

Tasmanian Ancestry



**Tasmanian Family History
Society Inc.**

Volume 27 Number 2—September 2006

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

From the Editors

What an eventful time since the last issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*!

Members much enjoyed the fellowship and mingling at the AGM and witnessed the pleasure experienced by those who received TFHS Inc. Awards, the Lilian Watson Family History Award for 2005 and the very first Award for the best article in the 'previous' volume of *Tasmanian Ancestry*—Volume 26.

President Anita and Vice-President, Maurice made a fine job of announcing the two new bi-annual competitions: the Family Tree Chart competition and the Short Story Competition.

The Family Tree Chart competition will be launched at each Branch during 2006, and judged at the Branch AGM in April 2007. Each Branch will send the leading two entries to the State AGM at Burnie on 16th June, 2007.

The Short Story Competition will be judged, in the alternate years, commencing in 2008.

Get your application form for both competitions from your branch library or if you are an interstate or overseas member, email or write to the Secretary, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191, Launceston, Tas 7250, Australia.

Muriel & Betty.

Cover photo: Launceston Railway Signalbox
see *Launceston & Western Railway Company*
Limited pp83-90

© Photo: Anita Swan

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Betty Bissett

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

Deadline dates are by:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the journal committee nor of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article 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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President's Message

The AGM for 2006 was organized by the State Executive and held at Ross. Forty four attended and although it was a cold start we did manage to have a rain free day.

You will read in my Annual Report that we had two resignations from the executive committee. David Harris resigned from the Vice President's position after many years. He has been involved at State level since 1987 and his input into State matters has been greatly appreciated. David was made a Fellow of our Society in 2000. On a personal level the guidance and assistance that he has shown me has been tremendous and I thank him most sincerely for that.

Our other resignation was from Pat Harris who has also been involved at State level as a Delegate, alternate Delegate and State Sales Co-ordinator for many years. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Pat for all her assistance to the State executive.

On a happier note it was great to acknowledge six members who were presented with TFHS Inc. Awards for their involvement at the Hobart branch and in some cases, at a State level. You can be assured that their assistance is greatly appreciated, not only at the branch level, but also by the State body.

I look forward to working with our new executive and delegates during my third and final year as your State President.



Brad Williams

Our speaker for the morning was Mr Brad Williams who is the Heritage Project Officer for the Southern Midlands Council; his talk titled *1820 Military Outpost* was indeed very interesting; he managed to show us how the town of Ross as we see it today evolved, and is actually the third layer of European occupation.



Irene Schaffer, Anne Hay, Colleen Read, Bryce Ward, Bev Richardson & Margaret McKenzie
(Leonie Mickleborough & Cynthia O'Neill not present)

The Journal Competition was then announced and presented by the Editorial team, Betty, Muriel and Anita, to Margaret McKenzie for her article in the March 2006 journal titled *Looking Back*. Margaret has been writing articles for *Tasmanian Ancestry* since 1982. ●



Muriel, Margaret and Betty

Anita Swan
State President

Lilian Watson Family History Award 2005

There were 10 entries accepted for the 2005 Lilian Watson Award, made up of 7 Books and 3 Manuscripts. Entries were received from as far away as Queensland, ACT, NSW and Victoria as well as several publications from within Tasmania.

The Judging Panel had much pleasure reading the submitted publications and support and encourage all family history researchers to publish their stories and enter this Award. The Judging Panel will remain unchanged for the coming year.

I would like to pass on some comments made by the Judging Panel in their report to assist authors thinking of entering their books in future years.

The Judges were again concerned that some entries lacked indexes and did not use standard conventions for referencing sources and compiling bibliographies and failed to note sources of documents and illustrations. By not applying these important aspects of compiling a book the entries are marked accordingly. This also reduces the value of the work for other researchers.

Narrative was again stressed. There was a tendency in some family histories to focus on the accurate compilation of facts rather than the "readability" of the story. It is important to construct a narrative which engages the reader.

This is the final year Manuscripts will be accepted as part of the Award.

The 2005 Lilian Watson Award has been presented to Irene Schaffer with her book titled *The Bidencope Story*.

This is the second time this award has been won by Irene. She previously won in 1992 for her publication on "Private George Smith of His Majesty's Royal Marines."

The books submitted will go to the following Branch Libraries as designated by the authors:

Irene Schaffer, *The Bidencope Story*. (Hobart)

Jessie Wagner, *My Great, Great Grandfather, Lt Edward Lord*. (Hobart)

Margaret Szalay, *Tasmania Bound: Weymouth, Hubbard, Harris & McPhail Family Stories*. (Hobart)

Penelope Ferguson, "*Pickett Lines*" – *descendants of Samuel Piggot/Piggett and Mary Thompson*. (Hobart)

Margaret E B Rhee, *James Forbes Young*. (Huon)

Graeme Allan Wood, *As Far As I Can Tell*. (Launceston)

Kathleen Duncombe, *Bruny Island's Quarantine Station In War and Peace*. (Launceston)

John Willoughby Miller, *Cleanliness Is Next To Godliness*. (Launceston)

Brenda Hunt, *Blades Family History*. (Launceston)

John Alexander Millar, *The Millar Story*. (Launceston) ●

Judith De Jong,
Co-ordinator.

Exeter Registry Office Change of Venue

From April 1 2006
Exeter Registry Office
will be located at
Castle Street, Exeter EX4 3PQ UK

Book Review—Winner of the LWFH Award

Irene Schaffer, The Bidencope Story. Hobart, self published, 2004. 73 pages, 66 illustrations. A4 format, index, \$28.

Irene Schaffer has revisited a Tasmanian icon, one of Hobart's oldest and most successful family businesses, with her study of J Bidencope, Tailor and Hatter. The commercial business which Joseph Bidencope established in 1860 operated in Hobart for over 120 years—for more than a century of which it was in Murray Street. The employees made a range of clothing from that chosen to be worn by Hobart's upper-class of society to the heavy-duty dark-blue work clothing for the miners at Mt Lyell on the West Coast.

Bidencope, a tailor, arrived in Hobart Town in 1858 aboard the *Trade Wind*, and within two years had commenced his business in Collins Street. By the 1890s Bidencope's had expanded their manufacturing to include uniforms for police, railway and tramway employees and also army uniforms, first for the Boer War then for World War I. They also made khaki drill trousers for the Australian Army during the second World War. The tailors employed by the business also crafted outfits for government house staff and robes and suits for the Speaker in the House of Assembly. A further profitable side of the enterprise was the extension into military uniforms for the Tasmanian Regiments and also scarlet patrol jackets for the Volunteer Rifle Regiment.

In 1869 Joseph added another successful venture to his business, that of hat making. The fur was obtained from rabbit skins, which at the time were plentiful, skins being exported to

England in exchange for felt. The hat manufacturing later moved to Hampden Road, Battery Point (formerly Tooth's Brewery and an amulet factory) where Joseph had an 85-foot tall brick chimney (which still stands), and a furnace built. Merchandise from 'The House of Good Hats' was exported to Sydney (one shipment totalled eleven boxes). When hat samples were shipped to Philadelphia in 1876 he received 'high awards and compliments'.

After his death in 1940 Joseph's son, Joseph Jelly (assisted by his brother Alan), became the new managing director. The business remained in family hands until 1977 when it was sold to another Hobart family business, J T Soundy, under whose management the business remained for ten years.

The Bidencope Story is traditional in format. It explores the family background before arrival in Hobart Town, moving on to life in the colony. It also details the history of tailoring in England, making fascinating reading and an informative background to the business. Irene's book is also a study into some other early Hobart businesses and streets, the text interspersed with relevant photographs, shop dockets, certificates and plans. The J Bidencope & Son Outfitters and Tailors, Murray Street store was an institution where the most fashionable and best-dressed of Hobart's residents shopped. The book is a walk down memory lane for those of us who have lived in Hobart most of our lives. ●

Leonie Mickleborough.

Annual Reports

This is my second report as State President, and it is true that it takes a year to realize how everything and everyone works. There is much more reading, researching and reporting involved in wearing the Presidents Hat.

Branches

It was quite interesting to read in the reports that branches have all noticed a decline of members using the libraries' facilities, possibly due to the large amount of records now becoming available on the Internet. In an effort to address this the branches are releasing new publications, updating library equipment, running workshops, giving talks on Family History Research, and producing Branch Newsletters. Both Hobart and Burnie have subscribed to Ancestry.com—this facility has been made available for members and non-members at their libraries. Other fund raising activities have included sausage sizzles, soup and sandwich luncheons, bus trips and Adult Education classes.

RGD Back Capture Project

Members have now finished entering the data. The contracts have been signed and we are awaiting MacBeths to process the CD-Rom for sale. This will of course be a boost to State sales and Branch sales.

Lilian Watson Family History Award

This year 7 books and 3 manuscripts were received. The judges have awarded *The Bidencope Story* by Mrs Irene Schaffer the winner. There was not a winner for the manuscript section.

TFHS Inc. Awards

This year there was six nominations received. They were: Anne Hay, Leonie Mickleborough, Cynthia O'Neill, Colleen

Read, Beverley Richardson and Bryce Ward. Thank you all for your contributions to the Society.

Membership

Our new Membership Registrar reported that although the numbers are down by 30 for the same period last year we have welcomed 161 new members. I would like to say that the program "@TasMem-R" provided by Peter Cocker has made the job easier.

Tasmanian Ancestry

The journal committee has completed their first year on the job and can report that all editing and publishing is being done from Launceston. There have been times when not enough articles have been received and reruns of early articles have been used. At present the editors are expecting to upgrade the software used which it is hoped will alleviate some of the problems which have occurred between computer and printers.

In closing this report I would like to thank all my committee for their patience, guidance and assistance that they have given me during this last year.

Anita Swan, President.

From the Journals

NSW BMD Indexes Extended

NSW Death and Marriage Indexes have now been extended, to include Deaths to 1975 and Marriages to 1955, available at: www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/familyHistory/search.htm

"The Mail", Newsletter of the Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc. May-June 2006, No. 125.

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTROY SOCIETY INC.
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31-03-2006

SCOPE

We have audited the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto of Tasmanian Family History Society Inc—State Executive for the year ended 31st March, 2006 . These statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Society's management committee is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. We have conducted an independent audit of these accounts in order to express an opinion on them to the members of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc - State Executive.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with the historic cost basis of accounting so as to present a view of the association which is consistent with our understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations.

OPINION

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend our examinations of income beyond the accounting for amounts received as shown by the books and records of the association. It is the responsibility of the committee of management to ensure that proper control and supervision is maintained over the control of receipts and payments.

In our opinion, subject to the forgoing reservations:

- (a) the financial statements referred to above are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the society as at 31th March, 2006 and of its results for the year then ended in all material respects, according to the information at our disposal, the explanations given to us and as shown by the accounting records.
- (b) the rules relating to the administration for the funds of the association have been observed; and
- (c) the association has kept proper records and other books during the period covered by these accounts.

JAMES PAWSON & ASSOC.



J. I. Pawson FPNA

Dated at Launceston this 8th day of June 2006

TFHS Inc. State Executive — General Account
Statement of Receipts & Payments
for the Year 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006

<u>2004 / 2005</u>		<u>2005 / 2006</u>
\$12,788.02	Balance as per Cash Book 1/4/2005	\$19,002.26
	RECEIPTS	
3,764.79	GST Collected	4,442.53
9,267.04	Membership Subscriptions - Interstate	9,435.47
15,259.28	Membership Subscriptions - Branch	15,779.15
643.00	Donations	452.00
521.26	State Sales	1,471.96
431.43	- Books, CD's, Fiche	628.42
46.71	- TAMIOT Sales	23.63
76.95	- Presentation Mugs	99.34
,346.84	Bank Interest - Cheque Account	492.60
377.20	Sundries - Contra	403.30
100.59	- Refunds - Insurance	87.30
386.15	AGM Registrations	290.07
2,273.18	Journal Receipts - Advertising & Sales	1,850.31
115.00	- Subscriptions	55.00
	GST received from ATO	55.00
34,609.42	TOTAL RECEIPTS	35,511.08
\$47,397.44	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$54,513.34
	PAYMENTS	
2,051.37	GST Paid out	2,511.28
281.65	Advertising/Promotional	195.00
3,615.52	Insurance	3,384.97
408.22	Cost of Sales - Books, CD's, Fiche payments	3,895.34
143.00	- TAMIOT Payments	370.81
45.20	Bank Charges - Cheque Account only	23.00
1,350.36	Sundries - Contra	591.96
500.50	- Branch Grants - Donations	643.00
13,888.75	Journal Payments	16,319.53
4,573.61	Administration Payments	4,231.68
	- AGM Expenses	95.00
	- Audit Fees/ Corporate Affairs	346.00
	- Executive Travel	1,633.15
	- Lilian Watson and Other Awards	241.04
	- Membership Expenses	509.32
	- Postage/Boxes & Telephone - Internet	825.91
	- Printing and Stationery	421.26
	- Rent (Campbell Town Hall)	120.00
	- Subscriptions (AFFHO)	40.00
	Transferred to TPT At Call	2,000.00
1,537.00	GST paid to ATO	1,920.00
28,395.18	TOTAL PAYMENTS	36,086.57
\$19,002.26	Balance as per Cash Book 31/3/2006	\$18,426.77
	Represented by:	
\$19,002.26	Balance as per Westpac Cheque Account 31/3/2006	\$18,426.77
	INVESTMENT	
\$6,676.38	Reserve Funds - Tasmanian Perpetual Trustees At Call	\$8,999.79

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2006

	Burnie	Dev	Hobart	Huon	Lton	State	Totals
Opening Balance 1/4/2005	\$5,718	\$1,373	\$6,577	\$2,401	\$3,517	\$19,002	\$38,588
Add Receipts							
GST Received						4,443	4,443
Membership Subscriptions	4,466	3,593	17,087	867	7,925	25,215	59,152
Donations	842	657	1,241	62	456	452	3,710
Fund Raising	2,308	2,240	146	0	1512	0	6,206
Research	307	274	5,105	15	1875	0	7,576
Sales	10,337	2,347	20,473	160	10,697	2,124	46,138
Interest	35	56	414	109	18	99	731
Library Revenue	2,120	717	2,936	1,536	1,154	0	8,463
Sundries	247	406	16,547	1,490	1,708	983	21,381
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)						2,140	2,140
GST Received from ATO						55	55
Total Receipts	20,661	10,290	63,949	4,240	25,345	35,511	159,996
Total Funds Available	26,379	11,663	70,526	6,641	28,862	54,513	198,584
Less Payments							
GST paid out						2,511	2,511
Membership Subscriptions	3,239	1,803	9,455	472	5,062	0	20,031
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	3,385	3,385
Fund Raising	400	60	0	0	737	0	1,197
Research	56	0	496	0	250	0	802
Items for re-sale	8,119	406	7,443	18	2,196	4,266	22,447
Bank Fees	19	14	82	140	29	23	307
Library Payments	4,045	1,805	10,816	2,106	12,019	0	30,791
Sundries	885	1,510	10,598	1,231	1,265	3,311	18,800
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	16,320	16,320
Assets/Capital	4,415	1,443	18,728	0	3,037	0	27,623
Administration Payments	551	1,472	6,710	371	427	4,351	13,883
GST paid to ATO						1,920	1,920
Total Payments	21,730	8,513	64,328	4,339	25,022	36,087	160,018
Balance as at 31/3/2006	\$4,649	\$3,150	\$6,198	\$2302	\$3,840	\$18,427	\$38,566
Current Value of Asset Register	6,369	86,860	165,140	38,484	148,982	34,719	570,534
Total Investments, Float etc	0	\$8,066	\$15,194	\$2,029	\$8,105	\$9,000	\$42,395

Launceston & Western Railway Company Limited

Ivan Badcock

Notes from a talk to the Launceston Branch on April 18, 2006

The Launceston & Western Railway was officially declared open for business on Friday, February 10, 1871 now 135 years ago. On completion it was described as the greatest work ever undertaken in Tasmania to that time. Its length was 45 miles and ran from Deloraine to the Port of Launceston, with the rail gauge at opening being the broad gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, this chosen to be compatible with the Victorian rail system.

Probably all of us here are familiar to some degree with the railway in Tasmania, for we see it as we travel along roads, it often running parallel with these roads or nearby, while at other times their tracks cross. Most of us here have probably travelled aboard passenger trains in the past, which until the 1950s were hauled by steam engines but after that time by diesel electric locomotives. The Tasman Limited, although a slow means of travel, was for many years enjoyed by its patrons. The rail gauge was soon standardized to 3 feet 6 inches to be compatible to the Hobart to Launceston line which had been opened two years after that of the Launceston & Western rail line. For a time the original line between Deloraine and Launceston had a third rail, this was to accommodate both the broad gauge and narrow gauge rolling stock. The last train using the broad gauge ran in 1888.

The railway in Tasmania has assisted much in the State's development over its 135 year history, but at the same time has often been shrouded in much controversy and which still continues today.

One of the first proponents of the Launceston to Deloraine line was Mr Adye DOUGLAS, a prominent community leader in the Launceston area. In the early 1850s he first aired the concept of a railway for the region and from which interest gradually took hold. In 1855 this same Mr Douglas, as a member of the Tasmanian Legislative Council moved in Parliament that a survey of a proposed line between Launceston and Deloraine be undertaken.

The purpose for this was to improve the transport of the large amount of agricultural produce being grown in the area. A picture of this production may be had from the 1863 agricultural census in the Municipalities being traversed by the proposed line and which accounted for 50% of the State's exports. Live stock was numerous, there being 7,917 horses, 32,615 head of cattle, 240,777 sheep, 12,775 pigs and 531 goats. Cropping was also extensive with some 32,220 acres being sown to wheat, with other crops occupying a further 30,000 acres.

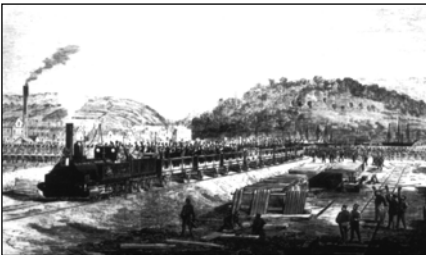
Almost all of this produce had to be moved to market which was to Launceston and beyond, including to the Mainland States and overseas. At the time Tasmania, and particularly northern Tasmania was known as the granary of Australia.

The effort in moving this produce was considerable, the grain being moved by horses and wagons, which from Deloraine could take up to three days when the weather and roads were poor. Newspaper reports of the time tell us that these roads had many deep holes and were often wet and boggy for 9 months of the year. The carting of the grain crop would go on for up to three

months from harvest. The live stock would be moved by droving, again a slow and arduous process. Thus it had become clear that an improved mode of transport had become essential and at the time a railway was the only option.

James SPRENT, the Government surveyor, soon completed a survey, with three routes to Deloraine being presented. One route travelled out of Launceston roughly following the Westbury road over the Sandhill but this was ruled out as being too steep, while the second and third routes followed the same line as far as Longford, initially travelling out of Launceston following the North Esk river, reaching Jiggler's Valley, then onto Evandale, Perth and Longford. From Longford one survey took the line to Cressy and then swung back towards Deloraine. However in the interests of cost the final route chosen was the shorter route which travelled from Longford to Little Hampton, Bishopsbourne, the Oaks, Hagley, Westbury, Exton and finally reaching Deloraine, a distance of 45 miles. During construction a minor change occurred at Bishopsbourne when suitable foundations for the bridge over the Liffey river could not be found, with the line being moved a half mile northwards towards Carrick.

Jiggler's Valley in 1869



Opposition to the proposal soon surfaced from the southern representatives who dominated the Tasmanian Parliament, their fear being that Launceston through the railway

would gain an unfair advantage and became the chief port for the State's trade. This opposition was also fuelled by pressure from southern commercial interests who had large investments in the Mersey region and who lobbied their southern Tasmanian Parliamentary representatives to support an alternate Latrobe to Deloraine line, their hope being to scuttle the Launceston to Deloraine proposal.

After a delay of nine years, the Tasmanian Parliament in 1865 finally relented and approved a Bill to allow the Launceston & Western Railway to proceed, but subject to several onerous conditions—the proponents to provide working capital of £100,000-0-0 and the landowners in the rail district agree to cover losses should these occur. With a total population including men, women and children being little more than 21,000 people in the area being covered, and the State being in recession, the raising of this amount of money was an impossibility. After further representation, the Government reluctantly agreed to reduce the capital requirement to £50,000-0-0 but not waive the required guarantee against losses.

It had not gone unnoticed by the Launceston and Western Railway proponents and residents of the north, that when Parliament had approved the Latrobe to Deloraine tramway the previous year, no guarantees had been imposed and further, a large land grant had been made to assist. Also at this time the Tasmanian Government was in the process of planning and building a Hobart to Launceston railway with the cost to be borne by a levy on all Tasmanians.

Various attempts were made to induce the Government to undertake the construction of the Western line as a

public work, but for one reason or another, all these failed.

The injustice of this was keenly felt by the citizens covered by the proposed Launceston to Deloraine line and eventually would lead to much conflict, including riots in Launceston and the rail line districts.

