other of them sitting talking with Mum. They always wore their best clothes for visiting, which in Nan's case was a pair of solid black lace-up shoes with a thick heel four or five centimetres high, her black coat and hat with its veil arranged around her forehead. Pa wore his suit. Sometimes I would walk back as far as Mount Road with them.

Before our house was built, Dad brought Pa up and we watched fascinated as he used his scythe to cut the overgrown grass back to ground level so that building could begin. Even then, in the fifties, such hand tools were no longer favoured. Pa seemed to have so many tools, each of them initialled with a capital A carved into its handle for identification.

After Nan died in 1964, Pa still spent hours in his garden. However, as he advanced into his nineties he suffered more from illness and particularly colds and flu. One evening when he went outside, he fell and was unable to get up. He crawled to the front door then rolled himself in the hall mat to keep warm for the night. Dad would help him bath and shave and cut his hair. I remember him

getting grumpy when his moustache was cut too short and his upper lip could be seen. Auntie Iris visited several days each week to cook, clean and complete other household chores.

The house too began to show its age and sections of plaster began to fall from the lathe walls creating bulges at the base of the wallpaper in some of the rooms. In 1969 Pa fell ill with pneumonia and was taken to hospital where he died a few days later. A tramp moved into the house and created further damage, dismantling fireplaces and using the mantelpieces for firewood. Finally the land was sold and the house was demolished. The people have gone. The trees, the garden and the creek have all disappeared.



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# William Tally: The Waterman

Sue Wallbank (Member 7682)

William TALLY remained a fairly elusive character until his first recorded brush with the law in 1823. The only sure fact about his birth is that it was in England and the most likely candidate is a William Tally baptised at Sutton, Cambridgeshire 14 June 1807, mother Ann and father Thomas.<sup>1</sup>

On 12 April 1823 at the Quarter Sessions for the Borough of Portsmouth he was given a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment for stealing a shirt, the property of one Lydia SPILLER.<sup>2</sup>

Again, at the Hampshire Summer Assizes in 1825, he received another 12 month sentence for larceny.<sup>3</sup> He was tried in Southampton 12 January 1827, also for larceny, and this time sentenced to transportation for 7 years. Before he left England's shores forever a short period was served in the hulk *York* anchored off Portsmouth.

His 1827 hulk report shows that he had been healthy & orderly & was to be discharged to New South Wales.<sup>4</sup>

Aged 22, William left England 26 March 1827 on the *Governor Ready* bound for Australia: it was to a life similar in some ways to the one he had known but in a very different environment.<sup>5</sup>

The ship arrived in Hobart on 31 July 1827 and according to the local press 'the prisoners are in excellent order and have conducted themselves extremely well during the voyage'.<sup>6</sup> Before William left the ship he had a number of vital statistics recorded. He was 5 feet 9 inches tall (unusually tall compared with many other prisoners of the time). He had lived in Fratton, (now a suburb of Portsmouth), and he had been a waterman with a boat of his own.<sup>7</sup>

A number of tattoos were present including one on his left arm of a gallows with body hanging. The meaning of this is

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1 Findmypast, Baptism Record for William Tally, 'Cambridgeshire Baptisms', Accessed 29 March 2019.

2 Findmypast, Criminal Record for William Tally, 'England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935', Accessed 4 April, 2019.

3 Findmypast, Criminal Record for William Tally.

4 Ancestry, Hulk Record for William Tally, 'UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849', Home Office: Convict Prison Hulks:

Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, National Archives, Kew, England, Accessed 13 April 2019.

5 Ancestry, 'Australian Convict Transportation Registers - Other Fleets & Ships, 1791-1868', Accessed 4 April 2019.

6 'Ship News', Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser, 3 August 1827, p. 2.

7 William Tally, Alphabetical Registers of Male Convicts, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart, CON23/1/3, 360.

not given in Barnard's book *Convict Tattoos* but possibly signified Tally's relief at escaping that fate.<sup>8</sup> He stated that his transportation offence was 'stealing pigs from a sty'.<sup>9</sup>

It would seem that Tally was not able to keep up the good conduct in evidence on the passage out. His first two offences were committed in 1828 while assigned to a James MCCORMACK. Most probably this was the early settler from Norfolk Island who had established the first ferry service in 1819 between Kangaroo Bay (now Bellerive) and Hobart and Tally should have been an asset to the fledgling business. Unfortunately, McCormack also held the licence for the Plough Inn so temptation was at hand.<sup>10</sup> Further reading has revealed that McCormack himself was no stranger to the courts and one of his ferries had sunk with the loss of three lives in 1829.<sup>11</sup>

Between 1828 and 1833 William was in trouble eight times for a variety of offences such as being drunk or absent from the Prisoners' Barracks. Punishments ranged from short stints on

the treadwheel, twenty five lashes and time on the chain gang. Possibly his usefulness on the Oyster Bay boat crew meant later offences only incurred reprimands.<sup>12</sup>

In 1831, in between William's various misdemeanours, he applied for and received permission to marry.<sup>13</sup> On 24 October 1831 he married Ellen TEMPLE (formerly SEFTON and my 3x great grandmother), now free but a former convict. She arrived in Hobart in 1820 and had several children from previous relationships.<sup>14</sup> There is no known record of what happened to his former wife, washerwoman Ann, left behind in England. No children to this further marriage have been identified.

By the 27 January 1834 William had his Certificate of Freedom and from that time on he seems to have done nothing to earn negative public mention.

Life was to get even better. In the 1848 Census he was the owner and occupier (with his wife) of a complete brick house at 15 Warwick Street, Hobart. They professed to be Church of England and

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8 Simon Barnard, *Convict Tattoos: Marked Men and Women of Australia*, Melbourne, Text Publishing, 2016.

9 William Tally, Conduct Record, Conduct Registers of Male Convicts arriving in the Period of the Assignment System, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart, CON31/1/42, 127.

10 Margaret Ball, *Towards Bellerive : the Development of the Kangaroo Bay/Kangaroo Point Area 1806 to 1830*, Master's Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1996, p. 36 ; 'New Ferry', Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter, 29 May 1819, p. 1 ; Alison Alexander, *The Eastern Shore : a History of Clarence*, Rosny Park, Tas., Clarence City Council, 2003, p. 44.

11 Graeme Broxam, *Pride of the Port : the Watermen of Hobart Town*, Hobart, Navarine Publishing, 2012, p. 44.

12 William Tally, Conduct Record.

13 William Tally, Marriage Permission, Alphabetical Register of Applications for Indulgences, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart, CON45/1/1, 173-174.

14 Marriage Certificate of William Talley and Ellen Temple, married 24 October 1831, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, RGD36/1/2, 1619.

had no servants. The area was full of similar small residences, not luxurious by any standard but providing homes to tradesmen and others trying to throw off the stain of their past. Many hostleries were in the same area so mates would never have been far away.

