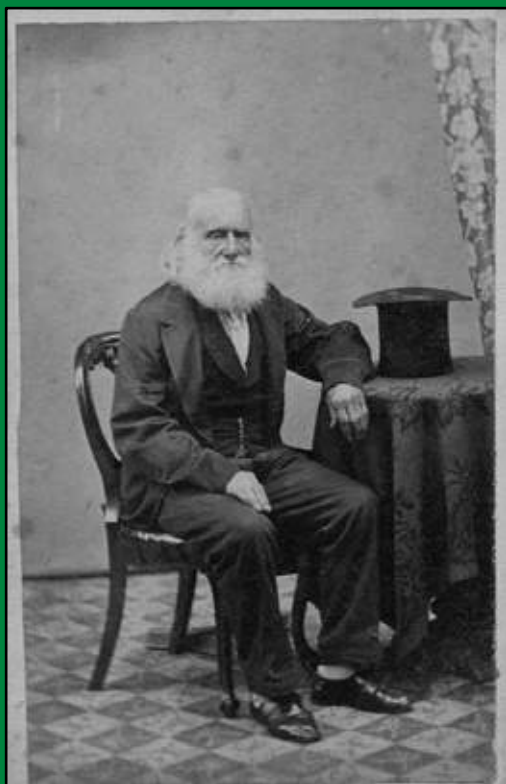


Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 42 Number 4—March 2022

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Society Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org

Journal Editor: editors@tasfhs.org

Home Page: <http://www.tasfhs.org>

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander

Fellows: Dr Neil Chick and Mr David Harris

Executive:

President	Maurice Appleyard	0481 382 432
Vice President	Judith Cocker	(03) 6435 4103
Society Secretary	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154
Society Treasurer	Ross Warren	0487 330 009

Committee:

Peter Cocker	Burnie (tba)	Ros Coss
Robyn Gibson	John Gillham	Libby Gillham
Louise Rainbow	Howard Reeves	Helen Stuart
Sue-Ellen McCreghan		

By-laws Coordinator	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154
Web Manager	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Journal Editor	Isobel Williams	0403205087
LWFHA Coordinator	Leonie Mickleborough	(03) 6223 7948
Members' Interests Compiler	Lyndal Ayers	(03) 6243 9190
Membership Registrar	Lyndal Ayers	(03) 6243 9190
Publications Convenor	Beverley Richardson	(03) 6225 3292
Public Officer	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154
Society Sales Officer	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6245 9351

Branches of the Society

Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

petjud@bigpond.com

Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

vsbtas@bigpond.com

Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

ltntasfh@bigpond.com

Mersey: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

secretary@tfhsdev.com

Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 42 Number 4

March 2022

ISSN 0159 0677

Contents

From the Editor	204
Journal Address.....	204
President's Message	205
Branch Reports.....	206
Vale Jenny Gill	211
Early State School Football Competitions 1862-1953 <i>Betty Jones</i>	214
A Family Visit <i>Jennifer Jacobs</i>	222
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch – Becomes a FamilySearch Affiliate Library	224
A Tramp of 480 Miles, Alone Through the Bush <i>Keith Brown</i>	225
Three Men and a Shoe Shop <i>Richard Chapman</i>	228
A Rare Case <i>Lindy Mollineaux</i>	232
John Dell (1763?-1866) -An Australian Pioneer and Story Teller <i>Tony Dell</i>	234
Book Review: <i>Recovering Convict Lives: A Historical Archaeology of the Port Arthur Penitentiary</i> <i>Leonie Mickleborough</i>	242
A Treasured Chest <i>Isobel Williams</i>	244
Convict George Passmore 'has been a soldier' <i>Ros Escott</i>	249
Then There Was the Informant... <i>Fabienne Durdin</i>	255
What is that Publication About? <i>Maurice Appleyard</i>	257
Library Acquisitions	259
New Members	260
New Members Interests	261

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

From the Editor

Christmas and New Year are over, but things just don't seem to slow down. The garden needs so much time after all the rain last year and we are all under the extra stress from the pandemic. I hope this issue brings you some moments of rest and relaxation.

I am very grateful that my call for some extra articles for this issue was answered so quickly and I was able to fill this issue of the journal. There are a number of advertisements in this issue for new publications, workshops, reunions and an exciting new award for Diploma of Family History students. Make a note of all the details.

Please keep sending in articles for publication. It is great to see a variety of different topics covered. It would be appreciated if all authors can check the consistency and accuracy of their footnotes. It is not necessary to do any fancy formatting or use different fonts when submitting an article. One page is about 350 words including title and author and 470 words without images. If you have been unsure of submitting something – why not try something short.

Isobel Williams

Cover: John Dell at 100 (92?) years old, 5 November 1863 (photo: W. Paul Dowling, photographer, Launceston, Tasmania); source: artblatt.com, Joyce Evans collection

Journal address

PO Box 326, Rosny Park, TAS 7018

email editors@tasfhs.org

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

© The contents of *Tasmanian Ancestry* are subject to the provisions of the *Copyright Act* and may not be reproduced without written permission of the editor and author.

President's Message

This issue will be the last journal in the Volume 42 series.

It will be the completion of the first volume produced by our current Editor, Isobel Williams.

I am sure that the production of the four issues, with the various required content layouts we require, has been quite a challenge.

However, as Isobel becomes familiar with the publication style favoured by our Society, the editing will become much easier.

We can help by being consistent with the style we use in the articles we submit for publication.

I look forward to reading the interesting articles contained in this issue.

At the time of writing this column, the year 2021 was about to finish. The Lilian Watson Family History Award competition for 2021 had closed and I am pleased to advise that five excellent entries have been received.

The entries will be distributed around the judges from now on and ultimately a winner will be announced at the next AGM.

The entries will be on display at the AGM and then will travel from branch to branch, to be on display for a short period.

Each entry will ultimately be returned to the 'nominated branch' favoured by the entrant to be accessioned to their collection.

The Lilian Watson Award competition for 2022 has now commenced.

The aim of this Award is to encourage family historians to present the results of their research for others to read and enjoy.

The Award was named in 1996 after the late Mrs Lilian Watson to honour her memory and her contribution to genealogy and family history. She was the Foundation Chairperson of our Society in 1980 and became the first Fellow of the Society.

Entry forms and competition conditions can be obtained from each branch of our Society or on-line from the Society website.

Entries close 1 December 2022.

Maurice Appleyard

President

Branch Reports

Burnie

<https://tasfhs.org/burnie.php>

President: Peter Cocker 0427 354 103

Secretary: Sue Hutton

Burnie Tasmania 7320

email: petjud@bigpond.com



The Borders are open and visitor flood has started. As I write this, I wonder how we are going to operate our Branch Libraries this year. No doubt by the

time our Branches open procedures will be clearer.

Continuing with the COVID theme our October meeting was in the form of a COVID workshop. Some of our members had expressed an interest in finding out how to get a Vaccination digital certificate onto a smart phone. Firstly, we went through the process of setting up a Mygov account, then setting up an Express Plus Medicare App. Once all this was done, we showed them how to link a digital certificate from the Medicare App to the Check in Tas app.

The last meeting of the year was held on the last Monday of November. Karl Rowbottom was our guest speaker and his talk titled "Where has all the time gone", was about his reminiscences of growing up in Burnie. He spoke about the changes as seen through the eyes of a young boy, from the age of eight to sixteen. He tells of rollicking adventures in Burnie during the 50's and 60's, mostly between Queen and

Alexander streets. His talk and slide show of early Burnie photos brought back many memories.

Our Branch Library closed on the 6 December and will reopen on the 17 January 2022.

Hobart

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

President: Louise Rainbow

email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org

Secretary: Howard Reeves

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6245 9351



In recent months there has not been a lot to report. However, in December last year, we were fortunate enough to hold a

'Thank you' afternoon tea for our volunteers at St Marks Church Hall. This was a very welcome change of venue, and we found the hall a very comfortable and uncrowded space in which to hold our function. Alderman Brendan Bromeley attended on behalf of the Clarence City Council, the owner of our Bellerive premises and has for many years been a great supporter of our branch.

We have recently become a FamilySearch Affiliate Library and what seemed to be a simple undertaking to begin with was a little more complicated than expected and

it is hoped that our members and visitors will gain some benefit from this resource.

Another Hooper & Burgess Undertakers publication is due to be published in early 2022. We have indeed been very fortunate to have access to these scanned documents which offer a very acceptable alternative to a death certificate.

Because this report has been put together in December it is very hard to predict our future activities in 2022 at this time. No doubt Zoom meetings will come into the mix for Committee meetings and possibly our DNA Interest Group meetings and our monthly speaker meetings.

General Meetings

No meeting was held in October due to the snap Covid-19 lockdown in Southern Tasmania. The speaker was re-scheduled to the November meeting.

The speaker at the November meeting was Jeff Schneider, the president of the Hobart Hebrew Community. The presentation – *Hobart Synagogue Digital Archive ... a look at a collection telling the story of Judaism in Hobart 1828 to the present* – focused on his work as a collections analyst working with cultural institutions to build and share digital collections. This talk used materials from the archives of the Hobart Synagogue providing content and history.

Jews were among some of the early settlers and convicts to arrive in Van Diemens Land and Hobart's Jewish community has a 193-year history dating back to 1828. One of their first acts, in 1828, was to seek land for a Jewish burial ground. Bernard Walford petitioned Lt

Governor Arthur and gained permission for use of ground in Harrington Street Hobart. Walford died later in 1828 and became the first person to be buried in the cemetery.

At a meeting in 1839 at the Rose and Crown Inn (the present site of the Republic Bar) it was decided to hold an Yom Kippur, some years before the Synagogue was built. The need for a synagogue in Hobart was apparent and so began the planning and fundraising.

The laying of the foundation stone of the synagogue occurred in 1843 in Argyle Street on land donated by Judah Solomon a leading member of Hobart's Jewish community. His home was Temple House on the corner of Argyle and Liverpool Streets neighbouring the synagogue.

Raw records of Synagogue meeting minutes date back to 1841 and these have been digitised and translated. The collection includes the meeting records in addition to records of births, deaths and marriages, letters, and newspaper articles held by the Synagogue and supplemented by material sourced from Trove and other collections.

Over the 193-year history of Judaism in Tasmania the size of the community has ebbed and flowed, but the congregation has been devoted in its attendance with high rates of occupancy of members in their hired seats.

Rabbi Isaak Morris from Newcastle was the first appointed rabbi (1910 – 1921) to the Synagogue, and there has been no rabbi since the 1950s.

The future of the community is in the hands of young families and lay leaders. Synagogue tours are available for members of the public and the digital archives comprising more than 1800 documents are available at <http://www.hobartsynagogue.org/archives> Also included on the website are profiles of significant figures in the history of the Hobart Jewish community.

Future Meetings

Given the situation with COVID-19 at the time of preparing this report, the programming of speakers for the 2022 is in a state of flux. Details of speakers for General Meetings each month will be contained in the branch Newsletter, posted on the Branch website and emailed directly to members as details are finalised. The third Tuesday evening of the month at 7.30 pm will continue to be the meeting time – by *Zoom* or face-to-face.

Launceston

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

President: Helen Stuart 0427 847 000

Secretary: Fran Keegan

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

Library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com

All telephone enquiries to 0490 826 863



We finished 2021 on a positive note with membership numbers back to pre-COVID numbers and a wave of new memberships in the latter part of the year which added to an increase in the number

of new members overall. A number of members have taken the opportunity to spend an hour or two in our library using some of the resources that are not available elsewhere and we would encourage all members to visit and see what we have on our shelves or computers.

In October, Launceston Branch once again participated in COTA Tasmania's Seniors Week events with an invitation to seniors to book in for a one-on-one session on *Tracing your Family History*. In past years this opportunity has been very well received, and this year was no different. Bookings were brisk and feedback was positive. Two new memberships also resulted from the day. Thanks to Helen, Robyn, Fran and John for facilitating this event.

The Branch website was reviewed and updated in late 2021, providing what we hope is a more attractive and user-friendly platform. Andrew Cocker, from Hobart Branch, managed this process for us and we are extremely grateful for his willingness, expertise and time. As the website is the first point of contact for the majority of people accessing our services, it is important that it is informative, up to date, and easy to use. We think it is an improvement on the old website but feedback from members and others is welcome.

In November we were saddened to learn of the death of local historian and long-standing TFHS member, Jenny Gill. Jenny had been an active member and office bearer of Launceston Branch over many years and a familiar face at our events. Her stories, articles and publications helped

keep the history of Launceston alive. Vale Jenny.

Our final activity for 2021 was a Christmas High Tea held in the gardens of historic Franklin House at Youngtown on Sunday 28 November. It was a beautiful late spring day, the sun was shining, the roses were out and 20 members and friends enjoyed afternoon tea provided by the Franklin House volunteers. All agreed it was an appropriate finish to the year.

The Committee has planning well in hand for topics and guest speakers at our 2022 activities.

Members are encouraged to check the website <http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org>, read the newsletters (sent to members, but also available on the website) and peruse the library notice board for details. At the time of writing this report, and with relaxed State borders and restrictions, we look forward to an increase in our library visitor numbers and attendance at our special interest meetings and workshops throughout 2022.

Huon

President: Shirley Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary: Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

Mersey Branch

www.tfhsdev.com

President: Ros Cross

Secretary: Sue-Ellen McCreghan
(03) 6428 6328

Library (03) 6426 2257

PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



Our branch is starting the new year with a new publication *The Advocate Personal Announcements 2016—2021*. The grouping of five years was suggested

due to fewer notices being published.

There are two other publications being checked before being sent to the publications committee. They are *The Advocate Personal Announcements 2011-2015* and *F E Watts Funeral Director Records*. Permission was given by Vincent's Funeral Directors who hold the originals.

Mersey Vale Memorial Park cemetery will be a project for next year. Of the 14,000 entries on the data base there are 240 without any date recorded for burial or death. Volunteers have been working using other sources to find death dates. Only 40 are proving hard to find.

Our branch has been given two testimonial pictures, one for Robert J Rudd dated 1884 and the other for R R C Rudd dated 1931. The donor asked us to try to trace the ancestors. Gary is doing the detective work. If unable to trace ancestors, we will be pleased to put them on display as the art work is very elaborate.

A display of WWI soldiers was placed in our windows for Remembrance Day - so little for so many.

Sue Ellen reminded me that our branch, originally Genealogical Society of Tasmania, started on 30 July 1981, this slipped past us, so we will also celebrate this milestone of 40 +1 years later in the year.

Mersey Branch will host the State AGM in 2022. Planning is well in hand. Venue booked, speakers booked (also a backup speaker), and Sunday Home Hill visit arranged. This will be a fully vaccinated event. We reserve the right to cancel at short notice and refunds will be made. Please find the Registration Form in the centre of this Ancestry.

Mersey Branch reopened Friday 7 January 2022. This year our intention is back to opening two days a week, Wednesdays and Fridays. Our building gets a thorough 'summer' clean thanks to volunteers, making it always a pleasure to return.

We welcome fully vaccinated researchers who wear masks, sign in or by using QR code. For updates on our status please contact:

Sue Ellen 6428 6328 or Ros 0476 008 531

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

THE Society is making some changes to its overseas membership categories. Rising overseas postage costs have forced us to review our categories and costs.

For overseas members wishing to continue to receive the *Tasmanian Ancestry* Journal through the post we have had to increase the annual subscription.

To keep costs down we have also introduced a new category for overseas members happy to receive their journal in electronic format ie .PDF. Also there is no longer a distinction between joint or single membership for overseas members.

Australian membership categories and costs remain unchanged.

A list of the overseas membership categories and costs are as follows:

Overseas Journal by Mail	A\$65.00
Overseas E-Journal (.PDF)	A\$35.00
Organisations: Journal subscriptions	A\$45.00

VALE

Jenny Gill, Member 400



Jenny Gill passed away after a short illness on 6 November 2021 aged 75.

