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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA, INC.

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TASMANIAN ANCESTRY CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

The aim for this issue was to provide a collection of reference articles of permanent value to those with Tasmanian ancestry. To achieve this a number of people were approached to provide articles and the early issues scanned for others which could profitably be reprinted.

Jill Cassidy, oral historian at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, has provided an article on her field of expertise and the Tasmania Bank contributed an article on its forerunner, the Launceston Bank for Savings. Kevin Green and Marita Bardenhagen, both members of the Society, have written articles on subjects for which there was previously virtually nothing available. In "The Diary of a Launceston Lady" Jenny Gill has provided a look at the lighter side of life in colonial Tasmania.

Despite the many late nights, setbacks, near disasters and headaches experienced on the way, I have enjoyed the task of overseeing the production of the various publications issued in association with the 1991 Congress and have learnt a great deal on the way. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those people who have assisted in this task.

Anne Bartlett
Publications Coordinator

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE

We trust that delegates will enjoy reading this special souvenir edition of "Tasmanian Ancestry" which has been prepared for the 1991 Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry.

The contents are drawn from earlier editions of "Tasmanian Ancestry" together with material specially written by members of the Society and others for this volume.

Under the very able direction of Anne Bartlett, the State Publications Co-ordinator, this attractive production has resulted.

Our thanks must go to the Tasmania Bank (formerly the Launceston Bank for Savings) who so generously sponsored this issue. Thanks must also go to Helen Anderson for her ground work, to Brian Green for supplying the expertise in preparing the article headings and to Jo Keen for proof-reading the final copy.

Whenever you read this journal we hope that it brings back pleasant memories of the 1991 Congress held in Launceston, Tasmania.

John Grunnell
State President, GST Inc. and Chairman Planning Committee.

CLANGER

Mistak
Misstake
Mi stake

If you find mistakes in this publication kindly remember they are there for a purpose. We publish something for everyone, and some people are always looking for mistakes.

1. The Logo has been designed around a basic symbol of the "Family Tree". This has been repeated four times representing a branching out in all directions.

2. At a more superficial level, the logo is also suggestive of a maze - which has clear relevance to the investigative process of searching through Archives. Similarly, the overall appearance of a brick wall is suggestive of the constructive aspect of putting together a genealogy.

3. The overall appearance of the logo's rough hewn image has been designed purposely to create an old fashion woodcut atmosphere. At first glance the logo may look unusual (in part because of the apparent casualness of rendition) but this in itself is a critical aspect of any successful logo design. To do the job properly as a marketing/advertising tool, a logo must be two things:

    a. Unique
    b. Appropriate.

    This design has both characteristics - with an added advantage that the design approach is very contemporary.

4. The typeface has been chosen specifically to lend itself to the "woodcut feel". Its name is Canson Antique, and is based on the typeface Canson, designed in the late 17th Century. Canson Antique is how the woodcut letters of the Canson alphabet appear when printed on a handmade paper, hence the name "Canson Antique".

5. The antique atmosphere of the design is further enhanced by reproduction in a "Heritage Red" colour.

Lindsay Kelly, Impact Art.

ORAL HISTORY FOR FAMILY RESEARCHERS

Jill Cassidy

In bygone days when the family researcher wanted to find out more about her antecedents than could be discovered from a search of a register of births, deaths and marriages, she turned to the collection of letters that Auntie Flo sent her best friend over a period of forty years, or to the diary that granddad kept from the age of seven. But in our technological age people can simply lift the telephone to keep in touch, or else get in a car or plane to visit in person. Letter-writing is rarely resorted to. And as the pace of life quickens inexorably and television programmes fill up our spare time, diaries are becoming a rarity and indeed face extinction. Even the family Bible is not always available to provide some of the facts wanted.

Fortunately, recent years have seen the development of oral history as a method of research, especially for finding out about the daily life of ordinary people. Armed with a tape recorder and a tapes aplenty, you can use this technique to help fill in those missing gaps.

Oral history is of great benefit to you, the family researcher. It enables you to flesh out the story of your family, to envisage the names of your family tree as real people with all their dramas, emotions, successes and failures, and not just associated with a list of dates. It enables you to discover a good deal of information even when official records are scanty or difficult of access. Moreover, provided the tapes are stored properly in a cool dry place and preferably rewound every five years or so to prevent imprinting, the voices as well as the facts will be available for future generations to enjoy.

Furthermore, the process of interviewing can lead to much closer family relationships, as individuals are encouraged to reveal as much of the intimate details of their lives as they feel happy to disclose. Indeed, for those interviewed the process is almost always exceptionally rewarding. In their declining years, when society often has no interest in them, they can once again be the centre of attention, and they have a chance to review and evaluate their lives. Their enjoyment is such that, despite evident tiredness after a recording session, they are reluctant to see the interview come to an end.

Having decided to proceed with interviewing, how should you go about it? The first essential is a tape recorder. For good quality sound, one with a separate microphone is best, but machines with built-in microphones are probably

the ones most likely to be used and do give an acceptable result, especially if they are positioned fairly close to the people speaking. As for the tapes, it is best not to be too parsimonious. Cheap tapes deteriorate rapidly and may be worthless in a few years. Sixty-minute tapes are the best length to choose because they are thicker and therefore stronger. Ninety-minute tapes are reasonable, but two-hour tapes should be avoided.

The second requirement is to know how to use your equipment. It is no use conducting a marvellous interview and then finding out that you haven't switched on the microphone, or you forgot to release the pause button. People have been caught this way. The only way to prevent it is to know exactly how to check that everything is working properly. If the machine uses batteries, a second back-up set is essential. It is important as well to be aware that some tape recorders simply slow down as the batteries wear out. The resultant tape can sound like Donald Duck when played at normal speed.

With the equipment available, you will need to do some background research in preparation for the interviews. Genealogists usually have a good idea of dates. You could start by listing key dates for your intended interviewees, such a s birth, graduation, marriage, years when they moved house, birth dates of children, retirement and so on. (Some of these might have to be provided i) the course of the interviews). Ask other relatives abou' what they see as important in your interviewees' lives. Perhaps there are newspaper clippings or school reports to be perused. Of course, photograph albums are very useful too.

Some more general research is also very worthwhile. If you know about key events, such as the Second World War, the thirties depression, the polio epidemic, you can ask questions to find out how these affected members of your family. Similarly, incidents of more local interest should be followed up: a flood or a bushfire may have had profound influences.

Then make a list of the topics you want to cover during the interview. Family life, school days, experiences at work, houses that were lived in, all are fruitful areas to pursue. As a family researcher, you would of course also ask for memories of older members of the family, such as parents and grandparents. Always be aware, however, that your list is just a guide for your own use. The interviewee may open up whole new areas in the course of an interview and you should be ready to change direction at any time, bringing the interview back onto other areas only when the time is appropriate.

Then it is time for the interview itself. By now you should have a good idea whom you would like to interview first. Obviously it is better to start with older or more

frail members of the family, and preferably someone with whom you get on well with. Conducting your first interview can be quite nerve-wracking and it helps if you can feel relaxed in the company of your interviewee. In fact it is a good idea to have a practice run with a close member of your family, just to iron out some of the difficulties that may arise.

Contact your choice and once you have explained the reason for your interview and the interviewee has agreed, make an appointment for a mutually convenient time and place. In the interviewee's home is usually the best place because she feels more comfortable there. Three hours should be allowed for, although the actual interview should not last more than two. But allowances have to be made for initial pleasantries and setting up the recorder, plus wind-down time at the end and possibly a cup of tea in the middle. With an elderly relative this would normally rule out the evenings. For the same reason, it is not a good idea to turn up with your tape recorder in tow, hoping for an opportunity to turn it on. Both parties must be prepared for a lengthy session.

Prior to leaving for the interview, you need to put some identification on the beginning of the tape. This is also a good way of checking if everything is working correctly. You need to say who you are interviewing, who you are, the date and place of interview. This information should also be written on the tape case when the interview is completed.

When you arrive do everything you can to put your interviewee at ease. Remember she is probably nervous. It is difficult to be unobtrusive with a large tape recorder but if she is worried about it, assure her she will not notice it after a while.

Choosing the best spot for an interview can be difficult. You need a place where noise can be kept to a minimum. Sitting at the kitchen table can be a comfortable way of doing things, but aside from being a room which usually has an echo, the kitchen contains the refigerator whose sudden whirrings can be very offputting. If you have to sit there, try putting your tape recorder or microphone on something soft such as a folded blanket to help muffle the echo and ask if the fridge can be turned off.

Other noises to be aware of are traffic noise, ticking clocks (worse if they chime), heater or air-conditioning fans, barking dogs, caged birds, creaking chairs (it is best to avoid rocking chairs) and other members of the family. Obviously on most occasions perfection is unobtainable, but the quieter the surroundings, the more pleasant will be the task of listening to the tape afterwards.

The interview itself is, of course, the critical time. You must establish rapport, although this is usually easy if both you and your relative are interested. You have to be a good listener. This means really listening to what is being said so that you can ask follow-up questions, or avoid asking a question on your list that has already been dealt with. Keep alert, offering constant encouragement and support. Keeping eye contact and nodding at appropriate times keeps your interviewees aware that you are paying attention and encouraging her efforts to recall. It is best to spend as little time as possible on other things, such as checking the tape recorder or reading your list of questions. If something comes up that you want to pursue later, make a quick note of it, but let your interviewee know by your manner that you are still listening attentively.

Although it is hard to generalise, the best interviews are those where the interviewer says least. Words of encouragement, such as "I see" or "Oh yes" can be interspersed occasionally, although even these can be kept to a minimum if you can nod instead. It's best not to show approval or disapproval of what the interviewee is saying. Either way, this may lead her to tell the story differently.

Try not to worry about pauses. They can be difficult for an interviewer, used to conversation where any gap is considered unacceptable, but interviewees need time to marshall their thoughts. It is usually easy to tell if that is what they are doing.

Try to ask questions which are not so broad that a vague answer will do, nor so specific that it does not encourage reminiscences. "Where did you go to school?" requires a brief answer. "Did you like school?" can be answered with one word. "Tell me all about your school days," may simply leave the interviewee wondering what to say. "What did you like best about your school days?" or "What was memorable about your teachers?" are specific enough to stir recollection, but open-ended enough to allow the interviewee to answer in the way she sees fit. If your best efforts still result in monosyllabic answers, looking through a photograph album together can be a good idea, as her memory can be stimulated as she reminisces about the people or places depicted.

Again keep your questions unbiased. "Tell me more about ..." is much better than, "Isn't it true that..." or "Don't you agree that...". You need to make judgements constantly about the questions you ask. Probing questions on certain subjects may be difficult, and you have to pick a delicate path between risking offence and risking losing interesting information. Trust your own instincts and pose the questions as tactfully as you can, accepting refusal to answer with good grace. You will probably find this more of a problem with relatives you are close to

than ones you see only rarely. Surprisingly enough, people generally find they can talk about sensitive topics more readily with strangers.

A two-hour interview is the maximum time you should proceed for. Interviewing demands great concentration from both parties, and a second interview later on will elicit far more than an extra half hour when both of you are tired. Remember that the interviewee has probably had an exhilarating experience in being asked to evaluate her life, and you should allow time to wind down.

While the interview is progressing it is important to jot down proper names and unfamiliar words. It is amazing how difficult these can be to pick up when you listen later to the tape. When the interview is over, ask about correct spellings. It is sometimes a good idea to keep the tape recorder going while this is happening, as extra information can be forthcoming. If you feel a second interview is warranted, you may like to arrange another time now.

The best interviews are usually those with an individual but you might like to attempt a session with small group. There are many problems with interviewing more than one person. Two (or more) people can speak at once and make it difficult or impossible to hear what each has said. Often the resulting conversation can be disjointed, as each person leapfrogs ahead of the other without actually finishing sentences. Transcribing is very difficult, particularly if there are people with similar voices. But interviewing a small group for family history can be very rewarding, as each member can trigger another's memory. If you decide to attempt this, it's probably best after you have done the individual interviews.

On your return home after an interview, punch out the tabs at the back of the tapes so you cannot inadvertently record over the top, and write the identification on the tapes. When you listen to the tape again, it is a good idea to make a summary of what was said. If you note the number on the tape counter and/or every five minutes in the margin, you will be able to locate particular material easily. A complete transcription is best but is particularly time-consuming: ten to fifteen hours work for each hour of interview. It is also a good idea to have a photograph of the interviewee kept with the tape for future reference.

Although you have done all this for your own use, remember that your state library or museum may be interested in having a copy. If you contact them they will explain what legal requirements, such as consent of the interviewee, have to be pursued.

All of this may sound complicated. You may not have time to do any research. When Uncle Joe comes on a flying

visit from England, perhaps the only place you can find to interview him is in a room next to the sound of a jackhammer. You may think you'll get tongue-tied in front of a microphone (although it does get easier).

