

Tasmanian Ancestry



TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania

Volume 22 Number 4—March 2002

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania

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

Editorial

This should be my last issue of the journal as editor, although I will remain on the committee. Looking back, the last six years have passed rapidly, but I have certainly gained many computer skills along with all the friendships made. It has been a wonderful team effort and I would like to sincerely thank the committee and all my friends who have supported me.

One of these friends is Alex Wanders who has generously given of his time to produce another drawing for our cover. It seemed an appropriate subject being the home of the journal for the past six years.

As Anzac Day nears, I felt it was a good opportunity to include another of Arch Flanagan's moving stories—'Brother's Keeper', a story of mateship among Australian prisoners of war. For those of you with family members who died in a conflict, you may be interested in the article on the Commonwealth War Graves.

'Women Publicans of Hobart Town' was written by Lou Daniels from his research for a database on early Hobart publicans.

The extracts from 'A Short History of Avoca' by Ernest Foster were taken from a handwritten collection of his memories compiled circa 1950. The complete work is now housed in Hobart Branch Library.

There is certainly a very diverse collection of material in this issue. Our backlog is nearly depleted which means that articles are needed for future journals to keep the next editor busy!

Rosemary Davidson

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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 Old Bellerive Post Office*,
home of the TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
Library and where the journals are
packed ready for posting worldwide.
Pencil Drawing © Alex Wanders 2002

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I trust that all members enjoyed the festive season and that the new year will bring happiness and prosperity to you all. Christmas is a great time to catch up with family members and find out what their achievements have been during the previous twelve months. Some of my family members send to the rest of the family quite a detailed account of what has happened to their respective members, outlining the highlights that have occurred. These accounts are great for adding facts to your family history about extended members of the family.

During November, two more branches celebrated their twenty-first birthdays. Launceston Branch held a birthday celebration on Saturday 21st at its library. It was a great chance for a lot of members to catch up with one another and reminisce about the first twenty-five years of the branch. Unfortunately, the rain came just as the cake was to be cut; however, the proceedings were moved indoors and completed without hitch. Burnie Branch celebrated their twenty-first birthday with a dinner meeting and cake cutting at the Hillside Motor Inn. At both these functions there were displays of photos of branch activities and other memorabilia that proved popular with those who attended.

The study of genealogy and family history is still one of the most popular hobbies in the western world today, and there are many people who are just starting out. To promote our society we have applied this year for a site at Agfest. This will give us the chance to show beginning genealogists how the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. can help them with their research. At the

time of writing it is not known if we will be given a site, as they receive twice as many applications as sites available. Agfest runs during the first week of May and if we are given a site we will need members to volunteer to attend to help man the site. Keep this in mind; further information will be passed on to members through their respective branches as the time approaches.

The Internet, as many of you know, is a remarkable source for information that can be used in compiling your family history. It is emerging as an alternative to paper-based publications and many Historical Societies are now using this facility to publish their indexes and databases. As these societies are non-profit and run by volunteers, some of them make a small charge for accessing their records. This helps to maintain the facilities they have and to allow them to update their records. Often a third party is responsible for the web site and so some of the cost that is charged is used to maintain the site. When searching for online records and information make sure that you fully understand what charges may or may not be made when you access the site. ●

Peter Cocker

BRANCH NEWS

Burnie

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The last meeting of 2001 was our 21st Birthday dinner held at the Hillside Motor Inn on 20 November. A special cake was made and decorated with a 'family tree' by Colleen Blizzard and cut by Dawn Collins (member 002) with the help of 21 year continuous members Vernice Dudman, Margaret Stempel, Corrie Imms, Villy Scott and Doug Forrest. The guest speaker was Fay Gardam who gave a very moving account of time spent on an aboriginal mission in

the late 1950s near Alice Springs and her recent invitation back to Adelaide to help archive material about the mission from that era. Also present was State President Peter Cocker (as he always is at our meetings!), along with Betty and Muriel Bissett, State Treasurer and Secretary, Bob Richards, first chairman at Burnie, and Michael McLaren, former branch president.

Publications in the pipeline for 2002 include the *Circular Head Chronicle* and *The Advocate* 1900–1920 BDMs, also the Early North-West Newspapers which include the *Wellington Times*, *Emu Bay Times*, *North-West Chronicle* and the *Mount Lyall Standard and Strahan Gazette*. The branch is also looking at making a photographic record of headstones from local cemeteries, so there is certainly some work out there to be done.



Photograph: Permission of 'The Advocate'.

Margaret Stempel, Dawn Collins, Villy Scott, Vernice Dudman, Corrie Imms and Doug Forrest

At this time of the year we are also looking for volunteers to help with the running of the branch when all positions on the executive become vacant in April. Members are asked to consider putting something back into the hobby they enjoy and at the same time learn how their society operates and also to help their branch move forward and grow.

Devonport

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Welcome to a new year of family history research.

The monthly meetings have continued to be supported by a loyal group of members. In October Sue McCreghan gave a delightful account of her overseas trip. The final meeting for 2001 had a Christmas theme. After a short business meeting a variety of competitions and puzzles were enjoyed and supper concluded a most successful evening.

The Christmas Hamper Raffle was a successful fundraiser with about \$600 being raised. The winner of the raffle was C. Irwen.

Recent library accessions have been well used. The bi-monthly changeover of the Devonport/Launceston GRO records is working smoothly. The 1947–1950 indexes will be in Devonport until 9 April. The 1943–1946 records will then be in Devonport until June.

The Devonport Branch AGM will be held in April. All positions will become vacant and members are urged to consider putting themselves forward for the filling of these vacancies.

Nominations are to be in to the Branch Secretary by 17 April.

Hobart

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With the introduction of a third computer in the microform room for use by our members, two new purpose-built tables have been installed. As a result, some fiche readers have been relocated and for ease of access, the Australian microfiche have been repositioned.

Several ideas have been adopted recently to lift our society's profile within the local community, and to boost branch membership. Following the success of the quarterly sessions held in our library last year for new members, introductory courses for non-members will be held during 2002. Two beginners' classes in February led by experienced family historians Dianne Snowden and Maree Ring were well received. Participants joining the society before the end of March were offered a discount on the course fee. Maree Ring has also kindly agreed to prepare a monthly genealogical eNewsletter for SeniorLink, a computer support service for seniors which offers assistance with communication and education. Visit the SeniorLink site at <http://users.bigpond.com/seniorlink> for information about these and other services on offer (for a small fee). Other branches are welcome to submit news items to Maree at mring@southcom.com.au Please note the deadline is the 1st of each month.

New instructions from the Tax Office state that GST must be paid on our research charges. As a consequence, at the December Committee Meeting an increase in branch research fees was adopted to reflect the GST component. Members will now be charged \$16.50 an hour, and non-members \$22.00 an hour.

The long awaited *Indexes to the Headstones and Memorials at Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart: Part I*, published on microfiche, was launched in February. It is now available for purchase from the Hobart Branch Librarian (see page 239 for details). Bouquets go to Carol Rodway and in more recent years, to Thelma McKay and Les Young, who have devoted many hours to this project. Sincere thanks are also extended to the vast number of people who, over many years, have assisted with transcribing, data inputting and other computer work, checking of printouts etc. It has been a mammoth task, and with many of the names recorded on the headstones not being listed in the cemetery's burial records, this index will be of immense benefit to all researchers.

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

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*

June 18—Allen Wilson: *Bridging the Derwent*

July 16—Wendy Andrew: *The Old Rokeby Trail*

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

Huon

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Re-organisation of the Branch Library is progressing very well thanks to the considerable effort being made by Coralie Mesecke. She has been assisted by a number of members, particularly Amanda Cavenett. Notable assistance has been provided by Hobart Branch member, Marjorie Jacklyn, in regard to the cataloguing of the books. This effort has made possible the publication in this journal of an accession list for the year 2001 (page278). It can now be expected that a quarterly list can be published.

Launceston

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On Saturday, 10 November we celebrated the Launceston Branch's 21st Birthday with an afternoon tea. Mrs Pat Harris spoke on the history of the branch, and was invited to cut the birthday cake.

Our branch had a stand at 'Woolmers' (Longford) Open Day on Saturday, 1 December. There was a lot of interest in our fiche and computerised records; our team of workers was kept very busy.



Pat Harris cutting the cake, with Branch President, Anita Swan and State President, Peter Cocker, at Launceston Branch's 21st Birthday

Mrs Thelma Grunnell will finish her term as Research Officer at the AGM. We are currently seeking more volunteers to join the research team. If you are able to assist, contact President Anita. The branch would like to thank Thelma for the dedicated manner in which she has fulfilled her duties. As a matter of interest, Thelma was able to procure, from the Community History Museum, a copy for our library of the Jewish Cemetery plan (South Street, Invermay).

In October, the branch accepted with regret Anne Bartlett's resignation from the Launceston Executive Committee. Anne has served on the Executive in both elected and committee positions for the past fifteen years and will continue to be involved 'behind the scenes' with the Publications Committee.

Library hours: As from 1 March 2002 Wednesday night opening will change to 7:00 p.m. until 8:30 p.m. The library will be closed Wednesday night for the months of June and July, and the first two weeks of August.

Programme

Tuesday 2 April: 7:00 p.m. Our speaker will be Anne McLaughlin—'Behind Closed Doors'.

Tuesday 9 April: 2:00 p.m. The British Interest Group will meet at the Bryan Street Methodist Church Hall.

Tuesday 7 May: 7:00 p.m. Annual General Meeting, followed by In House Discussion.

Tuesday 4 June: 7:00 p.m. Craig Saunders—'Carr Villa Memorial Park'.

Tuesday 11 June: 2:00 p.m. The British Interest Group will meet at the Bryan Street Methodist Church Hall. ●

A MOVING EXPERIENCE

HERE, THERE OR WHERE?

R. J. (Bob) Wellington (Member No. 328)

THIS article is prompted by a query from John Martin of Para Hills, South Australia in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 22 No.1 June 2001.

John Martin enquires about the WEBBER family and their herbal mixture 'Vita-datio'. Regarding these I cannot help, except perhaps suggest that this could be a 'trade name' for their own special mixture of vitamin elixir? However, he and other readers may be interested in a slight warning hidden within his detail, with an added titbit of information pertaining to Tasmania. Both relate to the brothers' birthplace in Kea, Cornwall.

First, although we are aware that people have the ability to move around, there are parts of the United Kingdom where some inhabitants fail to exercise it. The south-west corner is one. There are those, becoming fewer as time goes by, who have never been more than five miles from home; I've met a few! Seamen, labourers looking for work, maybe miners from a closing concern to another opening, do move, not always taking the whole family of course; although in some cases they did. But, did you realise that places can shift?

Kea, as a registration district, is in the Hundred of Powder (West). It covered quite a large area across the county just south of Truro, extending from there to Restronguet Creek in the south and from the river westward as far as Chacewater.

Included were several parishes, one in the name of Kea centred on a small church near the river two miles south east of Truro. The river traffic no doubt facilitated this location.

This lovely little building had been preserved and was still open twenty years ago. I hope it remains so. The wooden pews and stone font create a charming atmosphere and the old pipe organ working well added its bit.

My 5 x great-grandparents, William WELLINGTON and Mary ALLEN moved from Kenwyn to live there in 1793. When their son William married Avis TRENHAIL in 1816 at the neighbouring parish church of Feock (also known as St Feock or la Feock), both are shown in the register as 'of Kea'.

My great-great-grandfather, Stephen Wellington, was born in 1822 at Trevilla, about halfway between the two churches and is listed under Feock. He died in South Australia in 1900.

People usually build a church near where they live. Travel by water began to wane when the turnpike road and the railway running from Truro to the deeper port of Falmouth attracted folk further inland. A new church was made parish headquarters near the road two miles south west of Truro and nearly three miles west of the original site that was by now a little remote.

Old Kea declined, but still holds many memories in its gravestones, among them at least a dozen Wellingtons and maybe some Webbers as well.

This is where they would have come from. I suspect they moved at a youngish age to Launceston in order to gain educational opportunities in a larger town that would suit them to an apothecarian practice. I wonder what their father's occupation was?



Photograph: R. J. Wellington

The church at Kea, Cornwall, England (1978)—now known as Old Kea

My warning is that the relocation of a centre of administration, be it ecclesiastical or governmental, has happened in many districts (here in the antipodes also). A town could be re-named and the old one used elsewhere to throw you off the scent. While distances in our illustration don't seem great these days, they would have had more impact in the past with the lack of transport. Others might be much greater; so if you are intending to go to the UK to look for family abodes, try to double check your homework—it may save you beginning a search many miles away from where you should.

Also re-check spelling and pronunciation. Old Kea is a new name. The present Kea was the New Kea for a while and rhymes with Newquay, another place about ten miles north west of Truro.

In the accompanying photograph of Old Kea Church can be seen a narrow, stained

glass window on the left as you enter the door. This bears the inscription

In Memoriam
 F. A. PACKER RMA
 Organist of St David's
 Cathedral Tasmania
 Entered into his rest
 June 28th 1862

The design (see rough sketch) shows an angel at the top, an ark in the middle and a scroll with the wording underneath.

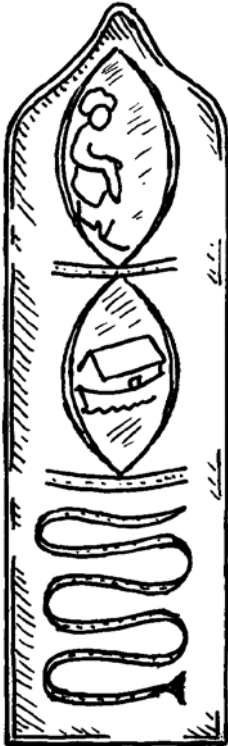
It is believed this is for Frederick Augustus PACKER who was organist at St Davids but who returned to England for a while, possibly to follow his father's footsteps at the Royal Academy of Music. The actual connection with Kea has yet to be determined. Can anyone assist?

There were two F. A. Packers. F. Augustas' father was Frederick Alexander Packer who came from Reading (England) and had a music shop in Hobart

before dying at the age of 42 years. He married Augusta GOW, herself a well-known music teacher here. Both parents are buried at Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

The father and son would have played the organ now installed in Rokeby Church. This began service in St Davids Church and was moved into the Cathedral prior to being placed in its present situation.

There are still descendants living in Hobart. ●



Design used in the stained glass window at Kea Church, sketched by Bob Wellington

NEW RELEASE

MY MOST INTERESTING ANCESTOR

A collection of short stories submitted for the TFHS Inc. Manuscript Award 2001

Featuring

Colour Sergeant John Aughey

George Godfrey Becker

Elizabeth Carey

Henry Mylam Cockerill

William Coventry

Captain Fane Edge

Elizabeth Elliott

Charles Marshall Foster

Sarah Gould or Gilbert?

Edward George Innes

Catherine Lonergan

William Thompson MacMichael

Hugh McGuinness

William Orchard and Louisa Dale

Henry Francis Piesse alias William Piesse

Dr James Ross

The Shore Family

Garnet Heber Smith

Mary Ann Stanfield

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Rosemary Davidson

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UNCOVERING TASMANIA'S LOST LEGAL HERITAGE

Stefan Petrow (University of Tasmania) and Bruce Kercher
(Macquarie University)

IN early 1827, the East India Company's vessel the *Research*, sailed from Calcutta with the aim of discovering the fate of the French explorer La PÉROUSE, who seemed to have been lost in the Pacific Islands in 1788. Captain DILLON was in charge of the *Research*, while its surgeon and scientific officer was Dr TYTLER. This was a scientific voyage promoted by the Asiatic Society, as much as it was one to find La Perouse's lost ship. Not long before sailing, Captain Dillon apparently exhibited some signs of violent insanity and according to the surgeon, they reappeared after the *Research* set sail. During the voyage, the captain and Dr Tytler fell into argument, after which Dr Tytler told another member of the ship's company that he was concerned about the captain's sanity. Captain Dillon ordered the surgeon to be imprisoned, charging him with mutiny. Eventually the *Research* sailed into Hobart, where Captain Dillon was prosecuted for assault on Dr Tytler. The captain was found guilty before the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land and sentenced to imprisonment for two months and a fine of £50.

This case, *R v Dillon*, does not appear in any law reports. The *Tasmanian Law Reports* did not begin for almost another eighty years, in 1905. The only nineteenth century decisions of the Supreme Court of Tasmania were decided from 1897 onwards, and were published retrospectively a decade later.¹ We know very little about the decisions of that court in its first seventy-five years of

existence. However, records of its proceedings do survive, mainly in newspaper accounts.

R v Dillon and over 100 other Van Diemen's Land cases decided between the commencement of the Supreme Court in 1824 and the end of 1830, have now been published on the internet, at www.law.mq.edu.au/sctas. This is a joint project of the School of History and Classics at the University of Tasmania, and the Department of Law at Macquarie University, in Sydney. The aim of the project is to fill the gaps in our knowledge of the judge-made law of the oldest continuous Supreme Court in Australia. Its first case was decided on 24 May 1824. Like the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 11 June 1824,² the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land began with a murder trial, *R v Tibbs*, 1824.

The aim of the project is to revive the newspaper and archival accounts of the decisions made by the Supreme Court of Tasmania during the nineteenth century. We are presently at the pilot stage, funded by small grants by Macquarie University and the University of Tasmania. Already we have uncovered cases about criminal libel, contempt of court, and duelling, as well as the expected criminal and civil actions. We have also published *R v Magistrates of Hobart Town*, 1825. Together with *R v Magistrates of Sydney*, 1824 it is one of the first two great constitutional cases in Australian law, and it has not been published before now. Some of these cases are records of judgements suitable for formal law

reports, while many others are records of proceedings in the court, telling some of Australia's greatest forgotten stories.

We do not publish every record of every case for which records survive. Instead, we select the cases that we think are of greatest legal and historical interest. From that selection, we then choose what we think are the best surviving records of each case. Our aim is to reproduce the selected material in full text. The selections are typed and proof read, with commentary in footnotes. Our aim is to provide a reliable record of the surviving reports of the Supreme Court's deliberations.

The Tasmanian project is modelled on a similar project which began six years ago. At the present time, a website with the address of www.law.mq.edu.au/scnsw contains records of the case law of the New South Wales Supreme Court, from 1824 to 1838. That site contains over two million words and well over a thousand cases. There are fewer cases to report in Tasmania than New South Wales, largely we think, because the Tasmanian newspapers of the 1820s showed less interest in law reporting than those in Sydney. Fortunately, they appear to have shown an increasing interest during the 1830s. There is also a difference in the manuscript records of the two courts' decisions. The notebooks of Chief Justice PEDDER, the first to hold that office in Van Diemen's Land, do not appear to have survived. Nor do those of his counterpart in New South Wales, Chief Justice FORBES, but the notebooks of other judges in that jurisdiction survive in great abundance. Justice DOWLING, for instance, left behind about 250 notebooks which are in the State Records of New South Wales.

This is a vastly expensive project, especially since our eventual aim is to

extend it to all of the nineteenth century Australian jurisdictions. The plan is to take the project from the establishment of each Supreme Court to the commencement of regular law reporting in every colony or state. To take New South Wales just from 1824 to the end of 1838 cost over \$250,000. The money was spent on research assistance, photocopying, typing, proof reading, and teaching release to allow us the time to work on the endless details of the project. Just one case can take either of us as much as a day to work through, preparing it for publication. There are many, many thousands of hidden cases across the country. The relative paucity of research funds available to the universities means that we may have to approach the state governments and the various branches of the legal profession to help us. At the present time, the Tasmanian project is less expensive because there are fewer records to go through, but there is also a much longer period to cover. Continuous law reporting began in New South Wales forty years before it did in Tasmania.

Our aim is nothing less than to uncover the basic records of the law in Australia. Now that our courts are no longer bound by the decisions of the Privy Council, there is a particular need to know what was decided in our courts back to the time of their establishment. There were some great lawyers at the bench and bar even in the earliest years of the permanent Supreme Courts, dealing with sometimes uniquely Australian problems. The records exist, but there is a huge task before us to uncover them. ●

Endnotes:

- ¹ See A. C. Castles, *Annotated Bibliography of Printed Materials on Australian Law 1788–1900*, Law Book Co, Sydney, 1994, p xx.
- ² *R v Murphy and Sullivan*, 1824, at www.law.mq.edu.au/scnsw

WOMEN PUBLICANS OF HOBART TOWN

Lou Daniels (Member No. 3646)

THERE were few opportunities in the first century of Hobart's history for women to gain control of their economic lives. They lived in a totally male controlled and dominated society. However, the licensed victualler's trade offered one way a woman could run her own business, and achieve some respect as a business woman.

The first licenses were issued in October 1818. There were twelve granted in Hobart Town, with one being to a woman.

MARIA SERGEANT came with the first settlers in 1803, having married marine sergeant, Richard Sergeant, on the *Calcutta* the first day at sea. She soon left him and partnered surgeon Matthew BOWDEN until his death in 1814. By then she had opened the Calcutta public house, and ran it until she married the prosperous emancipist Thomas STOCKER in June 1816. He took over the license, the pub became the Derwent, and Maria remained its de facto landlady until Stocker died in 1838.

