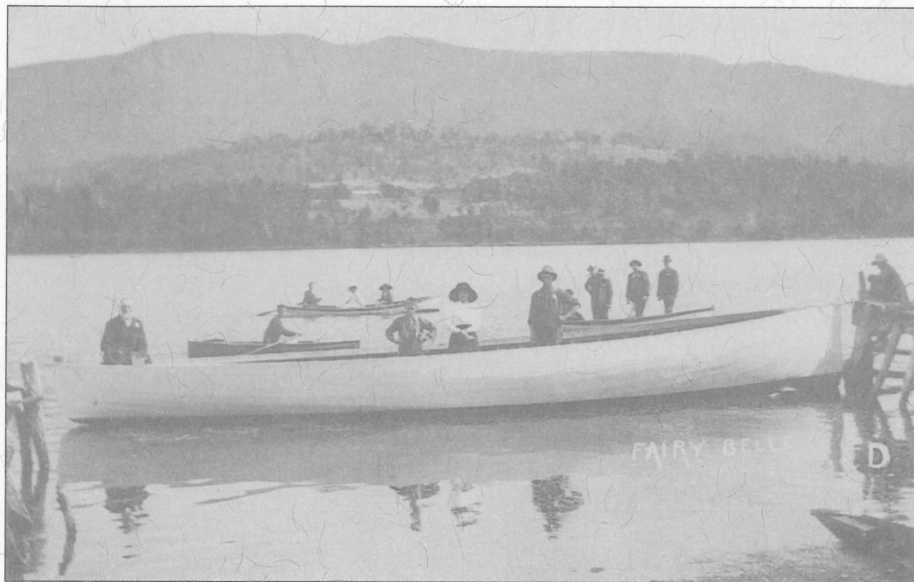


Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania

Volume 22 Number 3—December 2001

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania

PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

State Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org

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

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander

Fellows: Mr Neil Chick, Mr David Harris and Mrs Denise McNeice

Executive:

President	Mr Peter Cocker	(03) 6435 4103
Vice President	Mr Ray Hyland	(03) 6431 7404
Vice President	Mrs Denise McNeice FTFHS	(03) 6228 3564
Executive Secretary	Miss Muriel Bissett	(03) 6344 4034
Executive Treasurer	Miss Betty Bissett	(03) 6344 4034

Committee:

Mrs Judy Cocker	Mr John Dare	Mrs Rosemary Davidson
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Mr Alan Leighton	Mrs Jill Poke	Miss Beverley Richardson
	Mrs Anita Swan	

By-laws Officer	Mrs Denise McNeice FTFHS	(03) 6228 3564
Exchange Journal Coordinator	Mrs Thelma McKay	(03) 6229 3149
Home Page (State) Webmaster	Mr Peter Cocker	(03) 6435 4103
Journal Editor	Mrs Rosemary Davidson	(03) 6278 2464
Journal Despatcher	Mr Leo Prior	(03) 6228 5057
LWFHA Chairman	Miss Jenny Gill	(03) 6326 1622
Members' Interests Compiler	Mr John Gillham	(03) 6239 6529
Membership Registrar	Mr John Dare	(03) 6424 7889
Projects & Publications Coord.	Mrs Anne Bartlett	(03) 6344 5258
Public Officer	Mrs Denise McNeice FTFHS	(03) 6228 3564
Research Coordinator	Mrs Kaye Stewart	(03) 6362 2073
State Sales Officer	Mrs Pat Harris	(03) 6344 3951

Branches of the Society

Burnie:	PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320 petjud@bigpond.com
Devonport:	PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310 brajav@tassie.net.au
Hobart:	GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001 secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org
Huon:	PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109 jgillham@ava.com.au
Launceston:	PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250 bissettmb@bigpond.com

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

Editorial

The successful entry for the *My Most Interesting Ancestor Award*, *Edward George Innes, (1854–1904)* by Louise Ryan, is the first article in this issue. There was little to choose between several entries and the judges commented on the high standard and the interesting range of stories. When you get the opportunity to read more, I hope it will encourage you to consider entering the results of your research in a future short story award.

It is anticipated that a limited edition of the complete collection of entries will be published by the end of the year. Each entrant will receive a free copy as will the judges and branch libraries of the society. Some copies will be available for purchase with a reprint if needed.

Don't forget that entries for the Lilian Watson Family History Award close on 31 December 2001. Entry forms are available from Branch Libraries and should be sent to the Award Coordinator at PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250.

Thank you to the very patient people who have sent in articles that appear in this issue. Some will have been waiting for well over a year as a result of our 21st volume and the convict issue. There is still some outstanding material that should be printed in the last publication by the current Hobart Journal Committee in March next year.

The journal committee extends its best wishes for a safe and happy holiday season to all members.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal Committee

Rosemary Davidson, Cynthia O'Neill,
Maurice Appleyard, Jeannine Connors,
David Hodgson, Charles Hunt,
Lucy Knott, Vee Maddock, Denise McNeice
Leo Prior and Kate Ramsay.

Journal address

PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250

or email

editor@tasfhs.org

or **tasancestry@southcom.com.au**

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, typed or word processed, on disk or by email. Disks and photographs will be returned on request.

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover: The ferry, *Fairy Belle*, on the River Derwent 1913. See article page 181 this issue.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AS a parent my heart goes out to those people who lost family members in the recent tragedy in New York. Undoubtedly it will take a long time for normality to return to their lives. I must admit that, even though we live in the quiet backwaters of Tasmania and miss out on some conveniences, our lifestyle is less likely to be shattered by such catastrophic events that we have witnessed through the media. It was interesting to note that the terrorists used an alias rather than their own identity to try and cover up their activities. When searching on the internet it is remarkable how much information researchers have made available about their family members. It would be easy for an unscrupulous person to adopt the identity of someone of their choice, including a ready-made family, photographs, vital dates, occupations and other information. A word of warning: if you are planning to publish information on your family history on the web, give some thought as to what you want to make public.

On Sunday, 16 September my wife and I attended the Hobart Branch's birthday celebrations at Moonah. A most enjoyable time was had by all. It was pleasing to see so many of Hobart's original members still active within the branch and still researching their family. A comment I overheard indicated that one member would be back for the 50th Birthday celebration. Congratulations to the organisers of the birthday celebration, a job well done.

A sub committee has been formed in Hobart, with our By-laws Officer Denise McNeice as the chairperson, to update our constitution and by-laws. As we go forward into our next twenty-five years it

is important that all the rules of the Society reflect the parameters in which the members and the office bearers can act. If any member has any suggestions as to amendments or alterations that they would like to see incorporated into the rules please advise your branch committee for your ideas to be put forward to the sub committee.

To maintain our membership numbers we must present a professional image to prospective new members. One area where we can achieve this is by the quality of our promotional and marketing material. Over the next few weeks various promotional materials and pamphlets that can be developed and offered to all branches will be looked at.

Many thousands of dollars are spent each year in Australia on the preservation of cultural and heritage items. What amounts are being spent on our old cemeteries? Unfortunately many of our old pioneer cemeteries are falling into disrepair or even in some cases disappeared completely. TAMIOT has helped somewhat with tombstone and memorial inscriptions having been recorded and an index of these subsequently published. Wouldn't it be something if we had an image preserved of every headstone in the old Cypress Street Cemetery in Launceston or the old Bluff Cemetery in Devonport, to name a couple? ●

Peter Cocker

BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

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

President Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404

Secretary Judy Cocker (03) 6435 4103

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

email: petjud@bigpond.com



Craig Broadfield presented a *For Love Or Money* session following the September meeting. Members brought a variety of family treasures from a

much-loved teddy and a set of scales from the Victorian goldfields, to a very unusual document box. This was believed to have been made by a convict at Port Arthur and was said to have a secret compartment. On closer inspection after the meeting, this compartment was found; it contained envelopes with original fifty cent coins and some threepences and sixpences—what a find!

The October meeting was held at the Burnie Online Centre where members took the opportunity to explore the Internet. In November the branch celebrated its 21st birthday with a special dinner meeting at the Hillside Motor Inn. It was a chance for the branch to bring together old and new members and to celebrate our achievements since forming on 11 November 1980.

The September day meeting was a scrapbook workshop with Karen Hislop. *Researching Your Irish Ancestors* was the topic for October and a trip to the Ulverstone History Museum was organised for November.

The branch held a series of workshops at our library in October, titled *Researching and Recording your Family*

History. Topics covered included overseas research, State Archive records, convict research, scrap-booking, computer scanning and research and beginning your research, with all sessions taken by branch members.

Another successful bookstall was held at the Westbury Family History Faire in early September, despite the shocking weather on the day. Our library will close at 3 p.m. Tuesday, 11 December and re-open at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 15 January 2002. The branch committee extends its warm wishes to members and their families for a safe and happy Christmas.

Devonport

<http://www.devonport.tco.asn.au/dev-gst/>

President David Harris (03) 6424 5328

Secretary Elaine Garwood (03) 6424 4005

PO Box 587 Devonport Tasmania 7310

email: brajav@tassie.net.au



The Devonport Branch and the Launceston Branch have made a joint purchase of a further eight years of the GRO Index. This is the index of the births,

deaths and marriages in the UK and the records cover the period 1943–1950. They will only be available at these branches and they will rotate between the branches every two months. During December and January the records covering the years 1943–1946 will be available in Devonport, followed by the years 1947–1950 in February and March.

Branch activities have included being in attendance at the Westbury Faire where a successful time was spent despite the rain. Recent speakers have been

David Harris who led a Census information night and Ted Field from the Devonport Library who spoke about technological changes. An open library day is planned for 13 November.

A Branch Dinner is to be held at the Deloraine Hotel on 19 October. This will replace our mid year Christmas Dinner and our usual counter meal in December. The Christmas Hamper Raffle will be drawn on the 18 December.

Devonport will host the State AGM on 22 June 2002. This will be held at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at East Devonport.

The Library will close for the Christmas break on 18 December and will reopen on 15 January 2002.

Hobart

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

President Colleen Read (03) 6244 4527
Secretary Cynthia O'Neill (03) 6243 6200
or 0419 319 774

GPO Box 640 Hobart Tasmania 7001
email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org



The highlight of the past quarter was our Branch's 21st Birthday Afternoon Tea held at Laetare Gardens on Sunday, 16 September.

It was a great pleasure to welcome so many Hobart members celebrating 21 years continuous membership. Our new Patron Dr Alison Alexander, as her first official function, presented certificates to those '21 year olds' who had not been able to attend the State AGM in June. Other welcome guests were State President Peter Cocker and his wife Judy, immediate past Patron Professor Michael Roe, and Neil Chick who, as co-founder of our Society, gave a brief address and cut the very special

birthday cake. Rosemary Davidson prepared a display of memorabilia and photos and this proved very popular with the nearly eighty members who enjoyed this memorable afternoon. Sincere thanks are extended to all committee members and others who contributed to the success of the day.

In August, following the launch of the first publication in this series, Bryce Ward and I officially presented to Ann Graham (of Grahams Funeral Home at Moonah) a copy of *Hobart Undertakers of Hobart Vol I: Index to Pierce J Keating Funeral Records 1895-1964 (with gaps)*. Publication was made possible only through Ann's generosity in allowing us access to the records. Following our recommendations, these records have now been filmed by the Archives Office of Tasmania, thus ensuring their preservation, and increasing the benefits of our index.

More recently Bryce Ward has, through negotiation with the Funeral Directors of H. C. Millington Pty Ltd, secured access to the Clark Family funeral books; the initial work has kept our Monday working bee group busy over several weeks, and others have begun indexing the data. Any other members, with an IBM home computer, able to help with this project should contact me on 6244 4527.

An Open Day was held on Saturday, 6 October as part of Seniors Week and once again proved very popular. Also, our New Members Sessions held quarterly as a trial throughout this past year, the last on 27 October, have also been well received. These information days will now be a regular item on our branch calendar.

Our branch was also represented at the Local and Family History Fair held at

Wrest Point in October, and our display and publications created considerable interest.

Sincere thanks are extended to the many branch members who have so willingly helped throughout the year. I extend Seasons Greetings to you all, and wish you a fruitful New Year—genealogically speaking!

General Meetings. Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny 3rd Tuesday (except December and January, 8:00 p.m)

February 19—Christa Johannes: *The Tasmanian Aborigines through the eyes of 19th century painters.*

March 19—Alison Melrose: *Who's Who—the way they did their hair.*

April 16—Sarah Waight: *The History and People of Glenorchy.*

May 21—Simon Cubit: *More Stories of the High Country.*

Computer Group Branch Library 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

WISE Interest Group Bellerive Arts Centre. 1st Sunday of February, May, August and November, 2:00 p.m.

Christmas break Hobart Branch Library will close 4:30 on Saturday, 15 December and reopen 1:30 on Tuesday, 15 January 2002.

Huon

President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546

Secretary Elaine Burton (03) 6264 1345

PO Box 117 Huonville TAS 7109

email: jgillham@ava.com.au



On Saturday, 6 October the Huon Branch held a fund-raising evening.

The function was a 'card bingo' supper event and included guest speakers. While numbers in attendance were a little lower

than hoped for, an enjoyable evening with members and guests raised in excess of \$300. Profit for the evening can be attributed to the generosity of the organising committee for their provision of prizes and the supper. Of particular note was the work of Coralie Mesecke whose idea it was to run a raffle of a basket of chocolate items at the end of the night, won by Coralie. The speakers for the evening were Richie Woolley and John Gillham who both spoke on the relationship between community history and family history—Richie spoke on his history of the Upper Huon and its integration into his family history in that area and John spoke on the relevance of 16th century English and Irish history in part of his family history.

Launceston

<http://www.bracknell.tco.asn.au/launcestongensoc>

President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778

Secretary Betty Bissett

Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034

PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250

email: bissettmb@bigpond.com



On 1 September our Branch had a stand at the annual Tasmanian Family & Local History Faire, organised by the Westbury Historical Society. In spite of the weather being very wet and unpleasant, we were pleased with the number of people who visited the stand.

At our August Meeting historian Marion Walker gave an interesting and informative talk about the Pioneer Avenue—trees planted down the highway between Launceston and Hobart in the 1930s.

On Saturday, 10 November, we will be holding our twenty-first birthday party at

the library, 2 Taylor Street. We are looking forward to seeing members, both past and present. The Launceston Branch will be holding a stand and displays at Woolmers Open Day (Longford) on Saturday, 1 December.

Our latest publication is now available—Carr Villa Memorial Park Burial & Crematorium Records, 1905–23.1.2001 on CD-Rom—\$50.00 each, including postage. Orders should be addressed to the Sales Coordinator at the above address.

Christmas Holidays: The Branch Library will be closed from Wednesday, 12 December and reopen on Tuesday, 15 January, 2002. A cleanup working bee will be held on Monday, 14 January.

Our programme for the coming months:
Tuesday 5 February at 7:00 p.m.—Launceston Branch Library familiarisation

Tuesday 5 March at 7:00 p.m.—Jan Critchett—VDL to Portland. ●



VALE WENDY KNOLLE

ON 7 September 2001, Hobart members joined family and friends to pay tribute to, and farewell, Wendy Knolle (member no. 1942) at St Stephen's Church, Sandy Bay. Wendy will be remembered by all as a kind and caring person, and a meticulous researcher. Hobart Branch is most grateful for her forethought in donating the master copies of her several indexes to the obituaries and photographs of Tasmania's servicemen and service-women, as found in Tasmanian newspapers. Our branch will continue to publish these important indexes thus ensuring Wendy's name will endure. ●

NEW RELEASE

CARR VILLA MEMORIAL PARK & CREMATORIUM RECORDS on CD-Rom

Includes all burials and cremations from the opening of Carr Villa in 1905 until the 23 January 2001

Cost: \$50.00

Available from:
Sales Coordinator
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290
Launceston
TASMANIA 7250

Dover Telegraph

7 March 1835 (p.8 col.2)

FEMALE EMIGRATION:

Mr Marshall the agent of the emigration committee has communicated to the Overseers of St Mary the Virgin, in this town the following statement of the disposal of four young females who were sent out in the month of May last at the expense of the parish by the ship "Strathfieldsaye" to Van Diemen's Land:

Mary Ann Price hired to Mrs Rees of Colonial River at £10 per year; Sarah Goodman to Mrs Hopkins of Hobart Town at £14 per year; Fanny Doyle to Mrs Sears at £8 per year; and Ann Doyle with the same person but not finally fixed when the report came away.

HOBART BRANCH 21st BIRTHDAY



Members who received a certificate for 21 years continuous membership with our Patron.

Standing: Patron—Alison Alexander, Audrey Hudspeth, Jeffrey Hardwick, Gwendoline Reynolds, Ian Kregor, Margaret Broadby, Margaret Parssey, Richie Woolley, Theo Sharples, Peggy McCormick, Carol Rodway, Joyce O'Shea, Neil Chick, Audrey Weeding, Lewis Woolley and John Hull.

Seated: Joan Graney, Leonie Mickleborough, Beatrice Bowden and Beatrice Black.

Photographs: Irene Schaffer



Margaret Broadby receiving her certificate from the society's Patron, Alison Alexander.



Neil Chick, one of the society's founding members, cutting the birthday cake.

WINNER OF THE 'MY MOST INTERESTING ANCESTOR' AWARD EDWARD GEORGE INNES (1854–1904)

Louise Ryan (Member No. 2229)

EDWARD GEORGE INNES was a government surveyor. He worked a little too late in the state's history to be regarded as an explorer, nonetheless he did seek to find paths through the wilderness of Tasmania, naming a river on the way, and finding himself a small place in the history of Tasmania. Edward George Innes (E. G.) was my great-grandfather. I never knew him, but I spent wonderful times in his family's house. Although he never lived there he certainly 'inhabited' the place, most especially in his Derwent Regiment uniform, which hung in the spare room.

E. G. was born in Sorell, just east of Hobart, on 9 February 1854.¹ He was the first child of Anne and Edward Innes. Anne had returned to her father's home for the birth (she was a daughter of Sorell schoolmaster, George S. PEACOCK). Edward Innes had been a civil servant but was trying his luck as a merchant in gold rush Melbourne. Like many Melbourne merchants, he had borrowed heavily² and was probably affected by the recession of late 1854, because 1855 saw him back at work as a police clerk in Kingston. It is not known if baby E. G. ever lived in Melbourne.

The Innes family stayed at Kingston and over the next nineteen years E. G. gained four sisters and five brothers, only one of whom died in infancy. The family is believed to have lived at 'Sunnyside', which still stands.

No details are known of E. G.'s education, but it is likely that his parents took a major part in it. In 1870, he was apprenticed to his uncle, George Innes

(1833–1917),³ who was the District Surveyor for Kent and Buckingham from 1863 until 1887. George lived at Franklin. E. G. was listed in the *Government Gazette* as 'authorised to survey' on 27 January 1879. He was 25 years old.

On 14 December 1880, he married Jane BALLANTYNE at Victoria (now Ranelagh).⁴

E. G. is believed to have practised surveying in New Zealand and New South Wales as well as Tasmania before settling down as a surveyor in his uncle's district in 1884. In 1881, he attempted to cut a track from Southport to Port Davey, reaching the foot of the Arthur Range before the work was abandoned as too difficult.⁵ He is believed to have ventured into the west coast area and set out the township of Corinna (on the Pieman River), which was just opening up for gold mining, in February 1882.⁶

E. G. and Jane's first child, Edward David Ballantyne Innes, was born on 26 April 1884.⁷ Unfortunately, Jane died of puerperal convulsions two weeks later.⁸

The job of surveyor took E. G. away from home for weeks on end. He was not in a position to take on the role of single father to an infant. The baby was sent to live with his Innes grandparents and maiden aunts. In September 1884, E. G. wrote to his sister,

I was glad to get your letter last Wednesday ... telling how my little cherub is getting on ... I hardly expect that he'll look at me when I come to see him next time as it will be some time yet before I have that pleasure.⁹

(Edward David Ballantyne Innes, as an adult, worked as a surveyor, amongst

other things. A hill named Innes High Rocky, north of Lake Gordon, was named after him. He was also a keen family historian.)

E. G. saw surveying as a profession, not just a job, and was an active member of the fledgling Tasmanian Surveyor's Institute. The Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors held their first examinations in 1884 (three of the four seeking registration failed), but in August of that year E. G. Innes and C. K. SHEARD were granted certificates of exemption from examination and recorded as 'authorised surveyors'.¹⁰ In 1892, E. G. was one of forty-eight members of the Institute.¹¹ He was the first country correspondent for the journal, *The Surveyor*, providing statistical information about a 'Big Tree'.¹²

On 20 July 1886, E. G. married his second wife, Annie CHRISTIE.¹³ This marriage in some way symbolizes the new Australian society. Edward Innes, E. G.'s father, was by now Stipendiary Magistrate for the district of Kingborough. Annie's parents were former convicts, although this was probably not discussed. By the time of Annie's birth in 1862, the family were respected pioneers of the Esperance (later Dover) district.

E. G. and Annie lived at Esperance, on a property called 'Nauawaule'.¹⁴ They had eight children over the next fifteen years.

E. G. became District Surveyor in 1892.¹⁵ Government surveying entailed many expenses.

I have pointed out to the secretary for mines that the expense of getting my party on to the ground amounted to over £30, and in all probability it will cost me another £10 or £15 to move back to Esperance ...¹⁶



E. G. Innes

he wrote to the Deputy Surveyor General from Cox's Bight, near Port Davey, in July 1892. When opportunities arose, E. G. took on surveying trips to the more unsettled parts of Tasmania as these jobs were usually better paid, although this was not always the case. One problem was that there was no clear definition of 'unsettled areas'.

E. G. argued

that a line should be drawn, from the east side of South Cape, north, to the River Arve, and that anything west of that, (as it is unsettled and consequently expensive to travel in) should come under the western fees.¹⁷

E. G. also felt that there were cases when applicants were paying the higher rate to the government, but that these payments were not being passed on to the surveyors.

One of E. G.'s major expeditions was a search for practicable track to the West Coast from Hobart via Glenora and the Gordon Valley. This was undertaken in May 1896 and his full report, dated 25

August 1896 was published as a Parliamentary Paper. The party included H. M. NICHOLLS, geologist and photographer and three experienced bushmen: his brother Josiah Innes, G. HEATHER, and E. WOOLLEY.¹⁸ The trip took twelve weeks and three days (including just under four weeks for the return journey) and covered a distance of approximately 150 miles. Although E. G. was not the first surveyor in the area he had several opportunities to name geographic features.

(7th July) About mid-day we crossed a large stream flowing through a deep gorge in a north-easterly direction towards the Gordon; this I called the Olga, after my youngest child, it being her birthday.¹⁹

He also named 'The Twins', peaks just south of the Sprent River.²⁰ Innes Peak, also in this area, was almost certainly named after him, although he makes no mention of it in his report.²¹

Working in the wilderness of western Tasmania in winter was not an easy job. E. G. wrote:

The state of the weather was now greatly retarding both exploring and packing operations, each succeeding day being apparently worse than its predecessor; nothing but rain and sleet, with gales of wind.²²

The country was difficult too. They had to face

swamps ... having a bottom of soft black mud, into which a man with a swag will often sink above his knees, and have a job to extract himself.²³

On 20 June, they forded the Serpentine River after waiting several days for floodwaters to subside; nonetheless, the water was up to their waists.²⁴ They found that they had to climb the Wilmot Range and

... passed the worst night we had upon the whole journey, for the ground was too steep to lie down comfortably, and in the morning we felt as if we had been tramping the mountain all night.²⁵

The trip took longer than expected and provisions ran short.

(July 10th) we packed up our swags as soon as possible after daylight, and not troubling to cook breakfast (for the best of all reasons, we had none to cook), continued to follow the course of the Gordon. About noon I noticed some pine freshly cut, and just as I drew the attention of another of the party to it he heard the sound of a hammer branding logs ... and soon came to the piners at their work (G. Bennett, C. Stevens and G. Davey of Strahan).²⁶

The party was very grateful for the piners' hospitality and later borrowed their boat to explore the Gordon River as far as Marble Cliffs.

Having sent despatches to Hobart via Strahan with the piners, and collected provisions that had been left for them, the party began the return journey. This time they took a more southerly route that included Lake Pedder, which Nicholls photographed (possibly the first photographs of the lake). E. G. called Lake Pedder a 'gem of Southern Tasmania'.²⁷

In conclusion E. G. was unable to recommend the route as being practical for a road. The land was useless for agricultural and pastoral purposes; however

I would strongly advise the Hon. the Minister of Lands to cause it (the land in the vicinity of the Gordon) to be reserved as a State forest, and take every possible measure to protect these young pines (Huon Pine), which, if allowed to come to maturity, must eventually prove a valuable asset to the State.²⁸

The report demonstrates the breadth of a nineteenth century surveyor's expertise. He had to organise the equipment, provisions and transportation for the party, including if possible the placement of extra provisions along the route. Along the way vegetation was cleared, tracks were marked, fords were staked, and primitive bridges built (often just a fallen log with a handrail attached). As well as recording distances, directions and altitudes, the report includes weather conditions, suitability of the soil for agriculture, details of the vegetation (including botanical names) and details of minerals. References are made to the work of previous surveyors or bushmen, indicating research done in preparation for the trip. The fact that the final report is so detailed indicates the record keeping which must have been a major part of the daily routine.