But don't let the problems put you off. There are too many examples of people who meant to talk to their grandfather but left it too late. The best thing to do is start.

Bibliography

Dunaway, David K., and Baum, Willa K., Oral History: an interdisciplinary anthology, Nashville, Tennessee, 1984; particularly the article by Linda Shopes, "Using Oral History for a Family History Project."

History of The
LAUNCESTON BANK FOR SAVINGS

During January 1835, four Launceston businessmen, two government officials, a clergyman and a neighbouring landowner held a meeting, in their words ..."to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Savings Bank in Launceston".

When the Savings Bank was born there were a number of other financial institutions already operating within Tasmania. In 1928, we had the Cornwall Bank and the Tamar Bank (which was created by the separation of a branch of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land) and the small Tasmanian Bank.

Separate from the original founding committee, a steering committee subsequently met on January 7th, with the task of arranging a set of rules and operating procedures for the bank. Present at that meeting were well known men in the history of Launceston, including The Rev. Dr. Browne, Messrs. H. James, W.E. Laurence, P. Oakden, H. Reed and C.S. Henty. Also present was Henry Dowling, whose reading room was used as the first office of the Savings Bank.

From the meeting on January 7, 1835, the Bank commenced operation with a very strange and interesting arrangement. The already established Tamar Bank was to receive all deposits and make all withdrawals on behalf of the Launceston Bank for Savings, and interest was to be paid at a rate of 5% per annum, an interest rate which still holds firm today on everyday savings accounts.

Opening day for the Launceston Bank for Savings proved a major anti-climax. No-one came along to deposit money. In view of the lack of publicity and lack of a really specific identity, this is not altogether surprising. The following week, however, four accounts were opened. Charles Collins, now only a name, had the distinction of opening the first account with a shilling.

Early records from bank files are bristled with fascinating identification entries such as:-

Deep scar inside thumb on left hand
Blind in right eye
Tooth missing from front
"Irish" arms very freckled
Wart on left hand

These notations were necessary as many depositors in 1835 could not sign their names. As customer "trade marks" or

peculiarities became more known to tellers, transactions were more readily made.

At the time the Bank for Savings was established, Tasmania had a population of 18 128 New South Wales 36, 598. Tasmania had 6 banks, NSW had 2. All of these banks being local institutions, followed a conservative policy aimed at protecting their restricted local areas.

The newly established Bank for Savings was established for one purpose ..."the encouragement of thrift" and as a non-profit institution never deviated from this policy in its 156 year history.

Although times were favourable for a new savings institution, the Bank gave little cause for satisfaction in its early years. A serious matter for concern was that deposits were not coming in as anticipated. After the first four accounts were opened on April 7, 1835, no new accounts were opened for a month. By the end of the year only 32 accounts had been opened, and when the 1st annual meeting was held on June 27, 1836, the Bank held 560 pounds on deposit in 42 accounts.

As a result of this concern, the board made the decision to switch bankers, leaving the Tamar Bank and transferring to the British owned Union Bank.

After years of badgering, the government finally passed the Savings Bank Legislation Act on September 22, 1848. This decision marks a turning point not only in the Bank's administration, but also in the historian's knowledge of its affairs.

Henry Dowling was appointed to the position of actuary as a direct result of the Legislation Act, and all Trustees were appointed as managers.

During the 1860's and 1870's the Bank's story was one of continued growth. The enlarged offices in Brisbane Street became inadequate, and new premises were purchased in Paterson Street for 1500 pounds. It is believed this site is now the entrance to the Centre Way Arcade. The Bank celebrated its 50th birthday in these premises, and to mark the occasion gave its staff a pay increase of 5%.

Disaster hit the Tasmanian Banking scene in August 1891, when the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, the second oldest bank in Australia closed its doors, leaving liabilities of some 900 000 pounds. The failure of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land was part of a banking crisis which swept the nation. This crisis was caused by the fact that British investment in Australia had almost come to a halt. The Savings Bank of Launceston weathered the storm because of the very nature of its banking policies. This was evident to such an extent simply because of the fact that this occurrence was not even recorded in its minutes.

Change was in the air at the turn of the century. On March 8, 1900 the Bank for Savings which had outgrown its Paterson Street premises, purchased the site of its present offices at 79 St. John Street for the sum of 6 500 pounds from the liquidators of the failed Bank of Van Diemen's Land.

Technical progress was now being made, - a minute of January 1, 1901 recorded that ... "a connection had been made with the telephone exchange" and in November 1905 a typewriter was purchased.

The question of amalgamation has occupied the Bank's attention from the turn of the century to the current day. The earliest indication came in November 1912, when the Commonwealth Bank of Australia announced that by arrangement it would take over the State Savings Bank as distinct from the Hobart Savings Bank. They also put forward a proposal to take over all savings banks, which received stern opposition from all quarters. This takeover bid came hard on the heels of a state government proposal to amalgamate the Bank for Savings with the Hobart Savings Bank. The proposal was soundly rejected by both trustee banks, and their respective positions were made quite clear in the local newspapers.

The spread of savings banks was inevitable, and on November 24, 1919 the Hobart Savings Bank informed the LBS that it intended to open branches on the North-West Coast.

Not to be outdone, the LBS announced immediately it was opening branches at Devonport, Burnie and Ulverstone.

From the early 1920's the Bank's motto was ..."at your service" and, as it suggests, the Bank's services expanded to suit the needs of its clients. As it was bank policy to encourage thrift, a natural progression was to extend this to children. Subsequently, school banking was introduced in 1926 and with the securing of the larger Launceston Schools, its success was assured, and so was the future of the Launceston Bank for Savings.

To service the community is simply the bank's function, and perhaps the one major aspect which has remained unaltered over 152 years.

The Bank has progressed with the times, but never lost this original ideal which is why it is one of the most successful financial institutions in Australia.

TASMANIA BANK

TASMANIAN LAND RECORDS

John Marrison

Early History of Tasmanian land dealings

1803 to 1827

Before November 1827 most land transactions in Tasmania went largely unrecorded by the Government. Land Grants to settlers, by the governor of the day, may sometimes be traced by the use of such books as:

The Historical Records of Australia Series III
Description of Van Diemen's Land by George Evans (sometime Tasmanian Surveyor General) compiled around 1820 and featuring a map of early grant locations.
Journals of the Land Commissioners of Tasmania, Ed. Ann McKay
Land Grants 1788 - 1809: A Record of Registered Grants and Leases in N.S.W. and Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, Ed. N. J. Ryan.
K. R. Von Steiglitz books on local history.

However the vast majority of early land transactions have disappeared without trace. Sometimes land was bought and sold in the local sly grog shop, sometimes sold more than once, often with wildly inaccurate dimensions; early dealings were chaotic and fraud ruled. In the period prior to 1821, when resident solicitors began to practice in Tasmania, conveyancing of land was often the province of Shylock gentlemen convicts, with inevitable results.

Notwithstanding this, some early correspondence between aspiring settlers and Governors of the day, seeking land grants, have survived. The Archives Office of Tasmania holds files of the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Lands and Survey Department. These reveal both the processes by which the settler obtained his grant or location order (see below) and in so doing illuminated status and hopes.

November 1827 to date...

The establishment of the Deeds Registry, by Governor Arthur in November 1827 saw the beginnings of compulsory registration of land transactions in Tasmania. Now it became necessary for parties to a deed to supply a copy of the conveyance when they sold their land, or mortgage when they borrowed money on their land. These copies, which are called "memorials" were forwarded to the then Registrar of Deeds, John Beamont, for registration, and finally, for binding into the volumes that remain today. This system of central land dealings registration closely follows that established in the West Riding of Yorkshire

Deeds Registry at Wakefield in 1704. Termed "Old Law" or "General Law", this system of title ownership has survived the transportation from Britain by original settlers to this day.

Searching the Deeds Registry

LOCATION: The Deeds Registry is located on the ground floor (level three) of the Executive Building, 15 Murray St., Hobart.

FEES: Searching fees are $10.00 per hour, or part thereof.
Photocopies are $10.00 for each document copied.

HOURS: Hours of opening are 9.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Indexes to the memorial volumes are held in the Index Room situated to the left of the reception counter. After volume and folio are obtained, proceed to view the memorials in the central deeds strongroom, beyond the index room. The various types of indexes are:-

The Main Dealings Index - Shows Surnames and Christian names of a party to a deed, listed alphabetically and chronologically, the type of deed (described below), and often the area of land (in imperial measure until 1972). The location is given either by town or land district (county) and civil parish. Finally there is the number of the memorial, which is a copy of the essential details of the original deed. The index is divided into series: from 1827-1926; (consolidated from a number of earlier manuscript indices); 1926-1942; 1942-1953; 1953-1957; 1958-July1972; and to the present. The type of deed is indicated by the standard symbols (and this applies to other indices listed below).

Deed	Index symbol
Conveyance (transfers the land)	C
Mortgage	M
Further charge (second etc. mortgage)	F/C
Assignment of mortgage (transfer)	A/M
Appointment of new trustee	A/TEE
Reconveyance of mortgage	R/C or REC
Power of Attorney	P/A after 1944

The Wills Index - Books cover the period 1835 - 1944 after which the Main Dealings Index only should be searched. Wills provide, after the Main Dealings Index, the most important source of genealogical data. Before the early years of this century, a Will did not have to be proved in the Supreme Court before land forming part of a deceased person's estate could be dealt with. This means that if a Will is not found in the Supreme Court Registry, it may be registered at the Registry of Deeds/Wills. Memorials are separate from the main series books.

The Land Grants Index - Covers the period 1835 - 1935 after which entries are only located in the Main Dealings Index. After 1862, the vast majority of land grants were issued under the provisions of the Real Property Act. All memorials of Old Law Grants are held at the Archives Office.

Located Land Indexes are only held by the Lands Department.

Granted Land is land granted by the Government to an owner who was not always the original owner.

Located Land is land that has never been officially granted by the Government to an owner. Often the original settler's authority to take possession of the land took the form of an order by the Governor locating a site to settle (a location order); for various reasons a formal grant never took place.

The Judgement Index - Records the names of plaintiff and defendant and of course the land where judgement in a court case resulted in charges on a defendant's land. After the debt was satisfied, a certificate of satisfaction was registered. If debts were not paid, the sheriff of the court sold the land to satisfy the charge.

The Power of Attorney Index - Covers the period from 1860 - 1944 (thereafter use the Main Dealings Index), and records the authorisation of a second person to act on principal's behalf. It was common practice for persons leaving Tasmania to register powers of attorney. In some cases mention is made of the destination of the principal. Unlike other types of deeds, as yet the powers of attorney may not be searched, but the index is quite informative and in most cases contains almost as much information as the deed.

The Letters of Administration Index - Covers the period 1875 - 1944 (thereafter use the Main Dealings Index) and lists the names of those with landed property who died without making a will (intestate) and gives the name of those empowered to administer the desceased's estate. The memorials only show bare details of the court-appointed administrator and so are of reduced genealogical value.

The Proclamation Index - From 1896 - 1918 (after which see the Main Dealings Index) lists by name those from whom land has been acquired by the Crown (usually for road purposes). The memorials often have far more informative maps than those few maps in the memorials of grant. Ask staff regarding locations of memorials.

The Deposit Packet Index - is often of genealogical value, if you are lucky enough to find that an ancestor deposited the original deed with the Registry for safe keeping. On occasion, various incidental papers, wills,

copies of old newspapers, letters and other family documents are included in the packet. To view a packet it is necessary to request the staff to produce a specific packet from the storeroom. One cannot view packets "at random" as one can memorials. Deeds were often deposited in the Deeds Registry many years after registration.

Problems met when searching in the Deeds Registry

(a) Entries of ancestor's SALE of the land ONLY can be found:

1. He could have received the land as a Grant by the Government (see Lands Grant Index, if after 1835, or see above for pre-1827 searches).
2. He could have bought the land prior to 1827 by an unregistered conveyance.
3. He could have inherited the land under a family Will (see Wills Index).
4. Entry of conveyance by which he purchased the land entered under variation of name (check known variations).

(b) Entries of ancestor's PURCHASE of the land, ONLY can be found:

1. He could have died. This can be a thorny problem, as often property remained in family ownership for many years after the original owner's death. Only when the land was to be sold, or when some dispute arose, would it become necessary for the original owner's will to be registered. To cover this possibility, it is necessary to search the Wills Index for many years AFTER the death of the original owner.
2. If he took out a mortgage over the land, and if he defaulted in payment, the person who lent him the money (the Mortgagee) may have sold the land under the power of sale contained in the mortgage. Search the Mortgagee forward.
3. On quite a few occasions he may simply have given up in despair, and walked off the land. This occurrence is hard to substantiate. However, at a later date, a new owner would claim the land by possession, and in a later dealing may recite his length of residence since the previous owner.