As part of the Government approval, a poll of those living in Launceston and the rail district was required. This was taken on December 18, 1865 and resulted in over an 80% margin in favour—for 2,238, against 544—an overwhelming majority of 1,694. The next day The Examiner newspaper reported:

The greatest excitement prevailed in Launceston and throughout the railway district generally on polling day, and when the result was made known, at 8 o'clock in the evening, from the balcony of the Launceston Hotel, by the Mayor, Alderman Douglas Esq., MHA, the tremendous cheering which burst forth from the throats of some 4,000 eager listeners marked the first great victory in the railway cause.

To mark the occasion the *Launceston Examiner*, on the day of the poll, printed its newspaper in blue ink, the colours of the railway.

The first sod for the construction of the line was turned on January 15, 1868. In that year the Duke of Edinburgh was making the first Royal visit to Australia since its foundation and the members of the Launceston and Western Railway Company decided to link a "first" with a "first" and ask him to perform a commencing ceremony.

The Examiner newspaper went on to report, "Launceston was decked as never before ...cavalcades of horsemen escorted the Royal visitor. Howitzers of the Volunteer Artillery Corps. gave a joyful cannonade and over 4,000

Sunday school children sung in welcome."

Some of the items used by the Duke of Edinburgh at the opening ceremony have survived, the specially made wheel barrow and the silver spade are on display in the rail section at the Inveresk museum.

In July 1868 the tender of Messrs OVEREND & ROBB for the construction of the line for the sum of £200,671-8s-5d was accepted. At the same time orders were sent to England for rolling stock, rails and the immense iron bridge required for spanning the South Esk river at Longford. The rolling stock consisted of four "powerful" locomotives of 36 tons each, 40 goods wagons and a number of carriages.

Work was commenced during the following August and progressed steadily until Thursday August 19, 1869 when the section nearest Launceston having been completed, "the first ride on the rail" took place. This was to Jiggler's Valley a distance of 6½ miles.

The first journey was the cause of much celebration, an official party was gathered together, consisting of the directors of the Corporations of Launceston and Hobart Town, and the leading residents of Launceston and the neighbourhood. The general public were allowed to use the train after the official trip had taken place, and upwards of 4,000 persons availed themselves to the liberality of the contractors. In the evening a grand banquet took place in the Mechanic's Institute.

Also as a part of this celebration to mark the start of the rail, a 1,000 seat, two storied timber grandstand was built at the station for spectators to witness the grand event.

When the great iron bridge was being put into place over the South Esk river

at Longford, there was considerable interest and excitement amongst the locals, who in great numbers regularly visited the site to watch progress. This bridge had been built in England and brought to the South Esk river in sections. A particular interest was the building of a supporting centre pier in the middle of the river. This was achieved by shoring up the pier area by a timber casing and pumping out the water to allow excavations to proceed. The pump used was steam driven with a capacity of 300 gallons of water per minute. The building of the bridge at the time was considered a major Colonial engineering feat.

There was further excitement at Longford when the owner of "*Mountford*", Sandy CLERKE, on becoming concerned about his farm being cut in two by the line, armed his workers with forks and staves and ordered them to take up defensive positions along the boundary fence, so as to prevent rail construction workers entering his property. Negotiations ensued with the contractors eventually agreeing to build a bridge to connect both sections of the property, bringing an end to the conflict.

The work force employed on the line was considerable and when the Westbury to Deloraine section was being constructed, the Company utilized some 500 men, 70 horses, 50 bullocks, 25 drays, 115 three wheeled "dobbin" carts, 47 wagons and 250 wheel barrows.

During the construction of the line a number of difficulties and delays were encountered, including washaways and mud slides due to heavy rain. A particular delay occurred due to the loss of rails being transported from England aboard the 2,116 ton sailing vessel the "*Royal Standard*". The ship had become dismasted off the coast of South

America and while under jury sail some 150 miles from Rio de Janeiro, ran onto a sand bank, broke in two and sank. Not only were the rails lost but also eight of the crew of 80.

To maintain contact along the 45 miles of line it was initially proposed to install an electric telegraph, however the three commissioners who had oversight of the rail project declined the system due to cost, this being estimated at £2,000-0s-0d and instead approved a semaphore system of signals. Tenders for the construction of 12 semaphore signals was subsequently advertised with a closing date of May 10, 1870.

However the semaphore system was destined not to proceed with the Commissioners changing their minds and giving their approval to the first proposed electric telegraph system. Tenders for the supply and erection of 900 telegraph poles appeared in *The Examiner* newspaper on Saturday, February 25, 1871, two weeks after the opening of the line and came into operation some six months later.

The first recorded carriage of freight on the line occurred a few months before its official opening, when Mr NICHOLLS a Longford storekeeper, arranged the carting of 130 tons of guano to Longford, with the train on its return trip carrying 100 tons of wheat and flour. This caused considerable excitement at Longford.

One of the first passenger trains ran in April 1870 taking people to the Western Agricultural Show at Westbury, again bringing great excitement among the population at the time.

Another special passenger train ride for the whole length of the line to Deloraine occurred on February 8, 1871, two days before its official opening. This trip carried a number of the clergy and family members who were attending a

combined Wesleyan Methodist and Congregational Churches Missionary Society meeting which was in session in Launceston. The train, consisting of one engine and a first class carriage, left Launceston at 7.15am and returned at 5.30pm stopping at all stations with 1½ hours in Deloraine.

Possibly it was this trip that my WALKER family relatives witnessed at Westbury. Amongst descendants the story is still related about the first train to pass near their farm house. The whole family had gone down to the line to witness the event and as the train approached along the track, one of the family members suggested, "We had better stand back a little so as not to frighten the horses." It would seem that people of 1871 were also struggling with changes in technology.

At long last on Friday, February 10, 1871 the first rail line in Tasmania was officially declared open by the then Tasmanian Governor, Charles Du Cane. At the time it was described as "the greatest work ever undertaken in Tasmania."

On opening day a great crowd of people gathered at the Launceston station and at 10.15am in the midst of great ceremony, bunting and much cheering, the official party set off for Deloraine. The train consisted of five carriages, two breaks and a locomotive. Fifteen minutes later a second train was despatched, this carrying those not able to get on the first train and picking up passengers at stations along the way.

On the day the *Mercury* newspaper correspondent reported:

The progress of the train was watched with interest by the small knots of spectators at different points. The reapers paused in their work to assure themselves of the reality of the scene, and even the cattle gazed for a moment and

scampered away, horses pricking up their ears and making involuntary canters as if for fear that they would be superseded by the iron horse.

However things did not go entirely to plan on opening day as, at the end of the day when one of the engines was being shunted back to its storage shed, it ran off the line due to the points being incorrectly set. A further accident occurred three days later when two trains collided head-on near Evandale.

The arrival of the railway brought immediate and long lasting changes to the region. In *The Examiner* newspaper the day after opening, R PESCODD & Son advised readers:

"The Launceston and Western Railway being now permanently opened for traffic, a Vegetable, Fruit, Poultry and Dairy Products Market will be held at the Public Market, Charles-street Launceston, on Saturdays from 6 to 10 am, commencing first Saturday in next month (March); thereby giving the settlers in the railway districts an opportunity of selling their produce at town prices...etc. "

An indication of the difference between town and country prices is to be found in *The Examiner* Editorial of Thursday, March 9, 1871.

"It will take time before the public fully realize the benefits of the railway. Some years ago all that could be obtained for eggs at Deloraine was 2d per dozen while in Launceston they were selling at 15d per dozen and considered cheap at that price. Now eggs, butter, bacon, ham, poultry, pigs and many other articles that can be reared on the farm, might be sources of profit to the producer. "

Around two weeks later the *Examiner's* Westbury correspondent noted a significant change for the town, writing as follows:

Future chroniclers of the history of Westbury will note this 20th. day of

March, 1871, as the last day upon which the old familiar four-horse coach rattled through the village...It is doubtless a sign of progress that the rattle of the coach wheels should be superseded by the whistle of the iron horse"The correspondent went on to say "The railway will do much to induce a better style of farming. Farmers are already beginning to put it to themselves, whether it will not be more to their advantage to send their grain to the railway station and employ their horses and men in getting their early crops in in good time and in other useful works about their farms , than to adhere to the old system of occupying two or three months of the most important season in the year in carting their grain into town instead, and there can be no doubt but that as soon as the Railway Company afford sheds and sidings at the stations in the agricultural portion of the district the rail will be greatly used, and a new era in farming operations will commence.

He also envisaged that the Westbury Autumn Exhibition might become the exhibition of the Colony.

The Post Office immediately turned to the rail for delivery of its mail to the region. On Saturday, April 1, 1871 it was advertised that mail services by rail would be twice daily (not Sunday) and would leave Launceston at 8.00 am. and 4.30 pm. and arrive at Launceston at 9.40 am and 6.10 pm.

Freight costs at the opening of the line were from Deloraine, 11s. 8d per ton of 2,240 lbs and from Westbury 9s.4d per ton of 2,240 lbs. Fruit to be carried at similar rates but empty bags would be conveyed free of charge.

Traffic returns for the first 20 days were: Passengers 2,660 (including the three race days); Fares: £451-18s-9d; Goods: £284-1s-4d.

However income was not sufficient to cover costs and this combined with considerable damage to the tracks and embankments due to flood rains, resulted in the closure of the line, with the Company going into receivership. This occurred on June 29, 1872 with its 109 staff laid-off and this only after 16 months of operations. Ownership was taken over by the State Government with the necessary and extensive repairs undertaken and then reopened for business.

Losses continued to accumulate and in accordance with the original approval the Government set about billing the guarantors. On the refusal of many to pay the demands, the Government pressed ahead with enforcing the guarantees given, with some 1,200 warrants issued to the people of Launceston and those living in the railway area along the line.

When this further demand was refused, the bailiffs were sent out to seize goods to enable payment, and which included the stock and machinery of merchants and farmers, artisans' tools and household furniture, including a baby's cradle.

The people and those living along the line went into instant revolt against the Government and the rate and took an oath not to pay the rate. Further in protest 22 Northern Tasmanian Justices of the Peace resigned their commissions.

At a meeting held at the Launceston Town Hall on December 12, 1872 some 600 adamant people attended, and spent the entire meeting cursing the levy and criticizing the Government.

The Government, obviously assuming that the noise would die down, remained determined and sent a team of collectors from Hobart, led by a Mr

PROPSTING, to collect the unpaid railway levies - in cash or merchandise.

Meanwhile, some of those who swore not to pay the rate were beginning to bow under stern Government pressure and quickly became the targets for the anger of Launceston citizens.

On February 5, 1874 around 300 Launcestonians marched through the streets behind the steady beat of sticks on kerosene tins. With passions mounting, palings were pulled from fences, stones collected with roofs becoming popular targets, then windows.

An attack on the Court House Hotel proved too much for a squad of policemen who had been shadowing the mob. The marchers saw the police coming and charged them with palings held aloft. With the policemen retreating, the mob continued its run of destruction at the Coach and Horse Hotel and the homes of several rate paying citizens.

A collector of the railway levy, Mr BOOTHMAN had his home vandalised. Mr Douglas who had paid the rate, was subjected to a 10 minute loud boozing before his home was attacked, while Mr J MATHEWS, a pawnbroker who also paid, watched helplessly as his store was demolished.

With much anger and resentment continuing at the seizure of property, the people organised themselves into bands for its rescue. At one auction to sell seized goods held at Bell's Mart, Charles Street, Launceston, when the people were assembled there and the sale was about to begin, six men dressed in black as undertakers, wearing black gloves and grim expressions, with black crepe on their tall hats, walked into the sale room. On their shoulders they carried an empty coffin and on its lid lay an axe. Their

leader let it be known that the first person to bid at the sale would be beheaded and carried away in the coffin. No sale took place that day.

So menacing was the riotous behaviour in Launceston that it was found necessary to withdraw the rural police from their ordinary patrols, and to swear in special constables for the protection of terrified townspeople.

With feelings remaining high and trouble continuing, the Mayor of Launceston entered the fray by also calling on responsible citizens to volunteer as special constables and protect the town against mob rule. No one responded.

The Launceston Fire brigade was approached but refused, saying it was a brigade of fire fighters, not street fighters.

Meanwhile effigies of prominent Government and local figures were being hung in the streets and burned, coffins were being carried through the streets, covered in tar and also burned.

Tasmanian Territorial Police, c. 1873



To all of this the Government, at the urgent request of Mr Propsting, sent a contingent of 35 armed police from Hobart, while at the same time threatening to send around a gun boat. Interestingly when the armed contingent arrived at the outskirts of Launceston, the local authorities would not allow them to enter the town carrying their weapons and thus they

arrived disarmed, significantly diminishing their effectiveness.

Things were little better in country districts. There many of the defaulters succeeded in barring out the bailiffs, who hesitated to execute the distress warrants entrusted to them, when they found a powerful mastiff, with a bad temper and a good set of teeth, jealously guarding the premises against the approach of all strangers. Another refusing to pay was Mr GRIFFIN of Deloraine. His horse was seized and taken to auction with the only bid received being from Mr Griffin for one shilling. The bid was not accepted with Mr Griffin stating his intention to take legal action against the Government for their non acceptance of his bid. The horse was then taken to Launceston where it was again offered for sale amid "a babble of yells, jeers and ironical cheers". Mr Griffin protested against the sale on the grounds that he had already offered to buy the horse for one shilling, and harangued the crowd about the inequity of the railway rate.

The highest bid made was for 2d. When this bid was made two men made their way through the cheering crowd carrying a coffin, as a warning of what the purchaser of the horse would receive if he completed his purchase.

Finally amid riotous scenes it was announced that the horse had been sold to the Government for £5-15s-0d.

Eventually the story had a happy ending. The people collected a one penny subscription from residents to repurchase the horse. The Government got its railway rate, paid for in copper coins, and Mr Griffin got his horse back.

The scene was set for major confrontation but with a change of

Government, the railway levy was dropped by the new Government, with calm again returning to the region.

On the day of the opening of the Railway, the Editorial in the *Launceston Examiner* newspaper noted, "The railway is an accomplished fact, whether to realise the hopes of its friends, or the predictions of its foes, remains to be seen."

On looking back perhaps the proponents and the opponents were both partly right in their views, but yet at the end of 135 years the railway remains and although having seen many changes, still continues to fulfil much of the vision of its founders, transporting quickly and efficiently significant tonnages of produce between markets. ●

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A very rough passage: The voyage of the *Elderslie*, 1886

Marion Sargent (Member No 1927)

The promise of a better life in the colonies led many people, not knowing what lay ahead, to leave behind their homes and loved ones. One such family, Obeithio SARGENT, his pregnant wife Mary Ann, both aged 34, and their children, Oswald (5), Olive (3) and Ivy (1), departed Kings Norton near Birmingham. They boarded the ship *Elderslie* at the Royal Albert Docks in London. Travelling as steerage passengers, the whole family shared one tiny cabin adjoining a communal room. The ship was under the command of Captain W A MILLER.¹

Two relatives each paid half the fare of 54 pounds. Obeithio's uncle William BYLES of the Bradford Advertiser reluctantly helped out. His provisos were that the scheme be approved of by those who knew Obeithio better than he did, and that he was within sight of getting all he wanted.² His cousin the Rev Edward George Sargent was to pay the other half. Thus, Obeithio and family set out for Tasmania, with the intention of joining Edward's brother George Hewlett Sargent, his wife Bessie and three children—George Newton, Amy Ruth and Myra Bessie—who had sailed on the 28th April, just nine days earlier, on the *Sorata*.

Obeithio began to keep a diary of the voyage, but unfortunately, he recorded events of only the first four days:

On board the *Elderslie*

May 8th 1886

We got on board at about ¼ past 1 p.m. Soon found our cabin and Lysken [Obeithio's sister] having come on with us helped get us straight—she had to leave us at 3. At about 2 dinner was served up—a nice joint of Roast Beef in a tin pan, another pan of potatoes in

their jackets, plenty of good gravy. To describe our quarters – we come down a steep ladder—very awkward 10 steps into our room which is about 20 ft square—in it there [are] two tables fixed with a fixed bench on each side—at the sides of the room are cabins or berths—there are five on the right hand side and three double size on the left. Ours is the second on the right and it has a little window at the end through which the children have been amusing themselves by watching the passing ships. The tables are common property for all in our room. At six tea was ready. The [Steward] brought a large tin pan of hot tea a few loaves and pan of butter, a bread-tin of sugar and the cold roast and boiled beef. (No supper). We had to dip our cups in the tin as we wanted tea. Of course this is only a temporary arrangement.

Sunday May 9th

Waked early by the sailors yelling ready to start us off. Two ? tugs to turn us round and at six we were fairly off. A fine calm day—at three our pilot left us by boat sailing close to Dover taking with him letters for England. The site of Dover Castle on the top of the white chalk cliffs and surrounded by green and brown fields on the hill sides and a foreground of calm, though not waveless sea, and with the sun shining brightly upon all was indeed a charming sight. I did wish I had my Photo apparatus in reach but that was impossible we have no room at all in our cabin for anything beyond cramming ourselves and what luggage we need in.

9.30 pm a really beautiful night—the moon shines bright and a few stars are out. We have got two sails out and the waves are much larger than they have before been so that now we begin to rock but so far it does not seem to have a bad effect upon any of us—though our neighbours have been very bad all afternoon. I quite enjoy the motion tonight. No Christian service today.

Monday May 10th

Another beautiful calm day though not quite so bright as Sunday—A slight shower of rain this afternoon and the wind is rather cold. We're in the English Channel but expect to reach the Bay of Biscay tonight—beautiful rainbow this evening in the East—Sea gulls are flying round us almost alighting on our ship. The ship begins to roll.

May 11th

Brighter again today—at half past five the sailors commenced [cleaning] the deck with sand and scrubs—7.30am. We have been in the Bay of Biscay six hours and shall probably get through today. An old hand tells me this is a wonderful passage through the Bay—we don't get it so calm once in ten journeys—last passage home (England) was very rough. Oh Dear we do feel bilious today—the ship does roll and it makes me so giddy. Olive was sick [this] morning and Mary feels very bad. Tea time (5 o'ck) Olive seems all the better for her turn this morning. Mary and Oswald have been asleep all the afternoon and seem very queer and I feel I must have a bad turn but the Steward has brought down Marmalade instead of butter and I mean to have a good tea if I can [face] it. After tea I do feel bad—can scarcely see but up I go

with Ivy and Oswald on deck and walk about till nearly nine when my bilious symptoms have almost entirely disappeared. I am thankful, for poor Mary has been very sick and feels helpless. The ship rolls more tonight.

This was the end of the diary. The voyage was too rough, uncomfortable and dangerous to continue writing. The *Elderslie* arrived in Fremantle, Western Australia, on 29 June 1886. On doctor's orders, the family disembarked. Baby Philip Haden Sargent was born one month later on 28 July, in the cellar in which they lived in Bennett Street, Perth.

Twenty-six years later Obeithio wrote a letter to his cousin, Rev Edward Sargent, in Bristol, describing more of the voyage.

York, Western Australia

21 September 1912

My dear Cousin Edward,

It is now a quarter of a century since you very kindly helped me to get here. I have often felt that I ought to write but I am not a letter writer and I have always felt so very much ashamed of myself for ever asking or accepting any help from you, that I have not managed to screw up courage to write. And indeed I haven't known your address...

How much you know of my history since leaving old England, I have no idea so I will give you a rough outline of the whole and leave you to read or burn it as you may feel disposed.

To begin with we had a very rough passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Fremantle. So rough, that at one time for forty-eight hours the first class passengers were all dressed and ready at a moment's

notice to take to the boats. Even now thinking back I seem to hear the roar of the storm and the thunder of the great wave as it falls on the ship and then the awful silence while we are under the wave and then the shaking like an angry beast, then as we rise again the water runs off the deck and again we hear the roar of the storm. Oh that was a never to be forgotten time. For days we were confined to our bunks, but at last we got on deck again, and there, what a sight. The sails all in rags, the poor animals, cows &c either washed overboard or in a dreadful state—their pens broken up, the Bridge broken, the wheel broken. Eight sailors could not hold it and in trying to do so two of them got broken legs.

But enough, enough. We were bound for Tasmania but when we reached Fremantle we, by the Doctor's advice got off—hoping to go on again later on. We got to Perth and there while looking for employment I got a living taking Photos. After a few months I got a birth as Chemist opening a new business at York, my employers being a firm of Store Keepers in conjunction with Dr Thomson, the only doctor for 100 miles round. The business did fairly well ...

Then came another venture.

There was a House standing on 15 acres of land without a tenant, and I fell in love with the place... So I went to the manager of the bank to see if I could take the place on a lease with right to purchase...

Obeithio did not mention the frightening incident during the voyage when five-year-old Oswald was close to being washed overboard in the storm forcing the captain to nail all the passengers

below decks. Nonetheless, he did relate that, with hard work, he progressed in the Swan River colony, establishing a thriving chemist shop in York, and buying his home 'Riverville'. Two more children, Marjorie and Lionel, were born in York.

Obeithio kept in touch with his family back home in England, particularly his beloved mother Esther Beuzeville Sargent.

On 16 September 1886 she wrote her first letter to him in Australia. She already had received the news of baby Philip's birth, but longed to know more about them. Perhaps she was trying to be positive when she wrote:

Uncle William says from what little he knows of the two places he thinks Perth may present better opportunities for getting on than Launceston... It is oh so hard to think I shall never see your dear face or hear your dear voice again. Do you feel anything of 'homesickness'?