No proof has been found of Tally's later employment as a waterman but BROXAM notes "the early emancipist watermen were a prime example of the 'rehabilitative' aspect of transportation" and this would seem to fit with Tally's settled later life.<sup>15</sup>

Further improvements in his status were to follow: between 1867 and 1868 he became owner and occupier of 39 Warwick Street, Hobart.<sup>16</sup> Although not far from the 1848 residence it was a move in the right

direction away from the noxious Park Street rivulet and all its waste.<sup>17</sup>

A degree of respectability must have come William's way – on the 11 September 1875 he was a witness at his wife's granddaughter's wedding and was able to sign his name.<sup>18</sup>

How long he remained at the latest Warwick Street address is not known. When his wife Ellen died on 16 December 1877 it was at her grandson's house in South Hobart. William was still alive as it was noted that she was a watchman's wife. Presumably William, in his later years, had exchanged the exertions of a waterman's daily round for that of a watchman.<sup>19</sup> As yet no death record has been found for William – the search continues.



39 Warwick Street, Hobart

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15 Graeme Broxam, *Pride of the Port : the Watermen of Hobart Town*, p. 13.

16 'Valuation Rolls', *Hobart Town Gazette*, 2 December 1867, p. 1829.

17 'Park-Street Rivulet', *Mercury*, 10 October 1884, p. 3.

18 Marriage Certificate of Frank Barker NEWMAN and Susannah Maria BURT, married 11 September 1875, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, RGD37/1/34, 233.

19 Death Certificate of Ellen Tally, died 16 December 1877, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart, RGD35/1/9, 910.

# A Brush with Fame

Louise Rainbow (Member 6490)

This article was prompted by preparation for a short Zoom presentation to Hobart Branch ... *Every picture tells a story.* It just kept on growing and brought back some great memories of my grandmother.

<sup>1</sup>My grandmother Ada Victoria THOMPSON was born on 11 April 1885 at Port MacDonnell, a small South Australian coastal town close to the Victorian border known as the Limestone Coast and was established as a trading port as early as 1860. Ada's parents were William Joseph Thompson and Anna Eliza, nee KLINTWORTH. The family consisted of Ada, four other daughters Alice May, Flora Madeline, Kate Alice and Maud and a son Frederick William.



It was a tough life for the family eking out an existence as farmers on the rocky limestone soil. The same rock was used as a building material and while the original house, built from the local rock, still

stands it is in a derelict state. The property remains in the family as a working crop, sheep and cattle farm.

Ada was educated locally at Port MacDonnell Primary School, and later attended Allendale East. She completed her schooling at Allendale East in December 1899 and left almost immediately for Adelaide where she lived at the boarding house operated by her

Aunt Susie PUTLAND at Glen Osmond Road Eastwood. Here she met an emerging artist, Harold Septimus POWER who was also residing at the boarding house.

It is not known whether Ada had any artistic inclinations, but she and her cousin enjoyed painting lessons undertaken with

Harold in the few short years he was living at the boarding house. Ada did complete several paintings prior to her marriage to Frederick Charles (Charlie) HUTCHINSON in Adelaide in 1910.

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<sup>1</sup> This photograph of the painting by Harold Power of Ada Victoria Thompson is published with the permission of the South Australian Art Gallery.

These paintings now hold pride of place in the homes of some of her grandchildren. I have one such painting and my unbiased eye concludes that she *did* have some talent.

During the time at the boarding house Harold Septimus Power painted a portrait of a young Ada, we think at about the age of 20. The painting went undiscovered –



at least to some members of the extended family – for many years and was brought to light when found in the back of Ada's wardrobe as she was leaving Adelaide for Melbourne in 1973. After their marriage Ada and Charlie – a builder by trade – built their family home at South Payneham in 1920, and after Charlie's death in 1957 Ada lived in the family home there until 1973 and then another two years living with family members after moving to Melbourne. Ada died in 1975 in Melbourne just short of her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday and *this* portrait of her circulated around the family until the death of her last remaining child three years ago.

The painting of Ada is now part of the collection held by the Art Gallery of South Australia. To comprehend how such a boarding house painting would be so readily accepted by the AGSA we need to look more closely at the life and work of the artist.

Research reveals that Harold Septimus POWER (31 Dec 1878 – 3 Jan 1951) became a significant figure in Australian art. He was born in Dunedin, New Zealand on 31 December 1878, just seven years older than Ada. In his early years the family moved to Melbourne where his father worked as a hatter, but also as an artist and art teacher. Young Harold displayed artistic talent and interest in art but received no encouragement

from his father. Such was the strength of the discouragement that Harold ran away from home at the age of 14 to follow his goal to become a professional artist.

Harold's interest was in painting animals, especially horses. Among many jobs he held, Harold worked as a decorator of horse carriages and butchers' vans and as a veterinary assistant. In 1900 Harold moved to Adelaide and worked as a political cartoonist for a local newspaper and it is reported that he painted in the Adelaide Hills with Hans Heysen.

Harold Powers travelled to Europe in 1905 and studied at the Academe Julian in Paris. Later he moved to London where he was commissioned by wealthy patrons to paint portraits of their animals, particularly horses and his work was exhibited at the Royal Academy. During World War 1 he was appointed as an official war artist attached to the Australian Imperial Force,

working in France during the latter half of 1917. He was commissioned from August 1918 to March 1920, and then contracted on commissions for the Australian War Records Section until 1938.

Several of the commissions were for large paintings depicting significant campaigns of the Australian Light Horse during the First World War, and in 1922 the Melbourne Public Library commissioned a large mural depicting the Middle Eastern Theatre and the Western Front. In 1927 he was commissioned to produce a painting of the opening of Parliament in the new Commonwealth building in Canberra. This painting is now part of the Parliament House Art Collection. Harold Septimus Power died in Melbourne on 3 January 1951.

All these works, large war paintings, the opening of Parliament and paintings of animals, made his portrait of my grandmother Ada a desirable addition to the Art Gallery of South Australia. It added an extra dimension to the collection of his work.

The story of my grandparents Ada and Charlie Hutchinson is not without some Tasmanian connections. In 1845, Ada's grandparents William THOMSON and Ann, née STAFFORD and one child, Sarah Ann, arrived in Hobart attached to the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot. The ships were the *Castle Eden* and the *Ramillies*. As Private William Thomson, he served time as a convict guard and spent most of his three years at Spring Bay, before departing

from Launceston (where another daughter was born) aboard the *Thetis* for Sydney with the Regiment. Here William was discharged from the military, and then decamped to Adelaide aboard the *Emma*. The family subsequently moved down to Port MacDonnell, after William's less than illustrious career in the police force ended.