Layout and Form of Memorials

Most deeds follow set conventions in regard to content and layout. For example, Conveyances of land commence with the date of the deed, list the parties affected, giving place of residence and occupation. They list witnesses to the execution of the deed, and their residence and occupation. Following this is the INTENTION of the deed, and incor-porating the deed's OPERATIVE CLAUSE, this is the part of the deed which usually needs careful reading. Intentions are often cloaked in wordy waffle. Usually, the operative part of the section follows the lengthy

narration of seisin (holding) of the land, and commences with "And now this memorializing indenture witnesseth...."

Other essential elements are the description of the land (see below) and reference to the consideration, or price paid. The deed ends with a declaration by the lodging clerk, and the memorial is signed by a party to the deed.

It is stressed that the memorial found in the Deeds Registry is only a COPY of the original deed.

Description of land in memorials

Most old descriptions of General Law land (if not following the original Grant boundaries) use a metes and bounds description: "on the west by a straight northerly line of four hundred links along land originally located to John Smith but since granted to Tom Brown now in occupation of Sarah Bloggs." Often these old descriptions, still used today, and unchanged, can provide valuable clues of long gone neighbours, buildings since pulled down and public reserves. It is possible in some locations, by use of early conveyance descriptions, and by looking for early Land Department charts of Grants in the area, to reconstruct the names of many of the early settlers.

1862 to date

In 1857 Robert H. Torrens of South Australia, succeeded in having his system of land registration adopted by this colony's government. The Torrens System, or Real Property Act, was adopted by the Tasmanian Government in 1862. Briefly, the main difference between the General Law System and the Real Property Act System is that under the old system the title to land was the sum of all the separate dealings, or deeds, for a statutory period, presently twenty years. A Torrens title is a single instrument on which all dealings are registered, a copy of which is held by the owner, and the original is housed at the Lands Title Office.

Searching at the Lands Title Office

LOCATIONS:	The Lands Title Office is located on the fourth level of the Executive Building, 15 Murray St., Hobart.
FEES:	Searching of indexes is free, but a charge of $10.00 each is made for title search copies.
HOURS:	9.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

The Lands Title Office Indexes - are consolidated into a single series divided into time periods. The first index covers the period 1862 to 1926 and is an index of names only. It is cross referenced to a second index which fully lists the land owned under each name and shows the certificate of title reference or purchase grant number. The second index covers the following period up to 1977.

When searching the Lands Titles Office, one should first seek reference to the name in the nominal index, and from that, using the document numbers, request staff to provide a photocopy of the Certificate of Title or Purchase Grant. As early titles are held in storage on another floor, delays could occur depending on staff availability.

The title will show a short memorial of dealings, including mention of Wills. In all case, plans of the land are depicted. If it is found necessary to examine the original instruments registered on the title, a request to staff to obtain the instrument from the Archives Office of Tasmania must be made. On average, this can take from three to four days.

DON'T FORGET: If searching prior to 1862, ONLY search in the Deeds Registry. After that date, search BOTH the Deeds Registry and Land Titles Office, as both systems continue to operate TO THIS DAY.

Surveyor General's Office Records

The survey or surveyor's department, the early forerunner of the present department, was one of the foundation departments of the government of the infant colony. This department has had as a prime function, the surveying, management and disposal of Crown Lands over the years. Many early examples of charts, maps and plans are held. As well, as already related, there was much correspondence between the government and individuals regarding land grants. These are now held by the Archives Office of Tasmania. However, due to a disastrous attempt to re-organise the department's records earlier this century, before their transfer, such records are only partially indexed. These have been included in the main index at the Archives office. It is possible, if the searcher can obtain file references from the appropriate grant chart at the Lands Department, to follow the correspondence relating to such land (if extant) at the Archives.

If the general area of settlement for an ancestor is known, it can be possible to establish, from Land Department charts, the exact acreage located or granted to him. Additional details as to the purchase price, public auctions and previous owners, etc. can be established from the earlier plans used in the compilation of the large grant charts (the large grant charts are a veritable who's who of the settlers of each region and are fascinating viewing). However, a word of warning, the Grantee or Locatee shown on the chart is sometimes NOT the ORIGINAL owner by any means. Land was located to A and then later granted to B who in fact paid out the purchase price set by the Government and received the grant. The Government on occasion resumed land from the owner and granted the same to a subsequent person. In other cases the Government retained the land after resumption and present day charts show government ownership.

REMEMBER - Public Servants often have neither the time nor, in some cases, the interest to listen to long recitations of family history. Keep your requests specific. Familiarise yourself with available records before you go, by digesting this article. If needed, use your first visit to get accustomed to the layout of the various departments. In the long run you will save time.

Finally you will stay onside with staff if you plan your trip so that you do not arrive with the milk, or leave with the caretaker... good luck!

This article is an update of John Marrison's "Tasmanian Land Records" printed in Tasmanian Ancestry, Vol. 7, No. 1, March 1986.

LAUNCESTON's IMMIGRATION SOCIETIES OF THE 1850s

Kevin Green

> There must be a determined effort made by the wealthy colonists to obtain a supply of labour from Britain. The cream of the agricultural counties of England may be secured if the proper means are adopted... Multitudes of the finest specimens of moral heroism, patient and plodding industry, and strict integrity, are only kept in England because they cannot raise the sum necessary to defray the charge of transporting their elder relations and young offspring to these regions, where the labouring man cannot know what want is, and where prospects of his family are as certain as they are cheerful.
>
> Examiner editorial 8 November 1853

What differentiates this editorial from numerous others on the same subject is that it was written after the formation of the Launceston Immigration Aid Society and was in effect a public relations exercise to promote that Society. The need for labour following the exodus of large numbers to the Goldfields was obvious enough: but it was the plight of the rural labourers in the Eastern Counties of England (Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex) as detailed by Rev. Benjamin Drake (an Independent clergyman newly arrived from Terling, Essex) in discussions with Rev. John West that provided the catalyst which was to bring about a new means of promoting immigration and which led to the formation of the Launceston Immigration Aid Society and the St Andrew's Immigration Society.

The "proper means" envisaged by John West, Henry Dowling, Henry Button, F.A. Du Croz and others forming the L.I.A.S. at a meeting held in the Examiner office on 5 November 1853 was that the larger landowners would contribute the initial funds to enable the recruitment of impoverished family groups "to transport from the old country to the new" where it could be expected that "for a time they will continue labourers: their children will soon become useful; ... their wages will enable every fraction of the cost of conveyance advanced by the employer; and as the seasons roll on they will gradually become the productive tenants of their original masters."

The 15 founders of the Launceston Immigration Aid Society each subscribed 100 pounds - providing a sum sufficient for the payment of deposits for 80 family and 60 single Government Bounty tickets; to employ Rev. Benjamin Drake to return to England and carry out recruitment of labourers; and for the provision of the emigrants' outfit for the voyage.

The St. Andrew's Immigration Society (formed under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society already active in Launceston and northern districts) boasted a membership of "82 of our most respected colonists with a paid up subscription list of 3450 pounds" - sufficient to provide for the immigration of 110 families and 305 single immigrants. "Great difficulty was experienced in procuring an Agent suitable for the important task of Selecting the proper description of persons required by the colony; this being considered of paramount importance for the efficiency of the scheme, and to avoid the evils induced by the indiscriminate mode of forwarding emigrants to these colonies, as adopted by the Park Street Commissioners." The Society resorted to public advertisements for an agent but the difficulty in obtaining an agent "was met, by Mr. [Joseph] Bonney placing his services gratuitously at the disposal of the Society."

Agents from Van Diemen's Land had carried out recruiting activities previously (Bonney himself had been one) but never on such an extensive scale. Drake, as might be expected, concentrated his activities in the eastern Counties; the immigrants by the Whirlwind (arriving Launceston 31 March 1855) were mainly tradesmen from Essex and farm labourers from Norfolk and Suffolk. Bonney was given instructions as to the emigrants required by the St. Andrew's Immigration Society:

> In the Highlands you will find the men best adapted for shepherds, and the women as rough house servants suitable for farmers; while in the Lothians and other counties the most expert ploughmen and in-door servants are procurable

but some family histories available suggest that the recruiting from among displaced rural workers was not uncommon. Family history sources also provide some details of the experiences of the immigrants following the arrival in Launceston of the Commodore Perry (4 April 1855 with 312 immigrants for the St. Andrew's Immigration Society), Montmorency (28 June 1858 - 78), Storm Cloud (27 August 1855 - 358) Ben Nevis (9 October 1855 - 51), John Bell (arrived Hobart 4 December 1855 - 104) and the Mermaid (13 February 1856 - 41). Typically the immigrant was employed by members of the immigration societies which as well as providing for the well-being of the immigrant facilitated the repayment to the Societies of the advances made to the immigrant.

These repayments provided the societies with funds to undertake a second wave of recruitment (the Government contribution to the Bounty coming from debentures secured by the Land Fund). Rev. Benjamin Drake was able to relate success stories of the Whirlwind immigrants to achieve his recruitment target for immigrants by the Southern Eagle (arrived Launceston 28 August 1857 with 263 immigrants)

and the Trade Winds (arrived Hobart 22 February with 131 immigrants for the Launceston Immigration Society and 150 Immigrants for the Hobart Town Immigration Society also selected by Drake). The St. Andrew's Immigration Society's immigrants, recruited on a more general basis and again exclusively from Scotland were despatched by the Broomielaw (1 April 1857 - 259 immigrants) and the Forest Monarch (21 July 1857 - 1830).

The successful placement of these immigrants and the subsequent repayments enabled the St. Andrew's Immigration Society to recruit a further batch of immigrants from Scotland 1859/60. The Broomielaw returned to Launceston on 20 November 1859 with 225 immigrants to be followed by the Indiana on 24 April 1860 with a further 234 immigrants. Amid public concern over the costs involved and the quality of some of the immigrants both societies carried out a final recruitment of immigrants but on a smaller scale. The Solway (immigrants arriving via Melbourne on 19 August 1862) and the Netherby (via melbourne on 19 August 1862) carried the final 70 immigrants, all from Norfolk, for the Launceston Immigration Aid Society and the Lady Egidia arrived in Launceston on 19 April 1862 with 236 immigrants from Scotland.

"I have seen them pass from their settled homes in England, through all the excitement of preparation for embarkment, the dangers of the voyage, to the commencement of their Colonial life" said the Rev. Drake of the L.I.A.S. immigrants in 1861; but what in 1991 do we know of these immigrants? One thing is certain; the immigrants introduced by the two Launceston based societies have long been regarded as being amongst the most successful immigrants to Tasmania. "By what efforts of Mr. Drake and the St. Andrew's Immigration Society" wrote Henry Button in Flotsam and Jetsam "a considerable number of intelligent, respectable, and valuable domestic and farm servants, with their families, were introduced into the colony... Most of the families remained permanently in Tasmania and became successful and respected settlers." Biographies of some of these settlers appear in the Cyclopedia of Tasmania (especially Vol. II) and their reputation as successful settlers was further enhanced by reunions in 1905 celebrating the jubilee of the arrival of the Whirlwind and the Commodore Perry. Family history research will continue to add to our knowledge of these immigrants; their origins; the circumstances leading to their emigration as well as their colonial experiences. Perhaps by the Sesqui-centenary (2005) the accumulated information will enable a comprehensive examination of these immigrants and an assessment of their significance to the development of Tasmania (and beyond).

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ONCE UPON A HOUSE OF GOD

Jenny Gill

Once upon a time there were no religious houses in Launceston nor were there any clergymen. It was not until 1811 that the settlement of Launceston was attended by a clergyman of any particular calling and it was in February that year that the first recorded baptisms took place. It was in this month that the Revd Robert Knopwood of Hobart paid a "quick" visit to the north of the colony, baptising and marrying as the settlers queued beneath the trees with their families.

Unfortunately for the townsfolk, Mr Knopwood did not return to the north until early 1814. Hence there was a backlog of couples waiting for a church marriage with their children in attendance. In 1918 the Revd John Youl took up residence in Launceston and extended his pastoral care as far north as Port Dalrymple and south into the Midlands. Mr Youl made use of an old blacksmith's shop in Cameron Street and kept an account of ceremonies performed.

Records of these and Mr Knopwood's visits may be found at the beginning of the registers of St John's Church, Launceston, available on microfilm at the Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT) and the Northern Regional Library (NRL).

Following the establishment of the Church of England in Launceston, other religious bodies attempted to put down roots of faith in the town. Some of their buildings have survived on original sites and others have disappeared or have been re-cycled. However it was not until the Church Act of 1837 that other denominations were 'officially' permitted to set up a church and worship within the colony. The Act was intended to provide assistance for land accession and clergymen's salaries.