Esther ended her letter with a prayer:

May He who has taken you in safety over the raging waters of His sea, preserve and bless, guide and prosper and make you a blessing on land.

Esther's next letter dated 21 October 1886 was more anguished:

Often a feeling of self-reproach comes over me, as if I might have done something for your comfort on your voyage—it is scandalous that you should have been so starved. We want to have had experience of a voyage before we are prepared to encounter our first. I do hope the starvation will not be permanently hurtful to you—my love to poor Mary Ann. I trust by this time she is picking up strength, but you could

not expect it while living in that cellar.

In 1897 Esther wrote to her son Philadelphia, who had migrated to America, lamenting the fact that her husband and two of her children had died; another had also gone to America and one to New Zealand:

...and our dear good Beithi—after a perilous voyage reached a shore that he did not intend—but that we must hope was ruled for him, and he may live to see why it was better for him than to have accomplished his intention of getting to the much more inviting country and climate of Tasmania.

On 3 October 1901, just eight months before she died, Esther wrote:

How I should like to see all of you and your place, you have been very good, you and Oswald, helping us to the best substitute in photographs—but I should like the reality—but that is a futile wish.

Obeithio and Mary Ann never did return to England, nor did they visit Tasmania. Their cousin George and family arrived in Launceston in late June 1886. The two branches lost contact and did not meet again until ninety-four years later when in 1980 Lionel's son John Sargent and his wife Gladys travelled from their home in Western Australia to be reunited with their long-lost Tasmanian relatives. Northerly winds prevailed and the second officer, Mr H ROBINSON, slipped down the bunker hatchway, a distance of 20 feet, and was knocked unconscious for 70 hours. The base of his skull was fractured and he was taken to the General Hospital.

Disembarking in Hobart were 12 saloon passengers: Mr and Mrs James SKINNER, Miss Jane Skinner, Masters A, George, Horace, Percy and John Skinner, Mr and Mrs T EDWARDS,

John DEAN and Thomas WILLIAMS. There were also 15 steerage passengers. Including military stores, 500 tons of cargo was unloaded in Hobart.³

The *Elderslie* then proceeded to Launceston, arriving on 22 July, with yet another mishap. She became stuck in the mud of the Tamar River near Newnham and her arrival at Queen's Wharf was delayed until she could be floated off at high tide. Sixty tons of cargo was unloaded, but many complaints were received because of the damage caused by the storms encountered on the outward voyage. The steamer loaded 65 tons of ground bark for W SIDEBOTTOM & Son and set off for New Zealand with one saloon passenger, Mr J FORBES.⁴ ●

References

- ¹ *The Mercury*, 19 July 1886, p.2. The steamship *Elderslie*, 2,760 tons, was a cargo ship on her second voyage to Tasmania.
- ² John Sargent of Busselton, Western Australia, supplied copies of the letters and diary quoted in this article.
- ³ *The Tasmanian News*, 19 July 1886, p.2.
- ⁴ *The Launceston Examiner*, 19 July 1886, p.2; 23 July 1886, p.2; 27 July 1886, p.2; 28 July 1886, p.2; 29 July 1886, p.2; 31 July 1886, p.2; 2 August 1886, p.2

From the Journals

“West Gippsland Pioneers & Settlers pre 1900” and “West Gippsland Early Settlers 1900-1925”—coming in time for Christmas giving!

Prices yet to be finalised.

From *Kith 'N' Kin*, The newsletter of The West Gippsland Genealogical Society Inc. Issue 56 June 2006.

My Convict Ancestor—Bryan Farrelly

Leo Prior (Member No 5102)

Bryan FARRELLY, my maternal great-great-grandfather was born in Ireland about 1807. His father was Michael Farrelly and his mother was Anne (maiden name unknown). Bryan Farrelly married Bridget COOK about 1834. At the time of his trial in 1843, Bryan had four brothers and three sisters in County Cavan. One brother and one sister were in America.¹ Bryan's family in Ireland consisted of three sons: John (also known as Miles John), born in 1834; James, born in 1841; and Michael (my great-grandfather), born in 1843.²

Bryan Farrelly was tried in Cavan, Ireland, on 6 March 1843 for arson, burning Charles Caffrey's and John Brian's (sic) house. He was found guilty and was sentenced to transportation for life. He was transported to Van Diemen's Land on the ship *Constant*,³ a barque of 445 tons with six guns.⁴ The ship's master was Jn HENREY and the Surgeon Superintendent was Jn S HAMPTON. It sailed from Dublin on 9 May 1843 with 204 male convicts, fifty-two troops, two officers and fifteen families, and arrived in Hobart Town on 29 August 1843. The journey took 112 days, and 201 convicts disembarked. Three died on the journey.⁵ The ship's arrival was reported in the *Hobart Town Advertiser* and the *Colonial Times*.

The following information was obtained from Bryan Farrelly's convict records:⁶

Description.

Trade	Weaver (later given as farm labourer)
Height without shoes	5ft 5½ inches
Age	36
Complexion	Sallow
Head	Oval
Hair	Black to Grey
Eyebrow	Black to Grey
Eyes	Light Grey

Nose	Medium
Chin	Medium
Native Place	Co. Cavan
Read & Write	Both
Religion	Roman Catholic

Remarks: Freckles on both arms, inoculation for measles right arm, bled on ditto, two scars under left ear, brown mark on left side of neck, mole on ditto, scar on left leg.

Bryan Farrelly's conduct record notes the following:

Period of gang: 42 months.

Station of gang: S.W.C (Salt Water Creek) 9/43.

Class 2nd P.P.H. (Provisional Pass Holder).

Offences and sentences:

31 December 1846: (S.W.C.) Neglect of duty – Reprimand.

19 November 1850: Constable at Oatlands. Misconduct in holding unnecessary conversation with a person while he was on duty.

Movements/Appointments/

Applications:

19/20 March 1847	Mr Farrar at Ross
31 March 1847	Prisoners Barracks
15 April 1847	To constable
February 1848	Brighton Office
29 May 1849	Oatlands
19 June 1849	Ross office
5 March 1850	Ticket Of Leave (TOL) Application
11 March 1850	Free Pass TOL refused
3 August 1851	TOL Application
30 August 1851	Indulgence (Asking)
9 September 1851	TOL refused
17 September 1852	Oatlands
25 September 1852	TOL Application.

30 September 1852	Must serve 10 years from date of conviction to obtain TOL	
16 February 1853	Wrote General Comm.	
23 February 1853	Wrote Deputy Comm	
16 March 1853	Oatlands.	
5 April 1853	TOL.	
24 October 1853	Conditional Pardon [Application?].	
9 December 1853	Oatlands.	
15 August 1854	Recommended for Conditional Pardon.	
17 July 1855	Conditional Pardon.	

Bryan Farrelly's duties, while a constable at Oatlands, were varied and included:

"General Duties of Constables", to which were added the duties of street patrol by day and night and attendance at the sittings at the Police Office, bringing up and removing prisoners under examination.⁷

At some period, probably early 1885, Bryan sent for his family in Ireland. They arrived in Melbourne, Australia on the *Marco Polo* and then sailed for Launceston on the *City of Hobart*, arriving in July 1885. His family then consisted of Bridget, his wife, aged thirty eight, and three sons: nineteen-year-old Myles John (born 1834 Ireland, died 15 June 1875 New Norfolk); fourteen-year-old James (born 1841 Ireland, died 19 November 1919 Ross); and twelve-year-old Michael (born 1843 Cavan, Ireland, died 29 September 1931 Kings Meadows, Launceston), my great-grandfather. The cost of the voyage for the family was £22.⁸

Bryan was still a constable at Oatlands in 1857, on 11 April he was a householder at Tunbridge.⁹ Bryan passed away on 10 December 1896, and was buried at Ross Roman

Catholic Cemetery. Bridget died 28 June 1901¹⁰ and was buried at Ross Roman Catholic Cemetery.¹¹ They were later moved to Carr Villa.¹²

I have been unable to find out much more about Bryan and Bridget, except that they had four more children: Ann also known as Mary Ann (born 2 April 1856¹³ and died Ross); Bernard (born 1857¹⁴ and died 30 November 1909 Ross); Patrick Mathew (born 1859 Oatlands¹⁵ and died 4 June 1924); and Mary Theresa (born 1861 Oatlands¹⁶ and died 13 July 1933). ●

References:

1. AOT, CON 33/41 Conduct Record, CON 14/21 Indent & CON 18/99 Description.
2. AOT, CON 33/41 Conduct Record, CON 14/21 Indent & CON 18/99 Description.
3. AOT, CON 33/41 Conduct Record, CON 14/21 Indent & CON 18/99 Description.
4. Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787-1868*, first published Glasgow, 1959; this edition Sydney 1988 Bateson says 535 tons.
5. Internet: www.rootsweb.com/~austashs/convicts_c.htm
6. AOT, CON 33/41 Conduct Record, CON 14/21 Indent & CON 18/99 Description.
7. Internet: www.rootsweb.com/~austas/oatpol.htm
8. Internet: www.rootsweb.com/~austashs/convicts_c.htm
9. AOT CB 7/12/5.
10. AOT, RGD 35/5 1896 Oatlands No. 558; Bryan Farrelly TAMIOT.
11. AOT, *Tasmanian Pioneers Index; Tasmanian Family Link* and TAMIOT.
12. TAMIOT
13. AOT, RGD 33/34 1856 Oatlands No. 1268: Ann Farrelly.
14. AOT, RGD 33/35 1857 Oatlands No. 1701: Bernard Farrelly.
15. AOT, RGD 33/37 1859 Oatlands No. 1727: Patrick Mathew Farrelly.
16. AOT, RGD 33/39 1861 Oatlands No. 1756: female Farrelly. See also AOT, *Tasmanian Pioneer Index; Tasmanian Family Link* and TAMIOT

William Henshaw

Teresa Larkin (Member No 235)

This story emerged as a result of family research carried out by me. It is a simple story but a true one and typical of many ordinary people who, in the days of early white settlement, formed the fabric of Australia.

William HENSHAW was one of the many convicts transported to Australia in the 19th century. William's crime was the theft of three sheep on Christmas Eve 1845 from a John BAKEWELL (the Bakewell family were famous for the breeding of Border Leicester sheep.) William came from the small village of Shardlow, Derbyshire and worked as a labourer on the Castle Donnington estate in Leicester. He was duly sentenced to 14 years transportation and arrived in Hobart, V.D.L. in 1846 on board the *Palmyra* convict transport and was put to work on public buildings and road gangs on the East Coast, Hobart, New Norfolk and Bruny Island—also occasionally working for private landowners. William did not attract any adverse attention and was duly granted his Ticket of Leave and Conditional Pardon.

In the 1850's in the densely forested Huon Valley, south of Hobart, land was sold at cheap rates owing to the heavily timbered often inaccessible terrain. These conditions attracted settlers of simple means and ex-convicts. Slowly, land was cleared, timber mills and ship building flourished and farms began to dot the hillsides producing potatoes, berry fruit, pears and the apples for which the area became so justly famous. It was here that William settled and built his first home at Nicholls Rivulet just outside the tiny township of Cygnet. The hardship of clearing his heavily timbered, sloping land can well be imagined. William worked his small

farm and was also employed as a sawyer and at the mill opposite his property.

Sometime in the late 1850's, William took Elizabeth GARDINER as his common law wife. Elizabeth and her two small children had been abandoned by her convict husband. William and Elizabeth had three children of their own two girls and one boy.

Although their marriage was unlikely to have been a love match, it however was a good working relationship. All the children were raised to healthy adults, in turn marrying and producing their own families. Elizabeth was even known to help out at the mill whenever William was unable to work. She was a tiny Scotswoman (4 feet 1 inch), and it must have quite a sight to see her making her determined way down to the mill!

It was certainly a hard pioneering life especially without the support of extended family but particularly so for the women. Childbirth, raising children and caring for a home would have been such lonely and at times dangerous pastimes. It is little wonder then that when Elizabeth developed breast cancer that she kept the knowledge to herself, until one day she fainted at home and when her clothes were loosened the fungating mass was revealed. She died in 1884 after a long and painful struggle with this disease.

Very few convicts ever returned to their native land and therefore made the best of their circumstances—such was the case with William and Elizabeth. A holly bush was planted near their front door and William called his property "Woodlands" after an area in his native Derbyshire in an effort to create some familiarity in a strange land.

William continued to live on at his farm alone as his children married and left. During this time, his grandchildren often stayed with him. One of his grandchildren, my grandaunt Delta who died in 1988 (98yrs), remembered him with love. He had a great rapport with children and Delta and her brother and sister would run wild among the apple trees on his property and he would play games with them and read to them. Delta's face would glow with affection whenever she spoke of him. Whether she was aware of his convict background is difficult to say. A few Tasmanians even today suffer from the convict cringe and have sometimes taken great pains to hide the tracks left by leg irons! I know that my task was quite hard searching through the layers of history, family amnesia and missing records! However, the evidence seems to point to the fact that William at least, as an old man whatever his past, was at peace with himself.

Eventually, William sold his farm and went to live in Hobart with his daughter Jane and her three children, the eldest of whom was my grandmother. In 1906, William died at almost 80yrs of age and was buried in an unmarked grave in Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

It was to this grave, many years later that I came on a sunny day with the waters of the Derwent River sparkling in the background to puzzle over this hidden ancestor and there began a wonderful journey of discovery—not only of William but of many aspects of our unique history. ●

Hummock Lighthouse

Launceston Examiner, 29 Apr 1891, p2 c6

It is probable that the question of the erection of a lighthouse at the northern-western extremity of Tasmania will be considered very shortly by the

Consolidated Marine Boards at Launceston.

The majority of the Boards have sent in their opinions as to the most suitable site, that of the Table Cape Board having been tabled at the meeting of the Launceston Board yesterday afternoon. They are in favour of a survey of the channel between the islands and the main land, and recommended Three Hummocks Island for the site of the lighthouse. It appeared to them that Albatross Island would be nearly useless as a lighthouse site for Tasmanian traders sailing from Launceston and other northern ports to the West Coast, as Three Hummocks Island would shut off the light unless vessels stood a very long distance to the northward of their proper course, whereas if the light were on Three Hummocks Island, it would be picked up before the Table Cape light was lost, while vessels coming from the West Coast would pick up the Hummocks light without having to go further to the north than would enable them to clear Albatross Island, as they would have to clear that in any case unless they went between Albatross and Barren Islands.

The only advantage of a light on Albatross would be that it would be a guide to vessels coming along the West Coast northerly or southerly, but this was offset by the fact that it would not light vessels on the north coast. The Hummock light would serve as a highway light for the inter-colonial trade, being much better situated in this respect than the Albatross light, and finally, the superior accessibility of the Hummock light, which could be reached at all times, while the Albatross Island site could only be approached during fine weather, would tend to turn the scale in favour of the Hummock light as erection and maintenance would be much less costly and dangerous. ●

Prime Seal Island Dig

Irene Schaffer (Member No 591)

In her story, "The Settlement Mark II" (Vol. 27 No 1) Margaret McKenzie asked if anyone had been on an Archaeological dig. This question and Margaret's interesting story brought back memories of some of the digs I have been on. One in particular comes to mind possibly the hardest digging or camping I have ever encountered.

Since coming to Tasmania in 1960, we have, as a family, camped all over the state, in the heat, rain, wind and snow, as well as spending three years digging at Port Arthur during the summer, as a volunteer. So I was no stranger to the difficult times while camping and working in a trench all day. Hence when I was asked to go to Prime Seal Island in 1989 I jumped at the chance.

The dig on Prime Seal Island was a follow-up on a previous one a couple of years before. Being in a cave it was certainly going to be different to digging under the floorboards in the Commandant's house at Port Arthur. The cave was thought to have been occupied by aborigines before the land bridge was covered by Bass Strait, and it was hoped we would find some evidence of this.

Our party was made up of eleven people, three archeologists and eight volunteers, three from Flinder's Island and the rest from Tasmania and the mainland.

We all met at Whitemark on Flinder's Island, where we spent the night, before leaving the next day for Prime Seal Island. It was the bumpiest sea voyage I have ever had. The boat was a high powered speed boat, that was up in the air more times than on the water, before crashing down with a bang. We had to hold on for our lives for what seemed like hours.

When at last we arrived at our destination we had to first pile into a rubber ducky with all our gear, tents, bedding and personal bags, and row to the rocky outcrop, from where we had to haul our gear up onto the cliff-top. By this time I was wondering if I had been foolish at my age (I was later to find out I was the oldest) to volunteer. But by the time we had our tents up and viewed the beautiful scenery I had forgotten my worries.



Cooking tent with a thistle garden

The men were soon busy erecting the cooking tent and Elspeth (the only person I knew) and I started setting up the kitchen. The set up was very primitive just a canvas top with side poles. The only cooking appliance was a small gas stove with no base. (we cooked for eleven people with it on the ground for the whole ten days) We also had two camp ovens, two eskies of food, two water containers, and that was about it.

Everybody placed their tents where they could have a view of the sea and of Flinder's Island in the distance. All of a sudden the camp was in fits of laughter. One of the women volunteers had brought a large family tent, but had forgotten the pegs. Soon fixed, the men went off and made some wooden ones.

It was a great first night, with something to eat and a glass of wine and interesting people to talk to. We were all looking forward to our first day of the dig.



Phyllis's tent

The cooking difficulties was not our only problem: as the island is uninhabited there were no facilities such as toilets and water. When we arrived it was decided that we would have to dig trenches for toilets (like we did at guide's camps, not a very pleasant thought) In the end it was decided to use a shovel instead. This was embarrassing at first, as we had to wait till the person brought the shovel back to camp. We soon got over that and were yelling for them to get a move on.

The other worry we had was the island was covered with spider holes (like our big trap door spiders in Queensland). So we had to be very careful where we dug a hole.

And snakes, we were warned to keep a look out for them too.

The dig was in a cave at the top of the highest hill on the island, and at 7am the next morning we all set off like the seven dwarfs up the hill to work. Our first job was to clear the weeds from the front of the cave. I grabbed what I thought was some thistles but what turned out to be stinging nettles. Pain shot up my arm and this was nearly the

end of my stay, as it ached all day and made me feel quite sick.

Not wanting to make a fuss I kept on working, not to do so would have meant the other volunteers would have had more to do, besides there was no way of getting me off the island.

Soon we found we were short of water and from then on had to be very careful with it. The hardest was washing ourselves in salt water in our tents. Sitting on my bed with a bowl of salt water was no fun. To have fresh water for our tea and coffee Ron would walk a couple of miles down to an old tank at an abandoned house and fill up one of our containers every couple of days.



Cave, top left behind Rob's tent



Digging in the cave

Our island dig continued and all the inconveniences were forgotten during the day as we took our turn of digging, carrying sand, sifting and cataloging. From our advantage spot on the top of

the hill we often watched the dolphins while we had our lunch. I think they knew we were there each day and came to perform for us.

I was very lucky one day while I was in one of the four foot trenches, I found what is believed to be a 30,000 year old complete scallop shell (only because I was in the right hole at the right time, but it was a thrill for all that). Steve, our leader said it was the find of the dig. This find also proved that the aborigines used the cave during the time of the land bridge before the forming of Bass Strait.

Our finds were mainly small animal bones. The team were hopeful that in the next part of the project within the inner cave there would be more interesting finds. The inner cave, which you had to crawl into on your hands and knees, was very spooky, dark and full of crickets and no doubt the dreaded spiders.

One day while working in the cave Steve said we only had one lot of meat left and it was silverside, did anyone know how to cook it? Thinking it was a good opportunity to go back to camp, as I still wasn't feeling too good, I offered, if I could go down early. On arrival at the camp I lit the camp fire and put the camp oven on with some onions and potatoes and the silverside and covered it with water. After leaving it for a while I went back to see how it was going, and to my horror found the top covered with maggots. What on earth was I to do? There was nothing else to eat so it had to be the silverside, like it or not. I would have to eat it if I expected them to! I removed the potatoes and onion and replaced the water with some fresh salt water and continued with cooking it. I kept telling myself our ancestors must have often done the same thing before ice chests and refrigerators.

Everyone was full of praise for my cooking, which made me feel guilty so I called Steve aside and told him what I had done. Steve only laughed saying when he had cleaned the esky out a few days before he had found the bottom full of them and had just emptied them out and put back the meat. I never told anyone on the team about it.

So between the nettles, spiders, snakes, blowflies and the blown meat, this was to me my most remembered dig. It's funny how we remember the hard times in detail but are inclined not to remember the good ones so vividly.



Flinders's Island from Prime Seal Island



Tired, dirty, but happy gang on our last day

When I arrived back on Flinders my friend put me to bed for a week, and told me I was very lucky as she remembered her mother telling of a child who died from being stung with what is known on the island as Man Nettles. ●

Historical Court Record Returns To Tasmania

Media Release from the Archives Office of Tasmania, Thursday 4th May 2006

A fascinating link to Tasmania's past has been returned to the State from Victoria. State Archivist Ian Pearce from the Archives Office of Tasmania said today that an old court record of proceedings in the Launceston Police Magistrate's Court in the 1830s was returned to the Archives Office of Tasmania from the Victorian Public Records Office, where it had been held for many decades.