His other expedition of note, which was to cut and mark a track from Mole Creek to Rosebery, commenced on 17 October 1896. The party did not reach Rosebery until 22 May the next year. It included C. RUSSELL, William AYLETT, Messrs. BRADSHAW and ROWE and Josiah Innes. Despite bad weather and thick scrub, they successfully found and marked a route. The return trip shows the modern developments available on the West Coast at the time. They left Rosebery on 24 May, via Ringville and the North-East Dundas tram for Zeehan—staying in hotels in both towns. From Zeehan they took the train to Strahan, and then travelled by steam ship to Hobart, arriving on 27 May.²⁹

E. G. prophesied of the Mole Creek to Rosebery route (which became known to twentieth century hikers as the 'Innes Track') that

... it should prove an attraction for tourists, as for mountain and lake scenery, especially in the vicinity of Barn Bluff and the Cradle mountain, it forms one of the most beautiful portions of the Colony ...³⁰

He also reported the country rich, agriculturally and in minerals.

Josiah Innes, while exploring an alternate route one day, found deposits of galena (a compound from which lead, silver and tin can be extracted) on Mount Farrell. In December that year, he returned to peg claims. In March 1898, the North Mount Farrell Mine Company was floated, with William Innes (another brother) as chairman. Josiah was mine manager until 1901, when he retired due to ill health. The town of Mt Farrell was later renamed Tullah.³¹ The mine continued for 80 years, although Innes family involvement ceased much earlier.

E. G. also performed the more routine duties of a district surveyor based at Esperance (now Dover). He kept a small yacht to help him get about his district, which included Bruny Island. Each year, he submitted a report that was published as a Parliamentary Paper. For example, in 1895, he reports that he surveyed fifty-one lots ranging from one acre to 500 acres, as well as a considerable length of roads. He advises on the quality of the land and on how the new settlers who take it up appear to be coping. He reports on where there is suitable land still available for selection and on the need for roads to be established. He even reports on the state of the crops that year, the availability of work for labourers, and the general economic prosperity and outlook for the district.

Some of the views expressed in his 1895 report seem surprisingly modern. He warns against the wholesale and useless

destruction of valuable timber that was taking place as land was cleared for farming. He also strongly recommends that the Government open a track from the Southport Narrows to the plateau of the La Perouse range of mountains, for the purpose of attracting tourists to the state.

... the La Perouse range in south-west Tasmania is quite the equal of the best I saw in New Zealand.³²

When he was not surveying E. G., had a small farm to attend to. A letter to his sister in 1884 mentions strawberries, raspberries and apples (grown for income) and several cows. The Chapman's Hopetoun Timber Mills at Dover were purchased in the name of A. M. Innes & Co. in 1895. It is not known if this was an investment by Annie herself or by E. G., seeking another potential source of income using his wife's name. The mills were destroyed by bushfires in 1898 and the land sold to the Tasmanian Timber Corporation in 1900/1.³³

About this time, the family moved to Cygnet. E. G. was an officer in the Derwent Regiment and needed to be closer to Hobart to gain a promotion. They rented a house in the centre of town. It is there, with his family, that Edward George Innes, accomplished bushman, died of a stroke at age 50 on 3 August 1904. According to his daughter Isma, he had just returned home and had bent over to remove his boots. He straightened up and commented that he could taste blood. He then collapsed and died. The doctor, a near neighbour, was called but it was too late.³⁴

E. G. is believed to be buried in the cemetery at Cygnet, although there is no sign of his grave now. His widow was able to build a home just outside Cygnet with the help of family. The house

remained in the family until the 1990s and I spent many enjoyable summer holidays there as a child.

As a child, stories about my great-grandfather took my imagination. This was the beginning of my interest in family history. I have discovered some fascinating relatives over the years, but Edward George Innes, my 'famous great-grandfather', remains the most interesting. ●

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- 16 Photocopy of letter to Deputy Surveyor General 1.7.1892 (location of original not known)
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- 19 Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers 1896 no. 74 p.8. Olga Estelle Innes (7.7.1895 –

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COVER ILLUSTRATION

Essy Keogh Her Mark—The Lost Child

This is a detail from the original etching by Lola Burrows which has a wide border of random 'X's depicting 'her mark'.

A TIMELY WARNING AN EMAIL ADDRESS IS NOT A REAL ADDRESS

Mary Ramsay (Mem. No. 1744)

In my role as local historian I answer many queries that come in via the Bothwell Historical Society's Internet site which is to be found at www.tased.edu.au/tasonline/bothwell

Sometimes additional information on a subject is found after I have answered the enquiry and it gets emailed off as before. However, twice lately the lack of a postal address has caused me a lot of wasted effort. I was asked by a descendant of the GELLIE family who lived at the Black Marsh (now STRATHBARTON) and worked for the RUSSELL family, for information about the family and the burials in the Bothwell General Cemetery. I offered to take photos of the headstone. Two months later, when I emailed that I had the developed film, no reply was received, so if Joan HOLLOWAY née GELLIE reads this would she please contact me!

Another recent incident was a request for information on a marriage in 1836 of a Roberts BETTS with an Edith THOROGOOD. A check of the Presbyterian marriage register showed they had been recorded as Robert BATES and Ady Thorogood. This piece of information, plus the bonus of telling her a book has been published on the Thorogood family, was sent via the 'Reply to sender' button to cut down on human typing errors. Unfortunately it has twice bounced back through the ether with the information that the email address is incorrect. If Sue ANDERSON reads this would she please check her email address!

Time is precious for all of us.

Mary Ramsay, Box 1 Bothwell TAS 7030●

JANE IONN

AN EMANCIPATED WOMAN

Dick Hutchinson (Member No. 4391)

RESEARCHING the DEIGHTON branch of my family in Durham, I chanced upon the records of a truly remarkable lady. Her story follows. Though Jane is not a relative in a direct line, she was a woman who cried out for a chapter of her own in my family history journal. Her relationship to me is that of second cousin six times removed.

Jane Deighton, daughter of a local landowner Seymour Deighton, married the Rev. Peter IONN in 1788 and the union produced eight children. The Rev. Ionn's contract as a master at the Free Grammar School at Wolsingham required him to teach Latin, Writing, and Mathematics to the boys who, as the name of the school implies, attended without charge. It was customary, however, in the case of poorly endowed schools for the trustees to allow their masters to extend their curriculum in order to attract paying pupils and by 1790, the Rev. Ionn's pupils totalled fifty-five, of whom fifteen were boarders, twenty were fee paying and twenty were charity. The Rev. Ionn's extra curriculum included the subject of navigation.

It was extraordinary that the fourth daughter, Jane Ann born in 1804, not only received tuition in mathematics but also was allowed to share in the theoretical navigation tuition, which her father gave to fee-paying pupils.

Jane's father died in 1821, when Jane was 17 and his will shows that over the years he had become a man of considerable property. The estate was equally divided among the eight children, each of whom

seems to have received 'several thousand pounds'.

After their father's death, the family began to scatter and Jane's two elder brothers moved to London. Jane later followed her brothers to the capital, possibly as a housekeeper to her brother Matthew.

Jane elected to persevere with the theoretical navigation studies which she had initiated with her father and acquired a knowledge of mathematics which enabled her to comprehend fully the principles upon which all calculations, including that of a ship's longitude by the 'lunar distance' method, were based. I should explain that the lunar distance method of finding a ship's longitude by astronomical means was developed in 1767. It required complicated calculation, particularly in the matter of clearing the distance between the moon and sun or a star of the effect of refraction and parallax. Admiralty charts had been on sale to the public since the early 1820s. Now the Admiralty was officially entering a market which, at that time, was dominated by charts and sailing directions produced by such bodies as the Honourable East India Company and private individuals.

Jane Ionn, whose early life had been spent many miles from the sea, resolved to devote her time, knowledge, and not inconsiderable fortune to the improvement of the technical ability of British merchant service officers. She decided to enter the highly competitive and exclusively male preserve of nautical education and is believed to be the only

English lady to have done this, either before or since.

Jane's dilemma was that she could not hope to be taken seriously and accepted as a nautical teacher and author while remaining a spinster. On the other hand, if she married, her money would by Common Law become the property of her husband.

It seems that Jane was able to find a husband who would agree to her retaining control of her money under Law of Equity, as administered by the Court of Chancery. The man was George Taylor Jane, by trade a publican, and a widower whose wife had died in 1829, leaving him with three children. The marriage took place about 1831 and by all accounts was a very happy union. The couple subsequently used the surname of TAYLOR and the wife changed her Christian name to Janet. [Otherwise she would have been Jane Jane.] I will refer to her from now on by her baptised name 'Jane'. But in quotations from other documents she may be Janet Taylor, Mrs Taylor, Mrs George Taylor or another variation.

The family moved to No. 6 East Street, just north of Theobold's Road where Jane started her first academy for merchant service officers.

In October 1833, Jane published her first textbook entitled *Luni-Solar and Horary Tables*. This contained her initial attempt at tables 'to reduce the lunar distance' calculated under her supervision from a formula which she herself had derived. The book sold well and the general press was full of praise. The reviewer for the *United States Journal*, for example, recommended it to

a berth in the mathematical library of every navigator. Indeed when it is announced that a lady, soaring above petty pursuits and frivolity, has drilled

her mind to the difficult and responsible labour of clearing away all obstacles from the paths of the ocean, we are sure that the attempt will be received with as much gratification as surprise and that the name of Janet Taylor will be respectfully mentioned in many a floating castle.

As the next step in her personal crusade, Jane, in 1834, patented an ingenious invention which she called a Mariner's Calculator. This could be described as 100 years ahead of its time. She had a prototype made which was sent to the Admiralty for testing. Her invention would combine an instrument of double reflection to be used for measuring the altitudes of or distances between heavenly bodies with a mechanical means of solving spherical triangles. This removed the necessity of calculations. I have obtained a copy of the patent and it appears to be a very exacting and complicated instrument.

In the meantime, Jane had become aware that although the first edition of her *Tables* had sold well, she would not receive financial support from the Admiralty, Trinity House, or the Honourable East India Company, until she had improved on her basic formula for clearing the lunar distance. She therefore set to work again and by mid-1835 had produced a formula, which she passed to Captain Beaufort with a letter. (Captain Francis BEAUFORT RN was appointed Hydrographer to the Admiralty in 1829.) The following extract not only indicates that she and her husband had started a family but that she was also anxious about the future.

I forward to you the formula as you requested and I feel assured that it is needless in me to request you to be careful—on you and it rest all my hopes.

To you I appeal and trust the future welfare of myself and infant family knowing your

power to be extensive and your inclination to serve your fellow creatures great.

Beaufort passed the formula to Dr Robinson, Professor of Astronomy at the Armagh Observatory in Northern Ireland, who reported favourably. This permitted Beaufort to support Jane's plea to the Admiralty for money to publish her new *Tables*. Heavy expenses incurred in bringing out her former works rendered her unable to do so. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty responded with an award of £100; and the Elder Brethren of Trinity House did likewise, as did the Directors of the Honourable East India Company. Permission was given by all three bodies to dedicate her *Tables* to them and Jane was made a sub-agent for Admiralty Charts. The third edition of Jane's *Luni-Solar and Horary Tables* was dedicated to the Admiralty, Trinity House and the Honourable East India Company. A section on the use of the chronometer in recognition of that instrument's growing importance, was published in the autumn of 1835. It was very well received in England and abroad.

This welcome change in her fortune enabled Jane and her husband to move toward the end of 1835, from East Street to 103 Minories, where they set up a 'navigational warehouse' under the name of her husband George Taylor. It is from that stage on that one becomes aware that Jane was an able entrepreneur as well as possessing outstanding mathematical and linguistic ability. At East Street, she probably undertook all the tuition but in Minories she placed her school under a Mr Griffin as master, while ensuring that tuition was given on lines which she approved and in which she shared.

For the next thirty odd years, Jane took part in tuition in her academy, adjusting her prospectuses as the training of merchant service officers developed. She

revised and improved her *Luni-Solar and Horary Tables* over the years and as proof of their quality was able to sell seven editions, the last of which appeared in 1854. Furthermore, she produced twelve editions of *Epitome of Navigation*, the last appearing in 1859, as well as books on other relevant nautical subjects. *A planisphere of the fixed stars and the directions for use* which Jane first produced in 1846, was still being recommended by Captain Lecky (a well known author of the following generation) as 'one of the best of its kind' in a textbook he produced in 1881, some eleven years after her death.

With the publication of *Luni-Solar and Horary Tables* in Holland, Jane received a gold medal in 1836, from the Dutch King. She also received a gold medal from the King of Prussia two years later in 1838. In 1837, Jane accepted an invitation by Captain Beaufort to translate into English from the French a Pilot Book for the Coast of Brazil which was the outcome of a survey by the French Admiral Baron Rouisson.

The following exchange indicates the pleasant relationship, which then existed between Jane and Captain Beaufort, Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

Captain Beaufort, Admiralty

26 June 1837

Sir,

Amidst the mighty and passing events of these times, it is hardly to be supposed you to remember me or the work on which I am engaged, but nevertheless, I feel anxious to account for any apparent dilatoriness about Baron Rouisson's Brazil Pilots. My young family have been ill for some weeks past and during the last fortnight my Baby has not been expected to live from day to day. Unlike a lady you once named to me, who could by magnetism, or some other ism, communicate maternal care and attention to her children though separated from them,

my mind and personal attendance have been accorded them thankful my cares have been rewarded by the restoration of health of my darlings, and now with freshened activity I shall return to my literary duties. In a week or two I hope to shew you I have not been idle night and day, and I am

I am, Sir, Yours obliged, Janet Taylor

This letter received a reply dated 27 June 1837 as follows:

Captain Beaufort presents his compliments to Mrs Taylor and rejoices to learn of the improving health of her children which enables her to resume her industrious pursuits—and he will be glad to see the results of her labour—and the more so because he would be glad to learn in conversation—which is a much briefer method than by writing—what her views are on this office with respect to her present work.

In 1843, Jane further diversified her activities by entering the business of adjustment of the compass of iron merchant ships. She wrote to Professor G. B. AIRY, the Astronomer Royal, asking for and receiving a copy of the treatise he had produced shortly before giving instructions for the placing and tentative adjustment of compasses by use of magnets and soft iron.

From relevant letters it would appear that Jane took part personally in this work on board ships and from the following extract of a letter to Professor Airy in December 1845 there is no doubt as to who took the ultimate responsibility:

Sir,

From the number of Iron Vessels now building I understand you are frequently applied to for competent persons to adjust the compasses on board. I have therefore taken the liberty of asking you, should you have an opportunity of referring parties to me, if you will have the kindness to do so. I have instructed some of my best men to

fix the magnets by your pamphlets and likewise made by my son-in-law, Doctor van Galen, whose little work I sent you some time ago on this subject. He is employed by the Dutch government to fix the magnets on board their Iron vessels.

I feel a confidence in preferring this request to you, knowing our efficiency and that you will not have any cause to regret your recommendation.

Trusting you will excuse my troubling you.

I am Sir, Yours obediently, Janet Taylor.

Airy's reply must have been very satisfactory to Jane

Royal Observatory Greenwich
1845 December 22

Mr Airy presents his compliments to Mrs Taylor and will not fail to mention Mrs Taylor's name to any persons who may apply to him respecting the correction of the compass of Iron Ships.

In 1853, George Taylor died. Whatever position in the background he had been content to take in his lifetime, his presence and support were sadly missed by his wife. Both of her senior employees, Reynolds and Wiggins left her and started up on their own account in opposition, across the road in 82 Minorities. Jane suffered a further blow when in 1855, Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort retired from his position as Hydrographer to the Navy at the advanced age of 81 (and died two years later). She only once subsequently corresponded with the Hydrographic Department direct, so it would appear that she was not able to enjoy the confidence of his successor, Captain Washington or the next Hydrographer, Captain G. H. Richards. Replacements were undoubtedly found for Messrs Wiggins and Reynolds and Jane continued with all branches of her business.

On 10 January 1860, a Civil List Pension of £50 per year was granted to Jane

in consideration of her benevolent labours among the seafaring population of London and of circumstances of difficulty in which she is placed by the death of her husband.

Also in 1860, the Street Directory quotes the activities at 104 Minorities as being a 'nautical academy conducted by Mrs Janet Taylor and Co.' Records show that a well-known watch and chronometer maker, John BRYER, purchased the freehold of No. 104 Minorities in 1868. It is possible that it was he who had earlier put money into Jane's business and indeed took over the business after Jane's death.

In 1870, Jane became ill when she was either visiting or living with her sister Joyce and her husband the Rev Matthew CHESTER at the Vicarage, St Helen's Auckland, Co. Durham. On 26 January 1870, she died of bronchitis in the presence of her sister and the death certificate records her occupation as 'Teacher of Navigation'.

It would appear that the only person who took steps in an endeavour to ensure that she would not be entirely forgotten was her nephew, the Rev. Canon Thomas Henry Chester. Undoubtedly Canon Chester arranged the announcement in the *Durham County Advertiser* of Friday, 4 February 1870, which reported the death.

At the vicarage, St Helen's, Auckland, at the house of her brother-in-law, 26th ult, Mrs Janet Taylor, fourth daughter of the late Rev Peter Ionn, vicar of Satley in this county. She was the authoress of several books on Navigation and Astronomy and a few years ago a pension was granted to her for her services by the Government.

An appropriate announcement also appeared in the obituary section of the *Times* newspaper.

The memorial over the grave of Jane in the churchyard adjacent to the ancient

Parish Church at St Helen's, Auckland comprises a simple stone on a plinth, which bears only the inscription.

IN MEMORY OF
JANET TAYLOR

BORN MAY 13th AD 1804
DIED JANUARY 26th AD 1870

Two of Jane's sons emigrated to Australia, Deighton in 1860 and his younger brother Alfred in 1865. The former married a Miss Rachel HENNING in March 1866 but there were no children of the marriage and nothing is known of Alfred's subsequent life and no direct descendants of Jane have been traced in England or Australia. None of the descendants of her brothers and sisters who have to date been traced, had any knowledge of that remarkable lady.

During her lifetime Jane was so well known in the nautical world that when naming her, it was never considered necessary to add any description of what she did. Her professional reputation was high. In 1854, Professor Airy reported to Rear Admiral F. W. Beechey, the first Superintendent of the Marine Division of the Board of Trade, that Mrs Taylor had offered her support when he was defending the credibility of his system of compass adjustment, following the loss of the emigrant ship *Tayleur*, Beechey replied:

Mrs Janet Taylor's letter must be most gratifying. I rejoice. She is a very sensible person. ...

On 5 February 1870, the following tribute appeared in the *Athenaeum*—a popular journal of Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and Drama:

Mrs Janet Taylor

The past week's obituary records the departure of a remarkable person. Mrs Janet Taylor was a mathematician of the first class and as such to be commemorated by the side of Mrs

Somerville. Mrs Taylor was less universally cultivated and less admirable in exposition than the latter-named lady and was little known by the outside world. We have been assured however, on fair authority that her logarithmic tables are correct and complete in no ordinary degree and it was her singular occupation to prepare young men for the sea by her tuition in the higher branches of mathematics.

There does not occur to us a more quiet and a more singular union of rare powers of will and knowledge especially in a woman. Mrs Taylor lived at the extreme east end of London among her pupils and clients, we believe that she was as gentle and simple in herself as she was deeply versed in the abstruse sciences which she professed. Perhaps some surviving relative or friend may be able to throw light on the life and labours of one who was as extraordinary from her acquirements of knowledge as from her social reticence. Y.L.Y ●

Note: My thanks to Fay Edmons-McKennzie of NSW for her assistance with this account.

HOBART TOWN GAZETTE, and

SOUTHERN REPORTER:

Saturday 30 November 1816

Accidents.— Lately; at Norfolk Plains, Port Dalrymple, Mr William Saltmarsh met with the following serious accident:- Being on a wheat-stack, his foot flipped, and he fell onto a pitchfork; the prongs of which entered his groin, and wounded him severely; but by the humane attention of Jacob Mountgarrett, Esq. Surgeon of that settlement, he is now in a fair way of recovery.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Shirley Foster

THE custom of passing on given names from one generation to the next and using matriarchal surnames as a second name provides family history researchers with valuable clues. This practice enabled GRIFFITHS, TILLEY, BURROWS, and STAPLES family members to trace genetic links back to John STANSALL who in the 16th century lived in Salop, which is the Old English name for the county of Shropshire,. With varied spelling, the name Stansall, Stancel, Stancil, and Stansell, has been used as a first or second given name for hundreds of years. Some of John Stansall's descendants immigrated to Van Diemen's Land in the 19th century. On 21 March 1834, Stansel Griffiths (1796–1885), the 7th son of Francis Griffiths disembarked in Hobart town with 'a goodly sum of money' and his sons John Stansel Griffiths (1823–1900) and George Stansel Griffiths (1824–1860). He lived at Denmark Hill, New Norfolk. The elder son and his wife Sarah Griffiths (nee Tilley) ran sheep on a 1900 acre property, 'Grass Tree Hill', between Richmond and Risdon. His daughter, Emma Louisa Griffiths, married James Staples, who was baptized in 1814, at Mr Staples', 2 Liverpool Street, Hobart Town home in 1844. They named their sixth child Stancel Griffiths Staples (1860–1947), after his grandfather. Many other descendants have followed the tradition ensuring that John Stansall's name lives on into the 21st century. ●

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Shirley Foster

24 Maning Ave., Sandy Bay TAS 7005

sfoster@smartchat.net.au

TASMANIAN SOLDIERS AND GAMBLERS AGAINST THE EARLY COMMONWEALTH

Emeritus Professor Michael Roe (Member No. 5582)

SO far as such things can be gauged, Tasmania would seem overall to have benefited from Federation, both in material terms and through the Commonwealth offering wider opportunities and vision. Thereby were fulfilled the hopes of those who argued for the change, with such effect in Tasmania that a higher proportion of its residents voted yes at the 1899 plebiscite than did those of any other colony. Yet even among supporters, recognition prevailed that there were going to be problems, above all with regard to finance.

So it proved. Creating the Commonwealth produced no extra national wealth, but rather imposed the cost of this new level of government. Tasmania had to pay its share for that. Furthermore, a condition of Federation was that customs duties would be uniform in all States. In the past, Tasmania's duties had been particularly high, providing a major part of government revenues. Now customs' contribution to that revenue diminished and not until 1904 could any State government persuade Parliament and the electorate to adopt extra taxation to make up the difference. Meanwhile, all governmental costs that had prevailed in colonial days still had to be financed by the respective States. This applied even in the areas—trade, defence, and post—where from the outset, the Federal Government took control and made all policy decisions. Here were the makings of many troubles, as Tasmania was quick to illustrate, with regard to both defence and post. The defence issue provoked

problems with soldiers, the postal one with gamblers.

The soldiers were those men who volunteered to do part-time training. Their number was remarkably large, well over 2000. While 'volunteers' they normally received an allowance for doing their duties. In the 1880s this was quite generous, but the depression of the 1890s had seen severe cuts. It seems that at Federation, Tasmanian volunteers normally received some three shillings per parade, while their mainland counterparts often got eight. From the Commandant down, everyone appears to have hoped and expected that with the Commonwealth taking over, this disparity would end.

That did not happen, essentially because (in accord with the position outlined above) the State government remained responsible for funding troop payment and it avoided any extra cost. Discontent accordingly went deep among the volunteers: no other group so early and decisively felt that Federation had failed to deliver its promise. Aggravating the situation were such frictions as are always likely when there is a change in structure of any organization. The man who took over command of the Australian forces, Major General Sir Edward HUTTON, did not accept the prevailing Tasmanian view that the island was vulnerable to enemy attack, and so of crucial strategic significance. On further grounds Hutton wanted to re-organise the Tasmanian situation, somewhat reducing volunteer numbers overall and giving

greater salience to northern than to southern Tasmania.

The troops' discontent first became manifest during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York in July 1901. This episode however, would seem to be as much part of a wider phenomenon as a move against specific Tasmanian disabilities. First in Melbourne and then in Wellington (New Zealand), volunteers protested at the conditions under which they were asked to do duty as the Royals toured and Hobart followed suit. Feeling asserted itself again in August of the next year, when locals refused to provide a guard of honour for Governor Sir Arthur HAVELOCK as he planted a tree in Hobart's Domain to mark the coronation of Edward VII.