Maria was thus the pioneer lady publican in Hobart and set a pattern to be followed by many of the sisters who followed her. She hitched her star to a series of men, advancing her own station in life under their patronage and protection.

SARAH WALLIS, the second woman licensee, took over the Cat and Fiddle Inn on the death of her husband Richard in September 1822. She was the first of many widows who continued to trade under the licenses issued to their late husbands; many had very brief stays behind the bar; many remarried and their new husband took over the pub, and some

held the licenses in their own right for many years.

There was considerable prejudice against women holding licenses, and they certainly laboured under legal handicaps.

JANE HANNON was born in Scotland. She married William DRINKWATER in Holy Trinity Church, Hobart, on 22 June 1840, with Thomas and Letitia FLUDE as witnesses. He was then a 26 year old butcher. He applied for permission to marry Jane twice, being rejected the first time.

William was a convict, sentenced for life at the Gloucester Assizes on 11 August 1832 for horse stealing. He was married to Sarah at Cam, with one child. He arrived at Sydney on the *Surrey* on 9 March 1833.

William and Jane had at least three children, Edward born in 1840, Sarah born 1845, and William Ernest in 1847. When their youngest son was born, both were recorded as general dealers.

In July 1841 Jane Drinkwater was witness in a robbery case when she was working as a nurse at Mr Ray's house in Oatlands.

In March 1842 William was charged with mixing himself up with too much rum, and ordered a week on the treadmill to stir it up.¹

In May 1848 William took a transfer of the license for the Black Swan in Argyle Street from Arthur RICHARDSON, and was recommended by the Chairman to conduct his house in a better manner than it had hitherto been conducted. He remained there until he transferred the

license to Joseph SUTTON in August 1850.

Sometime in 1851 or 1852 Drinkwater moved to the Bushman's Home, at 'Shawfield', Hamilton, where the previous landlord, William WELCH, had died. William agreed to work as servant for the assignee of the Welch estate until the next licensing day, on the understanding that he would then take over. However, the justices of the peace refused him a license, leaving him in a position to sustain a financial loss. TONKIN, the assignee took him to court, to recover an amount of £30.0.0 pounds. He lost the case and had to pay £26.10.0 damages, plus interest.²

After a break from the trade he became the licensee of the William the Fourth in Liverpool Street. In September 1853 his landlord, John SMITH applied for the license, and William withdrew his application. He was out in the cold again. Smith could well have been protecting his investment against the loss of license, because during the previous month, the Drinkwaters' marriage had hit hard times. The *Britannia and Trades' Advocate* told the story:

Police – Drinkwater v Drinkwater. This was a complaint by Mrs Jane Drinkwater against her husband Mr William Drinkwater, for unlawfully deserting her, and praying therefore that justice should be done, by allowing her and her children a proper maintenance. The parties had been married for nearly 14 years, Mrs Drinkwater having been married from his service, and up until recently they had lived very happily together. Mr Drinkwater at present kept the William the Fourth in Liverpool Street, and by a series of ill treatment Mrs Drinkwater had been compelled to leave her home. Her husband in the meantime solaced himself with the society of another female. She

now therefore asked their Worships for an adequate maintenance for herself under the Act of Council. There were three children, the eldest of whom was with the father. One of the others, a daughter was at a boarding school, and the youngest was with her mother. Mr Drinkwater's means were ample and he could well afford a proper allowance. (Long argument followed about a written agreement made between the parties). Magistrates decided that Mrs Drinkwater was entitled to maintenance, and ordered defendant to pay the sum of 8 pounds per month for that purpose, the first payment of 2 pounds to be paid to Mrs Stewart, of Harrington Street, on Monday next. Before leaving the office Mrs Drinkwater asked her husband whether he would give up her clothes? When he replied, "no, not a yard." The parties then left the office.

The battle continued through 1853, with Jane taking William to court several times to have him pay maintenance and then be placed under a bond to keep the peace. In October, she told the court how he had come to the Black Bull where she was living, and asked for a drink. He then asked what had happened to the horses, and shook a whip at her, saying he would make them dear horses to her. He became violent, struck her and threatened to take her life, saying that he would be hanged for her.

He left horses behind when he went to Port Phillip, and Jane had sold them. He had promised her £1000.0.0 before he left, but had given her only £200.0.0 and said she might sell the horses. William was held to bail, himself of £200.0.0 pounds and two others of £100.0.0 pounds each. He was removed in custody, to be imprisoned until the sureties could be found.

William went to Launceston and died there on 10 June 1867, from bronchitis, a labourer aged 57.

In February 1855 Jane applied for a transfer from John ANSON for the Golden Fleece in Elizabeth Street. Her lawyer Perry explained Mrs Drinkwater's situation to the Licensing Bench, as having parted from her husband, and being left with four children to support—she was also of good character and well qualified to conduct the business of a public house. Her husband was absent from the colony, and had no intention to return. Dr CROOKE bore testimony to Mrs Drinkwater's good conduct and character while living with her husband at the William the Fourth.

She was granted the license, a significant move on the part of the Bench. However, the next year, in August, she transferred the license to Samuel BYRON.

At the next Quarterly Meeting Jane took on the Marquis of Waterford in Murray Street. She stayed there three years, transferring to Valentine MARSHALL in August 1859.

At the Annual Meeting in December that year Jane successfully applied for a new license for the Lord Melbourne in Melville Street. Eleven months later, she attempted to transfer the license to Johanna MOLLOR, who was in much the same situation Jane had herself been in some years before. Her licensee husband had left her. However, the Bench would not agree, and the license lapsed until December, when Johanna's application was successful. Perhaps the two women became friends in misfortune.

Next came the White Hart in Elizabeth Street, taken by Jane in November 1860 by transfer from Amelia HOUGH. However because the transfer to Johanna Mollor failed, Jane could not make the move. She had to wait until December when it became a new license. Jane

remained at the White Hart until her death.

Jane died 10 May 1866, at the White Hart aged 50, from 'chronic inflammation of the liver and jaundice', still a licensed victualler. She was a pioneer for women licensees, having jettisoned her husband successfully and overcoming the prejudices of the time to establish herself as a respectable licensed victualler in her own right.

ELIZA HARPER of Dublin married Henry SIMMONS, a soldier, while he was posted to Ireland. Their first child, Harry, was born in Belfast in 1836.

His Regiment was sent to Tasmania in detachments serving as convict guards through late 1838 and early 1839, with most of the men stationed in Hobart. The Regiment sailed for Bengal in August and November 1846.

It seems that Henry decided to stay in Hobart. He was discharged medically in 1842. They had another son, James, born in September 1838, in Launceston, when Henry was a Sergeant with the 51st. Then came Mary Ann born 1842, when Henry had left the Army and was Assistant Superintendant in charge of the Hobart Probation Party. Next was Sarah, born in 1844, when her father was recorded as a Superintendant with the Government. Henrietta was born in 1846 and by then Henry was a storekeeper at the Prisoners' Barracks in Hobart. Samuel Robert born in 1849 and finally Eliza born in 1854 both arrived after Henry became a publican.

In May 1847, Henry became a licensed victualler by taking a transfer from William Page WELLS for the Fountain Inn, Argyle Street. He remained licensee until his death on 24 September 1854, at the inn. He was recorded as being 54, and died from disease of the lungs. His son James was the informant.

His wife, Eliza, then ran the pub. On 12 March 1855, the *Tasmanian Colonist* reported:

An information against Mrs Simmons, landlady of the Fountain Inn, Argyle Street, for allowing her outer door to be open after 10 o'clock pm. On the 24th February District Constable Hamilton proved that he saw a woman go in at half past 11 pm. She brought out a ginger beer bottle filled with rum in her hand. Constable Bailey and witness tasted the contents of the bottle. It was rum. Mrs Simmons in her defence said she never sold anything after hours. She was fined 3 shillings and costs.

On 14 May 1855, Eliza married Henry WILSHAW, a hatmaker aged 35 in St Davids Cathedral, with her son James Simmonds and Virginia PENDER as witnesses. She had a daughter, Ellen, born 23 January 1856. Henry held the license for the Fountain Inn from December 1855 until some time in 1856 when he let it lapse.

Henry Wilshaw died on 8 April 1857, aged only 38, leaving Eliza a widow twice in three years.

To support her family, Eliza successfully applied for a transfer of the license for the Odd Fellows' Hotel in Elizabeth Street from Patrick HARVEY. Despite having to survive an adjournment of her renewal in December 1857, she held the license until May 1858, when she transferred it to George Wardell TEASDALE.

She then married again. Her third husband was James EMERY, a meat salesman aged 38. They married in St Davids Cathedral on 20 April 1858. In quick succession he held the licenses for the Help Me Through the World for three months, then the Lord Morpeth for less than a year, and finally the New Constitution Inn.

In August 1859, Ann EVANS applied to transfer the New Constitution Hotel in Murray Street, near the New Wharf, to James Emery. He had formerly kept the Help Me Through the World, and was there fined 20s and costs for a breach of the Sunday clause. He had subsequently kept the Lord Morpeth, where he was fined 5s and costs for having his house open after hours. The Superintendent of Police said

that since the above report was made, he had heard of a transaction in which the applicant was concerned, which if he had known at the time, he would have deemed it necessary to report. Detective McGuire stated that some seven months ago when the applicant kept the Lord Morpeth a man was robbed of a gold watch in that house by a person of the name of Combe. He had reason to believe from the report that was made, that the landlord had assisted Combe in that robbery. The man who was robbed had caught Combe taking some cigars out of his pocket, but the landlord laughed him out of it. The man was made drunk and lay down upon the sofa and when he awoke he missed the watch. He came by information to him and he had cautioned the applicant as to the character of the man Combe. Emery denied that he had ever harboured bad characters and stated that his wife had held a license for the last 15 years.

The application was lost by vote of 5 to 2.

That was the end of James' career in the trade. He left Tasmania and also his wife presumably.

In November 1859, by transfer from Wilhemina PUNSHON, Eliza Emery was granted the license for the Duke of Leinster Tavern on the corner of Brisbane and Harrington Streets. A declaration of the absence from the colony of her husband was read. Mr Hamilton stated that the applicant, previous to her late

marriage with Emery, held a public house for eleven years and conducted it well.

In December 1859, when Eliza's renewal came up, Mr Hamilton said that in visiting the house last night and again this morning, he found scarcely any furniture there on either occasion. Mr Graves said the goods had been restrained upon for rent due from a former tenant, but they had been reprieved and would immediately be replaced in the house. The case was one calling for a liberal construction, as the house was properly furnished when the applicant first entered. Mr Hamilton said the house was well furnished a short time since. The renewal was allowed.

However, the license was allowed to lapse and the house closed. It became a school.

ELIZABETH VINCE came to Hobart with her parents, William and Mary Ann Vince, on the *Sarah* from England in February 1835. She was eight years old.

On 18 March 1844, aged 17, she married Daniel ANDERSON, a farmer aged 24, in the parish church at Brown's River. Her father William Vince and Rebecca STANLEY were the witnesses. Daniel was born on 7 December 1819, in Hobart, eldest son of Daniel Anderson and Elizabeth BRUCE. They were both born on Norfolk Island. He was baptised by the Rev. Robert Knopwood.

The Andersons lived on their farm at Sandy Bay and seven children were born. Elizabeth Mary, 1845; Sarah Ann, 1846; Maria Matilda, 1848 (died 1855, aged 6); William Alexander McLeod 1850; Emily Rebecca 1852; John Thomas 1854 and George James in 1855.

On 10 June 1857, Daniel was accidentally drowned at Clarence, aged only 38.

With a large family to provide for, Elizabeth soon remarried. Her second

husband was 19 year old William POINTON, [sic] another farmer. They were married at her home at Crayfish Point, now Tarooma, on 30 March 1859, with Henry Pointon and Mary Anderson as witnesses.

They had seven children, making fourteen in all for Elizabeth—Edmund Henry in 1860, Alice Julia in 1861, Nathanael Charles in 1863, Henry Morris in 1865, Hannah Clara in 1866, William Henry in 1868 and Susanna Adeline in 1870. Until 1865, William was recorded as a farmer of Sandy Bay. Then in 1866, they moved into the city to Liverpool Street and William was a labourer. Finally with Susanna's birth in 1870, he was recorded as a licensed victualler. But the truth was that he had held licenses already for eight years.

At some time in 1864, William became the licensee of the Rising Sun in Bathurst Street, one of the more riotous and down-market houses of the city. It had been closed for a few years before then. He held it briefly, transferring the license to Elizabeth Carver in August 1865.

Next came the Man of Ross in Liverpool Street, for which old house William took out a new license in December 1866 and allowed his license to lapse when he transferred to the Saracen's Head on the corner of Macquarie and Barrack Streets, yet another old house, in December 1869. Here too his stay was very brief, as Joseph HURD took out a new license in December 1870. They had probably done some kind of swap.

It was a stormy marriage. In November 1867 Elizabeth took William to court.³

WIFE BEATING – William Poynton, who had failed to obey a summons for the same offence on the previous day, and was accordingly brought up under a warrant in custody, was charged on the

information of his wife, Elizabeth Poynton, with assaulting and beating her. Plea, guilty.

The complainant in reply to the bench said that the defendant ill-used her shamefully, and for no reason that she was aware of. She was the mother of eleven children.

The bench ordered defendant to pay a penalty of two pounds, or in default to be imprisoned for two months, and also to find a surety in 20 pounds to keep the peace for six months. The defendant was removed in custody.

In February 1870, Poynton received the license for the Rob Roy in Liverpool Street by transfer from Hurd. He tried to transfer it only three months later, in May 1870, to John HARTWELL. Police Superintendent Propsting told the Bench that when Hartwell applied for the Labour in Vain twelve months previously, he was refused on grounds of character. Mr CHURCH read a list of recommendations, and urged the claims of the applicant, but the license was refused.

So William had to wait until December 1870, to transfer the pub, this time to John FOSTER. The Superintendent said when visited by the committee the house was destitute of furniture, but since then the goods had been sent in. The Chairman remarked that it was easy to have a vanload of goods at the time of the licensing meeting, but there was nothing to prevent the furniture being afterwards removed. He and the other magistrates thought the third class houses should be visited quarterly. District Constable JONES said he had known the applicant a long while, and he bore testimony to his respectability and the transfer was allowed.

William then disappeared. He held no more licenses, and there were no more children.

At the same meeting, his wife became the landlady of the Bull's Head in Goulburn Street, and began ten years as a licensee in her own right. She stayed at the Bull's Head only briefly, until August 1872.

Elizabeth then accepted a transfer from her father for the Duchess of Kent, on the corner of Collins and Murray Streets, and ran it for one year. Her father then handed over the Cornish Mount, further up Collins Street on the Barrack Street corner, which he had been running for one year. Elizabeth presided over this house for four years, handing it on to Edward THORNTON in November 1877.

She then moved to the Prince Alfred in Macquarie Street for one year and finally held the license for the St Patrick's Inn, on the Goulburn and Barrack Streets corner, a pub that had in recent years a rather stormy career at the licensing court. She took it over in December 1878, and the license was renewed the next two years.

Elizabeth was another survivor, one of many women who made a life for themselves and their children after the loss of a husband by death or desertion. ●

References:

- ¹ *HT Advertiser*, 8 March 1842
- ² *Tasmanian Colonist*, 10 May 1852
- ³ *Mercury*, 8 November 1867

THE STEPPES HALL DANCES

Simon Cubit

ON the Lake Highway north of Bothwell, just after the Steppes Cottage, is a little cream coloured, church-like building stuck on the edge of St Patricks Plain. From that spot, save the road and fencelines there is no other apparent sign of human activity.

This is the Steppes Hall, site of the locally famous Steppes Dance and a sacred site to Lake Country people. By 1911, when the hall was built, transhumant pastoralism was well entrenched on the Plateau. Big graziers from places such as Longford, Campbell Town, Ross and Bothwell employed shepherds to look after their sheep which were driven up to lake country runs each summer. During the winter when the sheep were sent back down, many shepherds stayed up in there hunting rabbits, possums and wallabies for a living.

Many of these shepherds, including a number with their wives and families, lived isolated lives stuck out on far flung runs, only rarely having company or getting down into towns like Bothwell. Trips to Hobart were very rare. Most of them bought their clothes through mail order catalogues.

The Steppes Hall was originally built as a church hall and if the function of church halls is to be a social as well as a religious centre for a community, then the Steppes Hall certainly assumed that role. Very soon after it was built, combined sports days, picnics and dances were regularly held.

The dance itself developed into quite an event. People in all sorts of horse drawn vehicles would travel for hours and in

some cases for a couple of days to attend these 'red letter' occasions. Lake Country people knew how to enjoy themselves. Isolated for most of the year, these were the times to let your hair down, to socialise with the opposite sex and catch up on events. Dances would generally go all night. As one elderly lady told me once with a very disarming wink—"no good going up there all that distance and coming home at 12!".

Ida McCAULEY, for example, recalls in her diary in 1916 the sight of GIBSON, the Wihareja shepherd and his son still dressed up in their Sunday best, playing their fiddles and dancing up and down their verandah the morning after an all night dance.

Now I wasn't around in 1916, but I have managed to talk to a few people who attended Steppes Dances in the 1940s and 1950s. These were people in their fifties, sixties and seventies and to a person they all had a twinkle in their eye as they told of the Steppes Dances.

These dances were attended by everybody—grannies and grand dads, mums and dads, swags of kids, uncles and aunts, teenagers and young men and women everybody. The three hop polka, square dances, waltzes, barn dances and one called the schottische were all the rage. Now there was a law at the time that alcohol was not to be brought within a specified distance of a dance hall. Consequently most of the men and a certain number of the women had their plants, their stashes of bottles somewhere outside. As the evening progressed, one might say, warmed up by the music of spoons, fiddles, drums and squeeze boxes

there was a constant progression of people in and out of the door lubricating their tonsils.

Now if you think about it, one of the reasons why grog was banned from dance halls was because of that peculiar but very common problem that occurs when you mix alcohol with testosterone. The Steppes dances were locally famous in a way, for the fights that would begin within the confines of the hall and then roll outside for a few short frantic moments, before the participants as often as not made up and rejoined the dance.

The area outside the hall was also important for another social function. Young men and young ladies in the Lake Country had very few opportunities to socialise and to court each other. Steppes dances provided just that opportunity and many couples made the most of it. So in between people making frequent expeditions to their hidden beer bottles, one might find couples urgently catching up with their love life. In fact, as one lady in her seventies told me, the area immediately surrounding the hall was known to the Lake Country people as the saddling paddock. This dear old lady, thinking I might not have understood what she meant by the use of such a term whispered knowingly at me and said, "And it's got nothing to do with horses."

As the night progressed, there would be an enormous supper. Water would be boiled in a giant copper over the fire in the supper room and all would partake in the type of a country supper of which we all dream—cakes, biscuits, sandwiches, savouries, scones—all with great lashings of cream and all washed down with great volumes of hot tea and coffee.

After supper, as the kids tired and became sleepy, they were put to sleep under the

supper tables on blankets and pillows while the grown ups continued the adult pursuits of dancing, talking, fighting and loving.

Being so remote, few would travel home in the dark, so most stayed until daylight, the hardy few, like the Wihareja shepherd, dancing up and down until the sun came up.

The Steppes dances were thus a pivotal event in the social calendar of the Lake Country community. Prior to 1939, there were thirty-two people on the hall committee, all no doubt there to plan more and more dances.

By the 1960s and 1970s, however, interest in the dances waned. Roads were improved, cars became more common and people more readily travelled to nearby towns such as Bothwell. In 1979, the church hall was sold to a group of people who had the idea of turning it into a fishing lodge.

The loss of the Hall, the institution that had so sustained the social life of the community, shocked a number of high country families. The community got together and actually bought the place back again. These days it is run by a small committee who put on the Steppes Rodeo each year to raise funds to maintain the Hall.

About ten years ago, I actually went to a dance at the Hall. Now times have changed from those dynamic days between the Wars, but as you walk into the Hall and the adjoining supper room, you get a sense of the significance of the place, of that building acting as a crucible for the lives and aspirations of those hardworking and decent people who spent much of their lives in one of the harshest and toughest environments in Tasmania. ●

HERVEY DODGSHUN—A SHORT LIFE

Marion Sargent (Member No. 1927)

THE Cataract Gorge in Launceston has been a popular place for summer outings for many years. On Friday, 15 February 1895, some members of the DODGSHUN family were enjoying a walk from the fern-house to the edge of the South Esk River at the First Basin, not far from the refreshment tent when a tragic accident occurred. The sad tale can be pieced together from the slightly differing versions of events which were described graphically in the newspapers over the next few days.¹

The party consisted of Eliza Mary Dodgshun (née Jacobs) of Mellerstane, Newstead, four of her then seven children and her mother Eliza Ann JACOBS (née Bird), who was visiting from Melbourne. At about one thirty young Hervey, aged five years and three months, was playing on the shore and either tumbled into the river or paddled out of his depth. His older brother Leonard went in after him, but he too was soon in distress. Their grandmother then entered the water, but shortly she was struggling to keep afloat. The boys' mother heard splashing and screaming and ran to the river's edge to see her sons and her mother immersed in the water. Eliza Dodgshun managed to pull Leonard from the water, and returned to help Hervey. But she lost her footing and got out of her depth. She managed to float until she drifted near the shore and dragged herself out onto a rock.