After her education at Broadland House, Jenny trained as a nurse but did not enjoy it and ended up working with what she loved, as an archivist at Launceston Church Grammar School and St Johns Church for many years. She also ran a flower shop with her mother for some time.

Jenny was a member of the Tasmanian Family History Society, Launceston Branch. She was secretary of the branch from 1989 to 1993, vice-president until 1997 then president until 2000. She indexed school teachers appearing in Tasmanian directories from 1824 to 1980 on cards, and these index drawers were

affectionately known as 'Jenny's drawers'. She also compiled an extensive archive of school teachers and schools which was a work in progress.

Jenny was a prolific author of history stories principally about the Launceston area. She published at least five history books including.

- *Engraved in Memory* (1988)
- *The Story of the Launceston Homeopathic Hospital* (1989)
- *Holy Trinity Church, Launceston: A history from 1838* (2010)
- *Self Help Workplace: celebrating 50 years 1962-2012* (2012)
- *Other Hospitals in Launceston 19th - 21st century* (2017)

Jenny also wrote stories and chapters for over ten books, and many articles for *Tasmanian Ancestry* and *The Examiner*. Among her publications were two books of poetry and prose, *The Handsome Deckhand* in 1994 and *The Fat Kitty: a second book of poetry and prose* in 1996.

A major project Jenny completed with John Dent was the Sharland map. The Launceston City Council had two surveying students over their Christmas break and asked for help to put the 1826 Sharland map online with brief biographies of the hundred or so names mentioned on the map. Jenny was a cartophile, a lover of maps, so she and

John did the biographies in less than two months in December 2013 and January 2014. It is still on the Council website.

In 2017 she started a digital index of people and places in Launceston books in her library which extends to over 18,000 entries. She called it the 'index of indexes'. Her digital index of teachers and her many, many hard copy files are all works in progress. She wanted her work and resources to be available for others to use now and into the future and it is intended that this will be able to occur.

Jenny was a member and contributor to many organisations including: serving as president of the Launceston Historical Society and as a member of the Friends of the Launceston Mechanics Institute, Friends of the Launceston Library, Friends of QVMAG, Woolmer's Foundation, Australian Society of Archivists, the Royal Society of Tasmania, Launceston General Hospital Historical Committee,

George Town and District Historical Society, Launceston Handbell Group and many more.

Jenny loved cats and always had a cat at home. She was a committed Christian attending St Johns and in recent years, Holy Trinity. She had an extensive match book collection that she donated to the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

Jenny's considerable contribution to the understanding and recording of Launceston's history will be sorely missed by the many organisations she belonged to. Her sense of humour, love of life, music and cats and her friendship will be fondly remembered by all who knew her.

Jenny will be ...engraved in our memory, forever.

John Dent OAM

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

The mailing label at the front of this journal is your Renewal notice for the 2022/23 year. Save your postage and reduce our administration time by using your Credit/Debit card or Direct Deposit to our bank account.

Please don't forget your CRN when using bank transfer

It is on the front (bottom right) of the renewal form.

The *Tasmanian Ancestry* Patron's Award

The Tasmanian Family History Society is excited to announce a new annual award, generously initiated by the Society's Patron Dr Alison Alexander. Each calendar year, the award will be offered for the best article published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* written by anyone who is or has been enrolled in the University of Tasmania *Diploma of Family History* course. They need not be a financial member of our society or even a Tasmanian resident to be eligible.

The award encourages family history writing by encouraging authors to present their writing for publication, and will foster the long-term relationship between the Tasmanian Family History Society and the University of Tasmania *Diploma of Family History* staff and students.

Entry is simple and there is no entry fee. There is no limit to the number of entries they can submit in a single year.

To enter, submit an article for publication to the Editor of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, including evidence of University of Tasmania student status. Enrolment details will remain confidential.

If the submitted article is published, the article will be annotated as an entry in the Patron's Award.

Each calendar year four issues are published, in March (deadline for contributions January 1), June (deadline April 1), September (deadline July 1), and December (deadline October 1). Articles may be submitted at any time and will be considered for future issues still open to contributions.

There are no limitations on the genre of the writing other than it be factual and relates to Tasmanian family history or genealogy.

The submitted article should contain at least 1000 words and no more than 2000 words (including title, footnotes, and references; and a small number of accompanying diagrams and photographs) and be submitted as a Microsoft Word document.

To be eligible, the submitted article must meet the standard requirements for articles to be suitable for publication in *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

It must also meet the conditions for assessment in the *Diploma of Family History* course, specifically the entry:

- is a coherent work of non-fiction based on genealogical sources.
- follows the conventions of written English including spelling, punctuation, and grammar.
- contextualizes genealogical sources and information within broader historical settings.

The winning article will be that which in the opinion of the judging panel is the most interesting, well-written, thoroughly researched and appropriately referenced article. Photographs, diagrams, and references will be judged on their relevance to the article.

A judging panel including the Patron, a member of the UTAS Diploma course staff, and a member of the Society's Publications Committee will, by May, select the winning entry from all eligible articles.

The award will be presented at the Society's Annual General Meeting in June of the next year.

For the year 2022, our Patron has generously offered a book prize selected from the Female Convicts Research Centre catalogue.

Early State School Football Competitions 1862-1953

Betty Jones (Member 6032)

In a country where sport is so much part of everyday life, it is hard to imagine a time when school children did not have access to playing fields, sporting facilities and carnivals. However, a rare description of outdoor games at Don Public School near Devonport in the late 1860s provides a useful perspective on the simplicity of Tasmanian children's early sporting interests.

The boys played cricket in summer, double duck and prisoner's base, and in the time of the Franco-Prussian War, the sides were dubbed French and Prussian. Football [at Don] was then an unknown game, and regarding cricket, home-made bats and balls were all that were available, the latter being made of string rolled up into a ball and coated with pitch. Later, India-rubber balls were sold in the stores. The bats were of primitive construction.¹

It was not until the early 1900s that Physical Education became part of the State school curriculum. Known then as 'Drill', it focused on co-ordinated

physical movement including club swinging, wand, sash and hoop drill and ribbon dancing. Calisthenics was taught in the 1920s and 1930s. This involved a variety of exercises, often rhythmical, including bending, swinging, jumping, twisting and kicking. Gymnastic displays, especially by boys, became popular in later years.²

Football has remained an evergreen of school sport, particularly for boys. Early newspapers indicate the existence of a school team at Horton College near Ross in the early 1860s,³ and other private schools, such as Hutchins in Hobart, had teams that interacted competitively during the 1870s.⁴ It seems likely that those games were based on English rugby football before the Tasmanian Football Association adopted new rules for the first time in 1879.⁵ State schools eventually started informal exchanges with each other, usually on a return basis. Victoria State School and Franklin State

¹ *The Advocate*, 20 December 1924

² Betty Jones and Sue Smedley, *In the Shadow of the Nut*, Stanley Primary School, 2014, p.107

³ *The Mercury*, 24 December 1862

⁴ *Tribune*, 7 August 1876

⁵ *The Mercury*, 23 June 1879



1913 Football Club Premiers, Wellington Square State School (Launceston)

Spurling and Sons Photo in *Weekly Courier*, 18 September 1913; courtesy of Tasmanian Archives Back row, from left: Mr D R Nichols, Woodfield, Dargaville, Jordon, Mills, Wilson, Fitzpatrick, Mr R T Matthews (Coach),

Second row: Jacques, J Sheehan, Bennett, S Sheehan (Captain), Munro, Hodges, Robertson, In front: Scott, Wade (Vice-Captain), Plummer, L Munro, Tuscan, Gridley, Walklate

School in the Huon, for example, organised such matches in 1889.⁶

It was the formation of regional State school representative teams in the mid-1880s, initially South and North, that expanded competition and encouraged a higher standard of play. Contests were suspended from 1890 to 1902, but resuscitated by the Southern League in the latter year.⁷

A Hobart representative team drawn from boys at Central, Battery Point, Trinity Hill, New Town and Glenorchy State schools, in 1908 travelled to Launceston where the children were billeted from Thursday to Saturday. On the Friday afternoon they played Beaconsfield and the next morning they competed against the Launceston side. A North West representative side chosen from play-offs between Burnie, Ulverstone, Latrobe and Devonport schools was also in attendance.⁹ The

⁶ *The Mercury*, 30 July 1889

⁷ *The Mercury*, 6 June 1908

⁸ *The Examiner*, 18 August 1908

⁹ *North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times*, 11 August 1908

meeting of the three regional sides resulted in the selection of a Tasmanian State-schools football team. In September that year, accompanied by teachers Messrs Norman H EDWARDS (Beaconsfield State School) and Raymond O M MILLER (Trinity Hill State School), the group travelled to Victoria where they were hosted by the latter's State-school Football Association. This was a first for Tasmania and although the boys were defeated by the bigger and more experienced Victorian team, they acquitted themselves well.¹⁰

The following year, at a South versus North fixture, there was talk of encouraging the inclusion of a North West team to make a triangular scheme. The idea was thought to be an invaluable aid to football in Tasmania. Potentially, it could increase the finances and have a popularising effect, bringing many young and capable players directly under the view of State selectors for carnival or other important events.¹¹ Progress on that front, however, was slow to develop, mostly owing to what appeared to be parochial issues.

In the meantime, regular Saturday morning football matches between local State schools gradually became more popular throughout the State, and organised rosters, co-ordinated by regional associations, were advertised and their results celebrated in the local newspapers. Another layer of competition evolved with the introduction of regional

school premierships which led to the prestigious announcement of annual district and State victors. Those games added to the pool of top players who could be spotted by selectors for representative teams.

The North versus South representative teams continued their exchanges for a number of years with the North West Coast State schools being included in a triangular scheme by 1914.¹² It is interesting that it was not until 1924 that the North West was able to host their competitors on coastal ground, all matches prior to that requiring travel to venues in either the North or South.¹³

By 1925, the Launceston schools had withdrawn their participation. Mr Victor VON BERTOUCHE, headmaster of Wellington Square State School at the time, explained his school's decision not to include their boys in the intra-state games. The major problem they had encountered with the North versus South fixtures was that too much time was taken up with it, interfering with the children's classroom work. The school placed emphasis on the 'team' aspect of football, trying to impress upon participants the need to be unselfish and work together for the common good of the team and the school rather than developing a desire to shine just as an individual. To continue with that goal, it was the intention of the Launceston Association to provide their own competition to decide the premier school in the city. That way, the object of football – to create healthy bodies, healthy

¹⁰ *The Mercury*, 5 September 1908

¹¹ *The Mercury*, 31 July 1909

¹² *Daily Telegraph*, 27 June 1914

¹³ *The Advocate*, 29 August 1924



1925 Tasmanian State School Inter-State Football Carnival Team

Photo: Beattie/ Tasmanian Archives from *The Weekly Courier* 1925,
with thanks to *Pioneers of the Tasmanian Northwest* Facebook page

Back row, from left: C Fitzallen (Avoca), J Wicks (Woodbridge), C Davidson (Campbell Town), S Salter (St Marys), V Young (New Norfolk) and A Johnston (Ulverstone).

Second row: R Jones (Hobart), E McCallum (National Park), J Carroll (Wynyard), S Brundle (Glenora), A Butler (Lindisfarne) and L Wilson (New Norfolk).

Front row: C Reid (Hobart), J Butler (Linda), H Burley (Burnie), J Batchelor (Hobart), C Lane (captain, Hobart), C Williams (vice-captain, Moonah), J Abell (Wynyard), D Bridges (Hobart) and M Ryan (Glenora).

Front: K Grimsey (Penguin) and F Wilson (Hobart)

minds, and build character – would still be served.¹⁴

All-States football carnivals

When a State-wide team was selected to travel to South Australia to participate in an all-Australia State schools football carnival in Adelaide that year, members comprised boys from the South, North West and West Coasts. Regret was expressed that there were no boys from

Launceston or Devonport available for selection.¹⁵

The 1925 Tasmanian team competed in the interstate carnival over a fortnight in July/August in Adelaide where every State in the Commonwealth was represented for the first time. The twenty-five members of the local side were trained for a couple of months beforehand by experienced coach, Mr Roy BROWN. They were accompanied on the trip by three State

¹⁴ *The Examiner*, 17 June 1925

¹⁵ *Daily Telegraph*, 13 July 1925

school teachers: Mr H Gordon HARRIS, headmaster of Lansdowne Crescent School, the manager; Mr George F HAWARD, Assistant at Elizabeth Street School and Mr Leonard O STUBS, First Assistant at Moonah School.

The boys were billeted in good homes for the two weeks, and all were said to have been afforded a wonderful time by their hosts with no complaints lodged. Likewise, the adults accompanying them spoke highly of the warm reception and treatment they had received throughout from the Football League – one never to be forgotten.¹⁶

An auspicious beginning for the team resulted in a win against Victoria by a goal.¹⁷ They had a scheduled three games in the same week, but the age, weight and size of the competing States eventually proved an overall disadvantage to Tasmania. Tasmania's team had an inclusion limit of 15 years compared with 16 for some other States. Nevertheless, the manager, Mr Harris, maintained that the size of the team made them the 'nippiest'. They were eventually eliminated in their clash with West Australia.¹⁸ South Australia remained the unbeaten side throughout the competition and took home the prized Fiedler Cup.¹⁹

In 1926, the interstate carnival took place in Melbourne with West Australia being the eventual victors. Tasmania took its

turn in hosting the event in Hobart in 1927 when the carnival was opened by His Excellency the Governor (Sir James O'Grady) at the North Hobart ground.²⁰ South Australia narrowly defeated Tasmania in the final match to be the overall winners. A remarkable public interest was shown in the games with an estimated attendance of 8000.²¹



*1953, At the selection trials:
J Smith (St Marys) and
W Chugg (Campbell Town)
courtesy of The Examiner, 13
June 1953*

¹⁶ *The Mercury*, 6 August 1925

¹⁷ *The News*, 29 July 1925

¹⁸ *The Mercury*, 4 August 1925

¹⁹ *The Advocate*, 14 August 1925

²⁰ *The Mercury*, 10 August 1927

²¹ *The Examiner*, 22 August 1927



1953 Tasmanian Schoolboys' Football Team

Took part in the All-Australia State Schools' football carnival at Brisbane

Courtesy of The Examiner, 23 June 1953

Rear, from left: Allan Barrett, Ray Carling, Grant Stocks, Peter Simmons, Neville O'Boyle, Wayne Wright, Robert Haygarth, Bevan Whiteroad, Ken Hawksley, Brian Youd, Terry Molden

Seated: Terry Christie, Dale Christie, Robert Bye, Henry Walker, the team's coach, Max Church, Edward Hayes, Barry Milburn, Noel Siely, Des Bird, Des Chugg

In front: John Smith, John Beswick, Darrel Baldock, John Roberts, Kevin Harman

Improved selection opportunities

The introduction of Area and Modern school education added yet another dimension to schoolboy football competitions when a State-wide carnival was held in Hobart in 1947. For the purpose, Tasmania was divided into eleven regions – North East Coast, West Coast, Hobart, Burnie, Huon, Deloraine, Devonport, Midlands, Launceston, Smithton and Derwent Valley. Each area was invited to enter one team made up of State, Modern and Area school boys. About 250 selected participants assembled in June that year, and at the end of the carnival a Tasmanian side was chosen to represent the State at the

Australian Schools carnival in Perth, Western Australia later in the year.²²

Selection procedures continued to be refined as the years progressed. In June 1953 at Launceston, 50 boys from 34 Tasmanian schools assembled to face selectors for a place in the State team to play in the all-Australia State schools football carnival in Brisbane the following month. Inclusion of boys from most high and technical schools had widened the scope of the selectors that year and the strength of the final team was expected to be the highest since the war. Schools involved included:

²² *The Examiner*, 17 June 1947

State – Cressy, Rossarden, Deloraine, Branxholm, Campbell Town, Derby, Scottsdale, St Marys, Swansea, St Leonards, Pioneer, Lilydale, Wivenhoe, Coee, Ridgley, Wynyard, Britton’s Swamp, Stanley, Devonport, Sheffield, Latrobe, Sorrell, Bothwell and Strahan;

Modern – Queenstown, Elizabeth Street (Hobart), Robert Cosgrove (Hobart);
High – Smithton, Burnie, Hobart, Ogilvie (New Town);

Technical High – Hobart, Queenstown;
Community – G V Brooks (Newnham).²³

An honour

To be selected at a local level bestowed much recognition on the individual as well as engendering pride within their school community. In 1952, Forest Area School in the far North West proudly announced to the public that yet another of their pupils, John BESWICK of Stanley, had been chosen as a member of the Tasmanian team to play in Western Australia. They believed that on an attendance basis their impressive record of six representations in those competitions placed them highly at a State level. Laurie HORTON (1938) was the first to travel interstate for the school, with Lance COX (1947 and 1948), Ray ESTERBROOK (1948) and Arnold LANE (1950) following.²⁴ John Beswick was chosen again for the team in 1953.

