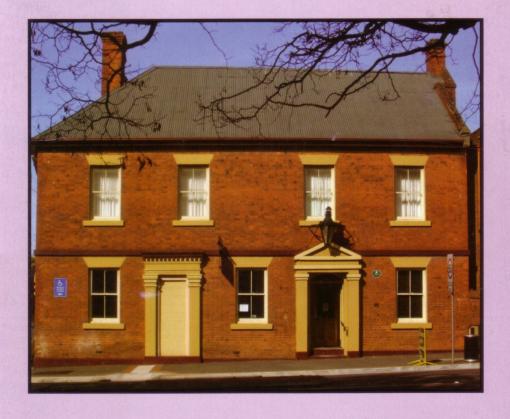
Tasmanian Ancestry



Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Volume 29 Number 3—December 2008

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

It is encouraging to report that quite a number of contributions were received during the last three months and that those which have not appeared in this edition are being processed for March. There are one or two articles which are too long for the size of the Journal—these are being serialised.

Please make a diary note of the closing date, 1 January, for the March 2008 edition. Branch Reports and Acquisitions lists would be appreciated prior to Christmas, if possible.

On behalf of the Editors, Anita and Betty, I extend best wishes to all members and readers for a joyful and blessed Christmas season, a healthy New Year and positive results in your writing and research efforts during the coming months.

Muriel

State Secretary.

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ক্রক্রক কর্কক

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

We do ask that you *try to limit the articles to 2,500 words maximum (including endnotes and references)*, unless it is an **Index** which may be included in several issues.

Please note when sending material for the journal to use the address PO Box 191 or email editors@tasfhs.org.

Deadline dates: <u>BY</u> 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, we do not intentionally print inaccurate information. The Society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers for services or goods that appear in the journal, or be responsible for the outcome of any contract entered into with an advertiser. The editor reserves the right to edit, abridge or reject material.

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

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Cover photo: .The Longford Library

This attractive building was originally the 'Market Square Inn', later 'Tattersalls Hotel', run by Edward Hicks. It has been dated from 1858 and is now the Longford Branch of the Northern Regional Library. Photo private collection.

President's Message

I would like to begin my report for this journal by congratulating our Patron Dr Alison Alexander on her recent Fellowship, which was awarded to her by the National President of the Australian Historical Society, Dr Helen Henderson. As well as being our Patron Alison is also the President of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association; she is a noted author of many local history publications, and is involved in the Tasmanian Museum.

It is with great sadness for me that I inform readers and friends of the Society of the recent death of one of our Fellows, Mrs Denise McNeice. At a State level Denise has filled the positions of junior vice president, senior vice president, president treasurer, By-laws officer, research officer and Public Officer. At the time of her passing Denis was By-laws Office, Public Officer chaired the Publications Committee and was the alternate delegate representing Hobart Branch at the State Executive meetings.

The Editors thank the Hobart Branch personnel for the sensitive Vale which appears on page 211 of this edition. The vast number of people from all over the state who paid their respects at the funeral is evidence of the esteem in which Denise was held. She will certainly be missed by the Society.

In 2007 I made mention of the use of the internet as the major tool to do your family history. Over the last 12 months I have been watching, and receiving several eNewsletters from Interstate and Overseas. I understand the costs of producing, packing and postage of journals and this may represent savings, but, it is then up to the recipients to print at their own cost a copy in order to be able to read it at their leisure. Personally I hope that our Journal doesn't go that way.

The State Executive is at present negotiating with Ancestry.com to obtain access for each of our five branches to the World Deluxe subscription of Ancestry—this includes all material acquired by Ancestry anywhere in the world. The contract is being processed, and we are hopeful that we will have this service in place for members at all branches early in 2009.

Just a reminder that the closing date for the Lilian Watson Family History Award for 2008 is 1 December 2008.

There is still time to get your entries in to the branches for the Family Chart Competition for 2008—check with your local branch. It's not too early to start working on your entry for the bi-annual Short Story competition for 2009. You will have noticed that the 2007 entries are now appearing in the Journal.

The next State function will be the Annual General Meeting, hosted by Hobart Branch on Saturday 20th June 2009, at the Bellerive Yacht Club. Plan to attend—the brochure for the programme and registration details will appear in the March issue.

I wish all readers a happy family time over the Christmas break and safety during the holiday season.

Anita Swan State President.

Longford

The Longford area was first discovered in 1805 by surgeon Jacob MOUNTGARRET RN and Ensign Hugh PIPER who were sent out by Lieut. Governor Patterson of Launceston to explore the land in that area.

These two officers with soldier escorts and convict servants carried out extensive expeditions and reported very favourably on the suitability of the region lying beyond the junction of the "two rivers" for the settlement of farmers and stock breeders. About this time the present site of the township of Longford and the area surrounding it became known as Norfolk Plains, on account of the many free English settlers and convicts who came to the district from Norfolk Island.

Originally, Norfolk Plains was a vast area, once River Clyde to Campbell Town on the south, Launceston on the east and on the west and north to the Van Diemens Land Company's territory to Bass Strait, but was ultimately restricted to the rural municipality of Longford. The townships of Perth and Westbury were also within the Norfolk Plains area.

In 1827, where Longford is now situated became known as Latour, so named after Colonel Peter Augusties LATOUR, who was a member of an English syndicate or partnership which took up land in Tasmania. Latour was important enough by 1830 to commence an independent existence, and for no apparent reason it was given the present Irish name of Longford, probably through the influence of the original Roderic O'CONNER of "Connerville" who was a Government surveyor and whose homeland was Ireland.

The founder of Longford as a village seems to have been Newman WILLIAT, the first Postmaster of Launceston. He built for himself a very stately home of white stone opposite the Christ Church gates. He later turned it into the "Royal Hotel" and sold it to Mr Charles REID who used the property as a general store. It went on to become a "Savings Bank", a Library, the town livery stables, a nursing home, the "Temperance Hotel" and a Reception Centre named Jessen Lodge—a popular place for weddings, receptions, company dinners and parties.

Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureau



Photo: private collection

Bothwell Literary Society an update

Mary Ramsay Bothwell Historical Society

An article on one of Australia's cultural treasures appeared in the September edition of our journal. However when I read it I realized that some facts needed to be updated especially if someone wished to undertake further research on the topic. Firstly the paper by Mary Ramsay is an unpublished paper and not available in libraries. Secondly the Bothwell area has been blessed with far more local histories than its size would appear to warrant. The history quoted in the article is the history written by K R Von Stieglitz.

The Bothwell Literary Society building is now used as municipal offices by the Central Highlands Council. The building was opened as a school in 1856 but it appears to be an older building. It was re-furbished in the early 1980s.

The guidelines of the Burra Charter were known to neither the architect nor the councillors and no site history was made. Many of the original fittings were sold off or taken to the tip, undocumented.

Before 1856 the Literary Society library seems to have been moved around to whatever house had room to store the books. In the 1856 school a special room was set aside for the library.

The library books are the property of the Municipality of Central Highlands. The Bothwell Historical Society recently paid for a listing to be made of the extant books. A copy of this list is available from the Archives Office of Tasmania.

Membership Subscriptions (Individuals)



- to complete your renewal form (enclosed with this journal) and send it to the relevant address as soon as convenient before the due date (31st March 2009)
- that subscriptions are payable by 1 April each year and are current until 31st March the following year.
- Renew on time and avoid delays!

Journal Subscriptions (Societies & Organisations)

Invoices for Volume 30 will be mailed separately.

Articles for the Journal

Start thinking about an article which you can submit for the journal! **Size**: no larger than 2,500 words including endnotes and references – please!

2008 Short Story Completion Entry:

Catherine's Story

Elaine Dobie (Member 5875)

Several years ago, my brother David BESWICK wrote an article entitled "Mary Ann's Tattoo" or "How we found Catherine's Mother?" which was published in Tasmanian Ancestry¹. It told how he identified a great-great-grandmother by the

tattoos on the arms of a young convict girl from Ireland (via Liverpool). This came about because an observant archivist, Margaret Bryant, just happened to notice one day, in the records of the Church of the Apostles in Launceston, a baptism of Catherine, daughter of Marianne Ray and Henry PEVOR dated 18 June 1845. She knew that we had in common with her an interest in the name PEEVER. She alerted our cousin, Kath Alexander.

Henry Peever (correct name Edward) was one of our great great grandparents. He had arrived in Van Dieman's Land from Worcester in England on the Lord Lyndoch in 1831 with a sentence of transportation for life for burglary. The sentence was



originally death. He was only sixteen and described as a labouring boy. When Henry had known Mary Ann and Catherine was conceived he had been working in the Longford area. By the time she was a few years old he was a ticket of leave man with the family of Richard JORDAN at Oaks near Whitemore. Richard was the son of James Jordan, an Irish convict who came via Norfolk Island.

Now, here was a conundrum. Wasn't his daughter Catherine CLARKE? the name used as her maiden name at her marriage to Thomas BESWICK in 1862. The record in the family Bible says that she was born one year, one month and one day earlier and her death certificate said that she was born in Hobart! Could Henry have had two such daughters named Catherine? We soon found a corresponding birth register stating the birth of a female child to Mary Ann RAY, father's name not given, born 18 June, 1845 at the Female House of Correction, Launceston.

From there we went on to unearth the story of how Mary Ann Clarke (that was her name) daughter of Hamilton and Ann Clark of Dromore County Down in Northern Ireland, came to be transported to Van Dieman's Land.

The convict records told us that tattoed on Mary Ann's arm were some letters and the name John RAY. So who was John Ray? After some considerable research David discovered that John Ray and Mary Ann both came from the same village in Northern Ireland. She must, at the age of fourteen, have run off to Liverpool, England, with this man who was more than twice her age. He was possibly a pimp, but in any case it appears that he abandoned her on the streets of Liverpool after only a few months. We could only try to imagine the effect this would have had on a young girl and what her life must have been like for the next few years.

After about three years on the streets of Liverpool she was arrested and charged with stealing from the person and being disorderly. She was sentenced on October

25, 1841, aged seventeen, to ten years transportation and arrived in Van Dieman's Land on the *Emma Eugenia*, 1842. It was not her first offence.

Now it seems that while she was a convict she used the name Mary Ann Ray and when her sentence was completed she reverted to Mary Ann Clark. At the baptism of the baby Catherine in Launceston there was a godmother present. Her name was Catherine MACK, after whom Catherine was probably named. However Henry Peever's mother was also named Catherine. Later Catherine Mack married and had a daughter called Mary Ann. Mary Ann herself married John ANDERSON in 1853 and had two more children.

Both of these two convict girls had bad records. Mary Ann's beggars belief. It would seem that she did not want to be found because on arrival in Van Dieman's Land she gave her native place as Liverpool and the only family mentioned was her brother Francis who lived in Sheffield in England.

The Jordans of Oaks: There was a family belief that Henry Peever took Catherine from her mother and brought her up himself with the help of the Jordan family at Oaks near Whitemore "because there was something wrong with her mother". It seems that this is true in a sense; in any case, we believe she was raised from



about the age of three as a member of the Jordan family. After reading Mary Ann's convict record which shows that she had been in and out of gaol frequently until that time, it can easily be seen why it was thought necessary to remove Catherine from the influence of her mother and why she might herself have believed that it was best for the child. She would have known that at about four years of age children of convicts were sent to the Queen's Orphan School. We understand that Henry collected Catherine from the Female Factory in Hobart while her mother was serving some time there for a local offence. No doubt from whence came the notion that she was born in Hobart.

Edward (Henry) Peever, Catherine's Father

Catherine/Thomas: Catherine grew into a beautiful young woman who attracted the attention of Thomas Beswick II, the debonair son of a neighbouring farmer, also Thomas Beswick. We call the father Thomas I or Thomas the Convict to distinguish him from his son who married Catherine in 1862. Although she was carefully brought up by the Jordans, she had had very little schooling. We think she must have matched him well in spirit and strength of character although a few years younger. We are told that after they married he taught her to read and write.



Thomas Beswick

The Beswicks of London and Northern Tasmania: Now we take a quick look at the Beswick family background. Here we had, in Thomas I, a rather different type of convict to Mary Ann. He was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey in January 1823 for burglary.

The sentence was commuted (according to the transcript of the trial) to transportation for life because of his good character. His being a teenager at the time was all that he had in common with Mary Ann. He was fortunate to be assigned to a well-to-do, fine young man in an Anthony COTTRELL² who was engaged for a time in helping George Augustus ROBINSON, the conciliator of the aborigines, and in catching escaped convicts. (Cottrell apparently had a hand in the detention of the notorious bushranger Matthew BRADY after his capture by John BATMAN and others). It is possible that Thomas was involved in this action.