The screams coming from the First Basin alerted Walter HUDSON, a mechanic with the City and Suburbs Improvement Association and his wife, who was in charge of the refreshment tent. They ran to the river and seeing one lady up to her

knees in the water and another sinking, Mr Hudson fetched a rope while his wife whistled for William BOWEN to bring a boat from the other side of the river. Mr Hudson tied the rope around his waist and gave the other end to his wife. They successfully pulled both ladies from the water.

In the meantime Harry WHITELAW, a visitor from Ballarat and his brother George, arrived at the scene. George Whitelaw and Eliza Dodgshun, after some difficulty, successfully resuscitated Eliza's mother who had suffered total immersion. Harry Whitelaw dived into the water fully clad, but could not see Hervey. He then stripped and dived several more times without success. Mr Bowen brought his boat to the scene and after dragging with grappling irons, found the body of the boy in about nine feet of water. Medical aid was sent for and Dr L. S. HOLMES and Dr DRAKE were quickly in attendance. Dr Holmes attempted artificial respiration, but was not successful and pronounced that Hervey's death had resulted from drowning. Dr Drake crossed the Basin with the ladies under his care, while the drowned child was conveyed to the entrance of the grounds.

Hervey's father, Charles Dodgshun, had been absent in Victoria and returned on the *Coogee* that same day. He was greeted at the wharf with the sad news of his son's accident.²

At ten o'clock the following morning an inquest was held at the Launceston Police Office before the Coroner Ernest WHITFIELD and six jurors: James A. BAIN, W. T. THROWER, Arthur P. WATSON,

Donald ROBSON, Percy JONES, William TOLE and James PEARL. These 'good and lawful men' found that

the said Hervey Dodgshun, on the fifteenth day of February 1895, in the South Esk River at the First Basin in the County of Devon in Tasmania accidentally came to his death by drowning and not otherwise.³

Hervey's funeral left his parents' residence, Mellerstane, Abbott Street, at four o'clock on Saturday, 16 February 1895, just six hours after the inquest.⁴ The location of his grave is not known, but he was probably buried in the Charles Street Cemetery.

Hervey was the third child of Charles and Eliza Mary Dodgshun. He was born on 14 November 1889, while his parents were living in *Victoria Terrace*, 7 Welman Street, Launceston.⁵ Between 1858 and 1861, the well-known builder, James BENNELL, constructed this elegant row of houses for the rental market.⁶

The family, with the two older children, Leonard and Muriel, had sailed from Dunedin, New Zealand, to Launceston in 1888. Charles was a partner in the family business: Dodgshun, Sons & Co., 91 and 93 York Street, warehousemen, wool buyers, clothing manufacturers and suppliers of the trade with imported soft goods, fancy goods, boots, shoes, clothing, artificial flowers and wigs. His father and brother, both named Joseph, were also partners. They came to Tasmania to expand the family business that had been founded in Leeds, England, in 1798 and had been established in Tasmania by Joseph Senior's brother James in 1871. There were branches in Leeds, London, Melbourne and Wellington.⁷

Charles and Eliza Mary's fourth child, my grandmother Ruth, was born on 3

January 1891 while the family still lived in Welman Street.⁸ Shortly afterwards the growing family moved to Mellerstane on a ten-acre block of land bounded by Abbott, Campbell, Ramsay and David Streets in what was then an outer suburb of Launceston. Thomas HOGARTH of Evandale owned the property.⁹ He was the brother of Robert, and brother-in-law of Peter BULMAN, of the Waverley Woollen Mills. Five more children were born at this home: Ralph (1892), Irene (1893) and Olive (1894) before the drowning tragedy, and later Lois (1897) and Eunice (1898).¹⁰

Joseph Dodgshun senior and his wife Maria owned Ashfield at St Leonards.¹¹ The auctioneer William Thomas BELL built this grand, historic home in the late 1850s on the Mount Esk estate next to St Peter's Church.¹² The Dodgshun family also travelled to Corra Linn, near St Leonards, for outings. My grandmother Ruth was only four years old when her brother tragically was taken from them, but she never forgot him or the incident. The curious thing is that she always thought that it had occurred at Corra Linn and so she hated that place. It was not until I started delving into the family history that I discovered that the First Basin was the location of Hervey's demise. My father, Eric SARGENT, took some convincing.

At the turn of the twentieth century, all the Dodgshuns left Tasmania to return to Melbourne. Two more children were born there: Frank in 1901 and Alan in 1904. The business continued its presence in Launceston, with representatives until 1922, when the Commercial Bank of Australia forced the company into liquidation. It is believed that the larger establishments in Flinders Lane, Melbourne, feared competition

from the smaller companies during the trade slump.¹³

To bring this story back to Tasmania, I add this postscript. Lois Dodgshun married Ralph MARGETTS who was granted a soldier settler farm at Flowerdale and worked in a flour mill in Wynyard. Ralph Dodgshun farmed at Flowerdale where his sister Ruth came to keep house for him. Subsequently Ruth married George Newton SARGENT and settled in Wynyard. ●

Endnotes:

- ¹ *The Daily Telegraph*, 16 February 1895, p.5; *The Daily Telegraph*, 18 February 1895, p.1; *The Examiner*, 16 February 1895, p.4; *The Tasmanian*, 23 February 1895, p.23.
- ² *The Daily Telegraph*, 16 February 1895, pp.4-5.
- ³ AOT, Inquest SC 195 no. 10480, Launceston, 16 February 1895; *The Examiner*, 18 February 1895, p.1.
- ⁴ *The Daily Telegraph*, 16 February 1895, p.4; *The Examiner*, 16 February 1895, p.1.
- ⁵ AOT, Registrar General's Department, 33/68, 1889, no. 650, Birth, Launceston.
- ⁶ '1994 National Trust Restoration Award', National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), *Newsletter*, no. 156, August 1995, p.1.
- ⁷ Wise, *Tasmania Post Office Directory*, 1892/93-1898; Tasmanian Exhibition, Launceston, 1891-92, *Official catalogue of the exhibits*, Launceston, 1891; Howard Dodgshun, *Dodgshun family tree circa 1770-1976*, p.29; *The Leader*, supplement, 27 October 1894, p.12.
- ⁸ AOT, RGD 33/72, 1891, no. 79, Birth, Launceston.
- ⁹ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 2 January 1894, p.89; *Subdivision of portion of the Newstead Estate*, map, 26 November 1905.
- ¹⁰ *Tasmanian Pioneers Index 1803-1899*.
- ¹¹ Wise, *Tasmania Post Office Directory* 1892/3-1898; *Hobart Town Gazette*, 6 October 1891, p.1768.
- ¹² Karl R. von Stieglitz, *A short history of St Leonards*, Launceston, 1966, p.26; *Hobart Town Gazette*, 11 May 1858, p.653.
- ¹³ Dodgshun, *Dodgshun family tree*, p.30.

NEW RELEASE

CEMETERIES IN SOUTHERN TASMANIA VOL V

CORNELIAN BAY CEMETERY, HOBART

Indexes to Headstones
& Memorials

Part I

Although Cornelian Bay Cemetery did not open until 1872, many names inscribed on the headstones and memorials have much earlier death dates, suggesting that details have been added to family tombstones as memorials to loved ones long departed. Other headstones and memorials are dedicated to people who were originally interred in one of Hobart's early churchyards, but whose remains were later removed to Cornelian Bay Cemetery. Some headstones are in memory of servicemen who died on active service overseas. Consequently, there are many names in these new indexes not listed in the burial records published by the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust. As yet, the many plaques to be found in the gardens and walls associated with the crematorium, have not yet been transcribed.

The first index consists of over 40,000+ names arranged alphabetically and includes where available, other details such as death date, age, name of spouse and plot reference. The second index is arranged by plot reference, thus listing together all people noted on each headstone. Also, it is in this index that any parents' names are listed.

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THE THINGS YOU FIND WHEN YOU ARE NOT REALLY LOOKING!

Thelma Grunnell (Member No. 610)

SOME time ago I was asked to research the SHARLAND family, early settlers in the New Norfolk area. The prime fact required was the birth registration of a Charles Stanley Sharland who died in Torquay, Devon, England, on 4 August 1871, at the home of his grandfather Major Charles SCHAWÉ. According to the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, the birth of Charles was not registered, but Colleen Read found his baptism in the St Matthews Church of England Parish register and bless the Minister, he had also recorded the date of birth! First problem solved.

On further contact with my correspondent he informed me that he didn't really have any information on the Sharland or Schawe families. So heavy envelopes of BDM photocopies and extracts from the *Clyde Company Papers* have winged their way to Devon. A file card, accessed at the Research Room of the Launceston Library, gave an entry for the marriage in 1880 in the United Kingdom of a female Sharland to a gentleman by the name of SOMERVILLE, to be found in the *Hobart Town Gazette*. Expecting the usual formal announcement I was staggered to find a description of the event spanning more than a full column of the page.



MARRIAGE OF MISS SHARLAND TO MR. A. F. SOMERVILLE.

(From a Special Correspondent)

This wedding took place on the 4th August last at Chaddesley Corbett, which is situated in the picturesque county of Worcestershire, England, and not far from the great manufacturing town of Kidderminster, so celebrated for the carpets that bear its name.

The Vicar of Chaddesley, the Rev. F. A. Marriott, whose name is so familiar to many of our readers as formerly Archdeacon of Hobart Town, is the uncle of the bride, and the vicarage was for the time the bride's home.

Miss Sharland is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Sharland, whose memory is so fresh among us, that the respect and affection in which it is still held cannot fail to elicit interest in the marriage of his daughter. Mr. Somerville is descended, on his father's side, from one of the oldest Scotch baronies, and on his mother's from the famous Hood family, his great great uncles being the famous admirals of Nelson's time, who, with England's greatest naval hero, maintained so well her prestige as Empress of the Seas.

His home—Dinder House—is situated near Wells, one of the prettiest spots in the county of Somerset. He is a barrister by profession, having been called to the bar in 1875.

Mr. Somerville is not unacquainted with our little island, having paid it a visit last year.

The 4th was luckily a bright sunny day, and at an early hour a merry peal from the steeple of the fine old Norman Church told all far and near that something unusual was to take place at Chaddesley, where weddings are few and far between. The villagers had taken the greatest interest in the event, and one and all kindly assisted in making it as bright and merry as possible. Inside the church there were busy workers decorating the chancel, with quantities of beautiful flowers sent by friends; a cross of Christmas lilies was above the altar, and flowers in pots on either side. Outside triumphal arches were being erected with suitable mottoes, where it was known that the "happy pair" would drive under.

The service was fixed for the early hour of half past 10. Shortly before that hour the bridegroom accompanied by his best man, Captain Fownes (13th Regiment), and followed by his mother and the Rev. E. L. and Mrs. Elwes (his sister and brother-in-law), arrived from Kidderminster in two carriages. The party at the vicarage, besides the Vicar's family, consisted of the bride's mother, her sister, Mrs Molloy, the Bishop of Tasmania, and others.

The bride wore a dress of Ivory Duchess satin and venetian point lace, a garland of lovely white natural flowers and maiden hair fern crossing the front of the skirt, a bunch of orange blossoms and fern at the throat, a wreath of the same on the head and a long tulle veil looped on the skirt with knots of flowers. Her ornaments were a very handsome gold necklet and pendant of pearls and sapphires, the gift of the bridegroom. Bouquets of flowers to correspond with the garland. The bridesmaids, cousins of the bride, wore dresses of ivory Madras muslin, Sir Joshua Reynolds hats, with bunches of natural red roses at their throats and in the

hats. They wore Indian Silver ornaments, which with bouquets and ivory satin fans, were gifts of the bridegroom.

The Bishop of Tasmania and the Rev. E. Elwes performed the ceremony, which was choral. A hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," was sung as the bride entered the church; and another, "Rest in the Lord," closed the service. The bride was given away by her uncle, the Vicar.

As the bride and bridegroom returned down the nave, children on either side scattered wildflowers and outside the door the wedding party were assailed by a perfect hailstorm of rice from which even your correspondent did not escape.

The wedding cake, a huge pile of three layers which had been tastefully decorated with natural flowers by Mrs. Molloy, occupied the centre of the breakfast table, to which the wedding party soon repaired, as the bride and bridegroom had to catch an early train.

The Bishop proposed the only toast "the health of the bride and bridegroom" alluding in his speech to the bride's late father and her old home. To this the bridegroom responded briefly. Soon after the "Happy couple" left, amidst another shower of rice, varied with satin shoes, old boots, and flowers, for Oxford and the Austrian Tyrol, where they propose spending their honeymoon.

The bride's travelling dress was brown cloth and Surah, brown velvet hat trimmed with feathers and coffee lace. The wedding presents, about 100 in number, consisted of jewellery, plate furniture, ornaments etc., a list of which would take too much of your valuable space,—but we noticed especially the following:-

Among the jewellery, besides the bridegroom's present, a handsome gold

necklace of raised leaves, antique pendant of garnets and brilliants, massive Indian gold bracelet, very valuable emerald and diamond ring, antique Norwegian silver collarette and handsome cross, silver necklet and antique Brittany cross, Indian embossed waist-buckle, and gold bracelet. The most conspicuous among the plate were a handsome embossed silver salad bowl and servers, presented to Mr. Somerville by his stewards and tenants; a curious old Dutch silver sugar basin, scoop and pepper castor, from the villagers at Croscombe: and a silver mounted Bible, from those at Dinder (where his family have resided for many generations). We noticed also a handsome soup tureen, silver sugar basins, etc. A travelling clock, a handsome brass clock, and a large brass tray struck us most among the other presents.

Mr. Somerville's tenants marked the event by a dinner and other festivities, and the villagers of Dinder and Croscombe celebrated the day with ringing of Church bells, firing of cannon, and a huge bonfire, while the poor people were each supplied with a good dinner in their own homes.



Surely with such attention to detail the special correspondent must have been of the feminine gender!

From my research on the family I have been able to fill in some details:-

The groom was Arthur Fownes Somerville, so possibly his best man was a cousin.

The bride was Ellen, daughter of William Stanley Sharland and his wife Frances Sarah, née Schawe. Mrs MOLLOY was born Ada Sharland.

Although it states that the bride's mother was present this is an error, Frances Sharland died in 1859 and the lady in question was Ellen's step mother Margaret née FYFE.

Rev. Marriott's wife was Anne Julia née Schawe (whom he married in 1848 in Tasmania), second daughter of Major Charles Schawe and his wife Anne Frances née COCKBURN. Anne Julia was Ellen's aunt, sister of her mother, Frances Sarah.

The Bishop of Tasmania in 1880 was Charles Henry BRUMBY.

Fitzherbert Adams MARRIOTT had been chosen by Bishop Nixon (a family friend) as his chaplain, arriving with the episcopal party in Hobart in 1843. Shortly after this he was appointed Archdeacon with surrogate duties and after a busy period in northern parishes was sent to England by Bishop Nixon to plead the cause of religious education for the Colony. He entered into agreements with twelve men who came out to the colony, but Nixon disagreed with the terms of their tenure, causing much unpleasantness. After working as Chaplain to New Norfolk from 1847-53, Marriott returned to England on sick leave and resigned his Tasmanian posts in 1854. He was appointed Vicar of Chaddesley Corbett on 28 January 1860, a post which he held until his death on 19 October 1890. His contribution to education was recognised in an honorary fellowship of Christ's College. ●

Sources.

Hobart Town Gazette

Tasmanian Pioneers Index

Australian Biographical Dictionary

Baptismal register St Matthews, New Norfolk

Card Index, Reference Room, Launceston

Library

Card Files, Tasmanian Archives.

BROTHER'S KEEPER

Arch Flanagan

CLAYTON knew that all in the tent were asleep. All except himself and one other. As usual he had been the first in from The Line. As the others had arrived, one by one, they had, after a few muttered comments and curses, each wrapped his exhausted body in his sole blanket and collapsed in sleep upon the slats of flattened bamboo that was their common bunk.

Clayton, too, should have sunk into slumber, but, as was his custom, he lay there awake. Perhaps it was a habit from his days of minding an uneasy herd on stock drives back home. Or, perhaps, it was that somehow he could not sleep until all were back. Strange that for Clayton, the loner.

His thoughts were calm for that was his way. It seemed a lifetime since, six months ago, they had come north from Singapore, up through Malaya in crowded railway trucks and then by motor truck and foot into the Thai jungle to Hintok camp on the Kwai River. Dunlop's Thousand they were called. Month by month their conditions had worsened. He thought back to Java and the early days of their captivity in the big Dutch army camp at Bandoeng with clubs and educational classes and sport and concerts. The rations were miserably sparse, to be sure, and the Japs boorish thugs, but that was a rest home compared with this. Life was now an endless confusion of work and weariness against a background of screaming guards and hunger and disease. And now death had come to join this bizarre existence.

Two more had died today, they said. Geoffrey Aleton, a mere lad, friendly and

bubbling with life, and Tank Tyson, a butt of a miner from Kalgoorlie. If cholera came, they said, and it was already in other camps along the river, many more would go.

How many, thought Clayton, of the dozen in this tent will die. Some, without any doubt. But not he himself. Not Clayton. This much he had learned from life, that if you fight with all your will, all your strength, all your spirit, you can survive. In the orphanage where a sadistic matron had broken many a heart, she had never broken his. When he was sixteen, on a cattle station in the Territory, far from the homestead, a cranky horse had thrown him and broken his ankle. Deserted by his steed, he had dragged himself to a boundary fence to await the rider whom he knew would eventually come that way. There, with only the sun, the flies, the ants and the pain for companions, he had waited, rationing himself to a few sips a day from his water bag. He had survived.

The other man awake made no movement but Clayton knew that he, too, would not sleep until the last one arrived. They were mates, Peter Riddell and Snowy White, close friends from way back in training days. Clayton knew, but could not understand, such friendship. He moved alone—giving nothing, asking nothing. Anyone else was an hindrance to survival.

Many here were mates living in close relationships. Share and share alike. There were even groups that behaved thus. One gang of Victorians, five in number, did everything together. There were others, like Clayton, who were loners. Some from necessity. Soapy

Caban who, even in better days, had been none too clean and smelt accordingly; Hedley Howth, surly and abrasive; Claudey Moses, a persistent thief. But Clayton knew that he was not a loner for any such reasons. In his heart he knew that he had qualities that others admired. He was quick, tough and smart enough. He, too, had principles of conduct that were inherent in his being. He was aware of this.

Outside Clayton heard from time to time the movement of the late stragglers returning to nearby tents where darkness and silence awaited them.

The voice of Peter Riddell came in a husky whisper.

“You awake, Clayton?”

“Yeah”.

“Thought so. Snowy’s late”.

“Yeah”.

“It’s the track. No boots”.

“Yeah”.

Riddell retreated into silence.

Snowy White like many others was now bootless. Some still had their army boots, albeit worn and dilapidated. Some had split toe Jap Army type of which the captors had distributed a few pairs. Clayton had neither, but it was a reality that did not greatly concern him. In childhood he had been often without shoes and later he had lived for two years with an aboriginal tribe and had moved around bare-footed as they did. But he realised the problems that confronted the bootless here, working in rock cuttings where fragments from repeated blasting littered the ground, and walking three miles or so to and from work along a wet dirt track, treacherously slippery, where feet could suddenly whip from under to cause a jarring fall. Any work tool, such as an axe, pick or shovel that was being

carried could then crash down with cruel force upon the bearer. The walk back to camp in near darkness along this vicious slippery dip could be a draining final act for the bootless.

Clayton did not understand people like Peter Riddell and Snowy White although he had been physically close to these two since training days. They were opposite from him, coming as they did from middle class city backgrounds. They talked of their old schools, their tennis clubs, their parties, their holidays by the sea-side. None of this related to his past, but he neither disliked nor despised them. As a matter of fact they were friendly young fellows whom he rather liked in a distant way. He even felt that they held him in some awe and admiration for his toughness and spirit. He remembered, and even now he glowed a little as he did so, when Drop Nathan had confronted him in their early army days. Drop was an accomplished brawler and most men avoided him. He had started pushing Clayton around and Clayton had hit back. Drop closed on him with murderous punches. Clayton was down, his face bloodied, when he grabbed a nearby bayonet from a scabbard and, weapon thrust out before him, scrambled to his feet. Drop backed off. No-one ever again pressured Clayton.

He thought now of Snowy White. He was clearly weakening daily, a victim of malaria and tropical ulcers. He was going down the same hopeless path that young Geoffrey Aleton had recently trodden to his end. Clayton felt regret, but he blocked out such emotion. Sympathy could weaken you, lower your defences. Alone you could survive.