Becoming a State representative resulted in ultimate glory for all concerned, but behind the ‘gloss’ were personal costs for the families of individuals involved. One of the high price tag items was the team’s

uniform which included the purchase of a tailored State blazer. Donations from local community members and associations were often set up to help fund the boys. School Parents’ and Friends’ Associations were also generous sponsors.

It comes as no surprise that some of Australia’s top sporting champions cited the school system as their nursery in skills development. Arguably Tasmania’s greatest Australian rules footballer, Darrel BALDOCK (1938-2011) is a good example. Born at Devonport, son of Reginald Cyril Baldock and his wife Jean Roberta, nee KURDY, Darrel commenced his primary school education at Spreyton State School in 1943 before progressing to Devonport Modern School in 1951. It



Darrel Baldock (1938-2011) Photo courtesy of Ancestry.com member Lea Davies55

²³ *The Examiner*, 23 June 1953

²⁴ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 9 July 1952

was at the latter that Darrel's prowess as a talented footballer was properly recognised. In 1952 and again in 1953 he was selected as a member of the Tasmanian Schoolboys' Football Team, travelling to Perth, Western Australia in the first instance and to Brisbane in the second. In 1953, he was selected as the team's vice-captain. The rapid progression of his stellar career is well-known and has been widely documented and celebrated elsewhere.

Local, State and national sporting bodies have long provided leadership in offering a range of opportunities for inter-school exchanges, not just to football. Hockey, netball, basketball, soccer, cricket, cross country, swimming and athletics are some of the more traditional sports still supported in what is now an ever-expanding list, especially since the 1970s. School Sport Australia was formed in 1981 to act as the parent body for all school sport and a review in 1991 concluded that there was still a place in contemporary school education for interstate sporting competitions.

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.



2022 Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a Book

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

Historical fiction is not eligible.

Entries close

1 December 2022

Further information and entry forms available from TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or

www.tasfhs.org

or contact

The Secretary PO Box 326
ROSNY PARK TAS 7018
email: secretary@tasfhs.org

A Family Visit

Jennifer Jacobs (Member 1826)

We are not quite sure how you are going to manage with her,” said my father over the phone. It was less than a year since I had started my genealogy adventure and my first visitor from interstate had arrived at my parents’ home in Burnie. Elva had never flown before and the experience had left her reeling. Blocked ears had robbed her of her balance and her affected senses had left her bewildered and confused. However, my father had a remedy. A Vicks “VapoDrop” when administered had almost immediate effects. As the cobwebs cleared away, Elva came to life.

My father knew that during his childhood, he had had an Aunt Vera, but had had no idea that she was still living in South Australia. Growing up in Tasmania, he had met few of his relatives, all of whom lived on the mainland. After contacting someone listed in a research directory as possibly a match to my family, I had received news that Aunt Vera was now 100 years old and living in Mount



Elva PARTINGTON

Gambier. My sister Di was about to travel in that direction and wrote a letter of introduction, a letter shortly to be discovered by Elva, who insisted that she too have a visit from Di on her way back through Heywood in western Victoria.

Di found that Elva was an enthusiastic family historian and life with her was lived at whirlwind pace. Elva knew everyone in the town and dragged her into every local business to be introduced. She also insisted that Di visit the many graves of relatives in the district. As there were more than a dozen in each of the two previous generations and they also had large families, there was much to be seen.

Travel was in Elva’s precious car. She owned both sides of the road, travelling on the one closest to the landmark she was pointing out, unconcernedly veering back and forth with alacrity.

Upon arrival in Hobart, Elva explained to me that her friends loved her car so much that they always pleaded to be allowed to drive. It was obvious that they valued their lives. Within months the

local police decided that she was an unsafe driver and revoked her licence. Elva was disgusted that she had to sell her car which was then stolen from its new owner and used in a ram raid on a bank.

My parents entertained Elva for several days before settling her onto the bus for her trip to Hobart to visit me. I thought I was prepared. Elva was in her eighties and though she had lived her life on a farm in the country, was slowing down a bit.

I recognised her as she stumbled off the bus, downing VapoDrops to bring her back to reality. She perked up, gushing with enthusiasm and information as we drove home. Into my hands she placed mountains of documents about people of whom I had never heard and wasn't sure where they fitted in the family. In fact, one could not mention anyone without her asking where they fitted. It seemed that our relatives were the only people who existed.

A little sightseeing and discussions filled a couple of days. Elva was pleased to reveal that she had a Tasmanian link. Her elder brother Norman PARTINGTON had been born at Pillinger on the west coast in 1903. I suggested that we could go to a wildlife park to see a Tasmanian Devil. Elva was enthusiastic. I looked forward to a pleasant outing. In we trooped examining the different animals and discussing their habits and health, until we reached the lower end of the park. A couple of friendly wallabies lurched up to meet us, their bulging fronts evidence that they were carrying very large joeys. Suddenly, Elva came to life.

“I want to see them,” she demanded, leaning forward to acquire a firm grip on the protruding tail of one of the babies. Heaving madly, she applied all her strength to her endeavour. I was mortified. She was not going to give up. I begged and pleaded to no effect. We were in a wildlife park! How was I to explain to the management that I had no control over this little old lady.

“I want to see it,” she repeated over and over again.

The mother wallaby tried to back off but Elva held her grip, the joey's tail creating the handle by which she bounced the animals up and down. The very large joey scrabbled to hold onto its snug interior position but all was in vain.

Suddenly, with a shriek, my visitor landed flat on her back, her heels flailing in the air, etching pictures in the sky. Her head bounced on the ground as her snowy white hair filled with dust and twigs. With determination, the joey, now loose from her confines leapt in an arc across to its frantic mother, which waited in catching position a metre or two away. In a second it was again nestled in her pouch and away they leapt, followed by the rest of their mob.

Grateful that the ordeal was over, I enquired as to Elva's health and wellbeing as I assisted her up from the ground, quietly admonishing her as we headed for the exit.

“I wanted to see it,” she said. “It was just an animal.”

I settled back into my driver's seat and we headed for Richmond to experience the

town. I purchased tickets and we entered the old gaol. Elva seemed strangely quiet.

“It is so sad,” she repeated several times.

After wandering through the buildings for twenty minutes her vibrant spirit departed. On a seat under the oak tree, she imagined the horrors that had taken place in the early days and voiced her concerns about system that had imprisoned so many.

“Please don’t take me to Port Arthur,” she begged, “It was just so cruel. I don’t think I could take it.”

A few days later, Elva returned home to Victoria and Di kept up a correspondence with her. Sometime afterwards, when she received no answer to her letters or phone calls, she rang the police to do a welfare check.

“Oh,” they said, “Do you mean that little old lady who revs up her mobility scooter and charges the young boys in the town when they make fun of her?”

Elva had found her own way to drive again but life had finally overwhelmed her, and the welfare check was well timed.

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

HOBART BRANCH

Becomes *FamilySearch* Affiliate Library

The Hobart Branch is now a FamilySearch Affiliate Library, which means it has access to more genealogy resources to help you make more family discoveries. *FamilySearch* is a world leader in family history.

There are only a few affiliate libraries in the country. The designation means local library patrons will now have greater and more convenient access to the wealth of genealogical resources available through FamilySearch. The popular web service has over 6 billion searchable names and 2 billion images of historical genealogical records—and you get the helpful assistance of library staff.

FamilySearch adds over 300 million free genealogical records and images online yearly from all over the world and manages the famous *Family History Library* in Salt Lake City. It has amassed billions of birth, marriage, death, census, land and court records from more than 130 countries to help you discover and make family connections.

A Tramp of 480 Miles, Alone Through the Bush

Keith Brown (Member 3892)

A copy, as written, of one of the adventures of my stepfather's maternal grandfather – William BENCRAFT, 1826 - 1912

In the month of May 1854, my mate, Wm. PALMER, with whom I had been digging on the Ovens gold fields in Victoria, received an offer of the appointment of Sergeant-At-Arms of the Legislature of Victoria, from his cousin Palmer (afterwards Sir Jas. Palmer K.M.G.) which he decided to accept.

We broke up our camp, and having sold our tools shared the sum realized, 17/6 each, which then represented all our worldly wealth, and left the diggings, he to walk 180 miles to Melbourne and I to walk, 480 miles to Sydney.

We had at the time a very fine black Kangaroo dog (a large type of Scotch Deerhound) called Spring who used to take care of our tent when we were at work – we tossed up for him and I, having won the toss, became his owner.

Palmer and I spent our evening together at the Beechworth Hotel and at midnight shook hands and parted company to commence our somewhat long walks.

About 3am whilst passing over the Yackandandah Ranges, 'Spring' who had been on ahead came to my side, bristling up his hair and uttering low growls.

I stopped and heard a noise in the bush on my left, like footsteps and directly after, I heard the distinct sound of the cocking of two barrels of a gun but could see nothing in the deep gloom of the forest.

I drew my revolver and placing my cabbage-tree hat on the end of my stick, held it out in front of me, as that being the only thing white about me, was the most likely thing to be aimed at, and walked on, assuming a nonchalance I was far from feeling by whistling a tune.

I heard nothing more of my 'mysterious stranger' who was probably some solitary traveller like myself, who, perhaps thinking I might be a bushranger, had stepped off the track and having taken refuge behind a tree had prepared himself for possible consequences.

At 11am I crossed the River Murray, which divides the colonies of Victoria and N.S.Wales, at the bush township of Albury, having covered 40 miles since I left the Ovens Gold Fields, and spent the rest of the day (Sunday) with Dr. MACKAY J.P. with whom I also spent the night.

The doctor took a great fancy to 'Spring', the more so when he heard how good he

was after Kangaroos and induced me to sell him for the sum of five pounds.

I did so, under one condition, that the dog should be mine again if he succeeded in joining me again after I had started.

I told the Doctor that if he wanted to keep him, he would have to lock him up for a few days as he could draw his head through any collar he was tied up by.

I carried a blanket, spare flannel shirt, three pairs of socks, some salt beef, tea and biscuits, sugar, ammunition, pocket compass, matches and a burning glass; these with a knife, a revolver, tomahawk, tin quart pot and pannikin (the latter articles at my belt) completed my outfit.

I procured other food at any squatter's station near which I passed.

After breakfast on Monday morning, I took leave of my kind host and Spring and walked through the bush until noon – I then camped near a water hole, boiled a pot of tea, eat some beef and biscuits and had a siesta 'till 3 o'clock when I walked on 'till 7.30pm and camped for the night, having done about 30 miles since morning.

This camp was about a mile distant from a lone bush public house kept by a Teuton and known as 'The Germans'; it was of evil repute, being the haunt of bushrangers and therefore I thought it advisable to give it a wide berth.

After I had done supper, I laid down by the side of a log fire which served to keep off snakes and mosquitos, as well as to afford

warmth and slept the sleep of the just, with the blue star-studded sky for a canopy.

About 3am I was awakened by the faithful Spring who was licking my face.

How he got away from Dr. Mackay I never heard; but the fact of his having found me proves the accepted belief that the deer hound, like the greyhound, hunts only by sight to be a fallacy.

The name greyhound is a misnomer, as in all old English sporting books, it is called a 'Gazehound', no doubt because he has the reputation of running only by sight.

Spring was my companion as far as Goulbourn, 120 miles from Sydney, which township I reached after camping in the bush each night since I left Albury, without any remarkable adventure.

I spent one day (a Sunday) with Capt. ZOUCHE, the Police Magistrate at Goulbourn, at whose home I slept that night.

I related the story of the sale of Spring to him and he offered to give me 5 pounds for him on the same condition I had previously parted with him. Being assured that he would be with a good master and not knowing what I should do with him in Sydney, I closed with that offer and never saw him more.

From Goulbourn I had a made road to travel on and arrived in Sydney on the 17th day from the Ovens goldfields, resting only two days on the road and sleeping in a bed only two nights during that time. The weather was fine throughout, and I was in no way the worse for my tramp.



*Marshall Descendants Are Invited
To attend the Bi-Centenary
Of the Arrival of
George Marshall
In Hobart Town, Van Diemens Land
3rd April 1822*

Due to the current pandemic this celebration is being postponed until
2023.

The Event will be held on the **1st & 2nd April 2023**
at the township of Sorell (previously Pittwater) where George, and his Irish
wife Mary Palmer, settled and raised a family at “Noble Farm”.

Please direct your interest and enquiries to

Helen White at email hjwhite1@hotmail.com Phone 0429 652631

Lou Perkins at email louandles@aapt.net.au

Beth Mangelsdorf at email bmangelsdorf@gmail.com

Three Men and a Shoe Shop

Richard Chapman

The story of how three shoemakers from England came to Australia, had a run-in with their employer, and moved onto other things.

When the *Sir W. F. Williams* sailed into Hobart on 18 August 1857, it had just completed an 82 day trip from England. The trip had been rough, with a “continual succession of gales of wind accompanied by rain, sleet and snow,”¹ along with a hurricane in late July that led to the loss of life of the ship’s purser, John G. WRIGHT. Ironically, once arriving near Hobart it had to be towed up the river Derwent due to the continual calm weather.

On board the ship were 315 passengers, 250 of which were bounty emigrants.² Tasmania had undergone some significant changes in the past few years. Convict transportation had ended in 1853, and three years later the colony had changed its name from Van Diemens Land to Tasmania, in what would be considered today a *rebranding* exercise. Meanwhile, many were leaving the colony to join Victoria’s gold rush. With a gap in the labour market, colonists would pay for immigrants to come to Australia and then employ them, with the governments of the day subsidising the colonists.

So it was that three bootmakers, John KEYTE, Raamiah WHITROD and George Edwin JACKSON, came to Australia to work for James SLY. But when you cross over to the other side of the world for a job, things do not always work out as you expect.

RAAMIAH WHITROD

Raamiah (sometimes spelt *Rehemiah*) Whitrod was born around 1835 in Bridgham, Norfolk³ to shoemaker William Whitrod and Mary TOWLER. He had four siblings – Rachel, Robert, Roper, and Ruben, with another child, Rebecca, probably dying before he was born. His father was also listed on the census as a shoemaker, so Raamiah likely picked up the trade from him. Little is known about his time in England, but by the time he was 22 he was on board the *Sir W. F. Williams*, ready to take up a position in Hobart.

JOHN KEYTE

John Keyte was born in 1833 in Chipping Ongar, Essex, the son of shoemaker John Keyte and Susanna TURNER.⁴ He was the youngest in a family of three, with his two older siblings, Caroline and William, twins, born two years earlier. Whilst his father probably died before John had turned 8, John picked up the shoemaking trade and, by age 17, was apprenticed with Isaac TURRELL in Brentwood.⁵ Six years

¹ *Hobart Town Mercury*, Wednesday 19 August 1857, page 2

² *ibid*

³ 1851 England Census

⁴ John Keyte’s Marriage certificate

⁵ 1851 England Census

later, he too boarded the *Sir W. F. Williams*.