A second connection was that it was in Hobart that my grandfather Charlie died while visiting our family. My memory of that visit was when he went into town and did not return. Subsequently he was found to be at the Royal Hobart Hospital where he was admitted for treatment of a chronic health condition that he had neglected to manage.

Despite Ada's family being quite physically distanced – four children living in Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania the family remained close. Later she had a telephone and used it to maintain contact with family and friends. My memory of my grandmother Ada was of a gentle person and a good cook (slow, but worth the wait). She also took pride in her appearance, probably explaining that she was often late for outings. On one visit to Hobart she arrived from Sydney by seaplane and alighted in her fur coat, keeping up appearances!

One wonders what she would think about having her portrait included in the collection held by the South Australian Art Gallery. An unexpected brush with fame.

# Adam Amos and John Amos

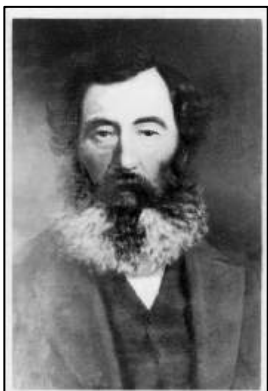
Alison Nation (Member 8055)

Adam AMOS Born 1774 Melrose Scotland

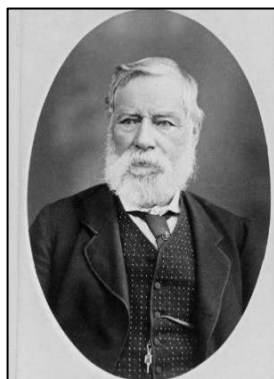
Died 1845 Cranbrook Van Diemens Land

John AMOS Born 1777 Melrose Scotland

Died 1848 Cranbrook Van Diemens Land



*Adam Amos*



*James Amos*

No doubt the depression of 1815-19 in England and Scotland was the factor that induced the AMOS brothers to leave Scotland and move to Wales. They settled at Rhyndaston in Pembrokeshire (South Wales) on a property owned by George MEREDITH.

Adam rented from Meredith and James assisted as carpenter and millwright. Meredith decided to sell his farm and emigrate to Van Diemens Land. The Amos brothers decided to join George Meredith and Joseph ARCHER on their ship the *Emerald*. This ship was the first privately chartered ship to sail directly to

Van Diemens Land departing Gravesend in November 1820.

The Amoses sailed as steerage passengers in an effort to save their funds for use in obtaining Land Grants on arrival. They arrived in Hobart Town in mid March 1821.

On arrival George Meredith and his son and Adam Amos and his son and several others hired a whale boat to explore the unsettled East Coast of VDL and the Amoses selected land at Cranbrook on the Swan River just north of Swansea. (Within ten years these lands had increased to 6,400 acres.)

On 13 October 1821 Adam and James accompanied by a man named STANSFIELD left the camp site to go to meet a flock of sheep being driven from Little Swanport. Amos and his party arrived with 850 sheep from the New Plains. This journey was quite a feat with no roads and having to travel on foot.

Ten months after arriving in Hobart Town they chartered the *Mayflower* to take their families to Cranbrook. On landing at Swanport (Swansea) they and their possessions were transported by bullock dray to their properties at Cranbrook.

John built the first gristing mill (flour mill) at Glen Gala which was in operation by 1824 and fed by water from a dam on the Swan River. Adam's first house, "Glen Gala" was destroyed by fire in 1828, the second house was destroyed in 1858, the mill also being burnt and was superseded by a brick mill at 'Gala'.

The present 'Glen Gala' homestead was built in 1860. The original home of John Amos ("Cranbrook House") was a log cabin built in 1823. The present house was built in 1833 and is still occupied by an Amos family - David and Jennie Amos. 'Glen Gala' & 'Gala' are also still owned by direct descendants. Pat and Bob GREENHILL and their son Adam and his wife Grainne Greenhill. Pat is the daughter of Ruth and Gordon Amos who resided at both properties before their death.

Gala Kirk was built in 1844 and prior to this date they held services at the granary at 'Glen Gala'. John and James Amos

spent most of a year building the Kirk with much help from the community. Adjacent to the Kirk is a church cemetery. Not too far away is the Amos family graveyard situated in the Glen Gala/Gala paddocks.

The Amos clan had acres under cultivation for 'mixed farming' methods. Their products were sent by schooners along the coast to Hobart Town.

Although they arrived with little capital they had good knowledge of farming, an ability to work hard with labour of a large family. Today Cranbrook is well known for their wines, along with mixed farming, sheep and cropping.

Hence in the small community of Cranbrook, on the East Coast of Tasmania lies a lot of history, and this Year marking 200 years since Adam and John arrived on the *Emerald* then settled at Cranbrook with their wives and 13 children. This brings us to a commemoration which will be held on the 6 and 7 November, 2021. It is an open event and tickets can be purchased through our website at [amos200.com](http://amos200.com) We look forward to seeing many family and friends present.



[info.amos200@gmail.com](mailto:info.amos200@gmail.com)

# “Always be careful, don’t ever forget”

From home to school safely

Betty Jones (Member 6032)



Albuera Street State School, 1950s  
Courtesy Tasmanian Archives: AB713-1-3192

**F**rom the earliest times, before the advent of public transport in Tasmania, the majority of children who had access to education facilities walked to and from school. In the most populated districts such as Hobart, Launceston, Zeehan, Queenstown, Devonport and Burnie, distances involved generally were small or manageable for pupils. The case for country children was often different, their choice of schools being fewer, and more frequent travel on unmade roads and tracks being required.

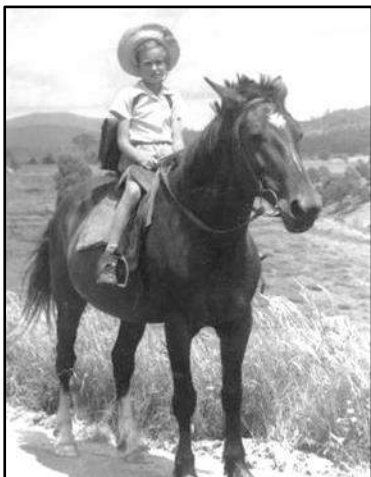
For some scholars, walking reportedly was unpleasant and even dangerous. In May 1899, when the future viability of Eastwood State School in the Oatlands district was being discussed, it was reported that little children did not attend owing to the wet grass in winter and snakes in the summer.<sup>1</sup> Bull-ants and swooping birds in spring also bothered walkers. Nevertheless, the resilience of children could astound. In 1859, it was noted in the *Annual Report* of the Board of Education that one child under the age of

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<sup>1</sup> Tasmanian Archives (TA): ED31/1/5

five years walked seven miles every day to and from Mona Vale Public School, and had not missed one day in the previous ten months.<sup>2</sup>