"The existence of the record was noticed by Archives Office staff while looking at descriptive listings on the Victorian website, and a quick check of the Archives Office's holdings made it clear that it was a missing Tasmanian record," he said. "As a result of the find, I contacted my counterpart in Victoria to see if the record could be returned to its rightful place in Tasmania."

Mr Pearce said that the Victorian Public Records Office agreed to the return and handed over the historical court record on a recent trip to Hobart by one of their senior staff. "Although it's not clear when the record made its way to

Victoria, it was acquired by the Victorian Public Records Office from a Melbourne dealer in the mid-1930s along with some old Victorian records, and remained there for the next 70 years," he said. Mr Pearce said that the record included court proceedings on 28 February 1833 of a female convict charged with absconding and being disguised in male attire.

"The convict, Mary STEVENS, was sentenced to 14 days' solitary confinement on bread and water, and 12 months' jail in the Female Factory at George Town," he said. "Another interesting case was that of John HUBY and George MAY on 5 August 1833, who were sentenced to 50 lashes each for breaking through the wall of the penitentiary.

"These entries are just two of the many fascinating cases contained in the court record. I'm delighted that the record has been returned to our State, as it ensures that a gap in a series of records held in the Archives Office has been filled."

For interviews or photographs of the court record, please contact Ian Pearce on (03) 6233 7477.

TPI References

Recently I have come across a number of references to the Tasmanian Pioneer Index cited merely by number. For example, a date for a birth with the source shown as *TPI 633/1893*. Apparently some researchers do not realise that these reference numbers are not unique. For example, next time you are in your library, or if you have your own copy of TPI, enter 633/1893 into the Registration Number space on the search page and hit Enter. You will find this will produce the result "Total Matching Records: 7"! Even adding the Register Number (RGD) doesn't make it unique. In the above example, three of the seven are from RGD 33! It is only when you add the registration district that it becomes unique. I have adopted the standard of citing exactly as it appears in the Digger version of the TPI. For example, *Launceston 633/1893 RGD 33*.

Robert Tanner (Member No 5158)

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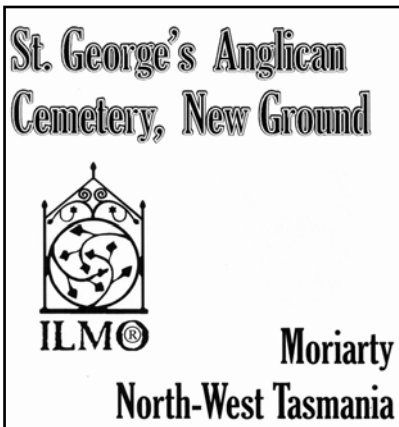
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A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

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6427	STEVENSON Mr Phil	105 Cormiston Rd bpstevo@bigpond.net.au	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
6428	HORDER Mrs Julienne Mary	74 Gravelly Beach Rd	BLACKWALL	TAS	7275
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6432	STACEY Mr Alan Howard	27 Rowan Ave astacey@vtown.com.au	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
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6434	SMITH Mrs Gail	3 Third Avenue	DODGES FERRY	TAS	7173
6435	JAYDE Ms Victoria	5 Abermere Ave victoriajayde@auswide.net.au	MOUNT STUART	TAS	7000
6436	BRODRIBB Mr James	5 Abermere Ave victoriajayde@auswide.net.au	MOUNT STUART	TAS	7000
6437	CLARK Mrs Diaine Elsa	42 Leura Street tidak@ozemail.com.au	ROSNY	TAS	7018
6438	SHAW Mr Percy William	25 Victoria St	RICHMOND	TAS	7025
6439	ILLICHMANN Mr Herbert	27 Abbott St	UPPER BURNIE	TAS	7320
6440	ILLICHMANN Mrs Lynette Jean	27 Abbott St	UPPER BURNIE	TAS	7320
6441	BOOTH Mrs Rhonda Helen	3 Pakenham St booth_rhonda@hotmail.com	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
6442	WILSON Valerie Eublion	125, 31 Kruger Pde vebwilson@yahoo.com.au	REDBANK	QLD	4301
6443	BINNS Mr Rodney Francis	31 Bright St binns_rodney@hotmail.com	EAST BRIGHTON	VIC	3187
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6453	REMESS Mrs Blanche (Tiv)	Not for publication			
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6457	SATTERLY Mr Kevin George	PO Box 407 kelorin@our.net.au	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
6458	WHADCOAT Mrs Grace	PO Box 242 jgwhaddy@l-o.net.au	LAKES ENTRANCE	VIC	3909

6459	WHADCOAT Mr John	PO Box 242 jgwhaddy@l-o.net.au	LAKES ENTRANCE	VIC	3909
6460	HOLLOWAY Mr Brian John	27 Girrabong Road brian.holloway@tassie.net.au	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
6461	KENZIE Mr Mark	22 Low Head Road joshua2415@vision.net.au	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253

Change of Publication Instruction

5541	GORE Prue	PO Box 345	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
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New Members' Interests

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
AUSTEN	ENG	1776+	6428
AUSTEN	Launceston TAS AUS	1888+	6428
BASSETT	Tunnel TAS AUS	pre 1890+	6428
BAYLIS Edith Mary	Islington LON ENG	1846-1960	6446
BAYLIS Elizabeth	Islington LON ENG	1846-1950	6446
BEAUCHAMP Lucy	Barnstaple DEV ENG	1874-1964	6432
BEAUCHAMP Sarah Annie	Barnstaple DEV ENG	1874-1964	6432
BELL Elsie	Parramatta NSW AUS	1800	6434
BEVERIDGE Margaret	Launceston TAS AUS	1808-1890	6448
BINNS	TAS AUS	1843-2006	6443
BLAIR Charles	Fingal TAS AUS	c1850	6450
BLAIR Sarah	Fingal TAS AUS	c1850	6450
BOWKETT Francis Herbert	Perth TAS AUS	1897-1900	6448
BRACEY	Launceston TAS AUS	1800+	6429
BRILL Henry	BKM ENG	c1800	6439
BRODRIBB William	SOM ENG	1792-1874	6435
BUGG Drucilla	Ulverstone TAS AUS	All	6442
BURGESS Ada	VIC AUS	1882-1922	6454
BURGESS Amelia	Ulverstone TAS AUS	c1898	6452
BURGOYNE	Ulverstone TAS AUS	All	6442
BURRELL	All	All	6430
CARSWELL Allen	Launceston TAS AUS	1808-1890	6448
CHIDLEY Elizabeth Mary	Whitechapel MDX ENG	1846-1948	6446
CHORLEY Matthew	Cullenswood TAS AUS	c1859	6427
COAD Herbert John	Hobart TAS AUS	All	6448
COAD Joseph Henry	St Endellion COR ENG	d. 16 Jul 1912	6431
COCHRANE	ENG	1700	6433
COCKS Amelia	Ulverstone TAS AUS	pre 1916	6452
COCKS Cyril	Mathinna TAS AUS	pre c1995	6452
COCKS John	Mathinna TAS AUS	1877-1905?	6452
COWLAND Hilma	VIC/ TAS AUS	1914-1918	6448
COX Alice	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1885-1919	6451
COX Cyril ("Screwy")	Mathinna TAS AUS	pre c1995	6452
COX Frederick	Deloraine TAS AUS	1863-1900	6451
COX George	TAS AUS	1836-1916	6451
CUMMINGS Mary Ann	Perth TAS AUS	c1851	6427
DALRY	VIC & NSW AUS	1860-2006	6443
DALY Isabel	Cullenswood TAS AUS	c1859	6427
DENMAN	All	All	6430
DICKENSON Thomas	Longford TAS AUS	c1850	6427
DIPROSE Theresa	Epping Forest TAS AUS	1843-1922	6451
DRAKE William Brooks	Teignmouth DEV NG	d. 1949	6431
DRIVER	TAS AUS	All	6444
EDGCUMBE Mary	Wynyard TAS AUS	c1900	6455
EDWARDS Henry	Launceston TAS AUS	1817-1881	6425
EVANS	All	All	6430
FAULKNER	STS ENG	1855+	6426
FOWKE Charles	Braidwood NSW AUS	1805-1872	6425
FOWKE Francis	London UK	1823-1865	6425

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
FOWKE Joseph	Madras INDIA	1716-1800	6425
FURNESS Isabella	Bridekirk CUL ENG	prior 1832	6458
GOWER	Wivenhoe TAS AUS	All	6442
GRAHAM Elizabeth	Deloraine TAS AUS	1861-1900	6451
HARRIS	TAS AUS	1821+	6428
HARRIS Thomas	Richmond TAS AUS	1811-1910	6438
HELLESSEY Angus	Dysart TAS AUS	1800	6433
HILLER Caleb Joshua	Devonport TAS AUS	1886-1917	6447
HOBBS	Ulverstone TAS AUS	All	6442
HOPE-ROBSON	Edinburgh SCT	c 1800	6432
HORDER	Launceston TAS AUS	1819+	6429
HORSEY George	Huish Episcopi ENG	1800	6434
HOUSE	SOM ENG	1700-1900	5541
HOUSE	VIC AUS	1830-present	5541
ILLICHMANN	Czech Republic	1860	6439
ISSELL	DEV ENG	1700-1880	6443
ISSELL	TAS AUS	1800-2006	6443
ISSELL	VIC AUS	1852-2006	6443
JONES	Glamorgan TAS AUS	1880+	6426
JONES Frederick John	Achill Is Co Mayo IRE	b. 27 Oct 1873	6431
KENZIE	Devonport TAS AUS	All	6461
KENZIE Edward	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1843-1888	6461
KINGHORN Sarah	Richmond/Bothwell TAS AUS	1830-1879	6438
KINNON Elizabeth	Launceston TAS AUS	1832+	6459
LEHNER	Germany - TAS AUS	1855+	6426
LINDSAY John Charles	Northern TAS AUS	1857-1883	6447
LINDSAY Thomas William	Devonport TAS AUS	1863-1947	6447
LOMER	Totton Southampton HANTS ENG	1820-1980	6432
LONG Herbert	Forcett/New Town TAS AUS	1875-1926	6438
LOONE	TAS AUS	1883+	6428
LUXMORE Dorothy	Adelaide SA AUS	1900-1972	6435
MACLEOD Clan	Raasey SCT	1200-2006	6435
McGRATH	Zeehan, Mathinna TAS AUS	All	6444
McKERCHER	SCT	1750-1850	5541
McKERCHER	TAS AUS	1823-present	5541
MILLER Matilda Ann	Devonport TAS AUS	1886-1928	6447
MITCHELL Anthony	Truro CON ENG	-1865	6431
MITCHELL Mary	Wynyard TAS AUS	c1900	6455
MITCHELL William	Longford Tas; ENG	c1800-1880s	6455
NAILER James	AUS ENG	Up to 1900	6445
NAYLOR, NAILOR	East Coast TAS AUS	1900 onwards	6445
NORRIS Agnes	TAS AUS	1800	6434
O'CONNOR Hugh	Bundaberg QLD AUS	1800	6434
PENTECOST	Hobart, VIC, ENG	1800-present	6444
REED Henry	YKS	1800-1880	6435
REYNOLDS	TAS, VIC AUS	All	6444
ROOKE Jessie	Circular Head TAS AUS	1845-1906	6455
RUBENACH John	Avoca TAS AUS	c1850	6450
RUBENACH John	Hattenheim GERMANY	c1850	6450
RUSSELL	All	All	6430
SALES Ann	Kent ENG/Hobart TAS	1835-1920	6438
SCOTT Benjamin	George Town TAS AUS	1833+	6458
SCOTT Elizabeth	George Town TAS AUS	1833+	6458
SCOTT Isabella	George Town & Launceston TAS AUS	died 1849	6458
SCOTT John	Bridekirk CUL ENG	1808+	6458
SCOTT John	George Town TAS AUS	prior 1861	6458
SHEARING William	Swaffham ENG	c1700-1829	6445
SHEERING	Swaffham ENG	c1700-present	6445
SHERRIN	Swaffham ENG	c1700-present	6445
SIMMONDS	TAS AUS	1850+	6426

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No
SMITH Jame Barnard	Ship "Nile" ENG; Forth TAS AUS	c1830-1905	6455
SMITH Thomas	TAS AUS	1800	6433
SMITH, Emma	Launceston TAS AUS	1836-1907	6425
SMITH/SMYTH Francis J	Co Cauan IRE/ Bathurst NSW	1813-1891	6438
SMYTH Eveline Beatrice	Hobart/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1875-1911	6438
SPINKS Jessie	Emu Bay TAS AUS	1845-1906	6455
STACEY John Taylor	Barnstaple DEV ENG	1883-1958	6432
STACEY William	Barnstaple DEV ENG	1883-1958	6432
STEPHENS	Beaconsfield TAS AUS	1878-present	5541
STEVENSON George	Launceston TAS AUS	c1880	6450
STEVENSON Thomas	Avoca TAS Aus	c1880	6450
THOMAS David	Perth TAS AUS	c1851	6427
THOMPSON	Launceston TAS AUS	1882+	6429
THOMPSON J Maria	Northern TAS AUS	1847-1922	6447
THURLEY William	Huon district TAS AUS	1830-1895	6453
TULLY Salome	Launceston TAS AUS	1838+	6459
WALKER	TAS AUG	1850+	6426
WALKER Thomas Dawson	Longford TAS AUS	c1854	6427
WALSH Ivy Janet	Perth/ Longford TAS AUS	1897-1900	6448
WASS	TAS AUS	1855+	6426
WATSON, Henry	Nabowla TAS AUS	1870-1943	6425
WEEKS James	Ulverstone TAS AUS	All	6442
WILLEY Leonard	Cheshire ENG	All	6449
WILLIAMS Charles	Hamilton/ N Norfolk TAS AUS	1830-1895	6453
WILLIAMS John	Sydney NSW AUS	1887	6439
WILSON	All	All	6444
WINES	All	All	6444
WISE Matilda	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1806-1883	6451
WISE/WEISS	All	All	6430
WOODS	Fingal TAS AUS	1800+	6429
WOODWARD George	N West Coast TAS AUS	All	6442
WORSLEY	All	All	6430
WORRINGHAM	All	1700-present	5541

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

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Queensland BDM Certificates

Pre 1890 BDM Certificates are no longer available from the Queensland State Archives. All certificates are now purchased from the Registrar of Births, Deaths, Marriages, PO Box 188 Albert Street, Brisbane QLD, 4002.

This rule came into effect as of 3 October 2005.

Pre 1890 Certificates are no longer available at the discounted price, all Certificates are at a cost of \$24.50 regardless of whether you have the index number or not.

You do not need Identification to purchase a pre 1890 certificate.

To purchase certificates after 1890 you do not need identification and anyone can purchase any certificate not necessarily in your direct line providing the Births are 100 years or older, Deaths must be 50 years, Marriages must be 80 years.

If you want details of parent's marriage you **MUST** specify this, as it is no longer automatically included.

From the Gympie Family History Society Inc. Dec 2005 Newsletter *The Research*

Quidnunc

Excerpts from journals held at the Launceston Branch Library

The Banyan Tree

January 2006

A good article by Ian Mason on School Records in Yorkshire.

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### **North Irish Roots**

Vol.17, No.1. 2006

A Reference Guide to Pedigrees at PRONI Part 1; A–D.

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The Banyan Tree

April 2006

An article: Postal Heritage its History, Purpose and Collection.

Also in this issue:

A list of Manorial documents in the collection of the Manor of Hornsea, there are 105 entries dated from 1887 to 1925.

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### **The New Zealand Genealogist**

May/June 2006

Inward correspondence to the Immigration Department. This article covers the papers relating to individual immigrants 1872–1894.

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Tay Valley Family Historian

June 2006

Photographers Active in Dundee 1856–1914. Interesting article plus 5 pages of photographers, their addresses and the dates they operated.

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### **Family Tree Magazine**

June 2006

If you have an interest in the Army in India, then this article Tracing Soldiers in the Army in India may be helpful, there is also a list of useful websites.

#### **Also in this issue-**

The National Archives article on Male servants' tax.

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The Midland Ancestor

June 2006

In this journal is a 3 page list of Indexes available for searching along with the name and address of person willing to do searches.

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### **Family Tree Magazine**

July 2006

If you had an ancestor at sea but have not had any luck tracing them this article All at Sea, explains how to get help from the National Maritime Museum collection.

#### **Also in this issue:**

A case study on Using the Griffiths Valuation along with useful website.

### **Irish Roots**

Issue No 58

For those of you with Irish ancestors, in 1890 you may be interested to read about the Most Common Surnames and their Mottoes.

## Help Wanted

### Alleyn/ Elliston

I am researching Ann ALLEYN, one of 286 free emigrant women who arrived in Hobart Town on 15 August 1834 aboard the *Strathfieldsay*. I am particularly interested in the years 1834-1835 when she was assigned as assistant governess to a Mr ELLISTON of Norfolk Plains (later Longford). Does anyone know if this would be William Gore ELLISTON who ran a school in Launceston in 1833? Early in 1836, she "married" Charles EDWARDS in Launceston. After having 6 children, she died on 24 July 1847 at 30 years.

Anyone with information please contact: Diana Gourley, PO Box 9067, Deakin, ACT 2600 or email [gourley@netspeed.com.au](mailto:gourley@netspeed.com.au) Diana Gourley (Member No 4266)

### Carson

I am seeking information on Elizabeth CARSON (my great great grandmother). She married Robert HENRY in Hobart on 23rd Oct 1835. They had 8 children. She died in Hobart 3rd March 1907. A possible birth date in England is 18th June 1815 but we haven't been able to confirm this or find her parents.

Contact Jill Hart, 6 Seaview Avenue, Taroon, TAS 7053 or email [bha99251@bigpond.net.au](mailto:bha99251@bigpond.net.au) (Member No 5848).

### Clark/ Higgin

I am seeking information on John CLARK born approx 1831 in Launceston VDL (taken from his marriage certificate) which gives his father as John Clark and his mother as Elizabeth HIGGINSON. Young John married in Yarram in 1858 to Jane READ and died in 1882 and is buried at Yarram Cemetery. I am seeking any information on both John Clark's, young John's early life in VDL and if he had any siblings.

Please contact C Kilpatrick, 8 Lawler St, Yarram VIC 3971 (Member No 6301)

### Hammond / Down / Brown / Richardson / White

Robert George HAMMOND (24) miner married Emily Amelia DOWN (24) 24.4.1889 at house of Mrs BROWN, Jetsonville (near Scottsdale). Witnesses: Ambrose DOWN (Emily's father) & Jean Ellen RICHARDSON. No children born and Robert left Emily prior to 1900 perhaps for mainland goldfields. He may be Male b. 1865 to Henry George Seymour HAMMOND / Louisa CRADDOCK, Sandridge, VIC. A Robert George HAMMOND married Susan WHITE, 1901, Busselton, WA. Mary Francis was born to them in 1902, Midland Junction, WA. I would appreciate hearing from anyone with a connection to any of the above.

Lorraine Wootton, 310 Low Head Rd, Low Head, 7253; ☎ 63 82 4412 or email [woottondes@hotmail.net.au](mailto:woottondes@hotmail.net.au)

### Kerr/ O'Malley

I am seeking descendants of John KERR (Miner) who married Jessie O'Malley (Spinster) at Gladstone, Tasmania 1 May 1882. Their children were Elizabeth Maude (1883), William John (1885), Ellen Jessie (1890), Andrew Gladstone (1892), Jessie Marion (1894), and John William (1896).



Please contact Todd Mazur, PO Box 51, Blackmans Bay TAS 7052 or email [todd@mckaystrack.com](mailto:todd@mckaystrack.com) (Member No 5673)

### **Mackey family, Rhyndaston**

I am searching a book about Rhyndaston and its early settlers. The MACKEY family had a property there from 1896 to 1960. Michael Mackey and his wife Ellen (nee STANFORD) had the following children: Michael (b 1865), Frances (b 1880), William (b 1884), Ethel M (b 1885), Henry A (b 1886), Margarita M (b 1887), Alfred H (b 1888), Bridget T (b?), James S (b?), Richard J (b?). William Ambrose & Francis Patrick died in the First World War. Francis was married to Cecilia and lived at Ranelagh where he worked as a barman. Henry A (Gus) md Mary POWER (1931) and they had daughters Mary and Kathleen who became teachers in Victoria. If you have any information about family or photographs, contact.

Helen Osbourne, 16 Quinlan Cres, Shearwater, TAS 7307, ☎ (03) 6428 6804 or email [lisgoodd@hotmail.com](mailto:lisgoodd@hotmail.com) (Member No 6060)

### **Robinson, Charles**

Married, Elizabeth Mary (Fanny) WRIGHT (underage) on 19 July 1851 at the Independent Chapel, Launceston. Charles is listed as a labourer and an adult, and no further information. His whereabouts after this is unknown. Elizabeth was living with GOOCH in 1858 when she died.

Please contact Janet Miller, 89 Cannon Hill Cres, St Andrews Hill, Christchurch NZ 8008, or email [janetmiller@slingshot.co.nz](mailto:janetmiller@slingshot.co.nz) (Member No. 6082)

### **Thompson/ Thomson**

Born August 1895 at Ulverstone, Tasmania, a daughter of James Thompson and Mary ROWLANDS. Daisy had sisters Mary Jane and Violet and a brother William.