One group of Independents, led by the Revd Charles Price, built in Tamar Street in 1837. He conducted a grammar school for boys there during the week. Price died in August 1891 and in 1895 a new chapel was built next door. Early in 1920 the old chapel closed and was eventually demolished. An extension of the City Park covers this site. The second chapel became known as the Price Memorial Chapel. In later years it has been used by members of the community and the Free Reformed Church, it has also been a small theatre and is presently the Design Centre of Tasmania.

Price also built the Wycliffe Chapel in 1848. A small place on a site of St John Street and used by some elderly

of his flock. In 1859 a group of six faithful Methodists introduced the 'Primitive' persuasion to Launceston and used the Wycliffe Chapel until 1862. The building, closed in 1900, is now hidden by others on the street level but Vincent Street goes up past the chapel which has had many tenants and is at present a merchant's bulk-store.

The Independents' records are housed at the QVM and the Free Reform Church holds records at their present church.

A split in the Independent congregation occurred soon after the arrival of the Revd John West in 1838. he began preaching in the Infant Schoolroom, Frederick Street moving to a small 'temporary chapel' up the street. In 1842 he opened a Doric-style chapel in Frederick street. West's building, which became known as the St John's Square Chapel, continued its pastoral functions until 1885 when the larger Christ Church was opened next door. The little chapel has since served as parish hall and community hall. The old Launceston High School occupied it for about 18 years and now it has returned to its former use as parish hall bearing the name 'Milton Hall'.

The records of these chapels are available through the NRL and the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (QVM).

The Church of Rome entered the colonial scene around 1837. Father Ambrose Cotham began his ministry in spite of the Church of England and the foundation stone of St Joseph's Church was laid in March 1839 on land in Margaret Street. This building was replaced in 1866 by the Church of the Apostles.

St Joseph's records can be found on microfiche at the AOT as 'Launceston - Roman Catholic churches'.

The Methodists were a wide-spread, divided group having many temporary chapels. Wesleyan missionaries had been in VDL from 1820 with permission from Gov Sorell to preach to the needs of the common people (the convicts). Gov Arthur also encouraged these missionaries and early meetings were held under the trees on Windmill Hill. The Revd J Hutchinson arrived in Launceston in 1826 and built a small chapel and parsonage in Cameron Street, near the corner of George Street. This was sold within two years when the Wesleyan Missionary Society withdrew its support. The chapel became a Charity School. The Church of England eventually took over the site in 1842. The Wesleyans left Launceston for a few years and returned in 1832, with the Revd J A Manton of the Wesleyan Missionary Society appointed as resident minister. He was granted a parcel of land in Paterson Street on the north side between St John and Charles Streets. The foundation stone was laid in April 1835 and the Wesleyan Chapel was opened the following year with lodging for a caretaker and a schoolroom attached. This chapel has become the parish hall for the bigger church built next door in 1868.

Records are held at the QVM with some at AOT.

A small Chapel opened for the Methodists near the corner of Margaret and Balfour Streets in January 1837. A Sunday School was built next door in Balfour Street in 1858 and when the congregation outgrew the chapel, services took place in the School. In 1917 the Balfour Street School was remodelled to be the church and the Margaret Street chapel became the new School.

Registers can be viewed now at the AOT on microfilm.

In 1896 a small Methodist chapel was built in Mulgrave Street. The building has had many users since its closure shortly after 1911.

Some records are lodged at the AOT.

The Primitive Methodists were firmly established in Launceston by 1862 having used the Wycliffe Chapel since 1859. They opened a church for their congregation in August 1862, which was the large brick building in Frederick Street. After many years of service it was closed by the Methodist Union in 1942 and some time after that the City Mission, located in new premises next door, took over the old church as a meeting hall.

The "Prims" registers are now at the AOT and can be used on microfilm copies. They cover baptisms July 1859 - March 1942, marriages 12 Feb 1862 - 28 March 1942.

In 1833 the Scotch National Church was built in Lower Charles Street. The opening was held on on 13th October at 11 am, there having been a meeting of the faithful the evening before for the letting of pews; rent one pound per annum. The congregation moved into a new building in Paterson Street in December 1850. The old church in Charles Street housed the Telegraph Printery for many years and now it is used by the legal firm of Archer Bushby.

Early records are held by AOT, others by the NRL and some at St Andrew's.

Towards the end of 1846 members of the Christian Union ministers of religion and local businessmen met to put into action a plan to erect a Bethel Chapel on the wharf for the benefit of seamen who visited the port. Completed by January 1847, the Chapel was open for Divine Service free of debt, on Sunday 7 February at 3 o'clock, the Revd Charles Price being the preacher. No records exist from the activities of this chapel and it is doubtful if any were kept. The chapel which was situated just beyond the end of St John Street had only a short life and no records of ceremonies exist. The Chapel was removed many years ago and much wharf and road development has taken place.

St Paul's Church stood in Cleveland Street, off Charles Street and before October 1854 had been part of St John's Church of England. On 15th of that of that month St Paul's became a parish in its own right and has been the only Launceston church to have its own burial ground. St Paul's served the local community until 1975 when it was demolished to make way for extensions to the Launceston General Hospital. The furnishings and fittings, including the stained glass windows, were transported to Low Head and installed in the little chapel of St-Paul-by-the-Sea. A new chapel of St Paul has been opened since within the hospital in Launceston.

Old St Paul's records are lodged at the AOT with bound photocopies and microfilm available. Copies of the Burial Ground records can be used at the NRL.

The Revd Henry Dowling brought the Baptist calling to Launceston in 1834 and in December 1840 opened the first Baptist Chapel in York Street. The congregation prospered but it was not until 1883 that the chapel closed and the congregation moved into premises in Cimitiere Street. This new building, opened in May 1884, was known as the Launceston Baptist Tabernacle and the Revd William White was in charge at the time. The Baptists moved again, this time to Duncan house in Brisbane Street and then in the 1980s moved into Christ Church in Frederick Street. The York Street building is at present a curtain factory and shop, Cimitiere Street is now the Postal Institute and Brisbane Street has been converted for commercial purposes.

Baptist records are held at AOT. Only a few registers from York Street chapel are available on microfilm. Baptisms 1843 - 1898 and marriages 1843 - 1895 with later books missing; one of the pastors having left town in a hurry; so the story goes.

In 1875 Henry Reed, merchant and a member of a group of Christians of no particular denomination, purchased Parr's Hotel and Skittle Alley in Wellington Street and "converted" them into the Christian Mission Church. This served a growing congregation for several years until 1885 when a new building was opened next door as Reed Memorial Church. Some years later the congregation embraced the Baptist calling and the records of the Christian Mission are in the care of the Baptist Union.

Over the years all manner of other buildings have been used temporarily by preachers of one denomination or another, from old stables to sheds to private homes and even the old Courthouse in Cameron Street. Nearly all these have long since disappeared. The things which have lasted longest alongside the present 'permanent' buildings are the people's faith, their religious community and the records of their being part of Launceston's social development.

References
L S Bethell, The Story of Port Dalrymple
Henry Button, Flotsam & Jetsam
L F Rowston, Baptists in Van Diemen's Land
Tasmanian Methodism 1820 - 1925 (no imprint)
J Heyer, The Presbyterian Pioneers of Van Diemen's Land

Newspapers: The Examiner
Church News

Records held at:
Northern Regional Library - Local History Room.
Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery - Launceston
Archives Office of Tasmanian - Hobart

EARLY GERMANS IN TASMANIA

Marita Bardenhagen

Wherever I have been or lived in Tasmania my name has always been associated synonymously with Lilydale and as being German. Although I have never lived in the Lilydale area, I spent a great deal of my childhood with my maternal grandmother, Eva Chick (nee Sulzberger). I am sure it was her influence that fed my curiosity and gave me the love of history that keeps me delving into the past.

In 1987 this interest culminated in a small publication and exhibition entitled "Lilydale - A German Legacy, An Examination of Nineteenth Century German Immigration to northern Tasmania".

The exhibition was a display of photographs, German documents and objects of German origin. Many of the items were found during interviews with local residents. Handmade ship models made by a German boy on the voyage to Van Diemen's Land and a butter urn also used on the voyage had survived the test of time. One particularly interesting piece on display was a scarf depicting the 1848 Revolution with German soldiers illustrated. An original German passport dated 1855, a workbook and Lutheran Bibles were other examples on display.

To complement the many articles held in private hands were other great sources which included the Weston collection, held at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. Among these papers I came across by chance, a set of Bounty Agreements signed by German immigrants and the Tasmanian landowners who sponsored their voyage. The culmination of relics from the past which had been preserved seemed to really stress the German presence in Tasmania and made it seem more evident.

However, although my research concentrated on the Lilydale area, it was not the original focus I had intended. Originally, I had planned to investigate German immigration to Tasmania by examining the various German settlements throughout the State. These included Lilydale (previously Upper Piper and also known as German Town), Heidelberg (near Harford or Green's Creek near Port Sorell), Leipsic (near Avoca), German Town at St. Marys and Collinsvale near Hobart (previously known as Bismarck).

As I began to search through the records, I was amazed at the extent of German immigration to Tasmania and also the lack of published material. Until recently, most texts on

German immigration either excluded Tasmania or underestimated the number of Germans who arrived in Tasmania.

Germans had originally emigrated to Australia for religious reasons. It is my contention that German immigration to VDL was mainly due to anti-conscription sentiments and economic reasons which are described as push factors. The pull factors included the favourable reports of the new colony filtering back to Germany through immigration agents, emigrants handbooks and family correspondence. Although this may be described as small scale chain migration it was not until the 1850s that the bulk of German immigrants arrived in Van Diemen's Land. They were encouraged by the Bounty System which assisted their passage. For more information on this system of immigration please consult B. Richard's Some Aspects of Transportation and Immigration in Van Diemen's Land 1824 - 1855, Hobart University, 1956.

Germans were considered ideal immigrants as they were hardworking and law abiding. Even in the newspapers, German people were described as virtuous people who would contribute to the colony's development. South Australian Germans were seen as a successful role model of what could be achieved here in Tasmania. With the cessation of transportation and then later the gold rushes of Victoria, Tasmania was in need of a good and reliable labour source. Germans were seen to be the answer. Agents were sent to Germany to actively encourage immigration.

My main interest has always been the Germans arriving in Van Diemen's Land in the 1850s but these were not the first group to arrive. German immigration to Tasmania may be broken up into three approximate periods. The early period includes individuals or families who arrived intermittently. The second phase is between 1850 -1860 which seems to be the period of greatest concentration of immigration, possibly due to the Bounty System. Finally the third period is after 1870 when we see Germans settling in Collinsvale.

Evidence of the early German presence in Van Diemen's Land almost dates back to the beginning of our European history. The following is a list of Germans scattered through various historical sources:-

* In 1816 Oscar Davies arrived as the first and possibly only German convict.
* As early as 1804 Sanders Van Strutten was quoted in Knopwood's Diary as being a subordinate on night watch.
* Also mentioned in Reverend Knopwood's Diary in 1808 is a man named Schuller and later in 1832 the Reverend refers to Schaffer. Both would appear to be German or of German descent.
* Although not usually identified as German, Thomas James Lempriere was born in Hamburg in 1796 and emigrated to

Van Diemen's Land in 1822. he held a number of important positions in the colony such as Assistant Commissary General and Coroner for Tasmania. He was also known as an author and artist.

* Another such German sounding name is Lt. Vandermulan which is mentioned a few times throughout Reverend Knopwood's Diary (pages 284, 285, 286, 298, 304).
* Baron Bubra and family are mentioned in Giblin's The Early History of Tasmania but the correct spelling would have been Baron Von Bibra. This family arrived in 1823 and Von Bibras are still well known throughout Tasmania today.
* Major William de Gillern was German born and arrived in VDl in 1823 as a retired Captain in the British Service. A bombastic resemblance is illustrated in Tasmanian Vision, the Art of Nineteenth Century Tasmania (pp. 35, 77). We can only assume one of his companions is his English wife but she remains unidentified. In 1843 de Gillern was appointed superintendent of Rocky Hills Probation Station on the East coast. He received a grant of 1500 acres at Jericho and he later brought Glen Ayr.
* In Robson's A History of Tasmania, Vol 1., Benjamin Horne is described as merchant at Hamburg and in 1823 brought to Tasmania fine Saxon sheep. John Leake likewise arrived in 1823, and was also from an English business colony in Hamburg. Both would have had German connections.
* Although unverified as a German, Frederick Hasselburg was Master of the ""Persevance"". He is noted as discovering and naming Campbell Island. (Merchant Campbell, p.214-215).
* The Von Stieglitz family were also of German descent. Frederick Lewis, Francis Walter and Robert William arrived at Hobart Town in 1829. Most Tasmanians would be familiar with the late historian Karl Von Stieglitz.
* In 1831 Adolphus Schayer, a native of Prussia, arrived in VDL and was Superintendent of flocks for the VDL Company (N J B Plomley Friendly Mission, p. 1042).
* Dr John Lhotsky, described as a German Doctor of Medicine arrived in Australia in 1832 and finally made his way to VDL in 1836. He appears to have had a colourful reputation. At one time he was a medical officer for the VDL government stationed at Port Arthur. Although referred to as German, Dr Lhotsky may have been Polish or Austrian.
* Dr A de Dassel was a free settler in Launceston and is referred to in T W Burns and J R Skemp Van Diemen's Land Correspondents. He and Dr. Lhotsky were both labelled as German adventurers (p. 43). De Dassel was noted for his Botanical works although his credentials were often questioned by local residents.
* John Mezger was a leather and harness merchant in Hobart but by 1834 he was in the hotel business.
* In 1838 Samuel Boltze was a storekeeper in Hobart.
* In 1844 a German Band is reported to have arrived from New Zealand.