Riding to school took several forms, pony or horse and cart being used by more affluent families in earlier years. Bicycles gained favour where and when road surfaces were suitable. For those situated on train routes, greater choices of school became available, particularly when the government provided free passes for the purpose.<sup>3</sup>



Farmer's daughter Valerie JONES on her way to school on road near Branxholm with satchel on her back, *The Examiner*, 1956:

Courtesy of Libraries Tasmania: LPCIC147-1-132

Different modes of water transport also existed. In the 1840s at Port Cygnet, the teacher, Mr Andrew MACLEAN (1793-1858), conveyed his scholars in a boat to

and from their homes which were scattered along the banks of the Bay.<sup>4</sup>

Travel by ferry was a necessity in the Devonport area from the 1860s to 1880s when children living on the Formby side of town were required to attend the government school at Torquay on the opposite bank of the Mersey River.<sup>5</sup> In the 1950s, pupils from Bruny Island were presented with wider educational opportunities when a ferry service enabled them to attend the school at Woodbridge.



1957, Woodbridge School pupils leaving the Bruny Island Ferry Courtesy of Tasmanian Archives: AB713-1-6113

### Bus travel

The advent of motorised transport by the early twentieth century was significant, and travel by bus was well-established by the 1940s. From the late 1930s, following the gradual introduction of area schools, the need for co-ordinated government

<sup>2</sup> Journal of House of Assembly, 1860

<sup>3</sup> *The Mercury*, 10 April 1947

<sup>4</sup> TA: NS373/1/244

<sup>5</sup> *Launceston Examiner*, 2 January 1862

conveyance of pupils to those schools followed the closure of clusters of surrounding small schools. Private contractors undertook the task for the Education Department, some investing considerable personal finance in vehicles. A specific-purpose bus was used to convey children from outlying small schools to the new Hagley District School in 1936 and was the first in operation. Others followed.

In early 1937, 124 scholars had already enrolled at the new Wesley Vale Area School. Mr A J RICHARDSON of Harford had provided a motor vehicle that was capable of seating in comfort sixty-four children from Sassafras, East Sassafras, Harford, Moriarty, New Ground and Northdown.<sup>6</sup> In 1939, it was reported that a purpose-built, modern 22-seater bus had left a workshop in Launceston to start carrying thirty-six school children to Ringarooma Area School from the surrounding districts of Talawa, Pinega and Legerwood each day. It was the property of Mr M BARRETT

and had been painted in the school colours of blue and white with replicas of the school badge on its doors. It contained all leather seats and included a wireless for the children's enjoyment.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>8</sup>Such provision grew State-wide over time. In 1951, a new bus to service the conveyance of children to Redpa Area School was purchased by Mr George COX. He received many congratulations on his luxurious vehicle, a handsome 31-seater corridor bus painted in green and cream and upholstered in solid green leather.<sup>9</sup>

A number of bus companies developed across the State, some smaller more rural ones devoted largely to offering school services, while others incorporated such runs as just a part of their wider operations. Government-owned buses included Green Coach Line from the late 1940s, which was taken over in the late 1960s by Tasmanian Coaches of Hobart. Metropolitan Transport Trust (Metro) is now the well-recognised provision. Some



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<sup>6</sup> *The Advocate*, 11 March 1937

<sup>7</sup> *The Examiner*, 23 May 1939

<sup>8</sup> Sheffield Area School Bus, 1949

Courtesy of TA: NS4511-1-66, with thanks to Linden Beswick

<sup>9</sup> *Circular Head Chronicle*, 21 February 1951

of the more enduring and better-known early private companies over the years were: Cresswell's and Ace Bus Service in the south, Manion's of Beaconsfield (Beauty Point to Launceston); Tatlow's and Crawn's (Burnie district), Morse's (Devonport) and Leedham Walker (Flinders Island).<sup>10</sup>

The topic of school buses has long been a controversial one in opinion pieces in letters to the editors of various newspapers, even up to present times. Overcrowding and its associated problems was overwhelmingly the most popular topic of concern from the earliest years, and still surfaces from time to time. In 1947, for example, it was stated that although the National Park bus was licensed to carry 51 adults spaced 6 inches apart, it was carrying over 80 children. At the same time, other scholars were left to make their own way to school.<sup>11</sup>

Overloading, along with its discomfort for passengers, allegedly had other adverse outcomes. Drivers were entrusted with the dual roles of driving and supervising passengers – a most demanding brief under any circumstances given the age groups of passengers involved. Bullying by older children was cited,<sup>12</sup> and the crowding together of girls and youths up to 16 years of age sometimes was queried on moral grounds.<sup>13</sup> Unruly behaviour, potentially dangerous, also was reported by observers. At the annual conference of the CWA in Hobart in 1953, a delegate from Dunalley, speaking on a motion

which sought better facilities for children travelling on school buses, stated that she had witnessed children leaning out of every bus window while others jumped around on the seats.<sup>14</sup>

Parents signed petitions to Government on a number of issues including the provision of bus shelters and the need for more buses, particularly after the introduction of additional high schools across the State. The unsuitability of roads and bus routes were other topics of concern that often were given voice through the press. Wise governments took note, evidenced by grants such as those allocated in the 1954 budget to improve access to new schools. These included expenditure on the George Town-Lefroy Road; Zig-Zag Road, near King Solomons Caves; Tewksbury Road; the road above Overall's Nursery, Sulphur Creek; Windermere Road, Lilydale; Montana-Meander Road, Deloraine; Lietinna-West Scottsdale Road; Winnaleah-Telita Road, Priory Road Junction, Portland; and Red-Hills-Boyer-Forest Hill Road.<sup>15</sup>

Accidents in school buses sometimes occurred. In 1941, the Underwood bus overturned when the driver swerved to avoid sheep on the road to Lilydale. Three children received abrasions and shock, and the driver also suffered shock.<sup>16</sup> A bus skidded in deep snow and crashed into a tree at Lemont in 1953, leaving four children with abrasions and shock.<sup>17</sup> Sadly, reports of deaths also were reported, often the result of young children

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<sup>10</sup> Alison Alexander, <https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion>

<sup>11</sup> *The Mercury*, 21 April, 1947

<sup>12</sup> *The Mercury*, 9 September 1952

<sup>13</sup> *The Examiner*, 27 August 1947

<sup>14</sup> *The Mercury*, 4 September 1953

<sup>15</sup> *The Advocate*, 27 June 1954

<sup>16</sup> *The Examiner*, 23 May 1941

<sup>17</sup> *The Advocate*, 2 June 1953

running in front of, or from behind, moving buses.<sup>18</sup> Reckless motorists frequently were called out for endangering the lives of children alighting from buses.<sup>19</sup>

### **School Road Safety Patrol Officers, 1949-1960s**

As more concerns developed for the safety of children on their way to and from school, a new scheme was launched in Hobart in February 1949 by the Transport Commission. Under the leadership of Tasmanian Road Safety Officer, Mr Hungerford George (George) BEAMISH (1917-2016), the initiative was based on a British model but was unique in Australia at that time. It took the form of the appointment of selected school children, eleven years and older, trained as supervisors of school crossings. Where applicable, their role included the moderation of student behaviour on buses, trams, trains and boats.