Thomas' convict record was a "clean slate" and he eventually received a free pardon. Such pardons were only granted for outstanding public service. By the time Mary Ann arrived, 19 years later, the assignment system had been abolished and there was no chance of her benefiting in the same way. Thomas was the son of a middle-class family in London whose parents were married at St George's Hanover Square and, at the time of his conviction, kept an inn called the *Exeter Arms* just off the Strand. They were literate people, so Thomas was able to keep in touch with his family. Eventually, his younger brother Samuel—who had been a tailor in London—migrated to Tasmania as a free settler 30 years later.

However, we leave Thomas' family on a sad note. His father must have given up his London inn almost immediately after Thomas had been transported. He died only two years later at the early age of 46. Was he so devastated about young Thomas getting himself transported that he gave up on life? One can imagine his embarrassment when his regular guests arrived and asked the whereabouts of young Tom.

By 1834 the young convict Thomas, as a "ticket of leave" man, had married a young widow of twenty. Her maiden name was Mary McKENZIE, born in Sydney in 1813. She was the daughter of Alexander McKenzie, a soldier in Governor Macquarie's seventy-third regiment and a convict girl, coincidentally named Ann Clark from Liverpool. On his discharge from the army McKenzie decided to take up a small grant of land of about eighty acres on the North Esk River, which is just opposite the present day picnic ground of Corra Linn. It was left to Mary when he died even though she was only six years old. It was kept for her and became the Beswick home for about twenty years. In 1855 Thomas I decided to make a move to a more up-market area near Whitemore. He took up one hundred and twelve acres of land for which he apparently paid more than he could afford. It was heavily mortgaged and it seemed no time at all before he started selling off his other assets, which included two or three blocks in Launceston and one at Evandale. Soon the only one that was left was the old place at Corra Linn. It had been kept in trust for Thomas and Mary by his brother Samuel who, with his wife and daughter, had by this time migrated to Tasmania and was working as a tailor in Launceston.

It appears that Thomas picked the wrong time to make a move. At this point in time a severe depression developed in Tasmania. This was brought about by the cessation of transportation. I quote from a history note from the Waterworks in

Hobart "When the flow of convicts ceased so did the money for their pay. The island languished into an entire and deep depression. Imports fell by half between 1858 and 1868. Exports of grains ceased and the entire timber industry collapsed. The population shrank dramatically. Then to the dismay of many, the hated stain of a convict past seem to spiral not disperse".

Early Marriage; Thomas was bankrupt and the family scattered. Some of them went to the newly opened area in the North East (Scott's New Country). In the meantime, however, after Thomas II and Catherine were married, they resided for a time on the olds farm at Corra Linn.

One day while they were living there, and Catherine was expecting their first child; an escaped convict came to the door roughly demanding food. She quickly grabbed a long riding whip with which she struck him across the face. He fled, but went to the neighbouring farm where he killed the woman he found there alone.

A mark of Catherine's independence can be seen in the fact that their first born son was not called Thomas as had been the family tradition, but Richard after Richard Jordan. The first two of Thomas II and Catherine's children were born at Patterson's Plains (Corra Linn). The next three were born back at Adelphi/Quamby. What their movements were in their first five years of marriage is a little unclear, but we know that by 1869 Catherine and Thomas were in Scottsdale, where they opened the first public house called the *Dogwood Tavern*. Their sixth child, called Florence, was born that year.

In Scott's New Country: Thomas Beswick II had the second horse threshing machine in the area. It was a three-horse outfit which had proved much more reliable than the first which was a four-horse plant which gave its owner a deal of trouble. Thomas shortly sold his to James SHEARER who did the rounds of the farms with it for some years.

When the track over the Sidling was widened enough to take a cart (in the early 1870s) Thomas II had a thorough brace coach (one with leather springs) built to set up the Royal Mail and passenger service to Launceston. The coach cost £75 and carried eight passengers as well as a driver. Samuel McKenzie Beswick, Thomas's younger brother, who had been driving coaches on the mainland, came home to drive it on the Sidling route. The distance from Scottsdale to Launceston was 40 miles and took seven hours with a fare of 15 shillings. The business was taken over by Sam who at times worked the coaches up to Ringarooma and possibly beyond. On the Scottsdale to Launceston run he ran one coach each way every day and used 28 horses.

The roads in those days were indescribably bad. At times coaches had to leave the road and drive through the bush to avoid the worst of the mud. One day one of the coaches ran off the road on the Sidling and rolled over 8 times. At each roll a passenger was thrown out but they all managed to get up and walk away, including the driver, Mr Alex JAMES who went for help but the coach was a "write off".

Unfortunately by 1883 Sam's competitors had undercut his prices and he was forced out of business. Eventually he and his wife Ada (nee KERR) went to the Warragul area of Victoria where he worked as a vet.

Lefroy: Meanwhile, gold had been discovered at Lefroy and Thomas II turned his thoughts in that direction. So the move was made and their second son, Thomas, was born there. Thomas himself soon realised that there was more money to be made out of a business to supply the miners than actually mining himself. He set up a bakery and also carted supplies, for which purpose he used a bullock cart.

One day as he was about to leave rather late in the day for Launceston, someone warned him not to go because there was a ghost which haunted a certain creek and it might get him. Thomas's reply was: "I'll give him ghost if he does!" Sure enough, at the expected point, out ran a man with a sheet over his head. Thomas was a fit, athletic young man; he grabbed the 'ghost', deprived him of his sheet and gave him a thrashing with the handle of the bullock whip, then put him on top of his load and took him to the hospital in Launceston. I believe that man never played the ghost again!

Mathinna, then to Brothers Home: The family did not stay very long at Lefroy but moved to what seemed a better opportunity—gold mines at Mathinna, where daughter Angelina Mathinna was born in 1873, followed by Ethel Amanda, who died aged three months, in 1875, and Grace Miriam, born 18 July 1877.

By the end of 1876, we find Thomas and eldest son Richard (then fourteen) making their way to the new tin-mining fields at Brothers Home (later Derby). Thomas was obviously intent on making something of himself, no doubt with his father's experience in mind, but also because it was his way, and for his family. Before going to Derby he had tried the west coast of New Zealand where he must have experienced conditions similar to those depicted in the film "The Piano", as well as a broken leg. The family had gone as far as Melbourne when he changed his mind and they all returned to Mathinna. Thomas and Richard arrived at Brother's Home on New Year's Day in 1877 and set to work starting up in business, with a bakery and butchery, and setting up a home for the family. Catherine and the other children were left at Mathinna for some months. Later in the year, Thomas went back to bring the family to Brothers Home. They travelled by track with horse and pack horse up the valley from Mathinna and across the high plains on the shoulder of Mt Victoria with Mt Saddleback close on the western side. Their heavier items of furniture were sent via ship around to Boobyalla—the port for Brother's Home mines.

And so the Beswick family arrived at the place where for four generations some of the family have lived.

Florence Vale: Their first home was near the river on the opposite side from the main township of Brother's Home. By 1880 Thomas had gained approval to purchase 242 acres under the Waste Lands Act, land that had not been previously owned. The land cost one pound, two shillings and sixpence an acre. The Act required the owner or his agent to live on the land until it was paid over the years. They called their farm Florence Vale, I believe in honour of Florence Nightingale.

It was fortunate for us that not so many years ago there were still living descendants that could remember and tell us about Catherine and Thomas. They were remembered as great pioneers and respected as individuals for their

achievements. Within a few years they had moved to a new home on the highest point of the property, built by Thomas himself. It was made out timber cut on the place, including the shingles for the roof. The establishment consisted of a number of out buildings and an extensive garden and orchard. The house itself had four bedrooms, a parlour with a Brussells carpet and a piano (which is still in use by a member of the family). A dining room had a long polished table built by Thomas. It had a footrest underneath the table on which the grandchildren delighted to play between meals. The rear portion of the house was separated from the front. It contained a kitchen with a colonial oven and floor boards scrubbed until they were white. Beyond that was a storeroom, dairy and a wash house. In the yard was a men's hut to accommodate farm workers, a blacksmith's shop, stables, fruit store house and a barn where chaff was made. This was done by a horse outside in the yard walking round in circles continuously to turn the chaff cutter. There was a cart and buggy shed and a milking shed with a number of bails.

Thomas had a fondness for horses and always insisted on shoeing his own. He was a fine horseman and always kept a couple of hunters capable of jumping fences. He didn't mind paying a high price for a good horse. At times he would drive a horse and buggy at a gallop down the rough road /track towards the township, such was his horsemanship.

Through her creativity and good housekeeping Catherine established a home and garden which was remembered seventy or eighty years later as a place of mature country life. She apparently considered her role to be equal to that of her husband as demonstrated by an anecdote passed down the generations. It describes a caller at the door asking to speak to the "missus or the boss". Catherine answered the door and declared "I am the missus and the boss!"

As characters Thomas and Catherine were quite different. It was said that he had a great sense of humour and she had very little. He called his two bulls Kitchener and Kronje (after the opposing generals in the Boer War). After attending meetings with other men in the district he would go to the local pub and sometimes indulged in a little too much alcohol. After such an occasion Catherine, who loved fine clothes, would take the coach into Launceston and buy herself a complete new outfit.

Thomas was quite a practical joker. On one occasion he rode his favourite horse, John Bull into the bar at the Dorset Hotel and called out "Who'll shout for John Bull?" When no one offered he drove in his spurs and caused the horse to kick the counter down. It cost him five pounds to have the bar restored. It probably cost him more for Catherine's outfit.

Thomas was a man of many talents who took an active part on committees to help establish the area, for example; roads, schools, butter factory, even the Methodist church, the first to be opened at Derby.

One day when he was riding home up the Rocky Gully, between Scottsdale and Derby, he came up with the Methodist minister from Scottsdale. Pleased to find someone taking an interest in the new area, he offered the parson a bed at Florence Vale. The Rev. David FLOCKHART accepted his offer. He made a practice of staying there when he went to Derby, in spite of Thomas's drinking habits. He probably found it an interesting place, in those days, very lively, with

those pretty girls busy about the house and Thomas with his men and horses and bullock team clearing his own land and also other people's.

Family tradition relates Thomas and Catherine enjoyed their grandchildren. Thomas would amuse them by telling how he was no ordinary bullock driver, he was an oxen conductor. He played games with the children and made sweets for them including toffee apples. One grandchild, Doris RANSON (nee WILLIAMS), recalled her grandmother saying "Ah, Grandma was a lovely lady, I liked her very much. When I was little girl she used to take me driving in her pony trap. On one occasion she took me out past Ringarooma to Alberton to visit Auntie Amy."

Ten Surviving Children: After arrival in Derby and while establishing the farm Catherine had given birth to four more children, of whom only one survived, Maude Ethel, born 14 June, 1881. It is hard to imagine how she achieved so much while giving birth to and raising all those children. Ten of the fourteen children survived. There were two sons and eight daughters. Of the eight daughters most inherited their mother's beauty to some degree and all are interesting stories in themselves and had interesting descendants.

The eldest son and the eldest of the family was my grandfather Richard. He lived in the township of Derby for some years after his marriage to Annie Sarah DICK, an indomitable lady of pure Scottish descent and highest moral standards. Richard was for some time manager of the Brothers Home Extended Mine, which was later sold out to the big Briseis Company when it was formed. He then worked for them in charge of the sluice boxes. He did not have good health and it was cold, wet work which is believed to have hastened his early death in 1921 when my father was only 16.

Richard had purchased land adjacent to his father's, but had not actually worked it. The younger son Thomas III joined the gold rush to Coolgardie, WA with another young man from Derby, where he worked on desalinating water. After that he did well in the hotel industry and had some champion horses. Unfortunately he died tragically in 1813, unmarried, at the age of 41. His death was a result of an accident with a horse, complicated by another fall.

Conclusion: Thomas II died on the 22nd of April 1905, aged 66, following a fall on the stairs of the *Federal Hotel* (the 'Top Pub'). He was going up the stairs to visit a sick friend when he fell backwards. Catherine stayed on at Florence Vale for a few years and was about to move into new rooms being built especially for her at the home of her daughter Blanche Williams, when she died suddenly of a brain haemorrhage in 1908.

Catherine Later in Life

Unfortunately, Thomas had died without signing his will; which caused complications. His affairs were not



settled until 1951, when my father Richard David could buy the old property "Florence Vale", which he had farmed and rented for some years after it had been leased to several successive tenants by the trustees of Thomas's estate.

Thomas and Catherine are buried in the Branxholm cemetery under a fine marble headstone, which never supports moss or lichen. The inscriptions read: "In heaven to part no more" and "Gone but not forgotten".