George Edwin Jackson

George Jackson was born around 1819. Originally hailing from London, he was the only one of the three emigrants to bring a family with him – his wife Mary Ann (a shoe binder herself) and 2-year-old son, Edwin George.⁶

James Sly

James SLY was born around 1813, arriving in Tasmania with his parents, William and Sarah, in 1840. William Sly seems to have set himself up as a bootmaker soon after his arrival⁷ but within a couple of months he was presumed dead as a passenger of the schooner *Edward* that disappeared off the north-west coast of Tasmania in late May 1842.⁸ In 1843, James married Sarah Jane FITZELLEN,⁹ and by the time the *Sir W. F. Williams* docked in Hobart they already had 6 children. By June 1857 he was letting “the Working Classes” know that he was able to sell both colonial-made and English boots at reasonable prices from his shop at Wellington Bridge, Elizabeth St.¹⁰ In February of that year, he seems to have taken over his brother’s business, *The Red Boot*,¹¹ along with the forty tradesmen employed there. It was no wonder they were importing bootmakers from England.

James was also involved in various associations, such as the *Tasmanian*

Railway and Progress Association, the *Tasmanian Steam Navigation* and the *G&S* companies, and the Hobart City Council.

What happened next

The employment of all three seemed to be remarkably unsuccessful, and it all played out in the local newspapers. The problems were first raised on Wednesday 4 November, just over two months since the three started work. John Keyte was charged with “absenting himself¹³ before the termination of his agreement.” Keyte argued that he had been engaged to work with John Sly, not James, and that the work James had given him was different and less profitable than what he had agreed to. Sly argued that Keyte was incompetent (not the last time he would use that term) so he had to be given different work. Keyte was ordered to stay with Sly until his agreement had expired, whilst Sly was told to give Keyte work he had agreed to.

The next day at the Small Debt Court, Sly sued George Jackson for 11s. According to Sly, this was because Jackson who had been advanced £2 6s, still owed Sly 11s, but had absented himself from Sly’s employment since 12 October. Not only that, but it was also learnt that Whitrod had absented himself since 19 October. Like Keyte, Sly claimed Jackson was,¹⁴ “wholly incompetent as a boot-maker,” so Sly gave Jackson what work he could.

⁶ Tasmania, Australia, Passenger Arrivals

⁷ *The Austral-Asiatic Review*, 22 April 1842, p 1.

⁸ *The Colonial Times*, 14 June 1842, p 3.

⁹ James Sly marriage certificate

¹⁰ *The Hobart Town Advertiser*, 24 June 1857, p 3.

¹¹ *The Courier*, 3 March 1857, page 4.

¹² *Devon Herald*, 21 September, 1880, p 2.

¹³ *Tasmanian Daily News*, 7 November 1857, p 2.

¹⁴ *Tasmanian Daily News*, 16 November 1857, p 3.

Sly won the case, but Jackson was leniently dealt with, being told to pay the costs when he could. A letter-writer to the Editor of the *Tasmanian Daily News*, calling himself “Fair Play,” took the opportunity to criticize Sly, calling Sly’s accusations “unmanly”¹⁵ and saying that he was preying on “defenceless strangers” and “unsuspecting people”¹⁶ who were new to Tasmania. Sly wrote back, defending himself, before the Editor decided enough was enough and refused to publish anything more on the matter.

When everything had settled down...

John Keyte

John Keyte may have seen out the length of his agreement, but by Christmas Day 1858, around 16 months after he had arrived in Hobart, he had changed his occupation and was now a constable with the Hobart Police. On that day he was called in to deal with John KING who had shot and killed 60-year-old Rebecca HALL at the Bulls Head in Goulbourn Street.¹⁷ Keyte’s choice in career may have been influenced by the father of his sister-in-law, who seems to have been a police constable in England at one point.

Keyte didn’t stay in Tasmania long. By 1860 he had joined the Victorian Police Force as a Mounted Constable, a position which saw him move throughout country towns in the colony for the next 27 years. He married Johanna CURTAIN in 1873 and together they had eight children, three of whom died young. When the *Loch Ard*

went down in 1878 near Port Campbell, Keyte was called out to guard the wreck.

After leaving the police in 1887, Keyte became a dairy farmer at Bairnsdale in eastern Victoria. He unsuccessfully dabbled in politics, losing the 1899 election for the Bairnsdale Shire Council (his grandson became mayor of Bairnsdale about 80 years later).

He died in 1907, leaving behind his wife and five children.



John Keyte

Raamiah Whitrod

Whitrod may have moved to South Australia as early as the 1860s. In March 1873 he married Elizabeth JAMES at Strathalbyn, south-east of Adelaide. The couple had ten children, one of whom died young.

In 1888 an R. Whitrod from Mount Barker (where Raamiah lived) was described as a

¹⁵ *Tasmanian Daily News*, 13 November 1857, p 3.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 31 December 1858, p 3.

bootmaker,¹⁸ suggesting he continued with his profession.

Raamiah died in August 1900, aged 61. His grandson, Raymond Whitrod, went on to become Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service.¹⁹

George Jackson

Jackson was the only member of the party who stayed in Hobart, although he was to die in 1868,²⁰ just over 11 years since he arrived in the colony and started work for Sly.

His son, Edwin, became known for his work with the Friendly Society (Oddfellows), becoming Provincial Grand Master, whilst his grandson George Arthur Jackson was a “well-known architect, conductor of the Philharmonic Society, and organist of St Georges Church, Battery Point.”²¹ Edwin died in 1932 at his home in West Hobart, which he had called *Brentwood*.

James Sly

Sly remained in Tasmania for only seven more years. In 1864 he moved to Caversham (now a suburb of Dunedin) in New Zealand’s South Island, perhaps to capitalize on the gold rush occurring in Otago. There he once again set himself up as a bootmaker²² and importer. However, within a year his wife, Sarah, had died whilst giving birth to a son, John Sydney. Finally, in February 1880, James died in Palmerston, New Zealand, aged 68, leaving behind seven children.²³

¹⁸ *Mount Barker Courier and Onkaparinga and Gumeracha Advertiser*, 14 September 1888, p 2.

¹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ray_Whitrod (accesses 10/01/2022)

²⁰ George Edwin Jackson death certificate.

²¹ *Mercury*, 23 September 1932.

²² *Otago Daily Times*, 20 June 1868, p 1.

²³ *Devon Herald*, 21 September 1880, p 2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS



An Index to

**THE ADVOCATE
PERSONAL
ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**COVERING THE
NORTH - WEST COAST OF
TASMANIA**

**for the years
2011 - 2015
and
2016 - 2020**

Five years of indexing are
combined and sorted into
alphabetical order.



Available in both Hard Copy
or USB

\$35.00 (copy) plus p&h

MAIL ORDERS to

**Publications
TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch
PO Box 267
LATROBE
Tasmania 7307**

email – secretary@tfhsdev.com

A Rare Case

Lindy Mollineux (Member 7927)

As Charles made his way home after a day of hard labour at the wharves, he may have pondered about his domestic situation.

When he opened the door to his home, it was to find his world shattered - his wife Violet had yet again departed, back to her mother's home and her lover at Carnarvon, leaving four small children at home alone. The year was 1911.

Growing up at Port Arthur, Charles, Violet and Hans, all knew each other but they came from very diverse backgrounds. Violet, by Victorian standards, was brought up in a home with loose morals. Charles grew up knowing love and good parenting were paramount in a relationship and Hans, the only son of German immigrants, was afforded luxuries the other two could only dream of.

Violet was just seventeen and pregnant when she married Charles, eight years her senior.¹ By the time she was twenty-two, Violet had borne five children, the eldest with an intellectual disability. Little more than a child herself, she had no idea how to be a wife and mother. During the short period of marriage, it was not unheard of for Violet to disappear for a day leaving

the children alone. Of an evening she would again disappear, leaving the children with Charles.

The first major crack in the marriage appeared in 1910, when Charles arrived home and found no sign of Violet - she had completely disappeared. This left him with a dilemma. He had to work to feed his children, but he did not want to leave them alone - his solution was to farm them out to relatives. In 1911, on the recommendation of the local doctor, the eldest child, a young boy, was admitted to the Royal Derwent Hospital where he remained for the next thirty-one years until his death, never seeing his siblings or parents again.² Violet, on finding out what had happened, applied for maintenance, whereupon the judge decreed that 'Charles needed to find a home for the family unit within a month'.³

His heart would have been heavy as he searched for work; eventually he found it on the Hobart wharves. He moved the family from Carnarvon to Hobart thinking that a change of scenery might help settle his wilful young wife. For him it was a blow to be separated from his 'extended families', but first consideration was his young children. On the 2 August 1911, he

¹ Marriage certificate of Charles William ROGERS and Violet LAWLESS, married 1 April 1903, Registry of Births, Death and Marriages Tasmania, no 544.

² Patient Records - Case Book (All patients), Charles Rogers, No 3126, 03/03/1911, Tasmanian Archives: HSD247, Royal Derwent

Hospital (TA465 ; AB365 01/1/1872 - 31/12/1938).

³ 'Carnarvon Divorce Case, Extraordinary Evidence', *The Mercury*, Sat 20 March 1915, p.6, <http://nla.gov.au/article/1040718>

arrived home to find his children, yet again, left unsupervised; the youngest was only three. He went to Port Arthur and pleaded with his wife to come back home to the children, she refused. He offered to support them if she would care for them but she replied, 'I will have nothing to do with them'.⁴

A fourth player enters the situation when Flo, Violet's younger sister, steps into the void to look after the family and become the stable mother figure in the children's lives.

In August 1912, Violet has a daughter, citing Charles as the father. In 1914, she is pregnant again and it was blatantly obvious to Charles he was not the father.

In April 1914 Violet sends Charles a note:

'Charlie It is no use of you writing and asking me to come home because I won't come baby is not yours. She belongs to Hans FRERK. and I won't come home any more so you can do what you like I won't come home Violet ROGERS'

(written as quoted).⁵

On the 18 June 1914, four months before Violet delivers her son, Charles Rogers filed for divorce from his wife 'on the grounds of misconduct with co-respondent, H. Frerk of Carnarvon, the custody of the four children of the marriage, with costs against the co-respondent'.⁶ When the *decree nisi* was

granted, this divorce was one of only five divorces granted in Tasmania in 1915.⁷

Hans denied involvement with Violet, but that was quickly dispelled when Emma REID, the wife of Violet's oldest half-brother, advised she was being paid 13/- a week to look after the baby boy. Charles was cross examined about his relationship with his sister-in-law and vehemently denied any wrongdoing; Violet made no submission.

On 20 September 1915, the *decree nisi* was given. Violet, pregnant again, was able to marry Hans before the birth of their third child. Flo and Charles married in 1921.

This time, they all stayed with their respective spouses until death.

⁴ 'Carnarvon Divorce Case, Extraordinary Evidence', *The Mercury*, Sat 20 March 1915, p.6, <http://nla.gov.au/article/1040718>

⁵ Divorce Record of Charles William Rogers v Violet Rogers and Hans Frerk, divorced 19

March 1914, Tasmanian Archives, SC89/1/10, File no 331.

⁶ Divorce Record of Charles William Rogers v Violet Rogers and Hans Frerk.

⁷ Divorce Records, Tasmanian Archives, SC89/1/10,.

JOHN DELL (1763?-1866) - An Australian Pioneer and Story Teller

PART 1: From England with the Rum Corps to NSW, and return

Tony Dell (Member 8110)

John DELL was, according to him, born on 5 November 1763 in Reading, Berkshire, to John Dell (1736-1817) and Elizabeth MOOR (1742-1838).¹ But, this may be a fiction, probably the first of many in his telling of his life.

I have only been able to find a documentary source for a baptism of a John Dell with a father, John, and a mother, Elizabeth, at St Giles, Reading for 20 November 1771², giving him a probable birth date of 5 November 1771. This would make him nearly 14 when he enlisted in the 4th Dragoons on 23 July 1786³ and nearly 17 when he enlisted in the NSW Corps on 10 June 1789 (or 17 June, or 3 July)⁴, as a Drummer. Given that

"Drummer" is the lowest possible rank and usually filled by a boy, 17 is a much more likely age than 25, which is what age he would have been, on recruitment, if he was in fact born in 1763.

He departed Portsmouth, England for NSW on the *Surprise* on 19 January 1790⁵ as part of the Second Fleet and arrived at Sydney Cove on 26 June 1790. It seems that his brother Matthew⁶ and mother Elizabeth⁷ were convicts (convicted Reading 24 April 1789 for shoplifting and sentenced to 7 years transportation) transported on the *Neptune*, also part of the Second Fleet, which arrived at Sydney Cove on 28 June 1790.

¹(a) Carne, Delma and Dell, Lillian "John Dell 1763-1866: A Founding Father of Launceston 1806", 1987, Melbourne Australia, self published, p.11; (b) Smith James "Recollections of a Centenarian", The Colonial Monthly, No.4, December 1867, p.252.

² England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, for John Dell, FHL Film Number 88342 (Ancestry.com)

³ Carne and Dell, 1987, p.9.

⁴I have three different dates for his enlistment into the NSW Corps (a) W.O. 25/462A A.J.C.P. Reel 1302, (b) Carne and Dell, 1987, p.9; and (c) Private John Dell, NSW Corps web site, B&M

Chapman, Queensland, Australia. [I have used the War Office date]

⁵(a) Carne and Dell, 1987, p.9; (b) Cornwall Chronicle, Launceston Tas.: 1835-1880), 10 Jun 1865, p.4; and 3 Mar 1866, p.4.

(www.trove.nla.au); (c) www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_surprise_1790, p.5.

⁶ Australian Convict Index 1788-1868 (database on-line), Ancestry.com, Utah, USA 2001.

⁷ www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ships_neptune_1790, p.12.

Travelling on the *Surprise* would have been no easy trip, even for a non-convict. She was notorious, even among the notorious Second Fleet, in terms of the conditions aboard.⁸ Under charter to the British East India Company, her registration with Lloyds in 1789 showed she was to sail for Botany Bay, contracted to transport, clothe and feed convicts for a flat fee of £17 7s 6d per head, whether they landed alive or not.

Surprise was the smallest ship in the fleet and was unsuitable for so long a voyage. She was a wet ship even in moderate weather. In rough seas the convicts "were considerably above their waists in water" according to the commander of the guards.

After leaving the Cape of Good Hope in late April 1790, having re-supplied, she was parted from the rest of the fleet in heavy weather and did not sight Sydney Heads until 23 June. She was then blown out to sea again and didn't enter the harbour until 26 June.

The voyage took 158 days and during that time 36 convicts died and 121 (about half) were sick when they landed.

In March 1791, about nine months after he arrived in Sydney, John Dell departed for Norfolk Island, on board the *Supply* (Master, David BLACKBURN), one of at least two trips he made to the island.⁹ In early 1793 he again departed for Norfolk

Island, arriving on 11 February 1793 on board the *Kitty*.¹⁰ In the records he is listed, under the heading of 'Military Department', as no. 129, Jn Dell, Private, and shows he was on rations there for 321 days in 1793 and 310 days in 1794, a period of about 21 months.

He returned to Sydney from Norfolk Island on 6 November 1794, aboard the *Daedalus*, in company with Mary HOUNSETT¹¹. Mary arrived on Norfolk Island via the *Surprise* on 7 August 1790, shortly after she arrived in Sydney from England. Mary is listed as no. 195, under the heading of 'Female Convicts', in the victualling book. John, as a Private, was by this time being paid at the rate of one shilling a day¹²

On 15 November 1795, in Parramatta, John Dell married Mary Hounsett (in the name of HONSLow).¹³ The witnesses were Francis McGUIN and Sarah SMITH and Mary signed her name with an X.¹⁴

She was a convict, tried in the Old Bailey on 14 January 1789 for theft of twelve shillings and sentenced to death, with a recommendation for mercy, which resulted in seven years transportation. She departed from Portsmouth and arrived in Sydney on the *Lady Juliana* on 6 June 1790.