The scheme, with the approval of the Education Department, the Headmasters' Association, the Parents' Association Council and the Tasmanian Road Safety Council, was applauded at Albuera Street State School in Hobart by a representative group of officials in attendance at the opening ceremony. Eleven children from that school were invested and presented with badges and uniforms in honour of the roles they had accepted by the Minister for Transport, Mr MADDEN. The new officers each were designated the supervision of specific situations

associated with the school: Margaret FARLEY and Marguerite FYFE (Sandy Bay Road crossing), Garry SHEEHAN and Peter RIZZOLO (Albuera Street crossing), Peter FISHER (tram stop, Sandy Bay Road), Brian PATTERSON (St Georges Terrace crossing), Keith DOLLIVER (Fitzroy Place crossing), Joyce FULTON (Kingston School bus), Edward BARKER (Strickland Avenue bus) and Philip KNOTT (Huon Road bus).<sup>20</sup>

The patrol officers' uniform consisted of webbing white belts and shoulder straps, with sou-wester hats. A large yellow metal elasticised arm band with a map of Tasmania insert in green inscribed with the words 'Road Safety Patrol Officer,' and a lapel badge that included the Road Safety Council motto, 'Safety First and Always' also were worn. Officers carried yellow standards displaying in black letters 'Children Crossing.' At the end of twelve months of efficient service, each officer was allowed to keep their badge and received a merit certificate.<sup>21</sup>



<sup>18</sup> *The Mercury*, 27 April 1947

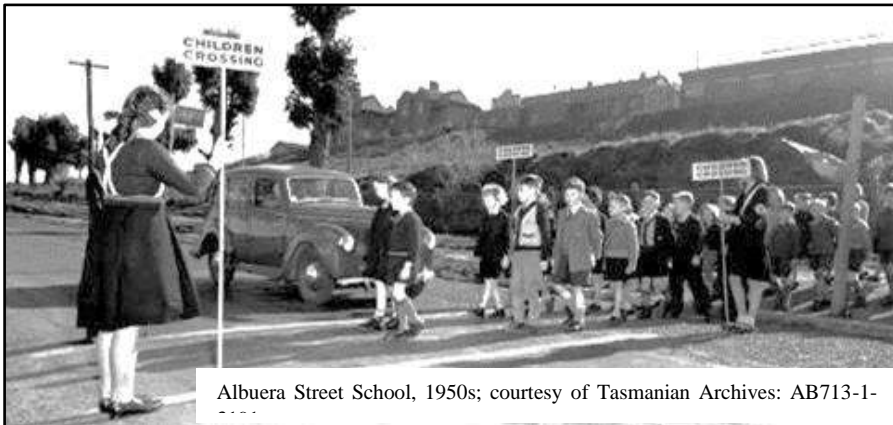
<sup>19</sup> *The Mercury*, 4 May 1948

<sup>20</sup> *The Mercury*, 22 February 1949

<sup>21</sup> *ibid*

In addressing the ceremony, Mr Beamish emphasised that the success of the scheme was assured if parents gave their full co-

involved 106 schools, with the officers all receiving their initial training from Mr Beamish.<sup>24</sup>



operation and set an example in traffic to their children. That suggestion was not automatically taken up by all adults. To help with increasing public understanding and acceptance of the scheme, advertisements on the subject later were shown in local cinemas, a popular form of entertainment at that time. That was seen as the most efficient and cost-effective method of reaching a wider audience.

The system undoubtedly raised the interest of road safety activities among children. The 'abc-f' slogan for the Road Safety Council in 1949, 'Always be careful, don't ever forget,' was repeated by children at school assemblies when the investiture of officers took place.<sup>22</sup> In July 1949, it was reported that school patrols were operating in 55 schools across the State and were working with marked success.<sup>23</sup> By February 1950, the scheme

Appointed children were expected to be positive behaviour role models both in and out of school since their positions garnered the respect and admiration of fellow pupils. Bullying and coercion were not permitted. Three main tasks were involved: The crossing patrol officers were responsible for supervising the safe conduct of school children and others at pre-selected crossing points where an official red flag was hung. They also were responsible for requiring drivers of vehicles to stop on a road where the crossing was taking place, and non-compliant motorists could be prosecuted. As well, so that corrective measures might be taken, they also provided advice to the school's Head Teacher when children were crossing the road other than at selected locations or not observing instruction.

For a number of years in his State-wide road safety role in schools, Mr Beamish

<sup>22</sup> Circular Head Chronicle, 23 March 1949

<sup>23</sup> *The Advocate*, 14 July 1949

<sup>24</sup> *The Examiner*, 6 February 1950

made use of a British film, *Youth Takes a Hand*, which showed school patrols in operation in England. The need for the production of more local materials soon became obvious, and by 1956 a 9-minute film, *Children Crossing*, sponsored by the Road Safety Council of Tasmania, was created. In recent years, the film has been made available for viewing online by Tasmanian Archives<sup>25</sup> and it provides an interesting glimpse of school children and vehicles in Hobart and surrounds in the mid-1950s.

The scheme reportedly worked well enough to continue throughout the State for about twenty years. In hindsight, it was a dangerous task to expect of youngsters.

Adults, known as School Crossing Patrol Officers, are now more fittingly authorised, trained and paid by the Transport Commission to carry out crossing duties at recognised sites. Their distinctive fluorescent-coloured uniforms help to make their presence visible to oncoming motorists and for many pedestrian children and parents, the officers present as friendly faces each day as well as overseeing safety.

A large number of children are transported to school each day by private vehicle, but over one-third of current Tasmanian pupils reportedly travel to school by bus.<sup>26</sup> Concerns about overcrowding, bus routes and timetables still arise from time to time. Nevertheless, the general improvement in safety and comforts now available via travel would surely gladden the hearts of early users of the different modes of transport.

**BEST JOURNAL ARTICLE**  
**Volume 41 Number 3 – December 2020**  
**The Story of Beatties Studio Collection**  
**by John Stephenson**

This is a most interesting article about the origins and rise of photography, particularly photography in Tasmania. Much information is provided about the history of Beatties Studio and the collection of photographs which have survived relating to early and colonial Tasmania, as well as family and portrait photographs. These unique photographs are in the process of being digitised and catalogued and documentary videos of those processed to date can be accessed on YouTube in the series *Forgotten Tasmania*. The article is useful in that it gives information about current services on offer such as digitisation and restoration of family photographs. The photographs in the article are good and provide an interesting glimpse of Hobart in bygone days.