In closing, I should like to quote a passage from a great-grandson of Catherine and Thomas, Richard (Dick) GANDY's comments on my brother David's first effort at writing up the family history called "Tasmanian Roots". Dick was Tasmania's Rhodes Scholar in 1936 and along with David one of the principal researchers of the family, especially in the first instance. Dick said, and I guote:

"It may be true that we have come from a very ordinary family with no advantage of influence through wealth or power in previous generations' especially if one thinks back to the generation that emerged from the convict background. In many ways I see them as archetypical of those who benefited from the Emancipist policy favoured by Governor Macquarie and from the best aspects of the old Assignment System which often gave convicts a better chance than they were likely to have in the old country had they not been transported (even if they had escaped the hangman's noose).

But when I think of Thomas and Catherine and their great family I am still amazed: in their time and circumstances they were a phenomenon not ordinary at all but extraordinary. When I said in a recent letter to David ...that the history of Tasmania I should like to read would be one that showed how an admittedly crude society grew into a basically decent society within about two generations..., I was thinking particularly of this family. For I think they accomplished this so successfully that we, their descendants, have been living, to a significant degree, on their achievements ever since —not in the sense of inherited wealth (few branches of the family have had that) but as a worthy example to live up to. And whereas I suppose the greater number of those people who contributed most to the growing civility of the island during the 19th century were in large part free settlers, this advantage was not theirs.

I did not know either of them, of course, but we know enough about them to be sure that both were strong characters and both, in their different ways, lovable and persuasive personalities. Thomas was obviously a man of parts and great energy, one who did a lot—by all account—to develop the infant community in the early days of Derby, as well as doing well for himself and his family. It is clear that within a few years, he and Catherine had made Florence Vale, literally carved out of virgin bush and physically built with his own hands, a home which my mother and others of her generation remembered 70 or 80 years later as a place of settled and mature rural life.

Above all, and this must be laid chiefly at Catherine's door (she who was the daughter of an ex-burglar and a harlot), they raised a remarkable family."

Of Catherine's many descendants, some are public figures and high achievers and many members of the various professions—doctors, lawyers, scientists, economists, architects, social scientists, teachers, etc., as well as other worthy members of the community, not to forget farmers, of course.

It is truly amazing how the descendants of Catherine and Thomas have kept in touch. The family bonds have remained strong.

On reflection, I think it is possible that Mary Ann came from a decent family in Ireland. And it is possible that Hamilton and Ann Clarke had heard, to their shame, about her being on the streets in Liverpool and even of her transportation.

But they would never have known of their granddaughter Catherine and her family of whom they could have been proud.

Acknowledgements:

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- The help of my brother John in proof reading, editing and encouragement and my daughter Carolyn Parry for her patience in typing a number of drafts.

Footnote

- Tasmanian Ancestry, Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc., Vol 20, No 4, p235
- 2. Tasmanian Ancestry, Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc., Vol 22, No 3, p169

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

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Arthur Gordon Jackson: my maternal grandfather

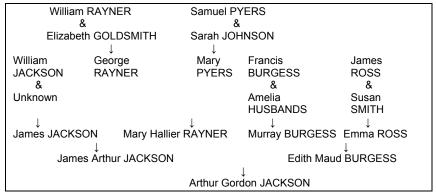
Robin Flannery (Member No 5263)



Only since 1985 has the Coroner's Act in State of Victoria allowed suspected deaths to be reported to the coroner, even when no body has been found. In November 2004 the state coroner gave families of suspected drowning victims a chance to come forward with evidence to enable closure of cases back to 1960. This resurrected interest in the disappearance of the Liberal Prime Minister, Harold HOLT, at Portsea in December 1967, but the coroner's initiative extended to the lives of 82 families of suspected drowning victims between 1960 and 1985. Obviously there were suspected drownings before 1960, including Arthur Gordon JACKSON (left¹) in 1922. Arthur was born on 16 June 1886 at Hamilton, Tasmania, to a mixture of

convict and upper-class forebears—not an uncommon occurrence in those days.

His ancestors who came to or were born in Australia, and with the exception of Elizabeth GOLDSMITH made their way to Tasmania, formerly Van Diemen's Land (VDL), were:



Elizabeth Goldsmith of Cripplegate, London, was convicted of highway robbery and sentenced to death in June 1788 before receiving a royal pardon on the condition that she accepted transportation for seven years. She was sent from Newgate Prison to *Lady Juliana* (the 'floating brothel'²) which entered Port Jackson on 3 June 1790. East Londoner William Rayner was a Second Fleeter aboard *Scarborough* and arrived at Sydney Cove in late June 1790. A Quaker baker, he was convicted for stealing and sentenced to death before accepting the alternative of transportation for life.

Both convicts were sent to Norfolk Island where a son, George, was born on 15 March 1794 before the couple separated and returned separately to Sydney. Elizabeth (then JONES) died there in 1832 and was buried in the Parish of Saint

Phillip. She was my first ancestor to set foot on Australian soil and the first to be buried in it. In 1809 at Newcastle, New South Wales, William married another former convict, Susannah Chapman, and they made their way to VDL in 1814.

Samuel Spiers/Spires was sentenced at Clerkenwell to seven years transportation on a trespass indictment, arrived at Sydney Cove on 26 September 1791 with the Third Fleet aboard *Active* and changed his name to Pyers. As a fourteen-year-old, Sarah Johnson was convicted at Middlesex in October 1797 for stealing, sentenced to seven years and transported on *Britannia* which arrived at Sydney on 18 July 1798. On 2 November 1801 she married Samuel Pyers at Norfolk Island where Mary Pyers was born in 1803. The Pyers family was but one of the last enforced removals from Norfolk Island and disembarked from *City of Edinburgh* at Derwent River, VDL, on 5 October 1808.

George Rayner and Mary Pyers were first generation Australians, *born-free* to convicts during the first settlement at Norfolk Island. In VDL at Hobart Town on 20 November 1819, George and Mary married: my first colonial born ancestors to marry in Australia.

William Jackson, a tailor from Buckinghamshire, was convicted at the Old Bailey in April 1815 and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years for possession of forged banknotes. He was transported to Sydney aboard *Ocean 1* and arrived on 30 January 1816. The aggregated General Muster List of New South Wales for 1823, 1824 & 1825 shows William was in 'government employ' as a tailor at Port Macquarie: the official way of recording that he had re-offended in the colony for *uttering a note knowing the same to have been stolen* and been sent to the newly established penal settlement. The recidivist eventually made his way to VDL in the 1830s and became a storekeeper at Ouse, perhaps the same Jackson "who had a sort of a shop and a sign that proclaimed he purchased all kinds of skins and hides, and who held a lease from the Reverend Turner. [Walter Angus] Bethune objected in injured tones ... to the character of the man Jackson, who in fact lived next door

to the hut of Bethune's convict shepherd. Jackson bartered a tea caddy of fancy work for five gallons of beer ... where insult was added to injury by beer and tobacco being exchanged for the skins of Bethune's own stolen sheep"³.

English barrister-at-law and chief officer of Birmingham's first police force, Francis Burgess (right⁴), was strongly recommended by UK Prime Minister Robert PEEL and Sir James GRAHAM, the Home Secretary, to succeed Captain Matthew FORSTER in the post of Chief Police Magistrate in

VDL. Francis and his wife Amelia travelled to VDL aboard *Asiatic* in 1843

with their three children Ellen, who became known locally as an artist, Murray, and Gordon, who achieved renown as a surveyor in the Tasmanian Lake District.

Later in VDL, Francis Burgess was an Executive Councillor, a member of Tasmania's first fully elected Legislative Council, judge of the criminal court at Norfolk Island, and the stipendiary magistrate at Richmond.



With a Doctor of Laws from Marischal College, Aberdeen, Scotland, James Ross (left⁵) and Spanish-born Susan (or Susanna or Susannah née Smith) and their family migrated to VDL in 1822 aboard *Regalia*. A prolific writer, James was a close friend of Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR and taught his children; he was government printer, established the *Hobart Town Courier* and edited the *'Hobart Town Almanack* for the year MDCCCXXX'. After James died in 1838 and left Susan Ross with thirteen children, she opened a boarding school at Richmond. Susan married barrister Robert STEWART at Hobart in November 1849 but he died eighteen months later at the age of 43.

James Jackson, aged around eleven, was one of three sons who 'came free' aboard *Friendship* in January 1818 in the footsteps of their father – the convict William Jackson. The boys travelled in the company of a Martha CLARK who disappeared from colonial records. The boys alternated between the surnames of Jackson and Clark before settling on the former, with James and Henry eventually settling in Hamilton⁶, VDL, where they became substantial property holders, publicans, bakers and store holders. Seventeen-year-old Mary Hallier Rayner was James Jackson's second wife. Emma BARKER, a convict in her mid-teens who James married in New South Wales, had been his wife for over twenty years when she died at Hamilton in 1850.

Murray Burgess (right⁷), who arrived in VDL with his parents in 1843, was a teacher and inspector of schools until appointed as secretary to the Council of Education from 1863 until he retired in 1872. His wife, Emma, was born at Hobart Town on 27 October 1827, the day that her father James Ross launched his new weekly newspaper, the *Hobart Town Courier*. Lieutenant-Governor John FRANKLIN, in an earlier glowing tribute to Ross, had remarked poignantly that for all his achievements James Ross had overlooked his family.



James Arthur Jackson was born at Hamilton on 10 June 1855

and it was there in St Peter's Church that he married Edith Maud Burgess on 6 December 1877. At the time he was a baker in the employ of his father James. Edith, who was baptised on 28 March 1855 at St David's, Hobart, was the Hamilton postmistress and telegraph operator at the time of the wedding. James Arthur and Edith were living in one of his father's 18 houses (twelve were empty) when Arthur Gordon Jackson was born to them on 16 June 1886. In 1883, gold had been discovered near an iron outcrop, known today as the Iron Blow, in Tasmania's west. As miners headed there, the once prosperous town of Hamilton was by-passed and rendered unimportant.

James Arthur and Edith, together with their six or seven children ranging in age from fourteen down to three, joined the strong-in-heart people carrying their swags and slogging their way across country to the *Wild West* and its developing mining tenements. Arthur Gordon would have been aged about six. Arthur remained at the mining precincts and was a 23-year-old blacksmith when he married an 18-year-old dressmaker named Elsie BROUGH, in the Gormanston district on 15 July 1909. Elsie was born at Happy Valley near Ballarat in Victoria although her grandparents had been transported to VDL. They were James BROUGH, a potter from Burslem,

England, who came aboard *Equestrian (2)* in 1845 and Susan McARDLE who arrived on *Arabian* in 1847. They married at St George's Anglican Church, Hobart Town, in 1849.

Arthur and Elsie appear on the 1917 electoral roll for Gormanston, the year they took their three daughters (including my seven-year-old mother Rita May Jackson) and one son to Melbourne. By late 1922, Arthur had a position at the Victorian Producers' Cooperative Company's store in Normandy Road, South Melbourne, and the family lived in an adjoining house.

Arthur and a Reginald HILL were in the habit of fishing on Sundays leaving at about 7 a.m. and returning twelve hours later. On Saturday, 4 November 1922 the Victorian Derby had been run in enjoyable spring weather and the Saturday *Argus* newspaper predicted Sunday's weather would be cloudy and cool with some scattered showers at first in southern districts. However, sudden climatic changes are common in southern Victoria occasioning treacherous conditions on Port Phillip bay. It is, therefore, imprudent to take to the water without any certainty about the weather. Newspapers were not published on Sundays in 1922, radio or wireless was embryonic, and television would not come to Australia until 1956. So no updated weather forecast was readily available via the media.

My grandfather and Reg Hill left the Albert Park Yachting Club at Kerferd Road pier early on Sunday 5 November with the intention of anchoring off Altona. The local area is known as Hobsons Bay, a coastal constituency of larger Port Phillip that is accessed through the treacherous heads between Queenscliff and Portsea. Hill owned a 4-metre sailing dinghy, *Lady Betty*, which was seen on course near the Gellibrand lighthouse an hour after departure, and did not appear to be in distress. Soon after, a violent change in the weather occurred, rendering conditions most unpleasant onshore. A strong northeaster sprung up dislodging roofing, uprooting trees and damaging hoardings and fencing. The wind velocity around 1 p.m. was nearly 70 kilometres per hour and a heavy downpour started at 5.15 p.m. with 40 millimetres of rain falling in four hours.

When the men failed to return home that evening at the usual time around seven o'clock the wives became anxious. But it took until midnight for Elsie Jackson, my grandmother, to raise an alarm with the South Melbourne police who, in turn, got in touch with other bayside police stations at Williamstown, Newport and Port Melbourne. A search at that hour would have been difficult and it seems that none was effected overnight. But a sharp lookout was kept for the dinghy from daylight on Monday. Later that day a Royal Australian Air Force de Havilland 9 was prepared and the crew scanned beaches from Williamstown to Sorrento, returning across the bay.