From 25 June 1798 to 24 June 1804, John was a private in Lieutenant-Colonel

⁸ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surprise_(1780_ship)

⁹ Carne and Dell, 1987, p.13.

¹⁰ Norfolk Island victualling book 1792-1796.

NSW State Archives and Records, NRS-1343

¹¹ *ibid*

¹² Carne and Dell, 1987, p.13.

¹³ Marriage registered at Parramatta, NSW, 1795 Volume VA (Ancestry.com)

¹⁴ Carne and Dell, 1987, p.13.

Paterson's company of the NSW Corps (later the 102nd Regiment of Foot).¹⁵

John and Mary had two children: Elizabeth, born 16 November 1798 in Sydney;¹⁶ and Joseph, born probably late April 1800 in Sydney (no registration). Mary (my 4x great grandmother) died 2 May 1800 in Sydney, possibly from child-birth complications.¹⁷

Some sources for John Dell (1763-1866) attribute to him, without documentary evidence, a marriage to Elizabeth ROBINSON which resulted in three children (John William, b.1802; Joseph R, b.1804; and James, b.1807-d.1807). As there were at least two other John Dells in Sydney at the time. I do not believe this is correct.

John Dells in Sydney, New South Wales between 1790 and 1810

In Sydney, from 1790 to 12 May 1810 (when my 4 x great grandfather departed for England), there were at least four different John Dells. The first, my ancestor, John Dell, a soldier in the NSW

Corps, arrived in Sydney Cove in June 1790 on the *Surprise*.¹⁸

The second John Dell arrived as a convict, transported under the name of DALL, on 20 August 1791 on the *Atlantic*.¹⁹ Dall was tried at the Justice Hall, Old Bailey, Middlesex, convicted on 9 September 1789 and sentenced to 7 years transportation.²⁰

A third John Dell (also a convict) is noted as arriving at Sydney Cove on 26 July 1799 on the *Hillsborough*.^{21,22} This John Dell was tried at Middlesex in September 1796. He was sentenced to seven years transportation which expired in 1803. I have not been able to find any record of him from 1803, until he appears on the NSW Convict and Settler Lists for six years from 1816 to 1821 inclusive as John Dell (1816,17, 20 and 21) and John DILL (1818 and 19) and then cannot be definitely identified.²³ There are, however, mentions of a John Dell in the *Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser* in October and November 1820 as a crew member on the Brig *Lynch*, under Captain SIDDINS, sailing for the seal fishery,²⁴ and again January and March 1823, as crew on the

¹⁵ British War Office records, WO12/9899-9902 (microfilm, Mitchell Library, Sydney, NSW and Archives Office, Libraries Tasmania, PRO Joint Copying Project)

¹⁶ Registered in Sydney, NSW, V1798894 1A (Ancestry.com)

¹⁷ Registered in Sydney, NSW, V18001495 2A (Ancestry.com)

¹⁸ (a) Carne and Dell, 1987, p.9, (b) *Cornwall Chronicle*, (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), 10 Jun 1865, p.4; and 3 Mar 1866, p.4. (www.trove.nla.gov.au) (c) www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_surprise_1790, p.5.

¹⁹(a)NSW, Australia, Convict Indents 1788-1842,List of Convict transports 1790-91 (Second

Fleet and part of Third Fleet); and (b) NSW, Australia, General Muster 1806 (both sourced through ancestry.com.au)

²⁰ London, England, Proceedings of the Old Bailey and Ordinary's Accounts Index, 1674-1913

²¹NSW, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists 1787-1834 (1816) (Ancestry.com)

²² Convict Ship *Hillsborough*, www.jenwillets.com.au

²³ NSW Settler and Convict Lists 1787-1834 (1816-1821) (Ancestry.com)

²⁴*Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW.: 1803-1842), Sat 14 Oct 1820, p.3 and Sat 4 Nov 1820, p.3 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

Schooner *Elizabeth and Mary* under Captain MARSHALL heading for Macquarie Island.²⁵

A fourth John Dell was born in Sydney in 1802²⁶ to Elizabeth ROBINSON who, according to the 1806 Convict Muster, was living with a John Dell, probably the 1791 arrival on the *Atlantic* for the reasons set out below. This fourth John Dell appears on the NSW General Muster 1822 noted as 'BC' (Born in the Colony) and as being a servant to E LOANE, Sydney.²⁷ He is noted again in the 1828 NSW Census as aged 26, again as 'BC', and as being a stonecutter, living in Georges Lane, Phillips Street, Sydney.²⁸

In the NSW General Muster of 1806, Sarah GREEN (a convict who arrived in Sydney in December 1801 on the *Nile*) is noted as living with Jn Dell, Sldr;²⁹ and Elizabeth Robinson (a convict who arrived in Sydney 30 April 1796 on the *Indispensible*) is noted as living with Jn Dell.³⁰

The only other John Dell is the second John Dell referred to above, documented in the 1806 General Muster. He is noted as having arrived on *Atlantic*, as self-employed, his condition as FBCS ('free by completion of sentence/servitude'), and his occupation as sawyer.³¹ His trial

proceedings in England do not give an occupation but the nature of his crime (stealing a panel saw and other woodworking tools) would tend to indicate that the John Dell in the 1806 Muster is in fact John Dall. He re-appears in the 1811 Muster as John Dall, also noted as having arrived on the *Atlantic*.³² From then on he does not appear in a way that can identify him, although it is likely (because he is not listed as either Dell or Dall on the 1816 Settler and Convict List) that he is the John Dell who died in Sydney on 2 March 1816 at the age of 49.³³

As noted above, from 1802 to 1807, Elizabeth Robinson had three children whose father was a John Dell; John William Dell (10 March 1802), Joseph R Dell (22 August 1804) and James Dell (28 July 1807). Elizabeth and James both died in 1807. I believe, because of the information in the 1806 muster, that the father was the second John Dell, sawyer. I acknowledge that timing-wise it is possible that John Dell, soldier, or John Dell, convict ex *Hillsborough*, could be the father but I believe the fact that John Dell, sawyer, is noted as living with Elizabeth Robinson in 1806 at the same time as John Dell, soldier, is noted as living with Sarah Green is persuasive.

²⁵ *ibid*, Thu 23 Jan 1823, p.3 and Thu 27 Mar 1823, p.3

²⁶ NSW, Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922 (V18021056 1A) (Ancestry.com)

²⁷ NSW, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists 1787-1834 (1822) (Ancestry.com)

²⁸ NSW, Australia, Census 1828 (Ancestry.com)

²⁹ NSW, Australia, General Muster 1806 (Ancestry.com)

³⁰ *ibid*

³¹ *ibid*

³² NSW, Australia, General Muster 1811 (Ancestry.com)

³³ Australia, Death Index 1788-1985 (V1816460 7) (Ancestry.com)

On 15 February 1812 (while John Dell was in England, having just been discharged from the army), in Sydney, a John Dell was appointed a constable,³⁴ from which position he resigned on 12 March 1813.³⁵ I have not been able to determine whether this John Dell is ex *Atlantic* or ex *Hillsborough*, but age would rule out John Dell born 1802 in Sydney.

The records show there was still a John Dell in New South Wales in 19 October 1831 when he received a land grant in the Parish of St Matthew, County of Cumberland, near Penrith, NSW and 29 May 1832 when a deed was despatched to him.³⁶ From the available records it has not been possible to determine whether the John Dell receiving the grant was born in Sydney in 1802 or was ex *Hillsborough* 1799.

From 24 June 1804 to 24 June 1808, John Dell, my 4x great grandfather, was a private in Captain Wilson's company of the NSW Corps.³⁷ There is a comment "Det. (detached) Parramatta" against his name for each Pay Muster for the period from 25 October 1804 until 24 April 1806, indicating that prior to and subsequently he was located in Sydney.³⁸

This is significant because in Launceston there is a widely held view that "Sergeant" John Dell was among a detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson's men who first arrived at the site of what is now Launceston to commence the process of

moving the northern settlement there from Yorktown. This supposed event is commemorated by a plaque in the Brisbane Arcade, Launceston, which reads:

"The Brisbane Arcade stands on a most historic site, one which can justifiably be called the birthplace of Launceston. For it was here on March 21, 1806 that Sgt. John Dell, with three privates and a group of prisoners, established the first settlement of what was known as Ritchings Park, and built a one-storey blockhouse and a track that is now George Street for the passage of supplies from the river, which was named the Tamar after the English River which separates Cornwall from Devon."

So, given the information on John Dell's whereabouts set out in the Pay Musters, he could not have been with Colonel Patterson, who left Sydney on board HMS *Buffalo* on 15 October 1804 and arrived at Port Dalrymple on 11 November 1804. Nor could he have been involved with the founding of Launceston in 1806 as has been claimed in some reports. If he had been in Van Diemens Land the Pay Muster records would have shown "Det. or To Port Dalrymple".

Given Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson departed Sydney on his first aborted trip to Port Dalrymple, on board the cutter

³⁴ NSW, Australia, Colonial Secretary's papers 1788-1856, 15 February, 1812, p.281 (Ancestry.com)

³⁵ *ibid*, 12 March, 1813, p.358 (Ancestry.com)

³⁶ New South Wales, Australia, Land Grants, 1788-1963 (Colonial Secretary's papers)

³⁷ WO12/9902 p.295, WO12/9902-9904.

³⁸ WO12/9903-9903.

Integrity, with the sloop *Contest*, on 7 June 1804³⁹ it was possible that John Dell could have been with him. But this would appear to be ruled out, as *Integrity* arrived back in Sydney on 11 July 1804⁴⁰ due to adverse winter gales, and *Contest* shortly after, and by that time John Dell is already noted in the muster of 24 June as sick and transferred to Captain Wilson's company.

John had a third child in Parramatta, George, born 4 June 1805, out of wedlock with the mother's name being recorded as Sarah and also registered in Parramatta, indicating he was resident there at that time.⁴¹ George Dell was baptised on 14 July 1805 at St John's Church, Parramatta, NSW.⁴²

As noted previously, the Convict Muster of 1806 notes Sarah Green (Convict, Ticket of Leave, arrived Sydney 14 December 1801 on the *Nile*) living with J Dell, Sldr.⁴³ Sarah Green was committed for trial on 5 August 1799. She is described as 23 years old, 5ft 7in, fresh complexion, brown hair and dark eyes and noted as having been born in Manchester. She was charged with stealing two silver spoons and wearing apparel in the house of Samuel WOODFORD with whom she lived as a servant. She was tried at the Old

Bailey on 20 September 1799 and sentenced to seven years transportation. She was committed to Tothill Fields prison in Westminster and delivered on board the *Nile* in June 1801.⁴⁴ The *Nile* departed Spithead on 21 June 1801, via Portsmouth, for New South Wales and arrived at Sydney Cove on 14 December 1801.⁴⁵

In 1808 the NSW Corps was disbanded and became the 102nd Regiment of Foot. This followed the decision to recall it and replace it with the 73rd Regiment because of the role the Corps had played in the "Rum Rebellion".⁴⁶

From 24 October 1808 until his discharge in Horsham, England on 25 March 1811⁴⁷ he is listed in the Pay Musters as being a private in Captain Henry STEEL(E)'S Company of the NSW Corps (after Lachlan Macquarie's arrival in NSW in December 1808, as noted above, it formally became the 102nd Regiment of Foot). The Pay Musters indicate that from April 1806, until he left for England in May 1810, he was stationed in Sydney.

Thus, despite the view held by at least some in Launceston later in his life, he never achieved the rank of Sergeant while part of the NSW Corps/102nd Regiment,

³⁹ *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW: 1802-1843) Sun, 10 Jun 1804, p. 3 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

⁴⁰ *ibid*, Sun, 15 Jul 1804, p. 2

⁴¹ Registered in Parramatta, NSW, V1805439 148 and V18051450 1A (Ancestry.com)

⁴² New South Wales, Australia, St Johns Parramatta Baptisms 1790-1916, (database on-line) Ancestry.com, Utah, USA, 2015.

⁴³ NSW and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters 1806-1849, General Muster 1806 (database on-line) Ancestry.com, Utah, USA, 2007.

⁴⁴ England and Wales Criminal Registers, 1791-1892, p.41 (Ancestry.com.au)

⁴⁵ www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_nile_1801

⁴⁶ Historical records of New South Wales, Vol. VI, p.783.

⁴⁷ (a) WO12/9902-9904; (b) WO12/9905 p.117.

nor is it likely that his position as District Constable in Launceston would officially entitle him to that rank.

John Dell married his second wife, Sarah Ann Green, on 3 August and 5 November 1809 at St Phillips Church Sydney.⁴⁸ This second marriage may have been because Rev Henry FULTON was suspended from office by Major George JOHNSTON, rebel leader of the NSW Corps, placing the legality of the original marriage in doubt. John Dell and Sarah were among nine couples remarried.⁴⁹

Apart from George, born in 1805, John and Sarah had at least another four children. Ann was born in 1810 in Sydney or, more likely, on board ship returning to England (no birth registration found, birth year inferred from other records), Rebecca in 1812 in England, John in 1814 in England and Charles in 1819 in Launceston, Tasmania.⁵⁰

John Dell departed Sydney on 12 May 1810⁵¹ for England, reputedly on the *Hindostan* as one of the party appointed to escort ex-Governor BLIGH back to England, following the arrival in New South Wales of Governor Lachlan Macquarie and his disbanding of the NSW

Corps. Sarah and John's four children (Elizabeth, Joseph, George and Ann) apparently travelled on the *Dromedary*⁵² which departed the same day, along with the *Porpoise*. From comments in his obituary⁵³, it is probable that he travelled with his family on the *Dromedary*, on which Colonel William PATERSON died on 21 June 1810.

In this obituary, John Dell is noted as saying that he travelled on "the same vessel in which Governor Bligh died on the passage to England." Governor Bligh is reported as having travelled on the *Hindostan*, survived the trip and died in England on 7 December 1817. This discrepancy could be just mis-remembrance due to age, or a consequent "readjustment" of facts to back up a story he had told being that he was part of Bligh's escort.

All three ships arrived in England (Spithead) on 25 October 1810.⁵⁴ From late December 1810, for two months, John was on long service leave from the Army.⁵⁵ It seems likely that John and Sarah's daughter Ann, was christened at St Giles, Reading, Berkshire on 3 February

⁴⁸ Registered Sydney, NSW, 1809 VA, V18097 5 (Ancestry.com)

⁴⁹ Carne and Dell, 1987 p. 15.

⁵⁰ NSW, Census and Population Books, 1811-1825: 1819, 1820 & 1821 Port Dalrymple, NSW, Australia (Ancestry.com).

⁵¹ Lachlan Macquarie, 1810 Journal, Saturday 12 May 1810 from Macquarie, L "Memoranda & Related Papers, 22 December 1808-14 July 1823", Mitchell Library, Sydney NSW.

⁵² Webb, Joan, "Bound for Old England: a voyage in HMS "Hindostan" from Port Jackson to England in 1810", self-published, North Ryde,

NSW. 2010, based on the Journal of B M Senior, NSW Public (Mitchell) Library, Sydney. [Senior says the women were on the *Dromedary*, Bligh's party and some of the 102nd Regiment on *Hindostan*, and the remainder of the 102nd spread between *Dromedary* and *Porpoise*.]

⁵³ *Cornwall Chronicle*, (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1810), Sat 3 Mar 1866, p. 4. (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

⁵⁴ Mundle, Rob, "Bligh, Master Mariner", Sydney, Australia, 2010.

⁵⁵ Carne and Dell, 1987, p. 22.

1811.⁵⁶ Reading was where John was born and is probably where he spent his Army leave with family.