By this time the State's financial problems were biting hard. N. E. LEWIS's government, therefore, proposed new income taxes. That aroused much fury and the following year, Lewis suffered a savage electoral defeat, with W. B. PROPSTING coming to office on a pledge of minimising taxes. Soon afterwards, the Commonwealth government issued a new scheme of volunteer payments, intended to apply nation-wide. Propsting asked that Tasmania remain on a lower schedule, and the Commonwealth agreed.

The whole Force is smarting under a sense of unfair treatment,
now warned the local commandant;

for years past the Force has been suffering from financial starvation, and has only been kept together by assurances of better treatment under the Commonwealth.

On 18 August, Hobartians again refused guard-of-honour duty, as Havelock opened a Parliamentary sitting.

The summer of 1904 offered the usual fun of regatta, races, cricket, and so forth. February was to see celebration of the centenary of Tasmania's colonisation. One ancillary event was to be a grand military parade on the Domain on 6 February. Sir Edward HUTTON came for the occasion, and so too the Federal Minister for Defence, the Admiral of the Royal Navy's Australian squadron, and many another big-wigs. 'Everyone' was there, one could say—but not the marshalled troops. Fewer than 200 of the thousand-odd possibles appeared. It was a nice mixture of mutiny and strike.

Sir Edward was furious, from his fine charger denouncing Hobart's soldiery as false to the British cause. All the local press, from conservative *Mercury* to radical *Clipper*, sympathised rather with the men, and Governor Havelock, likewise, saw prime fault as lying with Propsting's government. Nevertheless, thirteen men were at once dismissed from the service and total re-organisation of the southern corps followed. Numbers fell markedly. Yet within a year or so those who remained did get pay on the national scale.

THE 'gamblers' who came into conflict with the Commonwealth were those many people with an interest in George ADAMS' 'Tattersall's' lotteries. The business had come to Tasmania in the mid-1890s, given monopoly right by the government of that day. Its leaders were Edward BRADDON and Philip FYSH, both to be named as substantial beneficiaries in Adams' will. This treatment contrasted with that Adams earlier had suffered in New South Wales and Queensland. Moralistic (or 'wowsers') feeling was never as strong in Australia as in these years.

Hence vehement hostility arose to all gambling, this form perhaps more than any. Partly in response to such feeling, even in Tasmania a rule of the permission granted Adams was that his business proceed wholly by post. That did not stop condemnation of the government's policy from moralists both within Tasmania and beyond.

'Tatts' quickly became a major business, attracting business from throughout the south-west Pacific region, employing many Hobartians, and generating much postal revenue. Its headquarters at 77 Collins Street, completed in 1898, remains a handsome structure (in more recent days used by the Commonwealth Taxation office, Medibank, and now by the Buddhists). Adams settled in Hobart, donating money to many causes and investing in local business.

With Federation, Tasmania still took all revenue the post office generated, even though decision-making went to the Commonwealth. This shaped a crunch issue: were the federals to follow New South Wales and Queensland and deny postal facilities to Adams, or was the Tasmanian situation to prevail? A clause of the Postal Act, 1901, foreshadowed that gambling would not be facilitated. Following a majority opinion in Tasmania, the island's Federal politicians fought this threat to Adams. Such argument stressed that the constitution had given the Commonwealth no rights over such issues as gambling. If the postal power were to be used in this instance, so it could be against any activity a Federal Government might happen to dislike. The issue provoked a phenomenal amount of Parliamentary petitioning, from both sides. The biggest petition extant in Canberra has 20,334 supporters' signatures, but in August

1917 (in denial of the policy of retaining all such documents) the Speaker of the House of Representatives ruled that two others be destroyed, presumably because of their unmanageable bulk.

For a while it seemed as if the Federal Government was going to let the matter rest, but early in 1902 there was announced a determination not to deliver mail to Tattersall's and its agents. 'This is a tyrannical exercise of your assumed power', Premier Lewis told Prime Minister BARTON;

we [Tasmanians] have lived so long a free people with free institutions that it will take us some time to become reconciled to our altered condition.

There seems little doubt that most citizens here felt this way. Just at this time there died F. W. PIESSE, member of the House of Representatives and the only Tasmanian in Federal Parliament to criticise Tattersalls. ('I speak for another Tasmania', Piesse had said.) At the by-election, more interesting because the electorate was State-wide, victory went to William HARTNOLL, nominated by one of Adams's closest associates and his campaign financed largely by Adams' money.

Prohibition on postal deliveries duly appeared in the *Commonwealth Gazette*. Adams had prepared his counter-plans, and had the active support of the Lewis government in pursuing them. So there developed the scheme whereby various Tasmanian residents became known as Tattersall's agents and as such received customers' mail, which they duly handed to 77 Collins Street. At no stage does there appear to have been any major slip-up, even a minor one. The Commonwealth must have known, or at least could readily have ascertained, who these people were, yet took no action against them.

Just why the anti-Adams campaign aborted seems to have attracted little discussion, and is generally a matter of mystery. There was a brief exception in 1908–9, when some seventy Tasmanians were refused mail delivery because of their association with Tattersalls. However matter soon returned to normal, and Tattersalls remained in Tasmania until 1954. Adams himself had died in Hobart in 1904. Money from his estate has enriched many people and institutions, perhaps most notably St Ann's Homes, Hobart. ●

Note: The above stories will appear, with greater detail and documentation in a book (*Tasmania At Federation-Time*) which is timed for publication, December 2001. Some interesting data is also available in Trevor Wilson, *The Luck of the Draw. A Centenary of Tattersall's Sweeps 1881–1981* (South Yarra, 1980). At page 166 of this book appear names of many of the agents proscribed in 1908–9.



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DID YOU KNOW?

Wayne Smith

THAT coal was discovered at **Coal Pit Bight**, Recherche Bay, in 1793 by the Brune d'Entrecasteaux, French expedition, and later by Captain Kelly in 1815 and Captain Hobbs in 1824. Coal was subsequently mined here intermittently until the early 1900s. Lady Franklin went on an excursion to this area and her diary of December 1838 records

Mr. Gould, Mr Gunn, Eleanor [Lady F's step-daughter] and I embarked again in the evening to visit the shores of that portion of the Northern part of "Research" Bay where La Haye's [D'Entrecasteaux expedition] garden was planted, and where Captain King had discovered signs of coal.

(King was the Commander of the Government vessel *Eliza* which transported Lady F. to Recherche Bay on this excursion). Lady Franklin goes on to describe this bay in her diary,

I was much struck with the bold and singularly shaped mountains which rise above the dense woods on the W. side of the bay. Between these and the water there appears to be a level tract of forest. ... I was struck as we moved along, with the dense gloom and blackness of the woods as they rose immediately from the shore upon an outer base of dark-hued rocks. Over these the mountains behind "Research" Bay presented a noble and singular outline. ... I was speaking of the coves on the North side of the bay. The second contains a whaling station of Messrs. Kerr and Alexander. The shears, at the farther end of (the Bay), against which the carcass of the whale is erected to be cut up in pieces, indicates that there is deep water along the edges.

Previously named Port du Nord (by D'Entrecasteaux), Port D'Entrecasteaux. ●

ANTHONY COTTRELL

A BACKGROUND FIGURE OF SIGNIFICANCE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE MORVEN DISTRICT AND PORT PHILLIP Professor David Beswick (Member No. 4821)

IT was hard to make out the name and location written in the bottom left hand corner of the convict conduct record of the my great great grandfather Thomas BESWICK. It looked like 'Cottrell, Morven'; and so it proved to be. When I wrote up what we knew of our history for the Beswick Family Reunion in 1992, we were left with a significant gap of about ten years from the time of his arrival in Tasmania on the *Sir Godfrey Webster* in 1823, aged 18, until the year before his marriage in 1834, when he was on a ticket of leave.¹ Thomas was born in a London slum, Seven Dials, the son of a publican also named Thomas Beswick and his wife Margaret, probably HOPPERTON.² We knew nothing of the kind of life into which young Thomas was thrust in the years immediately after being ejected from the crowded streets of London, until we began to learn something of Anthony COTTRELL, the 'young man of character' to whom he was assigned as a convict servant. We were then given a window into the life of Thomas that would not otherwise have been open to us. Not only was Cottrell mentioned in some historical accounts; he was associated with better known and well documented figures in the early history of Tasmania and Victoria. These included BATMAN, the artist GLOVER, surveyor WEDGE, ROBINSON 'the conciliator', some notorious bushrangers and the aborigines in the time of the 'Black War'.

As we discovered more, we formed the view that our ancestor Thomas Beswick was singularly fortunate in being assigned

to 'young' Mr Cottrell, who was a year younger than Thomas. Although he was a known figure, little has been written about Cottrell. His story deserves to be told. It was initially a tough life on the frontier in the 1820s with violent encounters between settlers and aborigines and bushrangers, in which Cottrell played a significant role. Anthony Cottrell was appointed Chief Constable of Launceston in 1833.³ He became one of the fifteen members of the Port Phillip Association⁴ and left Launceston to join the original party of settlers with Batman on the Yarra in 1835, from which he returned after some years to Tasmania. Only a brief insight into his life and character can be given at this stage. It has been prepared as background to the assignment years of young Thomas and others who lived in the district of Nile River (or Cox's Creek), Gordon's Plains and Morven (Evandale) between 1825 and 1835.

John Helder Wedge, Assistant Government Surveyor, noted in his diary that on 24 August 1825,

Mr Cottrell and Capt. Barclay called at my tent to point out where they had taken their land

and on 10 November 1825, while in the Morven district he 'dined with young Cottrell' and on 12 November 1825, he

marked off 200 acres for Mr. Fenning and 650 for Mr. Cottrell with whom I dined.⁵

The editors of the diaries say in a note that

Anthony Cottrell was Special Constable at Gordon's Plains (Evandale) and was

Brady's guard after his capture by Batman [1826]. He also helped Robinson with the natives. He was an original settler at New Town in 1804.⁶

The notion that he was a settler at New Town in 1804 is an error although there was an early settler there named Cockerell.⁷ The Director General's official register of births which has him born in Tasmania on 21 March 1806, is also wrong. That date is probably his correct date of birth, but the place is wrong: it was taken like many early records from the registration of a baptism; in this case however, it was an adult baptism in the Sorell Parish on 19 April 1826. He was registered as the son of William and Ellen Cottrell and described in the register as a farmer living in the 'South Esk County of Cornwall'.⁸ It appears that he was in fact born in Britain and emigrated in 1824, perhaps on the *Cumberland*,⁹ then 'locating' a grant of land almost immediately.

'Young' Cottrell must have been an enterprising youth, for he was only seventeen years old when he wrote to Lord Bathurst on 8 October 1823 from '27 Saville Place, Mile End Road', as follows:¹⁰

Being desirous of settling in Van Diemens Land, I beg leave most respectfully, to solicit your Lordship's sanction for this purpose as well as the customary Grant of Land, bestowed by Government on Emigrants to that Colony. I beg to observe that the major part of my life has been spent in the agricultural pursuits in the sister Kingdom; and for information as to my character, and the extent of my capital, which I value at £1500 and upwards, I beg to refer your Lordship to Mr. Thos. Barreth, of Mark Lane, Merchant, and to Mr. Corns. Leary, Merchant, of Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch St., Merchant. Soliciting the favour of Your Lordship's early attention, I am, etc., (Signed) Anthony Cottrell.

Supported by the said Mr. Barreth, who described him as 'a young man of character and responsibility, possessed of the property named',¹¹ his plea met with success. He was soon the master of an estate and convict servants on the Nile River, a tributary of South Esk, south of the present day town of Evandale in the district, then known as Morven. So Thomas Beswick's convict record bears the notation 'Cottrell, Morven' and the convict muster records show that he was 'assigned to Mr. A. Cottrell' at least in 1825, 26 and 30 before being on a ticket of leave in 1832.¹² His experience with Cottrell in the raw farming district of the Nile must have been very significant for his later life in Tasmania. As we have noted, other well known figures in that area provide us with documentary evidence of what it was like there.

According to von Stieglitz,¹³ whose writing tends to reflect local tradition,

Cottrell was constable and pound keeper for Gordon's Plains between the Nile district where he had his grant and Evandale. He was raided by the blacks several times, and does not seem to have had an idle minute, helping his friend John Batman catch them, as well as chasing bushrangers when necessary. Their best catch together was the cannibal bushranger and baby-killer, Jeffries.

Elsewhere, von Stieglitz says that Cottrell and John Darke (J. H. Wedges's nephew) captured Jeffries.¹⁴ We will come to relations with the aborigines shortly, but first, an insight into local conditions from what happened with bushrangers. Cottrell's part in guarding Brady seems to have no been more than that of a police guard after he was taken by Batman. It was in accord with his developing role as a public servant. But there are differing accounts of the capture of Jeffries. John Charles Dark wrote to Wedge, 23 January 1826.¹⁵

I am happy to inform you that I have taken Jeffries - He came alone to Cottrells on Saturday while I was there - Having reason to expect him I gave positive orders to my party not to leave Capn. Barclays Stock Hutt, but they immediately went to Mills's Plain without my knowledge while I was at Cottrells - just after sunset I was sitting in the house when his cook saw two of his men coming with their hands tied, and an armed man behind them - he immediately told us of it and I went out with the rifle - he stopped at a tree at the corner of Cottrells garden about 100 yards from the hutt and desired me to send Cottrell out, I went a short distance from the hutt and began to load my gun quite exposed -

Then followed Dark's account of an exchange of shots and how he

desired Cottrell to come out and go with me to surround him. He had mounted his horse and was away to Mr. Coxes in no time for a party

and how

Three of Mr Coxes men arrived in about three hours - I immediately took them & Cottrell about the hills and searched all night and got to Mills's Plain about five in the morning - we found my party there and three from Capn. Barclays. Having been up the three nights before and walking the bush and without sleeping, I rolled myself in a blanket and had been asleep about ten minutes when Mr. Coxes Black fellow Bill-saw a man coming at a long distance, they soon saw it was Jeffries - ... I directly rose naked and ran after them Parsons was up to him first and presented his gun, Jeffries begged for mercy, and I coming up, we prevented the men from hurting him - he was well armed but did not fire; I took him to the hutt, ... He had killed Russell and lived eight days on his flesh, and had five pounds of it left when he robbed Millers hutt and which he had fried with some mutton ... he told me of Seven Murders &

he meant to have committed many others. ... Jeffries said that I was the only person who had shown fight or fired a shot at him since he had been in the Bush - If I had not been with Cottrell, Jeffries would have taken him bag & baggage ...

Dark had his own purpose in claiming credit ahead of Cottrell: he wrote to his uncle John Helder Wedge seeking his support for a large grant of land from the Governor in recognition of his services. It is hard to know the truth of the matter, but we assume in view of the later responsibilities given to him that it is likely that Cottrell was not as useless in the capture of Jefferies as Dark made out and von Stieglitz probably had reason to give him some credit. It is clear from his diary that Wedge did not have a high opinion of his nephew. Nevertheless, he gives us an interesting picture of life on the frontier—and we would love to know where young Thomas was among Cottrell's men during this episode!

For eyewitness descriptions of the land where they lived we have reports of the Land Commissioners and the graphic evidence of Glover's paintings a little later, together with the artist's recorded comments on the scenery. Cottrell had 'located' his 650 acres on the north west side of the river Nile.¹⁶ The Land Commissioners described the area as 'sheep walk', indicating that most of it was not ploughed or likely to be suitable for growing crops but that sheep could graze on the grass amongst the trees. On 19 December 1827, they passed through several farms and noted 'indifferent sheep walk' to the rear of Capt. Osler's farm where they 'came to a miserable hovel where the natives had wounded a man of Mr Cottrell's a few days before'. The next day they

viewed Crown Land between Osler and Cottrell, it is stony, and hilly, fair sheep

walk, tho' Cottrell's [is] excellent sheep farm ... to the ford in the Nile, hilly, fit for sheep alone - across the River ... same character ... to Pitcairn's farm which forms part of Mill's Plain - good land - ...¹⁷

A contrast with the stony hills around Cottrell's place is seen in their description of the property of James Cox, the largest in the district, to which Cottrell went for help when Jeffries appeared.

Mr Cox resides on adjoining land [to Samuel Bryan] and improves and cultivates a great extent of country ... fenced 6000 ac. ... paddocks with artificial grasses, has excellent garden well stocked with fruit trees, etc. ... illustrated what can be done by patient industry and perseverance in VDL in a few years without the aid of much capital, his being only 400 pounds.

It was a few years yet before Cox built the historic home *Clarendon*, but the economic foundations for a successful enterprise were already laid in those early days. Cottrell's property and the other blocks near it along the Nile remain today not much further developed than they were then.

Where was young Thomas when one of Cottrell's men was wounded at the 'miserable hovel'? We don't know, but in similar vein to that report is a story which was passed on to me as part of the family tradition. We do not know now whether it came from the experience of Thomas Beswick with Anthony Cottrell or some quite independent source, but it brings out the fear of attack which was realistic for those living in isolated huts. It is said that 'one of them' was in a hut alone when he looked out and saw a black man dodge behind a tree. He looked about and saw another, and more on the other side of the hut. Realizing that he was surrounded and that being alone, he would have little chance of making an

effective defence, he hit upon a plan of deception. He put on his hat and went outside, came back in, took off his hat and changed his coat, went out again and walked around, came in again, repeating the procedure several times, changing his clothes to simulate the appearance of different men, until he saw the natives quietly go away.

The home of the artist John Glover was a few miles upstream from Cottrell's place, on the opposite side of the river, beyond the future township of Deddington, which never became much more than a surveyor's dream. His work is well represented in the principal galleries of Australia, and in particular, the painting *The River Nile, Van Diemen's Land*, in the National Gallery of Victoria, is one of the best known from the early colonial period. It was painted about 1838, a few years after Anthony Cottrell and his assigned servant Thomas Beswick had left the area. Together with the earlier *Milles Plains* in the Tasmanian Gallery, it represents a new immigrant's perception of the open bushland character of Cottrell's farm where it came to the river near the crossing, about where Deddington was planned to be. As Gleeson observed in regard to Glover's appreciation of the typically open bush parkland which was so common in much of South Eastern Australia,¹⁸

In a catalogue note to his view of *Milles Plains* he wrote, 'It is possible almost everywhere to drive a carriage as easily as in a Gentleman's Park in England'. Glover saw the countryside as a pastoral paradise and in attempting to capture its natural beauty his style of painting underwent further modifications.

John Glover arrived in Australia in 1831. He built his house 'Patterdale' near Deddington in 1832, naming it after one of his former homes on England which had belonged to William Wordsworth—

and the romantic connection is not accidental.

Glover has been criticised by some commentators, from the perspective of a political and racial sensitivity, for his stick-like and impersonal, rather distant, depiction of aborigines in scenes such as *The Nile River*, *Milles Plains* and *Aborigines at Risdon*. Gleeson, for example comments,¹⁹

Like most of the early settlers, Glover and his family had scant respect for the Aborigines and where he depicts them in his paintings he does so as tiny little black cyphers whose angular, and disjointed movements serve only to emphasize the grace and scale of the surrounding trees and flowering shrubs.

It need not be so. Glover often included small figures of men and animals in his landscapes, and his sketchbooks in the National Library in Canberra have several examples of the same type of small figures where white men are present in bush and pastoral scenes. There were certainly people present in Van Diemen's Land who had quite different attitudes to those attributed to 'most of the early settlers'. Cottrell was reputed to be one of them in spite of his experience of conflict and support of Robinson. Nevertheless, he took charge of a group of Sydney aborigines who had been imported by Batman to help in capturing the Tasmanians. They formed a support group who were kept in the rear of Robinson's mission group when they went to the North West.²⁰

In October 1832, after sending some captured aborigines to Flinders Island from the North West, Robinson went to Hobart. He left Cottrell in charge of his group including Truganini, Woorady and several other Tasmanian aborigines, together with some convict servants. They went down the West Coast to meet

Robinson at Macquarie Harbour. Some natives who had previously tried to kill Robinson joined them peaceably and were taken back to Hunter Island to be sent to Flinders Island. In January 1833, when crossing the Pieman River near its mouth, two convict men were on a raft being pushed across the river by Truganini and two other aboriginal women. (They were excellent swimmers while the white men usually could not swim at all. Truganini had saved Robinson from drowning or being killed by pursuing natives at the Arthur River on a previous expedition.) On this occasion, the current was too strong and they lost control of the raft, the two men were lost as the raft was swept across the bar and disappeared into the breakers. Robinson later castigated Cottrell for lack of care and supervision. Vivienne Rae Ellis in telling the story comments:²¹

This must have been very upsetting for Cottrell who, although the term of his engagement had expired, as he told the Quakers before leaving Woolnorth, he was so interested in the welfare of the aborigines that he had undertaken to proceed with the expedition without any certainty of being paid for his services. Backhouse and Walker [the Quakers] were most impressed with his 'zeal and personal disinterestedness'.

There is no question about the danger posed by conflict with the aborigines of the area. The time during which our Thomas was assigned to Cottrell coincides with the period of greatly increased violence in relations between settlers and natives which had followed a massive increase in the number and size of land grants from 1823.²² The Ben Lomond band whose territory extended to the South Esk killed 20 people and at least 31 members of that tribe are known to have been shot. Other bands from neighbour-

ing tribes also visited that district. People in recently settled areas were in conflict with the aborigines especially from 1828; settlers and their servants were killed, houses were robbed and huts burned along the South Esk and Nile Rivers. The 'Black War' reached its height in 1830–31. If the Quakers were still impressed by Cottrell's personal disinterestedness as well as his zeal, it can only be because of his apparently calm disposition.

Plomley concludes his note on Cottrell with the remark,

Cottrell got on fairly well with Robinson during their association, which points strongly to an easy temper on his part.

His assigned servants no doubt were beneficiaries of that easy temper and it may well have been a contributing factor to the fact that Thomas Beswick, unlike our other convict ancestors in Tasmania, had no subsequent convictions.

As we have seen, there is reason to believe that Cottrell had altruistic motives in his dealings with the aborigines. Cottrell and Glover might of course have had different attitudes, but it is hard to tell. In terms of visual impact, however, regardless of any assumed personal prejudice, it seems likely that Glover meant by the presence of the departed aborigines in his *Nile River* and *Milles Plains* to emphasise that he was showing the landscape in its natural state rather than as a product of European settlement. The last of the aborigines was removed from the district by none other than Anthony Cottrell at about the time when Glover arrived in 1831. Robinson, who had been employed as a 'conciliator' by Governor Arthur, had already obtained the voluntary surrender of some in the North East at the end of 1830. In 1831 Cottrell was given the job of capturing the remaining aborigines in the Fingal

Valley²³ and he brought in the last of the North East people from near Oyster Bay in January 1832. Whether Glover ever saw them in their natural environment may be doubted, but they were not as keenly remembered by Glover's neighbours.

We may assume that while Thomas might well have been called to serve in the contingent led by Cottrell in 'the black line' in 1830, when every able bodied man was required, he probably left him about the time Cottrell joined the Aboriginal service in September 1831. Thomas then obtained his ticket of leave and was able somehow to purchase 50 acres of farm land near Evandale which had a shoemaker's shop associated with it. When he married a young widow, Mary PECK, at Launceston in 1834, he was described as a shoemaker with property in Bathurst Street. Mary had been married in 1829 to Jeremiah Peck. She was born in Sydney in 1813, the daughter of Alexander MACKENZIE, a soldier from Scotland who arrived in Sydney with Governor Macquarie at the end of 1809, and Anne CLARKE who was transported from Liverpool on the *Canada* in 1810. Her mother's relationship with Mackenzie brought her to Paterson's Plains in 1818, and later into the household of her mother and Thomas BRENNAN, an ex-convict from Ireland and Norfolk Island whom Anne Clarke married in 1820. Mary inherited her father's land on the North Esk after he died in 1819. Mary and Thomas Beswick lived on that land for over twenty years after 1834.

In another valley not far from Glover's place, among the foothills of Ben Lomond, was the bush farming establishment of that well known colonial adventurer, John Batman. On New Years Eve 31 December 1834, some of the members of the association then being formed for

the Port Phillip venture, with Batman and his family, the surveyor Wedge and others, made a picnic climb of the mountain to watch from the top as the sun rose on the New Year.²⁴ John Glover was among them. Large in size, somewhat portly and 67 years of age, they marvelled that he made it, although they took him up on horseback, which considering the rugged terrain was no mean feat in itself. Glover made some sketches there and they named a small lake on the mountain after him although it was later officially known as Lake Youl. This was no doubt after the first chaplain at Launceston. His memory at that time took precedence over the artist whose reputation was yet to be made, at least in the colonies, although he was not unknown in England, had won an award in Paris, and was able that year, 1835, to send to London sixty-eight paintings which were exhibited in a Bond Street gallery. But what a momentous year it was to be! A few months later Batman made his famous deal with the aborigines of Port Phillip.