Please contact Mrs Joan Walker, 56 Hawthory Road, Kilsyth VIC, or email [joanew@melbpc.org.au](mailto:joanew@melbpc.org.au).

### **Wright, Mary & Ann**

Born 10 September 1819 at Hobart, to Hester Wright convict Friendship. Ann Wright: born 20 June 1821, to Hester Wright. Any knowledge of these two children, who were in the orphanage under the name of WATT, would be most appreciated.

Please contact Janet Miller, 89 Cannon Hill Cres, St Andrews Hill, Christchurch NZ 8008, or email [janetmiller@slingshot.co.nz](mailto:janetmiller@slingshot.co.nz) (Member No. 6082)

**Help Wanted** 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**, and should be limited to 100 words. 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 forwarded to The Editor, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250 or email [editor@tasfhs.org](mailto:editor@tasfhs.org)

## Diary Notes

### Launceston Historical Society Inc (2006)

**Sunday 16 Jul:** Fr Terry Southwood: The Catholic Church in Launceston 1880–1923.

**Sunday 20 Aug:** Ross Smith: Local media coverage of sports up to the 1970s

**Sunday 17 Sept:** Clare Hughes: Post WW11 housing development in Launceston.

**Sunday 15 Oct:** Anne Bartlett: Drs Mountgarrett and Smith, Launceston's first doctors.

**Sunday 19 Nov:** Jillian Koshin: Royal Park Precinct.

**George Town & District Historical Society Biennial Conference - "Crime on The High Seas":** commemorating the 200th anniversary of the piracy of the *Venus*.

**Date:** Sunday 12th Nov. 2006

**Venue:** Senior Citizens Rooms, Sorell St, George Town

**Time:** 9am till 4.30pm

**Cost:** \$30.00 (includes morning/afternoon tea and lunch)

**Further details & registration:** Treasurer, c/- The Grove, 25 Cimitiere St, George Town TAS ☎ (03) 6382 1336 or see George Town On-Line - Community History Page <http://www.tco.asn.au/oac/home.cgi?oacID=28> or email: [gtdhs@tasmail.com](mailto:gtdhs@tasmail.com)

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## Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc. 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  
PO Box 12224  
A'Beckett Street, VIC 8006  
Australia

<http://home.vicnet.net.au~dcginc/>

## William Cooke—a Highlander in the Durham Coalfield

David Tulip (Member No 5728)

My great-great-grandfather, William COOKE, was born to Thomas and Isabel Cooke at Fort William, Scotland in 1843/44. Fort William, at the western end of the Great Glen, was then a township with a population of about 1,200. Local tradition holds that there originally was a Pictish town on the site, destroyed by Vikings in the late 1st millennium, but there is no clear archaeological evidence for this. Under the name of Gordonsburgh the settlement was created a “burgh of barony” in 1618, and building of the fort was commenced in 1654 where the River Nevis met the junction of the sea-lochs Linnhe and Eil. General Hugh McKay rebuilt the fort in stone in 1690, renaming it Fort William and the adjoining town Maryburgh after William of Orange and Queen Mary. In 1692 troops from Ft William carried out the infamous Glencoe massacre of the McDONALDs. Bonny Prince Charlie's Jacobite army, retreating from their unsuccessful invasion of England, destroyed the fort and town in 1746. It was rebuilt, but a flood in the 1780's undermined about a quarter of the fort's wall, which was not repaired. Only a small force remained after this to deter smugglers. The loss of most of the garrison on which it had depended caused economic recession, but the opening of Telford's Caledonian Canal in 1822 helped revive the town somewhat.

In 1835, nine years before William was born, Fort William boasted one bank, 20 merchants, 3 doctors, 4 lawyers, a stone quay, a small market, two libraries and “numerous spirit-shops”. It was mostly inhabited by herring fishers and processors. Gas lit in the 1840's, it

became the first town in Britain to have hydro-electric power in 1896. The region was connected by stagecoach and steamboat to Glasgow and Inverness, the West Highland railway line not arriving until 1894. Fort William now is mainly a tourist town, with a population of about 12,000, Mallaig now being the major fishing port in the Lochaber region. However, during my ancestor's life there the population was steadily falling due to the clearance of tenants and cottars from Highland estates to make room for sheep. Due to lack of local work opportunities, many families emigrated (with financial help from their former landlords, in many cases) to America and, from the 1850's onwards, to Australia. Fort William was a major embarkation point for this exodus, and doubtless many Tasmanians' forefathers passed through it.

I do not know what Thomas Cooke's occupation was in Fort William—he may have been a displaced farm worker, or someone in the town whose employment depended on custom from the rapidly-diminishing rural population. He was not then a coal miner, as there were no commercial deposits in the area. Whatever the reason, sometime between 1844 and 1867 he moved his family to Willington, a town about 15km south-west of Durham in north-east England.

Willington had been a hamlet of only about 30 dwellings in the early 19th century, but development of the local coal deposits saw the population rise rapidly in the mid 1800's. By 1865 it had gas street lights, and by 1875 a mains water supply. In 1881 the population passed the 5,000 mark and in 1897 it

boasted 23 public houses! The town peaked in the 1920's, but like so many of the coal mining settlements it has been in decline since the 1960's as collieries, railways and industries which supported them closed down. Brancepeth colliery, the largest in the town, closed on July 22nd 1967 after operating for 127 years. Although economically devastating at the time, the closure of the pits and the removal of their infrastructure and slag heaps has led to a restoration of the countryside in many parts of County Durham to something like it must have been before the industrial revolution, and in time it will rival in natural beauty its better-known neighbour, Yorkshire.

William Cooke married Margaret COATES on February 25th 1867 at Bishop Auckland, and they had at least five children – Elizabeth Hannah (my great-grandmother, (born 8/6/1881), Ethel, Amelia (who married a farmer in Saskatchewan, Canada), Thomas (who, as a Royal Engineer, was killed in action at Ypres), and Mary Ellen (who died at the age of 18). There may also have been 3 boys who died in infancy – the family memorial is not very clear as to whose sons they were.

In 1896 William Cook (who seems to have dropped the "E" from his name along the way) was working at Brancepeth Colliery as a "stoneman", i.e. responsible for excavating hard rock from the mine, as opposed to the "hewers", who dug out the actual coal. 1,587 men were then employed at Brancepeth, 1,105 below ground and 482 on the surface, their output averaging 540 tons of coal per day. Most of the coal mined was converted to coke in ovens, supplying gas for Willington and nearby Oakenshaw as a by-product. Firebrick and sanitary ware was also produced on-site from local

clay. Three coal seams were being worked in 1896, the "Jet", 50m below ground level, the "B" or "Seggar" (68m) and the Brockwell (84m). The coal was dug in two shifts, the fore shift (4am to 11am) and the back shift (9.30am to 4.30pm), each shift consisting of about 350 men and boys. After the back shift, from about 4pm to 11pm, a much smaller maintenance shift went down to renew timbers, remove stones and attend to other matters necessary to make the workings safe and fit for the miners. Brancepeth was considered a very safe pit, with a mostly strong roof and with negligible amounts of "firedamp" (methane) gas, and naked flames were permitted in almost all areas.

On April 13th 1896, 30 men were down the pit on the maintenance shift, under the command of John ROGERSON, the master shifter. (A "shifter" repaired the horse-ways and kept them free from obstructions). Apart from shifters and stonemen, there were drivers (boys of 14-16 years who led the pit ponies) and pumpers (who presumably cleared accumulations of water from low points in the tunnels). A "rapper man", George WILSON, is also listed, but I do not know what his job entailed – something to do with signalling, I believe. The only specific task they were asked to do was to renew some timber in the "Cross-cut Way". From the vertical access shaft, the road following the Brockwell seam was almost straight for about 1.6km, and then there was a sharp bend, the "Staple Curve", where the seam was thrown down about 24m by a fault. The Cross-cut way was a "drift" (more-or-less horizontal tunnel) from here to where another fault restored the seam to somewhere near its original level almost 1km away. William Cook was one of those working there.

At about 10pm people on the surface heard a report, which was followed by a cloud of dust from the pit head. Joseph DOWSON, the under-manager (2IC of colliery operations) immediately went down the pit and found George Wilson unconscious but not seriously injured near the bottom of the shaft. Seven men who had been working in the "B" seam were not affected by the explosion, and two from a side-tunnel in the Brockwell had escaped the main blast and were found alive and well three hours later. Sadly, the other 20 men and boys, the youngest, driver Thomas CARLING, aged 14, perished, including my great-great-grandfather.

As in the recent disaster at the gold mine at Beaconsfield, Tasmania, the fellowship of miners ensured that "there was no want of help", and workmen, managers and agents not just from Brancepeth but from neighbouring collieries (which, it must be remembered, were at that time privately-owned fierce commercial competitors) offered assistance. Even so, it took six days to recover all the bodies due to rock-falls and the need to restore the damaged ventilation system to clear the "afterdamp". (I think "afterdamp" was carbon dioxide, maybe also carbon monoxide, created in the explosion, and if not actually poisonous, suffocating due to displacement of oxygen). The reports do not indicate whether relatives and friends clung to hope for those six days, hoping and praying until their loved one's body was actually recovered and identified that somehow a miracle could have happened. I fear that, in the absence of the 21st century's sophisticated equipment, this may well have been the case.

When the recovery team eventually were able to get access to the site, they

discovered two bodies, shifters Joseph FORSTER and Ralph LAWSON, between the shaft and the Staple Curve, and a further five in the Cross-cut Way. These five were master shifter John ROGERSON, and stonemen Thomas NICHOLSON, John DOWSON (son of the under-manager), William COOK and Henry HODGSON. My ancestor was found lying under some timber, indicating that he had probably been engaged in doing the repair work mentioned earlier. Four more bodies were found in the "Jet Way" another drift connecting the Brockwell to the Jet Seam, and nine in the "Dairy Way", beyond the Cross-cut, where coal was still being mined. These 13 were uninjured, and had succumbed to "afterdamp" poisoning or suffocation.

Analysis of the wreckage determined that the explosion had occurred in the Cross-cut Way, a short distance "in-by" of the Staple Curve. Closer inspection revealed that a stone which projected from the roof of the Cross-cut about 135m in had been drilled, and part of it had fallen. This stone had been there for 22 years, and did not protrude far enough to obstruct the passage of men or tubs of coal; there seemed no reason to remove it. Also, no authority had been given either by the mine manager, David GRIEVES, or his deputy, Joseph Dowson, to carry out a shot firing in a main carriageway, as required by regulations. Although Rogerson was a competent shot-firer, he was considered unlikely to have disobeyed orders, and, anyway, although he was close to the site of the explosion, from the position of his body it appeared that he was travelling towards it on a small tramcar, having been to the Jet Way. Experts also testified that the hole drilled for the shot was not of the quality that a skilled man would have produced or

supervised, being in the wrong direction for best effect. There was also a natural joint or "jack" in the stone which caused it to break there, limiting the amount of stone removed. Who did it remains a mystery, dying with the only four or five men who knew.

Still, a shot firing, a common event in a mine, should not have caused this tragedy. All the men were at what would normally be a safe distance, there was no gas, and although coal dust and air is a very explosive mixture, the mine was not "dry and dusty" enough as defined in safety regulations to constitute a recognised hazard. There was, of course, coal dust present, as even though there had never been coal mined in the Cross-cut Way, tubs of coal passed along it from the coal face to the shaft, and the ventilation air flow was strong enough to blow fine dust from them. Before firing a shot, the floor, roof and walls were damped using scoops from a water tub, and these were present at the scene, indicating that this had probably been done.

The conclusion of the inquiry was that a shot was fired by an unknown person, not authorised by the mine management, and because of the stone shearing along the joint in it a flame was given off, which should not have accompanied a better-prepared shot. This flame was enough to ignite fine coal dust adhering to the walls and roof, despite the area not being "dry and dusty", and despite the workers' efforts to damp it down. This caused a violent explosion, spreading in all directions for a considerable distance, directly killing seven men and creating sufficient "afterdamp" gases as a product of the combustion of coal dust to suffocate the other thirteen. In their reports presented to both Houses of Parliament, J. Edmondson JOEL, Esq, Barrister-at-

Law, and R Donald BAIN Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, concluded that there had been no criminal negligence on the part of any responsible person, and that the person or persons who had acted without authority had died in the explosion. Mr. Bain recommended that more attention be given to sweeping dust from the roof, sides and floor of haulage roads, and to watering them adequately, and also that the use of gunpowder be abolished and replaced by high explosives (which, I assume, are less prone to giving off flame). Hopefully these recommendations were heeded, and lives were saved as a result.

Having seen, last year, the beauty of the Fort William area, I can imagine a young William Cooke scrambling through the heather on the foothills of Ben Nevis, or rowing a dinghy on lovely Loch Linnhe. Though he no doubt continued to enjoy the unspoilt parts of the countryside around Wellington, which even in the 1960's of my childhood, with the mines still working, were close and easily accessible, it seems so sad that he should die underground so far from the place of his birth. However, his daughter, Elizabeth Hannah, survived him and in 1901 married Maurice MARSDEN from Dronfield, Derbyshire, at Wellington. Maurice, who also worked at Brancepeth colliery, had a distinguished military career which hopefully will be another story, culminating in his being awarded the Military Medal for bravery at the Battle of the Somme, where he received serious injuries from which he died in 1918. I have a very vague childhood memory of Elizabeth, who died in 1957 when I was five. They had only one child, William Marsden, who became the 4th generation to work in Brancepeth Colliery, as an electrician.

He married Doris SHINGLER in 1927 and they had a son and three lovely daughters, the oldest of which was my mother Doreen. In 1950 she married dashing RAF Officer Alan TULIP, a Willington lad, and in 1969 they and their children, including the writer, arrived in Tasmania to start a new story (and, incidentally, quite a dynasty, already in its 4th generation!) ●

### Sources:

For the history of Fort William: Paula Martin, *Lochaber – A Historical Guide*; Edinburgh: Birlinn Ltd, 2005.

For the history of Willington: Olive Linge, *The People's History – Willington*, Seaham: The People's History Ltd, 1999.

For facts about Brancepeth Colliery and mining in general, and reports on the 1896 explosion:

*The Durham Mining Museum website*, <http://www.dmm.org.uk>.

## Dempsters

*Launceston Examiner*, 26 November 1891, *Supplement*, p1 c6—part of a report on Launceston businesses prepared at the time of the Tasmanian Exhibition.

If it were possible to transplant business establishments from one city to another, it would not be difficult to imagine that the Bee Hive had been taken away from Melbourne or Sydney, and planted down in the heart of Launceston. The atmosphere of a larger city clings to the establishment, and all the accessories of the greater world are to be found in cash tramways, special parcel deliveries, promptness, and special value in goods. Dempsters' success is easily accounted for. They have made a study of the requirements of the Tasmanian public, and have called to their aid the electric cable and all the appliances of modern times, and (by no

means the least potent lever to success) they know the value of printers' ink, and have used it with a lavish hand.

The firm has a branch office in London, which is the headquarters of its staff of buyers, whose judicious purchases show that they have had a keen eye upon the taste of the Tasmanian public, and so valuable is the firm's custom that several of the big British manufacturers confine their business in Launceston to Dempsters, whilst others make goods especially for them. The silk looms of France, the great fancy goods marts of Germany, the bazaars of China and Japan, and the hives of manufacturing industry in the United States are penetrated by the purchasing couriers of the firm, and the result is that the Bee Hive is, *par excellence*, the shop of the northern capital.

There are 13 departments in the establishment, which are presided over by the best talent which money can procure—indeed, a young lady who supervises one of them not many weeks ago was in the employ of a leading Regent Street establishment. Attached to the department are the various workrooms—excellently ventilated, and with every convenience for those employed in them—and connected with them again is a suite of luxurious fitting rooms, some bright, cheerful, and sunny, and other perfectly dark—and purposely so in order that the fair patrons of the firm can light a jet and behold the effect of the gaslight upon their evening costumes. The staff numbers 139, and the most cordial relations exist between employer and employed.

Dempsters' clients are scattered all over Tasmania, but the admirable system of postal shopping, which has been

brought to perfection, enables them to glance through the firm's fashion book—issued every season—and send for patterns, make their selection, and be as well served as if they had made a personal visit to Launceston. For those who patronize the Bee Hive ample comfort is provided, and on all sides are evidences of good taste and a desire to make the surroundings of customers eminently agreeable; indeed the big showroom, with its velvety carpet, mirrors, flowers, etc, resembles a spacious drawing room more than anything else.

From one end of the establishment to the other there are signs of progress. We notice in the busy departments laden with an immense variety of the newest goods, in the work rooms, in the counting-house (where only lady clerks are employed), in the dispatch room with its piles and piles of parcels ready for delivery by train, steamer, and express van; in the furniture workshops and well-selected stock of assorted wood; and in the prompt systematic method which is the rule of the house.

One more instance of progress—the firm has special arrangements for ordering goods by cable, so that they are always in a position to satisfy the demands of buyers, and to keep constantly flowing in from all quarters a stream of novelties in dress, fashion and art.

Dempsters are showing largely at the Exhibition, and have the honour of placing a magnificently appointed retiring room at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor, but to form any idea of the business and the capabilities to cater for the thousand and one tastes of its customers the Bee Hive must be visited; and rely upon it, an hour spent there will not be thrown

away, for the sight-seer will be brought face to face with new ideas at every turn, whilst those who have traveled will be reminded of the great mercantile establishments in larger cities than the northern capital of Tasmania. Gathering sheaves from all the great manufacturing harvest fields of the world the firm sells its goods at a comparatively minimum profit, and has after careful consideration adopted the system now in vogue in the leading houses in London of allowing a discount upon all purchases of half-a crown in extent and over. You can clothe yourself, your family at Dempsters'; you can fill your house with lovely nic-nacs and curios from the Bee Hive, and then your purchases will not make any apparent diminution in the stock, and in the furniture department you can meet the requirements of cottage or mansion. Launceston people are justly proud of this big warehouse, visitors from the greater world will find themselves as well served there as in Collins or Pitt Streets, whilst those who are skeptical can go and see for themselves. This success is the result of energy, care, and liberality, for by the way, there is hardly a show or an exhibition in the colony at which we do not find a silver cup donated by Dempsters among the prizes. ●

## Old Campbell Street Goal

Would Jeanette Clark from Nelson Bay NSW, who was seeking information on prisoners held in the **Old Campbell Street Goal**, contact Laurie Moody on his new email address: [lauriem@kooee.com.au](mailto:lauriem@kooee.com.au).

(Member No 5835)



## Where Is The Dempster Trophy?

Thelma L Grunnell (Member No 610)



For some years I have been researching the Dempster family who had a flourishing emporium in Brisbane Street 'The Beehive' in the 1880's

Recently my attention was drawn to a photograph on page 58 of the *Cyclopaedia of Tasmania* 1901 edition. It shows a group of men in Military uniform in front of which is an urn shaped trophy on a black plinth. The information under the photo indicates Rifle team. Winners of the Dempster Trophy 1899. The trophy has stylised female figures as handles and a kneeling rifleman tops the lid. Nowhere in the text does the name of the team appear. The Local history department of the City Library drew a blank with my query as did the Community History Museum but a couple of present day rifle team members suggested that the trophy may be in private hands after a former team had disbanded.

Jenny Gill, School Archivist found a somewhat similar trophy at the Launceston Church Grammar School but this does not have any inscription on it nor a plinth

According to the *Cyclopaedia of Tasmania* a Launceston High School cadet corps was formed in 1891 and was attached to the Launceston Rifle regiment.

At the Jubilee of the Launceston Church Grammar School in 1906 one of the Dempster daughters took part in a tableau entitled 'The Cadets' wearing a military style costume.

As Charles Hammond Dempster, the only son of the family attended this school I feel that there would be some family connection with both trophies.

I would be delighted if anyone could throw some light on the matter for me to pass on to family connections in Berkshire, UK. ●

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## From the Journals

### Irish Historic Map Viewer Service

The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Mr Dick Roche TD launched Ordnance Survey Ireland's 'Historic Map Viewer Service' which was made available in Public Libraries from 21 March 2006.

The Historic Map Viewer Service is collaboration between Ordnance Survey Ireland, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Public Library Service. The service will enable online access to a wonderful collection of Historic Ordnance Survey Ireland maps for the public at their local library. The collection consists initially of 6" mapping— the first large scale mapping of an entire country in the world when it was completed in 1842.