John was discharged from the Army at Horsham, West Sussex on 25 March 1811⁵⁷ after 24 years and 8 months service.

In 1813, John and Sarah were living in London in an area where Sarah may have previously lived. Rebecca was born in this year (no birth registration or baptism record has been discovered and her birth year is inferred from other records).

On 15 April 1815, John Dell was, as a result of his Army service, made an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital at a rate of one shilling a day.⁵⁸ This pension continued until his death in 1866.

Sarah gave birth to John (Jnr.) on 6 February 1816 and the baby was baptised on 14 April 1816⁵⁹ at the Parish of St George, Middlesex, England.

Life in England, after 20 years in Sydney, must not have been to his and some of his family's liking. So, on 5 September 1817, John gained permission from Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for him and his family to return to New South Wales.⁶⁰

In **Part 2**, I will follow John's, and his family's, progress from London to Sydney, New South Wales and then to Port Dalrymple, Van Diemens Land and document their lives in what became Launceston, Tasmania.

1823 Before and After (2021 edition)

The book is a substantially updated version of the original book published in 1973.

It is the story of the Tasmanian pioneer, William Effingham Lawrence 1782- 1841 and his family, from 1490 to the present day.

The book is 210 X 150mm, 393 pages with 28 maps and diagrams (50% in colour), fully indexed.

\$50.00 each includes postage within Australia. For further information and orders contact Frank Lawrence
efrank_lawrence@bigpond.com

⁵⁶ England, Select Births and Christenings , 1538-1975 (Ancestry.com) for Ann Dell (FHL Film no. 88342)

⁵⁷ WO12/9905 p.117.

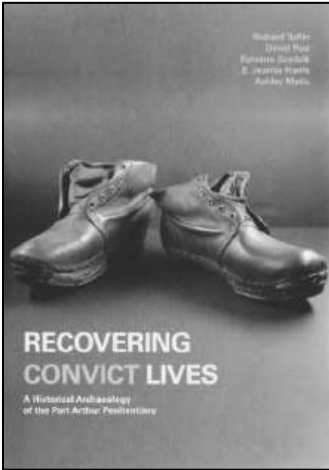
⁵⁸ *Cornwall Chronicle*, op. cit., Sat 10 Jun 1865, p. 4.

⁵⁹ London Metropolitan Archives, St George in the East, Register of Baptism, Item 008.

⁶⁰ NSW, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, 5 September 1817, pp.273-4 (Ancestry.com)

Book Review: *Recovering Convict Lives: A Historical Archaeology of the Port Arthur Penitentiary*

Leonie Mickleborough (Member 20)



Richard Tuffin, David Roe, Sylvana Szydzik and E. Jeanne Harris, *Recovering Convict Lives: A Historical Archaeology of the Port Arthur Penitentiary*. Sydney University Press 2021. Bibliography, index, footnotes, soft cover, 279pp. RRP \$40. ISBN 9781743327821 paperback.

This attractive and informative book in clear and simple language details one of the largest archaeological excavations of any Australian convict site. Excavations took place between 2013 and 2016 in and around the Port Arthur Penitentiary, which was a hub of industrial and penal activity from its establishment in September 1830 until

1877. The experienced archaeological team was supported by vast excavation teams in their Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority project, and the results and discoveries are produced in this publication. The catalyst for the excavations was the need to stabilise the penitentiary building following tests which indicated it had significant weaknesses.

The book is arranged in five sections, commencing with a history of the Port Arthur site from its establishment as a flour mill and granary with its work yards, wharves, and workshops. It then moves on to the penitentiary precinct for two chapters, covering the day to day lives, labours and experiences of both the convicts and the free. The investigations and the resulting layers of discovery in the use of the site over the years then follows, ending with the conclusion.

No plans or detailed descriptions exist which demonstrate the internal arrangement of the penitentiary, how the waterwheel or treadwheel worked, or where the machinery, stores and offices were situated. External depictions are limited, but during the 47-year period of convict habitation, spaces of labour and incarceration were created, managed, and redesigned. The archaeological excavations were guided with available documentation from the era, being a plan from 1833, with maps from 1846 and

illustrations of the area from 1834 until 1863, along with contemporary photos of the various stages of excavation and some of the artefacts.

During investigation, spaces were subdivided into smaller units allowing the archaeologists to remove layers of soil and building materials. It was found that between 1830 and about 1842 the waterfront area had been modified to accommodate workshops, a lumber yard, and a wharf, with a ramp providing access from the lower level to the higher road.

As each layer was removed each deposit and details of the structure were recorded. It was found that by 1856 the shore of the former 1830s waterfront had been changed by large-scale reclamation and levelling, with much of the area overprinted by the penitentiary and its ancillary structures.

Five main phases of occupation were identified at the site. There was an 'early industrial waterfront phase, the two main phases of penitentiary occupation, an intermediate phase of activity, and post-abandonment'. How the penitentiary changed in response to the aims of administrators and circumstances also makes absorbing and easy reading, supported with 149 figures, 30 coloured images and six tables.

During periods of economic vigour, timber and sandstone were harvested, dairy and piggery farms and food production were established, as well as settlement workshops. Some of the workshops were for blacksmiths; nailers; tin platers; tailors; shoemakers; wheelwrights and carpenters, where convicts produced for both the station and

export. A steam boiler providing power with the various spaces evolving over time.

Investigators found 33,874 artefacts, and it was decided that 10,874 related to the convict period, with the remainder being post-1877 deposits. Most artefacts were found during excavation of the ablutions (5715) and laundry (3224) areas and were mainly clay tobacco pipes and buttons. The discovery of these throws light on the occupation and various uses of the penitentiary. Evidence was also found of illicit activity with roughly made metal and ceramic tokens, while other artefacts included lead tokens and a selection of beer, gin and aerated water bottles.

Excavations revealed that the ablutions block had 15 privies, eight urinals and eight wash stations to service over 136 men in isolation, and approximately 350 convicts who slept in the penitentiary's dormitory.

The penal station closed in 1877 and was sold to private interests. The township and several buildings were gutted by fire on 31 December 1889. Excavations revealed burnt deposits and collapse resulting from the 1897 bushfire.

The book's bibliography, footnotes and index are extensive, and this significant publication contains a wealth of information for anyone with a passion for the state's history, and for those interested in the convict experience, and it justifies being a treasured addition to the bookcases of many people.

A Treasured Chest

Isobel Williams (Member 8171)

This chest sits in living-room of a 21st century house it is a well-used mahogany box, relatively small in size that has been in the family for about 200 years passed from daughter to granddaughter over seven generations. Chests like this have been used for centuries as common household furniture, used as storage for all kinds of goods.¹ Mahogany is a dark coloured wood which was mainly used for furniture making from mid-18th century into the 19th century, mahogany was prized for its straight grain, strength and suitability for furniture making.² Originally imported from Jamaica, the tree can be found in South America and the West Indies, and

established as a valuable furniture wood from the early 18th century. Boxes and chests like this would have been in common use in households and were put to multiple uses, including travel boxes.

This mahogany chest is constructed from slabs of wood with a fixed based and hinged lid. It measures 380mm x 380mm x 715mm and weighs about 6kg. The chest has been made with some care and skill. The evidence of this is in the carefully mitred and dovetailed corners, the base has been nailed to the sides, and it is estimated



Family mahogany chest, c1820

¹ Scaramanga, *The History Of Wooden Chests And Storage Boxes*, <https://www.scaramangashop.co.uk/Fashion-and-Furniture-Blog/history-wooden-chests-storage-boxes/>, accessed 29 Nov. 2021.

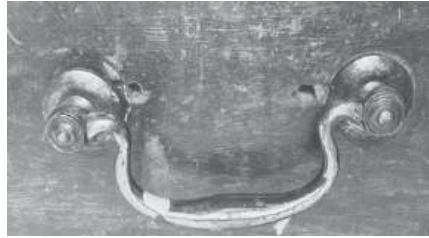
² Jennifer Anderson, *Mahogany. Atlantic History*, 30 June 2017, <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199730414/obo-9780199730414-0241.xml>, accessed 29 Nov. 2021.

to have been made in the early 19th century.³

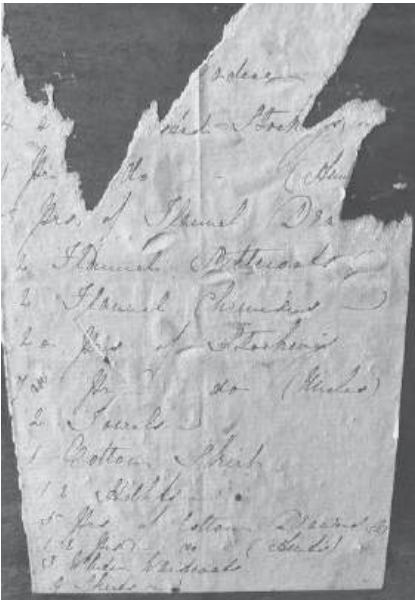
There are 4 nails holes in the top of the lid, indicating where a label would have been fixed.

On each side there are brass handles but other holes in the wood suggest that these are not the originals. The current handles look as if they have come from a chest of drawers.

The hinges located inside the lid pose an interesting puzzle. They are roughly made in a rough “country blacksmith” style and



Evidence of previous handles mahogany chest, are of different sizes. It is not clear if they are both original or if one or both have been replaced. Although evidence of alternative nail holes are present beside the



Contents list inside mahogany chest

List of contents:

- 4 pr [Worsted] Stockings*
- 1 pr [do]*
- 3 pr flannel drawers*
- 2 flannel petticoats*
- 2 flannel chemises*
- 20 pr of stockings*
- 7 pr do (unreadable)*
- 2 towels*
- 1 cotton skirt*
- 12 handkerchiefs*
- 5 pr Cotton Drawers*
- 12 pr do (unreadable)*
- 3 white waistcoats*
- 9 shirts*

³R. Walker to Isobel Williams, conversation, 31 October 2021.



Maria Parsons

larger hinge they are not evident on the other side.

There is a small, fixed shelf, located close to the lid inside the chest. A lock with a key is situated in the centre at the front, which is still working. There is evidence of some damage and alterations to the chest, stains and chips and worn sections indicate a well-used household item. There is some damage at the bottom back of the chest that has not been repaired. At some time, the lid has been extended on each side with a small overhang.

Inside the lid there is a partially removed handwritten list. This would have been a list of the contents of the chest. While much is written about the fashion and clothes of well-off people of the time it is interesting to glimpse at what may be worn by the middle class of the 1830s. Stockings and heavy fabrics like flannel,

⁴ Alice Williams to Isobel Williams, conversation, 15 May 2005.

while suitable for the colder Northern hemisphere, would have been very uncomfortable to wear in the Tasmanian summer.

It is believed that this is a list written by the PARSONS family who came to Tasmania in 1835 on *The Brothers*.⁴ This chest would have been a convenient size for the long and arduous journey to Tasmania from England in the 1830's. There was little room for passengers' effects and the trip could be 100 days or more.⁵

Silas Parsons(1807- 1894) and his wife Maria HOY(1908- 1885), and their two young daughters, Roseanna (1) and Eliza (2) arrived in Tasmania as free settlers from Wincanton, Somerset, UK on the 15



Silas Parsons

⁵ Roslyn Russell, "High seas & high teas: Voyaging to Australia" NLA Publishing, 2016, Canberra. P5



Family women and children gathered on veranda, with three of the chest owners: second from left Dorothy Gordon-Smith, fourth from left Alice Williams, fifth from left Lucy Linnell [1939] (others unknown)

November 1835.⁶ Although they were heading to Sydney, they left the ship in Hobart, as Maria was unwell.⁷

Silas was originally offered a grant of land in South Hobart but turned it down as unsuitable and went on to buy a parcel of land at Grove. The family walked from Hobart to Grove via a bullock track, carrying a baby in a backpack. Silas' friend, Mr Joseph ALLPORT, of the law firm ROBERTS and Allport, gave him some apple scions which he planted and thus established the first commercial orchard in that area of the Huon around 1840.⁸ The first apple orchard of three acres was followed by a further ten acres of apples.⁹

⁶ Tasmanian Archives: Arrivals, Silas Parsons, 1835, CS05/1/59 file 1345.

⁷ 'Pioneers of the Huon', *The Home: an Australian quarterly*. Vol.8 No.3 1 March 1927, p. 42. (Also photos of Silas, Maria and Homestead.)

⁸ 'Oldest native of the Huon District', *The Mercury*, Hobart, Tas. 27 March, 1936, P. 3, and

The chest was passed on to their daughter Lucy LINNELL (nee Parsons) (1846–1940), the first child recorded in the Franklin Church of England, Baptismal Record Book. Lucy married Isaac Linnell and they had five children when Isaac was tragically drowned in the Huon River on Christmas Eve. He was only 31.

The chest was then it was given to her granddaughter on her marriage, Dorothy GORDON-SMITH (nee Linnell) (1898–1951). Dorothy added cushion to the seat by recycling some green cord material and an old kapok cot mattress during the 1930s. Now faded, the cover of the cushion has been machine stitched and is held together with safety pins on the underneath seam.

'Parson's Centenary' *The Mercury*, Hobart, Tas. 12 December, 1935, p. 3.

⁹ Old Tasmanian Orchard *Huon Times* 25 Oct 1921, p4

¹⁰ Grand Old Lady of the Huon, *Huon and Derwent Times* 17 Aug 1939, p 9.

The chest now became a seat on the veranda of the house overlooking the Huon River near Huonville. This is where the women of the family would gather to sew, knit, and chat.

When Dorothy passed, the chest was inherited by her daughter Alice WILLIAMS (nee Gordon-Smith) (1924 – 2009). It sat under a window in the sitting room of her house in West Hobart, complete with the green cushion. The chest was then used to keep knitting projects and was a convenient spot for grandchildren to sit and listen to Grandma reading a story.

The chest is now in the possession of the fifth woman in the family, spanning seven generations, and is used as a coffee table

storing an extra blanket for cold winter nights in Hobart.

The chest came to Tasmania at the time of early settlement and has been passed on to at least five women, direct descendants of the original owner. It has had a useful life, storing domestic paraphernalia, and providing a link back through the generations to the first family members to arrive here. This object, though plain and well used, makes the connection to the past through its ability to remain useful and used in changing times. Passed down from mother to daughter to grand daughter for seven generations from the long journey to Tasmania and the earliest settlement of the Huon in Grove to modern Hobart, it links all these women's lives across the centuries.

Introducing a new annual award from the TFHS

The *Tasmanian Ancestry*

PATRON'S AWARD

celebrating the best article published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* in a single calendar year

by

any past or current student in the University of Tasmania *Diploma of Family History*.

To enter simply submit your article in the usual way by email to the editor at editors@tasfhs.org including in the body of the email information allowing the society to confirm your enrolment in the diploma course.

Attach your article as a Microsoft Word attachment to your email. length from 1000 to 2000 words.

More details are available in an article elsewhere in this issue.

Convict George Passmore ‘has been a soldier’

Ros Escott (Member 6858)

When 24-year-old George PASSMORE arrived in Hobart Town on the *London* in 1844, the description of his many tattoos included the annotation ‘has been a soldier’¹. This was not an indication of his patriotism; it indicated that he had the letter ‘D’ tattooed on the left side of his chest because he had been a deserter from the army. The Deserters’ Stamp was a spring-loaded instrument with multiple sharp points in the shape of the letter ‘D’. Pulverised indigo and India Ink were applied in a paste so the mark would be permanent.

George Rowland Passmore had been born in Chudleigh, Devon on 29 August 1820 to John Passmore, a brush maker, and Elizabeth née Rowland², the youngest of five children. At 5 ft 8¾ ins (175 cm) he was taller than most of his contemporaries and would have been one of the taller recruits when he enlisted as a private in the 32nd Foot Brigade of the British Army at age 18³.