Suddenly there was a sound outside and through the tent flaps shuffled Snowy. He slumped on to his bed.

Clayton heard Riddell’s whisper.

“Get your grub?”, he asked.

“Yeah. Got a bit extra stew. Old Siddie was still there”.

“Siddie won’t leave while there’s anyone out. He’s a great bloke, Siddie. How are you?”

“Done”.

Riddell was silent for quite a while. What can he say, anyhow, thought Clayton.

“You the last?”

“Could be. Me and Tiger Riley. He’s bugged, Tiger. Colin Deacon not in yet, Siddie said. Nor Rockie Timms”.

There was another pause, then Snowy spoke again.

“They’ll keep this pace up now, won’t they, until The Line’s through? August they reckon it’ll be. It’s only June now”.

“Yeah. About the middle”.

“June, July, August. How many of us can go that long? The bloody Japs becoming madder every day. Speedo! Speedo! It’s the only word they know. Bashing everyone, the bastards. They did Ace Langford over to-day”.

Riddell answered. Soothingly, thought Clayton.

“Could be sooner. You never know. And they reckon the rations will improve. A Nip told Curly Ransom they’re bringing cattle up from the plains. That means meat, mate, and that’s what we need”.

Rumours, thought Clayton, always rumours. Hopes that never come true. He wondered if Riddell now saw Snowy as he did.

Snowy’s voice was very quiet and composed when next he spoke.

“Boots. It’s come down to boots, hasn’t it. I always bought good ones, you know, shoes, had three or four pairs. And I had this beaut new pair of army boots in my

kit bag that went on the other boat—sitting right at the top, they were. I dream about those boots”.

His voice was steady enough but somehow it reminded Clayton of the plaintive pleas of a little white-faced, red-haired kid back in the orphanage.

Clayton waited for Riddell’s response but the seconds dragged by and there was none. There are some things, thought Clayton, to which you can’t reply, anyhow.

By the first glimpses of light they were astir. With muffled curses they headed over to the cookhouse. In one half of their dixies they collected their watery rice for breakfast and in the other half their steamed rice to take out to The Line for their mid-day meal.

Soon another signal and they assembled for work parade. Some wore shorts but most loin cloths, only a few had shirts but all had hats to protect them from the tropical sun that later would burn down upon them. A few had supporting sticks.

Out in front of the bizarre gathering stood the camp commander, Colonel Dunlop, and his fellow doctor, Major Corlette. Soon they were in an animated haggle with the Jap NCOs who demanded every man possible for the work gangs while the doctors, protecting the sickest, resisted their requests. Theirs was a tense and hazardous task. Dunlop was a huge man with a soft voice, resolute and fearless. Corlette was smaller, but no less determined and devoted. Clayton did not fully appreciate their concern for others, but he admired their dauntless courage. In a way he saw them as kindred spirits who knew no defeat.

He glanced carelessly along the motley rows of workers. They bore the badges of their ordeal: the swollen faces of the beri-beri victims, the filthy bandages of

the tropical ulcer sufferers, the uneasy bearing of those awaiting another dysentery attack. In better times parades had not been divorced from jokes and laughter, but now all faces were deadly grim. For the first time it dawned on Clayton that now, in all this body of men, no one laughed.

He looked along the feet, seeing the battered army boots, the canvas split-toes, the scarred bare feet. A white pair of the latter arrested his attention. He had seen such before on men whose boots had suddenly disintegrated, exposing the skin for the first time to the sun's harsh rays. He glanced up the skinny legs and body to the face above. Peter Riddell.

Instinctively he searched for Snowy White. Next row. There he was. And below his ulcer bandages was a pair of boots.

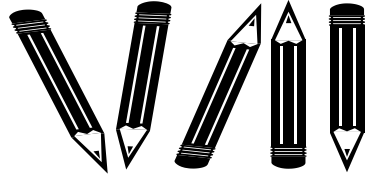
Clayton's eyes came back to look unseeingly before him. He was stunned beyond belief. The enormity of the sacrifice overwhelmed him. For a long moment he was oblivious to the macabre gathering as he grappled with his amazement. He looked steadily into the sombre jungle beyond the clearing until the call of 'Break off' finally came to him.

As the parade ended the group moved off to the first trial of the day, the three miles of slippery track. Clayton saw Riddell and White together. Riddell was warily probing his bootless way, upon his shoulder a large pick. Clayton pushed to the front as he was wont to do. A hundred yards or so and he stopped. As the two others came abreast, he wordlessly lifted the pick from Riddell's shoulder and then loped on ahead. ●

[This story won the 1989 Henry Savery Award conducted by the Fellowship of Australian Writers (Tas.)—Ed.]

W A N T E D

Now that the holidays are well and truly over, the days colder and the nights drawing in, it's a good time to sharpen your pencils or boot up the computer and write something for your journal.



Articles and stories,
memories,
lists and databases,
useful sources
and information,
book reviews,
photographs
and queries
are all wanted
for future issues of
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Material may be forwarded
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COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES

Brian V. Thomas

*They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning
We will remember them.*

AS I look out of the window of my Somme *gite*, I see the tiny headstones of Peake Wood Cemetery in the distance, surrounded by the same ploughed fields where the men who are buried in the cemetery lost their lives. However, in 1916 the ploughed fields were the result of incessant shell-fire. This small cemetery of 101 graves is one of the few original battlefield cemeteries that remained after reorganisation and work carried out in the 1920s. A large number became 'concentration' cemeteries when many thousands were reinterred from small burial plots. Although a large number of plots were moved to larger cemeteries, many people are surprised to learn that, today, there are more than 2,900 British military cemeteries in France and 621 in Belgium. When you enter one of these cemeteries for the first time, two things immediately spring to mind: the uniformity of the headstones and the immaculate upkeep of the grounds. When the original wooden crosses were being replaced by stone headstones, it was agreed that, regardless of rank, colour or religion, a standard sized headstone would be used. It would be inscribed with the regimental badge, the rank, number and name of the deceased, the name of the regiment, a religious symbol and, if requested, a brief inscription at the base from the family. Each cemetery also has a stone Cross of Sacrifice and a Stone of Remembrance engraved with the words 'Their name

liveth for evermore'. The upkeep of the lawns and borders are the result of the wonderful work carried out by the gardeners of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and always give the impression that the grass has been cut only a few hours earlier. A number of these gardeners are related to the original army personnel who stayed after the First World War and married locally.

There are a total of 459,296 named Commonwealth war graves in France and Belgium but there are also 320,153 names on memorials of men who have no known graves. The Menin Gate in Ieper (formerly Ypres) has over 54,000 names commemorated on its panels. Every night at 8.00 p.m., the traffic through the gate is halted and the sound of The Last Post is hauntingly carried through the air. It is played by the buglers of the local fire brigade in remembrance of the men who made the ultimate sacrifice. After the memorial was designed, it was found that it would not be large enough to accommodate all of the names, so another memorial was built about five miles away at Tyne Cot which, with 11,900 burials, is the largest Commonwealth cemetery in the world. The panels of the memorial are inscribed with 34,888 names.

The largest British memorial is at Thiepval, in the Somme area of France. Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and standing some forty-five metres high, the memorial was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales in 1932. On its sixteen pillars

are the names of more than 73,000 men with no known grave who lost their lives on the Somme. Beside the memorial is a special cemetery which contains 300 British and 300 French graves. Each year on 1 July, a service is held at the memorial attended by dignitaries from all over the world.

On each of my trips to France, I visit Dud Corner Cemetery which has the Loos Memorial to the Missing inscribed on three surrounding walls. The panels record the name of 20,692 men who were lost forever at the Battle of Loos in September and October 1915. The special visit is to pay homage to my two great uncles who lost their lives within three days of each other and are commemorated on the panel of the Welch Regiment. On an adjoining panel is the name of Captain Fergus Bowes-Lyon, the Queen Mother's brother, who was killed in action. War touches everyone.

For the past twelve years, my hobby and intense interest in the First World War have taken me to France and Belgium on numerous occasions. This has led me into research work and appearances on BBC, ITV and Sky Television as well as Radio Four, Radio Wales and over sixty-five interviews on local radio throughout the UK.

My greatest satisfaction comes from visiting cemeteries and memorials on behalf of people all over the world and taking photographs of their relatives' headstones. The vast majority would never be able to visit the graves and I like to think I am an ambassador for their families, visiting graves that have never had a personal visit. The many letters of thanks I receive appear to support this. ●

For an information sheet, please send an SAE or IRC to Brian V Thomas, 38 Meadow Vale, Dale, Haverfordwest, SA62 3RH, Wales (☎ 01 646 636756).



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O'MARA, O'MEARA, OH BROTHER ...

Jeni King (Member No. 4559)

WE have seen it written so often that these days the Internet has become an important and integral part of doing one's family history. There is no doubt that the Internet has sped up the whole process, opened many more doors to new contacts, and offers all manner of information across the world in the blink of an eye; there is more sharing of information and free advice, but it also has important pitfalls.

About four years ago I made a new family contact in Victoria by using the usual research name lists on the Internet. We determined we were searching for the same family of O'MARA (sometimes O'MEARA), both of us from different sibling lines in Tasmania dating back to an 1830 arrival. A great friendship developed over emails from that point. Even a couple of visits between us cemented the friendship even further.

Documentation I had been given by others when I started my family history, showed nine children in the original immigrant family we shared. My ancestor Catherine would have been the eldest daughter, possibly second child, of the nine. My friend in Victoria believed she was from Michael who, based on her Victorian death registration details of him, would have been the youngest sibling. Her Michael always went with the spelling O'Meara, as did most of the Victorian generations. Actual spelling of surnames of course in those times often was entirely dependant on the clerk of the day's interpretation of the spoken name, keeping in mind differing accents.

Despite being from different sources, the documentation we both had was the same and supported the belief that we were in

fact from the same family even though the surname spelling varied. The age difference between Catherine and this Michael is still of heavy discussion among the small group of descendants researching this particular O'Mara family.

The first problem was the gravestone inscription entry for the older brother Thomas O'Mara in 1832 at age 48 together with the supposed death of Catherine BURKE in 1853 (née O'Mara) which created the question mark over ages. The surname only registration entry in Westbury for 'Burke, female, 68 yrs, married woman, natural death' in February 1853, fitted with various other official documentation over time. All in the group researching O'Mara are pretty well convinced that this unnamed Burke death was most likely Catherine's. However, the ages of the Thomas and Catherine deaths create a gap of thirty-two years to the Michael in Victoria, which seemed odd, but not entirely out of the question with perhaps two different mothers. Confirmation of only two of the other six sibling death ages still leaves this Victorian Michael's estimated birth year vastly younger than the rest of the family, with the closest leaving a twelve year gap.

I for one was happy to accept the huge amount of research that had obviously gone before me, over many years via snail mail, on this Michael line of the family, by another person who strongly believed his link to this O'Mara family. One bit of verbal advice to me even led me to believe his main source for following the particular O'Mara line was because of anecdotal information collected from his mother, in other words, family legends.

One of our group researchers, however, has always stated she believed this chosen Michael line was of a different O'Meara family. The actual brother of Catherine, Michael O'Mara, had died in 1860 in Tasmania as a bachelor. She then produced material, which was plausible, with an age gap of only sixteen years to Catherine. The rest of us have all consistently disagreed with her over time. Nevertheless, her persistence of this line of thought finally made me look closer. Once I had accepted the very real possibility that this Michael may not be connected to our O'Maras, I was surprised at the 'differences' that had been subconsciously accumulating in my own mind. I am the first to admit that our O'Mara family still has many holes to fill, despite our confidence in the detail we have all amassed so far. For me it is my most challenging line.

I have heard it said, seen it written many times and often made use of this advice myself by personally checking the source of important ancestral line material given to me. Often, sighting the actual registration entry with names of godparents or witnesses, can sometimes offer an alternative check on the circle of people being kept, places, churches attended and the like. This is especially so when there appears more than one person of the same name and of similar age in the same area at the same time. In fact Catherine's eldest son John married a lass with the surname O'Meara. This other family O'Meara, while being in the same area, obviously now linked to Catherine's family, and often involved in similar events in the area, had in fact some very different aspects which stood out and eventually would prove to be important measuring tools between the two.

A check with my Victorian friend determined a lack of important actual marriage

or baptismal copies in her files with which to link with, something she understands she will now have to address. I realised that most of us had taken one person's research for granted out of respect, purely because of the amount of time and work he had put in to the research over many years. His Catholic baptism copy relating to his grandmother, actually put a stronger lean on his family being of what we all now call 'the Campbell Town O'Meara's'. This was Catherine's daughter-in-law's family, as that is where that family appear to have started in Tasmania. This and a few other revelations has put my Victorian friend back to the beginning, much to her distress. She now has to reaffirm where, who and why the connection to the O'Mara, not an O'Meara family, occurred, or even if her Michael is actually from either of those two families.

I believe the root of this problem, apart from the age gap and surname spelling differences, is due to the many people from Westbury and the surrounding areas who had a hand in helping John Mitchell, the Irish exile escape in 1853. Verbal stories have been carried down from generation to generation how their family members 'helped John Mitchell escape'. This can be realised when you read his book, even though Mitchell changed the actual names of those who helped him in the book to protect them when it was printed. Those who have more experience are always reminding us that family legends must be researched to prove their validity. They can be helpful but are not always true.

Catherine's son John and daughter-in-law, Annie (Honora), in whose house loft John Mitchell remained in hiding for a week, younger son Daniel and husband William, are acknowledged in the book for their contributions. Annie, as I

indicated before, is from the Campbell Town O'Meara's and it is understood, but not researched by me, that a couple of her brothers may have also had mention under aliases in the Mitchell book as well for their part. Catherine's youngest son, Daniel, apparently was gifted a horse by Mitchell's wife when she finally left Tasmania to join her husband in America. It is believed Mitchell forwarded a personally autographed copy of his book to Daniel after its release. I have not seen this family heirloom. I have spoken to one who indicates it is real, but the latest advice suggests the horrifying fact that the front page, where the signature and notation to Daniel was, may have been ripped out.

All this leads to the fact that both the BURKE (Catherine O'Mara's sons) and Campbell Town O'Meara lines would have often talked about this exciting time in their lives. This is even more so because of the marriage link between John Burke and Honora O'Meara. The town of Westbury in Tasmania still celebrates St Patrick's Day every year with open encouragement for descendants of those who helped John Mitchell escape to join the street parade. I had the privilege of doing this myself under the banner of Daniel Burke (my gg grandfather) in 1999.

The jury is still out. No amount of Internet will help this one. Only hard yards at the Tasmanian Archives Office looking once again over all the official documents, will establish which Michael is which. The old fashioned way. The original family researcher who made the link between his Michael and the O'Mara's is obviously quite jaded with the continuous questions of his sources and does not seem to correspond with anyone any more. I for one respect his choice, if he is convinced then so be it. The research he has done and shared on our line has been invaluable. ●

WHAT HAPPENED TO ... ?

RASPBERRY SUCKER

SCANNING through CON33/90 I stopped the film and took another look at the page on the reader. I was barely able to suppress my mirth. It did say Raspberry Sucker!

Convict No. 20826, he was tried at Durham on 13 October 1845, for stealing wearing apparel. A native of Wells in Norfolk, he was married with two children, 5'4½" tall and aged 24. He received a sentence of 7 years but did not arrive in Van Diemen's Land until 14 July 1848.

The Convict CD-Rom records he sailed on the *Bangalore* from Bermuda on 11 April 1848.

A seaman by trade, he must have been assigned to work on the *Lady Franklin* as he was reported on 26 December 1848, in Hobart, for being absent without leave. In 1850, he was in strife for taking Mr. Petchey's boat, without leave.

He gained his Free Certificate 16 November 1852, but a later note records 'again convicted'.

So what happened to him? This is one of those questions that will have to wait until I have some spare time—unless someone else has the answer?

There must be many extraordinary names and stories amongst the pages of the early history of Tasmania. If you have discovered one, please share it with the other members of our society. We all need something to make us smile occasionally. ●

R. D.

THE FIRST LIFE JACKET?

HOBART TOWN
GAZETTE, and SOUTHERN
REPORTER:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1819.

We have been favored by a Correspondent with the following ingenious and simple invention to prevent accidents by drowning; and we have no doubt of it being more valuable in a Colony where unfortunate disasters of that kind will occur on the waters and rivers; in many parts of which, from their lonely situations, no prospect of relief is nigh to the unhappy sufferers:—Make a bag of a large sheep's skin dressed and served pretty much in the same way with the bag of a bag-pipe, that no air or water may get through the skin, or seam. The length of it is somewhat more than to reach round the body, above the cloaths, [sic] immediately below the arm-pits. It is about seven or eight inches wide, except just under the arms, where it is only about two, for the convenience of moving them. Between the wide and narrow parts, and also at the ends, it is rounded for the convenience of sewing, and the seam is upon the upper side. At each end it has a belt sewed in with the seam, and a buckle upon one of them; for buckling upon the breast, where the two ends of the bag, when it is on, meet. It has also four belts, one on each side the two narrow parts under the arms, for buckling around the shoulders. In the end that lies on the right breast there is fixed, in the same way that the chanter of the bag-pipes is, a pipe for blowing in the air. This pipe is about two inches length; and has a valve of leather to prevent the air from getting out when it is blown in, and which screws off to let the air out again. It points directly to the mouth for the convenience of blowing up the bag

quickly, in case of sudden accidents, such as falling into the water &c. where before the person's cloaths [sic] become so wet that he will sink, he may blow it up, though he cannot swim. It should be salted and dried carefully, when by swimming, &c. it is wetted; but perhaps a solution of alum, or oil, would do better, especially if, for ornament, the bag were made of parchment, or any other stuff through which the air and water cannot penetrate. This bag may be carried about in the pocket, and can be worn in time of danger either above or below the coat. It is not a whit more inconvenient than a broad belt; and will be found a very necessary accoutrement at sea, or to persons in the habit of crossing rivers. In a word, this simple contrivance, which is so cheap and easily procured, would save many lives, as well as light things of great importance, and, in a great measure, take away the terror and danger of drowning in bad weather. ●

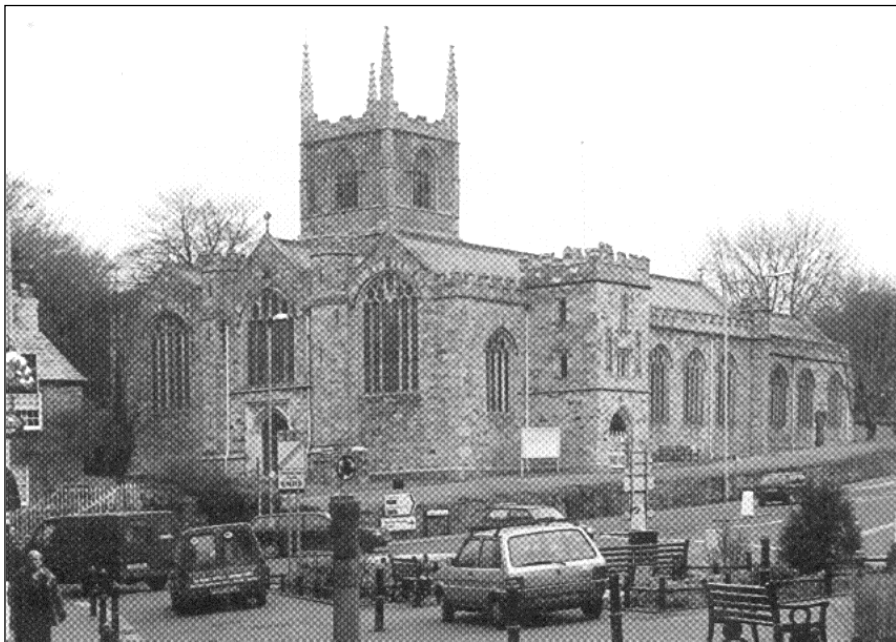


Colonial Times

11 May 1831

A most deplorable accident occurred last week in Tinder-box Bay, a small schooner belonging to a man of the name of Tilley was capsized in a sudden squall, when five individuals met an untimely end. Leeson, the skipper, had to swim two miles before he obtained the shore; one of the crew swam some distance with him, when he suddenly heard him exclaim "Oh God!" and on looking round, the man had sunk to rise no more. Leeson supposes that he either had been attacked by a shark or by a severe fit of the cramp. ●

EMAIL LEADS TO A CHURCH'S TREASURE



St Petroc's Church, Bodmin, Cornwall

AN email enquiry from Australia set the rector of St Petroc's church in Bodmin off on a treasure hunt. This has revealed a horde of church gold and silver worth at least £300,000.

It started when Father Peter Mathensen, a Roman Catholic priest and silversmith in Melbourne, made a replica of a silver goblet from the reign of Henry VIII. The goblet had been reworked into a chalice in 1576. Fr Peter had produced his replica from a picture in an historical magazine. He was anxious to see the original and contacted the Rev. Graham Minors, rector of St Petroc's, Cornwall's largest church.