Cottrell might well have been one of those watching the first sunrise of 1835 on the mountain, unless he was too busy preparing for his marriage which was to take place a few weeks later. As noted above, he was one of the members of the Port Phillip Association who undertook to share expenses of the expedition to the mainland, where Batman was empowered to treat with the natives as William Penn had with the tribes in America, or so they saw it. Anthony Cottrell gave up his post as Chief Constable of Launceston and went to the Port Phillip district with the first settlers in 1835, after marrying Frances SOLOMON (daughter of Joseph Solomon) at Evandale on 21 January. Their first three children were some of the first born in the new settlement: Ellen

Lowes, 1835, Anthony Crisp, 1837 and Harriet Ann 1839.²⁵ Cottrell was known as a stock agent, the first in Geelong, and as an auctioneer in the area West of Melbourne.²⁶ He is officially remembered in the name of a hill and an outer western Melbourne suburb, Mt Cottrell, near Melton. When Batman died, Cottrell tried without much success to make arrangements to save something from his old friend's ruined estate for the benefit of Batman's children. He had previously loaned Batman 1000 pounds.²⁷

Cottrell's close relationship with his former Tasmanian neighbour and friend John Batman continued to be evident in legal and commercial arrangements in the early days of the settlement of Port Phillip. There was a further family connection. When the Port Phillip Association, which had been planned before Batman's first trip, was formally established in July 1835, after his return home to gather resources for the main settlement, Batman declared that he held one share in trust for Joseph Solomon, Cottrell's father in law, who had not been an original sponsor in 1834.²⁸ The extraordinary claims to large areas of land made by members of the Association after Gellibrand returned from his exploration in February 1836 were such that each began to ship stock to holdings of 40,000 acres or more. The members of the Association claimed in 1838 to have shipped between 500 and 2500 sheep each, and Cottrell is listed with 1000.²⁹ Of course the Government of NSW did not allow them to keep this land acquired by 'treaty' with the aborigines, and it is not known what happened to Cottrell's claim or to his sheep. His share in the Association was sold to banker and fellow member Swanston in July 1838, for 411 pounds. This corresponded to one seventeenth of the value after

expenses of the assessed value of the 10,416 acres which the Government eventually allowed them to purchase.³⁰ Solomon also sold his share to Swanston, as did several others.

It is a significant insight into their expectations regarding the 600,000 or so acres they originally sought that Wedge, in a letter written in August 1835, commented on William Buckley's report from experience with the aborigines that

They are divided and wander about in families, and there is no such thing as chieftainship among them,

Wedge added in italics,

but this is a secret that must, I suppose, be kept to ourselves, or it may affect the deed of conveyance if there should be any validity in it.³¹

In March 1839 Cottrell was an auctioneer in Melbourne operating from an office in William Street, which was a second building at the back of a block purchased by Batman at the first legal land sales conducted by Hoddle in June 1837, on which Batman had built a two story building on the SW Corner of Collins and William Streets with a large ground floor room which was the main assembly point for residents and known as the Auction Rooms. It was there that Cottrell sold a wide range of Batman's possessions under orders from his executors seeking to recover funds to repay Batman's creditors after his death in May 1839. Cottrell's acquisition of this place of business came by virtue of an interesting legal agreement with Batman in January 1839, for which the deed still exists. He undertook to pay Eliza Batman, John Batman's wife, who was about to leave for England, 60 pounds a year for the rest of her life in exchange for a peppercorn rental on the building in William Street. The background is that Batman appears to have been estranged from his wife and

had declared in his will made in December 1837, that she should receive only five pounds from his estate, and was not entitled to dower out of any land he held. Whether the arrangement with Cottrell amounted to real compensation of lasting value is difficult to say, as Cottrell moved to another place of business in Queen Street early in 1840. In September 1840, he returned to Tasmania.³²

Several more children were born to Anthony and Frances Cottrell in Tasmania: William Joseph later known as William Ostler born 25 March 1842; Fanny Randall born 16 May 1843; Sarah Alicia Barbara born 6 August 1844; and Joseph Solomon born 21 March 1846. Cottrell's original land on the Nile passed into other hands in 1839 and he acquired another smaller property of five acres near Launceston that year. Later he was a partner with Joseph Kirby, Eliza Solomon and Henry Lion in a one acre property in 1857. His later years were lived in Hobart where Anthony Cottrell died at his home in Elphinstone Road on 4 May 1860, aged 54.

There is evidence of all the children except Joseph having married, leaving several lines of descent. Ellen married George PRYDE on 24 November 1855. The eldest son, Anthony Crisp Cottrell, became a barrister with a house in Macquarie Street, Hobart in the 1860s.³³ He married Sarah Elizabeth DUGALL 10 December 1864 and later moved to New Zealand where he died at Christchurch on 1 October 1874.³⁴ Anthony senior's widow, Frances, also died in New Zealand.³⁵ Harriet married George Corney WESTBROOK on 26 May 1858, but she died 11 August 1861, after having at least one child, and he later married her sister Fanny 6 April 1864. William first married Constance Mary TAPFIELD 25

April 1868, who died 8 July 1877. William was with the Union Bank at Oatlands when he married Louisa Matilda JONES elder daughter of William Jones of Musgrave House, Oatlands 25 March 1884.³⁶ There were children of both those marriages. Sarah married Edwin FOWLER 6 April 1864, the same day as the wedding of her sister Fanny.

For more than forty years Anthony Cottrell's papers were in the possession of his daughter Mrs Fowler who lived later in William Street, Melbourne.³⁷ Those papers included a diary kept by a member of the advance party Batman left at Portarlington in June 1835, selections from which were published in *The Argus* and copied in *The Examiner* in 1905. It is not known whether Cottrell's papers, said to contain books of memoranda, have survived. No detailed and connected account of his interesting and historically significant life has yet been published. Perhaps it might be hoped that this limited effort might encourage a more substantial work if those papers can be found. ●

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- 1 Beswick, David, *The Family of Thomas and Mary Beswick*, private circulation 1992, revised chapters available at the following web address: Beswick Family History, <http://people.ernetnet.com.au/~beswick/besfam.htm>
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- 10 Bonwick Papers Box 15 No 7246 Vol 148. Transcripts: Cottrell to Bathurst, 8 October 1823
- 11 Bonwick Papers, as above, Barreth to Horton, 20 October 1823.
- 12 AJCP PRO 78–79 convict musters, Thomas Beswick
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- 14 von Stieglitz pp.21–23, 54
- 15 Mortmain, a collection of choice petitions, memorials, and letters of protest and request from the convict colony of Van Diemen's Land written by divers persons and collected and transcribed from the originals by Eustace FitzSymonds with numerous pages of the 'manuscripts' shewn in facsimile. Hobart: Sullivan's Cove, 1977. Number LXXXVII. CSO 1/254/6085
- 16 Maps showing the location are on display at the Evandale Historical Society
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- 25 It is by no means certain that the first child Ellen Lowes was born in the new settlement of Port Phillip in 1835. She and the next child Anthony Crisp, b. 1837, are both registered for those years in NSW from a baptismal record for 1839 at St James Church, Melbourne, which also gave rise to Victorian registrations from these two and the third child Harriet all for 1839. There is no Tasmanian registration for Ellen, but the Victorian birth appears to have been inferred from the later baptism. Conditions in the settlement were very primitive in the first few months and Batman's wife, for example, did not come over until 1836 when a house had been built. If Ellen Cottrell was born in the new settlement she would have been the first child born there.
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FRIENDS OF THE FEMALE FACTORY

THE site of the Female Factory at South Hobart is now the site for a Centenary of Federation project dedicated to conservation, archaeological and interpretive work and is managed by Goodwin McCarron.

It is hoped to purchase the original Matron's Cottage to provide an interpretive centre. A courtyard garden now exists in Yard 3. This will be extended to include the current parking area and a memorial wall will be established between Yards 3 & 4. Great interest is currently being shown in the exciting new discoveries made by our archaeological expert.

Many donations and bequests of library and archival material have been received and are being catalogued and filed with the assistance of the State Library and the State Archives. A data base will be set up. The coffee shop will be extended and there are popular guided tours for school groups and the public.

To provide support it has been decided to form a group called 'Friends of the Female Factory'. Membership will be available to all persons or organisations interested in supporting the group. The fee for Membership is \$10.00 per calendar year.

It is envisaged that the activities of the group will help increase the public awareness of the Female Factory Site and its historical significance, give members an opportunity to play a part in the development of this Site and provide many enjoyable opportunities to make new friends.

For further information or to apply for Membership forms please contact the Site office on (03) 6223 3233 or Kate Carlisle on (03) 6272 8737. ●

NEWS FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

COLONIAL TASMANIAN FAMILY LINKS

Robyn Eastley, Senior Archivist

IT is with some relief that I am able to report that since mid September the Archives Office has been able to make corrections and add information to the Colonial Tasmanian Family Links database.

This database was placed on our website about three years ago but for a variety of reasons we have had to re-structure it and in particular, re-build the editing function so it had remained unchanged for some time.

Most of the base data for specific events in Family Links was initially derived from an index to births deaths and marriage records held in the Archives Office. The links to these events and the links between people were done by family historians in Victoria in association with the now defunct National Heritage Foundation, from this data and also in part from family trees and research notes supplied by other genealogists.

You will notice some slight changes to the database and the information available.

- ‘Colonial’ has been added to the name of the database to indicate that we are not adding very recent information on families to Family Links.
- Provision has been made to indicate a name change—this however will not normally include all possible spellings of a surname. This is particularly useful when a female marries several times.
- If an individual has several families they will appear in the database twice

or in some cases three times with each of their families.

- If a female has a child before marriage and that child has no father identified, it will appear linked to the new family with a birth date prior to the marriage. In most cases, this child will have the mother’s maiden name as its surname.
- If a person has married more than once a note to this effect will appear beside the marriage details.
- Following on from the above point in the case of males born in Tasmania who have married more than once you will note they may appear twice as children of their parents. This is because they are there twice with each of their partners and children.
- Where a marriage or birth date is unknown the word ‘by’ will appear before the date. If the marriage date is assumed only, then no place of marriage will appear.
- All entries edited by this Office will have ‘AO’ as the source of the data—this will mean two things: either it is a registered event in Tasmania or the data is based on verified information supplied to the Archives Office. In the latter case, this Office does not have the resources available to retrieve, get permission and share the information provided outside of what appears on our website or information (including contact information) about the supplier. If you are interested in an ongoing exchange of information we would suggest you do that through one of the Tasmanian genealogical ‘chat rooms’.

Guidelines for sending corrections or additions—

- We need verified information – if we do not, we run the risk of perpetuating the inaccuracies and unlikely assumptions already evident on Family Links. (We have received ‘corrections’ for example, which give two possible death dates for what is presumed to be the same person). Comments about people or events such as ‘I think’, ‘could possibly be’, ‘maybe’ and ‘we think but have no proof’ have also been received but it is not our intention to make any changes based on such qualified information.
- It is also useful if you supply the Tasp number for entries needing correction and if there is more than one entry for the same person all TasP numbers.
- We will not add individuals to the database unless they have an event (birth death marriage) which happened in Tasmania.
- Except for death information we will not add data post 1920.
- If the only available record which links a child to its parents is, for example, a Victorian death certificate, it would be useful if a copy of this could be supplied. This information is also available on post 1896 Tasmanian marriage registrations.

I would like to thank all those who have sent in corrections already and hope the above will explain why you will not see, in some cases all of what you have sent appearing on the website. We continue to welcome additions and corrections and hopefully by the time you read this the backlog of corrections received since 1998 will have diminished considerably, if not gone altogether. ●

RECENT RELEASES

Burnie Branch
announces
the publication of

*The
Zeehan and Dundas Herald
Index to BDMs*

Available in two volumes:
1890–1909 & 1910–1922

Many entries include
Probate information

\$30.00 per Volume
p&p \$7.10 for both volumes

Contact
PO Box 748
Burnie TAS 7320
or Ph (03) 6435 4103

**Index to
Walch's Tasmanian Almanac**

**Magistracy and
Police Department
1863–1979–80**

Prepared by Muriel Bissett
Cost \$20.00 (plus postage)
and

**Ecclesiastical
1863–1979–80**

Prepared by Betty Bissett
Cost \$30.00 (plus postage)

Available from:
The Sales Officer Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290
Launceston
TAS 7250

THE FERRY MEN OF THE DERWENT

Ray Hyland (Member No. 3697)

Hobart Town Gazette
Saturday 18th July 1818

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor intending at an early period to establish a Licensed Ferry between Austin's and the old Beach, from whence a road will be opened to the Hill Road to Port Dalrymple; Notice is hereby given of the same, and that the ferry will be licensed to Messrs Austin and Earle.

SO began the main crossing of the Derwent River for travellers to the north of the state until the causeway at Bridgewater was built in 1832. James AUSTIN and his cousin John EARLE were convicted of stealing honey from an uncle and arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1803, aboard the *Calcutta*. James and John served their sentences and in 1813 both received land grants on the Derwent. James settled thirteen miles from Hobart on fifty acres, where he built a cottage which still stands today by the river at Austins Ferry. His first crop was wheat and in 1817 he received a further grant of thirty acres, his land now enclosing a small bay.

Together, Earle and Austin set up the ferry service with a couple of whaleboats decked over like a catamaran. In rough weather, cattle sometimes stampeded off the ferry into the river. As the currents were often strong, the passage could be quite dangerous. The charges were six-pence per person, twopence for a dog, sheep or pig, 2/6 for a horse or cow and 5/- for a cart. Austin was later criticised for his high prices and for the many delays and inconveniences on this route (often a 3–4 hour wait) so in 1826, the

government was urged to build a bridge across the Derwent.

Around this time Austin and Earle gave up the ferry, but in 1829 Austin's nephews took up the lease. There were three other ferries operating further north; one at Stony Point near Hestercombe, another at Black Snake crossing to Herdsman's Cove, and one from the William the Fourth Inn. James Austin died in 1831. His nephews carried on the ferry service and built a magnificent 18-room coach inn at Roseneath in 1845, before moving to Victoria after the government refused them more land.

The Ainslie Connection

Alexander AINSLIE was transported on the *Roslyn Castle* from Glasgow, Scotland, sentenced to 14 years transportation in 1828 for housebreaking. In 1836, he married Sarah Emma CURREN, licensee of the Cove Inn at Herdsman's Cove near Bridgewater. In 1842, the following letter was sent to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully for your interference in behalf of the neighbourhood, in a case of great Oppression. I Austins ... at the annual rent of 60 pounds rent the Compton Ferry of [sic] Thos. Archer Esq. of Launceston at a very heavy rent, when I came to the ferry two years ago, I rented Boats and Punt from the Messrs Since I have relinquished renting the Boats and Punt and employing my own to the saving of the above expenditure, and since that's occurred the Austins have put a gate on the gangway from the waters edge (but no fastening) and worse than all (they the Austins) have pulled down the jetty and thrown them into the river, so as no boat can approach to land neither with

Horses or Passengers to the great annoyance of a very populous District.

The Old Beach ... Tea Tree ... and the neighbourhood of Brighton.

The jetty that is destroyed is on the Austins side and the road jetty is the oldest established in the colony. Likewise the Jetty's under water when the tide flows.

I am Sir your most
Alex Ainslie

A reply was sent on 12 March 1842 and is very hard to read. His petition to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Franklin (through the Colonial Secretary), was fruitless however, the Colonial Secretary replying 'that His Excellency cannot exercise any interference in the matter'.

Alex ran a lime-burning station further down the Derwent. In 1846, a report appeared in the *Hobart Town Courier* of the catching of a whale in Taylors Bay (River Derwent) by the men employed at Mr Ainslie's lime-burning station. He later owned a small vessel, the *Jane*,

which he used to collect guano (seafowl manure). Alexander ran into difficulty with his brother-in-law trying to take over the business. Sarah, his wife, wrote a detailed account of the feud to the Colonial Secretary, but no record appears of the outcome.

The Mollineux Connection

In 1870, Eliza MOLLINEAUX, a resident of Old Beach, took over the ferry service. Eliza was the daughter of John BELL and Ann GEE who were convicts. Eliza first married John CAROLL and they had three children. When John died in 1851, she married John Mollineux. They had six children. Family stories allege Eliza married, bore three children, shot a bushranger and married again, all before reaching the age of 21. Eliza rowed the ferry until she was 'too old', and at the age of 67 passed the service over to her son John. He was then 21. John would row in all weathers, going up the river in strong winds and 'sailing' down to the Old Beach jetty. He



Photograph from collection of Peter Cox

The Mollineux's *Fairy Belle* on the River Derwent 1913

had strong hands with very thick wrists and he always rowed at the same speed. When John developed heart trouble, the people of Old Beach bought him a motor, but he broke his wrist trying to start it. He was presented with a certificate of appreciation by the people of Old Beach for fifty-two years of service on the ferry.

Mr. John Mollineaux

We, the past and present residents of Old Beach and Austins Ferry, wish to share our appreciation of your long service as ferryman and mailman between our two districts.

For fifty-two years you have rowed your boat across the river at all times and in all weathers, without accident, and you have carried the mails for some eighty thousand miles with every care and consideration for the wishes of the public.

We feel by this record of faithful service that you have earned not only the appreciation, but the gratitude of us all.

We wish you good health and good fortune for many years to come.

There are many signatures on the back of this document which unfortunately has no date. As John commenced with the ferry in 1899, the above presentation would have been made in 1951.

John married Isabella Jane FOSTER and they had only one child, a son Donald. He married Gwen BAILEY, who still resides in the house opposite the Austins Cottage. Gwen recalls people calling out at all hours of the day and night when they needed the ferry, "John, we want to go across the river." John died on the 26 February 1952, aged 74, and the ferry service ceased. A Mr Foster bought the boat, which was later burnt in the bush fires of 1967. ●

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Stancombe ●



NEWS FROM ...

NSW REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS & MARRIAGES

Ray Feeney

BACKCAPTURE PROJECT

The Registry is in the process of capturing all of our historical records onto a digital database, where all of the actual images from the old registers will be captured and stored on computer. The project is well under way and to date all death and marriage entries have been scanned and loaded and the scanning and loading of birth registers is about two thirds complete.

Death and Marriage certificates, including some birth certificates are now being processed from the new system. The finalisation of this project will allow the old registers to then be placed into archival storage and preserved.

Some of you may have already received certificates from our new computerised system, which are produced on blue security paper. The new certificates are slightly larger than the old photographed certificates and the quality is very good. Hopefully when this project is completed, computerised records will speed up our processing time, which means that you may not have to wait as long for your certificates.

All death and marriage registers have been moved off site into archival storage and the birth registers will follow once the project is completed.

PRICE CHANGES

All fees have increased from 1 September 2001—look at www.bdm.nsw.gov.au

New address—35 Regent Street,
Chippendale NSW 2008 ●

OUT OF THE WOODWORK OR A TASMANIAN WHO WENT BUSH

Lance Carroll (Member No. 4242)

HAVING been involved in the tracing of my own grandfather Michael CARROLL, and at this point appearing to have come to a halt, I turned my attention to my wife's grandfather, Arthur Edward SULLIVAN. Arthur who I hear you say and I don't blame you; we were like that when I started.

All that we knew of Arthur was that apart from being my wife's grandfather, he had been born in Tasmania, travelled to New Zealand with his wife Ella and daughter Sylvia, worked there and had won one or two gold medals in sawing events.

My wife knew her grandfather was supposed to have been a very good sawyer. She has in her possession a gold brooch, (made from one of his medals) that had been passed onto her by her mother, along with a couple of photographs. He had returned to Tasmania and was buried in the Cornelian Bay cemetery. Not an awful lot and not all that interesting. Wrong. There was a lot more to Arthur than that; all it needed was a little effort and research. As it turns out he lived an active and productive life, was three times World Champion Sawyer and hotel owner, but more on that later. For the moment let's back up a little.

Arthur was born in 1881?, at Hamilton on Forth (Forth, Tasmania) on the North West Coast. At this time it appears that he may have been an only child, though further research may prove that statement wrong. His parents were James and Mary Sullivan (nee O'Donnel).

At this point nothing further is known of Arthur until he turns up at Dover, at the other end of the state. Here on 22 November 1905, he married Ella Florence Maud, the widow of Edward (Ted) BRAITHWAITE (Registration No.131). His occupation was given as labourer. At one time he was also a wood merchant.

Arthur in New Zealand

It is not accurately known what year he moved to New Zealand. He married in Tasmania in 1905 and his name first appears in the copy of the *New Zealand Axemen's News* in 1908. Bearing in mind that his daughter Sylvia was born in November 1906, the time that he left Tasmania would have been between late 1906 to 1908.

The first known address in New Zealand in 1908 was given as Koru. It would appear that in 1913 he moved from Koru to Piriaka, for a photocopy of the Register of Admissions from the Piriaka School shows that Arthur admitted two of his children, Sylvia and Minnie (Minnie was from Ella's first marriage) at the school on 26 May 1913. His address at the time is shown as Piriaka, on the North Island.

At some time after this, he must have moved from Piriaka. On 17 March 1919 he is back at the Piriaka School to register his children again. Once again, one was Sylvia (born in Tasmania) and this time, Arthur, born on 24 April 1911, at New Plymouth.

He stayed around the Piriaka area and on 6 March 1922, he registers yet another son. This time it is Jack who was born on 21 February 1917, in the Taumarunui

Hospital, New Zealand. Again the exact date when the family returned to Tasmania is unknown. However a clue is gained from a statement made later in her life by Sylvia, his daughter. She recalls having her sixteenth birthday on a boat while returning to Tasmania in November 1922.

Now back to the earlier comment about being a World Champion. Research has revealed that Arthur was not only a champion sawyer in his day; he was in fact a triple World Champion.

Records of Arthur's achievements have been compiled by Eric Warner in New Zealand. Eric is a recognised statistician and historian on New Zealand wood chopping and sawing. He started collecting historical records as far back as 1948 and has a very good record of major events held in New Zealand prior to 1920.

He describes Arthur as

one of the greatest single-handed sawyers to have competed in New Zealand as indicated by his performances detailed in copies of the *New Zealand Axemen's News*.

Eric further states that Arthur won the World Single-Handed Sawing title three times and dead-headed for first on another occasion. Twice he was a runner-up for the world title in sawing. He twice established New Zealand records and on his last win established a world record.

Eric has forwarded me a number of pages photocopied from the *New Zealand Axemen's News* from 1908 through to 1914 with a separate sheet that outlines not only Arthur's wins but also his times and the other place-getters. World champion he may well have been, however, to compare his times against David Foster's times today is almost

laughable. In the time that it took Arthur to saw through a log, David would have completed his log and would be halfway through a cup of tea and a plate of scones.

However, it does not stop there. A well-known Tasmanian artist, Cheyne Purdue has recently completed a number of drawings and paintings of well-known local achievers from the area and the north west area for exhibition in the old poolroom at the Sheffield Hotel at Sheffield. Among them she has included Arthur. She has painted him on the external wall. Adjacent to the painting is a plaque that gives a brief outline of his life and achievements.

Back in Tasmania

Upon his return to Tasmania he went into the hotel business. He owned the Hobart Hotel and the Union Club Hotel, also in Hobart. The Hobart Hotel is still standing and trading today but now goes under the name of Montgomery's Hobart Hotel. After speaking to a friend in Hobart I believe that the Union Club Hotel is also still operating today as a hotel, although under a different name. I have yet to research its name today and where it is located.

At one time in the 1920s he was running a hotel and billiard saloon in Sheffield in the north-west of Tasmania. He certainly did not stop in one place for very long—it looks as though he was on the move for his whole life.

As to whether Arthur was sawing competitively prior to going to New Zealand, or when he returned to Tasmania it is not known. Looking at his successes in New Zealand it would perhaps be strange if he wasn't.

Arthur died in Hobart on 27 January 1930. His death and funeral notices appeared on the same day in *The Mercury*

newspaper on 29 January 1930. His death notice reads as follows:

SULLIVAN. Passed peacefully away on January 27, 1930, at 42 Molle Street, Hobart, Arthur Edward, dearly beloved husband of Ella Sullivan and loved and loving father of Sylvia, Arthur and Jack (late of the Union Club Hotel), aged 52 years. Requiescat in peace.