Taken from Irish Roots Issue 58

## An Excursion to Port Arthur in 1842

(from an old manuscript) by *Flying Fish* (No 5)

*Launceston Examiner*, 25 Oct, 1890. p7 c3-4  
[The last in the series]

Ensign WILSON, of the 96th Regt, the officer in command at Eagle Hawk Neck—a merry, good natured, generous young man—was on the look out, and entertained us most hospitably at his quarters. The further shore of the isthmus is washed by the mighty Pacific, which throws its billows into the beautiful sandy cove called Pirate's Bay. In this bay portions of the cliff's base assume the complexion of natural works, as remarkable as Staffa or the Giant's Causeway. This consists in layers of rock in square, long, oblong, lozenge, triangular, and other shapes, all jointed with the most beautiful and perfect regularity—some bound, as it were, with an iron band, some perfectly smooth on the surface, some ridged and fluted, some rounded in the centre, with a fine cut down border. Altogether it is a formation as beautiful as it is singular; and although dissimilar, yet, in default of a more appropriate definition, has been styled the tessellated pavement. Some of the officers of the *Erebus* and *Terror* removed a portion, which may probably find its way to the United Service Institution. In future times this pavement will become as much the object of Tasmanian, as Staffa and the Causeway are of Scotch and Irish pride; and it is paying Pirate's Bay no small compliment when I pronounce its cliffs and promontories to be fully equal to the bold and varied scenery of the Antrim coast. On our return to the settlement, we had no idea of the speed of the tramway. There is a shoot of a mile and a half near the head of Long Bay, which is traversed at the rate of forty miles an hour. It requires

some little nerve at first to keep one's composure; because, once in motion, there are no stoppages, and the least obstruction would, as Jonathan says, "Send carriages and their contents to immortal smash." The officers of the French frigate *Artemise* were in ecstasies with this descent, which, on a larger scale, reminded them of the Montagues Russes of Paris: down they went, hallooing, shouting, screaming like madmen.

The night of Wednesday was a turbulent one, blowing half a gale; but the morning sun that was to light us on our homeward path broke forth bright and genial. However disagreeable to its *constrained* visitors, we found Port Arthur a place of beauty, kindness, courtesy, and goodwill; a place where we enjoyed all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life; and these imparted with cordial welcome devoid of affectation.

To take a summary of our five days' residence—a space sufficiently long to see and form a correct opinion of everything—we arrived at the conclusion that the main purposes of its creation were wrought out with consummate skill and great humanity. The discipline is, of necessity, rigidly severe—not a fault; no, not the most trivial is overlooked; the most anxious, the most searching enquiry ever precedes punishment and the offender is made to feel that its infliction proceeds from no arbitrary, capricious tyranny, but is the inevitable and well-known reward of his own malpractices. The convicts are distributed as much as possible in various classified gangs. Upon their arrival they are closely searched, being prohibited from having

money, tobacco, or any document. The standing regulations of the settlement are then read, and an earnest caution to act in conformity given. They are next taken to the hospital, where each undergoes an individual examination of the medical officer. Labour proportionate to their strength is then assigned, the physically incapacitated being employed in stone-breaking. Men are removed from the more laborious gangs according as their behaviour is good, or their sentence expires. All new comers sleep in silent apartments (a sore punishment) for periods commensurate with the nature of their offence, such periods increasing in a twofold degree to those who have previously been at the settlement. The carrying gang is deemed the most severe. This gang, sometimes 60 or 70 in numbers, transport on their shoulders immense spars (the masts and yards of a 300 ton ship for example) from the forest to the dockyards. The inequality of pressure will at once be obvious; some men during the different stages of transit sometimes sustaining a couple of hundred weight, sometimes less than 40lb. The dockyard gang is scarcely less laborious than the carrying, the men being frequently immersed in water to the neck while securing naval timber to the launches for the purpose of transport to the arsenal. It must be borne in mind that no beasts of burden are permitted either at Port Arthur or the probation stations, and that, consequently, all the drudgery of labour is borne by the convicts. The chain gangs are employed in carting stone, firewood, or drawing water for general use. The most habitual absconders, like the French felons of the Bagne, are not only put in irons, but fastened to a chain, where they are made to break stones under the eye of every passer-by; a

punishment the most intolerably galling. Every week there is a muster for medical inspection. They strip to the waist, because a man's face may greatly belie his bodily energies. If an individual by flaccidity of muscle or other unequivocal token give evidence of being over-tasked he is either removed to lighter labour or received into the hospital, as the urgency of the case may demand.

Exclusive of the gangs already enumerated, there are sawyers, splitters, quarrymen, masons, grubbers, gardeners, watermen, tramway men, and all the different artisans. Half an hour before evening muster a ball is suspended at one of the yard-arms of the semaphore as a signal to those that work in the bush to make their way to head-quarters, any absentee being returned as absconded.

A telescope and a semaphore are excellent tell-tales, and the telegraphic code of Captain Booth has been brought to a very high pitch of perfection. By it very long messages are conveyed to and from Hobart Town and Port Arthur in an incredibly short space. An answer to one sent by ourselves, and responded to in a short space, may suffice, the distance being 50 miles either way. It was this—"The Commandant is informed there have been no arrivals from England;" also, "That Mr WATERHOUSE is much the same as he was." These semaphores are all worked by convicts, constantly liable to removal. Were they as they should be, given as a reward with a small salary to discharged soldiers, they might be made more efficient, and, if extended throughout the colony, should give the death blow to every species of absconding. There is a factory, hitherto overlooked, where bricks, tiles, gutter tiles, flower pots, and other similar

articles are manufactured. From the excellence of the clay, the commodities are of the most superior quality, so much so that the use of a pug mill and a careful selection of material might prove the means of creating a pottery of infinite value, whence a ware little inferior to Wedgwood's might be produced. As it is Port Arthur brick kilns not only supply all the wants of the settlement and Point Puer, but exports largely to Hobart Town, both for Government appropriation, as well as for general sale; in fact the excess of production (in numerous articles) available for exportation leaves a large balance to the credit of the penal settlement.

Port Arthur was at one time the receptacle of educated convicts, who upon their arrival in the colony were wont to be ordered thither. The protection system has now put an end to that, and it is only used as a place of secondary punishment for re-convicted offenders, and boys direct from England, who, as far as practicable, are



taught reformation through the iron hand of coercion. Port Arthur was founded by Colonel ARTHUR as an experimental station in 1830. Dr RUSSELL, assistant surgeon of the 63rd Regiment, was sent down in the double capacity of medical officer and Commandant, with 16 or 17 convicts at his disposal. The present site was at once fixed upon, and the infant scion increased under the several rules of

Captain MAHON, Major BRIGGS and Captain GIBBONS, of the 63rd Regiment. It was on St Patrick's Day, 1833, that the present active, intelligent, and enterprising Commandant assumed the reins of office, which, during his nine years' career he has wielded with skill and integrity of purpose that cannot sufficiently be commended. Much as the colony itself is the wonder of strangers, so much is Port Arthur the source of wonder to the comparatively few colonists who have visited its shore. I have already spoken of its elegant church, but I have made no mention of its strikingly picturesque military barracks, which are constructed of the finest hewn stone, and are capable of containing 100 men. The front entrance is through a handsome castellated, or rather battlemented round tower, which commands the settlement. From this we passed through a tolerably spacious parade ground leading to an elevated esplanade, conducting in turn to a verandah opening to the different barrack rooms. There is a large yard in the rear with a like round tower nearly finished, the bottom of which is to constitute a magazine, the roof serving the purpose of a watan post. In a line with the barracks, and upon a precisely similar plan, a new hospital is about to be erected.

The bay, at the head of which the church stands is like Sullivan's Cove, very shallow. This Captain BOOTH is filling in, and upon the recovered territory a new and extensive penitentiary will forthwith be constructed. All the streets and buildings are laid out with the strictest care. The future is not overlooked in the present—every edifice is convertible, and whenever Port Arthur becomes, which it one day must, a flourishing, free arsenal, the zeal and judgement of

Captain Booth will be fully apparent and duly appreciated. Port Arthur has never failed to strike every stranger; even I, somewhat familiar with the railway pace of penal colonies, felt impressed with unmingled surprise. Substantial stone buildings, tasteful cottages, extensive factories, luxuriant gardens; all the means and appliance of civilised and social life. And yet this enchanting spot, this beautiful creation, like "a goodly apple rotten at the core," is but the guarded receptacle of Britain's refuse, and of the civil and military establishments requisite for the working of their purgation. ●

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### Queensland BDM Certificates

Pre 1890 BDM Certificates are no longer available from the Queensland State Archives. All certificates are now purchased from the Registrar of Births, Deaths, Marriages, P.O. Box 188 Albert Street, Brisbane Qld, 4002.

This rule came into effect as of 3 October 2005.

Pre 1890 Certificates are no longer available at the discounted price, all Certificates are at a cost of \$24.50 regardless of whether you have the index number or not.

You do not need Identification to purchase a pre 1890 certificate.

To purchase certificates after 1890 you do not need identification and anyone can purchase any certificate not necessarily in your direct line providing the Births are 100 years or older, Deaths must be 50 years, Marriages must be 80 years.

If you want details of parent's marriage you **must** specify this, as it is no longer automatically included.

From the Gympie Family History Society Inc.  
Dec 2005 Newsletter : *The Researcher*

### East Riding Yorkshire Archives Closure and Move

The East Riding Archives will be moving to the new Treasure House building on Champney Road in Beverley during Autumn 2006.

This means that access to some collections will be restricted as part of the preparations prior to the move. The Archives will be providing their normal service until Friday 28 July. Original sources will be unavailable after that date although microform sources, such as parish registers, will be available 9.30 am to 4.45 pm on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays each week by appointment until 28 September. The East Riding Register of Deeds will also be available on these days for legal searches. They intend to re-open with a combined archives and local studies service in the Treasure House early in the new year. Please phone the Archives on 01482 392790 or for more information check their website at [www.eastriding.gov.uk](http://www.eastriding.gov.uk).

### National Archives to Relocate from FRC In 2008

James Strachan, Director of Public Services & Marketing at the National Archives (TNA) announced this evening at the Friends of The National Archives, Annual General Meeting, that during 2008 the TNA element based at the Family Records Centre in Islington will be relocated to TNA Kew.

Further information will be available later with public consultation taking place during the summer.

*Maggie Loughran,*  
*Administrator*  
*Federation of Family History Societies.*

## Where Do I Find it?

Michael John Neill : MyFamily.com ©

The key to locating many genealogical records is location. The location where an event took place, the location where any events were recorded, and the current location of those records are all key factors in proving that an event took place. Here we discuss some ways to determine where records of vital events might have created.

### Marriage Record

Civil records of marriages are usually a local responsibility, either at the county, town, or city level. The laws governing marriage are typically determined by the state. Consequently records within a specific state are relatively uniform, although there can be differences from one county or town to another. As a marriage is usually a contract between two individuals, records of marriages typically begin before records of births and deaths. A record of a marriage puts a man and a woman in the same place at the same time. The record may also provide additional information about the couple including their age, residence, and religious affiliation. Later materials may be even more detailed.

Locating where a marriage took place can be difficult in some situations. There are several things to think about when trying to find where your ancestors got married:

- Did they get married in the county in which they lived?
- Did they marry in an adjacent state that might have had marriage laws that were more lax?
- Where was their first child born?
- Did they marry where the bride was from or where her parents were living?

- Did they take the train and ride to an adjacent county (or a county a few counties over)?
- Were they married by an itinerant minister who left no records?
- Might they have gone to a nearby county to find the "right" church?
- Did they elope in a county where no one would know them?
- Were they ever "officially" married?

Marriage records may come in many forms and will vary from one time period and one locality to another. Some records created at the time of the marriage may include:

- Marriage contracts
- Marriage bonds
- Marriage licenses
- Banns
- Church records
- Announcements in newspapers

Keep in mind how your ancestors likely met. They may have been neighbors or they may have attended the same church. They might have been members of the same ethnic group or had parents of the same social class. A couple often met because they had something in common. Determining that commonality is the difficulty.

Other records besides marriage records may provide information about the marriage even if the records are not technically marriage records and even if they were created years after the marriage took place. These secondary sources of marriage information should be compared with other known information to determine if the information is consistent or not.

Other records that may document a marriage include:

- Pension papers
- Inheritance papers
- Death certificate
- Court papers

A question to ask: Did anything in my ancestor's life require them to prove their marriage? If so, are there records of that proof?

### **Birth Records**

The civil recording of births in the United States typically began in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the early days of recording these events many were not recorded, and slowly the proportion of events recorded increased over time. Birth records are recorded in the jurisdiction where the birth took place, not necessarily where the mother was living (especially if the bride returned "home" to have the baby). And a birth in specific location proves only that the mother was in that location on that date.

Some questions to ask when trying to locate a birth record:

- Did the family move frequently?
- Are you certain of where the family lived?
- Did the family live near the county line?
- Would the family have cared if the birth were recorded?
- Might there be a church record of the birth?
- Is there a pension record that might prove the age?
- Is there a guardianship or other estate record that might provide information on the person's age?

Again, if you cannot find the record, might your ancestor have had to prove his birth at some later point in his life? If so this record might assist you in

locating birth information. If a delayed certificate of birth was filed, it probably was filed where the event took place but might have been filed where the individual resided at the time the record was filed.

### **Death Records**

Determining where your ancestor died is usually the first step in locating a record of his death. When the record is not in the obvious location, consider:

- Did the ancestor die while en route to a new location?
- Did the ancestor die in an adjacent county?
- Did the ancestor die at a hospital, state home, or veterans' facility a distance from his actual home?
- Did the ancestor move in with a child and die in that location?

Other records besides the civil record of death may provide death information. These records could include:

- Pension records
- Newspapers
- County histories
- Estate or probate records
- Cemetery records or tombstone inscriptions
- Land sales of property after the death may list the ancestor as "deceased."

### **Wrapping It Up**

There are many sources that might provide the information you need. Ideally a primary source will be located, one that was created relatively close to the time of the event by someone who logically had firsthand knowledge of the event.

When primary sources cannot be located, secondary sources must be used. These secondary sources may be in records or documents filed hundreds of thousands of miles from where the

event took place. For example, if you are looking for the birth of Johann Schmidt, ask yourself where that date or location could be written. It could appear on:

- Johann's death record
- Johann's obituary
- Johann's children's death records
- Johann's children's biographies
- Johann's manifest listing when he came back from a 1912 return trip to Europe
- etc.

Expand your circle and you may end up snaring the information for which you are looking.

Michael John Neill is the Course I Coordinator at the Genealogical Institute of Mid America (GIMA) held annually in Springfield, Illinois, and is also on the faculty of Carl Sandburg College in Galesburg, Illinois. Michael is currently a member of the board of the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) [www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org). He conducts seminars and lectures nationally on a wide variety of genealogical and computer topics and contributes to several genealogical publications, including *Ancestry Magazine* and *Genealogical Computing*. ●

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## The Piracy of the *Venus* from Low Head—February 1806

Lorraine Wootton (Member No 4504)

In November 1804 Lt-Governor William PATERSON arrived at Outer Cove (now York Cove, George Town) with around 180 souls—mostly soldiers and convicts—on the *Buffalo*, *Lady Nelson*, *Francis* and *Integrity*. By February 1805

a pilot service had been set up at Port Dalrymple under the supervision of Supt William HOUSE.

In April 1806 the brig *Venus* left Port Jackson loaded with much needed supplies for the fledgling settlements in Van Diemen's Land. After some delays and trouble with passengers and crew, Captain Samuel Rodman CHASE in fear of a mutiny put into Port Dalrymple, anchoring at Lagoon Bay, Low Head on 16 June 1805.

William HOUSE placed an armed guard in charge of the crew and convicts on board *Venus* and he and Captain CHASE rowed to York Town to deliver dispatches to Lt-Gov PATERSON. Although ordered to return to their ship immediately, they met the *Governor Hunter* off Western Arm and decided to stay on board for the night.

They neared Lagoon Bay next morning, only to see the *Venus* sailing out past the Heads with the precious stores. Those who'd been put ashore, told how the 'pirates' had overpowered the armed-guard. Among the escapees were the troublesome first mate Benjamin KELLY, convict pilot Richard EVANS, Richard THOMPSON of NSW Corps, mulatto seaman Joseph REAMONDS, two boys Thomas FORD and William EVANS, convict John William LANCASHIRE and two convict women, Catherine HAGERTY who cohabited with KELLY and Charlotte BADGER who had an infant with her.

A full account of this incident and its aftermath, written by Wayne SHIPP, appeared on Sat 17 June 2006 in the "Way Back When" series in *The Examiner* and may be read on the Launceston Historical Society's website: <http://www.elaunceston.com/launces-tonhistory/bicenten.htm> ●



## What's in a Name?

Richard Gould (Member 6059)

In the course of researching a book about Rhyndaston (near Colebrook) where she grew up, my wife Helen discovered three more convict ancestors in her family tree about whom she had known nothing previously.

One of these was her great great grand mother, Mary Ann COOMBE, who was transported to Van Dieman's Land for 7 years on the *Eliza* in 1830. A native of Devon, she was convicted of stealing money from her employer. She was described as being five feet one and a quarter inches tall (156cm), with dark brown hair and eyebrows, a dark complexion, grey eyes, a perpendicular forehead and pock marked. In 1832 she received permission to marry George GROVEN, a free settler, at Longford. His surname is quite uncommon and I thought it might be a mis-spelling of GROVER, GROVES or GRAVEN.

A search of the Pioneer Index shows the couple had no children together, yet in 1843, a Mary COOMBS gave birth to a son, James COOMBS, father unknown. In his book "A History of Tasmania, volume 1", Lloyd Robson notes that a George GROVER, servant of Richmond Police Magistrate Gilbert ROBERTSON, died under the bridge there in 1834 as the result of injuries received following a drunken harvest festival celebration. I assumed he might have been Mary Ann's husband but further investigation showed him to have been a convict. It seems her real husband had disappeared as I could find no death record for him in Australia, although I did find two registrations in Tasmania for George GROVES.

In 1846, Mary Ann Coombs married Peter BROOKS at Richmond and the

couple had six children over the period 1847 to 1857, all registered as Brooks. Her eldest son James, married Johanna Wilhelmina HAINEY at Richmond in 1868. His wife was the daughter of Wilhelm and Elizabeth HOHNE, bounty migrants from Prussia, who arrived in the colony in 1855 and worked for T F GREGSON on his property at Risdon. When Johanna married, her surname and that of her father Wilhelm, were both recorded as HAINEY. The same surname was recorded for August HEINE, a joiner from Hanover who came out on the "Wilhelmsburg" along with the Holmes and who I thought initially, might have been a relative.

Johanna was only six when she arrived in Van Dieman's Land so her uncertainty about the correct spelling of the family surname is understandable. James would not have been able to help much as he was illiterate. Their first child was registered as Arthur COMBE, his mother's maiden name as HEENA. The next child (Helen's grand mother), was registered as Louisa Elizabeth **BROOKS**, her father as James BROOKS and her mother as Johanna BROOKS (nee HANNA). They seem to have settled on COOMBES or COOMBS for their next four children and HANEY as the maiden name. Just to confuse things further, their second son George James Coombes, was known to everyone in Rhyndaston as Jimmy BROOKS and this surname was used to register his six children. ●

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### Useful Website

Sussex Police Online  
[www.sussex.police.uk/](http://www.sussex.police.uk/)

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## From the Journals

### **Victoria Barracks Melbourne**

Has been occupied since 1856 by the British Army until 1870; by Victorian Colonial Forces and from Federation in 1901, by the Australian Defence Force. For nearly 60 years the Barracks was HQ Department of Defence and during WWII was the location of Menzies' and Curtin's War Cabinet Room.

Tours include a visit to the War Cabinet Room, General Blarney's office, Guardhouse Heritage Centre and the "Keep" (4/2005).

Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, 256-10 St Kilda Road, Southbank, Victoria

"*The Mail*", Newsletter of the Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc. May-June 2006, No. 125.

### **"Far East Gippsland Pioneers Register—pre 1920"**

The first volume incorporates approx. 300 pioneer families who settled in this region from the early days of exploration until 1920. Special Price: \$20.00, plus p&p \$3.00.

Lakes Entrance Family History Resource Centre Inc., PO Box 673, Lakes Entrance, Vic 3909

### **The Western Australian Post Office Directories**

A full set of directories for the years 1893 to 1949 is now available on the website of the State Library of WA, at:

[http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/battye/pods/Post\\_Office\\_Directories\\_Contents.html](http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/battye/pods/Post_Office_Directories_Contents.html)

Search on line by either Surname, Street, Town or Suburb

### **Fremantle Migrants**

The Welcome Wall is a big attraction at the WA Maritime Museum in Fremantle. It is engraved with the names of migrants who entered WA through the port of Fremantle. Included in a searchable database:

<http://welcomewalls.museum.wa.gov.au/search/asp>

Excerpts from *Midwest Ancestry*, Magazine of the Geraldton Family History Society Inc.

### **Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue Published 1811**

Extraction of Criminal terms: Pages 22-25: alphabetical list, from N-S. Examples:

**Oaths:** The favourite oaths of the thieves of the present day are, "God strike me blind!" "wish my bloody eyes may drop out if it is not true!" "So help me God!" "Bloody end to me!"

**Queer Birds:** Rogues relieved from prison, and returned to their old trade

**Pad Borrowers:** Horse stealers

**Picking:** Pilfering, petty larceny

**Surveyor of the pavement:** One standing in the pillory

**Tappers:** Shoulder tappers: bailiffs

Excerpt from *The Mail*, Newsletter of the Descendants of Convicts' Group, Inc. No 126.

## Genes on Screen

Vee Maddock

A recent research project at the University College London has looked into the distribution of surnames in Great Britain historically and in modern times. The project was developed to study patterns of economic development, cultural identity and population growth, but it has an incredible amount of information and interest for the family historian. Using the website you can trace the geographical history of your surname using the database that was created using the 1881 census and modern electoral rolls, credit records and other data to construct the 1998 records.

The site also shows patterns of migration to other countries including Australia. Scottish names for example, show a higher concentration in Tasmania than other areas of Australia.