The rector, who had only recently moved to St Petroc's knew nothing of the chalice or of the other items which were to come to light. A check with the previous incumbent also drew a blank. He promised Fr Peter to search and came across some references to a case having been deposited at the local branch of Barclays Bank in the early 1970s. A phone call to the bank confirmed the existence of a wooden box but as the signatory for the deposit had died they were reluctant to hand it over.

Mr Minors visited the bank equipped with his passport and accompanied by the churchwarden. The bank relented and the box had to be forced open as no one had the key.

Everyone present was astonished when the contents were revealed. In addition [to] the chalice there were numerous other valuable items. These included two 17th Century silver wine flagons, two silver plates, candelabra and a pair of 19th Century silver and gold chalices. Of particular note was a rare 'steeple chalice' of 1620 which was 24 inches high.

A conservative estimate has placed the total value as at least £300,000. The church is not unaccustomed to valuable possessions. The medieval St Petroc's casket, a jewelled box which once held the saint's remains and has been valued in £millions, was stolen from the church in the early 1900s, but was fortunately found and returned a few years ago. The security system subsequently installed to protect the casket could be extended to protect the new finds but would cost a further £15,000. In the meantime, the treasures lie in the bank and the church is discussing what to do with them. It is felt that it would be wrong to sell them but a restoration of the north wall is needed and it is likely to cost £150,000. It's hoped that this money can be raised by other means so that the valuables could be used on special occasions.



The Bodmin Chalice,
1510



Steeple Chalice

The rector did not make an announcement until just before Christmas so that all could enjoy the good news at a time of festival.

Following the announcement of the find, another bank in Bodmin claimed to have a box deposited by the church. This was opened to reveal even more precious silver craftsmanship.

In particular, the second find of silver included a beautiful communion set, a large plate and salver, and the silver key to the first box. There was also a silver candelabra which formerly belonged to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

St Petroc's treasures extend beyond the its silver. Still standing in the grounds of the church are the roofless walls of the Chantry Chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury. Dated from March 1377 it is the oldest building in Bodmin. The crypt below has a remarkable vaulted ceiling and the rector hopes that it will be possible to refurbish the whole building and allow the public to enjoy it.



P.M.H.

Submitted by
Thelma Grunnell (Member No. 610)

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THE HANGAN STORY

Glenda Sharpe

A young man named John HEELS, born in Ealing, Middlesex, circa 1781–82, married Jane, maiden name unknown. The marriage took place some time before February 1802.

Sentenced on 17 February 1802, at Middlesex Gaol Delivery; John was tried for horse stealing.^b The record states,

199. Mark DENHAM and John HEALS were indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 3rd of February, a bay mare, value 3s. the property of William Loosley.

The men were sentenced by Justice Sir Simon Le Blanc.

Denham, GUILTY, Death, aged 20.
Heals, GUILTY, Death, aged 20.

They were later reprieved and sentenced to transportation for life, gaoled at Newgate and transferred to the *Captivity* at Portsmouth on 16 October 1802.^g

On 15 September 1802, at Middlesex Gaol Delivery, the trial of a man named John HANGAN, took place. John was born in Kent, circa 1774.^b His record states,

671. JOHN HANGAN was indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 2nd of August, two waist coats, value 18s. a pair of breeches, value 20s. and a pair of stockings, value 2s. the property of Benjamin Pritchard, 'GUILTY', aged 28. Transported for seven years. Second Middlesex Jury, before the Common Serjeant.

John's occupation was recorded as Stonemason. He was sent to the hulk *Captivity* at Portsmouth on 16 October 1802.^g

John Heels, John Denham [sic] and John Hangan spent the next six months on the over crowded hulk, where deprivation, illness and poor nutrition would have left them in less than good health for their

long voyage to Australia. They did not leave their native shore until April 1803.¹¹

We can only imagine the distress of John Heel's young wife Jane, when the sentence was handed down to her husband; 'Death'. Then later, 'Transportation for Life', never to return to England. Her decision was made to accompany him to the colony of Australia. Jane had no way of knowing what fate had planned in the months ahead.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Great Britain was busy making plans after receiving a report from Governor KING from the colony of New South Wales, urging a new settlement in Bass Strait. Lord HOBART, the principal Secretary of State, appointed Lieutenant Colonel David COLLINS, who already had experience in the colony, to transport convicts on a mission to establish a penal colony at Port Phillip and at the same time, claim the land for England. It was feared the French, whose scientific ships were sailing along the coast, might land and establish a settlement.^{11, 13}

So the decision was made for two ships to transport prisoners and others to Port Phillip. They comprised the H.M.S. *Calcutta*—50 guns, with Captain Dan WOODRUFF, Royal Navy, in charge of the ship and accompanied by the storeship *Ocean*—a transport of 500 tons, captained by John MERTHO. This ship also carried a small group of free settlers.

John Hangan, John Heels and his wife Jane, were among the forty marines, 308 male prisoners, twelve free settlers and their families, six unmarried women, six wives of prisoners and six children who

sailed from Spithead on 24 April 1803 and three days later left Yarmouth Roads.¹¹ Jane Heels berthed in the prison room during the voyage.¹

The ships reached Teneriffe in nineteen days, stayed for four days and resumed their voyage on 20 May, arriving at Rio on 29 June, after a further forty days at sea. Leaving again on 19 July, the two ships became separated during bad weather, on 31st. The *Ocean* sailed directly to Port Phillip, where she arrived on 7 October, two days ahead of the *Calcutta*. The *Calcutta* anchored in the bay the next day, on 10 October, 1803. The voyage had taken 168 days, 109 spent at sea.¹²

With so many souls on board, in undesirable circumstances and overcrowding, life on board was not uneventful. There was discontent, with rumours of plots and conspiracies. Punishments were dealt out and floggings were not infrequent. Like past convict transportations, morals of the officers and of the women, were not without blemish.¹¹ Eight convicts and the wife of one, died during the voyage. Denham, who was tried with John Heels, was one of those who lost his life.²

David Collins was given instructions from Lord Hobart, before leaving England, to disembark as soon as possible after arrival at Port Phillip. He landed his charges on an exposed, sandy peninsula, which some considered unsuitable. Rev. Robert Knopwood's journal records the prisoners being landed at Sullivans Bay, (now Sorrento) on 16 October and Lieutenant-Colonel Collins wrote a report to Governor King on

5th November, 1803 - subject, Headquarters, Camp at Sullivan's Bay, Port Phillip.²

The bay was named after John SULLIVAN, the Under Secretary of State for War and the Colonies.⁵

On 20 November, 12 and 27 December 1803, a number of prisoners escaped. Some were successful, some perished and some returned to give themselves up. The punishment for attempted escape was 100 lashes.

In November, John Hangan and two other prisoners escaped. After great hardship, John and his companions became afraid and decided to return to camp, somehow finding their way back. When David Collins saw their ragged, emaciated condition and need for medical attention, he felt sorry and instead of punishment, he used John as an example to deter others from attempting escape.^{3, 1} In December, William Buckley and five other prisoners escaped. One prisoner was shot by a guard and another recaptured.^{3, 1}

While the party was camped at Sullivan's Bay, there were deaths and burials took place not far from the camp. We know that at least one convict was shot while attempting escape and there were floggings. Whatever the cause of death, John Heels was among those who died. He was buried at 'Camp Sullivan Bay, Port Phillip on the 3rd January 1804'. His burial was officiated at and recorded by the Rev. Robert Knopwood.

Jane Heels had now become a widow, in a hostile environment, in a strange land, surrounded by felons and far removed from the life she knew in England.

Lieut Colonel David Collins was not happy with the settlement at Port Phillip. He considered the site unsuitable, as a sufficient supply of fresh water had not been found. In late December, or early January, he decided to abort the settlement attempt at Port Phillip and move his charges to the Derwent to

establish a new Penal Colony in Van Diemen's Land.²

On 12 December 1803, the *Ocean* returned to Port Phillip and brought news of a new settlement at Risdon Cove, Van Diemen's Land. In September 1803, Governor King sent

Lieutenant John Bowen, a young soldier of 18 years of age, in command of a small party of the worst kind of convicts and hopelessly lazy soldiers

to establish a settlement at Risdon Cove on the Derwent River.

John Bowen had difficulty controlling the convicts and soldiers sent to guard them, who were conspiring together to steal the supplies. Things did not improve when further soldiers arrived. He then decided to board a vessel en route to Sydney and take with him the main ringleader, to see justice done. Governor King reprimanded him for leaving his post.⁴

On 14 December, a second ship arrived at Port Phillip, with a letter from King giving David Collins permission to transfer the settlement to Risdon Cove. Lieutenant Collins wasted no time in loading the supplies. Some of the settlers boarded the *Lady Nelson* and some of the convicts, including John Hangan, boarded the *Ocean*. The two ships carrying 262 people, left Port Phillip in January 1804. They arrived on the Derwent on 15 February 1804. The remaining 193 people were left at Port Phillip until May, when the *Ocean* returned to carry them to Van Diemen's Land.²

When Bowen returned, he discovered that Collins had transferred the settlement at Risdon to a position on the western shore, five miles down river, calling it Sullivan's Cove and later, Hobart. Work was well under way and the settlement grew quickly. In May, John Bowen handed in his commission to Collins, who

became the first Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.^{4, 2}

The convicts were supplied from Government stores and were allotted superior officers, magistrates and constables to look after them.

Tickets of Leave were given to those convicts who proved themselves in their work ability and behaviour. Many women who came out free married convicts still under sentence. From June 1804, land grants were made to the wives of convicts whose husbands were assigned to them. Most wives of convicts immediately became recognised as free settlers. No doubt this would have been an incentive for convicts to marry free women.^{4, 1}

Jane Heels, whose husband John Heels was with John Hangan on the *Captivity* in Portsmouth, the *Calcutta* on the voyage to Australia and at Port Phillip before his death, may have decided that, like other free women, she would take a husband. This would ensure her safety in the colony and at the same time, make a new life for herself. It is certain that John and Jane were known to each other and perhaps had become friends.

For whatever the reasons, on 30 July 1804, Rev. Robert Knopwood married John Hangan and Jane Heels, at St Davids Church, Hobart.^d

The marriage of these two people is the beginning of our descendency. Their first child, a son, whom they named John Edward, was baptised by Rev. Knopwood on 30 June 1805. He was among the first children to be born in Hobart, their parents having been sent out to establish a settlement at Port Phillip.^d

In the first year, settlers took up farms along the river, convicts worked the soil on the Government farm and plans for Hobart Town were drawn up. Kangaroo

and emu meat was used to help feed the colony. This continued well into 1806.¹⁵

David Collins was very liberal with Tickets of Leave to those deserving. He gave out Land Grants from mid 1804, of which Governor King was not entirely in favour, but Hobart flourished under this system.

Late in 1804, Governor King sent Colonel PATERSON to settle Port Dalrymple, in the north. There were now two major settlements.

In the Agriculture Return of 1807, John Hangan held 50 acres, a land grant which was situated where the present day Botanical Gardens are in Hobart. John farmed the land, growing grain and vegetables.¹ It was then known as Hangan's Point.^{h,j} A further land grant of 50 acres was later made to him in the District of Drummond, near Brighton.¹

Hobart was thriving at the time of David Collins' sudden death in 1810, at the age of 56. Six hundred people attended his funeral to mourn his loss, as he was considered a 'father and friend' by many.^{2, 11} The total population of Hobart was then 1321, which included 221 male convicts and twenty-three female convicts.¹⁶ The imbalance between male and female convicts arriving, was addressed in 1814 and from 1820, many more all-female convict transports sailed direct from England to Van Diemen's Land.¹⁶

Lieutenant Edward Lord governed in the interim until Captain Murray of the 73rd regiment arrived to take his place. Shortly after, Governor Macquarie visited Hobart. There was great excitement at this event and a cordial address was read at a welcome for Macquarie. The address was signed by 'R. W. LOANE, T. W. BIRCH, J. INGLE, A. WHITEHEAD,'¹¹

The Government resumed the land at Hangan's Point after it was sold by John

to R. W. Loane in 1813. It was the subject of an ownership controversy when Governor Sorell

assumed the Title and marked it out for the Government House and gardens

in 1818. John was asked to attend court as a witness, in July 1814.¹

John was employed as Manager by Colonel GEILS at Geilston, until the arrival of William Broughton in 1816, when Governor Macquarie ordered John and his family to Sydney to appear as witnesses against Broughton's conduct, but they remained in Hobart, where John was practising his trade as a Stonemason.¹

In February 1812, Colonel Geils became acting Lieutenant Governor until the arrival of Colonel Davey. Geils devoted great attention to agricultural pursuits and formed a considerable farming establishment at Risdon.¹¹

It is possible John Hangan was employed on the farm owned by Colonel Geils.

On 16 November 1807, a second son of John and Jane Hangan, William John, was baptised at St Davids Church. A third son, Charles,¹ was baptised on 24 December 1809, followed by James, 1 March 1812, Henry, born 5 April, baptised 15 April 1814 and George, born 30 September and baptised 5 November 1816. The last child born to John and Jane was John, born 22 May and baptised 21 July 1819. Sadness struck the family when this child died at two months of age.^{1, d, 13}

The next Governor was Colonel Thomas DAVEY, 1813 to 1817, who regularly held a 'party' or dinner, to which he invited soldiers, settlers and convicts alike. He also liked playing practical jokes. Merriment continued till the early hours. During his administration he 'brought down 200 female prisoners from

Sydney'. Davey invited settlers to come and 'receive them'.

They landed and vanished, some being carried off into the bush, others changing their destination.

Commissioner Bigge, who was sent from England in 1819 to investigate the affairs of the colonies, held an enquiry and found that while

some of the female prisoners were assigned to married settlers, others had to find their own lodgings, often cohabiting with male convicts.¹⁶

It was the policy in England to choose young female convicts to send to the colony, with the average age being 27 years. These women could produce many children and help populate the country.

The Hangan family was well established in Hobart, but at some time John re-offended by stealing six sheep in the company of a black tracker named Henry THOMAS.¹⁴ (The author has not yet sighted this record.) In John Pascoe FAWKNER's notes, he claims that the marriage between John and Jane was not a happy one and 'there were problems with some of their sons'.^{1,2}

John Pascoe Fawkner, as an 11 year old child had accompanied his convict father on the *Calcutta*. Fawkner senior was with John Hangan and Lieut David Collins when they sailed to Sullivan's Cove in 1804.^{1,3}

In 1817, tragedy struck when William John, the Hangans' second-born son, now aged 10 years, disappeared. He told his parents he was going fishing but did not return. A search was made, but he was not found. A year later his body was found in the woods.¹ An official report on his death has not yet been sighted.

In 1817, Davey's administration was replaced by Lieut Governor SORELL, and by Governor ARTHUR in 1824.

In the Hobart musters of 1811, 1818 and 1819, John Hangan's name was recorded but there is no record on the 1823 muster. Did John die after 1819 and prior to 1823?

In the Education Return of 1820-1821, Jane Hangan appeared as a sole parent, calling herself Ann. She stated she had a son aged 5. This would have been George who was born 30 September 1816 and the details must have been given by Jane (Ann) in 1821. According to the record, she states that she also has a 'daughter 13 who could read and would attend public school'.¹ There is no previous record of a daughter born to John and Jane, which would have been in 1809. Jane and Peter COPELAND's daughter, Mary Jane, was not born until 1829. The record also does not mention John, Charles, James or Henry who were then aged 16, 12, 9 and 7 years and were of school age. Researchers of the early records have found a great number of errors in the returns and this could be the case with Jane's details.

It is possible that John and Jane separated some time after the death of their baby son John, born in 1819, or perhaps Jane had become a widow. No definite record of death or burial for John has yet been discovered.

Colonel George Arthur became Governor of Van Diemen's Land in 1824 and was recalled in 1836.¹¹ At that time

there were 5,938 convicts and ex convicts in the settlement and by 1830, the number would increase to 10,000 ... he was in constant personal touch with the assignment system.

During his twelve-year term,

the number of free settlers also increased by four and a half times.⁴

In 1825 Van Diemen's Land became independent of New South Wales.

On 8 July 1827, a baptism was solemnized in the parish of Hobart Town, County of Buckingham, for a Peter Copeland Hangan, born on 6 June to Jane Hangan, 'father unknown'.^k However the christian names are those of her future husband.

John and Jane Hangan's life in Hobart had not been without its difficulties and sorrows and on 23 May 1828, we find a burial record for their first-born son John Edward, born in 1805, in the earliest years of the settlement. His execution in prison was for the charge of 'robbery', his age then being 23 years.^k

Although the films of early Hobart newspapers have been checked, we are unable to find details of his trial. The entry of John's execution, records the name as 'Edward Hanagan, joiner, born at Norfolk Island'. John could well have been called by his second name, Edward. The birthplace of Norfolk Island is incorrect. The age and year of his birth match.

He was attended at his execution by Rev. Robert Knopwood who noted that he had baptised him in 1805 and also married his parents, John Hangan and Jane Heels.^{1, e}

The record shows the burial ceremony was performed by Rev. William Bedford.^{1, e}

On the 3 August 1829, Jane Hangan and Peter Copeland were married at Hobart.^k Peter was the Innkeeper of the Tea Tree Brush and obviously the father of Peter Copeland Hangan. On 16 November 1829, a daughter, Mary Jane was born. A second daughter, Sarah was born on 12 March 1833, but died in Hobart on 10 June.^k Jane and Peter's son, Peter Copeland Hangan also died young, in 1838, at the age of 11 years. Death had now claimed five of Jane's children, John, her first-born, William, John, born in 1819, Sarah and Peter.

In the year 1833, Jane and Peter Copeland, and their children, Peter Copeland (Hangan), and Mary Jane, were living in Hobart. Also living in Hobart were Jane's surviving sons from her marriage to John Hangan. Charles, then aged 24, James aged 21, Henry aged 19 and George, aged 17.

Charles, a widower in 1831, after marriage to Mary Ann LYONS, married Rosina SMITH in 1832. James married Helen MARNEY, also in 1832. These marriages took place at St Davids, Hobart.

In 1835, John BATMAN from Launceston, himself a 'currency lad', with a party of officials and settlers sailed to Port Phillip where they established a settlement they named Melbourne. John Pascoe Fawcner and others from Van Diemen's Land soon followed. Victoria was then part of New South Wales and it was in Victoria that we find the next marriage of the Hangans, when Henry married Ann NICHOLS in Melbourne in 1844. In 1849, Mary Jane Copeland married Thomas REEVES in Hobart. Her father, Peter Copeland was a witness at her marriage. Jane and Peter Copeland and their family then emigrated to Melbourne, though the exact year is unknown. The Hangan/Copeland descendancy line had begun.

Port Phillip, governed by Charles La Trobe from 1839, became the 'Colony of Victoria' in 1851. In 1855, Van Diemen's Land was re-named Tasmania. The 'Australasian League', with representatives from all colonies of Australia was formed during the 1840s. Delegates, reports and submissions were sent to the British Parliament in favour of total abolition of transportation. Van Diemen's Land was still receiving prisoners well after transportation to New South Wales had ceased in 1840. The

ground swell of resistance throughout the entire land was loud and strong. In 1893, gold was discovered in Victoria and New South Wales and transportation ceased to Eastern Australia.

Another emigration had taken place in circa 1836, when Charles and Rosina Hangan and their three young children, sailed to the mainland of Australia. ●

[This is an abridged version of the original article submitted—Ed.]

Notes:

The Hangan family played an important role in the settlement of Tasmania, in an extremely difficult time in its history. The Hangans and Copelands also contributed to the development of Victoria.

In the research and writing up of the family tree of the Hangans, we have concentrated mainly on the descendants of Henry and Rosina Thomas and our immediate line of descendency from Charles Thomas and Mary Ann Adams.

Future research may reveal more information on the Hangan and Copeland descendants who settled in Melbourne, remembering that, through Jane (Hangan) Copeland, there is a further 'half' descendency on the Hangan/Thomas family tree.

Various published works on early Tasmania have differed in their factual information so it was necessary to decide which was most likely to be correct. The facts and dates recorded are as accurate as possible.

Van Diemen's Land was named by Abel Tasman in 1642 after the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. True historical events, researched from official documents, publications on Port Phillip, Tasmania, diaries, journals, films and Births Deaths and Marriage Records, are only as accurate as their recorders.

The name Hangan has been recorded on Birth, Death and Marriage entries also as Hannigan, Hanagan, Hannagan, Hangin, and Hanaghan. All variations of the name should be checked when researching.

The actual birth of Jane Hangan or her marriage to John Heels in England, has not yet been found. Various records intimate that her christian names were Mary Jane. On her daughter's death certificate in Victoria, her mother's maiden name

was Mary Jane Elliott. The name Mary Jane, has been passed down through the generations.

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EXTRACTS FROM A SHORT HISTORY OF AVOCA

Ernest George Foster

BOOT MAKERS were commonly called snobs in those days. The young folk of today would hardly credit it, but boots were made to go on either foot and were called straights, to distinguish from rights and lefts, the making of which was introduced later. In my father's store, a customer requiring a pair of boots was always asked did he want straights or rights and lefts.