In conclusion (can one really say that when tracing ancestors?). With a fair amount of letter-writing and phone calls Arthur's life has now become a whole lot clearer and at this point we have a much better picture of the man and his family as he moved around Tasmania, went off to live in New Zealand, there to become a bushman and a triple world champion sawyer, return to Tasmania and take up a totally different lifestyle owning and running hotels. From virtual obscurity Arthur has suddenly come a long way.

Tragically Arthur died at a fairly young age. Had he lived longer I am sure that he would have kept moving into other areas and other achievements and why not, hadn't he done that all his life?

Looking at his photographs it can be seen that Arthur moved from what you would describe as a rough and ready young man to a gentlemanly figure. He did this in a relatively short period of time, considering that he died when he was only 52. Photos of him later in life dressed in a suit and bow tie are far removed from the ones in singlet and with an axe, more like an elderly statesman than a bushman come publican.

I am pleased with my results in tracing Arthur. If I had not made the effort now, it would have been too late and a fine man and champion sportsman would have passed unknown into history. There are not many of his descendants left today and perhaps there are not too many that

are all that concerned, or for that matter even have heard of his achievements.

However, out of this exercise, Arthur and his memory will most likely live on if not in the homes of his descendants then perhaps maybe in the Tasmanian Axeman's Hall of Fame at Latrobe and on a mural on a wall at Sheffield. Arthur would probably like that.

In closing, I would appreciate any further information that anyone could add to what I have already done. ●

Researched by Lance Carroll, husband of Beverley who is the grand-daughter of Arthur and Ella Sullivan.

Ph 03 6344 2893 or 0408 547 424

lcarroll@vision.net.au

[This was a late entry for *My Most Interesting Ancestor Award*.—Ed.]



RECENT RELEASE

In Loving Memory
**The General Cemetery
Devonport, Tasmania.**

This volume not only has a full transcription of the headstones in the cemetery but also an index to all the known burials in the cemetery culled from Council records where they exist, plus newspaper and Undertaker records when accessible.

Available from the Branch
\$35 + post & packing \$5

PO Box 587 Devonport TAS 7310

SGT THOMAS FARRELL OF PORT ARTHUR

John Meehan (Member No. 3544)

THOMAS FARRELL was born at Kilkenny in Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland in 1806. As a labourer at the age of 17 years, he joined the 94th Regiment of Foot of the British Army at Ballinasloe in December 1823 and transferred to the 96th Regiment of Foot two months later. His regimental number was 124 and he served in Ireland and England for ten years during which time he met and married Annie DOYLE, born 13 December 1811, at Killarney, Kerry.

Thomas was aged 26 and Annie only 19 years at the time of their marriage in 1832 but the following year in 1833 they were posted to Bermuda where Thomas was promoted to Corporal. After a two-year term, they were transferred to Nova Scotia where he served for seven years between 1835 and 1841. It was here that Thomas received his promotion to Sergeant in 1837, at the age of 31 and their first child Elizabeth Therese, was born in 1839. A further posting saw their second child and daughter, Annie, born aboard the ship *Westmoreland* in the Bay of Biscay in 1841 on their way to Van Diemen's Land. His military service spanned twenty-seven years of which sixteen were served away from Ireland.

From his arrival in 1842, Sergeant Farrell served the 96th Regiment Royal Engineers in Launceston where a son, Thomas was born and then in Hobart Town where another daughter, Mary, was born in 1844. In 1847, he was transferred for service as a Barrack Sergeant to Tasman Peninsula, chiefly at Port Arthur but also at the nearby Cascades. This transfer

began the tragic sequences of death, disease and sorrow suffered by so many of our early pioneers whether free, convicted or military.

Their first son Thomas died in 1845 of whooping cough, aged two, followed shortly by Mary in 1846, also aged two, from diarrhoea probably caused by the wet and isolated conditions. Another son was born in 1847 and named Thomas Andrew but he also died, aged seven, in 1854 of inflammation at Port Arthur. His headstone and that of the first born Thomas, remain standing on the *Isle of the Dead* off the Port Arthur settlement. More tragedy befell the couple when another daughter Frances Catherine, born 1848, died in 1852, of consumption within two months of a brother, Joseph Luke, who was born in 1851 and died in February 1852 of dysentery at Hobart Town, aged 3 months.

When the Regiment completed its tour of duty and left VDL, Sgt Thomas applied for and received a military discharge on medical grounds in August 1849. It was shown that he had been suffering from chronic rheumatism since being posted to Tasman Peninsula in 1846. He was considered 'unfit for the active duties of a soldier' and he stayed on at Port Arthur as an Overseer of convicts and then a Wardmaster on one hundred pounds per annum. In 1856 he is shown as an Assistant Superintendent at Port Arthur but the family moved to Hobart Town about 1864, where the last born of twelve children, Arthur Arerastus Farrell, died at the tender age of only nine years on 16 December 1865.

At this stage Sgt Farrell was on a military pension of fifty pounds per annum and according to *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac and Guide for 1866*, he was employed as the Office Keeper at the Royal Engineers building at Lower Macquarie Street in Hobart Town. He died at the age of 68 years in May 1874, at the Military Barracks, leaving his widow Annie and five surviving children, Elizabeth Therese, Annie, Agnes, Edmund and Clement. Following the death of Sgt Thomas, widow Annie moved to a dwelling-house in Patrick Street and lived alone for a further six years until she died on 21 March 1880, of phthisis. She was buried with her late husband at the Old Queenborough Cemetery (now the site of sporting grounds).

The eldest child, Elizabeth Therese, married Thomas MEEHAN in August 1869 at St Joseph's Catholic Church in Hobart. Thomas Meehan had emigrated from County Cork, Ireland in 1859 to Tasmania, aged 19 years, with his young brother, Jeremiah, aged only 13 years. Following the marriage in 1869, the Meehans took up residence at Mathinna and Mangana on the east-coast of Tasmania where Thomas was a gold and coal-miner until his death in 1915. Elizabeth Therese died on 6 August 1916 of senile dementia and paralysis and both are buried in the old cemetery beside the Catholic Church in Mathinna. Their headstones are no longer to be found. Their son, Thomas James Jeremiah Meehan, born 1874 at Rhyndaston, married Mary Jane DEMMOCKS, born 1880, from Avoca and they had a family of five who moved from Mt Nicholas to Hobart in the 1920s. The eldest son, Clem Meehan, was bandmaster of the Queenstown and Penguin Brass Bands until his death in Ulverstone in 1978 and

his brother Jim was coach of the Tasmanian Eight rowing crew in 1952 and a well known soccer identity in Hobart.

Tragedy continued in the Farrell family when daughter Annie, aged 53, accidentally drowned in 1895 whilst waving goodbye to a ship departing Hobart Wharf. Annie had married Joseph WIGMORE in 1861 at Port Arthur. They lived at 96 Patrick Street, Hobart and had 10 children. Agnes Farrell was born at Port Arthur in 1850 and married William Henry BANKS in 1874 at St Josephs in Hobart. Agnes died in 1931 and is buried with her husband at Cornelian Bay Cemetery. They also had 10 children and lived in Yardley Street, North Hobart.

Edmund ('Ted') Farrell was born at Port Arthur in 1852 and lived, unmarried, at Mathinna. He was renowned as a poet, writer and comedian. He wrote many articles and poetry for the newspaper *Cornwall Times*. The only other surviving child was Clement Farrell, born at Port Arthur in 1854 who married Emily LARGE in 1881 at Church of Apostles in Launceston. He was a plumber and died in 1919 at Geelong, Victoria. They had seven children including a son, Roy Henry who was killed on 31 August 1916 during the First World War. Another son, Edmond Vernon Farrell, married Ada Lincoln and had four children, one of whom, Peter Farrell, was born at Bruny Island is now living near Hobart. ●

I acknowledge the help of John Gaylor of Blackmans Bay for much of this information. Anyone interested can contact my email: Johmeehan@aol.com

ONE OF MY GENEALOGICAL BRICK WALLS
GREAT GRANDFATHER
RICHARD MOORE (c.1846/50–1897)

Alan Lüdeke (Member No. 1083)

FOR several years now one of the most frustrating brick walls I have encountered in my genealogical research has been my great-grandfather, Richard MOORE. I can find no definite facts about his early life prior to his marriage to Lucy HAMBLYN in 1869. The year and place of birth cannot be accurately determined; nothing definite is known about his parents; his surviving grandchildren were not able to provide any information about him. There are, of course, hints and clues which serve to titillate the interest while causing even greater frustration because the facts they imply may be correct but unfortunately cannot be proved. How I would dearly love to locate definite proof of the major details of this stage of his life!

Oh, great-grandfather, why didn't you leave some definite records about your early life? However, I suppose it was not really your fault as you could not read or write.

Richard Moore was born sometime between 1846 and 1851. His marriage certificate¹, dated May 1869, stated he was 22 years of age, thus making him born about 1846/7. However, this was contradicted in his death record² in 1897 which stated he was 19 when he married in 1869—a three-year difference. The same death certificate showed he was 47 when he died, indicating that he was born c1849/50. To complicate matters further, death notices in *The Mercury* gave conflicting information. That in the issue of Friday, 4 June 1897, stated he was *in*

the 49th year of his age, while on the following day it was printed that he was *in the 48th year of his age*. The burial record at Cornelian Bay Cemetery recorded his age as 47³. His rather impressive tombstone makes no mention of age or date of birth.

Where was he born? The only information I have been able to find has been his death record² which stated he was born in Hobart. I have not been able to find a birth record for a Richard Moore in Tasmania for the years 1840–1854 or any baptismal record.

Similarly, who were his parents? Did he have any brothers or sisters? I simply do not know for certain, and none of his descendants can tell me. But I do have some clues, the first one being a notice of his marriage in *The Mercury*⁴ which stated he was the *youngest son* of Mr J. Moore of Hobart. Aha! At last some accurate information about his parents and the fact that he had some siblings, I thought. But, of course, genealogical searches are not meant to be easy. What did I find when I studied Richard's death certificate? Only that his father's name was shown as *Richard Moore*, while *not known* was written in the space where the name of his mother should have been recorded. However, I am more inclined to accept the information in the marriage notice as being the more accurate here, especially as he died in Melbourne and I understand the information on his death record was provided by an *authorised agent* rather than a member of the family.⁵

Perhaps the marriage licence may contain information I am looking for. So I started searching for the documents of his marriage, which was conducted by Revd J. W. Simmons of the Union Chapel in Bathurst Street, Hobart (now *The Playhouse Theatre*). However, the only record of the Union Chapel to survive is the marriage register, which does not contain any information about the names of parents of the bride and groom. I wonder what happened to the marriage licences!

The other possibility I looked at was to examine directories listing names of residents in or near the Providence Valley area, which is where most records and accounts show he lived for most of his life.

The Hobart Town Gazette, November 30, 1869 showed Richard Moore lived on land and a dwelling house in Upper Queen Street (now Newdegate Street). There were also entries for William Moore and James Moore in the same street. While I suspect there were family connections here, I cannot find any proof for this. There was also a John and Anna Moore who lived in the nearby Veterans Row (now the upper part of Murray Street).

The *Tasmanian Post Office Directories* for 1894/5 show:

Moore, R. – dairy, Providence Valley, Mt. Stuart

Moore, Richard – Mellifont St., Mt. Stuart.

While I suspect that both entries refer to the one person – one being for his dairy and the other for his home, it is possible they may refer to two separate people – father and son.

There are however, some definite facts I do know about my great-grandfather. These date from the time of his marriage.

On 20 May 1869, Richard married Lucy Anna Hamblyn by ‘special licence’ at the residence of the Revd John Wilkes Simmons, 187 Elizabeth Street, Hobart according to the rites of the Congregational Church.¹ I am not exactly sure what a ‘special licence’ is and I can find no record of it.

The Revd Simmons was the minister of the Union Chapel, but it seemed a common practice for him to marry couples at his home instead of at the chapel. Unfortunately, neither the Archives Office of Tasmania nor the Congregational (now Uniting) Church has any records pertaining to this chapel.

A marriage notice in *The Mercury*, Hobart⁴ reads:

MOORE – HAMBLYN – On the 20th May by special licence, by the Rev. J. W. Simmons, Richard Moore, youngest son of Mr. J. Moore, to Lucy Anna Hamblyn, stepdaughter of Mr. H. Hope, both of this city. New Zealand papers please copy.

I wonder why New Zealand papers were asked to copy. At this stage I have not been able to find any definite reference relating to members of these two families being in New Zealand.

Lucy was born on 18 February, 1850 at Torquay, Devon, England⁶ and baptised at St Saviour’s Church of England at Tormohum.⁷ She was the sixth of seven children of Henry Hambling (various spellings) and Ann (née Osborn). The whole family, except for her eldest brother, migrated to Hobart on the *William Hammond*, arriving on Christmas Day, 1854.⁸ Henry was killed at New Town on 17 February, 1857 when he fell under the wheel of a cart he was driving.⁹ Ann later married Henry Hope in 1858.¹⁰

After their marriage, Richard and Lucy lived at Providence Valley. Here they had five children:

- **Lucy Anna** (29 January 1870¹¹ – 12 December 1933), who married Walter GILLIGAN, a tailor, in 1895. They went to live in Sydney about the turn of the century. They had five children.
- **Richard John Henry** (14 September 1871¹² – 3 January 1958), who married Ethel GREEN in 1902. They had one child. Richard and his brother Charles later took over their father's butchery business in Sandy Bay Road. Richard and Ethel later lived in South Hobart.

- **Charles Phillip** (1 April 1873¹³ – 25 June 1941). Charles married Minnie Maud MARTIN in 1900. They had five daughters. Charles and Maud lived in a weatherboard house next to the butchery. They later moved to Dynnyrne.
- **Bertha Ann** (20 January 1875¹⁴ – after c.1966). Bertha married Albert WARD, a builder, in 1901. They had five children and lived mainly in West Hobart.
- **Esther Ann** (19 April 1882¹⁵ – after c.1941). Esther married Arthur LEARY, a saddler, about 1900–1903. They had one son and one daughter.



RICHARD MOORE AND HIS FAMILY

Back Row (from left): Richard John Henry, Richard, Lucy (daughter), Bertha.
Front Row Esther, Lucy and Charles. [A very interesting aspect of this photo is that this family photograph was taken after Richard's death in 1897. An earlier photograph of Richard was inserted in a space left for this purpose].

Richard and Lucy moved from Providence Valley to Sandy Bay shortly before his death. He became a butcher at 37 High Street (now Sandy Bay Road). The butchery was where the ANZ Bank now stands at Magnet Court. The family lived in a house adjacent to the shop. This house has since been demolished to make way for the Magnet Court car parking area.

Richard's marriage record and the birth records of all his children record that, at least between 1869 and 1882, Richard was a gardener. When he drew up his will in 1886¹⁶ his occupation was recorded as milkman. His death certificate^{*2} stated he was a farmer, while the record of his burial³ indicated he was a butcher.

Over the years Richard became very interested in breeding poultry, which he entered in many shows, including Hobart, Launceston and Melbourne. His name featured regularly in newspaper reports of the various poultry shows where he won many prizes, including the beautiful Jolly Challenge Cup for the best Cochin, Cock or Cockrell in 1892 and 1893.

Richard died on 2 June 1897, at 22 Collins Street, Melbourne. Causes of death were recorded as shock and cancer of the throat. He had been ill for about three weeks. As one of the tenants at this address was Dr W. Kent Hughes—the medical attendant who certified death—I wonder if the shock may have been the result of a recent operation relating to the cancer. He died a young man—being only 47 according to his death certificate.²

His body was brought back to Hobart. He was buried on Wednesday, 9 June at Cornelian Bay Cemetery in Section W of the Church of England section. The officiating priest was the Revd G. W.

SHOEBRIDGE of the Church of England. Lucy was buried in the same grave in 1935.

I would be delighted to hear from anyone who has some information relating to Richard and his family, especially his early life. ●

References:

- 1 Archives Office of Tasmania, Marriage Record 250/1869.
- 2 Victorian Death Record 9795/1897.
- 3 Southern Regional Cemetery Trust, Burial Record.
- 4 *The Mercury*, Hobart, 24 May 1869, Marriage Notices.
- 5 The death certificate showed that Alfred J. Robson of North Fitzroy was the 'authorised agent'. I suspect he may have been a funeral director.
- 6 PRO, London, Birth Records, March Qr., 1850, Newton Abbot, Devon, Vol X, page 190.
- 7 Devon Records Office, St Saviour's Church, Tormohum, Devon, Baptismal Register.
- 8 AOTAS, Migration Records of the ship *William Hammond*, 1854, CB7/12/2, Bk 13.
- 9 *Ibid.*, Death Record 134/1857. There was an inquest following the death.
- 10 *Ibid.*, Marriage Record 218/1858.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Birth Record 891/1870.
- 12 *Ibid.*, Birth Record 2093/1871.
- 13 *Ibid.*, Birth Record 3216/1873
- 14 *Ibid.*, Birth record 1003/1875.
- 15 *Ibid.*, Birth record 3485/1882.
- 16 Supreme Court Office, Hobart, No. 5128, Book 14B, page 154.

TASMANIA HAS COME TO LIFE THROUGH MY FAMILY HISTORY

Yvonne Airey (née Blackett) (Member No. 5230)

MY Dad's real first name was Franklin—after Benjamin of the kite and the key-on-a-string fame? No. I've discovered it was after a place called Franklin in Tasmania.

Sadly, my New Zealand born and bred Dad has not lived to learn of all my genealogical discoveries about his family. He never told me anything if he did know, but then he died young and did I ever ask him the right questions? I only really started my family history quest when he became seriously ill and the specialist at the hospital asked me if I knew what illnesses were in his family, so they could short-cut their diagnosis process.

To my dismay I realised I knew nothing about his BLACKETT family at all. His mother Leila had died before he married Mum (Marjorie née WINTER from Kent and London stock) and he spoke very little about them to us as children (I am the eldest and have a sister Leonie). It was my maternal grandmother who filled me with stories of growing up in London: the memorials and Royalty, the Pankhursts and votes for women.

But I did recall one thing—Dad said his grandfather had been 'Bishop of Tasmania'.

Well, I wrote to the Anglican Church and they were very kind; but no, there had been no Bishop by the name of Blackett—but they did have a lot of enquiries like mine.

So I was to learn by that, the old adage that there is often a kernel of truth in every story!

I eventually found out my great grand father William Alexander BLACKETT

was a Wesleyan missionary/clergyman (I would surmise as he's not listed anywhere in Wesleyan/Methodist histories) on the Franklin Circuit from 6 July 1880, to April 1883. To the atlas I went and found the area, the start of a big learning curve. So many of the names in Tasmania are so British! How homesick the first settlers must have been.

Efforts to find out other areas where he served his Church within Tasmania have so far proved fruitless, although I had a lovely e-mail exchange with some Americans who are now at the Wesleyan College!

The Archives Office of Tasmania have been very helpful, sending me all they could find on the family, particularly applications to teach by William A. jun., Evelyn, Margaret Rosetta and Franklin R. L., who all went on to be teachers in various pioneer schools, although W. A. jun., ended up an accountant with Blackett and French. F. R. L.'s family say he was a fine speaker of Latin. One of his granddaughters is now a top journalist in Wellington and I was also a journalist, so Mortimer's 'genes' have come through although he never himself married. Maybe once I get back further I will find another.

William Alexander's father is given as Alexander Hal, a sailor and his mother was Mary Jane ?. His wife, Margaret MADDEN's, parents were William Madden, farmer, and Margaret CAMBLE [sic].

Most wonderful for one researching from afar has been the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* where I have been able to find many details of this family, free and on-line.

I now know that William Alexander Blackett (supposedly born at Montreal, Lower Canada circa 1832—that's my next challenge) married Margaret née Madden born Sydney NSW circa 1841, married on 21 November 1858, at the Schoolhouse, Pitfield, Victoria in the District of Woody Yalock [sic]. William had a share in a mine and so did a Mr Madden (was he related to Margaret?).

William was a miner and then a store-keeper before becoming a Wesleyan Missionary. Was it because of all the social ills he saw on the gold fields?

In 1859, Clara was born at Luckywomens (did she become Clara F. Jones of Tasmania?); then Annie in 1861 at Linton (sadly dying the following year); Evelyn at Linton in 1862; William Alexander jun., Happy Valley 1865; Amelia, Happy Valley 1867; Clare Victoria, Linton 1868; Alfred aka John James, Happy Valley 1869; Mary Ellen, Happy Valley 1871 (died of typhoid fever at Beaconsfield, Tasmania aged 24); Margaret Rosetta born Happy Valley c.1873 and Francis Arthur Scarsdale 1876 (my grandfather and a definite Black Sheep of the family who came to NZ around 1900). Then came the 'Tasmanians'; Alice Maude born Launceston 1878 (a nurse overseas in WW1, invalided home with defective vision); Cephas (Charles) Augustine/us Mortimer (Mort) MBE, born Franklin 1881, went to Johannesburg as a journalist; Franklin Reginald Leigh, born Franklin 1883 (S. Leigh was the first Wesleyan Missionary in Australia—was he named for him?) and finally Howard, born Port Sorell (Devonport) 1886, killed in action Gaba Tepe May 1915. He is remembered on memorials at Stanley and in the Civic Square at Launceston.

Howard was just 8 years old when his father, then an 'insurance agent' died in May 1897 at Port Frederick. Margaret

lived until 1909 and died in Launceston. Would there possibly be an obituary to him in a local paper?

Thanks to the *Pioneers Index* I know Evelyn married William John Coombs REID in Launceston in 1901. W. A. jun. married Alpha FRENCH in 1890 at Launceston. Amelia married Frederick CLEAVER in 1890 in Port Frederick (a descendant John STREETER of Hobart once briefly contacted me and said he had photographs, but subsequent letters have all been unanswered—so near and yet so far!). Clare Victoria married Edmund Clement ROLLINS at Kingston. Margaret Rosetta married Arthur Leopold LUTTRELL in 1906. Francis Arthur married my grandmother Leila Bertha HITCHINGS in Christchurch, New Zealand 1909 (and at least one other bigamously!). Franklin Reginald Leigh married Elizabeth Reid BATES in New Zealand, but she may have been an Australian. He changed his name to BLACK by deed poll because of his brother Francis as they were both living in Wellington, NZ by then. The others never married. I believe Alice Maude may have run a nursing home. She is buried in the Necropolis, Victoria, now called Springvale Cemetery. When I telephoned the cemetery, a kind lady there described to me the rose planted in the garden in her memory.

One day I hope to visit Tasmania again (as a young person I went to Hobart as part of a cruise and while I loved the city and its history, I then knew nothing of my claim to have been part of it.)

Meantime, all the marvellous repositories you have in Tasmania, the Tasmanian Family History Society and its generous individual members bridge the distance between my country and yours—and between me and my ancestors.

And Dad, now I know why you were called Franklin. It was a clue to that past. ●

DID GRANDFATHER TAMPER WITH THE TRUTH?

A SIDELINE TO 'LIGHTS OF COBB & CO.'

Keith A. Woolls-Cobb (Member No. 4289)

MY grandfather Arthur Henry WOOLLS, claimed that we were descended from COBB & CO. founders.¹ Certainly, he drove a Cobb & Co. coach on the Orbost route in Victoria,² but after my brother and I started research into this claim we came to the conclusion the grandfather told 'woppers'.

Freeman COBB was single when he came to Australia to set up the coach line, and still single when he left some three years later for USA, where he became a member of parliament. He married a cousin in US named Hannah Cobb. He later went to South Africa, where he set up Cobb & Co. coachline. He died in South Africa and his family moved back to Brewster, Massachusetts.³

Alfred Woolls was born circa 1842 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire. His parents were James and Sarah Woolls (née Cobb).⁴

At age of around 12 years, he served as a Bugler in the Crimean War and by age of 15/16 was serving in 2nd Dragoon Guards during the Indian Mutiny. My paternal grandmother gave me Alfred's medals for these campaigns, and although I have sought to find his service records, to date I have been totally unsuccessful. Supposedly, the Crimean lists are not complete, but I have been assured that a complete list of soldiers in the Indian campaign is available, and his name is not on the list! How then, the medals, engraved around the edge with his name?⁵

By 1868, Alfred had migrated to Australia, and was living in Sydney, where he married a widow, Louisa Freeman, née HEDGES.⁶ Louisa's former husband was a soldier, and was drowned in Sydney Harbour.⁷ The marriage certificate gives her former name as Hedges, not her widowed name of Freeman. Louisa was the sister of William Hedges, one of the founders of the firm Benson & Hedges.⁷ Alfred and Louisa were married by Rev. F. X. BAILEY. It is interesting to note that Rev. Bailey had been transported for life to Tasmania, and much later was sentenced to six months imprisonment in NSW for having improperly married a minor. The *Australian Dictionary of Biography* has quite a lot written about him.