* Godfred Shultz and his son, William August Shultz arrived in Tasmania in 1845 and were orchardists (Cyclopedia of Tasmania, p. 418).

The second group of Germans started to arrive in 1854, aboard the "Lewe Van Nysenstein" from Hamburg. 156 out of 158 passengers were German. This was followed in 1855 by the "Montmorency", "America", "Wilhelmsburg" and "San Francisco" with another 551 German passengers. Statistics vary over the exact number of Germans arriving. One Source quotes 900 tickets were issued assisting more than 5000 immigrants, 858 of which were German in 1855. From this time onwards there seem to be Germans present on various ships. A particularly useful source for those interested in the shipping lines is a publication by M K Stammers The Passage Makers, The History of the Black Ball Line of Australian Packets 1852 - 1871, Teredo, Brighton, 1978.

The passenger lists of these ships give details of German Immigrants such as family name, first name, age, sex, country of origin, religion and usually the sponsor. I could list hundreds of German names but for the purposes of this paper I will name only a few:-

* Maria Eva Schroekhart arrive in Launceston in 1851 with an English family. Her experiences are documented in a diary.
* In 1854 Leo Susman arrived in Hobart to begin a retail business. He later became the recipient of the first Masters Jewel ever presented to a retiring Master of the Masonic Lodge.
* Jacob Lehman was the general smith and wheelwright at Devonport and arrived aboard the "Montmorency" in 1855.
* The Bender family arrived via the "Lewe Van Nysenstein" in 1855 and are still known today for their butchers.
* So too are the Dornaufs known in the meat industry. They arrived aboard the "Montmorency" in 1855 along with other well known Lilydale names such as Sulzberger, Kelp, Erb, Marx, Miller and Wolfe and Haas.
* The Weller family arrived at Port Sorell aboard the sailing vessel "Blanche Moore" in 1854.
* On the East Coast, German Town at St Marys and Pyengana included Germans such the Lohrey, Schier, Zanglein (Singline), Aulick, Strochnetter, Koglin, Haas and Keiffer.
* Distinctive German names in the North East of Tasmania include Kruska, Lehner, Weller, and Stingel.
* Some Germans in the Huon area included Busch, Helmen, Schultz, Bettz, Kube, Schutze, Scherk, Kruse, Wolfe and Olbrich, Rometch, Milder, Diefenbach, Knops, Sporg and Bender.
* Godfrey Schultz arrived in Tasmania in 1855. William Schultz, an orchardist, married Rosetta Mazengard of Hobart in 1877 (Cyclopedia of Tasmania, p. 419).

The lists can continue but I would direct interested persons to the shipping lists held at the State Library and Archives for more information.

The third wave of Germans to arrive include such people Carl Frederick Schultz who was to become a General Storekeeper in Beaconsfield. He arrived in Hobart in 1870. he was a member of the board of Governors of the Beaconsfield Hospital, Chairman of the Beaconsfield Brass Band, a member of the Athletic Club, Racing Club and many other institutions (Cyclopedia of Tasmania, p516).

But the most significant number of Germans in this later period concentrated in the hills outside Hobart in what is now known as Collinsvale. Originally this town was called Bismarck, but due to the backlash of prejudice during World War I the town was renamed. Marilyn Lake's Divided Society details some of the anti-German sentiment experienced during the time of war.

The legacy of the early Germans gave to VDL can be traced and identified in a number of ways. There are various German place names including mountains named in honour of German explorers and scientists. From a local are which I am most familiar there is a Stuabi Road, Mahnkens Road, not to mention landmarks such as Bardenhagen's Corner Store. At Harford there was Hannah Harrison's Heidelberg Hotel. In 1877 the town of Kruska was proclaimed in the Municipal District of Ringarooma after the brothers who discovered the famous Briseis Mine of world fame. In Broinowski's Tasmania's War Record the German names are scattered throughout the muster roll. Throughout Tasmania German names can still be traced through businesses, trades and finally through sheer numbers of people who still retain German surnames.

The German contribution to Tasmania is often neglected perhaps because the Germans did not retain their language and religion. The Germans who came to Tasmania wanted to assimilate and become part of the new colony. I can only theorise that it is because of their successful integration into Tasmanian life that the cultural baggage brought with them to VDL that contributed so much to European Society in Tasmania has been overlooked by so many historians. Fortunately, genealogists are now discovering their German forebears and historians such as Juegen Tampke and Colin Doxford include them in such recent publications Australia Wilkommen - A History of Germans in Australia, 1990.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN TASMANIA

Brigadier M. Austin

INTRODUCTION

Generally the military history of Australia can be considered conveniently under three headings.

1. The Imperial Garrison

The Marines (they were not then Royal) who accompanied the First Fleet were followed by a succession of British regiments until they were withdrawn from Australia in 1870. It is on the biographical research of those troops who served in Tasmania that the attention of this paper is concentrated.

2. The Local Forces

After some false starts the Local Forces (usually Volunteers) did not become part of the Colonial scene until 1854. Their records, where they exist, are not on microfilm, and apart from some scattered references in Australian Archives, are held in the various State archival repositories. It will be noted that the establishment of the Local Forces is concomitant with the Imperial Garrison between 1854 and 1870.

3. The Commonwealth Military Forces

which were established as a result of Federation, when the Local Forces in the various States were amalgamated. The personal records of the early members of these Forces are not complete. However readers seeking information should contact Central Army Records Office, or similar RAN or RAAF organisations.

THE IMPERIAL GARRISON

It may not be generally known but until the 1850s there were two Armies in Great Britain. The first, commanded by the Commander-in-Chief, consisted of the Cavalry (Dragoons, Light Dragoons and Hussars) and the Infantry - Troops of the Line or Regiments of Foot, together with certain specialist units such as the Royal Staff Corps (akin to the modern Infantry Pioneer Battalion), and (Royal) Veterans Companies which were raised from time to time. The second Army belonged to the Master General of the Ordnance (usually a distinguished soldier, but nevertheless a politican, more often than not with a seat in Cabinet), and consisted of the Royal Artillery; the Royal Engineers (officers only) and the Royal Sappers and Miners (other ranks) which Corps were amalgamated into the Royal Engineers in 1856, and the Ordnance Department. The Commissariat, where it existed in peacetime, reported directly to the Lords of the Treasury.

For researchers it is only important to remember that there was a third "Army" which belonged to the Honourable East India Company, which need not concern us much here, except to note that HEIC soldiers who became pensionable and were living in Australia are shown in the War Office (WO) Series 22 - Out-Pension Records (see later). After the mutiny in 1857 this third "Army" became part of the British Army.

When researching members of the Imperial Garrison it is important to remember that:

* all records were held on a regimental basis, including the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and it is therefore difficult to proceed unless the number or name of the regiment is known.

* regiments consisted usually of only one battalion, but it was not unusual to raise a second battalion of the same regiment when circumstances required. The battalions were then designated, say, 1/12th or 2/12th's, to differentiate between the various battalions of the same regiment.

* the WO records held in Australia on microfilm are not complete, although the Australian Joint Copying Project is gradually overcoming the deficiency.

Questions which immediately arise are:

* What is the Australian Joint Copying Project?

* What records are available?

* Where are they available?

The Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP)
dates from an initial agreement between the Commonwealth National Library (now the National Library of Australia) and the Public Library of NSW (now the Library of NSW) in 1945 to jointly microfilm material relating to Australia held by the Public Record Office, London. Over succeeding years the Project has been considerably enlarged to cover other appropriate material in Great Britain, Europe, the Pacific, South-East Asia and Antarctica, with all State Libraries (and NZ) participating. As far as the WO records are concerned, those filmed to 1974 are listed in AJCP Handbook - Part 4, War Office which is available in most large libraries. However, as will be seen, considerable additions have been made since 1974, particularly relating to Muster Rolls and Pay Sheets.

War Office Records.
From a biographical point of view the most important of these records available in Australia are:

- WO 12 Muster Rolls and Pay List
- WO 17 Monthly Strength States
- WO 22 Out-Pension Records (Royal Hospital, Chelsea)
- WO 25 Registers, including Description & Succession books (Regimental), and Casualty Returns
- WO 80,90 Courts Martial Records

Not all these records are held by all State Libraries, but particular microfilms can be obtained on inter-library loan from the National Library of Australia or the Library of NSW, both of which hold copies of all records microfilmed.

WO 12 - Muster Rolls and Pay List
It is to these records that most additions have been made since 1874. Those of the regiments which are associated with Tasmania are listed in Annexure A. It must be noted, however, that none of this class of record relating to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, or Royal Sappers or Miners are held in Australia, although the names of some men and officers appear in some Colonial Records.

The significance of any particular Muster Roll and Pay List depends on the time period they cover (they become more and more elaborate as the century progresses), the geographical knowledge of the clerk concerned, as well as his comprehension of the name of a particular man (phonetic spellings are common before the mid - 1950s), and the carbon content of the ink used (some early records are virtually useless). The normal process of binding the records into volumes can also obscure and/or delete names.

In general the WO 12 Series for each individual regiment held on microfilm covers the period immediately prior to embarkation for Australia, the period of duty in Australia and New Zealand, and the period immediately following departure from Australia, usually to the sub-continent of India.

For most of the time the Imperial Garrison was in Australia those regiments located in Tasmania provided detachments at Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, Adelaide and Perth. During the early stages of the Victorian goldrush troops from Tasmania were used to reinforce the troop strength in Melbourne and elsewhere. The Muster Rolls and Pay Lists of detachments, together with those of the regimental depot in England are bound in with those of the regiment concerned.

In the main the names of officers are not shown, while those of other ranks are listed alphabetically by appointments (regimental sergeant-major, school master, etc) and ranks (colour-sergeant, corporal, etc). The Rolls normally cover a three-monthly period, which, depending on the years concerned, commence on the 25th

December, March, June and September or the 1st January, April, July and October, and terminate on the 24th or last day of the following three-monthly period. Each monthly period or "Muster" shows the duty and/or location for each individual where these are outside normal regimental duty or location.

While examining the WO 12 Series prior to embarkation for Australia it should be noted that on most occasions "embarkation" on convict transports took place a considerable time before sailing, and "disembarkation" did not normally occur until after all convicts had been landed. To obtain full details of all convict ships recourse should be made to that admirable reference work - Bateson's Convict Ships.
When death or discharge occurred the following information is usually given towards the end of the Muster Roll, viz., date and place of enlistment, occupation on enlistment and place of birth. Sometimes when death occurs the next-of-kin or legatee is also given. Other biographical detail such as date of birth, marriage, etc is held on personal files held at the Public Records Office.

Wives and families normally accompanied their husbands, both in peace and war, even as late as the Crimea, living in barrack rooms with the rest of the soldiers. To gain this concession soldiers had to apply to their Commanding Officer for permission to be placed on the Marriage Roll. In effect this meant they had to get permission to get married. Men who were not on the Marriage Roll had to find accommodation for their families as best they could. However, only those families on the Marriage Roll were allowed to accompany the regiment overseas, and there are many heartrending stories of wives and children being left destitute on shore as the troop transports or convict ships sailed. Marriage Rolls were not included in Muster Rolls until quite late in the nineteenth century.

Soldiers, particularly those serving with the Mounted Police, were occasionally transferred from one regiment to another, or because of illness or subsequent discharge, were left behind in Australia when the main body of the regiment had departed. In this case the soldier concerned will have to be traced through the Muster Rolls of his new unit, or will be found attached to another regiment serving in the same Colony.

Finally the location of a regiment will be found on the cover of each Muster Roll, paradoxically the last page of each particular period.

What is the situation when the number or name of the regiment is not known? Fortunately most people seeking military biographical information have supplementary information as to when and/or where their military forebears served in the Army in Australia. Annexure A should narrow the search to units associated with Tasmania

at a particular time, while Annexure B gives a list of known troop locations. Several Muster Rolls may have to be consulted, but even if the search is tedious, it is usually fruitful in the long term.

WO 17 - Monthly Strength States:
These records do not give much on individuals, other than officers serving in the Australian Command, including those serving in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Commissariat, Army Medical Corps and Chaplain's Department.