The railway was completed in 1886. The construction train leaving the job for good, with a lot of navvies and their wives on board, jumped the points in Avoca station, [in the north east of Tasmania] killing Mr LAW the superintendent or man in charge of construction and a navvy and his wife were both maimed—broken legs I think. Anyway I know their name was McCABE. Mr Law was a great friend of our family. Although I never saw the smash, we all in the school heard the crash. It appears that the points were set for the trucking yard, so the fireman Paddy as we all knew him, being a very athletic man, ran ahead of the engine, which was travelling at a good speed, threw the points over and with the vibration of the engine the points oscillated. As the tender wheels passed over, the points flew back, so the engine went straight on and the first two trucks went onto the other rails and the engine pulled them over. As if this calamity was not enough, the tram carrying the official party who opened the line was derailed on the main line on the way back to Hobart in July 1886. The driver and stoker were killed and many passengers

were injured, including the Premier, the Treasurer and the Attorney General.

From Fingal the coal from the Cornwall mines linked up. In fact coal was the chief traffic on that line, as the passenger traffic was not heavy. The four trains daily, two up, two down, all carried the mail. I was the first mail carrier as my father contracted to deliver the mail to the post office and from post office to train for the princely sum of twelve pounds a year. I was the boy on the job. I had to meet all trains daily, first down mail at 6:56 a.m. and it was not nice in winter time, often in the bitterly cold rain. However, it had to be done. Next train up was about 9, next down a few minutes to 12, then up at something after 5. I attended school and was let out early, just before twelve, for the down train at twelve. The engine used to whistle at the two road crossings about a mile on each side of town. Those whistles were like the dropping of the starter's flag to me as the post office was a long sprint, then back down Arthur Street to the station. I was often rather late but Tasmania was never in a hurry in those days, so the train just waited.

Constable DORE lived exactly opposite the post office. His main duty was to meet at least the midday train and the 9 a.m. every day. I had four dogs, mostly of cocker spaniel origin, and the moment they heard the whistle, they raced for the post office. Each grabbed a bag out of the porch and went for their lives for the train. There was always four small bags for the down mail, mostly empty, and

Constable Dore saw them off, and heaven help anyone that tried to rob Her Majesty's mail en route—the dogs would allow no banditti to interfere. Sometimes I failed to hear the whistle but Mrs WELLS was always at her front door, and when she heard the whistle, she would invariably say “Don't hurry Ernest. I saw the dogs with the mail go round the corner.”

As you can imagine a death in the village was an event, and the subject of conversation for days, and a funeral an outstanding event. These village funerals were very small affairs. The coffin was usually conveyed to the graveyard in any nondescript vehicle, capable of the job, with the whole male population of the village “trooping in sable after him who sleeps serene upon his funeral bier in glorious rest”. The solemnity and dignity of these rural funerals with their simple rites, contrasts with the motor funerals of today.

One funeral of which I have a vivid recollection was that of the late (naturally) Chris FITZGERALD. As he was a member of the volunteer defence force at the time of his death, we gave him a simple military funeral, the first Avoca had known. As no member of the Avoca company had ever taken part in a military funeral before, the rehearsal, by drill book was something to remember. I was so small that to rest my cheek on the butt of my revered rifle I had to stretch to my full height. However, we managed it well enough and if we did not, nobody knew enough to criticise and the volleys of blank cartridges were orthodox anyway.

The township is noted for its recreation ground or the Flat as it was known locally, and indeed it was a level, spacious enough ground, but the railway encroached and dwarfed its area on the

southern side. The local cows did all the lawn mowing and a good flood carried away what the cows left behind. The Flat was the venue for picnics, athletic meetings, horse races (in the early days), cricket matches and many other sports. The cricket matches were rather rare occurrences as transport was the problem in inter-town matches. If a team had to go to Fingal to play, some players had to be picked, not because of their prowess with bat or ball, but to the fact that they owned a horse and trap. Test sides in these days are not picked on these lines. My father was often picked to play in distant matches but seldom on the home ground as transport was not needed then.

The horse races were held in early days (before the railway embankment cut off a lot of area) on the flat. The circuit was very small, but it had a long straight of nearly a hundred yards, and the pace set prevented the horses getting giddy. The small circuit had this advantage: the centrifugal force threw a rider clear of the oncoming horse or horses, as there were as many as four horses in some races.

How well I remember the stag hunts in my very early days when “the monarch saw the gambols flag and bade let loose a gallant stag”. The stag, a domesticated deer kept by my uncle in the stable at the old Wool Pack Inn, did not always give as good a run as the huntsmen expected, but served the purpose of an excuse to use the red coats of the gentlemen of the hunting fraternity, and also a legitimate excuse for knocking a few panels of fencing down. In one of these hunts, the stag galloped flat out down the main street; the horsemen and hounds, also flat out, followed after a short interval. I recognised my father in the multitude. What a conglomeration of hunters, ordinary hacks, cart horses etc. but everybody secured a mount. The stag

crossed the South Esk on this occasion and joined some Bona Vista cows and refused to leave them.

The Council meetings were all held in the court house in Fingal and most court cases were held there. I attended the court when my father sued a local identity for a disputed account. The defendant's wife disputed the account, which was made out in this fashion: Bread 1/-, ditto 2/-, meat 1/6, ditto 1/- and so on. The wife, on oath, said the account was correct with the exception of various dittos, as she had never had a ditto in the house and wouldn't know how to cook it if she had.

Nobody smoked the now ubiquitous fag in those days. Those who smoked used the old clay pipe or dodem, [dudeen] sold at all stores for one pence. A man wanting a pipe was handed a box to try out, and after sucking a few got one to his liking, and plunked down his penny and left his germs for others to pick up. Them was the days, no need for health inspectors then.

In my youth, every man who could raise one would wear a beard and a clean shaven man was a very rare sight. Only the very young men went without the face furniture. The women wore crinolines. Many the time I saw them having to tilt their skirts to enable them to pass through doorways of the pews at church—in fact an ordinary doorway was too narrow for the ordinary way of entry.

The washing of most families was done at the river and a regular feature of Monday mornings was the gathering of the housewives at various places along the river, but the most favoured spot was just above the stone bridge on the main road. There the most of the women held their debating club, as there was no village

pump, and had W. W. Jacobs or O. Henry heard some of the tales 'for your ear alone my dear', their books may have had a more sizzling effect on the public ... These Monday morning tales reached the utmost ends of Avoca at twice the speed of light, even in the dark. ●

Taken from the pages of an exercise book, handwritten in the middle of last century by E. G. Foster, born 1873. The original is held in the Hobart Branch Library.

Selected, transcribed and edited by
Jeannine Connors (Member No. 3899)



SENIORLINK GENEALOGY

MAREE RING has recently started a Genealogy Newsletter as part of SeniorLink. The first includes definitions of the terms 'genealogy' and 'family history' and discusses the importance of family gatherings, such as Christmas, as an opportunity to gather memories and recollections from family members. She also lists coming events and new publications for Family and Local History, both in book form and on CD-Rom.

SeniorLink Tasmania, now known officially as Linking Tasmanian Seniors Inc. is a member of ASCCA (Australian Seniors Computer Clubs Association Inc.).

It was established by Pastor Ron Clarke to assist seniors to become familiar with information technology. For an annual membership fee, it provides a twice-monthly newsletter and help-desk for problems. A 'Buddy' system enables people to have one-on-one help from other members as required.

The SeniorLink website is located at <http://users.bigpond.com/seniorlink> or contact Ron Clarke ☎ 6229 7823 ●

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 3972)

WHEN the 1881 British Census (LDS) was first released it was disappointing to find it had limited search capabilities that made it almost impossible to search by occupation or the other criteria which were searchable in the 1851 Devon census release. There are two ways to improve upon the original search engine, the first being fairly expensive Folio Views software, and the other being the new updated search engine which is included in a new index release by the LDS. Hobart Branch has improved the search capabilities on the 1881 census as well as speeding up access by eliminating all the disk changing so if you're still looking for that elusive person it may be worth checking again. For an idea of what is capable with the extended Folio Views search this article makes interesting reading. <http://www.oz.net/~markhow/writing/more.htm>

Devon Family History Society website at <http://www.devonfhs.org.uk/> includes a list of parish indexes that are available. Also see the Devon Record Office for more information on the area and records. <http://www.devon.gov.uk/dro/homepage.html>

The visitations of Devon in 1531, 1564 and 1620 are available in part online. Produced in 1895 the pedigrees have been reproduced from the original drafts contained in the Harleian Collection preserved in the British Museum, the College of Arms, and other sources, with listed sources. I do hope this is an ongoing project as will anyone who

manages to get a family back to pre 1600s in Devon.

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/nigel.battysmith/visitations/vismain.html>

Sutcombe is a small North Devon village, five miles northwest of Holsworthy. They have several indexes available online, monumental inscriptions, rectors, trade directories and more.

<http://www.sutcomberecords.co.uk/>

If you are building a website or trying to decorate a family tree then there's a heap of genealogy related clipart available at <http://www.digiserve.com/heraldry/clipart.htm>

Just about everything Scottish is linked on this page of Scottish links.

<http://www.scottishdance.net/links/Scotland.html#Tartans>

Search NSW births deaths and marriages at <http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/Index/IndexSrch.cgi?sessionID=71581>

Newgate Prison site has a list of Inmates, Victims and those associated with the prison taken from *The Chronicles of Newgate* by Arthur Griffiths published in 1896. www.fred.net/jefalvey/newgate.html

Lincolnshire convicts can be found at <http://www.demon.co.uk/lincs-archives/convicts.htm>

If you are ordering vouchers for the online UK 1901 census service be careful

who you get them from. There are people advertising online masquerading that they are associated with the Public Record Office, which they are not. The official Bulk Voucher Purchase Order Form can be downloaded from <http://www.census.pro.gov.uk/vouchers.htm>

The London Metropolitan Archive at www.corpoflondon.gov.uk/archives/lma contains a vast array of material including East London and Middlesex parish records, old maps and old trade directories. It also holds records of convicts sentenced at the Old Bailey to transportation to Australia.

A site to keep an eye on is <http://www.ukbmd.org.uk/> a link site to BDMs in the UK available online.

Australian phone and email directory links <http://www.murdoch.edu.au/dirs/dirs.html>

The National Library of Australia has formed Picture Australia at <http://www.pictureaustralia.org> There are half a million images of some of Australia's most significant people, places and events.

The Chinese heritage of Australian Federation website, <http://www.chaf.lib.latrobe.edu.au/> This website is a one-stop shop for exploring Chinese-Australian Heritage. It houses text and image databases, introduces bibliographies and research aids, provides information on conferences and exhibitions, offers links to relevant museums, libraries, archives, community centres, university departments, historical societies and other websites, and a range

of personal stories and graphics. The site focuses on the integral part played by Chinese Australians in the post-settlement history of the country. It has been set up with the aim of promoting Chinese Australian studies in Australia. There is something of interest to everyone in the quite large site. The site has been developed by La Trobe University, the Melbourne Chinese Museum and the Australian Studies Centre of East China Normal University in Shanghai, with core support from the National Council for the Centenary of Federation.

The site includes many resources of interest to genealogical research including the index to the Tung Wah newspaper, 1898–1936 (early years) <http://www.chaf.lib.latrobe.edu.au/tungwah.shtml> and an index to the holdings of the Mitchell Library related to Chinese Australian history <http://www.chaf.lib.latrobe.edu.au/mitchell.shtml>.

A variety of historical databases are found at <http://www.chaf.lib.latrobe.edu.au/resources.shtml> and useful websites at <http://www.chaf.lib.latrobe.edu.au/links.shtml>.

The Online Facsimile Library Collection offers vastly easier access to archived back copies of newspapers. <http://www.uk.olivesoftware.com/archive/skins/bl/navigator.asp>



NEWS FROM ...
FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES
THE ARCHIVES HUB

RICHARD RATCLIFFE, the FFHS Record Office Liaison Officer, reported the official launch of the Archives Hub. This took place at the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester last year, as part of the rapidly growing National Archive Network. It is a service which provides free access via the Internet to information about the archives available for research at universities and colleges in the UK.

The Archives Hub has been developed by the University of Liverpool but will be managed by MIMAS [Manchester Information & Associated Services] at the University of Manchester on behalf of CURL [the Consortium of University Research Libraries].

At present, the Archives Hub holds contributions from some twenty UK universities and colleges and includes details of records that have not previously been available outside of their home depository. By 2003, it is anticipated that a further forty universities and colleges will have been added to it.

The contributing universities and colleges at the time of the launch included:

- University of Wales, Bangor
- National Cataloguing Unit for the Archives of Contemporary Scientists, Bath
- University of Durham
- University of Edinburgh
- University of Glasgow
- Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives, King's College, London
- University of Liverpool
- University of London Library

- University of Manchester
- University of Nottingham
- School of Oriental & African Studies, London
- University of Southampton
- University of Wales, Swansea
- University College, London
- University of Warwick

For search assistance or further information you can contact the Archives Hub Helpdesk on 0161 275 6789 or email archiveshub@mimas.ac.uk or you can access the Archives Hub website direct at <http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk> ●

1901 CENSUS PREPAYMENT VOUCHERS

Brian Randell, of GENUKI, has warned of a spurious message that has appeared on a number of Mailing Lists, offering a service for ordering vouchers for the online UK 1901 census service which will become operational in January. This would appear to be a clever attempt by a commercial organisation at masquerading as an official site connected with the Public Record Office.

The address it quoted for orders was in Hastings, whereas the official Bulk Voucher Purchase Order Form (which can be downloaded from <http://www.census.pro.gov.uk/vouchers.htm> quotes the Census Helpdesk at Malvern. The 'ad' also suggests that overseas buyers send sterling currency, which the PRO site specifically advises against. ●

Geoff Riggs Webmaster FFHS
www.ffhs.org.uk

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 October and December, 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).

-
- Andersen, Margaret A, *Family of John Bezett Wilkinson and Ann Hewlins*. (TLQ 929.2 WIL)
- Atkinson, Henry Dresser, *The woodpecker papers: talks with a naturalist*. (TL 508.946 ATK)
- Bester, Damian (ed.), *The Derwent Valley: from Federation to millennium*. (TLQ 994.66 DER)
- Connor, Kevin, *The Pittwater Golf Club Inc.: the first fifty years 1950-2000*. (TLP 796.352 CON)
- Coulson, D Kaye, *The ball flies, and so does time*. [History of Dover Golf Club] (TLQ 796.352 COU)
- Crittenden, Victor, *James Tegg: early Sydney publisher and printer*. (TL 070.5099441 TEG)
- Crittenden, Victor, *Pseudonyms used by Australian writers: nineteenth-century*. (TL 820.9A CRI)
- Davidson, Jim, and Peter Spearritt, *Holiday business: tourism in Australia since 1870*. (TLQ 338.479194 DAV)
- Dennison, C J, *A tour to Port Arthur*. (TLP 994.671 DEN)
- Desmond, Ray, *Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker: traveller and plant collector*. (TLQ 580.92 HOO)
- Eisler, William Lawrence and Bernard Smith, *Terra Australis: the furthest shore. [Catalogue of the 1988 exhibition]* (TLQ 994.01 EIS)
- Entrecasteaux, Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni, chevalier d', *Bruny d'Entrecasteaux: voyage to Australia and the Pacific*. (TL 919.04 ENT)
- Fisher, Leonard, *Collected Wilmot information, Volume 4*. (TLQ 994.633 FIS)
- Given, John W, *The 1789/1790 Lady Juliana convicts (with emphasis on those who settled in Van Diemen's Land)*. (TLQ 929.3 GIV)
- Global Online Marketing, *Tasmania: the island - fact file*. [CD-ROM] (TLCDROMS 919.46 TAS)
- Gothard, Janice, *Blue China: single female migration to colonial Australia*. (TL 325.2410994 GOT)

Hancock, Elaine, *The first ten years: a history of the Ladies' Probus Club of Burnie*. (TLQ 367 BUR)

Keesing, Ann, Carroo Court, *Penguin: a little history*. (TLP 363.59460994635 KEE)

Martin, A Patchett, *The beginnings of an Australian literature*. [First published 1898] (TLP 820.9A MAR)

Merchant, James B, *The Merchant of Van Diemen's Land: the ancestry, life and descendents of James Merchant (1825-1906)*. (TLQ 929.2 MER)

Nash, Michael, *Cargo for the colony: the 1797 wreck of the merchant ship Sydney Cove*. [Enlarged edition; first published 1996] (TL 910.45 NAS)

Radford, Ron *19th-Century Australian Art: M.J.M. Carter Collection, Art Gallery of South Australia*. [Includes a chapter on Tasmanian colonial art] (TLQ 759.994074 RAD)

Radford, Ron, *Our country: Australian federation landscapes 1900-1914*. (TLQ 758.194 RAD)

Rose Bay High School, *Rose Bay High School 1961 to 2001: celebrating 40 years of achievement*. (TLPQ 373.946 ROS)

Smith, James Montagu, *Send the boy to sea: memoirs of a sailor on the goldfields*. (TL 994.031 SMI)

State Library of Tasmania, *Family History resources*. [Compiled by Marion Sargent, Launceston Library] (TLR 929.3 STA)

State Library of Tasmania, *Church registers*. [Compiled by Marion Sargent, Launceston Library] (TLR 929.3 STA)

Tasmania. Office of Sport and Recreation, *Inspirational Tasmanians: stories guaranteed to get you active*. (TLP 613.0434 INS)

Turner, Jean, *From London to the bush: George Brooks' Story*. (TL 929.2 BRO)

Descendants of Convicts' Group

Incorporated

1788



1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group.

Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary, Descendants of Convicts Group,
P.O. Box 12224, A'Beckett Street,
Melbourne, Victoria, 8006, Australia

FROM THE EXCHANGE JOURNALS

Thelma McKay (Member No. 598)

'Indian Army Records' by Ian Baxter, of the Oriental and Indian Office Collections at the British Library. *Family History News and Digest* the journal of the Federation of Family History Society Vol.13, No.1, March 2001 pp.60–64. This interesting article describes the history and availability of the records of the British East India Company, established in 1600 to gain a share in the spice trade for England. It includes references for officers, cadets, pensions and family information. Many of these records have been filmed and can be viewed at local LDS libraries.

Three articles found in the journal of the *Northumberland and Durham* Family History Society Vol.26, No.2, June 2001 on apprenticeship and Guild records.

1 'Tracing Your Family History in Northumberland and County Durham: Apprenticeships' by Geoff Nicholson, pp.43–45 defines the differences between apprenticeships to Guilds, by overseers, by a charity, and modern apprenticeships.

2 'Apprentices' by Kath Rolph from the Tyne and Wear Archives Service, pp.47–48. Gives a brief history of apprenticeships, and describes the indenture or agreement between master and the apprentice.

3 'Borough Guilds Records' pp.49–54. A list of Guild Records available for various tradesmen at Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Durham City, Gateshead, Hexham, Morpeth and Newcastle, all held at local County Record Offices.

'Web Page Enquiries' in *The Mail* the newsletter of the Descendants of Convicts Group, No.100, May-June 2001, pp.26–

31. If you have convicts in your family tree, you may wish to check their web site <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/> Some of their queries are listed in this issue.

'Thomas Gilham c1802–1865' by Lynne Gillam in *The Kentish Connection* the Folkestone and District Family History Society Vol.14, No.4, June 2001, pp.103–105. Thomas Gilham was a smuggler in the Aldington Gang in Kent. In 1826 he was arrested and tried along with six others after an informer was shot, and Thomas was transported to VDL. Later, his wife Frances and their family came out to VDL to join him.

'Indexes Held By Members' in the *West Middlesex* Family History Society journal June 2001, Vol.19, No.2, pp.44–44a. In his overview of the society's activities during the proceeding year, the newly elected chairman makes special mention of no less than nineteen sources of information for family historians with an interest in West Middlesex, as listed on the last page and inside back cover of their journal. These range from census indexes, monumental inscriptions, divorce records, and parish registers for a pre 1837 marriage index.

'Berkshire Newspapers—A Guide' by John Gurnett in *Berkshire Family Historian* the journal of the Berkshire Family History Society June 2001, Vol.24, No.4, pp. 199–201. There are three main locations for viewing newspapers covering the Berkshire area. These are at the British Library in Colindale Avenue, London, the County Local Studies Library, and associated reference libraries at Oxford and

Reading. Some of the local studies libraries hold indexes and collections of cuttings of events and people.

‘Immigration to New Zealand’ by Jane Smallfield in *The Genealogists Magazine* the journal of the Society of Genealogists Vol.27, No.2, June 2001, pp.9–13. In 1837 Edward Gibbon Wakefield and some friends formed the New Zealand Association in order to colonize NZ. Land orders were sold on the London markets, and from 1840 settlements were established in many areas of NZ as thousands of immigrants arrived under various schemes. Archives New Zealand (Wellington Office) holds many immigration records, including non-British immigrants 1888–1957. Other local records are held at Auckland Public Library, Canterbury Public Library, and Otago Settlers Museum.