The union of Alfred and Louisa yielded three sons and one daughter:⁴

- Alfred James, born 27 December 1868
- Lily, born 14 March 1871
- Arthur Henry, born 8 December 1872
- Albert Stanley, born 18 July 1875.

By 1885, Louisa had left Alfred and taken her youngest son Albert to Canada. Albert ran a boarding house in Canada, and married Laura FREEMAN. It has not been established whether Laura was related to Louisa's former husband, but Albert 'lost' his surname of Woolls and became known as Albert Freeman. Louisa is buried at Salmon Arm, British Columbia. Many years later Arthur Woolls, who had ten daughters and two

sons, sent one of his daughters to live with his brother Albert in Canada, and another of his daughters to accompany her on the passage. The daughter, Elsie, who was supposed to stay, returned home to Australia, while the one who was supposed to return decided to stay.⁸ Another sister later went to live in Canada, whilst two others went to the USA. Having been deserted by his wife, Alfred Woolls took his two other sons to England, where they were educated. We have not been able to find any trace of his daughter Lily, except for her birth certificate and a signature as a witness to a marriage. Even Arthur's children could not throw any light of the mystery of their aunt!

While in England Alfred formed a relationship with one Hannah DATE, and they returned to Australia together with the two boys. It would appear that Hannah's family was not at all happy with this arrangement, and attempted to seek them out, so Alfred and Hannah (known as Annie) adopted the maiden name of Alfred's mother. So they became known as Mr and Mrs Cobb. Their tombstone at Toowong Cemetery in Brisbane carries the name Cobb.

Freeman Cobb started the Cobb & Co Coach Line in 1853, but sold out to RUTHERFORD & partners after several years. (*That name Freeman keeps popping up!*) The coach line expanded from Victoria into NSW, Queensland, Tasmania, and even into New Zealand. This was not one company, as many would believe. The New Zealand venture was started by one of Freeman Cobb's partners. In many other areas, notably Queensland, small coach lines took up the franchise in order to be allowed to carry the mail, for which the original Cobb & Co. had the contract.

It would appear that Alfred (Woolls) Cobb saw the opportunity to run a coach line in Queensland, while keeping a step ahead of his de facto's relatives.

There are records, however, that two of Hannah's sisters visited them in Queensland.

Alfred and Hannah had six daughters and one son. All were named Cobb, except for the son, Walter Cecil, who was named Woolls. I believe that birth certificates were not issued for children born out of wedlock, but one was issued for Walter, and later endorsed across his name 'illegitimate'.⁴

Having children with two different surnames was a bit of a nuisance, so it was decided to combine the two names, forming WOOLLS COBB. This later had a hyphen inserted (an = sign on Alfred James marriage certificates).⁶

After Arthur Henry Woolls married Jane E. HUTCHISON,⁶ they decided to drop one of the Ls, because 'there were too many doubles'. My father, Albert Stanley, was born with the two Ls, and no hyphen, but adopted the later spelling when his parents changed it.⁴

Arthur's older brother Alfred James kept the two Ls, so there are two lines of the family to this day.

Strangely, Alfred James Woolls-Cobb dropped the Woolls from his name during most of his married life, although his children all retained it, and his wife reverted from Matilda Cobb to Matilda Woolls-Cobb after his death.⁹

Arthur Henry had twelve children, only two being males and one of those had only girls, so it was up to my brother and me to 'carry on the name'. We each had two sons, and to date there are four male WOOLLS-COBBS of the next generation.

The double L spelling appears to be on the decline, and will probably not last another generation.

In conclusion I will now apologise to my grandfather. I don't think he really did tell 'woppers'.

References:

- 1 Newspaper cutting. Family oral history
- 2 Obituary. Family oral history
- 3 *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Vol.2 pp.432-433
- 4 Birth Certificates
- 5 Medals in writer's possession
- 6 Marriage Certificates
- 7 Family oral history
- 8 Diary of Elsie Wool-Cobb
- 9 Victorian Rate Rolls for 1896, 1908, 1912

HOBART TOWN COURIER

8 February 1851

HOT WINDS.— The city and suburbs were visited on Thursday evening by a scorching wind and overflow of dust, for several hours obscuring the atmosphere, and exhibiting an unusual lurid glow. The temperature was exceedingly high. The storm has left behind it traces of the most devastating effects. The fruit in the gardens has been materially injured, and trees have been blown down in all directions. At several periods the clouds of dust were so great as to prevent pedestrians, unfortunately caught out in the "sirocco," seeing half a dozen yards before them. The mountains in the vicinity of the city were as indistinct to the eye as Cape L'Agulhas twelve leagues off. We expect to hear of much loss in the surrounding districts. The inhabitants had to light up their houses at half-past six.

STANDARDS FOR SOUND GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

REMEMBERING always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently—

- record the source for each item of information they collect.
- test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence, and reject those that are not supported by the evidence.
- seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions.
- use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records.
- state something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence, and identify the evidence when communicating the fact to others.
- limit with words like 'probable' or 'possible' any statement that is based on less than convincing evidence, and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible.
- avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information.
- state carefully and honestly the results of their own research, and acknowledge all use of other researchers' work.
- recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment.
- consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

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AFFHO NEWSFLASH

Nick Vine Hall

MEMBERS of the AFFHO Census Working Party (CWP) worked hard during the three months prior to census day on 7 August to spread the 'VOTE YES' message. Some 100,000 Time Capsule mail stickers were distributed to keen supporters across the country, including the Remote Area Genealogists group in outback Northern Territory.

Hundreds of Save the Census Kits were sent out via AFFHO member societies to local communities and talks were given to a number of community groups. On 26 July, the Chairman represented AFFHO at a two day Privacy Conference at Victoria University in Melbourne and raised the census retention issue at a plenary session of some 200 delegates. He also participated in a debate on ABC radio in Brisbane on 27 July with Terry O'Gorman, President of the Australian Council of Civil Liberties.

The 'Save the Census' kits contained: (1) green AFFHO Vote Yes stickers; (2) white Time Capsule stickers; (3) census box artwork floppy disk; (4) small and large Want to be Famous? posters; (5) Time Capsule video; (6) 'VOTE YES' bookmarks; (7) How Australia Takes a Census guide; (8) Centenary of Federation Census Time Capsule Project booklet; and (9) a 'how to' letter from the the Chairman.

A four million dollar official advertising campaign was funded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) over the two weeks before census day. This included advertisements in capital city metropolitan daily newspapers and on radio headlined 'Want to be Famous?', 'Want to Become Part of Australian History?'

and 'Will You Tick the Box?' Posters, stickers and other material were distributed by the ABS to all council and state libraries throughout Australia. The State Libraries of Victoria and Western Australia put up especially good displays. Posters were placed in many additional public venues across the country, such as office and shopping centre notice boards, retail shop windows, and in schools, universities and scout halls.

Members of the AFFHO CWP participated in dozens of media interviews during the two weeks leading up to census day. We participated in more than twenty radio broadcasts on regional and national stations and two television appearances. One of these was on Sky-TV at 1:10 p.m. on Saturday, 4 August, and the other at 7:50 p.m. on the ABC's '7:30 Report' on 23 July. The latter reached an audience of about 1.2 million viewers. At least twenty newspaper articles explaining the Question fifty options and the 99 year privacy embargo appeared during the campaign in papers such as the *Australian*, *Advertiser*, *Age*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Northcote Leader*, *Sunday Telegraph*, *Sydney Morning Herald* and *West Australian*.

Don Jewell and Bruce Garner wrote successful 'Letters to the Editor' of several papers. We understand that the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City sent out an official edict to all Australian church members (about 80,000) that they should 'VOTE YES' on their census forms. Noted English genealogist John Titford of *Family Tree Magazine* was in Australia on holidays on census night and was very pleased to be included, voting 'YES' on his form. We are grateful to

Judith Parker, President of the National Council of Women of Australia (NCWA), who arranged for the Time Capsule project to be publicised in NCWA's magazine *Forward Together* (Bulletin 1, 2001), distributed to some three million members.

Our campaign was promoted heavily on the Internet with extensive details being listed on the AFFHO homepage, thanks to our webmaster Rob Nelson. Strong support was received from the National Archives of Australia, both on its website and in its publication *Momento*. Vicki Bourne of the Australian Democrats, secured space to promote our campaign on their official website. During the twelve months leading up to the census, thousands of individual email messages were sent across the Internet with a signature message along the lines of:

AFFHO was represented by June Tomlinson and Jill Adams at the census media launch in Darwin on 25 July by the Hon Joe Hockey, MP. They reported it was a great success.

Many Australian genealogical groups included a 'VOTE YES' message in their March and June journals and on their web pages. One of the keenest of these was the Heraldry and Genealogical Society of Canberra for which thanks are due to June Penny and her committee. June tells me she had a 'Save the Census' sticker on her golf buggy. I followed her example and stuck one on my grandson Jake (and his lunch box) when we put him on his kindergarten bus on census day. ●

Nick Vine Hall, Chairman
Census Working Party, 1996–2001
Media Spokesman Record Preservation
PO Box 725
Mount Eliza, Victoria AUSTRALIA 3930

email: nick@vinehall.com.au
Homepage: www.vinehall.com.au

Colonial Times

4 January 1845

THE "ANSON" HULK.—We are favourably informed by a friend who visited the *Anson* in the course of the week, of the state, order, and regularity which appear to be maintained amongst the prisoners, in number about 600 on board that vessel; the manners and appearance of the women, too, are far superior to those in other hiring *depots*. There are two objections, however, which may be taken against a *ship hulk* as a prison; these are, the want of air and exercise; this is indicated by the wan appearance of the countenance. In reply to that, we may be told that the impossibility of communication with all persons unconnected with the establishment is an advantage exceeding the objections referred to, and we do not say, nay. We come next to the unaccommodating position in which the hulk is situated. In the first place, she is nearly four miles from the City; the nearest streams of fresh water, are the New Town and O'Brien rivulets. The landing-place to and from her is from the jetty of Risdon Ferry, distant about a quarter of a mile, and only one ferry-boat with one man and two paddles; and her position being rather exposed to the sea breeze, the passage is not very speedy either way, for which the charge to each passenger, to and fro, is one shilling; this, with the hire of a cab—five or six shillings—from town and back, is rather too heavy a tax upon the community, who are not in the most prosperous circumstances. We would, respectfully, submit to His Excellency, and the Comptroller-General, whether New Town Bay would not be more convenient for the public, less expensive both as respects water and provisions, and less exposed to wind up or down the River Derwent? We think it would, and we think the situation more airy and healthy than where she is. ●

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 3972)

MY great grandmother was transported for stealing 'not more than 39 shillings' (over 40 being a hanging offence). But what was 39 shillings really worth in 1817? <http://eh.net/hmit/> is a site dealing with the comparative purchasing power of the US dollar and British pound back to the 1600s. It easily tells me that £183.71 in the year 2000 would purchase the same as 39 shillings in 1817. If I take that £183.71 to http://www.sofcom.com.au/business/currency_converter.html I can find out that today it's roughly worth \$AU543. So a new life began all for the sake of five hundred dollars.

Parish Locator is a handy little program that allows you to enter two UK parishes and then shows you how far apart they were. Or it will draw a diagram of the parishes within a set radius of your parish.

<http://www.dmbennett.freereserve.co.uk/ParLoc.htm>

A commercial site offering aerial views of the UK and progressively of other countries, the www.getmapping.com company was established in November 1998 with the specific aim of producing the first ever complete and continuous seamless aerial photographic image of the UK - The Millennium Map™

If you have a postcode for an area in England you may also view excerpts from the original Domesday books also at this site.

Victorian London Street Index. <http://www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/lon-str.html> gives a list of street names and

registration district along with a date reference of the earliest record showing the address. The site has a warning for family historians concerning the rebuilding of London in the late nineteenth century and the relatively unstable nature of street and place names during the period. However if you have a street name this site may help you pinpoint a district.

Some more maps, this time from Gardiner's Atlas of English History, an 1890s school textbook. <http://www.livgenmi.com/gardinertoc.htm>

An interesting article about the myths of copyright is online at <http://www.templetons.com/brad/copymyths.html>

Were your convicts ever in Dorchester prison? If so check out the 'red post' that they would have seen on their walk to Portsmouth for the voyage out. <http://www.follies.btinternet.co.uk/botanytxt.html> One of an amusing collection of Follies, Folly Towers, Monuments, curiosities and Eccentric Buildings in the UK.

<http://www.follies.btinternet.co.uk/index.html>

Scottish Census records online. <http://www.scotlandsclans.com/census.htm>

Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/index.html> This incredible collection of scanned maps covers everything from recent events to old maps from around the world. Maps from various events and publications are available as public

domain images (copyright free) as well as a huge number of links to other online maps. There are several of Tasmania, and many of Europe and the UK showing border changes and other details. See the FAQs for information on printing these maps.

The Sydney DPS Indexing project, an ongoing index of death notices, obituary notices and genealogical queries published in the two Sydney daily newspapers, the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph* and some other NSW and Brisbane papers is online at <http://www.southernx.com.au/dps/dpsindex.htm>. Some papers are indexed back to 1986 others from the late 1990s.

Irish convicts <http://www.pcug.org.au/~ppmay/index.htm> Lots of details about convicts and rebels and sources.

Cheshire register offices and the local Family History societies are combining to provide free access to Cheshire BDMs from 1837 to 1950. <http://cheshirebmd.org.uk/index.htm> The index is not yet complete. It contains only the name and the registration year (or in some cases a period of years) and forms to send for certificates.

Ships Logs, Journals, Pictures and Passenger List Links <http://www.alphalink.com.au/~lfrost/Homepage/Shipslog.htm> a collection of information on where to look for information on ships and passengers in Australia and New Zealand.

Australians in the Boer war. http://www.pcug.org.au/~croe/oz_boer0.htm Oz-Boer Database, a search aid on information sources about individual

Australians involved in the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902).

Photo Rescue is a project to re-unite orphan photos with their lost families <http://www.alphalink.com.au/~lfrost/Homepage/PhotoRes.htm> This site contains an index of details from orphaned photos that have been found, and links to other similar sites. Maybe you will recognise a name.

Cemetery records online <http://www.interment.net/> Some cemetery listings from various burial grounds around the world, from Tasmania to Canada, the UK, USA and more. You may just get lucky, someone has to want people in the areas listed.

If you are collecting data from census records have a look at the ready to use forms available at <http://censustools.com/> These forms are designed for use with a variety of census records, for tracking and recording your research. They can be printed out as blanks or used to store information on your computer using Excel.

The Hobart branch Computer Users Group meets monthly (except December) to discuss computers and genealogy. Part of each meeting is devoted to problem solving within the group, ranging from beginners to semi experts. An e-newsletter is published monthly with summaries of each meeting. Contact computing@hobart.tasfhs.org for more details. ☺

TASMANIANA LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF TASMANIA NEW ACQUISITIONS

This is a select list of books on history and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between mid-July and September, 2001. They are mostly, but not all, new publications; the Tasmaniana Library often acquires older works which relate to Tasmania and which it does not already hold. The list has been kept as brief as possible; normally only author, title and the Tasmaniana Library's reference number are given. If you would like further information about any of the books listed, please contact the Tasmaniana Library at 91 Murray Street, Hobart 7000 or by telephone on (03) 6233 7474, by fax on (03) 6233 7902, and by email at

Heritage.Collections@education.tas.gov.au.

Further information is also available on TALIS, the State Library's on-line information system. TALIS is available in city and branch libraries throughout Tasmania and through the World Wide Web; its URL is <http://www.talis.tas.gov.au:8000/>.

Please note that, while all of these books are available for reference in the Tasmaniana Library, **they are not available for loan** (although copies of some of them may be available at city and branch libraries).

Ackland, Michael, *Damaged men: the precarious lives of James McAuley and Harold Stewart*. (TL 821.3A MCA)

Bailey, Col, *Tiger tales: stories of the Tasmanian tiger*. (TL 599.27 BAI)

Bernard, Lloyd, *Here and there: eight stories of migrants to Tasmania*. (TLP 325.9946 HER)

Bonney, Ken, *Point Puer textures*. (TLQ 365.42 BON)

Boyce, James, *God's own country?: the Anglican Church and Tasmanian Aborigines*. (TL 283.946 BOY)

Breen, Shayne, *Contested places: Tasmania's northern districts from ancient times to 1900*. (TL 994.62 BRE)

Brown, Anthony J, *Ill-starred captains: Flinders and Baudin*. (TL 994.02 BRO)

Cotter, Richard, *No place for a colony: Sullivan Bay, Sorrento & the Collins settlement*. (TL 994.502 COT)

Cree, Mary, *Into the sunlit seas: married to a sailor*. (TL 920.72 CRE)

Darwin Football Association. *Darwin Football Association: fifty seasons of football 1951-2000*. (TLQ 796.336 DAR)

Davis, Richard, *Eileen Joyce: a portrait*. (TL 780.92 JOY)

Dechaineux, B L, *What did you do with your life Dad?* (TLQ 359.0092 DEC)

Dyson, Dawn, *The Hawkes family at Franklin House 1842-1888*. (TLQ 929.2 HAW)

Ely, Richard, *The religion of John West: orthodox protestant, deist, atheist, or what?* (TLPQ 280.4 WES)

- Evans, Kathryn, *Claremont Army Camp (1914-1918): commemorative walkway history project*. (TLQ 994.662 EVA)
- Examiner (Launceston, Tas.) *100 towns 100 stories, making a nation: our tribute to Centenary of Federation, January 1901–January 2001*. (TLPE 994.6 EXA)
- Fawkner, John Pascoe, 1792-1869, *Reminiscences [sic] of John Pascoe Fawkner written c1856 aged 63*. [Typescript, with added index, of the original manuscript held by the State Library of Victoria] (TLQ 994.603 FAW)
- Fenton, Paul (ed.), *James Fenton of Forth: a Tasmanian pioneer 1820-1901*. (TLQ994.6 FEN)
- Fisher, Leonard C., *Railton information*. 7v. (TLQ 994.663 RAI)
- Frank, Stuart M., *Scrimshaw: occupational art of the whale-hunters*. (CROPQ 736.62 FRA)
- Fusescu, Marina, *Aboriginality in Tasmania*. (TLQ 305.899150946 FUS)
- Grattan, Michelle (ed.), *Australian prime ministers*. (TL 994.04 AUS)
- Guiler, Eric R., *The enthusiastic amateurs: the Animals and Birds Protection Board 1929-1971*. (TLQ 639.909946 GUI)
- Harcourt, Rex, *Southern invasion northern conquest: story of the founding of Melbourne*. (TL 994.51 HAR)
- Hobart Legacy: a profile in 2001*. (TLPQ 362.828 HOB)
- Johnson, Karen and Jon Marsden-Smedley, *Fire history of the northern part of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area*. (TLPQ 634.9618099462 JOH)
- Ledger, R N, *Chess: Tasmanian records, volume 1*. (TLQ 794.1 LED)
- Ledger, R N, *Chess: Tasmanian records, volume 2*. (TLQ 794.1 LED)
- MacFie, Peter H., *Maydena: the Tasmanian newsprint town or the colonising of a Valley*. (TLP 634.98099466 MACF)
- Mikhale, *The Cradle Mountain story & the 3 great wonders of wilderness*. (TL 919.463 MIK)
- Muir, Margaret M, *A salute to their courage: the Muir-Anthony story*. (TLQ 929.2 MUI)
- Porter, Marjorie, *Anecdotes and family trees: the children of Robert Beams and Susannah Brelsford, Thomas Beams and Martha Gregory, two hundred years in Australia*. (TLQ 929.2 BEA)
- Ralph's Bay Canal Progress Association*. (TLP 307.140994663 RAL)
- Robbie, Bill, *The life & work of Richard Peter Pink Lambeth, 1807-1877, architect*. (TLPQ 720.920994 LAM)
- Schaffer, Irene, *Derwent River excursions on board the "Lady Nelson", volume 2*. (TLQ 994.661 DER)
- Schaffer, Irene, *A short story of the Lady Nelson, 1799-1825*. (TLP 387.2043 SCH)
- Scotton, R B, *Thomas Prosser (1778-1846) and his namesakes*. (TLPQ 929.2 PRO)

Sprod, Dan, *The usurper: Jorgen Jorgenson and his turbulent life in Iceland and Van Diemen's Land 1780-1841*. (TLQ 920 JOR)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Burnie Branch, *The Zeehan and Dundas Herald 1890-1909: births, deaths & marriages index*. (TLQ 929.3 ZEE)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Burnie Branch, *The Zeehan and Dundas Herald 1910-1922: births, deaths & marriages index*. (TLQ 929.3 ZEE)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Hobart Branch, *Undertakers of Hobart, volume 1. Index to Pierce J Keating funeral records 1895-1964 (with gaps)* (TLQ 929.5 UND)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian almanacs: ecclesiastical 1863-1979/80*. (TLQ 262.14 IND)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian almanacs: magistracy and police department 1863-1979/80*. (TLQ 353.409946 IND)

West, John, *John West's Union of the Colonies: essays on Federation*. (TL 994.03 WES)

With MV Mary Holyman in the Port Adelaide-Hobart and Burnie weekly container ship service. (TLPQ 387.5442 MAR)

BOOK REVIEWS

Never to Return—The Story of Manx Prisoners Transported to the Penal Colonies, Hampton Creer, Manx Heritage Foundation, Douglas, Isle of Man, 2000. (159 pages, soft cover)

This book opens with a helpful outline of the distinctive political and judicial background of the Isle of Man, notes of comparative monetary values and alternative spelling of names. A copy of the Oath of Abjuration of 1697 is included. This type of document was accepted by many of those convicted, then and later, as an alternative to the death sentence.

In 1698, twelve prisoners who had been sentenced to death, mainly for misdemeanours, were transported to the West Indies to join African slaves to work on the King's plantations. Nothing is known of the fate of these white slaves although it is known that the mortality rate of white slaves in tropical regions was extremely high. Thus began the system of transporting convicted felons from the island.

Living conditions on the Isle of Man were extremely difficult with chronic food shortages, thus forcing many people into petty theft to survive.

From the early 1800s, Manx prisoners were normally transported to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land. The administration of the law was harsh and convictions sometimes made on the whim of the Deemster rather than the evidence against the accused.

This book is valuable for anyone who has Manx ancestors. The author's research into the felons convicted over a period of nearly two hundred years is detailed with a good deal of background information.

Useful appendices include a list of sources, an index of Manx prisoners sentenced to death or transportation in the eighteenth century and a comprehensive general index. There are also several illustrations.

Jeannine Connors



James Fenton of Forth, A Tasmanian Pioneer 1820–1901, compiled, edited and published by Paul Fenton, Educare, 39 Ireland Street, Burwood, Victoria. ISBN 0 9578794 07

James Fenton of Forth is an account of one of the North-West Coast's early pioneers, not only about James Fenton, but his family and friends. Its themes include migration, agriculture, religion, mineral exploration, colonial writing and publishing, and family life.

The section on James the emigrant is fascinating, commencing with the family's life in Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, their trip over to Liverpool and the loss of James' father who died after only two days at sea. The year was 1833 and a complete account of the voyage is given by James, then aged 12, the ship's surgeon Mr T. Mitchell, and two Scottish passengers, George Rolwegan and Robert Miller.

The book is filled with photos and sketches, many by James Fenton, along with stories James wrote on bush life in Tasmania, which first appeared as articles in the *North-West Post*, then published in book form in 1891.

The death notice in the *North-West Post* 25 June 1901, more than sums up James' life in Tasmania. 'The deceased was as fine an example of courtly gentleman of

olden time as it was possible to imagine, and his death will be sincerely mourned by many in this part of the Island who had the privilege of his acquaintance, and who recognised his sterling worth'.

Ray Hyland



Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd. Available from FFHS (Publications) Ltd, Units 15–16 Chesham Industrial Estate, Oram Street, Bury, Lancs., BL9 6EN, England, or Online Bookshop at <http://www.familyhistorybooks.co.uk>

First, two booklets in the **Basic Facts about ...** series.

Using Colindale and Other Newspaper Repositories, by Audrey Collins, A5, glossy soft cover, 16pp.

Many events can be further researched by reference to newspapers. The main source of newspapers is The British Library in Colindale Avenue, London, usually referred to as 'Colindale'. This booklet gives detailed information to help those who are fortunate enough to be researching there in person. The extent of the library's holdings is enormous, including some newspaper indexes. The booklet mentions a number of websites which could be of interest to overseas researchers.

Research in London, Part 1, Researching London Ancestors, by Lilian Gibbens, A5, glossy soft cover, 16pp.