Over 25,000 surnames are included in the study. Names were not included if there were less than 100 of them in the 1996 UK electoral roll. Interestingly, most names appear to still have a strong regional basis, many still most popular in the areas where they were first assigned in the middle ages.

The help file includes a brief but informative description of the categories under which names were derived.

To start searching the site click "Start a surname search" on the upper right. When viewing the map of the name, click geographical location for more information on the name or other links at the top of the page for alternative maps

I've discovered Maddock it is apparently more common in New Zealand than it is here. Since some of my ancestors

brothers vanished to NZ, I can see I'll have to do some more research now.

Happy searching. <http://www.spatial-literacy.org/UCLnames/> ●

### NEW PUBLICATION

#### An Index to

*Launceston Examiner*

#### Volume 10

**1890-1893**

© Muriel & Betty Bissett

\$36.00

The Sales Officer  
TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290  
Launceston, TAS 7250

**plus p&p \$8.90**

TFHS Inc. Members less 10%

# New Publication

## Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol VIII Sorell District

**CD1 – Carlton, Copping, Dunalley, Forcett & Marion Bay**

**CD2 – Sorell – Henry Street, Scots Uniting Church &  
Cemetery and St Thomas RC Church & Cemetery**

**CD3 – Sorell – St Georges Anglican Church & Cemetery**

The Hobart Branch of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. is pleased to announce a further publication in their series of *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania*. Volume VIII consists of 3 CD-ROMs which include all the cemeteries in the Sorell District.

Each cemetery has a brief history and/or description, a plan, and a list of the individuals identified there.

Wherever possible, each individual has a photograph of his or her grave and/or headstone, a transcription of any wording, and a plot number. Many inscriptions were recorded up to 30 years ago, so that in some cases, an inscription is given even though it may no longer be clear on the tombstone. All identifiable interments to the end of 2003 have been included.

Also included is a history of the Sorell District and details of how each cemetery may be found.

### **Each CD-ROM may be purchased separately.**

- A Single-Use License costs \$30.00 for each CD-ROM plus p&p of \$5.00 whether purchasing 1, 2 or 3 CDs.
- A Multiple-Use License costs \$75.00 for each CD-ROM plus p&p of \$5.00 whether purchasing 1, 2 or 3 CDs.

### **Contact**

Resource Manager  
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch  
PO Box 326  
ROSNY PARK  
TASMANIA  
AUSTRALIA 7018

**[library@hobart.tasfhs.org](mailto:library@hobart.tasfhs.org)**

## Book Review

*Boat People of the Empire: Australian History from a family perspective*, Donald Grey-Smith (author, 2006). 338 pages, 65 photographs, A4 format, 4 indexes. \$35.00 plus \$9.00 p&p available from D Grey-Smith, 6/317 Military Road, Semaphore Park SA 5019 `phone (08) 8449 4420.

*Boat People of the Empire* is a thoroughly researched family history with seventeen 'self-contained' chapters about a family or a particular 'branch' of a family. It is obvious this publication, a 'cross-section of Australian society' has been a 'labour of love'; and family historians will appreciate the effort and expertise that has gone into the research and its presentation. The book is more than a list of names, places and dates. It is also a social history surrounding the *Boat People* whether convict or free and located in the history of their time, including information on the trades and employment in which they engaged—jeweller, surveyor, sexton and town clerk to name a few. The text is appropriately interspersed with photographs and maps, all fully referenced.

Each chapter concludes with at least one genealogical chart. The chart references follow, while the notes for the chapter text are at the end of the book, a layout which tested one's patience. While separate indexes for names and ships are often used, having four separate indexes, Names, Place Names, Ships and General Index is confusing. The Contents pages clearly indicate the families (and dates of birth and death) of the primary people covered in each chapter. The inclusion of these primary names in the heading for the chapter notes would have made checking of references more 'user-friendly'.

While the book's title is suggestive of the text, a sub-title indicating either the main names researched, and/or the Australian states in which the people settled would enable it to be more easily located on library catalogues or search engines. Many people glance at books on shelves and make their first selection according to the title, and sadly, this book's title does not reflect the breadth of the research it contains. Unfortunately the author's name disappears into the cover photo, which in turn is positioned very low and gives the impression of 'slipping off' the page. The names of the eight people on the front cover and the eight men on the back were unable to be located.

Unfortunately a few spelling mistakes and inconsistencies have crept in, 'Sorell' has been incorrectly spelt 'Sorrell' in the Index of Names and also in the text (p. 51). Similarly, 'Van Diemen's Land Company' has been spelt 'Van Dieman's Land Co.' under a photograph (p. 63). On the same page 'Van Diemen's Land' becomes 'VDL' a few lines on, and in another sentence '4 acres' is followed by 'four acres'. However, these do not detract from the thoroughly researched family history.

People with Appleby, Bryant, Cronigan, Gray, Lord, Maloney, McKinnon, McLean, Wallworth, Watson, Wilkinson and Wilcock ancestors, just to list a few, will find the book worth consulting, a copy of which, the author has donated to Hobart Branch Library.

Reviewed by Leonie Mickleborough

## Book Review

*Crossing the Seas to build a future; Twelve Generations of the Seabrook Family*, by Sharon Brennan. (2005) (Published by Sharon Brennan, PO Box 1531, Sunnybank Hills, QLD, 4109)

In her second published family history Sharon Brennan traces the story of Henry William Seabrook, his wife Sarah, and their twelve children. We are introduced to the Seabrooks through a brief account of the origins of their surname, Henry's antecedents in Suffolk and London, and their lives up to the birth of their first two daughters, and their decision to emigrate.

The Seabrooks arrived in Van Diemen's Land on the *Thomas Laurie* in 1832, settling in Hobart where Henry established himself as a builder. Sharon Brennan has written an interesting and well-researched account of life in Hobart at that time; of Henry's bankruptcy during the recession of the 1840s; and his subsequent re-establishment of the family business which produced many notable Hobart buildings, including the Royal Society's Museum designed by Henry Hunter. Henry Seabrook was elected a City Council alderman in 1856, serving in that role until 1863. His expertise as a builder was valuable in the development of the City's public buildings and utilities during that period.

Succeeding chapters are dedicated to Henry and Sarah's ten surviving children, their families and descendants through eight generations. Several of Henry's sons followed him into the building trade, and subsequent generations included architects, carpenters, engineers and cabinet makers. Their four daughters married a photographer, a doctor, a temperance hotel proprietor and a businessman. Each story reveals lives of enterprise and mobility, both in Tasmania and as family members move to Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand and even back to Britain.

Included are the stories of Tasmanian pioneer photographer Peter Laurie Reid, well-known Melbourne wine merchants W J Seabrook and Son, and prominent architect Norman Seabrook.

This book is a companion publication to Sharon Brennan's *Kilronan to Franklin and beyond* (1992), the very interesting story of Dr William Lee Dawson and his descendants. Dr Dawson married Emma Seabrook, the third daughter of Henry and Sarah, and their first child born in the colony.

Sharon Brennan has assembled many interesting illustrations, copies of documents, and extracts from contemporary newspapers and other sources to illuminate her account of the family. Photographs of many buildings with Seabrook associations have been included. A well organised fifty-page descendant report is of great value to researchers, and is supported by a helpful index. The soft-cover quarto book is well presented and printed, with an attractive cover designed by Ceris Meredith, a descendant of Henry Seabrook.

Reviewed by Peter Richardson

# Royal Hobart Regatta Association

110th Anniversary Regatta Programme, 1948, p.62

Alphabetical List of Names of Committee Since 1868.

| Name              | Date of Service         | Name              | Date of Service      |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Andrewartha, EP   | 1909 to date            | Lord J E C        | 1895 to date         |
| Batt, W H         | 1893-1898               | Lovett, G F *     | 1868-1873            |
| Batt, F J         | 1928 to date            | Lucas, J A        | 1938-1943            |
| Bennison, E A     | 1903-1904               | Lucas, R J        | 1872                 |
| Bennison, T       | 1881-1889               | Maddox, E A       | 1886                 |
| Berkery, J R      | 1947 to date            | McArthur, Cpt M   | 1893-1895            |
| Bessell, E T      | 1948 to date            | MacMillan, D      | 1877-1888            |
| Boyes A E         | 1928-1930, 1948 to date | Miller, A P       | 1875                 |
| Brewster, G       | 1920 to date            | Mitchell, J       | 1876-1882            |
| Browne, M         | 1868                    | Mullins, R F      | 1931 to date         |
| Buckland, J       | 1872-1876               | Murdoch, J H G    | 1890-1895            |
| Burgess, W H      | 1880-1884               | Nettlefold, T S   | 1911-1920            |
| Chalu, F W        | 1905-1911, 1917-1920    | Nicholls, H (Sir) | 1895-1904            |
| Chapman, G S      | 1877-1879               | Norman, F J P     | 1877-1885            |
| Campbell, F B     | 1876                    | Oakes, W G        | 1941 to date         |
| Chesterman, H     | 1888-1901               | O'Boyle, Jno *    | 1868-1871, 1875-1888 |
| Clarke, F N       | 1899-1939               | Oldham, F H       | 1908                 |
| Colvin, C *       | 1868-1869               | Owen, H M         | 1928 to date         |
| Colvin, C L       | 1919 to date            | Peacock, H R      | 1912 to date         |
| Colvin, J         | 1902-1919               | Penny, J C        | 1885-1889            |
| Creswell, C F     | 1886-1889               | Perry, J W *      | 1868                 |
| Clarke, J M       | 1876                    | Philp, J E        | 1906-1907            |
| Cumming, R        | 1883-1886               | Powell, J         | 1869-1870            |
| Darling, W F      | 1933-1942               | Pratt, A W C      | 1919-1922            |
| Davies, C E       | 1876                    | Priest, T E       | 1869-1871            |
| Dodds, J S        | 1879-1880               | Rex, R R          | 1869-1875            |
| Douglas, A C *    | 1868-1870               | Risby, A E        | 1881-1884            |
| Dowdell, Chas *   | 1868-1882               | Risby, J E *      | 1868-1877, 1883-1888 |
| Elliston, C H *   | 1868                    | Salier, F J       | 1876-1877            |
| Featherstone, C E | 1884-1893               | Sharp, J H        | 1910 to date         |
| Fisher, E R       | 1894-1905               | Shortt, RN, Cpt J | 1887-1889            |
| Fisher, E M *     | 1868                    | Slevin, E F       | 1923-1925            |
| Fisher, T M       | 1892-1895               | Sorell, E         | 1903 to date         |
| Fulton, A J       | 1925 to date            | Sorell, G F       | 1940 to date         |
| Fulton, A J, Jun  | 1947 to date            | Stuart, A M       | 1890-1892            |
| Giblin, A V       | 1903-1909               | Sutton, H D       | 1923                 |
| Gill, J W *       | 1868-1907               | Tarleton, J W     | 1895-1898            |
| Grubb, W C        | 1890-1927               | Taylor, W E       | 1920-1922            |
| Grubb, W T        | 1899-1900               | Todd, J           | 1890-1892, 1899-1936 |
| Guesdon, W A      | 1873-1887               | Turner, J G       | 1879-1938            |
| Hammond, W S      | 1875                    | Turner, J W       | 1922 to date         |
| Harley, A J       | 1890-1901               | Watchorn, E C     | 1919-1923, 1939-1946 |
| Hayle, Jno.       | 1872-1887               | Westbrook, R W T  | 1893-1910            |
| Hayton, C W       | 1891-1892               | Webster, C E      | 1888-1890            |
| Hurst, W N        | 1922-1946               | Willis, D D       | 1933-1939            |
| Ife, Geo W R      | 1910-1928               | Wise, P F         | 1895-1898            |
| Johnston, Jas *   | 1868-1871               | Wise, F H *       | 1868-1878            |
| Johnston, J T     | 1895                    | Wise, H J         | 1888-1894            |
| Jones, C T        | 1908 to date            | Wright, Harold    | 1877                 |
| Knight, H W       | 1890-1901               | Young, W A        | 1930 to date         |
| Knight, J G       | 1919-1922               |                   |                      |
| Leary, V G        | 1927 to date            |                   |                      |

\* included in previous years, but records incomplete

## Royal Hobart Regatta Association

116th Anniversary Regatta, Tasmania's 150th Anniversary Celebration,  
1803-04 to 1953-54, Official Programme, p.7.

### Staff Officials, 1954

#### Officer of the Day: Mr H R Peacock

#### Rowing:

**Starters:** Mr G F Sorell and Major V A Geard, MBE

**Despatch Steward:** Mr J R Berkery

**Hon. Handicappers:** Messrs A A Pitt and F Fazackerley

**Umpire:** Mr E C Watchorn;

**Judges:** Messrs C L Colvin, W G Oakes, E T Bessell

#### Sailing:

**Hon. Handicappers:** Messrs C T Jones & H R Peacock (Trading Vessels); F Bennett and E L Sward (Fishing Boats); V G Leary, E Boyes, W C P East, M Garrett, P J Laing, C Lowther, D G O'May, R J Reynolds (Yachts); E Boyes, M Garrett, D G O'May (District Dinghy Class); A W Watson, L E Harris (Kiwi and Mersey-Tamar Dinghy Classes); C T Jones, D Mollineaux, M Ransley (Snipe Class); D C Lord, T J Casey (Rainbow Class); E Boyes, N Attrill, T J Casey (Open Dinghy Class).

**Judges and Time Recorders:** Messrs T J Casey, K Crowder, W C P East, D Edwards, W B Edwards, W F Fergusson, W Forsyth, M Garrett, F H Johnstone, R Montgomery, L Rogers, F White and R H R A Sailing Committee.

#### Power Boats:

**Hon. Handicappers:** Messrs L J Ikin and B D McLagan

**Judges and Time Recorders:** Messrs L C Hammond, L J Ikin, W Bradley, D Davis, A Edhouse, B D McLagan, N Stone.

#### Swimming, Life-saving and Novelty Events:

**Referee:** Mr G F Brewster

**Starter:** Mr H M Owen,

**Hon. Handicapper:** Mr T Frier

**Judges and Time Recorders:** Miss L Weidenhofer, Messrs I Brown, J B Frier, T Frier, J W Harrison, H Law, M Moore, S J Simpson, E Williams (TASA); D R Plaister, L W Salmon, V J Shaw (RLSS) and B Ross.

#### Chopping:

**Ringmasters and Starters:** Messrs G W Hortin and G Twining

**Check Starter:** Mr R Knight;

**Handicapper:** Mr G C Sproule;

**Ring Stewards:** Messrs P Drake, H Mulcahy and H Smith

**Judges:** Messrs J J Dwyer, VC, MHA, T Hallam and V Turnbull



## Tasmaniana Library, State Library of Tasmania

### New Acquisitions

This is a select list of books on history, biography and genealogy which have been added to the Tasmaniana Library between April and June 2006.

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) 6231 0927, and by e-mail at [Heritage.Collections@education.tas.gov.au](mailto: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 reference and/or lending copies of some of them may be available at city and branch libraries).

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Atkinson, Alan, *The Europeans in Australia: a history. Volume two: Democracy*. (TL 994 ATK)

Australian Speleological Federation, *Cave Mania 2005 proceedings: Downunder at Dover: 25<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the Australian Speleological Federation, 2<sup>nd</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> January 2005*. [Includes articles about Tasmanian caves] (TLQ 796.5250994 AUS)  
*Bothwell Lodge centenary, 1904-2004, The*. (TLP 366.11099467 BOT)

Barker, Pauline, *A netball history in Tasmania: the first bounce, 1900-2005*. (TLQ 796.324 BAR)

Brennan, Sharon, *Crossing the seas to build a future: twelve generations of the Seabrook family*. (TLQ 929.2 SEA)

Browne, Terry, *The descendants of Richard Sydes*. (TLQ 929.2 SYD)

Charlwood, Don, *The wreck of the sailing ship 'Netherby': a miracle of survival*. (TLPQ 994.692 CHA)

Corbett, Bruce, *Ninety years on: a history of the Wynyard Fire Brigade from 1914*. (TLQ 363.3780994637 NIN)

Crocker, Dorothy, *Ellenor & Joseph & Robert Rowe, Brooks Bay: a collection of facts, photographs, memories and related stories*. (TLQ 929.2 ROW)

Cunneen, Christopher (ed), *Australian dictionary of biography: supplement 1580-1980*. (TLR 920.094 AUS supp 1580-1980)

Daniel, Gwyneth, *A Tasmanian in England*. (TL 914 2 DAN)

Daniel, Gwyneth, *Thomas Henry Lello, 1936-1996: his career in the Tasmania Police Force*. (TLP 363.209946 LEL)

Dawson, Tony, *James Meehan: a most excellent surveyor*. (TL 526.9092 MEE)

Doherty, Kath, *90 years of an interesting life*. (TL 920 DOH)

Donnelly, Patricia, *Migrant journeys or "What the hell have we done?"*. (TLQ 325.2410994 DON)

Eric Thomas Galley Museum, Queenstown, Tasmania, *The North Lyell Mining Disaster*. (TLQ 363.1190994642 NOR)

Fagg, Christopher M, *Australian recipients of the Volunteer Officers Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal, 1894-1901*. (TLQ 355.1342 FAG)

Fagg, Christopher M, *In the line of duty: bravery medals to Tasmania Police, 1898-2004*. (TLQ 363.209946 FAG)

Forsyth, Holly Kerr, *Remembered gardens: eight women & their visions of an Australian landscape*. [Includes Louisa Anne Meredith] (TLQ 635.0994 FOR)

Gibson, Heather B, *Surveillance of iodine deficiency disorders in Tasmania 1949 to 1984*. (TL 616.396 GIG)

Haines, Robin, *Doctors at sea: emigrant voyages to colonial Australia*. (TL 362.10994 HAI)

Hamilton, Jann Thornton, and Jill Muriel Sharp, *The Robert Parkinson family history*. (TLQ 929.2 PAR)

Hearne, John M, and Rory T Cornish (eds), *Thomas Francis Meagher: the making of an Irish American*. (TL 920 MEA)

Hirst, John, *Sense & nonsense in Australian history*. (TL 994 HIR)

*Historical notes on John Anderson Brown*. (TLPQ 929.2 BRO)

Hope, Anthony R, *A Quarry speaks; a pictorial history of Sullivans Cove, Salamanca Place and Battery Point from the perspective of the Salamanca Quarry Hobart, Tasmania, 1803 to 2005*. (TLQ 994.661 HOP)

Kay, Mary, *Lost the spring in my step: Max Hardy's memoirs*. (TLQ 920 HAR)

Knight, Ken, *How we got from there to here....: a history of Surf Life Saving Tasmania: 1919-2005*. (TLQ 797.309946 KNI)

Lake, Marilyn (ed), *Memory, monuments and museums: the past in the present*. (TL 907.20994 MEM)

Launceston General Hospital Historical Committee, *A mixed bag of medical history: papers and proceedings: historical seminar 13 November 2005*. (TLPQ 610.9946 LAU)

Launceston General Hospital Committee, *Master surgeons: John Ramsay, Clifford Craig and Max Clemons: 2002 papers and proceedings: Vol 6*. (TLPQ 610.9946 LAU)

*Launceston Historical Society, Occasional papers: Vol 4: 150 years of anaesthesia*. (TLQ 994.61 LAU v.4 1997)

MacFarlane, Ian (ed), *Historical records of Victoria: Foundation series: Volume 8: cumulative indexes*. (TLQ 994.502 HIS v.8)

McHugh, Evan, *1606: an epic adventure*. [Dutch, French and British exploration] (TL 994 MCH)

McPhee, John (ed), *Joseph Lycett: convict artist*. (TLQ 759.994 LYC)

Meek, Iris, *Patersonia and some of the people who have lived, loved and worked there*. (TL 994.68 MEE)

Mercer, Peter, *Gateway to progress: centenary history of the Marine Board of Burnie. Companion index*. (CRO387 109946 Companion index)

Old Nick Company, *50 years of the Uni Revue: a video celebration* [Videorecording] (TLVC 782.14 OLD)

Penguin History Group Inc, *Early buildings, Main Road Penguin*. (TLP 994.635 PEN)

Penguin History Group Inc, *Penguin 1919: favourite seaside resort, some Penguin business establishments: reprinted from the Weekly Courier – 26<sup>th</sup> June 1919*. (TLP 994.635 PEN)

Paterson, Jai, *Knights of the road: The Commercial Travellers' Association of Tasmania*. (TL 658.8509946 PAT)

Pybus, Cassandra, *Black founders: the unknown story of Australia's first black settlers*. (TL 994.02 PYB)

Quirk, Marilyn, *Echoes on the mountain: remarkable migrant stories from the hydro villages of the Tasmanian Central Highlands*. (TL 305.56209946 QUI)

Richards, Paul AC, and Ogden, Philip N (eds), *Anaesthesia: awakening the sleeping giant: celebration of William Russ Pugh's first anaesthetic in Launceston*. (TL 617.96 ANA)

Rodwell, Grant (ed), *An early colonial hero: the amazing adventures of Josephus Henry Barsden: the Barsden journal: 1799-1873*. (TL 920 BAR)

Roe, Michael, *An imperial disaster: the wreck of George the Third*. (TL 994.603 ROE)

Sargent, John R (compiler), *Mystery, history and intrigue: one man's account of everyday life and unsolved mysteries of eastern shore settlement (1880's-1960's)*. (TL 994.663 MYS)