Two articles found in *Timespan* the journal of the Nepean Family History Society No.83, June 2001.

1 ‘Clergy and Ministers of Religion, NSW 1858’ pp.6–10. An alphabetical list of ministers of various religions giving denomination, residence and registry district in NSW, as taken from the Government Gazette 1858 vol.1, pp.131–136.

2 ‘German Research Resources’ by Elizabeth Allum, pp.13–16. This article describes the many resources available in tracing German ancestry. Includes maps, dates when civil registration first began in each state, plus many emigration indexes and their accessibility.

‘First Settlers’ in the *Tree of Life*, the Wyong Family History Group newsletter June 2001, Vol.17, No.2, pp.5–7. William Cape was the first settler in Wyong in NSW. He first arrived in

Hobart Town, with his wife Mary Ann and several children, in 1822 on the *Denmark Hill*. Later he went to Sydney with his sons and settled on land grants on which the town of Wyong now stands. The Cape children are documented here, with one son John returning in 1834 to Launceston, Tasmania, where he became a merchant and married Mary Ann Lette.

This two part article in *The Scottish Genealogist*, the journal of the Scottish Genealogical Society can be found in Vol.48, Nos 2 and 3 for the June and September 2001 issues, written by Duncan Beaton. **‘The Clan Mackellar, The Early History up to the 18th Century’**. The early history of the Mackellar family is outlined in Part 1, while Part 2 **‘The Mackellars’** gives details of the family in Cowal, Glenshira, Kilblaan, and during the French and Indian Wars. Many names are included throughout both sections.

‘West Surrey Parish Profiles’ by Robert Mesley in *Root and Branch* the journal of West Surrey Genealogical Society. Descriptive profiles of four villages are featured: **Early Guildford** Vol.27, No.1, June 2000,p.11; **Chobham** Vol.28, No.1, June 2001 and **Alford and Dunsford** Vol.27, No.3, p.97.

Western Ancestor the journal of Western Australian Genealogical Society has two articles written by Jen Ford from the National Archives of Australia.

1 ‘Defence Records for Genealogical Research’ March 2001 Vol.8, No.5, pp.205–206. This article was adapted from the National Archives web site and publication, *Finding Families*, and from Fact Sheets on Defence Records. The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training and National Service was started in 1944

for returned servicemen. Details are also included for National Service 1951–59 and 1965–1972. These registers are held by the state where an individual enlisted, and contain information regarding address, date of birth etc.

2 ‘More About Passenger and Crew Lists’ June 2001, Vol.8, No.6, pp.229–230. Many areas for obtaining records of passengers into Western Australia from 1898 to 1978 are featured. Fact Sheet 56 *Passenger Records held in Perth* gives an overview of the records available which includes Inward Fremantle and Perth Airport 1898–1978, Inward to Outports 1904–35, Incoming ships Passenger Cards (British only) 1948–50. Aircraft passenger cards 1948–60, Crew Lists 1900–58 may also help trace arrival and departure records.

‘Brookwood Cemetery ... midst Surrey pines’ by John M. Clarke, pp.29–32. This article is based on a handout presented to participants at a course organised by the SOG. Not sure where your ancestor was buried? This article lists over sixty parishes from all parts of London (and elsewhere), seven hospitals, three prisons and thirteen guilds or groups which chose to use Brookwood Cemetery, established in 1854, as a burial ground.

‘Names of Persons Killed in the Naval and Airship Raids 25 February 1915 at Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, Scarborough, Whitby, Yarmouth and Kings Lynn’ in the *Cleveland Family History Society Journal* Vol.8, No.1, January 2001 pp.42–44. A total of 144 deaths are recorded here, with addresses and ages.

‘Interesting Burials at Botley’ submitted by Roy Montgomery, and extended by Mick Cooper in *The Hampshire Family Historian*, journal of

the Hampshire Family History Society Vol.28, No.1, May 2001, pp.34–37. Listed are seventy burials where the rector has added many comments to the register, giving valuable extra information for family historians. Mick can be contacted at

mick@mcportsmouth.freeserve.co.uk ●



CORRECTION

CORRESPONDENCE from David Beswick re the article, ‘Anthony Cottrell’ which appeared in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol.22 No.3 December 2001 p.169 notes:

Due to a change of ISPs, Note 1 should now refer to **<http://www.beswick.info/besfam.htm>** and Note 2 to **<http://www.beswick.info/besfam/hopperton.htm>**

The complete revised article on Cottrell, with additional notes appended, is now at **<http://www.beswick.info/besfam/cottrell.htm>**.

There was also an error in the printing or editing which changed the meaning of the last sentence of the first paragraph in the second column on p.174. It should read:

Whether Glover ever saw them in their natural environment may be doubted, but they were not distantly so much as keenly remembered by Glover’s neighbours.

[There is an appendix to the article as now posted on the web site which explains this reference to the memory of aboriginal people among later generations.]

David Beswick
beswick@net2000.com.au
Academic email
beswick@unimelb.edu.au
Web site **<http://www.beswick.info>**

[Our apologies and thanks David—Ed.] ●

FAMILY TREE DAY

OXFORDSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

SHOULD you be in England in June, why not attend the first 'Family Tree Day' at the Oxfordshire Record Office on Saturday, 8 June 2002. This will be a family history extravaganza not to be missed. Hosted by the staff of the record office in conjunction with the Oxfordshire Family History Society, the day will have numerous attractions including :-

- 1 computer demonstrations by some of the members of the society's Computer Group. Topics likely to be covered include family history on the internet, family history data on CD and genealogy computer packages.
- 2 the chance to browse and make purchases from the society's extensive bookstall.
- 3 the opportunity to make purchases of microfiche from the society without incurring those irritating postal charges.

The society's computerised search services and newly computerised birth brief index will also be available for consultation.

However, probably the best feature of 'Family History Day' will be the opportunity for family historians to consult prime records of relevance to their research with an expert at their elbow. The record office searchroom will be open as usual, and this will enable the researcher to review a particular record, and to discuss their problems and findings with members of the society committee and other experienced family historians. We can't guarantee that visitors will leave the venue with a complete pedigree back to William the

Conqueror, but nevertheless we hope that the day will prove to be an enjoyable and thought-provoking event.

'Family Tree Day' will be held on Saturday 8 June 2002 at:-

Oxfordshire Record Office
St Luke's
Temple Road
Cowley
Oxford
OX4 2EX

The event will start at 10:00 a.m and end at 4:00 p.m. Admission is free and all visitors are welcome, although those wishing to use the searchroom will be required to hold a CARN readers' ticket, which can be issued by record office staff on production of identification.

Further information about 'Family Tree Day' and about the Oxfordshire Family History Society can be obtained from the society's website at:-

www.ofhs.org.uk

Further information about the Oxfordshire Record Office and how to find it can be obtained from the record office website at:-

<http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/records/>

Those with further specific queries can contact me by email and I will do my best to help.

Paul Gaskell
Publicity Officer
Oxfordshire Family History Society
publicity@ofhs.org.uk ●

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.

May 2002

Agfest at Carrick in northern Tasmania.

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. For further information contact the secretary at PO Box 587, Devonport, TAS 7310, email brajav@tassie.net.au or ☎ (03) 6424 4005.

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 Davids 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.

7 March 2004

Beams Family Gathering, Sunday, 7 March 2004 at the Village Green, Westbury, Tasmania. Contact Marjorie Porter, Acacia Park, RMB 1425 Boards Road, Strathmerton, VIC 3641 or ☎ (03) 5873 2370 for information regarding the publication of a book on the Beams family.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS

June 2002

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

8 June 2002

Family Tree Day at the Oxfordshire Record Office—hosted by the Oxfordshire Record Office in conjunction with the Oxfordshire Family History Society. For further information see article on previous page.

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. ●

LIBRARY NOTES

State Microfiche Roster

	18/2/2002	20/5/2002	19/8/2002	18/11/2002	24/2/2003
	17/5/2002	16/8/2002	15/11/2002	21/2/2003	16/5/2003
Burnie	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
Devonport	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
Hobart	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
Huon	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
Launceston	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4

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

* Edward Bradden, *Kerry Pink*

* Family History on the Web, *Stuart A. Raymond*

Index to News Items—Obituaries and Photographs of WWII—Tasmanian Servicemen and
Women (*The Examiner*) 1 Jan 1942–30 June 1943, *compiled by Wendy Knolle*

* Research in London—Part 1—Researching London Ancestors, *Lillian Gibbons*

* Shifting Sands, *Faye Gardam*

When Camp Creek Flowed Free: The Dixon Papers 1800–2000, *Cyril Dixon*

Winspear History and Recollections 1783–2001, *Susan Barter*

Accessions—CD-Roms

London Marriage Licences 1521–1869

Accessions—Microfiche

1851 Census Returns – Scotland

Blantyre and Libberton

Bothwell

Cambusland and Carmunnock

Carluke, Covington, Pettinain and Watson

Carnwath and Wandel

Dalserf and Dunsyre

Dalziel and Crawford

Douglas and Carstairs
Glassford and Crawfordjohn
Rutherglen and Biggar
Shotts

* Indicates items donated

DEVONPORT

Accessions—Books

- * Brothers Beams of Tasmania, The: A Study of a Pioneer Family, NS
 - * Caring for the Community: One Hundred Years of the Hobart District Nursing Service Inc. 1896–1996, *Snowden, Dianne*
 - Derwent River Excursion on board the *Lady Nelson* Vol. 1 Sandy Bay, Battery Point, Hobart, *Schaffer, Irene*
 - * Howard Pioneers of Tasmania, *Howard, Earl G.*
 - * How Australia Takes a Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics
 - * James Fenton of Forth A Tasmanian Pioneer 1820–1901, *Fenton, Paul* [Ed]
 - * Londoner's Occupations A Genealogical Guide 2nd Edition, *Raymond, Stuart A.*
 - * Map Central Canada [1963], National Geographic
 - * Map Europe [1962], National Geographic
 - * Map Canada [1972], National Geographic
 - * Map Western Canada [1966], National Geographic
 - * Map Canada [1961], National Geographic
 - * Map Northern Plains [USA] [1986], National Geographic
 - * Map Eastern Canada [1967], National Geographic
 - * Map of The World [1965], National Geographic
 - * Never to Return. The Story of Manx Prisoners Transported to the Penal Colonies, *Creer, Hampton*
 - * Road Map of New Zealand [1995], NZAA
 - Undertakers of Hobart Vol. 1 Index to Pierce J. Keating Funeral Records (1895–1964 (with gaps), *TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch*
 - Winspear History and Recollections, *Barter, Susan*
- * Indicates items donated,

Accessions—CD-Roms

- * Australian Vital Records Index
- * Family History Source Guide
- * Family Tree Maker Family Finder Index Version 7.0
- * Family Tree Maker Social Security Death Index USA 1937–1996
- * Family Tree Maker World Family Tree Vol 1 & 2 Pre 1600+
- * Family Tree Maker World Family Tree Vol 29–32
- * Family Tree Maker's Family Archives Super Bundle 6

Queensland Births Indexes

Queensland Death Indexes 1920–1924

Queensland Death Indexes 1925–1929

Queensland Death Indexes 1930–1934

Queensland Death Indexes 1935–1939

Queensland Death Indexes 1940–1944

Queensland Death Indexes 1945–1949

QLD Index to Immigrants Arriving in Brisbane & Queensland Ports 1900–1915
Queensland Marriages Indexes 1920–1924
Queensland Marriages Indexes 1925–1929
Queensland Marriages Indexes 1930–1934
Queensland Marriages Indexes 1935–1939
South Australia Deaths Registrations
UK National Burial Index for England and Wales
* Indicates items donated

HOBART

Accessions—Books

- Index to 1851 East Sussex Census, volumes 16–23; *C. J. Barnes*.
Index to 1851 Oxfordshire Census, volumes 1–12; *Hugh Kearsley*.
An Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Queensland, 1860–1869 and 1880–1899; *Central Queensland Genealogical Society*.
* Census Records of 1841, Glenluce Village, County Wigtown; *Dumfries & Galloway FHS*.
* Census Records of 1841, Parish of New Luce, County Wigtown; *Dumfries & Galloway FHS*.
* Derwent River Excursion, volume 1; *Irene Schaffer*.
* Derwent River Excursion, volume 2; *Irene Schaffer*.
* Football. The Country Way, *Buck Anderston*.
* Harvest of the Sea, *Buck Anderston*.
* The Hortle Family in Australia, 1791–2001; *B. A. Hortle*.
* Howard Pioneers of Tasmania, *Earl G. Howard*.
* James Fenton of Forth, a Tasmanian Pioneer 1820–1901; *Paul Fenton*.
* Our First Hundred Years, The History of Nursing at the Royal Hobart Hospital; *Angus Downie*.
Pack of Thieves?, 52 Port Arthur Lives; *H. Maxwell-Stewart & S. Hood*.
* Ripples on the pond named Cracknell, *Dee Cracknell*.
* Using Colindale and other Newspaper Repositories, *Audrey Collins*.

Accessions—CD-Roms

- 1851 Census of Cornwall; *Cornwall Business Systems*.
1851 Census Index of East Sussex; *C. J. Barnes*.
1851 Census of Glamorgan, *Glamorgan FHS*.
1851 Census of Kent, Deal and Blean Rural District; *Kent FHS*.
Royal Blue Book—Fashionable Directory, London 1833; *The Archive CD Books Project*.
Telford (Shropshire), volumes 1 & 2; *Genfind Ltd*.

Accessions—Microfiche

- Bristol Baptisms Index, volume 1–4; *Bristol & Avon FHS*.
* Directory of Members Interests, 1998 and 2000; *Cornwall FHS*.
1851 Census Index of Glasgow; *Glasgow & West of Scotland FHS*.
* 1851 Census of Hampshire, volumes 52 and 66, Southampton Index to Parish Codes; *Hampshire Genealogical Society*.
1851 Census Index of Kent, Tonbridge area; *Kent FHS*.
1851 Census Index of Sussex, volume 24; *Family Roots FHS*.
1851 Census of Oxfordshire, Index and Transcripts; *Oxfordshire FHS*.

- 1851 Census Index of Yorkshire, Harrogate and Knaresborough Wetherby Areas; *Yorkshire Archaeological Society*.
- The Poll for the Knights of the Shire to represent the County of Kent, nos. 1734 & 1802; *Kent FHS*.
- Thames Riverside Parish Index Series, volumes 4, 20–22, 27–28, 30–32, 34; *Trueflare Limited*.
- Wise's Directory of Tasmania, 1934; *Nick Vine Hall*.
- * Indicates items donated

HUON

Accessions—Books

- * Above the Falls – Some Notes on People and History of Upper Huon, *Woolley, Richie*
- * Brennan Family History, 2 vols, *Dixon, Joan Brennan*
- * Caring for the Community – Hobart District Nursing Service Inc. 1896–1996, *Snowden, Dianne*
- Convict Applications to Bring out Families to VDL (also NSW, VIC and WA) Index, 1827–1873, *TFHS Inc., Hobart Branch*
- Genealogical Research Directory – 2001, *Johnston, Keith A. and Sainty, Malcolm R.*
- * Identifying Your World War I Soldier from Badges and Photographs, *Swinerton, Iain*, FFHS, 2001
- Index to the Advocate BDM 1921–1925, *GST Inc., Burnie Branch*
- Index to the Advocate BDM 1936–1940, *GST Inc., Burnie Branch*
- Index to the Advocate BDM 1941–1944, *GST Inc., Burnie Branch*
- Index to the Advocate Personal Announcements 1999, *GST Inc., Devonport Branch*
- Index to the Zeehan & Dundas Herald, BDM, 1890–1909, *TFHS Inc., Burnie Branch*
- Index to the Zeehan & Dundas Herald, BDM, 1910–1922, *TFHS Inc., Burnie Branch*
- * Irish Ancestry – A Beginners Guide, *Davis, Bill*, FFHS, Ed.3, 2001
- * James Fenton of Forth – A Tasmanian Pioneer 1820–1901, *Fenton, Paul*
- * Making More Adequate Provision [State Education in Tasmania 1839–1985], *Phillips, Derek*
- Members Interests, GST Inc.; *Gillham, John*, comp.
- * Merchant Shipping Act Papers, Launceston Vessels 1862–1948, *Australian Archives*
- * More People Imperative – Immigration to Australia 1901–1939, *National Archives, Hobart*
- * North Circle Public Cemetery Burial Records 1883–1990, *Cordwell, Stanley*
- * Sherriff 1525–1995, *Woods, Laurie*
- * Shipping Records, *Australian Archives*
- * Ships Registration Papers for the Port of Hobart 1900–1958, *Australian Archives*
- * St Matthews Church Burial Records 13.3.1826–30.10.1903, *Cordwell, Stanley*
- The General Cemetery – Devonport, *TFHS Inc., Devonport Branch*
- Transcriptions of the Cemeteries of Sassafras, Tasmania, *GST Inc., Devonport Branch*
- Undertakers of Hobart, Vol 1 [Index to Pierce J Keating – Funeral Records – 1895–1964 – with gaps], *TFHS Inc., Hobart Branch*
- * Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery Brown's River – Firth Burial Ground, *Imms, Muriel E.*

Accessions—Microfiche

- * Burials in Keilor Cemetery 1856–1972
- * Burial Register and Monumental Inscriptions, Trafalgar, Public Cemetery Mid Gippsland 1888–1993, *Mid Gippsland FHS*

- * Consolidated Index to Ballarat District Cemeteries up to 1999, *Ballarat & Dist. Gen. Soc.*
- * Index to Burials – Bendigo Regional Cemeteries, Series 1 – Northern Districts, *Aust. Inst Gen. Studies*

Accessions—CD-Roms

Census of NSW November 1828, Ed. *Johnston, Keith, Sainty, Malcolm*

- * Indicates items donated

LAUNCESTON

Accessions—Books

A Companion to The British Army 1660–1983, *David Ascoli*

- * Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations (5th ed.), *Jeremy Gibson*

Bothwell Revisited, *Bothwell Hist. Soc. Inc.*

- * Burials 1813–1837 Surname: King, *Devon FHS.*

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

- * Circular Head Local History Journal July 1991, *Circular Head Historical Society*

- * From Moonta to Moriarty, *Josephene Badcock*

- * HMAS (RAN WWII), *Australian War Memorial, Canberra, ACT 1942*

- * HMAS Mk 11 (RAN WWII), *The Royal Australian Navy 1943*

- * Index of Seat Rentals & Envelope Promises—St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Launceston

- * Index to 'Memories of Springfield' by Ray Wheatley, *TFHS Inc., Launceston Branch*

- * James Fenton of Forth, *Paul Fenton*

- * The First Year of the War in Pictures (WWII), *The Sun News-Pictorial*

- * Marriages 1754–1812 Surname: King, *Devon FHS*

- * Marriages 1813–1837 Surname: King, *Devon FHS*

- * Memories, Meanderings and Milestones (Day, Worner, Proverbs), *Bruce Proverbs*

- * On the Tide—Stories of the Tamar, *Peter Richardson, (Ed)*

- * Trevallyn Bowls Club, *Bill Morris*

- * Water Under the Bridge (Carrick), *B. Stevenson*

- * Woven Threads of Ancestry (John & Elizabeth Carey & Carey-Orchard Connection), *Allison Carins*

Accessions—Microfiche

Index to Births, Deaths & Marriages, 1943–1946, England & Wales

- * Register of Inmates, Yardley Workhouse 1812–1837, with surname index

Accessions—CD-Roms

Alumni Oxonienses, 1500–1714

Alumni Oxonienses, 1715–1886

Cambridge University Alumni

- * Death Index, Victoria 1921–1985

The London 1891 Census

Parish Records, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset

- * 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.

All 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 Database, comp. Fred Thornett, (22 fiche) (p&h \$2.00)	\$66.00

Books

My Most Interesting Ancestor, Manuscript Award 2001	\$9.00
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

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

HOBART BRANCH

Cemeteries in Southern Tasmania Vol V Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart,
Indexes to Headstones & Memorials Part I, Microfiche. \$poa

Available from the Librarian

Hobart Branch, GPO Box 640 Hobart TAS 7001

LAUNCESTON BRANCH

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

Mail orders should be forwarded to the

Publications Officer PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250

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

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 or 0419 319 774
(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. • 8:30 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 2002–2003 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

ALLASON

Edward ALLASON and his brother, Aaron Allason, arrived Hobart per the barque *George*, on 7 November 1842. They were sons of Rev. John Allason, Swaledale, North Yorkshire. Edward, a tailor, married Elizabeth DAVIDSON née AISBITT 16 January 1843, Hobart. Children of Edward and Elizabeth: Edward John 1843–1854, Susannah (HAYWOOD) 1845–1927, Robert 1848–1903, Sara Ann (MACDOUGALL) 1850–? Eliza 1852–1866, Edwin 1855–? Edward died Launceston 1888, aged 69. I have no knowledge of Aaron Allason after arrival. Any information on either Edward or Aaron and contact with descendants would be much appreciated.