We commend the article *Influenza Epidemic 1919* by Marion Sargent on a topical subject and a timely reminder that epidemics do happen.

The article *The Story of John West – Or Not* by our patron, Alison Alexander, will remind readers that sometimes, no matter how many sources or references are consulted, it is not possible to find sufficient information to write a story.

We also acknowledge the regular contributions of Don Bradmore, Dianne Snowden, Leonie Mickleborough and Betty Jones. Without them, it would have been difficult to have sufficient articles to produce the journal.

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<sup>25</sup> Tasmanian Archives: AB869-1-601

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.metrotas.com.au>

## Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.



### 2021 Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a Book

however produced or published  
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# LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

## Hobart Branch

### From Hobart Branch Library (January/February/March 2021)

#### ACCESSIONS—Books

- \*Daniels, Lou; *THE PUBLICANS OF OLD HOBART TOWN, 1818–1880: Introduction*.  
[Q994.61 DAN]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THE PUBLICANS OF OLD HOBART TOWN, 1818–1880: A–D*.  
[Q994.61 DAN]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THE PUBLICANS OF OLD HOBART TOWN, 1818–1880: E–L*.  
[Q994.61 DAN]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THE PUBLICANS OF OLD HOBART TOWN, 1818–1880: M–R*.  
[Q994.61 DAN]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THE PUBLICANS OF OLD HOBART TOWN, 1818–1880: S–Z*.  
[Q994.61 DAN]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE ALLANS*;  
*The family of John (1797–1866) and Elizabeth Allan (1810–1874)*. [Q 929.2 ALL]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE ANNINGS*;  
*The family of William Sillifient, (1812–1880) and Sarah Anning (1819/1892)*.  
[Q929.2 ANN]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE BEATTIE HOLTS*;  
*The family of John (1843/1903) and Mary Beattie Holt (1852–1911)*. [Q929.2 BEA]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE BEECHEYS*;  
*The family of Samuel (1763/1811) and Margaret Beechey (1756–1825)*. [Q929.2 BEE]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE CHAMPIONS*;  
*The family of Peter (1766/1852) and Hester Champion (1771–1838)*. [Q929.2 CHA]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE CLEARY FAMILY*;  
*The family of Thomas (1815/1900) and Rachel Cleary (1838–1917)*. [Q929.2 CLE]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE CLOAKS*;  
*The family of Richard (1808/1886) and Eliza Cloak (1816–1891)*. [Q929.2 CLO]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE DALES*;  
*The family of Thomas Ralph (1806/1861) and Elizabeth Dale (1813–1857)*. [Q919.2 DAL]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE DANIELS*;  
*The family of Edward (1855/1937) and Clara Daniels (1858–1923)*. [Q929.2 DAN]
- \*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:—THE DWYER FAMILY*;

*The family of Patrick (181992) and Frances Ann Dwyer (1843–1927).* [Q929.2 DWY]

\*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:–THE LEWIS FAMILY;*

*The family of Gideon (1779–1845) and Louisa Lewis (1789–1850).* [Q929.2 LEW]

\*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:–THE MANSFIELDS;*

*The family of William (1778–1852) and Maria Mansfield (1795–1858).*[Q929.2 MAN]

\*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:–THE MITSONS;*

*The family of William (1786/1836) and Jane Mitson (1786–1865).* [Q929.2 MIT]

\*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:–THE PURDONS;*

*The family of Samuel (1835–1883) and Eliza Purdon (1839–1894).* [Q929.2 PUR]

\*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:–THE O'BRIENS AND THE PORTERS;*

*The families of George (1768–1828) and Susannah Porter (1790–1846) and Thomas (–1819) and Susannah O'Brien (1762–1846).* [Q929.2 OBR]

\*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:–THE RAYNER FAMILY;*

*The family of William Rayner (1819–92) and Elizabeth Goldsmith (1764–1823) and Susannah Chapman (1785–1865).* [Q929.2 RAY]

\*Daniels, Lou; *THOSE KNOTTED HANDS:–THE TUSTINS;*

*The family of Thomas Tustin (1810–1868) and Ann Bartlett (1825–1896).* [Q929.2 TUS]

Dent, John OAM, Helen Phillips, Alma Ranson; *YORK TOWN—A respectable looking village.* [Q994.65 DAN]

\*Fox, Thomas W; *THEY REIGNED SUPREME* [386.224 FOX]

\*Maddern, J.T; *JUNG and the JUNG STATE SCHOOL CENTENARY, APRIL 1976.* [ MAD]

\*Marwood, Jim; *VALLEY PEOPLE.* [ MAR]

\*Presser, John & Gillian Winter; *CANNON FIRE.* [355.809946 PRE]

\*TFHS Inc.–Hobart; *UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART, VOL. II—Index to Alex Clark & Son Funeral Records' Part 5; January 1944–May 1961.* [Q929.32099461 UND]

Tasman Peninsula Historical Society; *TASMAN PENINSULA CHRONICLE—No. 20, December 2020* [P994.64 TAS]

\* Denotes complimentary or donated item.

## Launceston Branch

### ACCESSIONS—Books

\*Allan, Roslyn; *A History of the Judge Family in Ireland – From 'Honest Arthur' (1639-1724) to George Judge (1831-98)*

\*Cox, Rex, & Cox, GW; *Ships of Hobart Harbour*

\*Cubit, Simon; *Snarers and Cattleman of the Mersey High Country (The Lees of Lees Paddocks)*

\*Davis OAM, Graeme R; *In Pioneers' Footsteps – Exploring Deloraine's History and Built Heritage with*

*Walks and Drives in the Scenic Meander Valley – Including Guide Maps*

\*Dent OAM, John, Phillips, Helen, Ranson, Alma; *York Town – A respectable looking village*

\*Ferrall, RA; *Tasmanians All*

\*Ferrall, RA; *The Story of the Port of Launceston – with a Preface by Captain Sir John Williams*

\*Grenham, John; *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors – 4th Edition*

Haygarth, Nic; *The Norfolk Plains – A history of Longford, Cressy, Perth and Bishopsbourne, Tasmania*

\*Headlam, Janet; *More Headlam Than Headlam*

\*Stark, Jane (Ed.); *We Made our own Fun – An oral history of Tamar Valley memories from the Beaconsfield Day Care Centre*

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Undertakers of Hobart Vol. II – Index to Alex Clark & Son Funeral Records – Part 5 January 1944–May 1961*

\*Travers, Robert; *The Tasmanians – The Story of a Doomed Race*

\*Woods, Geoff; *Arcoona Deloraine – A Country Doctor's Residence*

\* Denotes complimentary or donated item

## Hobart Branch UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART Vol. II



### Index to Alex Clark & Son Funeral Records

Part 1 Sep 1885 – Nov 1907

Part 2 Nov 1907 – Dec 1920

Part 3 Jan 1921 – Dec 1930

Part 4 Dec 1931 – Dec 1943

Part 5 Jan 1944 – May 1961

Alex Clark Funeral Records often include name of spouse and/or parents, place of birth, cause of death and cemetery where buried or ashes interred.