The search was fruitless but *Lady Betty* was found later in the day washed up on the beach between the Brighton baths and New Street railway gates, some fifteen kilometres from where the men were last sighted on Sunday morning on the other side of the bay. The dinghy's condition showed that heavy seas had washed it and its damage indicated, plainly, the terrible pounding it had received and the fight it had put up with the elements. The rudder was broken, one side smashed in, and it contained a good deal of water. Both oars were missing but fishing rods, tackle and baskets were found in the bottom of the dinghy. The name 'R. Hill' was inscribed on

one rod. The *Argus* described both men as strong swimmers and reported that Arthur Jackson served in the recent European war, but I found no mention of him in military records.

When researching my family history⁸, I was unable to find an official death certificate and there were no records to indicate any coroner's inquest was conducted. It would have depended on the police and, for them; clearly, deaths were an open and shut case. In my possession is a tattered form headed 'Registration of Deaths' that was probably completed to register Arthur's presumed drowning. However, the form would not have been acceptable to the authorities because nobody could sign as a witness to any death and there was no acknowledgment of death by the coroner. The bodies of my maternal grandfather, Arthur Gordon Jackson, and his fishing partner were never found.

Late in 2005 I provided the Victorian coroner with details from family archives; even though my grandfather's case was well outside the 1960 to 1985 time frame he had set for families of suspected drowning victims to come forward with evidence to enable closure of cases. The coroner investigated the case without holding an inquest and found it ... reasonable to conclude that Arthur Gordon Jackson drowned when his dinghy was caught in changing weather and capsized.

Epilogue: A quarter of a century before closure of the case of Arthur's disappearance, the Victorian coroner inquired how Rita May FLANNERY, the daughter of Arthur and my mother, came by her death on 25 March 1980 on the beach on the eastern side of Station Pier, Port Melbourne, Victoria. He reported that she died from drowning, the drowning apparently self induced⁹.

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Rosanna of Rosemary House

Angela Prosser-Green (Member No 6599)

In this book is the story of an early Tasmanian family history told by the little doll, Rosanna, who lived in the girls' dollhouse and was written by Irene Headlam in 1961. Cleverly written, but only leaving a few vital clues as to whom the family members are, I challenge genealogists to unravel the family history from my clues from the story as told by Irene. You will find most of the answers on the Tasmanian Pioneer and Federation Indices, bearing in mind that there are a few spelling and transcription errors and that family members may have changed their names for varying reasons! You will find even more using the Internet and a search engine and any other means you feel inclined to use. You should find some old and well known names such as Smith for starters! My results will be published later.

Here are 20 clues:

- 1 Rosanna lived in the dollhouse, built in 1847, which belonged to Louisa who lived at Woolmers, Longford.
- 2 A few years after transportation finished Louisa gave Rosanna to Frances, who lived in a cottage on the Woolmers Estate. Frances' father was originally of Marchington, Breadalbane.
- 3 The family moved to Rhodes at Longford. While here Van Diemen's Land became Tasmania.
- 4 Rosanna with the family, now comprising Frances and her five little sisters and brothers, moved to *Cambock* at Evandale, where they grew up.
- 5 Frances married at the Kirk and moved to her new home, *Ridgeside*. Rosanna stayed at *Cambock* in the dollhouse. A smallpox epidemic began.
- 6 Frances had two baby girls when she moved to *Logan* at Evandale taking Rosanna and *Rosemary House* with her.
- 7 The man of the house was a keen naturalist and had amassed a huge collection of birds' eggs and animals. He had an "important father" who was also very rich and had travelled on the first train through St Leonards. Donna had seen it from school anal the boy she was to later marry, had waved to her from the train.
- 8 Frances' parents were aboard the ship *Southern Cross* travelling to Stanley, when it floundered on rocks off Circular Head 1889.
- 9 Frances' youngest daughter played with Rosanna the most. She was nick-named Donna-bella by her uncle
- 10 Rosanna then moved to *Verulam*, St Leonards, which had been the dame school where Frances was educated, with the two girls and their little brother.
- 11 Life changed completely when Frances' husband died, and with no man to work the land, the family moved to a two-storey house on a bend in Elphin Road, Launceston.
- 12 The Boer War was fought, and after that the family went overseas, and Rosanna and the house were stored away for two years until, on their return, they built a new house and we moved to *Tresca* at Exeter.
- 13 Now Donna-bella got married, in the Springtime, and left Rosanna there.
- 14 World War I came and went.
- 15 Rosanna moved to *Westlake*, near *Woolmers*, with Frances and here Donna's children, Peggy, Janice and Jill played with her.
- 16 Then they moved to Donna's new home *Burlington House* at Cressy which she had designed herself.

- 17 One Christmas was spent with the 'other grandparent' at *Mount Pleasant*. "She was rich and lived in a large house with a cold formal atmosphere." Here everyone had to mind their manners.
- 18 Another war and the boys were training at the aerodrome near us.
- 19 Donna's husband we called the Tree Man because he planted nearly 700 trees on the property including a Lone Pine.
- 20 In 1953 it was decided to move Rosanna and the dollhouse to the nursery at Entally House at Hadspen. Louisa, who had first owned Rosanna and the house, had married the heir and descendant of the REIBEY family and he lived his last days at Entally, so in a way, Rosanna had come home.

Potentially Fraudulent Sites Posing As Genealogy Websites

Extracted from Victorian G.U.M. Inc News; June 2008, Vol. 24, No. 10

We have recently become aware of three websites purporting to allow family history research: **SearchYourGenealogy.com**, **Ancestrysearch.com** and **Australian-Ancestry.com**. The sites claim to have "the largest online genealogical search tool" and promote themselves as the foremost resources for genealogy, but from what we can tell, these sites are nothing more that a series of web pages with links to other services. These sites, in our opinion, are clearly fraudulent.

On each site, potential customers are lured to purchase under what we feel to be false, misleading and deceitful promotional material, and get little or no value out of money spent at the websites. Blog and message board posts from the community confirm this opinion.

The people/companies behind the websites are buying very high level paid search results on *Google* and other sites. In addition, they are using trademarks of well-known websites, including *Ancestry. com* and *Genealogy. com*, to get higher-than-normal natural search results. It appears the site colours, fonts, and pictures on at least one site are designed to mislead people into believing the site is related to *Ancestry. com*.

As the leading online family history company, The Generations Network, Inc. and its website properties including *Ancestry. com* and its global network of Ancestry sites, *Genealogy. com* and *Rootsweb,* we want to encourage consumers to validate and verify the legitimacy of a website before providing credit card information or paying for services. TGN will take appropriate administrative and legal action to do its part to protect the community from these sites.

A Handsome Monument: Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c2

The handsome marble monument that has recently been erected over the grave of the late Captain William JONES in the Wivenhoe Cemetery, at Burnie, is of Italian marble, and was sculptured in Florence, Italy. A feature worthy of special note is that the mast, anchor, and chain, with each link separated, are cut from one block of marble. The total cost was nearly £200. [Illustration p22]

Sidelights on the Census—Comical Incidents

(Illustrated Tasmanian Mail, p23, 7 April 1921)

If Dickens or Charles Lamb were alive they could weave a delightful story round the taking of an Australian census, a subject which to most of us seems as prosaic as soap. And yet, although it does not appear on the surface, there is adventure, romance and joy in it. Ordinary men and women sitting at their firesides making out their returns forget that every little corner of Australia has to be searched. Imagine for a moment trying to find every white man or woman or child in Australia, no matter where they are, whether way back in Queensland near the Gulf of Carpentaria, a few hundred miles inland somewhere off the Ashburton, in West Australia, or perhaps down at Macquarie Island. Try and imagine the numbers of drovers, prospectors, "swaggies", "hatters", and others who are constantly in out of the way places, and add to them the numerous parties of others who perhaps for some whim or in quest of sport, have taken themselves off to some outlandish spot a hundred miles from nowhere. They have all to be found. Even in Tasmania there is known to be a party of prospectors somewhere on the West Coast, that wild, inaccessible lost province of Tasmania. They left over a week ago, taking their food and gear on pack horses, and the census collector will have to get together his food and gear on another pack horse, and go after them, find them, and get them to fill in their returns.

In many parts of Australia just now, when we regard the census as a thing of the past, and are wondering when the "numbers will go up", there are collectors still making journeys on camels across the deserts, dropping down inland rivers in canoes, taking long and lonely rides through the silent, scented bush on horseback, lying out under the stars at night, listening to the doleful mopoke, the fearful mirth of the hyena and the other night sounds of the Australian bush, finding their way by day across uncharted plains, forests and mountains, enduring all manner of hardships and danger in all weathers. Is that not adventure? Stumbling, perhaps on some hitherto unknown mineral field, a belt of valuable timber, or perhaps meeting their fate in the eyes of some pretty girl at a lonely settlement or a back-block inn. Is not that romance? Or, again bringing the pleasure of new faces and fresh news of the outside world to some out of the way logging camp or bush settler. Is not that joy?

Nor is that all. Not only have attempts to be made to find every white inhabitant of this big continent—it seems inevitable that some few will be missed—but all the aboriginals who are not living in their natural wild state have to be counted. Naturally this means an army of men. Even in little Tasmania there are enough collectors on the job to make half a battalion of infantry at war strength—nearly 500 of them, and the information which will be collected from all parts of Australia will take about 18 months to be compiled in the form of vital statistics. The actual population figures will, of course, be known long before then, as soon as the count is completed.

Each collector has a little area on his own, and there are a number of such collectors under the command of higher officials called sub-enumerators. Each such official makes a return of all the compilation sheets supplied him by the collectors in

his district, showing the number of houses and people in that district, and forwards it to the enumerator for the district, who reduces the reports of all the sub-enumerators to one return, and sends it across to the Commonwealth Statistician in Melbourne. In centralised Denison this work should be soon completed, but the same thing is happening in the district of Dampier, in West Australia, which is 14 times the size of the whole of Tasmania. It takes one of the little coasting craft two weeks to traverse the coast of the district of Dampier, and one can imagine what a time the collectors must be having there. In other parts of Australia returns are being sent in by telephone and telegram to save time, and collectors are busy in motor boats among the small islands round the coast.

Of comical stories concerning the collection of the papers, there are scores. Possibly the most startled collector was one to whom an old lady smelling very much of gin, and quite liberally scented, gave a very warm welcome, and attempted to make love. The most astonished was he who was soundly "ticked off" for "daring to impute such a thing", because he asked two maiden ladies' of severe appearance and very uncertain age if they would be having anyone staying in the house on Sunday night. Another collector in Denison had the door of a house opened to him, a mere crack in which a single human eye appeared, and a voice demanded sharply what he wanted. "Good morning, madam", replied the visitor in his best manner. "I am the census collector." "Well you can get out of here", was the reply, "I have got nothing for you." And the door was violently slammed. The plucky collector, in face of a female of that nature, had to bang away at that door and ultimately explain that he was not collecting old boots or exchanging "old lamps for new." Another collector was badly rated by a stalwart householder, who must have turned the scale at 16 stone, for walking tar across a clean verandah, and he confessed later that he was lucky to have escaped with his life, such was the holocaust.

Out at the New Town Charitable Institution it was very difficult to get particulars from some of the inmates, who are very old. To give him some idea of this the official in charge of the work of securing the returns took the collector inside and approached an old man who was sunning himself in the corner of a verandah. "Good morning, Jake," he said, "and how are you." Jake jumped up from his chair, and with much gesticulation declared that he was alright. "I say, Jake," said the official, "are you married?" But Jake threw his hands above his head, gave vent to a squeal, and clattered off up the yard. Marriage had evidently been a trial to him and any mention of it, seemed to disturb his repose.

One or two citizens were not ashamed to admit that the census returns had them bluffed, and they had to seek help. One countryman, wearing a battered slouch hat, and a worried frown, presented himself at the census office, and on being asked his business replied: "I'm that 'gallied' (worried) about this sensitive business. Is this where you keep them sensitive cards?" Another man, poring over the returns on his verandah, enlisted the aid of a young man who was passing. The new comer, found that in reply to the question as to whether he was a male or a female the worried one had laboriously written 25/- a day, and lower down, before the question concerning the number of his children had brought him to a dead end, in reply to the question as to his nationality, he had written: "Labour," "Protestant."!