Passmore’s reasons for enlistment in the British Army are not known. Unemployment may have motivated him, but it is more likely that he was attracted to the uniform and the promise of

adventure. Or did the notorious army recruiters notice this tall young man, buy him drinks and sign him up to ‘take the King’s shilling’?



Brass instrument for "branding", deserters with a letter "D", in leather covered case, by Savigny and Co., London, Science Museum Group Collection. CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

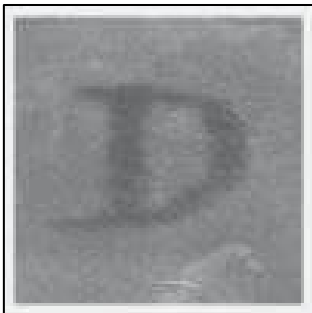
He joined the rest of his regiment in Canada and settled into army life, where military discipline and effectiveness were built on obedience. He had an ‘Anchor

¹ TAHO, CON33/1/56 No.13301 George Passmore *London* 1844.

² GENUKI, Transcribed Chudleigh Baptisms/Births 1725-1858 for George Passmore, born 29 August 1820, baptised 13 March 1821.

³ *Health, Height, and Welfare: Britain, 1700-1980 - National Bureau of Economic Research.* <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c7429.pdf>

flag VR & Crown' and 'woman with Crown on head' tattooed on his arms⁴, suggesting that at some point he had felt loyalty to his Queen and country. The rest of his battalion had recently seen action in Upper Canada and no doubt had adventurous stories to tell.



Skin with "D" tattoo, removed post-mortem from a deserter from the British Army. Photo by Gaius Cornelius, own work, CC BY-SA 3.0.

Passmore most likely served as a butcher, his trade⁵, at the fort on St Helen's Island in Montreal. When his regiment, the 32nd foot, returned to Britain in 1841, Passmore transferred to the 85th Foot. However, It

appears he did not settle well into his new regiment. Soon after joining them he deserted and remained at large for eight months. On 2 February 1842 he was sentenced at a District Court-Martial to 6 months' hard labour for desertion⁶.

Passmore deserted again, this time for two months; selling some of his uniform and kit to help support himself. On 27 May 1842 he again faced a District Court-Martial charged with desertion and 'sale of necessaries' which was a military term for uniform, firearms, etc.. This time he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and two months' solitary confinement⁷. Were his desertions a sign of a restless, impatient youth or did they signify a deeper disillusionment with army life? Were 'Elizabeth' and 'M.A. Sanders', tattooed next to female images on his forearms, the cause or result of his desertions?

On 13 February 1843, Passmore faced a General Court-Martial in Montreal and was sentenced to 14 years' transportation and 'to be marked with the Letter D' for having deserted again and 'made away with part of his Regimental Clothing'⁸. This time he had been absent for a mere 24 hours, but because he had previously deserted for periods of eight months and

⁴ TAHO, CON33/1/56 No.13301 George Passmore *London* 1844.

⁵ FindMyPast, British Army, Worldwide Index 1841 (transcription). Original data; TNA, WO 12/8843, Montreal, Canada, May 31, 1841, 32nd Foot to 85th Foot, Private George Passmore. Remarks: A butcher, b. Chudleigh, enl. 31/03/1838. Retrieved April 13, 2016.

⁶ FindMyPast, British Army, Worldwide Index 1841 (transcription). Original data; TNA, WO 12/4758, Toronto & St. Helens, Canada, June 1,

1841, 85th Foot, transferred in, Private George Passmore. Retrieved April 13, 2016.

⁷ NLA Australian Joint Copying Project. Judge Advocate General's Office Courts Martial; District Courts Martial [WO 86] 1829-1865, George Passmore, 2 February 1842.

⁸ TAHO, Australian Joint Copying Project, Reel 727. C.O.280/312, George Passmore, transcript of General Court Martial (re Conditional Pardon Recommendation), 8 February 1853.

two months⁹, it was now ‘three strikes and you’re out!’.

He would have been held in a military prison and possibly subjected to solitary confinement while he waited months before he joined the 19 other soldiers who had been court-martialled in Canada, to be sent to England on the freight ship *Amazon*. They arrived in late 1843¹⁰ and were transferred to Millbank Prison where Passmore spent three months working, alone in a solitary cell, in a silent regime^{11,12}. The absence of any reference to misconduct in his record suggests he was a well-behaved prisoner

In March 1844 the convicted soldiers were removed to the ship *London* at Woolwich to travel to Van Diemens Land^{13,14}. Despite the crowded conditions with 250 male prisoners on board, it must have been a relief to be out of the silent,

solitary prison regime and back with his comrades. The Surgeon’s report of his behaviour on the 108-day voyage was ‘Very Good’.

When the *London* arrived in Hobart Town, on 19 July 1844, Passmore had already served 17 months of his 14-year sentence. His Convict Indent¹⁵ stated: height 5’8¾”, age 24, Protestant, single, not read or write, butcher. His Conduct Record describes extensive tattoos on his arms and hands, typical of a soldier¹⁶. He was initially sent to serve one year and nine months of probation at Darlington Station on Maria Island¹⁷, with about 600 other male convicts. Most did agricultural work.

Many of the British soldiers were of similar status and came from the same places as the convicts they guarded. Further, it was easy for the demarcation between the soldiers and convict soldiers

⁹ Library and Archives of Canada, RG8M 80103/12, Correspondence of the Military Secretary of the Commander of the Forces, 1767-1870, Vols 164-170 Courts Martial. [Textual records, Ottawa].

¹⁰ FindMyPast, Crime, prisons and punishment 1770-1935; Original data: TNA HO13/83 p270, Correspondence and Warrants, Prison Registers, 2 November 1843, George Passmore. Retrieved May 28, 2016

¹¹ FindMyPast, Crime, prisons and punishment 1770-1935; Original data: TNA, 21/PCOM2 Millbank Prison, Middlesex: register of prisoners, George Passmore. Retrieved May 28, 2016

¹² FindMyPast, Crime, prisons and punishment 1770-1935; Original data: TNA HO24/1, Millbank Prison Registers: Male Prisoners. Volume 1, George Passmore. Retrieved May 28, 2016

¹³ FindMyPast, Crime, prisons and punishment 1770-1935; Original data: TNA HO13/84 pp123-125, Correspondence and Warrants, Prison

Registers, 6 March 1844, George Passmore. Retrieved May 28, 2016

¹⁴ Ancestry.com. *Australian Convict Transportation Registers – Other Fleets & Ships, 1791-1868* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: Home Office: Convict Transportation Registers; (The National Archives Microfilm Publication HO11); The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England. Transportation Register, The *London*. Retrieved June 13, 2016

¹⁵ TAHO, CON14/1/28, Indents of Male Convicts, pages 86/87, No. 133111 George Passmore.

¹⁶ Hilton, PJ (2010) “*Branded D on the left side*”: a study of former soldiers and marines transported to Van Diemens Land: 1804-1854. PhD thesis, University of Tasmania, pp230-234.

¹⁷ TAHO, CON27/1/10, Appropriation list, image 203, No 13301 George Passmore

to be blurred, for the army camaraderie to be revived, and for the soldiers sometimes to help out their convict soldier mates.

Is this blurring of boundaries what led to at least some of Passmore's offences? At Darlington Station on Maria Island, he was found to have tobacco in his possession. Where had it come from? Was it given to him by a soldier? His second offence, seven days later and while still in solitary confinement, was 'Larceny under £5'. Again, had a sympathetic soldier given him something – perhaps a blanket to keep warm – while he was incarcerated in his solitary cell? For this he was disproportionately sentenced to eighteen months hard labour in chains. He served this at the Coal Mines Penal Settlement on the Tasman Peninsula, which was considered to be one of the worst possible places of secondary punishment. As Passmore had no mining experience, he would probably have been assigned to the heavy and dangerous support work of hauling carts of coal in the hot, poorly ventilated mine. While there, he had two more periods in solitary confinement, for 10 days and 7 days.

In October 1847 Passmore was transferred to the convict station at Fingal, but within days he was charged with 'Neglect of duty as watchman', which suggests he had been assigned the overseer responsibilities typically given to former soldiers; his probation was extended a further two months. He served a total probation of

three years and five months, before he was assigned as a labourer to a series of settlers in the Swan Port and Fingal areas¹⁸.

In August 1850, seven years after his court-martial, Passmore was granted a Ticket of Leave; he could finally work for himself. However, in October 1851 he was charged with 'not reporting his residence and being in the bush splitting without a license', for which he had to serve one month imprisonment with hard labour. Trying to make a living was fraught with regulations!

His final offence, in 1853, was being drunk and assaulting a constable; he spent two hours in the stocks and was fined £1. Despite this, his Conditional Pardon was approved a few days later¹⁹.

George Passmore had served over 10 years of his original 14 year sentence for desertion. He had not absconded once! Unlike many other convict soldiers, he had no reactive behaviour offences and he appears to have complied with the harsh discipline of convict life. He faced no charges while assigned, suggesting that he was a good worker, which would have helped him during his extended probation period. Or was he by then a broken man capable only of dogged obedience?

After he gained his freedom, he stayed in the Tasmanian Midlands, working as a labourer. His only brush with the law was

¹⁸ Ancestry.com. *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: Home Office: Settlers and Convicts, New South Wales and Tasmania; (The National Archives Microfilm Publication HO10, Pieces 5,

19-20, 32-51); The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England. 1849 George Passmore. Retrieved May 11, 2016.

¹⁹ TAHO, CON56-1-3, Pardons, Leave, Discharge, Registers of conditional pardons issued, 1853-1856, Fingal, October 11, 1853, 1527 George Passmore.

in September 1858 when he was committed to stand trial for an alleged rape attempt; two months later he was found not guilty²⁰.

In 1870, at the age of 50, George Passmore married for the first time²¹. His wife, Catherine COOPER née QUINLIN, was a 29-year-old widow with a young daughter Elizabeth Catherine COOPER (as Elizabeth FARRELLY she died of typhoid in 1900 in Campbell Town). Passmore's son and only child, George Edward PASSMORE, was born at Tunbridge on 26 May 1878²².

Sadly, George senior died a few months later, on 8 December 1878, of "natural causes, to wit, sanguineous apoplexy"²³ so did not live to see his son grow up. He was 58 years old. Recent research on Tasmania convicts has shown that solitary confinement reduces overall health and life expectancy²⁴, and Passmore had served more than his fair share.

His wife, Catherine Passmore, lived for another 40 years²⁵ and died two years

before their son George Edward Passmore married Clara Maud BOOTH in 1921 in Oatlands, Tasmania. They had six children and nine grandchildren, the last of whom, Cynthia May PASSMORE died in early 2016. There are living descendants.

The author would like to hear from anyone who knew Cynthia (Poppy) Passmore, of Ross, who was a nurse at Campbell Town for many years.

²⁰ Trove. GENERAL SESSIONS, LAUNCESTON. (1858, November 19). *The Courier (Hobart, Tas. : 1840 - 1859)*, p. 3. Retrieved June 19, 2016, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2465219>

²¹ TAHO, RGD37/1/29, Marriages Westbury 1870/654 George Passmore and Catherine Cooper.

²² TAHO, RGD33/1/56 no 1367, Births Oatlands, 26 May 1878, George Edward Passmore.

²³ TAHO, RGD35/1/47 no 63, Deaths Campbell Town, 8 December 1878, George Passmore. TAHO, SC195/1/60 Inquest 8037, 9 December 1878, George Passmore.

²⁴ Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart; Professor Catherine Coleborne; Assoc Prof Jeremy Prichard; Professor Stefan Petrow; Professor Kris Inwood; Professor Hilary Marland; Dr Catherine Cox, The impact of solitary confinement on convicts, 1817-1853. 2018 ARC Discovery Project – DP180103952.

²⁵ Ancestry.com. *Australia Cemetery Index, 1808-2007* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Original data: TAMIOT. Ross Roman Catholic Cemetery, Death 15 December 1918, Catherine Passmore.

ORAL HISTORY WORKSHOP

Saturday 21 May 2020

10.00 am – 4.45 pm
Peace Haven (Masonic Care),
Norwood, Launceston

conducted by Jill Cassidy

President of Oral History Tasmania

Learn how to interview your relatives, and how to ensure your descendants can hear their voices.

The workshop will cover all aspects of oral history practice. Topics include: use of digital recorder, interview technique, pitfalls to avoid, ethics, transcription and alternatives, and publication.

Participants will be able to listen to interview excerpts and do practice interviews.

All participants will need to be double-vaxxed, preferably have had a third 'booster' shot, and practise social distancing; hand sanitiser will be provided. They will need to bring their own food.

The cost will be \$25 for members of Oral History Tasmania, \$25 for students, and \$35 for non-members. Prior registration is essential.

Should Covid make it impossible to hold the workshop all money will be refunded.

Contact Jill Cassidy on 0418 178 098 or president@oralhistorytas.org.au



NEW PUBLICATION

Hobart Branch

UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART

Vol. V

Index to

Hooper & Burgess Funeral Records.

Part 4

September 1984 - October 1992

This follows on from Parts 1–3 of
Hooper & Burgess indexes 1935–1984

and often includes name of spouse

and/or parents, place of birth,

and cemetery where buried.

Price: \$25.00 + \$6.85 p. & p.

All members are entitled to 10%
discount.

Write to

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch

PO Box 326

ROSNY PARK

TASMANIA 7018

or

email library@hobart.tasfhs.org

Then There Was the Informant...

Fabienne Durdin (Member 7708)

A few years ago I wrote about my search for the first wife of Rev. Henry Phibbs FRY¹, the clergyman whose biography I am still working on. It had taken me several months of searching to find her, but my labours were rewarded when I received her death certificate from the GRO (UK)² and it confirmed my conclusions.

However, the solving of one mystery simply gave rise to more mysteries!

After my article about finding Mrs. Fry the First, my research had to be relegated to "the back burner" for several months as we packed up our belongings and moved to south-western Victoria. It took some time for us to settle in to our new home, and my work on Henry Fry's biography has been happening in fits and starts ever since. However, in trying to trace the background and family of Pheannah Fry

(née DUNN), there have been some more mysteries to unravel.

I have been told³ that no one in the extended Fry family (descendants of Henry's father Major Oliver Fry) knew of the existence of Henry's first wife. I would not have known about her if it had not been for the evidence available in the newspapers of the time⁴ (accessible through Trove⁵).

The first surprise was when I first received Pheannah's death certificate: it was the name of the informant, the person who reported her death to the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. It was a familiar name, but I had not expected it. The man who registered Mrs. Fry's death was J. S. PROUT. He was then living in Camden Town, London, only a few minutes' walk away from where she died. Could this be John Skinner Prout, the well-known water-colour artist?

1 'The Elusive Mrs. Fry'. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 37 No. 4, March 2017, pp. 233-235.

2 General Register Office. Death Certificate for Pheannah Fry DYE 092077, England and Wales. Civil Registration Certificates. London, UK: General Register Office, 2016.

3 Email exchange with a gt-gt-nephew of Henry's brother, William H P Fry, 2021.

4 For example, "Launceston Shipping List. Arrivals...May 7 – Ship Arabian,...From the Cape,—Rev. Mr. Fry and Lady,..." *The Colonial Record* (Launceston Tas. : 1839), Mon 13 May 1839, Page 3.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/232486434>; Addresses and Testimonial to the Rev. H. P. Fry, of St. George's Church, Hobart Town: "...In

conclusion, we desire to tender our best respects to Mrs. Fry, and to express the hope that you will together enjoy both a safe and a pleasant voyage to England...." *Colonial Times* (Hobart, Tas. : 1828 - 1857), Tue 13 Feb 1849, Page 4.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8764406>; *The Courier* (Hobart, Tas. : 1840 - 1859), Sat 10 Feb 1849, Page 4.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2966782>

5 A free service of the National Library of Australia, giving researchers online access to digitised historic Australian newspapers, images, books, and many other treasures (hence, 'trove'), including the Australian Joint Copying Project — trove.nla.gov.au

The address where Pheannah died was given on the death certificate. She did not die in a hospital or similar place, although she succumbed to tuberculosis (then known as phthisis). It would appear that she had been living, perhaps boarding, in a family home, in Camden Town. Presumably this is where Henry and she had been living as they had been preparing to return to Van Diemens Land at the end of his leave of absence. When the time came to leave, however, it appears that Pheannah was far too ill to go with him.