Any new book dealing with London research is always welcome—most of us find an interest in London at some stage of our research. This one begins by dealing with the question of exactly what is meant by 'London', demonstrating how it grew over the years, eventually taking in parts of several counties.

It then goes on to say in which of the many repositories the various types of records are housed, ending with a list of further reading and useful addresses. An excellent little booklet, in which you might find details of a repository of which you were previously unaware.

Londoners' Occupations, 2nd edition, by Stuart Raymond, A5, soft glossy cover, 72pp., price £5.50 + p. & p.

Another London reference book, a second edition in the popular Stuart Raymond series. Basically, an index of occupations, with many different kinds of publications to help with filling in the background of your London ancestor. You may find family backgrounds, regimental histories, even some publications concerning such diverse subjects as insurance policy holders, victims, actors, criminals and framework knitters. Whatever your occupation of interest may be, it could be well worth while consulting this booklet for ideas on what your next avenue of research should be.

Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations, 5th Ed., by Jeremy Gibson, A5, soft glossy cover, 52pp., price £3.95 + p. & p.

There are so very many repositories in which these ecclesiastically-connected records are held, sometimes making it difficult to trace their whereabouts. This book is excellent in assisting in the search. Beginning with definitions of Bishops' Transcripts (BTs) and Marriage Licences, it goes on to give details, in the usual Gibson Guide format, county by county for England and Wales, followed by the Isle of Man and Ireland, of archives, libraries, record offices, etc., housing each record.

In this new edition, the compiler has concentrated on giving information on the finding aids. In some cases, it mentions whether or not certain records have been filmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and whether or not they are on the IGI and/or Boyd's Marriage Index.

Family History on the Web, an Internet Directory for England and Wales, by Stuart Raymond, A5, soft glossy cover, 71pp., price £4.95 + p. & p.

Exactly what the title suggests, this is a book containing 61 pages, in small print, of websites for the family historian, but excluding those dealing with specific families. There are twelve categories, including General Introductions to Genealogy, Discussion Groups: Mailing Lists & Newsgroups, Sources and Occupational Information. The lists end with Subject, Institution and Places Indexes to help you to find the category you seek.

Irish Ancestry, A Beginner's Guide, by Bill Davis, 3rd Ed., A5, soft glossy cover, 160pp., price £6.95 + p. & p.

As with London, books on Irish research are eagerly awaited, and this one covers a wide range of avenues of research. From the basics, through postal research and emigration, chapters deal with researching overseas and archives. Chapter 6 details Irish records and their use and finally, Chapter 7, entitled 'Where do you go from Here', gives avenues of research in the various countries to which Irish people have migrated in the past.

The book describes in some detail the various records and indexes which have survived and the means of accessing

them, including useful addresses and, in this edition for the first time, websites.

An excellent reference book for all researchers of Irish families.

Identifying your World War I Soldier from Badges and Photographs, by Iain Swinnerton, with illustrations by Roland Symons, A5, soft glossy cover, 114pp., price £6.50 + p. & p.

This book is described by the author as being intended to be a companion to Norman Holding's three books on tracing WWI ancestry. At the outset, it is necessary to know in which regiment your man served. This work was compiled with the intention of helping researchers to be able to more easily identify their soldiers' regiments from a photograph in which the badges may be indistinct.

There are excellent illustrations,—in many cases, an irregular outline would be sufficient to identify a cap badge from an indistinct photograph. Other illustrations include a number of photographs of serving officers and other ranks.

All types of badges appear, are explained and illustrated, including trade and proficiency badges, collar and arm badges, shoulder titles, medals. A final miscellaneous chapter relates customs which are peculiar to certain regiments.

There is an excellent bibliography, followed by a list of the total number of battalions of all types per regiment. The last section is a most informative description of The Jervis World War I Photographic Index and details of how it may be accessed and searched.

Jo Keen



FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

‘Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages etc from the ‘Windsor & Richmond Gazette’ 1888–1891’, originally compiled by Linda Stubbs, updated by Laurel Legge in *The Hawksbury Crier*, the newsletter of the Hawksbury Family History Group. This index records the name, age, event and date, spouse’s name where applicable, and gives the reference for the ‘Windsor & Richmond Gazette’. Part 1, A-McM, is found in September 2000, pp.15–20, part 2, McN-Y, in December 2000, pp.13–16.

‘Salvation Army Party Boy Farmers’ photo appears in *The Banyan Tree* No.85, January 2001, journal of the East Yorkshire Family History Society p.18. John Nundy, ‘Vikings Valhalla’, 30 Viking Way, Horndean, Waterlooville, Hampshire PO8 0HR seeks information on the Boy Farmers’ scheme under which his uncle John ‘Jack’ NUNDY emigrated to Australia per SS *Manilius* in October 1926.

‘Mary Fordyce Gray’ by Brian Jamieson pp.3–7 and **‘My Gray Ancestry’** by Trevor Gray pp.14–21 in *Cootin Kin* No.37, Yule 2000, journal of the Shetland Family History Society. Any GRAYs in your family tree? These two articles on families with the GRAY surname, many with links to Australia and New Zealand, could prove worth reading.

‘Northamptonshire Clergyman Dies in Tasmania’ by Keith Kent in *Footprints* Vol. 22, No.3, February 2001, journal of the Northamptonshire Family History Society pp.15–16, 29. Leaving his wife and children in England, the author’s great grandfather John KENT, a non-

conformist minister, voyaged to Tasmania in 1886, hoping for a cure to his consumptive ill-health. He died just 17 days after landing in Hobart.

‘Whitehaven Paupers, Monday, April 26 1813’ in *Cumbria* No.98, February 2001, pp.19–22 gives four lists of paupers receiving charitable aid on that date: 1) Names and ages of paupers in the workhouse; 2) Casual poor, receiving weekly pensions; 3) Mothers’ names of bastard children receiving weekly pensions; 4) Whitehaven paupers receiving weekly pensions.

The Genealogist Magazine, journal of the Society of Genealogists Vol.27, No.1, March 2001. **‘A boyhood at sea: the records of the Marine Society at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich’** by Roland Pietsch, pp.3–8. The Marine Society was founded in 1756 and continued to recruit boys for the Royal Navy and the merchant navy until the middle of the 20th century. Surviving records include registers of boys and men enlisted for sea service, account books and subscription lists, and records of other charities absorbed by the Society. At present there is no index to the registers but it is hoped these records, of immense value to genealogists, will soon be available on their web site at www.marine-society.org

‘Men with Australian connections who registered in the USA for the WWI Draft’ submitted by Sue Dudley to *Queensland Family Historian* the journal of the Queensland Family History Society Vol.22, No.1, February 2001, pp.18–20. This list gives full names, date of birth, Australian address or location of

Australian relative, and the town or city in the USA where the men signed on. If you know your ancestor served in WWI but have been unable to find details in Australia, this list may be the answer.

‘Daniel Monson of Colchester’ by Robert S. Monson in *The Essex Family Historian*, journal of the Essex Society for Family History No.99, February 2001, pp.45–47. Daniel Monson was tried at the Halifax Court Marshall in 1841 for desertion from the Army and sentenced to 10 years transportation, arriving in VDL per *Candahar* in 1842.

‘National Maritime Museum—London’ in *The Central Queensland Genealogist*, journal of the Central Queensland Family History Association Vol.10, No.1, March 2001, pp.23–26. This alphabetical list, taken from a guide, lists the Museum’s photographic material (photos, or photographs of plans, pictures, models) showing ships that sailed for Australia and New Zealand, mostly during the last half of the 19th century. Copies are available for a fee. Write to National Maritime Museum, Greenwich SE10 9NF. Images may not be reproduced in any form without permission.

‘Relocation of Remains/Memorials from Paddington Cemetery (Lang Park) Brisbane to various Brisbane Cemeteries during 1913’, in *Generation*, journal of the Genealogical Society of Queensland Vol.23, No.3, March 2001, pp.103–110. This article has been extracted from the *Annual Report of the Department of Public Lands for the Year 1913*. The Paddington Cemeteries had fallen into disrepair after being closed in 1875, when the Brisbane General Cemetery at Toowong opened. An Act

was passed in 1911 for the removal of remains, together with any memorials, to any cemetery agreed upon.

‘The Workhouse in Berkshire’ by Peter Higginbotham in *Berkshire Family Historian*, journal of the Berkshire Family History Society Vol.24, No.3, March 2001, pp.122–134. The history of workhouses predates the 1834 national system of Poor Law Unions. This interesting article describes the working conditions in the 18th century, and gives a brief run down of the fate of eleven Berkshire workhouses. The Berkshire Record Office holds many local records including Guardians’ minutes of meetings; admission and discharge lists; registers of births, baptisms, deaths etc.

‘1881 Census Index—a missing section’ by Ron Kent in *Journal of the Bristol and Avon Family History Society* No.103, March 2001, p.14. Can’t find an ancestor in the 1881 census for the Oldham Bitton area of South Gloucestershire? A section (RG11/2447 folios 120–137) containing nearly 150 different surnames has been omitted from the index. Surnames are listed in this article, but full names with ages and references can be viewed on the society’s web site www.bafhs.org.uk or send sae to the author, 4 Torridge Road, Keynsham, Bristol BS31 1QC.

‘Shipwreck of the Mary’ in *Timespan* journal of the Nepean Family History Society No.82, March 2001, pp.8–14. The *Mary* sailed from Sydney on 19 May 1845, destined for London, but foundered on a reef north of Flinders Island, with the loss of seventeen women and children. Not one man was lost. This article gives a graphic account of the disaster, and lists all the crew, passengers and one stowaway.

In *The New Zealand Genealogist*, journal of the NZ Society of Genealogists Vol.32, No.268, March/April 2001, are two articles which may help with NZ research.

1 **‘Taranaki genealogical resources’** pp.84–85. The NZSG Annual Conference was held in New Plymouth, the largest city in Taranaki, during June 2001. This article was published to enable participants to make the most of their visit to the area. With all major local repositories and their holdings listed here, it will be of interest to anyone researching in the west coast of the North Island.

2 **‘Understanding 19th century Presbyterianism in New Zealand’** by Alison Clarke pp.93–98. According to an 1881 Census, 23% of non-Maori New Zealanders were Presbyterians. This article outlines the formation and growth of the church in NZ and gives details of the whereabouts of records.

‘The story of John Foote’ by Alison Jones, and submitted by Darrel and Nancy Revell to *Murrumbidgee Ancestor*, journal of the Wagga Wagga and District Family History Society Vol.69, April 2001, pp.4–8. In June 1843 at only 15 years of age, John Foote was tried at the Central Criminal Court in London for larceny, and, after a period on the hulks, was transported to VDL per *Barossa* (2). A family of three sons and two daughters followed his marriage to Sarah Farthing in 1867.

‘National Seafarers’ Records 1913–1941’ submitted by Elizabeth Rummins in *Western Ancestor*, journal of the Western Australian Genealogical Society Vol.8, No.5, March 2001, p.204, gives details of an archive of over a million

seafarers’ records which have been handed over to the Southampton City Council for conservation by the City Archives Service. Mariners, engineers, stokers, stewards and cooks are all included, with a relatively high number of women in the records.

‘Bits and Pieces of News’ in *Lachlan Valley Gold* No.60, Summer, 2001, journal of the Forbes Family History Society p.3. Three items of special interest are given:

- 1) Written enquiries will be accepted, for a fee, re BDMs from the Catholic Diocese of Bathurst, Chancery Office, PO Box 246, Bathurst NSW 2795;
- 2) The Salvation Army Centre, Sydney has moved its Heritage Centre to new purpose built premises at Kingsland Road, Bexley. For information, phone Dr George Hazell on (02) 9502 0424; and
- 3) a new Act has closed to public access all NSW Department of Health post 1890 patient-identifying hospital records.

‘Last Emigrant Ship from Dundee—Memory of Famous Voyage to Australia’ in *Tay Valley Family Historian*, journal of the Tay Valley Family History Society Vol.59, May 2001, pp16–21. Reprinted from an article in the *Dundee Courier and Advertiser* on 30 October 1933, this item relates the disastrous voyage of the *Duntrune* to Brisbane in 1883, which resulted in the deaths of twenty children and one woman. Also included is an old newspaper account of the departure of the vessel, listing all Second Class and Steerage passengers, quoting their native place. ●

Lost, Stolen or Strayed ... and Found!

Birth, death or marriage certificates for New Zealand now cost NZ\$30.00. They can be ordered by phone, letter, email or fax, or by downloading a request form from their website.

<http://www.bdm.govt.nz/>

Central Registry
Births Deaths & Marriages
PO Box 31-115
191 High Street
Lower Hutt
Phone: (04) 570-6300
Fax: (04) 566-5311
email: bdm.nz@dia.govt.nz □

Muriel Bissett found this interesting baptismal entry in St Andrews Presbyterian church records, Launceston. It states that **Joseph Mundle Chisman McKenzie Buchanan** was born on 25 February 1855, at sea—Latitude 38°36' south, Longitude 8°2' west, Cape Good Hope, E. by N. 1260 miles. Ship *Commodore Perry*. He was baptized on 8 April 1855. The name and surname of father states Thomas McKenzie, adopted by Joseph Buchanan and name and maiden surname of mother states Margaret Cunningham, adopted by Margaret Torrens. □

The **Rosny Library** on the Eastern shore now has a separate **Genealogy Collection** at the end of the Reference Collection next to the Local History Collection. Resources come in a variety of formats including print, microfiche, CD-Rom and the internet. □

If you have had no luck using a UK telephone book in finding **missing living relatives** you may be able to trace them through the National Health Service Traceline—PO Box 106 Southport,

Lancs, PR8 2WA or ☎ 0151 471 4811. If the person was living in the UK after 1939 they will have a record. The cost is £27.50 for the initial search with another fee for them to forward a letter. □

The Western Sydney Reading Room of the New South Wales State Records office has made a temporary move while refurbishment is undertaken. Their web site will keep the public posted with developments www.records.nsw.gov.au or email accinfo1@records.nsw.gov.au □

My Family History Notebook, as advertised in March issue of *Australian Family Tree Connections* is available by mail order—recommended retail price is \$7.95 plus \$1.50 postage. Contact (03) 5463 2309 or Fran Tulk at Fashtasia, 3 Barkly Street, Talbot VIC 3371 □

News of a new book which could be of interest to members with Irish interests. *West Limerick Families Abroad* by Kate Press and Valerie Thompson, ISBN 0-646-41334-1, soft cover, A4, 270 pages. A study of the Irish who left West Limerick and travelled to the four corners of the globe. It sets out their family trees, logs their emigration and contains stories of life in their new homeland. More than 1000 family names, with subject cross references. A complete index of names in the book and parishes in West Limerick can be found at <http://www.alphalink.com.au/~datatree/westlim-1.htm> Contact Data Tree Publishing, Suite 393, 45 Glenferrie Road, Malvern, VIC Australia 3144. ☎ (03) 9509 7115 e-mail datatree@alphalink.com.au or Kate Press, 71 Claremont Avenue, Malvern, VIC 3144. ☎ (03) 9509 7115 email kpress@melbpc.org.au □

COMING EVENTS

TASMANIA

Unless otherwise notified, all Tasmanian Historical Research Association (THRA) meetings take place on the second Tuesday of the month in the Royal Society Room, Custom House, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Macquarie Street, Hobart, starting at 8:00 p.m.

22 June 2002

State AGM for the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. at Devonport. This will be held at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at East Devonport. Contact the Secretary.

23 and 24 November 2002

Burgess Reunion at Parkham, Tasmania. 160th Anniversary of the arrival of George Burgess and Ann Haines. Any enquiries to Annette Banks, 104 Branscombe Road Claremont TAS 7011 ☎ (03) 6275 0388 or email Annette.Banks@utas.edu.au
See *Reunions* notice in the coloured insert, Vol.22 No.1 June 2001.

21 February 2004

Descendants Day St David's Park, Hobart, Tasmania. Organised by the Hobart Town (1804) First Settlers Association. Contact Mrs Freda Gray ☎ (03) 6248 5352 or Mrs Margaret Andersen, ☎ (03) 6228 3162.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

24 February 2002

Wood/Fletcher—Lewis/Hodge Reunion at Katoomba NSW at the 100th birthday of Florence Lyla Wood. Whether you

can attend or not please contact Martin Wood, 'Hereford', Kangaloon Road Bowral NSW 2576 ☎ (02) 4861 1600

June 2002

Beresford Family Society Australia 20th Anniversay Celebration on the Redcliffe Peninsula, Queensland. Please contact the Secretary, Melba Beresford-Clancy for information. ☎ (07) 3203 6708 or email melba_newtongrange@usa.net

April 2003

10th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry, Discovery 2003, to be held in Melbourne April 2003. To register interest, write to Discovery 2003, Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc. Level 6, 179 Queen Street, Melbourne VIC 3000. ●

REUNION WOOD—FLETCHER LEWIS—HODGE

The descendants of
Thomas & Martha Wood
(née Fletcher)
of the Federal Coffee Palace 1897,
11 Murray St Hobart
and
William Lewis
(Soldier/Policeman) and Rosa
Matilda Hodge

of Spring Hill Tasmania 1878—1897
are invited to attend a reunion at
Lawson Olympic Pool Park
in the Blue Mountains of NSW on
Sunday, 24 February 2002.

Please contact Martin & Lyn Wood:
'Hereford' Kangaloon Rd
Bowral NSW 2576
Ph: (02) 4861 1600

LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

	19/11/2001	18/2/2002	20/5/2002	19/8/02	18/11/02
	15/2/2002	17/5/2002	16/8/2002	15/11/02	21/2/03
Burnie	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Devonport	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Hobart	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Huon	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
Launceston	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Set 1	GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897				
Set 2	Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series GRO Consular Records Index Old Parochial Records and 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland				
Set 3	GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and AGCI				
Set 4	National Probate Calendars 1853–1943				
Set 5	GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942 Exchange journals Members' Interests and One Name Studies Index				

BURNIE

Accessions—Books

- * Bendigo and Vicinity, *compiled by W. W. Kimberly*, published 1894 (similar to Cyclopoedia of Tasmania)
- * Devonport 1890, *Devon Historical Society*
- Immense Enjoyment, *ed. Faye Gardam*
- Marriage and Census Indexes, *J. Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson*
- * Poverty is Not a Crime, *Joan C. Brown*
- * Sawdust Sails and Sweat, *Faye Gardam*
- Scottish Census Indexes, *compiled by Peter Ruthven-Murray*
- * Tasmanian Historical Research Association, 60 bound volumes 1969–1984 containing papers written by the organisation
- * The Days of our Youth (an early history of Lower Barrington) by 'Three Old Scholars'
- The Family of Robert Lockley and Catherine Hingley, *Annette Banks*
- * The Quiet Achievers (History of the Port of Devonport), *Maureen Bennett*
- * The Sheffield School 1884–1984, *ed. Argent, D. Backer, H. C. Williams and D. B. Williams*
- * Thomas Arnold (The Younger) in Van Diemen's Land, *P. A. Howell*

Two Thousand Yesterdays - a social history of the Kentish Municipality, *Helen and Dallas Williams*

Undertakers of Hobart Vol 1, Index to Pierce J. Keating Funeral Records 1895–1959, *TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch*

Accessions—CD Roms

National Burial Index—UK

1880 U.S. Census and National Index

* Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books

1851 Census of Cheshire—Surname & Street Indexes' vol. 1–5; *North Cheshire FHS AFTC Index 2000; Australian Family Tree Connections.*

* Caring for the Community: One Hundred Years of the Hobart District Nursing Inc. 1896–1996; *Dianne Snowden.*

* Cascade – a taste of history; *Mike Bingham.*

* More People Imperative [Immigration to Australia 1901–39]; *National Archives, Hobart.*

* North Launceston Football Club 1899–1990; *Ron Williams.*

Undertakers of Hobart Vol. 1, Index to Pierce J. Keating Funeral Records 1895–1959; *TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch.*

Accessions—Microfiche

1851 Census for Essex, *Essex Society for FH*

Halstead

Northern Border Parishes

Western Border Parishes

1851 Census of Liverpool, vols 35–60; *Liverpool & S.W. Lancashire FHS*

1851 Census Index, Staines R.D.; *West Middlesex FHS*

1851 Census for Wiltshire, Transcription and Surname Index, *Wiltshire 1851 Census Productions;*

Vol. XII—Warminster.

Vol. XIII—Calne

Vol. XIV—Chippenham

* 1876 Index Maidstone Journal, Jan 1830–June 1831; *Kent FHS*

* 1887 St John the Baptist, Harrietsham MIs, *Kent FHS*

Bermondsey (Dockhead) R.C. Parish Registers 1801–1854; *East Surrey FHS*

Bermondsey R.C. Parish Registers—Baptisms 1824–1847; *East Surrey FHS*

Colonial Secretary's Correspondence 1854–1860 [Convicts and Others]; *Reese Search.*

Index to Probationary Convicts to Sydney and Moreton Bay 1849–1850; *Australian Genealogical Education Centre.*

* Prison Commission Registers [UK]; *WA Genealogical Society Inc.*

Accessions—CD-ROM

- 1851 Census of Eastern Somerset; *Gordon W. Beavington*.
Carr Villa Memorial Park Burial & Cremation Records; *TFHS Inc, Launceston*.
* The Convicts to Port Jackson 1788–1842; *Macbeth G.S. P/L*
Edinburgh Theatres, Cinemas and Circuses 1820–1963; *George Baird*.
Kent Parish Registers, Volume 1; *Kent FHS*
Vital Records Index of Western Europe; *LDS*.
* Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

- 1850–Historic Buildings in and around Sassafras, *Badcock, Josephine*
* 1851 Census Worcestershire Volume 6 Worcester (West), *MSH*.
* 1851 Census Worcestershire Volume 6 Worcester (South), *MSH*.
* 1851 Census Worcestershire Volume 6 Worcester (North), *MSH*.
2000. *Dinnen, Stewart*
90 Years On - A Tasmanian Story, *Ferrall, Raymond*
* Australia - From Empire to Asia, *Bright, J. C. and West, P. M. J.*
* The Australian People 1788–1945. *Fitzpatrick, Brian*
* Britain 1714–1851, *Richards, Denis and Quick, Anthony*
Campsite to City, History of Burnie 1827–2000. *Pink, Kerry*
Contested Places, *Breen, Shayne*
Early Houses of the North West Coast of Tasmania. *Cocker, Kathleen*
* Fashions and Occupations: Queensland 1901–2001. *Fainges, Marjorie*
Genealogical Research Directory, 2001. *Johnson, Keith A. & Sainty, Malcolm R.*
Grace, Grit and Glory. A Historical Sketch of St Andrew's Kirk, Launceston
* The Illustrated London News Book of London's Villages. *Aldous, Tony*
Impression Bay - Now Called Premaydena, *Lord, Richard*
Index to The Old Kirk and St Andrews *St Andrews Church, Launceston*
Launceston Historical Society 2001 Papers and Proceedings Volume 13. *Launceston Historical Society*
Let's Talk About Place Names. *Taylor, John*
Munce Mystery – Unrivalled. *Williams, Kaye C.*
Occupational Sources for Genealogist. *Raymond, Stuart A.*
Ships' Deserters 1852–1900. *Melton, Jim*
Tasmanian Place Names - The Aboriginal Connection. *Taylor, J. A.*
Ulverstone, Penguin and Forth. *Jerry, Pete*
* Statistical Accounts of Alva & Menstrie, Stirling, Scotland, *Duncan, Rev. John*
Undertakers of Hobart Volume 1, Index to Pierce J. Keating Funeral Records
1895–1959 *TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch*
Web Sites for Genealogists, 2001 Edition. *Num, Cora*

Accessions—Microfiche

- * Australian Family Tree Connection Index, 2000
* Cambridgeshire - Carriage Tax 1754–1766

* Cambridgeshire - Tax Payers on Male Servants
England GRO Index Births, Deaths & Marriages 1943–1946
* HO27 Criminal Register Indexes Warwick vol 17

Accessions—CD-ROM

Cornwall - a searchable database for part of 1851 Census

* Indicates items donated

SOCIETY SALES

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. (formerly the GST) has published the following items which are all (except the microfiche) available from branch libraries.

Mail orders should be forwarded to the Sales and Publications Coordinator
PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250.

Microfiche

TAMIOT 2nd edition (inc. postage)	\$110.00
1997/98 Members' Interests (inc. postage)	\$5.50
1998/99 and 1999/2000 Members' Interests (inc. postage)	\$5.50
The Tasmanian War Memorials Data base, comp. Fred Thornett, (22 fiche) (p&h \$2.00)	\$66.00

Books

Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 2 (p&p \$4.20)	\$11.00
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.20)	\$17.60
Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.20)	\$27.50
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , current volume	\$9.90
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , last volume	\$8.25
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry</i> , second last volume	\$5.50

NEW BRANCH PUBLICATIONS

For a complete listing of branch sales please ask your local branch
for a copy of the current Sales List.