Female Emigration

The Times, Friday April 29, 1836: p.6 Issue 16090; c.f

The committee for conducting emigration to the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land have just sent off another cargo of female emigrants to the latter colony. Without admitting the justice of the policy of emigration under any circumstances, while there exist the means of employing our redundant population at home, we think it due to the Emigration Committee to state that their arrangements on this occasion did them great credit. They have improved, not only in the selection of the classes, but also in the arrangements for their conveyance to their destination. After a careful inspection of the several births; of the scale of allowance of provisions; and of their quality and quantity (all of which were open to the inspecting public), it appeared to us that a more liberal supply is not made in any ship in His Majesty's navy, or in any vessel of the commercial marine of the country. The regulations, too, for the government of the passengers on their voyage out must, if the superintendent be trustworthy, and will carry them into effect, tend greatly to their comfort and convenience. Whether this will be so or not future accounts must decide, but the committee have, as far as appearances go, done all in their power to secure the best possible attention to the wants of the passengers.

The professed intention of the Government, acting by the agency of the Emigration Committee, is, to send out a class of persons who may be made immediately useful as domestic or farm servants. With this view the committee have sought more for the working than the educated classes, and of the former the cargo now sent out by the *Amelia Thompson* principally consists. The whole number sent out by the vessel just named consists of 200 persons, men, women, and children. Of these the families, principally English, make up about one third. The remainder are for the greater part women, most of them young, and some of them not "very young" but the majority are of the class which have been accustomed to farming or domestic industry. There are a few educated females in the list of passengers, whose object is to procure employment as governesses, but we fear that the demand in this instance will not be equal to the supply, small as the supply is.

The English portion of the cargo consists, for the most part, of "families." The Irish portion (with the exception of 16 young and well instructed girls from the Foundling Hospital in Cork) consists of isolated females from different counties in Ireland. According to the regulations of the Emigration Committee, the embarcation (*sic*) of the passengers was to take place on board the *Red Rover* steam-boat at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after that hour the whole of the passengers were on board. The *Red Rover*, however, did not sail till nearly 10 o'clock. At that hour she dropped down the river, and arrived alongside the *Amelia Thompson* at half-past 12. The embarkation then took place, and the order in which the passengers were sent to their respective berths was such as showed that the agents of the Emigration Committee were *au fait* at their work. In the arrangement of the berths on this occasion the committee seemed to have profited by the experience of former embarkations. (*sic*) Nothing could be more regular than the whole of the proceedings. The females were brought on board first, and after they were directed to their several berths, the men were sent to theirs.

Soon after the women had been "sent below" a "row" was kicked up. Some ladies were dissatisfied with the sleeping places allotted to them, and others declared, in very emphatic terms, that they would not remain in "such company" as those who were placed in juxtaposition with them. It is worthy of remark that the females by whom this objection was made were "English." The Irish and Scotch (there were only a few of the latter) seemed in general pleased with the accommodation which the vessel afforded, and let us add that it was greater than is generally afforded in the King's ship. The dissatisfaction of the "English" females (as contrasted with the feelings of the Irish) is not matter of surprise: the Irish for the greater part looked upon their situation as a change for the better, for what situation is not better than an Irish mud-hovel? while the English viewed it as "the worst that could befall them," the last sad resort of helpless poverty. There were some of the English who on their arrival at Gravesend desired to return. They were told that it was open to them to return or remain, as they liked, but after an explanation as to their objections they consented to remain on board; and how could it be otherwise? where were the destitute creatures to go?

At half-past 3 o'clock the embarkation was completed, and we must say that, with the exception of the partial but most melancholy specimen of dissent already noticed, a more apparently contented-looking set of persons never left their native country. After the embarkation had been completed the Amelia Thompson hove her anchor up, and was towed down to the Nore* by the Albion steam-boat. The Red Rover returned with members of, or friends to, the Emigration Society, for whom an excellent dinner was provided. Amongst the company present (and who had come down in the Red Rover to see the embarkation) were Lord CLEMENTS, Sir C LEMON, MP, Mr LUSHINGTON, MP, Sir John FRANKLIN (the new Governor of Van Dieman's Land) and his lady, &c. After dinner, and the usual toasts of the King, Queen, &c, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and dwelt on the prejudices which had existed with respect to the object of the Emigration Committee, and observed that now that those objects were better understood, the public were more favourably disposed towards them. The committee had no object beyond the bettering the conditions of the industrious poor in this country, and at the same time improving our Australian colonies; whose improvement must tend to the advantage of the mother country.

In the course of the evening the health of Sir John and Lady Franklin, of Mr Lushington, Mr PINNOCK, and other members of the committee, were drunk with loud applause. Sir John Franklin, Mr Lashington, and Mr Pinnock returned thanks, after which the party broke up.

*The Nore is the Thames Estuary. [Refer p215 ed.]

Diary Note

TFHS Inc. Annual General Meeting, Hobart

Saturday 20th June 2009

Meeting and Dinner to be held at Bellerive Yacht Club (opposite the Hobart Branch library) —check webpage for location.

Warwickshire Poacher

Gwenda Sturge (Member No 2652)

Richard TIMBS son of Thomas TIMS [TIMMS, Timbs] and Elizabeth HEWITT was baptised on the 8th December 1793 at Bourton on Dunsmore in Warwickshire. Known siblings, sisters Ann Tims married Thomas MORRELL 22 June 1822 at Shotteswell, Warwick. Catherine and Hannah baptised 19th November 1797 and 1st November 1807 respectively at Bourton on Dunsmore. Little is known of his early life, but at the age of 27 he married Ann TEW on the 15th June 1818 at Stretton on Dunsmore a nearby village. Their first daughter Lucy was baptised 25th April 1819 and a second daughter Phoebe baptised 22nd October 1820.

Richard's occupation was farm work and he supplemented his family food requirements by poaching and once was imprisoned for 6 months. He and a man named Thomas Tew were caught stealing sheep in the hamlet of Princethorpe only a few miles away from their own village. Both were tried at the Lent Assizes in March of 1821 and sentenced to death. This was later commuted to transportation for life. It is not known if Thomas Tew was a relative by marriage to Richard. It is also not known what happened to Thomas Tew, his name does not appear on the Tasmanian convict list.

The farming villages of Bourton on Dunsmore, Stretton on Dunsmore and Princethorpe are surrounded by Rugby approximately 7 miles to the east, Coventry about 12 miles to the north and much the same distance to the west the cities of Warwick and Leamington. Today the cities have changed, but the countryside remains much the same with undulating farmland, the fields divided by hedgerows of hawthorn, where cattle graze and various crops grown. Narrow byways connect hamlets and bigger roads lead to the larger towns.

In the spring and summer perfume from the white hawthorn flowers pervaded the surrounding countryside, shade for the cows from the trees newly dressed in green and in mid summer a haze shimmers as the bees buzz amongst the blossoms. Then autumn comes, leaves on the oak and elm turn to gold, russet, orange, the north winds begin to blow and the leaves all disappear. The landscape becomes bleak, winter snows pile against the bare hedgerows and many farm animals are sheltered in barns. Few are left in the wintry white, foxes hide in dens, rabbits and hares in holes, venturing out only to hunt for food.

It was in the spring and from this idyllic setting Richard was taken from his home, wife, children and parents to the confines of gaol and thence the hulks in London. He was held there for the few months prior to transportation. His orderly conduct did not earn him any privileges.

He boarded the *Lord Hungerford* on a July day 1821 and sailed for Van Diemens Land, arriving 26th December1821. There is no account of a surgeon's report for the voyage of this ship.

Richard is described as being 5 feet 9½ inches tall, dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, aged 29 years, scar on left cheek and a sawyer by occupation and his native place Warwickshire.

Did Richard notice the contrast in the landscape on his arrival on that mid summer day? Did he notice the wide blue river on which ketches, yawls and barques bobbed at anchor and marvel at the yellow sandy beaches? What did he think of the small settlement of Hobart Town nestled at the foot of densely tree covered hills with Mt Wellington towering in the back ground? Perhaps relief that he was on solid ground after the long sea voyage!

He was assigned to Major HOWARD. But on 5th July 1822 he received 50 lashes and sent to Macquarie Harbour for 2 years for neglect of duty and insolence to his master. On the 30th June 1823, 25 lashes for having meat in his possession, knowing it to be stolen. 22 November 1830 he was caught cutting timber on a land grant belonging to Major MACINTOSH and Mr DEGRAVES, without their permission. The punishment an admonishment and told not to cut timber without authority. He received a further admonishment on the 20th December 1830, when as a ticket of leave holder, he was out after hours on a Saturday. Another occasion, April 18th 1831, he was fined for being drunk. Then came a settled period for a couple of years. In January 1834, his Ticket of Leave was suspended for two days following a drunken fight at the Waterloo Tap. The punishment for this misdemeanour was that he be kept to hard labour at the tread wheel during the time of suspension.

A Conditional Pardon number 1766 granted on the 6th July 1838. Richard's wife in Warwickshire, Ann Tew married again on 20th October 1834 to Richard HUDSON at Bourton on Dunsmore.

Jane STEVENS born c.1815 arrived free on the ship *Sarah* on the 14th February 1835 aged 20 years. She came to Van Dieman's Land under a Bounty Scheme, her character being described as 'good'. On arrival, Jane was admitted to the Colonial Hospital, the ships records states that she was 'subject to fits'.

Sixteen months after her arrival the first of her two illegitimate children was born. Eliza Stevens 7th June 1836 and Richard Stevens born 12th June 1839, both baptised at Trinity Church, Hobart 24th April 1841. Jane married Richard Timbs on the 25th April 1841 and these two children adopted the surname Timbs. Other children, Thomas born 29th May 1840, Elizabeth born 3rd July 1843 both baptised on the 12th May 1846, John born 29th October 1845 baptised 21st January 1847, Maria Rosanna born 2nd July 1849 baptised 6th February 1850 and Charles born 28th February 1851, baptised 3rd April 1851. All baptisms took place at Trinity Church, Hobart, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Maria born at Long Bay and John at Kettering.

Census returns for 1842 and 1843 indicate Richard worked as a sawyer and he and his family lived in a wooden dwelling at Peppermint Bay. The 1851 census states their place of residence as Long Bay and dated at Birch's Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel. He was still working as a sawyer.

Richard died, in the General Hospital, Hobart from cardiac disease and effusion into the chest on the 15th February 1865, aged 72.

Widow Jane aged 56 then married a widower named John DUNN a 53 year old blacksmith at the School House, Channel on the 10th July 1871. Jane died aged 77 years in the General Hospital, Hobart on 18th May 1892.

Notes: (The information was obtained from the Internet and has not been verified.)

- Richard's parents Thomas Timbs born 31 August 1763, died 28 December 1848 married Elizabeth Hewitt at Bourton on Dunsmore 14 April 1793.
- Parents of Thomas: Richard Tims born possibly 19 September 1732 at Shotteswell Warwickshire. Ann White born possibly 16 September 1733 died 4 November 1799. Their other known children: John: 31 August 1761 and Elizabeth: 1 April 1771
- Parents of Richard Tims [1732]: John Tims born about 1697 at Shotteswell Warwickshire and Judith?
- Parents of Ann White: Thomas White & Ann Stow:

Sources of information

- Lord Hungerford: CON13/2 page 243 passenger list
- Sarah: CSO/787/16814 passenger list 6033/19 page 278-9 dispersal of female emigrants
- CON31/42 convictions and previous convictions
- CON23/3 description
- CEN 1/25, CEN 1/6a, CEN 1/107 census records
- Deaths RGD41/2 1857 -1899
- BDM / Hobart baptisms marriages 1841 +

Microfiche TFHS Inc. I.G.I Warwickshire birth of Richard Timbs, Phoebe and Lucy Tims and marriage of R Timbs & A Tew and marriage of A Tew & R Hudson

Edward Yates—lost in the Western Tiers

Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c2. [Photo: 12 August p23]

Reluctantly the various parties who have been in quest of Mr E [Edward] YATES have been compelled to relinquish the search. Several snowstorms swept over the summit of the Western Tiers for many days, covering the mountain to the depth of several feet. Some of the searchers who were the last to retreat narrowly escaped with their lives, having been caught in a dense fog, with no compass to guide them, and got up to their waists in snow.

Among the party were the Yates brothers and Mr Will HOWE. Altogether an area of about twenty square miles were covered by the various search parties, and although several trails were struck, which man, his fate remains a mystery, in spite of the fact that scores of experienced bushmen were amongst the searchers, and put forth their best energies, enduring untold hardships, walking by day and camping in cold huts, and in some instances wherever night overtook them.

The words of A B PATERSON seem to be applicable to the lost man's case:-

Though far and wide they sought him, they found not where he fell, For the ranges held him precious, and guarded their treasure well. The wattle blooms above him, the bluebell blows close by, The brown bees buzz the secret, and the wild birds sing reply.

Great sympathy is felt for the brothers and sisters of the missing man, of whose sad fate there can be no doubt, and also for his mother, who has reached the age of eighty years. All will join in quoting Paterson's lines:-

God pity the stricken mother and answer the widow's prayer.