Unfortunately it is not until the return of 1 March 1832 that the details of commanders, locations and troop strengths are given of all out-station detachments in NSW. Detachments in other Colonies are not given in detail, and except for Western Australia where separate WO 17 returns are available, merely show the number of troops involved.

Details are also given in the Strength States of the arrival and departure of individual officers travelling on duty (but not on leave), or in command of detachments, together with the number of soldiers, their wives and children, the name of the ship, and the date the troops disembarked. It is sometimes difficult, however, to decide the port of disembarkation, and again Bateson's Convict Ships is extremely valuable. The movement of troops between Colonies in most cases can only be found by consulting the shipping columns of the local press or, where they exist, the General Orders of the various Colonies - see WO 28 - Headquarters Records in AJCP Part 4.

WO 22 - Out-Pension Records:
These records are not complete but those which have been microfilmed are listed in AJCP Part 4. They give the names of all individuals, by Colonies, who are in receipt of a pension, their rate of pension, and in some cases the date of death. More importantly perhaps these records show the number of the regiment or unit in which the pensioner last served, including Cavalry and Line Regiments, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Veterans' Companies, and troops of the Honourable East India Company.

Veterans' Companies have been formed in Australia, for example some members of the NSW Corps (102nd Regiment) were posted into a Veterans' Company which remained in NSW after the Regiment returned to England, while other companies were sent out to NSW and Tasmania in the late 1820s, and subsequently disbanded in the early 1830s. By far the greater number of pensioners, however, did not serve in the British Army in Australia, but volunteered for full-time service, for voyage-only duty as guards on convict transports. Occasionally they continued to serve full-time after arrival, or were subsequently called up for full-time duty. For example Tasmanian out-pensioners

provided the first guards on the Victorian goldfields, while in Western Australia all convict transports were guarded on voyage by these pensioners, many of whom continued to serve on full-time duty for long periods after arrival. In addition, there were other pensioners, or soldiers discharged without pension, who found their way independently to the Australian Colonies. Not all soldiers discharged in Australia were in receipt of a pension; many bought their way out of service as the WO 12 Muster Rolls show.

WO 25 - Registers Various, Description and Succession Books, Muster-Master General's Index of Casualties

Description Books were brought into use in 1808 and give a great deal of information on each soldier viz, place and date of enlistment, service in previous regiments, height, length of service in the east and West Indies (which gave extra time towards pension), date of birth (if enlisted under age 18, at which date service for pension commenced), place of birth (parish, town, county, country), colour of eyes and hair, shape of face and occupation on enlistment (more often than not labourer). It was from these regimental records that the description of deserters, given in Colonial Gazettes for some periods were taken. The only description book microfilmed is that of the NSW Corps, which in addition to the foregoing also gives the ship on which he travelled and its d te of arrival in Australia.

The Index of Casualties or Casuaulty Returns also came into existence about the same time as the Description Books, and gives information, which is more accurately known today as 'personal occurrences' i.e., dates of promotion, demotion, discharges, inter-unit transfer, etc. Once more however the only one microfilmed is that relating to the NSW Corps (102nd).

WO 86 and 90 - Courts Martial Records:
These give information only in broad outline - date, name, unit, offence, place and sentence. They do not include sentences imposed by civil courts.

CONCLUSION
It cannot be claimed that annexures B and C are definitive since many convict guards spent some time in Tasmania waiting for shipping before rejoining their parent unit. Moreover, prior to 1 March 1832 the troop locations given have been established by a perusal of the Muster Rolls prior to that date, as at 1 January each year. This sampling technique was also used subsequently with information taken from Monthly Strength States. Consequently, it is possible that some units, and troop locations for very brief periods, perhaps covering only a few months, have been missed. For this I crave indulgence, but would be grateful if readers could let me know of any omissions.

ANNEXURE A - REGIMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH TASMANIA

The following Regiments in chronological order either as a whole or in part provided troops for the Tasmanian Garrison. The time period shown is that covered by AJCP microfilms, which includes time spent other than in Tasmania.

Regiment	From	To	WO 12/	AJCP Microfilm Number
102	Jan 1789	Dec 1797	11028	417
	Jul 1798	Dec 1812	9399-9905	412-416 3906-3908
73	Dec 1808	Dec 1815	8000-8002	3868-3870
48	Dec 1815	Dec 1824	5969-5974	3796-3799
3	Dec 1822	Dec 1827	2118-2119	3694-3696
40	Dec 1823	Dec 1828	5336-5339	3772-3818
57	Dec 1824	Mar 1833	6650-6656	3816-3818
39	Dec 1824	Mar 1833	5263-5266	3770-3772
14 Dec 1825 Tasmania becomes independent of NSW				
Veterans	Jun 1826	Jun 1832	11230	3917 (not complete)
63	Dec 1827	Mar 1834	7261-7265	3839-3841
17	Dec 1828	Mar 1836	3434-3438	3748-3750
4	Jan 1831	Mar 1838	2213-2219	3696-3699
21	Apr 1832	Mar 1841	3802-3809	3758-3763A
50	Apr 1834	Mar 1842	6127-6134	3799-3802
51	Apr 1837	Mar 1847	6200-6209	3809-3815
96	Apr 1839	Mar 1849	9611-9623	3889-3896
99	Apr 1841	Mar 1857	9804-9822	3896-3905
11	Apr 1845	Mar 1858	2874-2890	3703-3714
65	Apr 1845	Dec 1865	7415-7446	3841-3860
40(2nd tour)	Ap1852	Sep 1866	5363-5386	3774-3792
1/12	Apr 1854	Aug 1868	2971-2994	3714-3732
2/14	Apr 1860	Dec 1870	3206-3219	3734-3748
2/18	Apr 1863	Mar 1870	3578-3585	3750-3758

ANNEXURE B - TROOP LOCATIONS TASMANIA

British Army toops were located at the following places at one time or another between 1804 and 1870. The records available vary the names of places from time to time and where possible these have been grouped.

Avoca
Bothwell: Clyde
Brighton
Brown's river: Kingston
Clyde: Bothwell
Colebrook: Jerusalem
Campbelltown: Elizabeth River
Deloraine
Eagle Hawk Neck: Tasman's Peninsula
Elizabeth River:
Campbelltown
Fingal
Flinder's Island
George Town: Port Dalrymple
George's River: St Helens
Green Ponds
Hobart
Jericho
Jerusalem: Colebrook
Kingston: Brown's river
Launceston
Lemon Springs
Longford: Norfolk Plains
Macquarie Harbour
Maria Island: Oyster Bay
New Norfolk
New Town Bay
Norfolk Plains: Longford
Oatlands
Oyster Bay: Maria Island
Perth
Pittwater
Port Dalrymple: George Town
Port Arthur: Tasman's Pen.
P.R. Creek (not identified but occupied by the 40th in 1827)
Richmond
Rocky Hills: Waterloo Point
Ross: Ross Bridge, Sutherland's Farm
St. Helens: George's River
Sutherland's Farm: Ross
Spring Bay: Triabunna
Swansea: Waterloo Point
Tasman's Peninsula:
Eagle Hawk Neck
Port Arthur
Triabunna: Spring Bay
Victoria Valley
Waterloo Point: Swansea,
: Rocky Hills
Westbury

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PATERSON's SOLDIERS

In May 1804 Governor King of New South Wales received instructions to occupy Port Dalrymple "on the southern (sic) Coast of Van Diemen's Land and near the Eastern Entrance of Bass's Straits". Lieut-Col. Paterson, together with a small party of soldiers and convicts, sailed from Sydney on June 7th 1804. However bad weather forced the ships to return to Sybney. Paterson, accompanied by 64 rank and file of the New South Wales Corps, departed Sydney for thesecond time on October 15th and entered Port Dalrymple on November 4th. Listed below is the names of the soldiers who accompanied Paterson, as listed in the NSW Corps Pay Musters.

Sergeants
James Brumby
Wm. Myers
Thos. Prentice

Corporals
Theops. Feauterill
John Holdsworth
Lauchlin Ross

Drummers
Joseph Feauterill
Fras. Spencer

Privates
James Anderson
Alexr. Arthur
James Baker
Thos. Baker
Willm. Ball
Thos Bates
Richd. Bint
John Bond
Richd. Collins
Walter Connison
Arthur Cox
Robt. Cross
John Curry
James Daniels
Saml. Dolby
James Dunn
Thos. England
John Flinn
John Franks
Chas Frervine
John Granger
Robt. Grindlestone
Jeremh Higginbottom
James Horswaite
James Hortle
Thos. Hortle
John Hubbard
James Kondan
Mathew Kirk
John Lamb
Thos. Lawrence
John Lee
Richd. Lyons
Wm. Meadum
Wm. Merry
Wm. McDonald
John McLauchlin
Mich.Murphy
John Nevill
Obadh. Parksman
James Prickett
John Roberts
Richd. Roome
John Scott
John Seymour
John Short
Richd. Simmonds
Jeremh. Smith
John Smith
Willm. Smith
James Staikes
Henry Steenison
James Strachan
Jasr. Whittaker
Thos. Winstanley
John Winton
Benjn. Wood

FROM

"THE DIARY OF A LAUNCESTON LADY"

Alice Wade could not have been described as one of the pioneering women as her arrival in Van Diemen's Land in November 1831 was well after the settlement was established and she knew little of it anyway being a babe in arms at the time. Her parents, Thomas and Mary Ann Newton, came to the Colony so that Thomas could take up a Government appointment and brought their children with them.

Alice grew up quickly and after the death of her mother in 1840 passed into the care of her eldest sister, also Mary Ann. The family's education extended as far as reading and writing for at the time of her first marriage Alice makes an entry in what was to become her personal journal.

> 29TH Nov 1848 Papa has given me my dear mother's personal book. It is a beautiful book and I shall treasure it always.
> [Signed] Alice.
>
> I have decided to continue my mother's boo.. Tomorrow I start a new life as Mrs John Phillips. On the 20th of last month our daughter, Mary Ann, named for my dear mother, was born. Our marriage will take place at the Independent Church on Saint John's Square. I must write about Mr. Phillips. He is a farmer from Morven several miles from Launceston. I was in service at one of the big houses there when I first met Mr Philips. He is older than I, being 33 years but I am happy.

Thereafter follow entries recording her family life, two marriages, thirteen children, neighbours and friends, social engagements, some in great detail, with notes on all things a lady might gather in eighty-six years. 1891 was a very exciting year for everyone being the year of the Great Exhibition and Alice writes at great length on what, and whom, she saw there. There is no mention of servants in Thomas Newton's household although there may have been one or two assigned convicts as befitted his government position and the family would have grown up equipped to face all circumstances and meet almost every need, so it was that Alice developed a love of the culinary arts and later an enthusiasm for food, society and fashion and her famous parties. It was most fortunate having a baker-confectioner-pastrycook as husband number two: "my dear Walter"

The following are but a few entries and loose notes extracted from 1891 of Alice's diary.

February 19th Today Lucy and I prepared a picnic and took the little ones for luncheon at Picnic Point. It was a beautiful day and a merry party of eight we made. To eat we had mother's camp pie of shin of beef and bacon flavoured with herbs: a favourite for outdoor meals which must be an English dish as we found it many years ago in mother's trunk. This was followed by sandwiches with a variety of fillings such as tongue, apple and lettuce, cream cheese and prunes, and celery and walnuts. Lucy has taught her elder girls to make lemon ice water. I had made some savoury turnovers and of course the usual jelly rolls. The little ones played hidings and running races and in quiet moments Lucy, who loves poetry, read us all some of her favourite verses. When packing up to come home small William, as we call him, ran off and hid himself in the bush and would not come until his mother became very angry.

August 16th At last the great day has come and gone and we have been to the performance of "Elijah". The new pavilion is all that is to be expected; spacious, airey (sic) and decorated most attractively with flowers and potted plants and gracious palm fronds. The soloists sang with great feeling, Miss Grant and Mrs Wallam sang the lovely duet "Zion spreads her hand". Miss Plaice and Miss Murnane gave heart-rending performances and Miss I. Cox was most beautiful in "Rest in the Lord". Mr Gordon Gooch and Miss Plaice gave a lovely duet and Mr Upton as tenor weakened my reserve with his clear rich tones.

The organ just moved from the Mechanics Institute, the Orchestra and Choir were fully adequate for such an occasion and added to their performance in a well-dressed manner - ladies all in white, sopranos in a blue sash and contraltos with red. The gentlemen of the tenors wore blue rosettes and the basses red.

Beef Roll Mince a pound of fresh beef very finely, pound it well then add three biscuits, well ground, two eggs, herbs, pepper and salt, make into a long roll, put buttered paper round it and bake for an hour. Served cold this roll may be cut into quite thin slices and make good sandwiches.