Please note that items advertised are only available from the branches as listed.

LAUNCESTON BRANCH

Carr Villa Memorial Park & Crematorium Records on CD Rom \$50.00

See advertisement on page 151 of this issue.

Mail orders should be forwarded to the Publications Officer
PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Secretary)
Library 62 Bass Highway, Cooee (above Bass Bakery)
Tuesday 11:00 a.m. • 3:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.
The library is open at 7:00 p.m. prior to meetings.
Meeting Branch Library, 62 Bass Highway, Cooee 7:30 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10:30 except January and February.

DEVONPORT Phone: (03) 6424 4005 (Branch Secretary)
Library Rooms 9, 10 & 11, Days Building, Cnr Best & Rooke Sts, Devonport
Tuesday 10:00 a.m. • 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday 10:00 a.m. • 1:00 p.m.
Thursday 10:00 a.m. • 4:00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, First Floor, Days Building Cnr Best & Rooke Sts,
Devonport at 7:30 p.m. on last Thursday of each month, except
December.

HOBART Phone: (03) 6243 6200 (Branch Secretary)
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 Rosny Library, Bligh Street, Rosny Park, at 8:00 p.m. on
3rd Tuesday of each month except January and December.

HUON Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh
Saturday 1:30 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.
1st Wed. of month 1:30 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 7:30 p.m. on
2nd Monday of each month except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston
Tuesday 10:00 a.m. • 3:00 p.m.
Wednesday 7:00 p.m. • 9:00 p.m.
Closed Wednesday night during July and the first two weeks of August.
Saturday 2:00 p.m. • 4:00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay on 1st Tuesday of each month
except January—at 7:30 p.m. or 3:00 p.m. on alternate months.
Please check Branch Report for the time each month.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

Dues are payable each year by 1 April. Subscriptions for 2001–2002 are as follows:-

Ordinary member	\$39.60 inc. GST
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$52.80 inc. GST
Australian Concession	\$26.40 inc. GST
Australian Joint Concession	\$39.60 inc. GST

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

Application forms may be obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer or sent direct to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. A list of members willing to undertake record searching on a *private basis* can be obtained from the society. *The society takes no responsibility for such private arrangements.*

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$25.00 per quarter page in one issue or \$75.00 for 4 issues plus 10% GST. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal committee at PO Box 191 Launceston Tasmania 7250.

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QUERIES

BELL/PASCOE DESCENDENTS

William BELL born Green Ponds 26 May 1849, son of John Bell (former convict) and his wife Elizabeth, married Elizabeth PASCOE who was born at Longford on 24 May 1852. They married on 22 February 1878 and lived in the Bridgewater area. It is believed they operated the Railway Hotel for a time around 1880. Seeking descendants of Alma born c. 1879, Evelyn 1880, Ellina Blanche 1881, Arthur Charles 1883, Hilda Mabel 1886, William 1888, Albert 1889, Colvin 1891 and Percy Gordon 1892.

Ann Daniel, 2/80 Coolgarra Ave., Bongaree, Qld. 4507. ☎ (07) 3410 0890, email atdaniel@australis.aunz.com

MASTER BELLRINGERS OF HOBART, TASMANIA

The first Master Ringer was William CHAMPION and each year the bellringers hold a dinner as a mark of respect on his birthday. This year they celebrated his 200th birthday with some of Champion's descendants and guest bellringers from England. Information is sought on the subsequent Master Ringers of Hobart. Other names are BASSTIAN, ALLEN, Charles HARDINGE, Bryant WEBB, Edwin John ROGERS, Frederick MILSOM, A. W. JOHNSON, Joseph William QUARMBY, T. JONES, C. WILSON, Thomas Harold ACHESON and Thomas TARRY. The current Master Ringer is John SMITH who followed his father Sidney. Any information, especially regarding those with unknown first names, would be appreciated.

Rosemary Davidson, 1 Clarendon Street, New Town TAS 7008 ☎ (03) 6278 2464 or email editor@tasfhs.org or rosemdav@clare.tased.edu.au

REID and TAYLOR

I am seeking information on William REID and Mary TAYLOR whose son Joseph Henry Reid was born at Latrobe, Tasmania, about 1866. It is thought that Joseph had a brother and a sister, but there is no record of the marriage of William and Mary or of the birth of their children. When Joseph Henry married in 1900 he gave his birthplace as Latrobe and his parents as William Reid and Mary Taylor. I have been unable to determine when William and Mary came to Tasmania. Any information on the above family would be appreciated.

Mrs B. J. Abbott, 69 Tanundal Street, Howrah TAS 7018

Queries are published free for members of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$11.00 (inc. GST) per query to non-members. Members are entitled to three free queries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$11.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to
The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry* PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250
or email editor@tasfhs.org

or tasancestry@southcom.com.au

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
AMBERY Allan	Manchester LAN ENG	c1838	5552
ANDREWS John	ENG	c1826	5591
BAKER	LND ENG/SA/WA AUS	c1840	5541
BALL Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	1837-1863	5586
BENSON			5556
BLAIR Charles	West Kilbride AYR SCT	anytime	5598
BLIGH	Deloraine TAS AUS		5592
BOWLER Mary Ann	Geelong VIC AUS	1840	5605
BREEN Annie	IRE	1900-1920	5573
BRENNAN Bridget Maria	Keroit VIC AUS	1862	5605
BRETERON			5556
BRIDGES George Edward Daines	Cleveland Road Sunderland ENG	1873-1874	5570
BRIDGES George Edward Danes	Cleveland Road Sunderland ENG	1873-1874	5570
BRODIE Patrick			5566
BRYAN(T) James	Northdown TAS AUS	1858-1937	5540
BUTCHER John			5566
CAMPBELL James	SCT/Hobart	pre 1833	5587
CHEESEMAN Thomas	ENG	1826-	5594
CHURCHILL	ENG	1800	5574
CLAXTON Ethel Daisy	'Greenvale' Ardmona VIC AUS	1890-1921	5581
COAD			5556
COLLIS	BRK ENG	All years	5542
COONEY James	Westbury	1871	5568
COOPER Mary	Hobart TAS AUS	1856-	5586
CORNISH	Arrived Hobart on <i>Eliza</i>	1850	5564
CORNWALL	WA AUS/ENG		5580
CRADDOCK Eleanor	Ballinasloe IRE/arrived Hobart	1842	5564
CRANE Jane	Launceston TAS AUS	1854-	5586
CROWE Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1850	5578
CURTAIN John			5566
CUSACK Patrick	ROS IRE	1800+	5573
CUSICK Patrick	ROS IRE	1800+	5573
DAKIN	Fingal Valley	pre 1850	5571
DALEY Sidney Athol	Ouse TAS	C1870	5558
DAWSON George	Braidwood NSW AUS	c1839	5552
DIPROSE	TAS AUS	1823+	5584
DIREEN			5556
EDDINGTON Thomas	Kelso SCT	1800-1830	5597
EDMONDS Henry	ENG	1847-	5550
ELL Charles	Bethnal Green LND ENG	-1900	5598
EVANS	Hamilton TAS AUS	c1840	5579
EXCELL Henry	New Norfolk TAS	C1800	5558
FARRELL Michael	WIC IRL	1832	5605
FEATHERSTONE	Richmond/Sorell TAS AUS	c1830	5579
FEATHERSTONE Thomas	Spring Bay TAS	C1808	5558
FENNELL Phoebe		1764-1832	5594
FISHER Wm	Harrington CUM ENG	1800-1850	5597
FLACKNEY Wm	arrived Hobart	1843	5564
FLEMING John	TAS		5565
FLOYDE Caroline	GLS ENG/arrived Hobart	1844	5564
FREEMAN Darlie	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1923-1994	5599
FRENCH	TAS AUS	1832+	5584
FULTON James	Paisley RFW SCT	c1830-	5596
GARDINER Florence Amelia	LND ENG	c1865-1889	5605
GARDINER Richard	Fingal	1860	5543
GARDINER Thomas		1829	5543
GARDNER William	Fingal	1862	5543
GARLAND	Green Ponds TAS AUS	c1840	5579
GARNER			5566

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
GLEGG Mary	Pt Sorell	1847	5543
GLYNN Hanoria	Launceston	1859	5543
GOODYER John	TAS AUS	1820+	5572
GREEN William	ENG/NZ	1898	5568
GREER	ARM NIR	1800	5597
GRIST William	Shepton Mallet SOM ENG	1765–1807	5542
HARDY Rachel	Craigie Steret Aberdeen SCT	1878–1964	5581
HARRIS Emma	Westbury TAS AUS	c1877	5584
HARTRIDGE John	LND ENG	c1814	5552
HASSATT			5556
HEATON John	YKS ENG	c1795	5591
HICKS Mary	Launceston TAS AUS	1820–1858	5540
HIGGINS John	ESS ENG	–1880	5598
HILL Robert	TAS AUS	1800+	5572
HINDESS William	Craigie Steret Aberdeen SCT	1879–1912	5581
HOLMES	ESS ENG	1890–	5604
HOLMES	Chester CHS ENG	1890–	5604
HOLMES Glory	Norwich NFK ENG	1898–	5604
HOLMES John	Norwich NFK ENG	1898–	5604
HOLMES Thomas	Norwich NFK ENG	1850–	5604
HOPE James	TAS AUS/Melbourne VIC AUS	1860+	5572
HOUSE Thomas	ENG/VIC/TAS AUS	1830	5541
HUNNINETTE Jeanette	Orly FRA	1890–	5604
HYND Edward Best	Kircaldy FIF SCT	1800s–1900s	5553
KERRISON Mary	West Tamar TAS	1835+	5567
KERRISON Stephen	West Tamar TAS	1835+	5567
KIBELL	Waddeodon BDF ENG	1800–1850	5597
LAREDO Epaminondas	Mexico	born c1820	5540
LAREDO Epaminondas	Launceston TAS AUS	died 1892	5540
LATHAM Jessie	Franklin/Hobart TAS AUS	1898–1940	5594
LOVELL	Hertford ENG	1800	5574
MALEY John	TAS/SA AUS	c1845–1901	5550
MALCOLM	SA/WA AUS/ SCT		5580
MARSH Elizabeth Margaret	Hamilton TAS	C1860	5558
MARSHALL George	Ruthuen SCT		5565
MARTIN Samuel John			5563
McAULIFFE	SCT/TAS AUS		5593
McDONALD May Ann	NZ/SCT	1880+	5565
McKERCHER	SCT/TAS	1823	5541
McPHERSON Duncan	Rothiemurchus INV SCT	1795–1854	5591
MEDFORD	WLS		5592
MILLER	MDX ENG/WA AUS	c1884	5541
MORRIS Patrick			5562
MULCAHY Mary	Transported as 13-year old convict	1835–1932	5594
MUMMERY	Margate KEN ENG	1800–1850	5597
MURRAY George	TAS AUS	c1826	5552
NEILSEN	TAS AUS	c1800+	5572
NIELSEN	TAS AUS	c1860+	5572
NORTON Abraham	South Devon ENG	mid 1900	5589
NORTON Abrham	DEV ENG	mid 19C	5575
NORTON Nicodemus	DEV ENG	c1800	5575
NORTON Nicodemus	South Devon ENG	c1800	5589
OAKLEY	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1810+	5542
O'REILLY Patrick	IRE	1900–1920	5573
OSBORNE	Coee TAS AUS		5592
PAYNE Samson	Oatlands TAS AUS	1840–?	5540
PEATE Eliza	TAS AUS	c1850	5540
PHILLIPS George Peter	Glasgow/ELN SCT/Campbell Town TAS AUS	1803–1879	5603
PICKETT Thomas	Beckensfield ENG/arrived Hobart	1845	5564

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
PRIEST George	TAS	1800-1880	5555
PRIEST George	TAS	1857-?	5555
PRIEST Mary Ann	TAS	1800-1890	5555
RANTON Robert	Mooroopna VIC AUS	1887-1959	5581
REES David	Fingal TAS AUS	1844-1914	5542
REEVES	TAS AUS	1841+	5584
RILEY Patrick	Geeveston TAS AUS/COR IRE	pre 1892	5587
ROBERTSON James	Edinburgh	1836	5564
ROBINSON Christina	ENG	c1848-	5596
ROSS Christina	INV SCT	c1800-1854	5591
ROSSENDELL	ENG/TAS AUS		5593
ROURKE Mary	ENG	c1830-	5596
ROWE James	Guernsey/CON ENG	c1863	5591
RUSSELL	Green Ponds TAS AUS	c1850	5579
SALES		pre 1850	5571
SARGENT Samuel William	Risdon TAS AUS	1710-1805	5603
SAULT or SOULT	WLS UK	1796-1860	5581
SHAPMAN Mary Ann	TAS	1800-1890	5555
SHEARN Henrietta	Launceston	1871	5568
SHEPHE(A)RD	Deloraine TAS AUS	1853+	5542
SHIP(P)	KNT ENG	1800+	5542
SHOTTER James Edward	LND ENG	c1865-1889	5605
SHOTTER Thomas Edward	LND ENG/Melbourne AUS	1889-1977	5605
SIMMONS	Hobart TAS AUS	1900-	5586
SINGLINE	Falmouth TAS	pre 1850	5571
SMALE George	TAS AUS	1859+	5584
SMITH Henry	Westbury TAS AUS	c1877	5584
SOLOMON Michael	ENG/TAS AUS	anytime	5598
SOULT Nicolas-Jean	St Amans Labastide TARN FRA	1769-1851	5581
STEPHENS	USA/CON ENG/Beaconsfield TAS	c1879	5541
SWAIN George	TAS AUS	1845+	5572
TAPSCOTT Penelope Ann	LND ENG	c1812	5552
TARGET		pre 1850	5571
THORNEYCROFT (all variants)	Northamptonshire and worldwide	all	5576
TUNBRIDGE Jonathan	Sorell TAS	C1817	5558
WALDWYN Maud	ENG/SA AUS	1884-	5550
WALSH	Deloraine TAS AUS		5592
WATSON Samuel	British Iles		5591
WELFORD John George	Barnard Castle DUR ENG	1840-1860	5570
WHITEWAY Robert	Highworth WIL ENG/Bothwell TAS AUS	-1860	5598
WIGMORE Thomas	Bothwell TAS AUS	-1840	5598
WILKS	Launceston TAS AUS	c1840	5579
WILLIAMS	Deloraine TAS AUS		5592
WILSON W	Sorell/Richmond/Prossers Plains/Granton TAS	1820-1900	5554
WILSON W	Newbigging/Monikie ANS SCT		5554
WOLLEY Mary Ann	TAS	1800-1890	5555
WOODS James			5566
WOOKEY Phebe	New Norfolk TAS	C1800	5558
WORRINGHAM	ENG/AUS	c1850	5541
WRIGHT	Launceston TAS AUS	c1830	5579
ZANTUCK	TAS AUS		5593

If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the *New Members'* listing for the appropriate name and address. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you receive a SSAE.

Unfortunately the Membership Applications for the following people have not yet reached the journal committee so we have been unable to include their interests. To make sure they appear in the next issue could they please forward their 6 interests to the editor.

5538	GLEDHILL Constance S	3-25 Roseberry Ave	BIRKENHEAD AUCKLAND	NZ
5539	SPURR Mrs Laraine M	20 Three Mile Line	BURNIE	TAS 7320
5540	BRYAN Mr Darren J	7 Elm Court	SOMERSET	TAS 7322
5544	FRENCH Mr Robert L	11 Curraghmore Ave	BURNIE	TAS 7320
5545	McLEOD Mrs Dennise J	55 Boucher Ave	TE PUKE	NZ
5546	BUTLER Mr Jeffrey C	150 Pateena Road	LONGFORD	TAS 7301
5547	BYRNES Mr Alan J	11 Wentworth Street	SOUTH HOBART	TAS 7004
5548	LATHAM Mr Roger H	PO Box 431	KINGSTON	TAS 7051
5549	MANDER Mrs Lorraine D	34 Coolabah Rd	SANDY BAY	TAS 7005
5551	MATTHEWS Mrs Hazel A	3 Acillies Street Dallington	CHRISTCHURCH	NZ

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Ray Bassett (03) 6344 5607

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE FILLING IN YOUR RESEARCH INTERESTS ON THE BACK OF THE MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

Have you kept a record of all your previous entries for the Research Interests section on the back of your Membership Renewals? John Gillham, the current Members Interests' Compiler, is willing to provide members with a printout of their earlier entries that are on the database so you can add **new** names when filling in your Membership Renewal. The form is enclosed with this issue of the journal.

Please send a SSAE and quote your membership number to

John Gillham,

C/- Tasmanian Family History

Society Inc.

Huon Branch

PO Box 117 Huonville

TAS 7109

or email jgillham@ava.com.au

NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the society, a warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

5538	GLEDHILL Constance S	3-25 Roseberry Ave	BIRKENHEAD	AUCKLAND		NZ
5539	SPURR Mrs Laraine M	20 Three Mile Line	BURNIE	TAS		7320
		larainespurr@bigpond.com.au				
5540	BRYAN Mr Darren J	7 Elm Court	SOMERSET	TAS		7322
		djbryan@our.net.au				
5541	GORE Mrs Prudence D	PO Box 345	SOMERSET	TAS		7322
		pruegore@bigpond.com				
5542	BOZOKY Mrs Allison	3 Britt Place	BURNIE	TAS		7320
5543	SHAW Mrs Gwenda M	3 Pelissier Street	SOMERSET	TAS		7322
		shaws3@bigpond.com				
5544	FRENCH Mr Robert L	11 Curraghmore Ave	BURNIE	TAS		7320
		bobfrench@southcom.com.au				
5545	McLEOD Mrs Dennise J	55 Boucher Ave	TE PUKE			NZ
		pert3@hotmail.com				
5546	BUTLER Mr Jeffrey C	150 Pateena Road	LONGFORD	TAS		7301
		pateena@netspace.com				
5547	BYRNES Mr Alan J	11 Wentworth Street	SOUTH HOBART	TAS		7004
5548	LATHAM Mr Roger H	PO Box 431	KINGSTON	TAS		7051
		rogerlatham@yahoo.com				
5549	MANDER Mrs Lorraine D	34 Coolabah Road	SANDY BAY	TAS		7005
5550	McDONALD Mrs Margaret	102 Tara Drive	ACTON PARK	TAS		7170
		john.marg@trump.net.au				
5551	MATTHEWS Mrs Hazel A	3 Acillies Street Dallington	CHRISTCHURCH			NZ
5552	FISHER Mr Alan K A	Unit 5/55 Water Street	ULVERSTONE	TAS		7315
5553	HOCKING Mrs Glenys	13 Bertha Street	WEST ULVERSTONE	TAS		7315
5554	WILSON Mr Lawrence A	17 Woodhall Wynd	DONVALE	VIC		3111
		lwilson@sme.com.au				
5555	PRIEST Mrs Dawn M	21 Oak Grove Way	SIPRY DOWNS	QLD		4556
		bertdawn@optusnet.com.au				
5556	BENSON Mr Joseph B	47/26 Windsor Street	GLENORCHY	TAS		7010
5557	CHYNOWETH Mrs Sue	502 Nugent Road	WATTLE HILL	TAS		7172
5558	EXCELL Mr John	3 Eyrie Close	HOWRAH	TAS		7018
5559	REID Mrs Jessica	76 South Road	PENGUIN	TAS		7316
5560	LATHAM Mr Ross	PO Box 510	ROSNY	TAS		7018
		rossl@naa.gov.au				
5561	MORRIS Mr Graeme L	6 Edith Ave	SANDY BAY	TAS		7005
		maglen@optusnet.com.au				
5562	TAYLOR Mrs Helen A	6 Edith Ave	SANDY BAY	TAS		7005
		maglen@optusnet.com.au				
5563	MARTIN Mr Ronald J	29 Churchill Road	TAROONA	TAS		7053
5564	PICKETT Mrs Lislely V	53 Cremorne Ave	CREMORNE	TAS		7024
		matthewb@southcom.com.au				
5565	WHITE Mrs Helen J	PO Box 207	SORELL	TAS		7172
5566	BRODIE Ms Jo-Anne	225 Flinders Street	BEAUTY POINT	TAS		7270
		brodiekruse@bigpond.com.au				
5567	CRITCHETT Dr Janet F	40 Penquite Road	NEWSTEAD	TAS		7250
		jan.critchett@utas.edu.au				
5568	LANDSELL Ms Patricia E	25 Pitten Crief	RIVERSIDE	TAS		7250
5569	MANGER Mrs Paula	15 Coniston Place	TREVALLYN	TAS		7250
		taradale@tas.quik.com.au				
5570	BRADY Mrs Elsa A	60/12 Casino Rise	PROSPECT VALE	TAS		7250
5571	SAUNDERS Mrs Yvonne	14 Crockford Court	PROSPECT	TAS		7250
		von@ausi.com				
5572	SCANLON Mrs Darlene J	11 Gayle Street	SOUTHPORT	QLD		4215
		darlene.j@bigpond.com				
5573	DAWSON Ms Carolyn A	112-120 St Leonards Rd	LAUNCESTON	TAS		7250
		dawson-stuart@optusnet.com.au				

NEW MEMBERS

5574	HOWARD Ms Julie-Anne	7 Campbell Street jhoward@vtown.com.au	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
5575	MARSHALL Mrs Angela T	4 Bayview Drive angie.m@bigpond.com	BLACKSTONE HEIGHTS	TAS	7250
5576	THORNEYCROFT Rev Peter P	PO Box 1219 petertee@netscape.net.au	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
5577	BUTLER Ms Christine V	28 Bealey Ave	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
5578	CROWE Mr Michael S	12 Begonia Street	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
5579	GUINAN Ms Sue	20 Louise Road	AUSTINS FERRY	TAS	7011
5580	MALCOM Mr James	2/6 Flowerpot Cres jdmalcom@bigpond.com	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7056
5581	MILLER Mrs Jillian E	24 Begonia Street	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
5582	ROE Mr Michael	34 View Street	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
5583	WHITE Ms Anthea	1/43 Baragoon Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5584	PHILLIPS Dr Gael E	PO Box 124 g.phillips@ug.net.au	R. B. Hospital Herston	QLD	4029
5585	BRENNAN-DIXON Ms Joan	1105-5455 Balsam Street	VANCOUVER	CANADA	V6M 4B3
5586	LAIRD Mrs Elizabeth	193 Wharawhara Road Elaird@xtra.co.nz	KATIKATI	3036	NZ
5587	GOW Mrs Jane M	PO Box 59 janegow@bigpond.com	WHALAN	NSW	2770
5588	SPICER Mrs Gaye	160 Old Mt Hicks Road	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
5589	REEVES Mrs Carleta M	1510 Main Road	BIRRALEE	TAS	7303
5590	SMITH Mr Richard M	19 Country Club Avenue rsmith@vision.net.au	PROSPECT	TAS	7250
5591	ANDREWS Mrs Josie	113 Bass Highway jorowe@southcom.com.au	PARKLANDS	TAS	7320
5592	WILLIAMS Mrs Mary F	PO Box 461	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5593	JOHNSTONE Ms Diane K	1173 West Mooreville Rd	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5594	GIBSON Mrs Vivienne E	7 Payne Street bruceviv@bigpond.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5595	ROBERTSON Mr Carl S	77 Corella Street croberson@bigpond.com	HARBORD	NSW	2096
5596	COOPER Mrs Merrilyn	5 Eliza Crt coopbm@alphalink.com.au	SEAFORD	VIC	3198
5597	BRAGGE Mrs Beverley	PO Box 4 bragge@bigpond.com.au	KOETONG	VIC	3704
5598	BLAIR Mrs Vanessa	3 Medika Court blair-family@bigpond.com.au	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5599	GILBERT Mrs Mandy L	170C Abbotsfield Road	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
5600	GRANGER Mr Albert E	19 Tunah Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5601	PIERCE Miss Rosemary M	PO Box 582	HOBART	TAS	7001
5602	PRIEST Mr Peter J	84 Clinton Road ppriest@tassie.net.au	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015
5603	PRIEST Mrs Julie E	84 Clinton Road ppriest@tassie.net.au	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015
5604	RUXTON Mr George B	196 Malcom's Hut Rd	RICHMOND	TAS	7025
5605	SHOTTER Mr Michael T	323 Mount Rumney Road macshot@bigpond.com.au	MOUNT RUMNEY	TAS	7170
5606	MARTIN Mrs Rose	299 Chatsworth Road rmartin@hendrashes.qld.edu.au	COORPAROO	QLD	4151
5607	FLEETWOOD-WILSON Mr A	27 Bolton Crescent	WINDSOR	SL4 3JH	UK

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