Help Wanted

Batchelor

James Batchelor born c1815 England, married Caroline England ELLIOTT 14 Apr 1846, they had ?10 children. One son owned property on Nicholls Rivulet Road. James died 31 Mar 1889.

I am looking for information on and importantly any photographs to compare with others in my possession. Contact: Teresa Larkin, PO Box 263, Miranda NSW 1490. (Member No 235)

Dulcie/ Doocey/ Doucey

Would like contact from any descendant of Patrick and Hannah DUCIE who lived on property called *Blanchfield* at Evandale and/or Garrett Ducie of Blessington.

Would like to exchange and/or confirm above family's History going back to Ireland and Tasmanian era 1850 to early 1900's. Any help would be much appreciated.

Contact David Patman by **2** 6327 3079, post, 15 Farview Ave, Riverside TAS 7250, Fax 6327 3 98 or email: **manpat@hotkey.net.au** (Member No 4718)

Elliott

John Godden ELLIOTT born 30 Apr 1835 South Petherton, Somerset England, son of Samuel and Mary Elliott, He is believed to have worked as a bookmaker in the Huon. Married Emma MILLAR 17 Feb 1879, they had one child, Florence born 23 May 1881 in the Huon. Florence married Alfred BENNETT and they had at lease six children.

I am looking for information on and importantly any photographs to compare with others in my possession, Teresa Larkin, PO Box 263, Miranda NSW 1490. (Member No 235)

Harrison

My uncle Lionel Harrison was a photographer for the *Mercury* during the 1930s. He was also Secretary of the Beach Canoe Club that was associated with the Top of The World Swimming Club. During this period he put together a photo album that I have recently lodged in the State Archives (NS 2817/1/1).

As many of the photos are of Club members and friends I thought fellow Society members might be interested. Most of the photos are of members on their weekend excursions around the Derwent Estuary or of swimming and diving at various beaches. Janet WEIDENHOFER's diving features quite a lot.

The named photos include Allan QUARMBY, Jack MASON, Cherie DULON, Jack and Janet Weidenhofer, Dorothy LIPSCOMBE, Leo LUCKMAN, Meg BLAKE, Miss K MAY and Miss B BURRIDGE. There is also a large photo of members of both Top of the World and the Canoe Club taken in 1935.

I am particularly interested in contacting anyone who knew of this Club. Tony Harrison, 19 Firth Road, Lenah Valley TAS 7008 **2** /Fax (03) 62781591 Web page http://www.users.on.net/~ahvem (Member 4480)

Miller/ Henderson/ Morphett

Seeking information, ancestry and descendents of Henry MILLER, Captain 40th Foot, born 1780's Northern Ireland died 10 Jan 1866 Hobart. First marriage Jane MORPHETT 1787-1840 Hobart, four children:

- Henry Miller 1809-1888 "Findon" Kew married Eliza MATTINSON 1815-1892. Nine children including Septimus Miller 1850-1925 "Cantala" Caulfield married Helen Mary Muriel HENDERSON died 1939 Melbourne (parents John Henderson 1830-1912 Melbourne and Mary Josephine REDDIN 1845-1915 Melbourne), son Ronald Nevill Damian Miller 1915-1990;
- 2 Mars Morphett Miller 1818-1895 married Sarah Charlotte FLEMING 1823-1897;
- 3 Charles Moreton MILLER 1824-1897 married Ellen MULLHOLLAND 1825-1923:
- 4 Henrietta Charlotte MILLER md John BISDEE 1796-1852 "Hutton Park" Tasmania.

Captain MILLER's second marriage Elizabeth Ann McQUEEN "New Norfolk" died 1891 Hobart, son Ernest George MILLER died 1887 Hobart.

Contact: Tess Miller, PO Box 2359, Alice Springs, NT 0871; e-mail: tess@cantala.com.au

Yeates

William YEATES, md Emma PAGE in 1863, his death certificate states that he was born in Wales, died at the Invalid Depot, Launceston in 1895, aged 80. My mother was his daughter, Henrietta (Known as "Lass"), William was a prospector in Beaconsfield in the early day of the gold boom. I was attending a funeral several years ago when an elderly man hurried over to me and said old Bill Yeates was a Spaniard with long black hair! True or False? Any information welcome.

Contact Margaret McKenzie, 33 High St, Beaconsfield TAS 7270

Help Wanted queries are published **free for members** of the TFHS Inc. (provided membership number is quoted) and at **a cost of \$10.00** per query to non-members.

Special Interest Groups: advertising rates apply.

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 \$10.00. **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 **editors@tasfhs.org**

New Members

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

6780	RICHARDSON, Mr Peter	6 Ellison St	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
6792	EVERDEN Mrs Patricia Ann	44 Home Hill Road	AYR	QLD	4807
6793	TURNER Mrs Christine	33 Trent St	YOUNGTOWN	TAS	7249
6794	AMOS Mrs Janette Ann	27 Canterbury St	ST ARNAUD	VIC	3478
6795	POKE Mrs Roslyn June	6/77 Gilbert St	TUMBARUMBA	NSW	2653
6796	TAPP Ms Tania	PO Box 791	BURNIE	TAS	7320
6797	CONLON Mr Peter	36 West St	BURNIE	TAS	7320
		pbconlon@bigpond.com			
6798	CONLON Mrs Bronwyn	36 West St	BURNIE	TAS	7320

Tasr	nanian Ancestry	175		December 2	2008
_		nhoonlon@hignand.com			
6799	HANNA Mrs Hilda Joan	pbconlon@bigpond.com 19 Turnbull Avenue	BURNIE	TAS	7320
6800	HANNA Miss Jennifer Joan	19 Turnbull Avenue	BURNIE	TAS	7320
6801	DEAKES Mr Robert Ernest	64 Diamond Head Drive redeakes@bigpond.net.au	BUDGEWOI	NSW	2262
6802	HOUGHTON Mr John	147 Tranmere Road jonnaandjohn@bigpond.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
6803 6804	BANKS Mrs Karen Ann BARR Mrs Prudence Louise	3 Garner Court Not for publication	UPPER BURNIE	TAS	7320
6805	SPENCER Mr James Frederick	18 Orana Place ifsq@bigpond.com	TAROONA	TAS	7053
6806	LANE Miss Rachel Margaret		WEST HOBART	TAS	7000 u
6807	ROSE Mr Colin Hector	5 Linden Road	RISDONVALE	TAS	7016
6808	HAWKINS Ms Catherine	245 Howden Road	HOWDEN	TAS	7054
	Mary	ianjohnstonmarine@bigpond.c			
6809	BROWN Mrs Jennifer Marjorie	68 Tanundal St pj.m.brown@bigpond.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
6810	KILLALEA Mrs Stephanie Elizabeth	2 Jasmin Court	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
6811	GOUGH Dr Julie	julie.gough@jcu.edu.au			
6812		Not for publication			
6813	REASON Mrs Colleen Jean				
6814	WINNEY Mr Glen Michael	155 Esplanade	HERVEY BAY	QLD	4655
		winprojects@bigpond.com			
6815	HERRING Mrs Edwina Joy [
6816	BONNEY Mr Lawrence Brya		HOBART	TAS	7001
	,	admin@strategicalignment.cor	n.		au
6817	ROLAND Mrs Robyn Elaine	8 Churchill Avenue rolandr@iinet.net	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
6818	URSZULAK Mrs Grace	Not for publication			
6820	HUNT Mrs Helen Joan	29 Osborne Ave	TREVALLYN	TAS	7250
		minblue@bigpond.com			
6821	GOFTON Mrs Kerry Ellen	PO Box 316	MALANDA	QLD	4885
6822	HARRIS Mr John Charles	176 Abbott St jarris55@hotmail.com	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
6823	FAIR Mr William Crighton	6 John St	LEWISHAM	TAS	7173
6824	NAYLOR Mr James William	PO Box 200 naylors@acenet.net.au	BURPENGARY	QLD	4505
6825	NAYLOR Mrs Margaret Louise	PO Box 200 naylors@acenet.net.au	BURPENGARY	QLD	4505
Amen		.,			
	BLITZ, Mr Ivan	15 Deed Drive	PAKENHAM	VIC	3810
	,	ivanblitz@tadaust.org.au			
6756	BRADMORE, Dr Donald J	12 Adair St djb100@bigpond.com	MALDON	VIC	3463
		· - - ·			

New Members' Interests

Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
AMOS	All TAS AUS	1821+	6794
ANDREWS Mary Ann (nee Brown)	born VDL AUS	c1828-1894	6806
Any CONVICTS	SOUTHPORT Probation Station TAS	1841-1848	6759
	AUS		
ARTIS	London ENG	18th & 19th C	6820
AYLWARD Eileen	Brighton TAS AUS	1862-1946	6749
BAKER Anne Matilda	Richmond TAS AUS	1845-1905	6824
BAKER Thomas	Any	c1827	6748
BANTICK	TAS AUS	1832+	6817
BENSON Frederick	Any	1900-1973	6738

Name	Place/Area	Time M'shi	p No.
BESSELL Lorna Lillian	AUS	Any	6769
BESWICK	Northdown TAS AUS	Any	6798
BESWICK	ENG	Any	6798
BLAKE John	Any	Any	6755
BONNEY Joseph	Sudbury SFK ENG	1700-present	6816
BORG	Malta	Any	6775
BREADMORE George	Convict arr Hob on "Chapman"	1826 (10 Apr)	6756
BRADMORE Henry	son of George, m Mary Ann Nibbs	b 1839 Tas	6756
BRADMORE James John	son of Henry & Mary Ann Nibbs	b 1865 (Westbury TAS)	
BRADMORE Eva Flora	(nee BROWNE) wf of James J Bradmore		6756
BRADY John	Any	c1822	6747
BRENNAN Jane	Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus	C1850-1914	6784
BURGESS John	IRL Any	c1806	6747
CALLAGHAN	Cork IRL	1800	6760
CALLAHAN	Cork IRL	1800	6760
CAMPBELL	Kyneton VIC AUS; TIP IRL	pre 2008	6797
CAMPBELL	Queenstown, Hobart TAS AUS	pre 2008	6797
CAMPBELL Harriet	TAS AUS	1835	6748
CARR	Natone Stowport TAS AUS	Any	6798
CARRAHER James	VIC AUS	1800	6799
CARRICK Peter Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	c1875	6748
CARTER Rueben	London ENG	c1824-1890	6747
CASSON	Any	Any	6793
CHAMBERLAIN Henry	CAM ENG	1842+	6802
CHANDLER William	ENG	1850-1900	6781
CHATWIN Alfred	Scarborough YKS ENG	c1800	6751
CLARK(E) William	Any TAS AUS	Any b 1886	6743 6791
CLARKE Anie (Annie) CLARKE B		c1880-1960	6784
CLARKE B CLARKE Elizabeth	Whiteabbey IRL Launceston TAS AUS	1840-1847	6814
CLARKE John	(father of Annie Clarke)	c 1820-1850	6791
CLARKE Sophia	Hobart TAS AUS	mid 1800s	6744
CLOSE	Natone Stowport TAS AUS	Any	6798
COLE Charles	Any	Any	6769
CONLON	Kyneton VIC AUS; TIP IRL	pre 2008	6797
CONLON	Queenstown, Hobart TAS AUS	pre 2008	6797
CONNOLLY Denis	Enniskillen FER N IRE	c1800	6751
CONNOR Margaret	ENG	1830-1880	6788
COOMBE John	Any	c8126	6748
COOMBES	London ENG	18th & 19th C	6820
COOPER	TAS AUS	1800s	6758
CORBY CORBY	Queenstown Hobart TAS AUS Kyneton VIC AUS; TIP IRL	pre 2008 pre 2008	6797 6797
COULTER William	Stranraer WIG SCT	1832-1888	6741
COULTER William	Melbourne VIC AUS	1832-1888	6741
COX John	Hanslope BDF ENG- TAS AUS	1775-1848	6811
CURRIE Mary Ann	Richmond TAS AUS; ENG	1837-1921	6824
DANCE George	Whitchurch HAM ENG	1790-1830	6753
DANCE James	Whitchurch HAM ENG	1790-1830	6753
DANCE Thomas	Whitchurch HAM ENG	1790-1840	6753
DART Bridget (maiden name unknown)	Birthplace unknown	Any	6766
DART Jonothan (John)	Farmer TAS AUS	1799+	6766
DEAKES Ann nee BOYCE	Arrived Hobart 1854	1854+	6801
DEAKES James snr	Arrived Hobart 1854	1843-1854	6801
DEAKES James snr	b 1843 Worcester ENG	1843-1854	6801
DEAKES Sarah	Arrived Hobart 1854	1854+	6801
DEANE James Du Ross	Launceston TAS AUS	1820-1902	6824
DENHAM Claude Lyndhurst	VIC AUS	1881-1970	6772