November

The Great Exhibition is a wonderful occasion and it will take many days to see all that there is to be seen. Our Mayor, Mr Sutton and Monsieur Joubert, with their inspired enthusiasm should be rewarded for their magnificent work. The 25th was a beautiful cloudless sunny day for the Official Opening, the grandest ever seen in our city. I decided as this was a special occasion that my dear Walter would want me to enjoy myself to the full and so I wore a new jacket body and skirt of blue velvet with an upright close-fitting collar of black velvet. Margaret wore grey fustian with black lace trim. she tires very quickly these days due to her condition.

Flags of all nations and festive bunting bedecked the streets and the new pavilion. everyone wore their best holiday outfits and the newspaper says that over one thousand country visitors came by rail on the first day.

At 10am, the procession started after a slight initial problem: there being a dispute between the Orangemen and the Saint Patrick's Society both claiming the right to take the lead. I wonder if this might have been by special arrangement? However the Hobart City Band struck up their first merry tune and the procession began.

It is said that nearly sixty different trades, professions and friendly societies took part and I am informed that six bands were present: Latrobe and West Devonport with Campbell Town, South Esk and Perth bringing up the rear. My only regret is that dear Walter is not here to witness this grand event.

There were many decorated carts and drays carrying potters, carpenters, coopers, millers, bakers and people from all the local industries. The "Boys in Blue", the Butchers' Brigade, were there all finely mounted. The Druids drew special attention as members of Britain's most ancient priesthood. I had heard some country folk say this was the first time they had seen them and were amazed at the finery.

Some over-zealous bakers' boys began throwing flour from their cart over the watching crowds but this soon stopped with a few swift cuffs from the master baker. This shameful behaviour was reported in the newspaper.

We heard the cannon salute of seventeen guns fired from Windmill Hill by the Launceston Volunteers just before mid-day which announced the departure from Struan House of the vice-regal party: Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton and Lord Hopetoun, the governor of Victoria. He was present specially for the opening of the festivities.

Our positions in the hall were very reasonable and we were able to see most of the proceedings. When the official

party arrived Monsieur Joubert presented Lady Hamilton with a beautiful bouquet of waratah and mountain berries. She looked so delightful in an elegant cream bombazet jacket body and skirt overlayed with Spanish lace. The Mayor and Mrs Sutton had places on the dais with the vice-regal guests and Mr Robinson, Secretary of the Exhibition committee and Captain T. Willoughby, resplendent in military uniform as the Governor's Aide.

The choir sang the National Anthem, prayers followed then the choir sang the "Old Hundredth". The official programme invited us all to join in the singing but I was so entranced by the whole proceedings that like others I held back and listened. The ladies of the choir were all dressed in white, the sopranos wearing crimson satin sashes and the contraltos with blue. Several speeches were delivered and presentations made then the exhibition declared open and the choir ended the ceremony with "Rule Britannia".

The press of the crowd was too much on that first day so we saw only a few of the exhibits and decided there would be plenty of tise to see everything as the Exhibition will be open until February. We saw through the main entrance where stood the mineral arch so-called as it was composed entirely of Tasmanian minerals. It seemed a fascinating structure with vibrant colours highlighted by carefully placed electric lighting. The first annex beyond the entrance is the fernery with rock lilies, creepers, little ferns and massive giant varieties. Miss Shea who loves her plants so well pointed out the varieties, stagferns and elkhorns from Queensland, the quaint bird'snest fern from Sydney, Dicksonias, Tomaris and others from the areas of the north west coast of our colony. At the centre of the fernery, stood the grand trophy made of Tasmanian timbers polished to a beautiful sheen. Tiny rivers and waterfalls, fountains ands jets played among the cool foliage the area enhanced by gentle illuminations.

On the left of the fernery stood Mr Bartlett's model Diary displaying the new machinery operating to manufacture cheeses and butter. Dairymaids were at the display dispensing refreshing cups of fresh milk. We then moved down the Avenue of Nations passing such a varied display of exhibits. There was little opportunity to linger and examine each as the Vice-regal party was moved along very quickly. There was more time in the afternoon for a more leisurely inspection.

Walter attended the lunch at the Mechanics Institute where about two hundred and forty gentlemen were invited to share a sumptuous meal with the Mayor and officials. My son said the Institute had been decorated with festoons of leaves and a mass of ferns and potted plants around the platform. The luncheon lasted four hours with speeches, toasts and singing. Walter declared it a grand gathering. The food he said was splendid, the main dishes being roast

beef and turkey. We all laughed at Stella when she asked him if there had been any jelly cakes to eat.

Mrs Sutton held a special evening for five hundred children at her Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball complete with elegant silver programme. My son assisted with the supper. Miss Vincent created two beautiful costumes for Alice and Ella: two satin fairies with long flowing gowns and lace wings formed by enlarged loose sleeves. There was a grand procession lead by Master Sutton: a page of King Charles' time with powdered wig, satin costume silk hose and little buckled slippers. There followed a maypole dance and a minuet. The little children danced until eleven o'clock then Lucy took the little fairies home and we adults danced into the small hours of the morning. I feel the polkas and mazurkas are a little too strenuous for me now. These functions are so enjoyable.

We have been to the exhibition again and Margaret insisted on a short visit to the "Temple of Art". She really should be at home resting and not displaying her condition for all to see. The "Temple" held an astonishing array of beautiful paintings by Tasmanian, Colonial, British and Foreign artists. Queen Victoria even sent her portrait for display and among the local portraits were the Mayor and Mrs Sutton and Monsieur Joubert all by Mr Nichols who has premises in St. John Street. There were so many more that Margaret would have spent all day just looking if the children had not urged us to move on to other courts.

Each of the colonies displayed items of needlework, beadwork, pictures in silk on velvet, rings and other jewelry, paper and wax flowers and the very latest fashion in plush drapes worked in satins. Mr Archer from "Panshanger" and Mr Gibson of "BelleVue" both have a magnificent display of their merino wool right in the middle of the Tasmanian court. Mr Jackson was showing his latest locks and door latches and Mr Stewart was engaged stamping out exhibition medals. Mr Storrer had made a beautiful sideboard of English oak which was cut down in the City Park last year, and the children's exhibit from the Kindergarten School was arranged by Miss Fletcher.

We saw models of steamers from Huddart Parker, Mr Campbell had an array of his pipes and pots and the Cornwall and Esk Breweries had built a pyramid of bottled tomato sauce. There are so many things we have not seen but the exhibition will be open for some months.

Panah

Pound one sardine and two anchovies till smooth, then add a little finely-minced parsley and a grain of cayenne. When this is thoroughly mixed amalgamate with a knife on a plate with two ounces of butter. Shape into a pat or roll and serve with crisp dry toast.

We have made many visits to the exhibition and have seen many new and interesting things. The newspaper reports that attendance has been very large many times the population of our city. With the many strange faces in the crowds we must assume that other parts of the world are sending visitors. Today we saw the display of organs, pianos and other musical instruments by Mr Nunnery, Walsh Bros and Mr Birchall. Mr Thornwaite was on hand to demonstrate. We saw that Mrs Browne among the spectators. For a woman of her standing and age she dresses in such outrageous costumes.

The city bands have been giving regular promenade concerts in the main hall for visitors, and this has given us an opportunity to rest there as there have been seats at the rear. That is one thing absent from the exhibition. Our more senior citizens would benefit from a chair or two strategically placed about the courts, not that I put myself in the senior class of course.

Not every thing has been of interest to my grandchildren, but they were delighted by the aviary of New South Wales birds. However, we have had to provide other diversions for them and last Friday we took advantage of the sunny day and took a hamper of tea up the gorge to Picnic Rock. The little girls so love an excursion. We also took the baby who will be one year on 28th next.

December 4th
Last evening Miss Louisa Shea and I attended Mr W S Gilbert's new musical play "Engaged", performed by the Muffs at the Academy. The orchestra was under the baton of Mr Alexander Wallace and the singing was as usual most delightful but I found the plot a trifle weak. Nevertheless we had an enjoyable evening, I provided supper.

Yet again I went to the exhibition with Walter today. He was eager to show me the new Jack Frost freezing apparatus. It seemed a most interesting piece of machinery to be used for the better storage of meat. It would be a wonderful extravagance. I wonder if Walter intends to purchase one? We also inspected Mr Barclay's food safes and cooking ranges. These he said would improve conditions at the bake-house.

Just along the avenue from this display I saw the most splendid pagoda of rich scarlet plush drapes on gilt poles. This was Mr Quibell's display featuring all manner of drapery and furnishings. In a sitting room display in the South Australian court we tasted new wines and viticultural products. We see something new each time we attend as some exhibits are changed or renewed.

One exhibit I must mention is that of the firm of Brookes Robinson of Melbourne. They were displaying the magnificent stained-glassed window "The calling of Saint

Matthew" soon to be installed in Christ Church, Frederick Street. Church windows are beautiful in their place but it is rare to see one at such close quarters. I was much taken by this gracious art work.

The descriptions of the exhibition occupied many pages of Alice's writing, too many for this journal to cover but in closing I would point out that Alice hosted many parties, soirees, and suppers at home and attended many more. Even at 60 years she was a popular society figure in Launceston. She finished the year with a round of theatres and a grand Christmas party and of course the family attended the church service at St John's on Christmas Day.

Great, Great Granddaughter Jenny Gill

HOBART TOWN:
The First Ten Years

Irene Schaffer

Fifteen years after the arrival of the First Fleet at Port Jackson Lieutenant King, the then Governor of New South Wales, on hearing that the French intended to settle at Storm Bay on the south east coast of Van Diemen's Land, dispatched Lt. Bowen of the Royal Navy to the River Derwent to foil any attempt by the French to establishing a stronghold there. After some delay and three aborted departures Lt. Bowen sailed aboard the "Albion" in the company of the "Lady Nelson". The "Albion" put ashore the new Commandant of Van Diemen's Land along with his horse, ten cattle, fifty sheep, a few goats and some fowls. With only six months supply of stores and the meagre amount of food to feed his men, Bowen would find it a difficult task to "immediately prepare the land for crops" as were his instructions from Governor King. The party consisted of a few free settlers, a surgeon, a medical officer and a store keeper. His military force was made up of one lance corporal and seven privates of the New South Wales Corps. The remainder were 21 male and 3 female convicts. In all the entire number to fend off the French were 49 persons, of whom 13 were women and children. One lone native with a spear witnessed the arrival at Risdon Cove at the Derwent. He later entered the camp and was given trinkets. No large groups of natives were seen.

The new Commandant was well pleased with the choice of Risdon Cove as the new settlement. His instructions from King were "to fix a spot above Risdon Cove", and as he had found a stream there, he immediately set up his camp. He was later to take a boat excursion up the Derwent to Herdsman's Cove (Bridgewater) and described it as a spot "with banks like Noblemen's parks in England, beautifully green". He thought it would take "very little trouble to clear and plough, if only he had a hundred men". He dreamed of a flourishing colony, "but his workmen were very few and very bad".

With each settler being allowed two convicts to assist him, plus free Government stores, (while he worked his grant of land) Bowen's work force for the settlement was greatly reduced. The convicts being a hardened lot, there were many attempts to escape. One party was successful, taking the only small boat the colony had.

Discontent among his soldiers, and the overall bad behaviour of the convicts, resulted in Bowen requesting a sergeant to be sent from Port Jackson. Instead Gov. King sent Lt. Moore of the NSW Corps, accompanied by a small number of soldiers on the brig "Dart" in October 1803.

Forty two prisoners, of whom twenty were volunteers, were also dispatched. This brought the total in the Colony to 100.

The situation did not improve and when a soldier was caught assisting a convict in a robbery, Bowen decided to accompany him to Port Jackson for trial, in an attempt to state his plight in the new Colony to King personally. He left Lt. Moore in charge and this was to cause all sorts of problems. Governor King was most annoyed that Bowen, as Commandant, should desert his post. During his absence there occurred an incident that was to lead to misunderstanding between the soldiers and the natives, who were hunting in the vicinity of the camp, resulting in a number of the natives being killed. Lt. Bowen was eventually sent back to the Derwent, but not before another important landing took place there.

Lt. Col. Collins had arrived at Botany Bay aboard the "Sirius" in 1788 as Judge-Advocate with Governor Phillip on the First Fleet. After serving a term of nine years he returned to England, where, after he had published his Journal in 1798, he was chosen to become Lt. Governor of the proposed new settlement at Port Phillip (Melbourne). Marjorie Tipping in her book Convicts Unbound documents the arrival at Port Phillip of the "Calcutta" and "Ocean" in 1803 and how, after only four months it was evacuated in favour of the Derwent River in VDL.

With the departure of the "Calcutta" and the "Ocean" from Port Phillip to Port Jackson, Collins was left without suitable transport for his move to the River Derwent. Governor King dispatched the "Ocean" with orders to return to Port Phillip with the "Lady Nelson" to assist Collins. Between these two ships most of the people were transferred to the Derwent. There were over 300 convicts and 100 or more free settlers, Marines and women and children at Port Phillip.