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# NEW MEMBERS

**A warm welcome is extended to the following new members.**

5207	BROWN Mrs Mary	86 Backhouse Lane maabrown@bigpond.com	CAMBRIDGE	TAS	7170
6615	McCAUSLAND Mrs Celia	PO Box 9029 cmpwhite470@gmail.com	NORWOOD	TAS	7250
7002	SCOTT Ms Denise	3 Dossiter Street Scott_family@internode.on.net	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018

**The above members have re-joined after a break and have been allocated their original number**

8163	OLIVER Mr Wayne	374 Upper Natone Road robway1@activ8.net.au	NATONE	TAS	7321
8164	STIMPSON Mrs Christine	27 The Gables chris.stimpson@dial.pipex.com	HADDENHAM	ENG	HP178 AD
8165	MCKINLAY Mr Douglas	15 Walton Street ds.macvip@inet.net.au	WEST LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
8166	DIXON Mr Richard	51 Elizabeth Pl regeditlohny1947@gmail.co	PROSPECT	TAS	7250
8167	LONSDALE Mrs Vicki	122 Blewitt Lane ivlonsdale@yahoo.ca	BURRA	NSW	2620
8168	SEARLE Mrs Elizabeth	13 Rosella Ave searlese4@gmail.com	MOLLYMOOK BEACH	NSW	2539
8169	EVANS Miss Kellie	2 / 67 Best Street	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
8170	DANCE Mrs Margaret	175 Kelcey Tier Road	SRREYTON	TAS	7310
8171	WILLIAMS Mrs Isobel	13 Bathurst St isobel.williams@gmail.com	RICHMOND	TAS	7025
8172	REEVE Mrs Sheena	7 Ciives Ave sheenareeve@bigpond.com	OLD BEACH	TAS	7017
8173	O'CASEY Ms Tanya	12 Jasmine Place tanya_okc@bigpond.com	UMINA BEACH	NSW	2257
8174	BLYTHE-COOPER Ms Eleanor	4 Merediths Rd anneblythecooper@gmail.com	MARGATE	TAS	7054
8175	ELLIS Mrs Vicki	34 Alpha St v.ellis282@gmail.com	CAMBRIDGE	NZ	3434
8176	COOK Mrs Liz	4 Pheasant Ct lizstanden1949@gmail.com	REGENCY DOWNS	QLD	4341
8177	IVISON Ms Julianne	16 Herbert St jivison2@bigpond.com	SADLIERS CROSSING	QLD	4305
8178	ZIERSCH Mr Rodney	96 Pelissier Street lodniheren@gmail.com	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
8179	MACK Mr Richard	51 Wellington Street dickmack42@gmail.com	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
8180	SALTER Mr Michael	13/57 Cadbury Road	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
8181	NUTTING Mrs Anita	16 Wards Ave <a href="mailto:anitajohnson53@hotmail.co">anitajohnson53@hotmail.co</a>	LEWISHAM	TAS	7173

# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ASGILL John	Hobart / Bothwell TAS AUS	1835-1860	8177
AUSTIN James	Austins Ferry TAS AUS	1804-1831	8179
BARNES Ann Owen	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1850	8175
BARNES Samuel	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1850	8175
BENSON Beryl	Bellerive TAS AUS	c.1900	8174
BENSON Charles	Bellerive TAS AUS	c.1900	8174
BENSON Lucy	Bellerive TAS AUS	1860-1943	8174
BENSON William	Bellerive TAS AUS	c.1800	8174
BRYANT William	Hadspen TAS AUS	1840>	8167
COTTRELL Eliza Preston	Hobart Town TAS AUS	c.1824	8175
CRAWFORD Peter	Hadspen/Longford/Lefroy TAS AUS	c.1860	8167
DAVIDSON Benjamin Jamieson	Glasgow SCT	c.1860	8171
DIREEN Thomas	Ireland / Tasmania AUS	1800-1870	8176
DIXON Thomas	London ENG	1780-1842	8166
DOOLE Frank Austin	Wales / Somerset ENG	1889-1959	8172
FISHER Elizabeth	ENG / Norfolk Is / Van Diemens Land	c.1788	8176
FULTON Janet	Hobart / Bothwell TAS AUS	1835-1860	8177
GIFFORD Rose	Bristol GLS or Somerset ENG	c.1872	8172
GODFREY Robert Walter	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1926	8173
HOLGWARTH Catherine	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1855>	8173
HOLGWARTH Gottfried Christian	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1855>	8173
HOLGWARTH Gottfried L	Ship "America"	1855	8173
HOLGWARTH John Gottfried	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1855>	8173
HOLGWARTH Margaret	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1855>	8173
HOWARD Anne	ENG / Norfolk Is / Van Diemens Land	1755-1816	8176
HUDSON James	Hobart Town TAS AUS	c.1832	8175
HUDSON Jane	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1850	8175
JOLLIFFE John Mayne	Devon ENG	1758-1815	7002
KIRK William Grant	Glasgow SCT	c.1870	8171
LAMB John	England UK/Tasmania AUS	1840-1860	8168
LEMPRIERE Fanny	Bellerive TAS AUS	c.1800>	8174
LUCAS (HOWARD) Nathaniel	Norfolk Is / Van Diemens Land	1797-1875	8176
LUCAS Thomas	ENG/Norfolk Is / Van Diemens Land	1755-1816	8176
MACK Joseph Gardner	Hamilton, Greta TAS AUS	c.1833-1840	8179
MACK Margaret	Launceston TAS AUS		8179
McGINN Margaret	IRE/ENG TAS AUS	1840-1920	8176
McKELVE Mary	England UK/Tasmania AUS	1840-1860	8168
McKINDLAY	QLD NSW VIC/Scotland UK		8165

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
McKINLAY	QLD NSW VIC/Scotland UK		8165
McKINLAY	QLD NSW VIC/Scotland UK		8165
MEERS William	England UK/Tasmania AUS	1820–1850	8168
PREECE	Tasmania AUS		8165
PREESE	Tasmania AUS		8165
PRIEST	Tasmania AUS		8165
SEVERING Edward	Prussia/England	c.1850	6615
SEVERING Amalie	Prussia/England	c.1850	6615
SEWARD George Frederick	Bellerive TAS AUS	1954–1976	8164
SEWARD George Frederick	Springfield/Moonah TAS AUS	1949	8164
SEWARD George Frederick	Dennison TAS AUS	1937–1943	8164
SEWARD George Frederick	Collinsvale, Glenorchy TAS AUS	1927–1937	8164
STROUD George Alfred	Somerset ENG	1868–1953	8172
STROUD Rose	Bristol ENG	1872–1925	8172
WEST William	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1850	8175
WESTBROOK Thomas	Bellerive TAS AUS	c.1800>	8174
WILKINSON Easau	Manchester ENG	1820–1880	6615
ZIERSCH Johann Carl	Niebusch (Niwiska) Poland	c.1862	8178

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

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.