LAWSON

LEAHY Honore

Glasgow SCT

Co Cork IRL

Any

1825-1850

6737

6781

December 2008

N	DI/A	T	NAT- In the NAT-
Name	Place/Area	Time	M'ship No.
SHARPE Samuel	Newton CAM ENG	c1780	6792
SHIELDS James	Campbelltown TAS AUS	1849+	6742
SMITH Emprical	TAS AUG ENG IRL CHINA	Any	6796
SMITH Emanuel	Framsden SFK ENG	1823-1900	6781
SOMERS John Emanuel	Any	c1857	6748
SOWTER Edward W	LIN ENG	1880-1962	6789
STACEY Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	6750
STEVEN John	Glasgow SCT	Any	6737
STEVENS Elizabeth STEWART Ellie	Norfolk Plains TAS AUS	1813-1890 c1900-1970	6821 6784
STEWART Ellie STEWART Isabel	Whiteabbey IRL		6784
STEWART ISabel	Whiteabbey IRL Avoca Co Wicklow IRL	c1900-1970 1860-1930	6784
			6784
STEWART Thomas	Woodburn or Whiteabbey Carrickfergus IRL	01650-1945	0704
SYKES James	ENG	1841-1900	6781
TAYLOR James Capt	Derwent Ferry "Kangaroo"	1831+	6767
TAYLOR James, Capt	ENG	1831+	6767
TEARSE	Newcastle ENG	c1900-1970	6785
THOMSON Henry Collett	ENG	c1800-1853	6808
THOMSON Mary (O'Shea)	Auckland NZ	1853-1899	6808
THORP Henry	VDL AUS	c1819-1873	6806
TODD Andrew	TAS AUS	1838+	6742
TOWNLEY Jabez Bunting	Liverpool ENG	1820-1856	6808
TOWNLEY John Robinson	VIC AUS	1855-1920	6808
TRIPPTREE Charles	ENG	1700+	6760
TUOHY	?Ireland	Any	6775
TURNER	Any	Any	6793
TURNER Charlotte	Launceston TAS AUS	1832-1877	6824
UNDERSHELL Mary	WIL ENG	1823+	6802
VINCENT John	St Dominick CON ENG - TAS AUS	1779-1857	6811
WALL Susan	Cressy TAS AUS	1870-1940	6821
WARD Mary (married Wells)	VDL AUS	c1817+	6806
WARNEKE Christoph	Hanover GER	1800-1900	6732
WARREN Edwin J	Dartford KEN ENG	1853+	6792
WATSON Jean	East Kilbride LKS SCT	1811-1879	6782
WEBBERLEY Isaac	Hamilton/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1870	6746
WESTLAKE	SRY ENG	pre 1854	6820
WESTWOOD	Worcestershire ENG	1700+	6760
WIGGINS Samuel	DOR ENG	1775-1811	6792
WILLIAMS John	Anglesey WLS	Any	6737
WINTER Herbert George	Any	late 1800s	6738
WRANKMORE Susannah	Bristol ENG	c1700	6809
WRIGHT Rebecca	(mother of Anie Clarke)	c 1820-1850	6791
WYLIE Mabel, Muriel	Any	1908?-1985	6738

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

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Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and don't forget to reply if you received a SSAE.

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The 'Privacy Policy' sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments of that Act

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch Publications

The Tasmanian Mail – a photographic Index:

Series covers years 1894-1935 – now available:

Volume 1: 1894-1904 Volume 2: 1905-1908 Volume 3: 1909-1912

Volume 4: 1913-1916 (new!)

Price for each volume \$27.00 (Mailed \$36.60)

The Weekly Courier—Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians:

Series covers years 1901-1935 – now available:

Volume 1: 1901-1903 Volume 2: 1904-1905 Volume 3: 1906-1907

Price for each volume \$30.00 (Mailed \$39.60)

New

The Kelso Chronicle (Scotland)—Index to Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians

These newspapers were mailed from Scotland by Mr A Scott, to James Scott, Surveyor, "Bowhill", Launceston. Mr Scott gave them to The Examiner office who passed them on to Launceston Branch some years ago.

Series covers years 1855 to 1865

Now available: 1860-1861

Price: \$22.00 (Mailed \$27.50)

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch PO Box 1290, Launceston TAS 7250

Hobart Branch—two new releases

Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania: Index to City of Hobart (listed by Owner and Occupier) 1868

Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania: Index to City of Hobart (listed by Owner and Occupier) 1878

These two new Hobart Branch books are part of a series to be published over the next few months. Others to follow soon for the City of Hobart are 1847, 1888 and 1898. The Assessment and Valuation Rolls in *The Hobart Town Gazette* for Hobart are listed in street order with no alphabetical listing for owners or occupiers; these new indexes allow for easy searching.

The Rolls in the newspaper give the location, a description and value of the property, the name of the occupier and the name of the owner with, often, his or her address. Where the owner is deceased or absent, the executor of agent is usually named. This information is included in these indexes.

Price \$25.00 each (members' discount of 10% applies) Plus p&p \$9.60 (1 or 2 books)

Contact:

Resource Manager TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch PO Box 326, Rosny Park, TAS 7018 Australia

Family Chart Competition

Check with your Branch for closing date

The winning entry from each Branch will be judged at the TFHS Inc. Annual General Meeting at Hobart 20th June 2009

Quidnunc

Excerpts from journals held at the Launceston Branch Library

Ancestor September 2008

- Resources for family history research Public library websites. by Vicki Court
 A very useful article detailing the local history sections of public libraries. Online
 resources service that members can access within the library and in some
 cases from home.
- Genealogy disaster plan & precautions worth taking. by Julie Miller
 With disasters becoming more prevalent even in Tasmania everyone should
 have some kind of plan, this article details very easy to follow plans.

The Devon Family Historian May 2008

Plymouth Constables in 1812. In the 'Pictures of Plymouth,' published in the year 1812, is a list of 'constables', these are listed in this article.

Family Tree Magazine June 2008

- 1 I was a skeleton in the Cupboard. by Eric Golby This article explores how to trace adopted ancestors. A list of useful contacts is also provided.
- 2. Finding family Free. by Robert Barber Armed with just a name, date and a place, Robert Barber set off to find a vast family using only free family history sources, that you can use too.

Family Tree Magazine August 2008

- Apprentices & Freemen. by Geoff Culshaw
 In London from the late Middle Ages until the 19th century the livery companies controlled trade in the City of London, acting under monopolies granted to them by the City authorities or the Crown. Geoff Culshaw researches these valuable company records in search of apprentices and freemen of the City livery companies.
- A New World. by Karen Clare
 After Ancestry.co.uk put the first of its Australian Free Settler passenger lists
 collection online, Karen Clare began a voyage of her own, finding out about the
 lives of 19th century immigrant ancestors in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Genealogist July/August 2008

Department of Labour records of Immigration. from the Archives of NZ

Through the middle of the 20th century, the Department of Labour had responsibility for the immigration to New Zealand, and created many records.

Tay Valley Historian June 2008

The Dundee Asylum. by Rod Mackinnon

In Scotland, poor relief was raised mainly through church collection and fees for services. The article goes on to talk about the history of asylums, the rules the staff and the inmates. Although there are no names mentioned it is a very interesting article well worth reading.

FFHS-News—New Records Added To Findmypast

1901 Census For London Goes Live At Findmypast.Com

Findmypast.com recently announced that the county of London, comprising over 4.6 million records has been added to its new online version of the 1901 census for England and Wales. The new records join the counties of Surrey, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, which are already available to search at:

http://www.findmypast.com/CensusPersonStartSearchServlet?censusYear=1901> More counties are to follow.

Findmypast.com's brand new version of the 1901 census is being transcribed from scratch and each image rescanned using the sophisticated scanning technology available today. The result is clearer images and more accurate transcriptions than previously seen.

Like all the records on findmypast.com, the 1901 census can be searched for free at http://www.findmypast.com/CensusChooseSearchType.jsp. Images and transcripts can be viewed with vouchers, pay-as-you-go credits or a Discovery or Explorer subscription.

Baptisms Added to the Parish Records Collection

Findmypast.com working in association with the Federation of Family History Societies has also added 2.3 million baptism records to The Parish Records Collection, which already includes 15 million burial records and nearly 2 million marriage records. Some of the records date back to 1538, when Henry VIII's Vicar General Thomas Cromwell instigated the recording of records at parish level. They are available to search now at:

http://www.findmypast.com/parish-records-collection-search-start.action?redef=0&event=M

Among the newly added records are 346,000 baptism records for London's Docklands area covering much of East London and provided by Docklands Ancestors.

Maggie Loughran, Joint Administrator, Federation of Family History Societies (26 Sep 2008)

Family Reunion

Howlett: Descendants of Lazarus and Sarah Howlett are invited to attend a family reunion at the Campania Hall Tasmania

Saturday and Sunday April 18 and 19 2009.

For more information please contact Colin Howlett on 03 6260 2486 or Colinhowlett1@bigpond.com.au.

Beverley Jago nee Howlett (Member No 6742)

Charles Greenland (1823-1879)

Dale R Greenland

My great great grandfather Charles GREENLAND was born in Cambridge England around 1823, the son of Isaac and Susan Greenland, and the brother of Thomas, James, Henry and Eliza. Sadly Charles ran into trouble with the law for stealing fowls and apples; he was tried at the Cambridge Assizes on 20 Mar 1844—his sentence was life. He embarked from England on the 6 Jul 1844 on the ship *Argincourt*, and arrived at Norfolk Island on 9 Nov 1844. His period in Norfolk Island was three years four months.

Charles was a wheelwright by trade and in January 1847 was recorded in Van Diemen's Land, in Hobart Town. At this particular time wheelwrights were in great demand. His convict record shows that he was assigned to farms and the many coach depots in Hobart. His record also shows that he was somewhat of a character: in 1847 he received 36 lashes for bad language, then again the same year was given 10 days of solitary confinement for neglect of his work. In the following years before his pardon on the 7 Oct 1856, he was constantly fined for being drunk and disturbing the peace, which at one time caused his Ticket of Leave to be revoked in 1855.

In 1853 Charles met Bridget (Biddy) JONES who was born in Tulla Ireland around 1833. She arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1851 on the ship *Calcutta*, and they married at St George's Church Hobart on 18 Apr 1853.

Charles placed his age on the marriage certificate as being just 24 years, but in fact he was in his early 30s. Their marriage produced seven children. In September 1858 Charles was admitted to the St Marys Hospital and discharged on 4 Nov 1858, the payment of the hospital being by the Government, He was stated as working on the ship *Pestangee Bomajee*. In 1863 by Queens Orphanage records Bridget Greenland had to place four of her children into its care, as her husband stated on record as Charles GREEN, had deserted.

Charles at sometime later came back to his family as several other children were born, their youngest child was born in 1869, Thomas Charles Greenland. My great grandfather Jacob Greenland, born 22 Aug 1853 was the eldest of the seven children. He became a sawyer by trade and was married twice: his first wife was Rosanna GREY—they married in 1876, but had no issue. Then on the 21 Dec 1886 in Hobart he married Margaret Sophia BELL, who was born on the 17 Nov 1869 at Franklin, Tasmania. Margaret Sophia was the daughter of Irishman Thomas John Bell, who came from Antrim, Ireland with his parents John and Margaret Bell (nee HOLMES) and two other children: John and Margaret. On the voyage to Tasmania, John and Margaret Bell had their fourth child born at sea on board the ship Great Tasmania, her name was Mary Ann Brewer Bell, delivered on the 3 Jan 1857. They arrived in Hobart Town on 27 Jan 1857. Thomas John Bell married Harriett BRITTAIN on 1 Jan 1868. Harriet Brittain was the daughter of Richard Brittain and Sophia WALTON, both coming from convict stock. Richard Brittain was the son of convicts William Brittain and his wife Ann GENDER. Williams was also known as William BRITTON.

William Brittain and Ann Gender married in Hobart in 1820, both coming from New South Wales. William came on the ship Elizabeth in 1816 and Ann came on the

ship *Sydney Cove* around 1807. Sophia Walton was the daughter of convict Mary BENTLY and sawyer Thomas Walton who were married in Hobart in 1829. Mary Bently was transported on the ship *Sovereign* in 1827.

As mentioned, my great grandfather Jacob Greenland married Margaret Sophia Bell. My great grandparents had six children: my grandfather Percy Robert Greenland was their third child born in Hobart on 18 Nov 1889, but due to illness of his mother, which took her life in 1902, my grandfather was raised by the nuns at St Joseph's in Hobart. Jacob Greenland passed away on 21 Feb 1936 at the age of 82 years.