Collins was surprised, on arrival at the Derwent River on board the "Ocean", on the 15 February 1804, to find Lt. Bowen was absent from Risdon Cove and after inspecting the camp, decided it was not a suitable place for his new settlement. After exploring above and across from Risdon Cove, he soon discovered a more suitable spot, "a fine cove on the west of the river about five miles from Risdon cove". This cove, Collins called Sullivan's Cove, later to be known as Hobart Town.

As Bowen before him, Collins had had trouble with his soldiers. He did however hope that once he had settled on the Derwent, he could combine the two detatchments and in so doing restore some discipline. On viewing the situation on his arrival, he decided to keep them on opposite sides of the Derwent, and return the Risdon Cove soldiers to Port Jackson as soon as possible. The first task was the clearing of the land which was heavily

timbered, tents were pitched until huts could be built by the convicts. The settlers were taken by the boats from the "Ocean" to Stainsforth Bay (now New Town) where they eventually were to have their grants of land. The first 120 convicts (the remainder were still at Port Phillip) who had arrived on the "Ocean", were divided into gangs and put to work. Their day began at 5am, with an hour for breakfast and half an hour for tea, finishing at 6pm; Saturday afternoons and Sunday excluded.

On completion of the governor's house the other members of the civil party began to build theirs. Lt. Lord's was built of wattle and daub, its windows like portholes in a vessel. Others were not so grand, but the method was the same; posts joined by wall plates fixed to the ground, woven with wattle reeds planked with mingled clay, sand, very short grass, then whitened. A grass thatched roof and a chimney of turf piled with stone, a door and a window and the cottage was finished. The Governor's house stood where the Town Hall now stands, bricks being sent later by King from Port Jackson. The spot where the "camp" was first set up was covered with large gum trees, which Collins only permitted to be felled under his instructions. He also demanded strict cleanliness about the camp. Later he also placed restrictions on certain birds being taken in the breeding season.

Labour in the new colony was always short, especially skilled labour, and although the "Calcutta" convicts were better selected (unlike those of the First Fleet in 1788), their working capabilities left a lot to be desired. Those who were skilled were in great demand. Once the huts and gardens were set out, these men were permitted to work for wages in their spare time, earning 2/6 - 3/4 for a ten hour day, or (while provisions lasted) up to 2lb pork or beef and 1 61/2 - 2 lb of flour. Although it was against Collins' instructions, often payment was made in raw spirits.

The "Ocean" finally arrived from Port Phillip in July 1804, Collins having given her up for lost. She had met with extremely violent weather and the 160 persons on board plus the animals had suffered badly. The voyage had taken 36 days. With her arrival, the colony now numbered 433 (358 men, 39 women and children), while the stock numbered 20 cattle, 60 sheep, some pigs, goats and fowls.

Besides Collins, there were two other First Fleeters in the colony during this period: Samuel Lightfoot and Henry Hacking. Samuel had returned to England after his sentence expired, and petitioned to be allowed to return with his wife (she appears not to have sailed). Lightfoot sailed on the "Ocean" with Collins, who later made him supervisor of the hospital in Hobart Town. He died in 1818 aged 65.

Henry Hacking had a much more colourful life. He arrived on the "Sirius" as Quartermaster, returning to England in the "Waaksamheyd" in 1790 and returning two months later on the "Royal Admiral". He obtained land at Port Jackson and later attempted to cross the Blue Mountains, reaching 20 miles further than anyone before him. He was also in the party who found the cattle that had been missing since the First Fleet landing. In 1796 Hacking was up on an assault charge, but was acquitted. In 1799 he was sent to Norfolk Island for perjury. He was later pardoned. His required services as a pilot far out-weighed his misdeeds. He served as a pilot on the "Porpoise" at Port Jackson during 1801 -2 and was later made 1st mate on the "Lady Nelson" when she was dispatched to take Collins from Port Phillip. Collins later made him pilot of all boats and crews in Hobart Town. He retired on a pension in 1816. His records show he was "useless as a pilot from drunkenness and infirmities". He died in Hobart in 1831 aged 81.

A third unwelcome First Fleeter, arrived on the "Sophia" from Port Jackson in February 1805. Collins was on the wharf to welcome his daughter, who was a passenger on the same ship, and he recognized Elizabeth Leonard amongst the 30 convict women. In his dispatch to King he stated "the women brought here by the "Sophia", 30 in number, have been landed, but I should hope that before any more could be sent from Port Jackson I should have received some from London. Amongst them, I was concerned to see one who I will remember to have been a nuisance in Sydney, Elizabeth Leonard/Kellyhorne. Now a veteran of infamy". Elizabeth had arrived on the "Alexander" in 1788, married John C(K)ellyhorne in February 1788 and died in May 1807 aged 47. She was the first First Fleeter to be buried in VDL.

With the departure of Lt. Bowen, Lt. Moore and the soldiers of the NSW Corps on the "Ocean" in May 1804, the settlement at Sullivan's Cove was able to get on with the important business of running the Colony. Exploring was one of the main priorities and Collins himself was to lead many explorations in the first few months. The Rev. Knopwood was also very active in this field.

Following the important discovery of the Strait between the mainland and VDL by Flinders in the "Norfolk" in November 1798, which resulted in the third settlement being formed, Governor King dispatched Lt. Col. Patterson with four ships to Port Dalrymple on the River Tamar. They were the "Buffalo", "Lady Nelson", "Integrity" and "Frances". They left Port Jackson in November 1804.

After a very rough trip, which resulted in nearly all the stock being lost, except 1 horse, 4 cattle, 3 sheep and 15 swine, the ships arrived at Port Dalrymple (York Town) with 74 male convicts, 2 female convicts, 64 soldiers, 1 settler, 20 free women and 14 children, a total of 181 persons. Within a fortnight the little community had

erected the huts. Gangs of convicts were then set to work, planting seeds that had not been eaten by the rats on the voyage from Port Jackson, and the small amount of plants that survived.

In 1805 the "Buffalo" with an additional amount of soldiers and 50 more convicts from Norfolk Island arrived at Port Dalrymple. Also aboard were some animals and a few stores. The settlement now numbered over 300. Mrs Patterson was a passenger on the "Buffalo", having come to join her husband. With her was her convict maid Hannah Williams who had been transported on the "Nile" in 1801. Hannah later married one of the soldiers, Michael Murphy, who had arrived on the First Fleet. Their marriage and the baptisms of their four daughters were postponed until the Rev. Knopwood made his first overland journey to Launceston in 1811. Private Murphy returned with his regiment to Port Jackson when their tour of duty ended in 1817, leaving Hannah to run her small farm. He never returned: he died at Emu Plains, NSW, in 1822.

In 1806 the settlement was on half rations. There was also more trouble with both the soldiers and the convicts. Ten convicts ran off into the bush and the Norfolk Island settlers were disappointed with their allotted land. Patterson's health deteriorated and when he was called to Port Jackson to attend a court hearing, he took his wife with him. They did not return for six months. On their return, they found the settlement on the verge of starvation. While Patterson was at Port Jackson, Lt. Thomas Laycock was in charge: he decided to walk to Hobart Town in order to let their plight be known and hopefully be able to obtain some provisions. He and four other men set off in February 1807 and arrived in Hobart Town nine days later. All for nothing, as there was no help available. Hobart Town was as badly off as they were. The party returned to Launceston empty handed. When Patterson returned later in the year, he did all he could to allay the famine, devoting all his time and energy in what was his last year as Commandant. He left aboard the "Porpoise" in 1808 to relieve Lt. Col. Foveaux in Sydney: he died two years later at sea off Cape Horn.

The colony struggled to survive in the coming years. Food was scarce, clothes had to be distributed with care. Many convicts had to resort to making their own from kangaroo skins, having been permitted to hunt in the bush for their own food. Near famine was to plague the island for many years. In 1806 the crops failed and with all the flour gone, no bread could be made. Coffee was made from bran, and even paper was scarce.

Collins had hoped to be relieved in 1807 but no word was received from the Home Office in England. To add to his disappointment, the settlers he had brought with him proved unsuited to the task of working and maintaining their grants and were to be a burden on the colony as they

continued to draw Government stores for well over their allotted time.

When news reached Collins that he was to prepare to receive the evacuation of the people from Norfolk Island, he despaired as to how he would feed them. Those on Norfolk Island were mainly ex-convicts, now free settlers, and a small number of ex-Marines and an even smaller number of free persons. Many of them had arrived on the first, second and third fleets, some had lived on the island for nineteen years. Now they were told they had to move to an unknown virgin island, that had only been settled for four years. Still fresh in their minds were their own early experiences on Norfolk Island when they would have starved if it had not been for the arrival of the mutton birds. Many of the old Islanders were reluctant to move; they were attached to their homes and knew from experience that it would take hard work to re-establish themselves to the same degree in VDL. George Guest was one of the first to leave. He had arrived on the First Fleet as a convict and had prospered on the Island. He left on the "Sydney" in 1805 accompanied by his wife and six children and taking with him his 300 ewes.

It was not until 1807 that the first shipload of Norfolk Islanders arrived in the Derwent. The "Lady Nelson", who had made a name for herself with her many voyages to and from VDL, brought the first 34 men, women and children. All but two were from the first, second and third fleet. Of the four First Fleeters, two of the men were to take their own lives after they arrived and the third disappeared without a trace. The one woman, Elizabeth Hussey (Thackery) was to survive until she was 95 years old. She was the last woman First Fleeter to die in Australia. The next ten months were to see the greater part of the Islanders move to the Derwent. Later in 1813, the remainder were sent to the Tamar in the north. The "Lady Nelson" made three trips, the "Porpoise", "Estramina", "City of Edinburgh" and "Minstrel" one each.

Edward Maun, an Irish exile, in his letters to his friend, Robert Nash, tells of his 19 day passage on the "Porpoise" and how he found Hobart Town far larger than expected. The Norfolk Islanders who had arrived on the "Lady Nelson" two months previously were settled two miles from the town, as were most of those who arrived on the "Porpoise". He spoke favourably of the wheat crop and of the stream that ran through the town, but warned of the robberies that were committed against the new arrivals.

September 1808 saw the last of the five ships bring the remainder of the 400 from Norfolk Island, many of them in a very bad state, with few possessions and some with only the clothes they wore. Collins could only give them little of what they needed from the stores. He could not house or settle them in town for very long. They numbered

twice as many as he had been led to believe, and swelled his colony to double its size. Many were given grants at New Norfolk, Herdsman's Cove, Sandy Bay, Clarence Plains and Pittwater. Of the 400 that arrived, 65 were First Fleeters, with 8 more who later went to the Tamar in 1813. Forty three were to finally lie at rest in St. David's Cemetery, the largest number of First Fleeters to be buried in one spot in Australia.

Unfortunately many of the Norfolk Islanders were never able to rid themselves of the convict stigma. A large number of them had become senior members of the community while on Norfolk Island. They were to now find themselves in VDL taking second place to the free settlers who had arrived on the "Ocean". History has dealt with these people rather harshly; they are often recorded as "having bartered away their grants for a trifle and to sink out of sight in poverty and wretchedness". This, some of them did do, but many families were to establish themselves along with many of the earlier settlers, into the future of Tasmania.

Governor Collins died suddenly in 1810 and many of the settlers mourned his passing. He had been a good and fair leader and would have been greatly missed. His body was buried with great ceremony, not very far from two other First Fleeters: Elizabeth Leonard whom he was not pleased to see come to his settlement, and John Massey Cox, a condemned felon, who had escaped the gallows in England and was buried on 5 October 1808 in St. David's Cemetery.

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NB Port Dalrymple now Launceston
Herdsman's Cove now Bridgewater
Clarence Plains now Rokeby.

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BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESS, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE

Library: 62 Bass Highway, COOEE, (above Bass Bakery)

Tuesday, Saturday 1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Meeting: Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee, 8.00 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except December. The library is open at 7.00 p.m.

DEVONPORT

Library: 3rd Floor, Days Building Best Street, DEVONPORT

Wednesday	9.30 a.m.- 3.00 p.m.
Friday	1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Meeting: East Devonport Primary School, Thomas Street, 7.30 p.m. on the 4th Thursday of each month, except December.

HOBART

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: Tasman Regional Library, Bligh Street, Warrane, 8.00 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, except December.

HUON

Library: Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite St., RANELAGH

Saturday	2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.
1st Wednesday of month	10.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Meeting: Branch Library, Ranelagh, 7.30 p.m. on the 2nd Monday of each month, except January.

LAUNCESTON

Library: First Floor, Elizabeth Street, LAUNCESTON.

Tuesday	10.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Wednesday	7.00 p.m. - 9.00 p.m.
Saturday	2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Meeting: Kings Meadows High School, Guy Street, 7.30 p.m. on the 1st Tuesday of each month, except January.

OUR HERITAGE in HISTORY