Scripps, Lindy, *A tranquil haven: a history of Cornelian Bay*. (TLQ 994.661 SCR)

Smart, BG, *The log of a silvertail swagman: a tramp through Tasmania, the garden of Australia*. [Unpublished typescript, 1918] (TLQ 919.46 SMA)

Snowden, Dianne, *Meals, wheels & volunteers: 50 years of Meals on Wheels in Hobart*. (TL 362.630994661 SNO)

Sprent, James, *For women: advice from a medical practitioner 1926*. [Edited by Philip Thomson & Paul Richards] (TL 613.0424 SPR)

Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, *Cape Barren Island: its place in the long history of Aboriginal land ownership*. (TLPQ 994.6910049915 CAP)

Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, *Goose Island: its place in the long history of Aboriginal land ownership*. (TLPQ 994.6910049915 GOO)

Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, *Lungtalanana, Clarke Island: its place in the long history of Aboriginal land ownership*. (TLPQ 994.6910049915 LUN)

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Devonport Branch, *The North-West Post (1887-1916): an index for family historians. Volume 1, Part 1, 1887*. (TLQ 929.3 NOR)

TASMAP, *Tasmania touring map*. [2005] (TLMAP 880atu 2005)

Thomas, Bertram (ed), *Barcoo rot and other recollections of Jean Thomas [nee Alice Jean Bertram]: a life in Queensland and Tasmania*. (TLPQ 920 THO)

Treize, Clem, *St Stephen's Church, Rowella: a brief history*. (TLP 283.94613 STE)

Trigg, Stephanie (ed), *Medievalism and the Gothic in Australian culture*. [Includes "Medievalism and memory work: Archer's Folly and the Gothic Revival pile" by Jenna Mead.] (TL 994 MED)

Turnbull, CJ, *Following their footsteps: exploring Adventure Bay*. (TL 994.651 FOL)

Walker, Ian, *Tall ships and cannibals: the story of Captain Richard Copping of Hobart Town*. (TLQ 387.5092 COP)

Ward, Malcolm, *Builders & buildings: Seabrook family reunion excursion : Hobart, Huonville and Franklin*. (TLQ 994.661 WAR)

*Welsh oaks to she-oaks: Dunbabins in Tasmania, 1830-2006*. (TL 929.2 DUN)

Whittle, Christopher, and Bruce Cole (eds), *The diary of the Rev Henry Cole: an account of the voyage of the 'Albemarle', London to Adelaide in 1854* (TL 287.092 COL)

Wyatt, Douglas Morris, *When duty calls: a history of the Tasmanian Rangers, 1886-1945*  
[Also on CD] (TLQ 355.3109946WYA and TLCD 355.3109946 WAY)

## Branch Acquisitions

### Burnie Branch

#### Books

- Annal, David, *Easy Family History*  
Corbett, Bruce & Dorothy, Poke, Trevor & Josephine, *90 years on A History of the Wynyard Fire Brigade From 1914*  
Cowley, Trudy, *1858 Valuation Rolls for Northern Tasmania*  
De Freitas, Leo John, *The Banbury Chapbooks*  
\* Pink, Kerry, *Tullah Remembered, The Farell Mining Gielde, 1897-1997*  
Ridgley Primary School, *100 Years of Education A History of Ridgley Schools*  
Swinfield, Geoff, *Smart Family History*  
TFHS Inc. Burnie Branch, *The Advocate BDM Index 1912-1915*  
The 1850's Group of Victorian Colonists Inc., *Profiles From The 1850s Volume II*  
\* Todd, Andrew, *Basic Sources for Family History 1:Back To The Early 1800's*  
\* Indicates donated items

### Devonport Branch

#### Books

- \* Anundsen Publishing Co., *Your Manuscript in Print*  
\* Beaumont, Joanna, *How to do Your Own Publishing*  
\* Carins, Allison, *Woven Threads of Ancestry – The Story of John & Elizabeth Carey & The Carey-Orchard Alliance*  
\* Puttock, A G, *Tracing Your Family Tree for Australians & New Zealanders*  
TFHS Inc. Burnie Branch, *The Advocate BDM Index 1912-1915*

### CD-Roms

ABM Publishing,

*1891 Census Gloucestershire, Barton Regis*

*1871 Census Northants, Daventry*

*1851 Census Essex, West Ham.*

*Phillimore Parish Records*

*Middlesex Vol. 1 (Marriages)*

*Yorkshire Vol. 1 (Marriages)*

*Surrey Parish Records Society Vol. 1 Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths*

*Richmond 1583-1720*

TFHS Inc. Devonport, *St. George Anglican Cemetery, New Ground, Moriarty,*

*North-West Tasmania – Memorial Inscriptions Transcriptions &*

*Photographs*

TFHS Inc. State, *TFHS Inc. Members Interest 1998-2006*

### Microfilm

- \* North West Post Newspapers, *October 1905-September 1908*  
\* North West Post Newspapers, *October 1910-December 1916*  
\* Indicates donated items

## Hobart Branch

### Books

- \* Bagley, J.J., *A History of Lancashire*
- \* Commonwealth Electoral Office,  
    *Commonwealth & State Assembly Division Electoral Rolls of :*  
    1970 Bass, Braddon, Dennison, Franklin, Wilmot  
    1975 Bass, Braddon, Dennison, Franklin, Wilmot
- \* Coal River Valley Historical Society, *C.R.V.H.S. Journal No. 3*
- \* Crowther, Arthur, *Yorkshire Customs—Traditions and Folk Lore of Old Yorkshire*
- \* Culling, Joyce, *An Introduction to Occupations; a preliminary List, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*
- \* Edwards, L.W.L., *Catalogue of Directories and Poll Books in the possession of the Society of Genealogists*
- Ellis, Shauna, *Bothwell Revisited, A History: Foundation, Federation and the Millennium*
- \* Grey-Smith, Donald, *Boat People of the Empire: Australian History from a family perspective*
- \* Franklin, John, *Midgleyan—The Midgley Miscellany*
- \* Gelling, Margaret, *Place-names in a Landscape*
- Johnson, Keith A. and Malcolm R. Sainty, *Genealogical Research Directory National & International—2006*
- \* Leone, Bette, *How to trace your Italian Ancestors: A guide for Australians and New Zealanders*
- Levi J.S & Bergman G.F, *Australian Genesis: Jewish Convicts and Settlers 1788–1850*
- \* Marriott, Pamela A., *Time Gentlemen, Please!: An History of Western District Inns 1840–1915*
- \* Marsden, Barry M., *Discovering Regional Archaeology: North–Western England*
- \* McKinley, Richard, *English Surname Series IV, The Surnames of Lancashire*
- \* Neat, Charles P., F.S.G., *National Index of Parish Registers: A Guide to Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Nonconformist Registers before 1837, together with information on Marriage Licences, Bishops Transcripts and Modern copies—Volume XI, Part 1, Durham and Northumberland*
- Num, Cora,  
    *How to find Shipping and Immigration Records in Australia*  
    *Occupational Records In Australia*  
    *Web Sites for Genealogists, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, 2006*
- \* Nussey, J.T.M., *The West Riding Registry of Deeds: An Introductory Guide*
- \* Paterson, Jai, *Knights of the Road: The Commercial Travellers' Association of Tasmania*
- \* Raistrick, Arthur, *Lead Mining in the Yorkshire Dales*
- \* Redmonds, George, *English Surnames Series I, Yorkshire West Riding*
- Roe, Michael, *An Imperial Disaster: The wreck of the 'George the Third'*
- \* Thurlow, William, *Yorkshire Place Names*
- \* Tull, Malcolm, *A Bibliography of University Theses on Australian Maritime History*
- \* Watson, William J., *The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland*
- \* Webb, C.C., *A Guide to Genealogical Sources in the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research*

- \* Wenham, L. Peter, *The Siege of York and Battle of Marston Moor*

### CDRom

ABM Publishing,

*Surrey Parish Records, Vol. 1; 1871 Census, Daventry, Northamptonshire*  
 A.I.G.S., *Early Australian Electoral Rolls, volume 2 [Vic., Qld, SA]*  
 Ancestry.com, *English Parish Records: Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland.*  
 Beavington, Gordon W., *Gloucestershire, Bristol, Somerset & Wiltshire–*  
*1951 Censuses.*

Wiltshire F.H.S., *Baptisms of 13 Parishes, Mere and South-West Wiltshire.*

- \* Indicates donated items

## Launceston Branch

### Books

Badcock, Ivan, *Launceston & Western Railway Company Limited Notes from talk a*  
*to TFHS Inc Launceston Branch*

Johnson, Keith A. and Malcolm R. Sainty, *Genealogical Research Director National*  
*& International–2006*

McWilliams Patrick, *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland Index of People and*  
*Places*

- \* Paterson, Jai, *Knights of the Road: The Commercial Travellers' Association of*  
*Tasmania*
- \* Pedley E M, *My Life by E M Pedley*
- \* Queen Victoria Museum, *Launceston A Pictorial History*  
 Tasmanian Trade Institute, *Tasmanian Trade Protective Institute's*  
*Index to 31 Dec 1897*
- Thomas, Harold, *North Down. An account of Sam Thomas & his neighbours*

### CD-Roms

ABM Publishing

*1851 Census West Ham, Essex*

*1871 Census Northamptonshire, Daventry*

*1891 Census Gloucestershire, Barton Regis (pt) 1*

*Phillimore Parish Records*

*Middlesex Vol 1 Marriages*

*Surrey Vol 1*

*Yorkshire Vol 1*

AIGS Inc., *Early Australian Electoral Rolls Volume 2 [Vic, Qld, SA]*

Lt. Col. D M Wyatt RFD

*Tasmanian Colonial Artillery 1803-1903*

*When Duty Calls. The Tasmanian Rangers 1886-1945*

TFHS Inc. Devonport, *St. George Anglican Cemetery, New Ground, Moriarty, North-*  
*West Tasmania – Memorial Inscriptions Transcriptions &*  
*Photographs*

TFHS Inc. State, *TFHS Inc. Members Interest 1998–2006*

- \* Indicates donated items

## Branch News

### Burnie

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

**President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103**

**Secretary Ray Hyland (03) 6431 7404**

**PO Box 748 Burnie TAS 7320**

**email: [petjud@bigpond.com](mailto:petjud@bigpond.com)**

It is pleasing to note that despite the information that is available online for Family History Research, we are still getting a respectable turn up of members to our normal opening days and our Branch Functions.

For our April meeting Betty Jones gave the members a very informative talk, together with handouts, on Education records in Tasmania, what is available and where to find them. The May Day meeting was a Black Sheep award. Members were invited to bring along details of the most notorious black sheep in their family. Gaye Spicer was the undisputed winner and she was heard saying that the black sheep ornament that she received as the trophy bore a remarkable resemblance to a family member. Our June Dinner meeting was a remarkable success and a special thanks to those that prepared and served the meal.

The roast chicken meal was preceded with a prawn cocktail and then followed by a selection of the most delectable desserts you could imagine. A competition was run during the evening where members viewed some small segments of old TV shows and then had to identify the name of the show that the clip came from. It would appear that J & R Bridge have watched more TV than they let on.



It was with great pleasure that Dawn Collins (Member No 2) launched our latest Advocate Index to BDM's at the June Day meeting. This publication covers the period 1912-1915 and when the next two publications are released, the Burnie Branch Advocate series of BDM's will span the years from 1900 to 1944.

### Devonport

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

**President John Dare**

**(03) 6424 7889**

**Secretary Elaine Garwood (03) 6424 4005**

**PO Box 587 Devonport TAS 7310**

**email: [secretary@tfhsdev.com](mailto:secretary@tfhsdev.com)**



Our first publication on CD-ROM was released in May. St George's Anglican Cemetery—New Ground includes photographs, transcriptions and some general information about the church and its history. New Ground is situated between Moriarty and Thirlstane on the Exeter Highway.

The Branch Library in Latrobe has had a "makeover" with computer facilities upgraded and an Internet connection installed.

In May members met at the Devonport Online Access Centre and enjoyed an evening of online research.

The annual Chocolate Winterfest in Latrobe held over the weekend of July 8 & 9 provided an excellent opportunity to promote our branch library. Our theme was "Family History the Chocolate Way".

National Family History Week was celebrated around the country from July

30th to August 6th just prior to the census being taken on August 8th.

### **Planned Meeting and Activities:**

Meetings are generally held on the last Thursday of each month in Meeting Room 2 at the Mersey Library in Fenton St. Devonport at 7.30pm. During the winter months some other events have been planned instead.

**Aug 24th** Devonport Branch visit to the RSL Museum in Devonport.

**Sept 28th:** Devonport Branch meeting will be held at the Mersey Regional Library Room 2 in Devonport commencing at 7.30 pm. Guest speaker to be announced.

**Oct 28th:** Devonport Branch will be organising an overnight trip to Hobart to visit the Archives Office of Tasmania. Bookings are essential so get in early and secure a seat by emailing or phoning the Secretary.

**Nov 30th:** To celebrate the end of another successful year, the Devonport Branch will hold their traditional Christmas breakup meeting at the Mersey Regional Library Room 2, in Devonport commencing at 7.30 pm

## **Hobart**

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

**President Brian Hortle**

**(03) 6225 2124 email:**

**president@hobart.tasfhs.org**

**Secretary Leo Prior (03) 6228 5057**

**or 0419 527 542**

**PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018**

**email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org**



The Annual General Meeting was held in April. Once again the majority of the committee members elected were from the usual hard-working core

of Branch members who are involved

already in a wide range of Branch activities. If there are other members who would wish to be involved in Branch administration we would certainly like to hear from them.

A third computer has been added to the library to serve those wishing to search the material on Ancestry.co.uk. We are grateful to Vee Maddock who has run several excellent information sessions for those wishing to know more about the use of this valuable compilation of genealogical data. Library assistants are available when the library is open to help those wishing to search the facility.

On June 28th the mayor of Sorell launched the series of CD's of the headstones of cemeteries in the Sorell area. The CD's will be offered for sale soon after. Those interested in obtaining these can get further information by contacting the secretary or checking on our website.

We are hoping membership can be increased as the result of the recent free information sessions we have run in May and June.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society at Ross in June six members of the Hobart Branch were awarded TFHS Inc Awards. Congratulations to these honoured members: Anne Hay, Leonie Mickleborough, Cynthia O'Neill, Colleen Read, Beverley Richardson and Bryce Ward.

Congratulations, too, to Irene Schaffer who was awarded the Lilian Watson Family History Award.

### **General Meetings:**

Meetings are held at the Rosny Library, Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month except December and January at 8 pm.

**Aug 15:** Geoffrey Sharman – "Some Tasmanian Swing-rioter Ancestors"



**Sept 19:** Dr Alison Alexander will speak on a topic to be advised (check website for details)

**Oct 17:** Elizabeth Parkes – “Stories from a Northern Tasmanian Family – the Diproses”

**Family History Computer Users Group:** Branch library: 2nd Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

**WISE Interest Group** Branch library: 1st Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2 pm.

**Family History Writers Group:** Branch library: third Thursday of each month between 12.30 and 2.30 pm.

**Research Workshop :** Branch library: 1st Tuesday in the month from 10.30 am to 11.30 am.

Details of meetings and many other activities may be found on our website

## Huon

**President Betty Fletcher (03) 6264 1546**  
**Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529**  
**PO Box 117 Huonville TAS 7109**  
**email: vsbtas@ava.com.au**

In September the Branch will be undertaking a fund raising lunch at which the Branch Family Chart Competition will be launched. Also under consideration is the running of a parallel children's competition in



the local schools to stimulate interest in genealogy.

Since the refurbishment of the library there appears to have been an increase in the utilisation of library services from members, and from the general public.

Progress is continuing on the eHeritage photographic activities with all work expected to be completed, except for the Huon Lawn Cemetery, by the end of the year.

## Launceston

<http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh>  
**President Helen Stuart (03) 6331 9175**  
**Secretary Muriel Bissett**  
**Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034**  
**PO Box 1290 Launceston TAS 7250**  
**secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au**  
**library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com**



The Launceston Branch recently received an award from the Launceston City Council in recognition of the many hours the volunteers of the Society contribute to the community.

In May the Branch held a Computer Workshop on using family tree programs which was well received by members, with Peter Cocker demonstrating the Family Tree Maker and Karlana Lockett, Brothers Keeper.

Thelma Grunnell is continuing with her good work, speaking to groups on Researching Family History and making them aware of what resources are available at our Library, the latest group being the South Launceston Probus Club Men's Group.

Members and friends enjoyed a Soup, Sandwich and Slice Luncheon to celebrate the Winter Solstice in June at the home of Russell and Pauline Watson.

### Meetings and Activities:

**Tues 26 Sept:** at 2 Taylor Street, 7pm: a talk by Peter Richardson, Senior Librarian, Launceston Library, 'Launceston Family Album Project'.

**Tues 24 Oct:** Bus trip or workshop – topic to be advised.

**November:** Christmas Luncheon – details to be advised.

## Library Notes

### State Microfiche Roster

|                   | 21/08/06 | 20/11/06 | 19/02/07 | 21/5/07  | 20/8/07  |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                   | 17/11/06 | 16/02/07 | 18/05/07 | 17/08/07 | 16/11/07 |
| <b>Burnie</b>     | Set 1    | Set 5    | Set 4    | Set 3    | Set 2    |
| <b>Devonport</b>  | Set 2    | Set 1    | Set 5    | Set 4    | Set 3    |
| <b>Hobart</b>     | Set 3    | Set 2    | Set 1    | Set 5    | Set 4    |
| <b>Huon</b>       | Set 4    | Set 3    | Set 2    | Set 1    | Set 5    |
| <b>Launceston</b> | Set 5    | Set 4    | Set 3    | Set 2    | Set 1    |

**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 and  
Lilian Watson Family History Award 2003 and entries

**Set 5** GRO BDMS Index 1923–1942  
Exchange journals Members' Interests and  
One Name Studies Index  
Lilian Watson Family History Award 2004 and entries

### Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

|                   | 21/08/06 | 20/11/06 | 19/02/07 | 21/5/07  | 20/8/07  |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                   | 17/11/06 | 16/02/07 | 18/05/07 | 17/08/07 | 16/11/07 |
| <b>Devonport</b>  | Set 2    | Set 1    | Set 2    | Set 1    | Set 2    |
| <b>Launceston</b> | Set 1    | Set 2    | Set 1    | Set 2    | Set 1    |

**Set 1** GRO BDMS Index 1943-1946

**Set 2** GRO BDMS Index 1947-1950

## Society Sales

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. has published the following items (all prices inc. GST)

**All mail orders should be forwarded to the State Sales Officer**

PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

|                                                                        |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Microfiche:</b> TAMIOT (p&p \$2.50)                                 | \$55.00  |
| <b>Books</b>                                                           |          |
| <i>My Most Interesting Ancestor</i> (p&p \$4.90)                       | \$9.00   |
| <i>Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 3 (p&p \$4.90)          | \$11.00  |
| <i>Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 4 (p&p \$4.90)          | \$11.00  |
| <i>Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 5 (p&p \$4.90)          | \$25.00  |
| Members (p&p \$4.90)                                                   | \$22.50  |
| <i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20</i> (p&p \$4.90)              | \$22.50  |
| Members (p&p \$4.90)                                                   | \$20.00  |
| <b>CD-Rom:</b> Federation CD-Rom (to be released shortly – p&p \$2.50) | \$231.00 |

## Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

**Burnie** Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)  
Library 58 Bass Highway, Cooee  
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, 58 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 a.m. except January and February.

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**Devonport** Phone: (03) 6424 4005 (Branch Secretary)  
Library Old police residence, 113 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)  
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.  
Friday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.  
2nd Saturday of each month 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.  
Meeting Meeting Room 2, Devonport Library, Fenton Way, Devonport at  
7.30 p.m. on last Thursday of each month, except December. Enter from  
Town Hall car park.

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**Hobart** Phone: (03) 6228 5057 (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.

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**Huon** Phone: (03) 6239 6529 (Branch Secretary)  
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall, Marguerite Street, Ranelagh  
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.  
Other times: library visits by appointment with Secretary,  
48 hours notice required  
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month,  
except January.  
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

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**Launceston** Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)  
Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, Launceston  
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.  
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.  
Meeting Branch Library 2 Taylor Street, Invermay, at 7:00 p.m.  
4th Tuesday of each month, except December.

# Membership of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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

**Dues are payable annually by 1 April.** Membership Subscriptions for 2006–07 (including GST):-

|                                         |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Individual member                       | \$39.00 |
| Joint members (2 people at one address) | \$49.00 |
| Australian Concession                   | \$27.00 |
| Australian Joint Concession             | \$37.00 |

**Overseas:** Individual member: A\$39.00: Joint members: A\$49.00 (including airmail postage).

**Organisations:** Journal subscription \$39.00—apply to the State Treasurer.

## Membership Entitlements:

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

## Application for Membership:

Application forms may be downloaded from [www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org) or obtained from the TFHS Inc. State Secretary, or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a branch treasurer. **Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Treasurer, PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

## Donations:

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

## Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number. Research request forms may be downloaded from [www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org).

## Reciprocal Rights:

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

## Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$27.50 per quarter page in one issue or \$82.50 for four issues including 10% GST. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editors at PO Box 191, Launceston Tasmania 7250.

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