## Privacy Statement

Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership, contact details and member's interests may be published in Tasmanian Ancestry and other publications of the Society.

A copy of the 'Privacy Policy' of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or from State or Branch Secretaries.

The 'Privacy Policy' document sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments to that Act.



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\*comScore, 2011

# BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

## Please Check Branches for Opening Times

**BURNIE** Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103  
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee  
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.  
Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.  
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10.30 a.m. on 1<sup>st</sup> Monday of each month, except January and December.  
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details.

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**HOBART** Phone: Enquiries (03) 6245 9351  
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive  
Tuesday 12.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.  
Wednesday 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.  
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.30 p.m.  
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7.30 p.m. on 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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**HUON** Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6239 6823  
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh  
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.  
Other times: Library visits by appointment with secretary,  
48 hours notice required  
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of each month, except January.  
email [vsbtas@bigpond.com](mailto:vsbtas@bigpond.com)

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**LAUNCESTON** Phone: 0427 847 000 or 0438 465 121  
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)  
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.  
Monday to Friday by appointment only  
Check the Branch News and the website  
<http://www.launceston.tasfh.org> for locations and times.

**MERSEY** Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257  
Library 113 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)  
Wednesday & Friday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.  
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.  
Meetings Please check the website at [www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com) or contact the [secretary@tfhsdev.com](mailto:secretary@tfhsdev.com) for updates.

# MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

**Dues are payable annually by 1 April.** Membership Subscriptions for 2021–22:-

Individual member	\$45.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$55.00
Australian Concession	\$35.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$45.00

**Overseas:** Individual member: A\$50.00: Joint members: A\$55.00 (inc. airmail postage)

**Organisations:** Journal subscription \$45.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

## Membership Entitlements:

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

## Application for Membership:

Application forms may be downloaded from [www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org) or obtained from the TFHS Inc. Society Secretary or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a Branch Treasurer.

**Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Society Treasurer, PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

## Donations:

Donations to the Library Fund (\$2.00 and over) are *tax deductible*. Gifts of family records, maps, photographs, etc. are most welcome.

## Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number.

## Reciprocal Rights:

TFHS Inc. policy is that our branches offer reciprocal rights to any interstate or overseas visitor who is a member of another Family History Society and produce their membership card.

## Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$30.00 per quarter page in one issue or \$90.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

ISSN—0159 0677

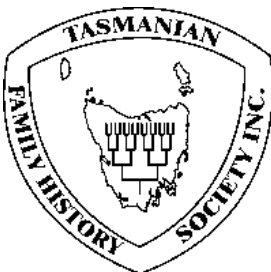
Printed by Monotone Art Printers

# 41<sup>st</sup> Conference & Annual General Meeting

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*Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.*

ABN 87 627 274 157



*to be held at the*

**Town Hall, Church Street, Ross**

*on*

**Saturday, June 19, 2021**



# 40th Annual General Meeting

## *Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.*

- 10:30am Registration & Morning tea
- 10:55am Welcome by President, Maurice Appleyard  
Presentation of 'Early Bird Prize'
- 11:00am–11:45am Jon Sumbly — *Home is the sailor, home from the sea*  
(*The journals of Captain Andrew Haig, 1816 – 1852*)
- 11:45am–12:30pm Claire Doran — *The Disambiguation of Fred!*  
(*Transcribing the diaries of Frederick Mace 1857 – 1931*)
- 12:30pm–1:30pm Lunch
- 1:30pm–2:15pm Ros Escott — *A Double Brick Wall: Using DNA to Solve Several Mysteries*
- 2:30pm Annual General Meeting including presentation of
- Lillian Watson Family History Award
  - Best Journal Article Award
  - Tasmanian Family History Inc. Awards



*The Tasmanian Wool Centre & Museum*

### **Book Stalls**

Publications from branches  
may be on  
offer during the day.

# Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **5 June 2021.**

Either post a completed form to:

The State Secretary  
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
PO Box 326  
ROSNY PARK Tasmania 7018

or email scanned version to [secretary@tasfhs.org](mailto:secretary@tasfhs.org)

Name 1: .....

Name 2: .....

Address.....

.....

Preferred email.....

I/we will be attending on Saturday, 19 June 2021

**Morning Tea and Lunch: \$25.00 per person.**

## Early Bird Prize

Register before **Monday 17th May 2021** to be in the draw for the President's 'Early Bird' Prize.

A cheque/money order is enclosed

**OR** debit by: Master Card  VISA  (Please tick)  @ \$25 = \$.....

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Name on Card (please print): .....

Signature: ..... Expiry Date: .....

Authorisation No. (Office only).....

## About our Guest Speakers

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**Claire Doran** became an amateur historian by accident. A New Year's Eve barbeque in 2016 led to her offering to transcribe some diaries of Frederick Mace for his descendants. Her intention was only to transcribe the years 1914-1918. Unfortunately, that was akin to only reading the middle of a book, so she had to go on to do all 56 diaries – 1875 to 1931. The task was finished in 2020 with over a million words transcribed. Claire has a lifelong love of history and literature. The work of transcribing Fred's diaries has given her an idea of how she will spend her retirement. The diaries are full of snapshots of stories of life on the East Coast that need enlarging – the basis for many more years of researching and storytelling.

**Ros Escott** has a Diploma of Family History and a long-standing interest in genealogy. Seven years ago she added DNA to her skill set and has since developed some sophisticated skills in using DNA to break down family history brick walls. Ros is vice-president of the Hobart Branch of the TFHS and co-ordinator of their DNA Interest Group. She has combined her family history and DNA skills to help a number of adoptees identify previously unknown fathers. She finds the reward of giving someone closure and perhaps connecting them with new family members well worth the hard work, and certainly more stimulating for the brain than Sudoku.

**Jon Sumbly** worked for many years in the fields of marine ecology and high seas fisheries policy and conservation, including time at sea around Antarctica and New Zealand crewing with the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. Since mid-2018 he has been doing extensive research for the Narryna House Museum on the Haig family and the history of the building. This led to the volunteer-driven group transcription of Haig's journals which is the subject of his presentation. He has also conducted research for the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery around some of their recent acquisitions and properties.