John Skinner and Maria Heathilla PROUT (née MARSH) and their large family, originally from Plymouth, Devonshire, had spent several years in Australia, from 1840 to 1848. The artist recorded many of the scenes and people around him and he would eventually, on their return to England, hold exhibitions to show Londoners the wonders of colonial life on the far side of the globe.

In 1844 the family moved from Sydney to Hobart, and this would be where the Frys met them and got to know them. It seems that John Skinner Prout was a colleague (as artist), and possibly a friend, of the then Bishop of Tasmania, Francis Russell NIXON (of whom he drew at least one portrait).

I could not find any mention of Henry Fry in any piece which referred to John Skinner Prout. Nevertheless, the Prout family was certainly in Hobart (1844-48) during some of Henry and Pheannah Fry's residence there (1839-1849). Perhaps Mary Prout and Pheannah Fry were friends. Mary's husband gave art lessons

to many residents of Hobart; perhaps Mrs. Fry was one of his pupils?

Whatever the relationship, the two families certainly knew each other well enough for Henry to leave Pheannah in the Prouts' care when he returned to Hobart in 1851.

The informant's name on the death certificate is 'J. S. Prout'; the informant's address is given as '12 Camden Terrace, Camden New Town'. The Post Office Directory for 1852⁶, on page 939 (given as 435 in the webpage title, but clearly 939 in the image), has the following entry:

Prout John Skinner, artist, 12 Camden ter. Camden town

The Informant on Pheannah's death certificate *was* the water-colour artist John Skinner Prout

⁶Post Office London Directory (Small Edition), 1852 - page 435

<http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4/id/181115>

What is that Publication About?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No. 4093)

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

THE MAN FROM NOWHERE—The story of The Scullys of Bushy Park and their enigmatic founder.

This quarto, soft cover book, of some 111pp, was published by Mike Scully in 2021.

(Also available in a hard cover version; copies can be purchased from Blurb Bookshop at au.blurb.com/bookstore [search for Mike Scully])

In mid-January 1855, Maria Warren married James Scully amid the apple orchards and hopfields of New Norfolk, Tasmania.

Maria had arrived in Hobart Town with her family less than three months earlier but James' origins have long been a mystery.

The author, James and Maria's great-grandson, documents their life and those of their children and grandchildren. Along the way we learn of sudden death, family divisions, identity theft, lost contacts, criminal act, war service, and the vagaries of life.

This against a background of life in colonial and post-colonial Australia contrasting with the ordinariness of everyday family life. This book doesn't solve the mystery of James' origins, hence its title, but it does come tantalisingly close with one compelling but as yet unprovable theory.

'The Man From Nowhere' is well illustrated and contains an appendix listing James and Maria's descendants for three Australian-born generations. All the information is comprehensively supported with verifiable references.

CAZALY—The Legend

This hardback book, of some 401pp, was published by Robert Allen in 2017.

(Copies can be ordered direct [rallen3@iinet.net.au or 0437 280 104] for \$35; including express post.)

Roy Cazaly's extraordinary story is one of the great tales of Australian Football.

Born in the depths of a depression, he overcame humble beginnings and personal setbacks to become one of our most celebrated footballers. His sublime skills and thrilling aerial feats made him a legend in his lifetime, with his name carried into the modern era via Mike Brady's hymn to football 'Up There Cazaly'.

In 1996 he became one of 12 inaugural Legends of the Australian Football Hall of Fame. A relentless self-improver, Cazaly shaped the game's development, applied

his own theories on fitness, training and teamwork, and coached teams to premiership success. Away from the field, he enriched the lives of many more as a physiotherapist, horse trainer, philosopher and family man. ...

This biography also reflects the many years Roy Cazaly spent living, working, and playing football in Tasmania, first in

Launceston during the 1920s, then in Hobart during the 1930s and finally in Lenah Valley from 1943 until his death in 1963.

Cazaly was a complex man. Not just a renowned footballer and coach, he was also a self-taught physiotherapist, a successful horse trainer, a doting father and a one-time political candidate.

Australia's largest online family history resource

Research and build your family tree online



 ancestry.com.au

©Ancestry 2011

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Books - Hobart

- *Allen, Robert; *Cazaly—The Legend*. [396.336092 ALL]
- *Bennett, Mrs Olive, et al; *Ringarooma—One Hundred Years*. [994.64 RIN]
- *Cubit, Simon; *Snarers And Cattlemen Of The Mersey High Country (The Lees of Lees Paddocks)*. [994.63 CUB]
- *Evans, Kathryn & Ian Terry (Eds); *Living & Working In Hobart: Historical Perspectives*. [Q994.61 EVA]
- *Gowland, R & R; *Trampled Wilderness—The History of South-West Tasmania*. [994.62 GOW]
- *Government Printer; *The Log of the circumnavigation of Van Diemens Land by Captain James Kelly 1814-1815*. [994.6 LOG]
- *Mackaness, George; *The Van Diemens Land Warriors—With an Essay on Mathew Brady*. [994.6 MAC]
- *Miller, G & S; *Of Rascals And Rusty Relics—an introduction to North-East Tasmania*. [994.64 MIL]
- *Pink, Kerry; *100 Years Of Western Tasmanian Mining*. [994.66 PIN]
- *Robson, Lloyd; *The Tasmanian Story* [994.6 ROB]
- *Scully, Mike; *The Man From Nowhere—The story of the Scullys of Bushy Park and their enigmatic founder*. [Q929.2 SCU]
- *Wells, T.E.; *Michael Howe—The Last and Worst of the Bushrangers of Van Diemens Land*. [994.62 WEL]

Books - Launceston

- *Doherty, Kay (Ed.); *Virgilian 1991 – St Virgil's College, Hobart*
- *Gillen, Mollie; *The Founders of Australia – A Biographical Dictionary of the First Fleet*
- *Snowden, Dianne & Harrington, Jane (Eds); *Convict Lives – Female Convicts at the New Norfolk Asylum*
- *Walch, J, & Sons Pty Ltd; *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac 1934*
- * Denotes donated item

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

353	SMITH Mrs Jennifer	PO Box 126 Brent-leigh@hotmail.com	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306
7460	REVELL Mrs Leah	2 / 25 Fairway Cres Brent-leigh@hotmail.com	SHEARWATER	TAS	7307

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

8241	RANSLEY Mr Allan	292 Main Rd allanransley59@icloud.com	SPREYTON	TAS	7310
8242	SHEPPARD Mrs Lorraine	17 Pademelon Dr	SQUEAKING POINT	TAS	7307
8243	MUIR Ms Sue	3 Begonia St smuir8284@gmail.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
8244	DINEEN Mr Bruce	33 Maroney St brucedineen@netspace.net.au	KINGS MEADOWS	TAS	7249
8245	MEACHAM Mr Warren	9 Heritage Rise warrenmeacham7@gmail.com	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
8246	DANIEL Ms Janette	3870 Meander Valley Rd janettedaniel@gmail.com	EXTON	TAS	7303
8247	COLE Ms Loris	U1/56 Chris St colehaven@outlook.com	PROSPECT VALE	TAS	7250
8248	BURNS Mrs Susan	U54/25 Waveney St burnssusanmary03@gmail.com	STH LAUNCESTON	TAS	7249
8249	HOW Mr Shane	12 Benson Crt hedleyhow@bigpond.com	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
8250	MONAGHAN Mr Michael	3 lve Pl mmono123@grapevine.com.	CHAPMAN	ACT	2611
8251	WALTON Mrs Gabrielle	88A Comer St alangabiwalton@bigpond.com	EAST BRIGHTON	VIC	3187
8252	DAVIDSON Mrs Lauris	1 Montague Pl lauris@bigpond.net.au	SOUTH MELBOURNE	VIC	3205
8253	DAVIDSON Mr Barry	1 Montague Pl lauris@bigpond.net.au	SOUTH MELBOURNE	VIC	3205
8254	MACKANDER Mrs Kimberley	49 Saint Stephens Dr kimberley.mackander@gmail.com	UPPER COOMERA	QLD	4209
8255	MCKENZIE Ms Jone	30 Curlew Pde jmckenzie@internode.on.net	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
8256	WILLIAMS Ms Marion	2075 Lyell Hwy mazz223@hotmail.com	HAYES	TAS	7140

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
BARNARD Doris	Mole Creek TAS AUS	c.1910	8249
BERGIN James	Ship Cadet Hobart/Campbell Town /Oatlands TAS AUS	c.1844	8243
CAVENOR Mary	per Lady Juliana Norfolk Is AUS	1775–1851	8254
COLE William	ENGLAND	1700–1850	8247
DAVIDSON James	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1835–1846	8252
DAVIES Joseph	NSW AUS	1850>	7460
DINEEN George	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	8244
EASTOE George	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	8244
ELLISTON Mary			8248
FLETCHER Charles	Huon TAS AUS	1850–1930	8250
FORREST John	SCT/ West Australia AUS	1700–1850	8247
GOODWIN Andrew	Norfolk Is/TAS AUS	1788–1860	8250
HARWOOD Thomas	Nottingham ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1837>	8251
HEATHCOTE George	Ship Susan Hobart/Campbell Town /Oatlands TAS AUS	c.1842	8243
HILLS	Hamilton/Hobart TAS AUS		8256
HOW James	Chudleigh TAS AUS	1837>	8249
HUMPHRIES Zena Mary	Burnie/Coee TAS AUS	1913–2005	8246
INGRAM Hannah	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1835–1846	8252
JONES Ann Sophia	Ship Tory Hobart/Campbell Town /Oatlands TAS AUS	c.1848	8243
KERR Charles	Leith SCT/per Drummore/Oatlands Dunrobin Ouse TAS AUS	1811–1881	8254
KIMBERLEY Edward	RokebyTAS AUS/Norfolk Is AUS	1762–1829	8254
KIMBERLEY Mary Ann	Oatlands Dunrobin Ouse TAS AUS	1817–1891	8254
KIMBERLEY William	Kimberley/Pontville/Bagdad TAS AUS	1796–1861	8254
KING Thomas Fleet	Aylesbury BKM/Goldfields VIC /Stanley TAS AUS	1820–1895	8254

McBAIN Horwood Alexander	North West TAS AUS	1913–1973	8246
MEACHAM	Liverpool/Manchester LAN ENG	1800–1850	8245
MEACHAM	Dublin IRE	1780–1820	8245
MEACHAM	Kent ENG	1850–1900	8245
MILLER William	Gloucestershire ENG	1820>	7460
MONAGHAN Patrick	Launceston TAS AUS	1830–1860	8250
OSBOURNE Elizabeth	Tasmania AUS	c.1806 b	8251
PEATE John Harper		8248	
RANSLEY George	Kent ENG	c.1827	8241
RAYNER	Convict Norfolk Is.		8241
REDMON Millicent	ENGLAND	1820>	7460
STINTON William	Suffolk ENG.	1799–1850	353
THOMPSON John Vaughan	TAS/NSW AUS	1803>	8245
WHEELER	Horton College Ross TAS AUS	1890–1892	8249
WILSON Thomas Davenport	NSW AUS	1820–1900	8245

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.

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 1st 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.

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 Old Sunday School, St Johns Park Precinct, New Town, at 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
email vsbtas@bigpond.com

LAUNCESTON Phone: 0490 826 863
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.tasfhs.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 or contact the 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 or Joint member: A\$65:(inc. airmail postage) E-Journal(PDF) A\$35.00

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 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

42nd Conference & Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

ABN 87 627 274 157



to be held at the

Devonport Country Club

66 Woodrising Avenue, Spreyton Tasmania

on

Saturday 18th June 2022



**We reserve the right to cancel at short notice.
If so, refunds will be made as required.**

Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

SATURDAY 18th

- 10.30am Registration and Morning Tea
- 10.55am Welcome by President, Maurice Appleyard
Presentation of 'Early Bird Prize'
- 11.00am - 11.45am Lee Gill - *DNA and Archaeology*
(*"Digging up Really Old Dead Things"*)
- 11.50am - 12.30pm John Watts - *William Hainsworth*
(*A Remarkable Pioneer*)
- 12.30pm - 1.30pm Lunch
- 1.35pm - 2.20pm Mark and Angela Fry -
History of Tasmanian Narrow Gauge Railway
- 2.30pm - 3.00pm Annual General Meeting including presentation of
- Lillian Watson Family History Award
- Best Journal Article Award
- Tasmanian Family History Inc. Award
- 3.30pm - 5.30pm Mersey Branch Library Open
- 6.00pm Dinner - Lucas Hotel - 46 Gilbert St, Latrobe.

SUNDAY 19th

- 10am Guided Tour of HOME HILL including morning tea.



Book Stalls

Publications from Branches
on sale
during the day

Registration Form

Closing date and for payment is 5th June 2022

The Secretary

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Mersey Branch

PO Box 267, LATROBE Tasmania 7307

This completed form may be scanned and emailed to
secretary@tfhsdev.com

Name 1.....

Name 2.....

Address

.....

email:

I will be attending ----- and will check-in and provide proof of vaccination.

Morning Tea and Lunch \$30.00 per person -----

I will be attending the Dinner on Saturday Evening (own cost)

I will be attending on Sunday 19th June 2022

Tour & Morning Tea \$16.00 per person -----

Early Bird Prize Register before 17 th May 2022 to be in the draw for the President's Early Bird Prize

A cheque / money order is enclosed

or

debit by Internet Banking to - BSB 633000 A/c No.112368204

Please attach Transfer receipt to this Form

or

Debit by Mastercard Visa (please tick)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Name on Card (please Print)

Signature..... Expiry Date

@ \$ = \$.....

NOTE – THIS IS A FULLY VACCINATED EVENT

About our Guest Speakers

Lee Gill

Lee grew up in a rural community in New South Wales and developed a keen interest in history whilst at school. Training as a nurse she spent many years pursuing her career and it was not until 2013 that she started to think about who we were and how we got here. Her daughter was studying a Master of History Degree and Lee acted as a proof reader for her thesis. It was then she decided to pursue this old interest and enrolled in a Bachelor of Arts Degree with a double major of Archaeology and Paleo-anthropology which she will complete early 2022. "Digging up really old things" is one of her favourite pastimes and the evolution of humans are her great interest. With her medical background Lee has a keen interest in DNA and the probability of inheritance. She undertook her own DNA and found some interesting ties to many branches of her family. Descended from a female convict from the First Fleet, Lee loves to talk about how this testing can help trace her own family tree and how, at times, can lead to some interesting surprises.

John Watts

Born at St. Marys and raised in Deloraine. Graduated with a Diploma of Metallurgy. Worked for Comalco (in Aluminium smelting) at Bell Bay, Tasmania and Tiwal Point, NZ in both technical and production management roles for over 37 years. Married to a Dutch immigrant for over 50 years. Since early retirement both have worked as volunteers in both species and environmental conservation which includes heritage work in remote locations. A Jaycee Senator, Rotary Paul Harris Fellow and Life Member of the Pilot Station Support Group. John has selfpublished five books on Tasmanian History.

Mark and Angela Fry

Mark is a Horticulturalist/Landscape Designer and Arborist and worked for many years in an environmental capacity. Mark's hobbies include scale narrow gauge railway modelling, kayaking and caravanning. He also writes a regular article for Narrow Gauge Down Under Magazine and is currently completing Volume 2 of On Splintered Rails.

Angela has a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology and has recently ceased employment as a workplace injury management consultant, and previously case management rehabilitation for people with an acquired brain injury.

Angela has had articles published in Grass Roots Magazine.