Wendy McLennan, RMB 2750, Cobden, Victoria 3266 email burra@anson.com.au

BAILEY/DRIVER

Seeking information on the descendants of John BAILEY and Sarah DRIVER, married Launceston 1843. John died aged 60 years in 1884, Launceston. Sarah died aged 49 years in 1860, Launceston. Children—Marianne born 1843–1845, Launceston, married Henry William in 1864, Launceston; twin boys, John and William born in 1847, Launceston. John died in 1857, Launceston. I would appreciate any information on this family. Mrs Mary King, 43 North Street Hadfield, Victoria 3046.

HARPER

Sarah Kittie HARPER, born 1861 (England) died 1934 (Tasmania), daughter of John Harper and Sarah née WHITE married in 1889, a policeman John Robert (Jack) WEAVERS. Their son Cyril John Weavers, born 1890, married someone called Maisie. Only known issue a son Stewart (or Stuart?) Weavers. Sarah's brother William Hugh Harper (1869–1940) married 1895, May GRIMSEY. They could have gone to Victoria. There were three known children; Dulcie (married Lindsay CRANE), Kathleen (married Lawrence SMITH) and William (thought never married). Can any one recognise these families and advise further detail? I would like to hear from any descendants. Information about them and contact with descendants is sought by R. J. (Bob) Wellington, 46 Lindhill Avenue, Lindisfarne TAS 7015 ☎ (03) 6243 7723

HARRIS/BUTLER

I am seeking information on Sarah Ann HARRIS of Osmaston. Sarah had a daughter Julia Maria Mary BUTLER born about 1866. Julia then had a daughter Emily May Butler who was born at Westbury 21 April 1886, father unknown. Emily's birth was registered by her grandmother, Sarah Harris. On 23 December 1887, Julia married Henry Albert McCOY and Emily's name was changed to McCoy. Julia died 27 May 1947, Williamstown, Victoria. I have been unable to find any records for Sarah. Any information would be appreciated.

Helen Hall, 276 Ocean Drive, Bunbury WA 6230 email rehgels@inet.net.au

MICKLEBOROUGH

According to my late father, he had a younger half sister about whom he knew little, and did not meet. The daughter of Alfred Ernest MICKLEBOROUGH, mother unknown (maybe RYDER), she was born c.1935 in Hobart, possibly named Mavis

Hilda and may have been adopted by Alfred and Edna JONES of New Norfolk. It is known that she was employed in the Hobart city centre c.1953 and used the surname of Mickleborough, first name unknown. Any information appreciated. Leonie Mickleborough, 6 Wentworth Street, South Hobart TAS 7004, ☎ (03) 6223 7948

SHARMAN FAMILY

I am seeking any information on William and Henry SHARMAN, their mother Mary Ann PRIEST died 24 July 1891. On her death notice it states she died at Earl Street, relict of the late George PRIEST, beloved mother of William and Henry Sharman (Victorian papers please copy). A Mary Ann WOOLLEY married a James Sharman 19 November 1836; she was 18. I found births of Teresa 24 May 1838, at Springs, Hannah 24 May 1845 at Bullocks Hunting Ground, Mary Ann 17 April 1841, at Trafalgar, also a Martha? I can not find births for William or Henry in Tasmania. Mary Ann was 73 years of age when she died. She was born in England. Dawn Priest, 21 Oak Grove Way, Sippy Downs QLD 4556, ☎ 0754 454113 bertdawn@optusnet.com.au

WELLINGTON

William Lawrence WELLINGTON, born 1885 in Tasmania, tenth child of Thomas W. and Elizabeth née HARRIS who settled on a property called 'The Pines' close to Beaconsfield. William married Elsie KESTLE and of their four known children Joy married Arthur BAKER but had no issue, and Alma Elsie died in Melbourne aged 22 years unmarried. There were two boys, Allan W. and Lawrence W. of whom nothing more is known. Did they all go to Victoria? William and Elsie seem to have disappeared also. William's elder sister Madeline Wellington (1877-1940) married Alex RITCHIE, did they have any family?

Information about them and contact with descendants is sought by R. J. (Bob) Wellington, 46 Lindhill Avenue, Lindisfarne TAS 7015 ☎ (03) 6243 7723

GEORGE WRIGHT

George WRIGHT and Jane PEARD had their first child George in 1857 registered at Hamilton Tasmania. They had five more children Frederick 1859, Daniel 1861, Emma 1863, Harriet 1866 and Edith November 1867. Edith was registered in Launceston. Both Daniel and Emma were christened at St Matthias, Windermere, July 1867 and George is recorded as being a shepherd at Danbury Park. When Emma was married in 1883 the newspaper notice referred to the late George indicating he had died between 1867 and 1883. Jane died in 1886 at Sidmouth but what happened to George? I have been unable to locate any record of his birth, marriage or death, maybe he didn't marry Jane but he must have died somewhere and most likely in the West Tamar area. Peter Arnold, 38 Victoria Street, Parkdale VIC 3195 ☎ (03) 9580 7175 pirate@a2.com.au

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

NEW PUBLICATION—CAREY/ORCHARD

‘Woven Threads of Ancestry, the Story of John and Elizabeth Carey and the Carey-Orchard Alliance’, won the Lilian Watson Family History Manuscript Award in 1998, under the title, ‘The Story of John and Elizabeth Carey’. It has been expanded and amended, and a limited edition published for family and interested friends; 150 A4 pages and with 70 photographs, (printed commercially).

The CAREY family migrated from Bristol, UK, between 1857–1871 to Launceston, Tasmania—Sarah, the mother, George, John, William (later NZ), Samuel, Sarah OWEN, and Eliza JOYCE.

John CAREY married a widow, Elizabeth SEARLE (née BRYANT) in 1859. She was descended from Elizabeth RILEY, her daughter Catherine (LEE), both of the Second Fleet, then James and Elizabeth JESSOP whose four daughters were Maria MOORE (MAWER), Elizabeth BRYANT, Anne or Mary-Anne JACKSON (and other names), and Sophia BRAIN.

The John CAREYS had a large family, surnames now remaining, AIRY, ORCHARD, McIVER, O’HALLORAN (Sth Africa) and BESWICK.

Mary CAREY married A. W. ORCHARD, and their family names include ORCHARD, GILL, WYLIE, DIMMACK, and WISE.

This book covers the history and stories of all these families with several other historical items including some despatches from Gallipoli. It may be viewed at the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., Launceston Branch Library, or the State Library of Tasmania and can be purchased from Allison Carins, Box 20, Winnaleah, 7265, (enquiries ☎ (03) 6354 2264) for \$25.00 plus \$4.00 postage, or in person, for \$25.00 from Ruth McCausland, 130 Abbott Street, Launceston TAS 7250 ☎ (03) 63341385.

PLEASE READ THIS IF YOU HAVE NOT YET FILLED 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 was enclosed with the December 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' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ALLEN Eliza	Ledbury HRT ENG/TAS AUS	1835–	5617
ALLEN Thomas	Ledbury/Birmingham ENG	1810–1878	5617
ARNOL	Spring Bay	1850+	5633
BALDWIN John Joseph	LND	c1860	5642
BENNETT Bridget	Hobart/Launceston TAS AUS	1829	5619
BIGGINS Clara Alice	Hobart/Launceston TAS AUS	1864–1939	5639
BLYTH Dr Robt	Essex ENG		5636
BOND Elson	Hobart TAS AUS	1880–	5610
BROOKS	Spring Bay	1850+	5633
BROWNE Charles	Albury	c1817	5642
BROWNE Horatio	SSX	c1760	5642
BURGESS Eleanor	UK	1835–1901	5627
BUTLER Caroline Amelia		1867–1958	5544
CAMPBELL Henry	Launceston TAS AUS	1888–	5639
CAMPBELL William	Mulgrave St Launceston TAS	1863–1936	5639
CARPENTER	Latrobe	1850+	5633
CATOR	West Dereham ENG	1800s	5630
CHUGG Richard	Ilfracombe DEV ENG	1798–1861	5627
CLARK Grace née MILLER	Hobarton VDL/Point Puer Tasman Pen TAS	1833–c1849	5637
CLARK Mary Jane	Longford TAS AUS	1845–1888	5627
CLARK William	Hobarton VDL/Point Puer Tasman Pen TAS	1833–c1849	5637
CROWE	IRE	c–1870	5634
CURRIE	SCT	1800s	5630
DAVIS Alfred	Hobart TAS AUS	1854–	5617
DAWES Ethelene	Ulverstone TAS AUS	1877–1933	5606
DEGRAVES Peter	Hobart TAS AUS	1823–1852	5607
DENSLEY Benjamin	Denth	1900–	5625
DENSLEY Rose	Denth		5625
DUNKEL	GER	c–1870	5634
EDWARDS Joseph	Hobart	1840–1880	5643
EVANS Hubert John	Hobart TAS AUS	1870s	5614
EVANS James	Tea Tree/Hobart TAS AUS	1825–35	5614
EVANS Selina			5544
EVEREST	KEN ENG	1800–1900	5638
FIFIELD	HAM ENG	1800–1900	5638
FOSTER Leslie	Hobart TAS AUS	1885–	5610
FOX	Spring Bay	1850+	5633
FRENCH John William		1866–1945	5544
GREEN	Crimplesham ENG	1800s	5630
HALLAM Jean	Hobart TAS AUS	1898–	5610
HALLAM John Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	1936–	5610
HALLAM Joseph	NTT ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1800–1865	5610
HALLAM William	O'Brien's Bridge TAS AUS	1839–	5610
HARDING Stephen	LND/HRT ENG	1750–	5617
HARDINGE Stephen	Hobart TAS AUS	1845–	5617
HARDY James	Southdown DOR ENG	1800–	5616
HAYES John	ENG		5636
HERON William		1840–	5631
HILL James	Longford/Morven/Evandale/Launceston TAS	c1840	5645
HILL James	Morven TAS	1851–	5645
HILL Robert	Burnie TAS (married 1898)	1870–1950	5544
HILL William Frederick	Longford TAS	1842–1908	5645
HOPWOOD George	UK/Hobart/Kingston TAS AUS	1808–1845	5614
HOW		1800s	5630
HOY David			5637
HOY Janet	Hobarton VDL		5637
IRELAND	NFK ENG	1750–1850	5638
IVES Elizabeth		c1814	5642

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
JACOBS John	Horton/Hobart/Stanley TAS		5544
JACOBS Robert George Charles	Horton TAS	1870	5544
JEFFREY William James	Deloraine TAS AUS	1850+	5606
KELEHER Margaret		1881	5623
KEMP Lydia	Longford/Morven/Evandale/Launceston TAS	c1840	5645
KIERNAN Mary Jane	Kingston TAS AUS	1854-1935	5635
KING George	UK/Hobart TAS AUS	1780-	5617
LOVEJOY Josiah James	Deloraine TAS AUS	1811-1902	5606
MATTHEWS Charlotte Eleanor	Hobart TAS AUS	1829-	5618
McGIVERON James	Drumreagh/Kilbroney DOW NIR	1820-1889	5627
McGUIRE Bridget Edith	Hobart TAS AUS	1867-	5611
McGUIRE Edith Bridget	Hobart TAS AUS	1867-	5611
McNAMARA	VIC AUS		5624
MILLER Janet	Hobarton VDL	1833-1851	5637
MILLWOOD James	Fulham ENG	1788-1900	5616
MOODY John	ENG/Launceston TAS AUS	1817	5619
MORLEY	All TAS	1842+	5633
MORRIS Jane	Whitechapel LND ENG	1820	5619
MORWICK George		1881	5623
MOTT Robert	Stepney LND ENG	1790-1821	5622
MUDIE Charlotte	Launceston TAS AUS	1847	5619
MUIR Henry	Horton TAS AUS	1855	5620
MUNDAY Richard Senior	Ewelme OXF ENG	1744-1813	5620
MURPHY Daniel	Hobart TAS AUS	1839	5619
MURRAY	TAS/SCT?		5634
NICHOLS	ENG	c-1870	5634
NIXON William	DFS/Wick SCT	c1800	5626
NORTH John	TAS/VIC/AUS/NZ	1867-	5618
NUTTALL Jane	Hobart/Stanley TAS		5544
OXLEY Jane	Stepney LND ENG	1790-1821	5622
PAGE John		1840	5631
PAGE Samuel		1840	5631
PEART William Muller	Deloraine TAS AUS	1805-1890	5606
PETTINGILL	Hamilton VIC AUS		5624
POOLE Eliza Anne	Hobart TAS AUS	1845-	5618
PRICE	ENG	c1855	5634
PRIOR George	ENG	1800-	5616
QUEENEY Annie Josephine	TAS/VIC/NSW AUS	1891-	5618
RADFORD Stephen	Farnham ENG/Westbury TAS AUS	1809	5619
RAMAGE Ann	Hobart	1832-1880	5643
RASPIN	Spring Bay	1850+	5633
RATHBONE Elizabeth		1820	5631
RICE James Beresford	Hobart TAS AUS	1892-	5611
RICE John Herbert	Hobart TAS AUS	1870-	5611
RICE Marie Ethel Salvata	Hobart TAS AUS	1901-	5611
RICE Thomas James Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	1892-	5611
RICHARDS		1800s	5630
RISBY Dinah Adelaide	Ulverstone TAS AUS	1838-1916	5606
RIVETT	VIC AUS		5624
ROWAN Phillip			5625
ROWLAND William	Ulverstone TAS AUS	1828-1920	5606
RUTTLEY Stella	DEV ENG	c1800	5626
SAUNDERS James	Hobart	1830-1848	5643
SMITH George	Peckenheim ENG	c1800	5626
SMITH Harold Charles Cyril	TAS/VIC/NSW AUS	1891-	5618
SPRATT John	Denth	1862	5625
SPRINGLEY Frederick		1800-	5616
SPURWAY-SMITH John	Dunkswell DEV ENG	1811-1875	5616

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
STAPLETON Emma Elizabeth	BDF ENG	c1800	5626
STEVENS Lancelot	SSX ENG	1829–1908	5627
SWEET Charles Hoare	Sydney/Hobart TAS	–1869	5632
THOMPSON Richard	Limehouse LND ENG	c1824	5642
THOW Abraham	Longford TAS AUS	1847–1939	5639
TWIGG Elizabeth	Hobart TAS AUS	1800–	5618
UPCHURCH Emily		1840	5631
UPCHURCH Ernest	Emu Bay/Somerset TAS AUS	1872–	5620
VERALLA Nicholas	Hobart	1840–1880	5643
WALKER Michael		1813	5627
WATSON George	Hobart TAS AUS		5628
WHILEY William	Great Cresingham NFK ENG	1800–	5616
WILLIAMS Louisa	Hobart/Launceston	1832–1880	5643
WILSON Capt William	Hobart TAS AUS	1822–1840	5607
WILSON Edmund Philip	Hobart TAS AUS	1851–1891	5607
WILSON Fleetwood Pellew	Hobart TAS AUS	1861–1886	5607
WILSON Sir J.M.	Hobart TAS AUS	1830–1880	5607
WISE Sarah	Longford TAS AUS	1848–1927	5639
WOODS Charles	Kingston TAS AUS	1854–1936	5635
WOOTTON Emma Elizabeth	BDF ENG	1900–	5626
ZSCHACHNER	GER	pre 1870	5634

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.

NEW MEMBERS

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

5544	FRENCH Mr Robert L	11 Curraghmore Avenue bobfrench@southcom.com.au	BURNIE	TAS	7320
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	
5608	HAMMOND Mrs Patricia	28 George Street	LATROBE	TAS	7307
5609	HAMMOND Mr Ivan E	28 George Street	LATROBE	TAS	7307
5610	PERT Mrs Kathleen	59–61 Jones Road rper@bigpond.net.au	BUDERIM	QLD	4556
5611	DAWES Mrs Susan M	4 Craven Street sewad@bigpond.com	CHARTERS TOWERS	QLD	4820
5612	CHILDS Mrs Marlene M	67 Tilanbi Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5613	CHILDS Mr Desmond W	67 Tilanbi Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
5614	EVANS Mr John L	2/8 Begonia Street	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
5615	MARLEY Ms Judith A	PO Box 180 jmarley@tassie.net.au	ROSNY PARK	TAS	7018
5616	SPURWAY-SMITH Mr Neville	9 Seamist Court	LAUDERDALE	TAS	7021
5617	STAITE Mrs Lyn M	74 Brushy Creek Road staite@primus.com.au	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
5618	STAITE Mr Ken	74 Brushy Creek Road staite@primus.com.au	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
5619	RAWLINGS Mrs Leonie M	294 Glance Creek Road bardot20@southcom.com.au	STOWPORT	TAS	7321
5620	UPCHURCH Mrs Leonie	66 Bird Street lupchurch1@bigpond.com.au	BURNIE	TAS	7320

NEW MEMBERS

5621	INGROUILLE Mr David	3 Maydena Place ingrouille@bigpond.com	PARKLANDS	TAS	7320
5622	MOTT Mr Neil V	11 McPhee Street	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5623	MOTT Mrs Helen M	11 McPhee Street	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5624	PETTINGILL Mr Robert C	33 Payne St. bpetting@southcom.com.au	BURNIE	TAS	7320
5625	DAVERN Mrs Barbara E	1 Medina Street	YOUNG TOWN	TAS	7249
5626	SMITH Mrs Jean E	17 Bartley Street	HADSPEN	TAS	7290
5627	WALKER Mrs Robin A	PO Box 309 meandersinn@telstra.easymail.com.au	PROSPECT VALE	TAS	7250
5628	WATSON Mr Colin R	PO Box 921 watson-cr@yahoo.com	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
5629	HACKWELL Mr Colin G	11 South View HEWRSDEN CANTERBURY KENT colcanterbury@aol.com		CT3 4HE	UK
5630	EVANS Mrs Dymrna	PO Box 167	DELORAINIE	TAS	7304
5631	HERON Mr Donald E	11 Basin Road highgrove@primus.com.au	GROVE	TAS	7109
5632	MILLNER Mrs Marcia N	1 Wandl Street millner@email.tc	TEWANTIN	QLD	4565
5633	BAILEY Mrs Cheryl L	3/126 Marys Hope Road chbailey51@hotmail.com	ROSETTA	TAS	7010
5634	COOK Mrs Tanya M	45 Ash Drive bruv@bigpond.com.au	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
5635	CUBITT Mrs Andrea	PO Box 465	GLENORCHY	TAS	7010
5636	NEILL-FRASER Mrs Helen	PO Box 411	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
5637	WILSON Mrs Maureen E	6 Manresa Court	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
5638	WINTER Mrs Muriel	PO Box 8	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
5639	MATTHEWS Mrs Miriea E	PO Box 149 tmat@optusnet.com.au	MELTON	VIC	3337
5640	WILSON Mrs Dorothy	2/26 Delta Ave beryl@vision.net.au	YOUNGTOWN	TAS	7249
5641	COOK Mrs Lexie	25 Kinarra Crescent lexcook@yahoo.com	BERRIEDALE	TAS	7011
5642	SHEGOG Mrs Maureen E	10 Lowana Court	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
5643	JAMESON Prof Graeme J	34 Curzon Road cggj@cc.newcastle.edu.au	NEW LAMBTON	NSW	2305
5644	MASCARO Mrs Denise M	PO Box 128 silveroaks@bigpond.com	GILGANDRA	NSW	2827
5645	HILL Mr John E	22 Canberra Crescent	CAMPBELLTOWN	NSW	2560

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS/CORRECTION

0591	SCHAFFER Mrs Irene	5a/2 Marys Hope Road	ROSETTA	TAS	7010
4374	BROWN Mr T W	340 Carella Street	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
5564	PICKETT Mrs Lesley V	53 Cremorne Avenue r_lpickett@austarnet.com.au	CREMORNE	TAS	7024

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Computer requirements ...

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Windows ... 386 or 486 PC & Windows 3.1 or newer

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Annual General Meeting
Saturday
22 June 2002

Venue
LDS Church Hall
Young Street
East Devonport

PROGRAM

10.00 am	Registration
10.30 am	Morning Tea
11.00 am – 11.40 am	Audio/Visual Presentation – 'Devonport – A Pictorial Past'
11.45 am – 12.30 pm	Faye Gardam. – 'Recollections of the Mersey Region'
12.30 pm – 1.30 pm	Lunch
1.30 pm	Annual General Meeting

**A valid membership card may be required
for entry to the meeting.**

3.30 pm	Afternoon Tea
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***The Family History Room of the Church will be available
for research until 5.00 pm.***

6.30 pm for 7.00 pm	Annual Dinner – A 3 Course meal at the Devonport RSL Club.
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Please complete this section and mail, with payment, before **14 June 2002** to:-

AGM Committee TFHS Inc.
Devonport Branch
PO Box 587
Devonport TAS 7310

Registration Form

Name/s

Address

.....

..... Number
Morning Tea/Lunch/Afternoon Tea @ \$18.00 ea. \$

..... Number
Annual Dinner @ \$30.00 ea. \$

Payment Enclosed \$

Please Note:
Maps showing the location of the above venues will be enclosed with your receipt.