In my grandfather's teen years he became a very good swimmer and boxer; he also by trade was a fisherman. On the 21 June 1913 he married Julia BUTLER who at this time also had a son Thomas Albert Butler born in 1906. Julia was the daughter of Frederick Butler and Susan CLARKE (GOLDSMITH).

Julia was born at Macquarie Plains, New Norfolk Tasmania in 1884. My uncle Thomas Albert Butler went on to marry Jane CARR and died in 1969.

My grandparents had two other sons, Percy Robert born 6 Jan 1914-never married and died on 9 Jul 1975, and my father Reginald John Greenland, born 13 Sep 1917. My grandfather Percy Robert Greenland snr sadly was killed in action in Hamel France on 17 Jul 1918. He was part of the 40th Battalion 8th Reinforcement. In 1922 my grandmother Julia Greenland remarried, her new husband was Michel Francis RYAN. In 1923 they had a son Francis John William Ryan, born at Plenty Tasmania on 30 Mar 1923. In 1933 my father, Reginald John Greenland married Rebecca Irene HOWELL who died in 1939 at 21 years of age, leaving three young girls, Betty, Margaret and Dorothy. After my father came back from WW2 he remarried in 1944 my mother Joyce Howell who was the half sister to his first wife, Rebecca Howell. Out of this marriage came five children, myself being born on 1 May 1952. In 1984 I married Leonie STONEHOUSE whose family came from the West Tamar, Launceston, Tasmania. Sadly the three girls from my father's first marriage have passed away as have two of my younger brothers. Shane Leigh (1958-2003) and Perry John Greenland (1961-1988). My father passed away on 6 Jun 1986. My mother passed away on 9 Dec 1995, after a long battle with cancer, I make note that my great great grandmother Bridget Greenland (nee Jones) remarried John CHANDLER in 1882. Bridget Chandler died on 21 Jan 1918 and is buried with her son Jacob Greenland at the Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart, Tasmania.

My mother's family history in part has been well documented and has three convicts listed, though her family tree starts with the well known SUTTON family of Launceston: her great grandfather George Vollum Sutton born at Longford Tasmania on 9 Nov 1846, the seventh child born to Samuel Askew Sutton and Sarah Elizabeth FIELDER, both free settlers. George Vollum Sutton was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Ann STEBBINGS, also born at Longford on the 3 May 1852, the daughter of convict James Stebbing, "Chapman" 1824 who married Elizabeth Waterman BEST at Campbell Town, Tasmania in 1840.

George Vollum Sutton and Elizabeth Ann Stebbings' second child Hanna Elizabeth Sutton, born at Longford on 3 Nov 1874 was my great grandmother. She married James YATES at Sorell Tasmania in 1891. Their third child was my grandmother, Rose Elizabeth Yates born at Sorell on the 18 Apr 1895; she married Frederick

William HOWELL in 1924?. They had six children, my mother was their second child, born 8 Aug 1925. Her father Frederick William Howell was born on 4 Apr 1854 at Hobart, the son of convict Jeremiah Frederick Howell, "Earl Grey" 1843. Rebecca Keep HURST's father was convict William Hurst, "Asia" 1824; her mother's maiden name was Mary KEEP. Mary and William Hurst married in Wootton Bedfordshire England in 1815. After William's conditional pardon he sent for his wife and four children—they went on to have another four children: my great grand mother Rebecca Keep Hurst being born in Hobart on 11 Sep 1833 and died on the 17 Aug 1916. My grandfather Frederick William Howell died on 10 Nov 1934 and my grandmother Rose Elizabeth Howell (nee Yates) died on 18 Sep 1969.

I make note that my great great grandmother's brother George Thomas Stebbings (1855-1908) who became one of Tasmania's greatest jockeys, was on the 15 Aug 2008 inducted into the Tasmanian Thoroughbred Racing Hall of Fame, and has been nominated for the Australian Jockey's Hall of Fame.

A North-Western Estate

Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c3

The estate of *Drumreagh*, situated about a mile and a quarter from the prosperous town of Deloraine, with an extensive frontage on the Meander River, was originally a Government grant, taken up by the late Mr Samuel MUNCE soon after his arrival from England in 1832. Experienced labour was difficult to obtain in those days, and Deloraine itself was nearly all bush, there being only one or two houses. Mr Munce commenced clearing and building on the estate, but in a short time his health failed, and he was obliged to return, with his family to Launceston, where he resided till death.

The present residence was built for an overseer's cottage, and it was Mr Munce's intention to erect a family residence on the rise overlooking the river, near the present avenue gate; but this project was not carried out, owing to his death. The estate was let by Mr Munce's widow for several years, ... she eventually settled there herself, with her family.

In 1859 her son, Mr Robert H Munce, who had just completed his education at Christ's College, Bishopsbourne, took the management of it himself, and by care and intelligence brought if from a condition almost of desolation to its present high state of cultivation. Among other improvements Mr Munce laid the water on to house, garden, and farm buildings, from a never-failing spring, about three quarters of a mile from the house, and also cleared the cultivation ground of stones, with which he made over three miles of rabbit-proof walls round the fields. *Drumreagh* which is both agricultural and pastoral, was originally 1600 acres in extent, but about 25 yeas ago Mr Munce sold 600 acres of the estate. This has since changed hands twice, the last purchaser being the late Dr MURPHY of Launceston, whose son Mr Sydney Murphy, now resides on the property. Six years go, owing to failing health, Mr Munce decided to relinquish farming pursuits and sold the homestead, containing about 600 acres to Mr R T HALL, of Exton, who after a time sold it to Messrs SADLER, who are now living there. [Illustrations on page 20]

Hobart Apprentices, 1916

Transcribed by Betty Jones (Member No 6023)

The following is a list of indentured apprentices in various trades carried on in Hobart, including a number of boys employed in those trades who were not indentured. The list, found at the Archives Office of Tasmania, had been transferred from the Industrial Department to the Education Department on 1.11.1916. (AOT: ED9/1055/1916)

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Name and Address of Employer Name of Apprentice & Age
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Bricklaying Trade

R H Stabb, Collins St
Cooper & Sons, Liverpool St
Lattin & Gay, Waterworks Rd
Geo Jacobson (16)
R Nicholls (20)
J Calcott (15)

Plumbing Trade

W J Cutcliffe, 197 Elizabeth St Hector Hanlyn (18), W HOWARD (16)

Boot Trade

Cuthbertson & Son, Harrington St L Newall (16), A Peacock (15)

<u>Unapprenticed</u>: H Reason (14), C Richardson (15), G Ritchie (14)

J Blundstone & Co, Campbell St C Elwell (15), G Tyler (17), H Biggins (15),

W Perkins (20), L Goody (17) C Leaver (14) G Hales (16)

Unapprenticed: T Robinson (15), G Pelham (14), J Grant (14), J Lynch (16),

J Cairns (15), A Thorpe (15), C Liddle (15), C White (14), E Slade (16),

W Rogers (15), C Inman (15), P Robertson (15),

Messenger: G Kelby (15)

A F Ray, Elizabeth St W J Jones (17)

Withington & Hornsby, Murray St Messenger: A Perkins (14)

Baking Trade

Cripps Bros, 91 Elizabeth St J Miller (17), <u>Juvenile</u>: M Kingstone (18)

A McArthur, 97 Liverpool St W McNamara (16), Messenger: J Mcinerney (15)

H Dowding, 105 Liverpool St

T Butterworth (-), Juvenile: B Cope (17)

W J Speakman, 285 Elizabeth St H Alexander (16)

A Walker, 325 Elizabeth St E Hutchins (18), Juvenile: O Wright (16)

Newman Arnold, Murray St L Ikin (19), J Porter (-), H Rogers (-), V Carter (15),

G Cracknell (15), V Kingston (17), G Ulbrick (17), J Dillon (19), B Johnson (15), C Schultz (15), W Ranger (15), C Curtis (15), L Porthouse (14), H Lampkin (16)

Juveniles: J Baker (15), C Griffiths (17)

J Jeffrey, Main Rd, New Town C Bidgood (18)

Furniture Trade

Brownell Bros J Hannon (19), H Bannister (20) Scarr's, Elizabeth St Storeman: R Thomson (17)

J Whitesides & Sons, Liverpool St G Roberts (17), Messenger: L Evans (16)

W Mangan, Argyle St L W Maxfield (17) J J Cowles, Harrington St O H Pamplin (19)

William Bros, Bathurst St F Fennell (14), H Mcshane (19), L Fisher (15),

C A Whelan (15), H Gunn (14)

J Stansall, Glenorchy M Butterworth (-)

Carpentering Trade

Gillham Bros, Grosvenor St G Kirby (17)

J Standaloft, Argyle St E Standaloft (17)

Tasmanian Ancestry	188	December 2008
J Dunn & Son, Liverpool St Crisp & Gunn, Melville St L Dale (16), J Jones (20), R I	F Stephenson (15), E Brazzill W Crooks (15), F Tinker (15),	
Kemp & Denning, Melville St H Clark, Collins St	R Burn (16), F Bonitcher (-) J Johnson (15)	
Jas Mckenzie, Collins St R H Stabb, Collins St D Williams, 282 Argyle St	G Mcbride (15), S Perry (19) A Elliott (18), W Williams (18) A Dutch (17)	
G W Batt, 130 Park St Leather Trade Campbell & Minchin, Elizabeth St	J Jackson (16) J Cartledge (14), J Hannon (1	7) Gibson (15)
H Yeats, Saddlery Co, Elizabeth St	L Triffitt (17), G Evans (14)	7), 2 3,53311 (10)
Painting Trade G Hughes, 140 Elizabeth St	W H Walton (-)	
C Wilson, 135 Forest Rd W Carrick, Brisbane St	D Kainsella (-) L Lewis (16)	
F Gray, 290 Liverpool St	O R Bird (-)	
Engineering Trade A Buyers, Montpelier St Kennedy & Son, Salamanca Pl H Dawson (18)	F Anderson (19), E Elrick (16) O Miller (18), F Heather (19)	
Hobart Tramway Co R Nettlefold, Trafalgar Pl	E Burn (19) J Reid (18), J Jordon (16), B I	Delwood (16)
J T Joyce, 73 Elizabeth St A J Todd. Collins St	A Jolly (17), D Shea (16) W Higgins (16), Messenger: F	
Jones & Co, Wharf	F Sharp (17), E Rigby (19), A	Tolland (15),
A D Curtis (20), A Dalgleish,(C M Foster, Collins St	16), K Johnson (16), A Currie (- B Delwood (16), A Winzenber	·), ·g (17), T Kirby (19)
Hobart Motor Garage W Gahagan, Collins St	H Squires (17), A Synott (16), S Brown (18), G Gathercole (M Johnson (16)
Empire Motor Garage, Melville St	D Foley (16)	
Johnson & Wells, Gladstone St Gadd (18), J A Wyles (18)	R Ingles (17), J Mccreary (17)	
H Mcleod, Murray St Athol Wise (15), L Hooper (19	Malcolm Hay (15), Ernest Wa 9), R Geard (16), R Patton (17)	tkins (15),
R Medhurst, Argyle St	C Bennett 16), K Lovett (160, 6), E Tegg (14), V Mcbraine (17	
C Sharp, Davey St Russell Allport, Melville St Lucas ((-), W A Smith (18), Ia	V Wise (1910 R Pringle (17), E Gray (15), E	Cooper (17), M
E H Burgess, Murray St P Robinson (15)	C V Batchelor (19), S Miller (1	7), R Phoroah (16),
L O Moore, Liverpool St General Motor Co, Collins St	E Livingstone (18) S Howe (19)	
Heathorn & Co, Campbell St	Tas Kile (16), W Smith (16)	
Coachbuilding Trade W J Monk, 23 Barrack St	R Kent (19)	
Vout & Chisholm, Argyle St Eames (14)	W G Lowe (15), F Forsyth (1	4), E J Street (15), H

Cycle Trade

Hallam Cycle Co, Liverpool St A Hawkes (15)

W Gahagan, Elizabeth St F Fazackerley (18), S Smith (17)

E Meadowcroft, 137 Elizabeth St E Tappin (15), Messenger: H Williams (14)

HD Sutton, 34 Argyle St K Fleury (16), A E Rometch (18)

J Bilyard, 110 Elizabeth St B Fordham (19), L Cuttress (15), Junior

Accietante: A Could (10) LI Pyrno (15)

Assistants: A Gould (19), H Byrne (15)

B Self, 73 Harrington St Messenger: A Brown (16)

Grocery Trade

R W Walker, 62 Murray St J Fisher (16)

Moran & Cato, Elizabeth St E Avery (19), R Hempseed (17), J Bigwood (16)

Hawkins, Elizabeth StW Eldridge (16)J Paul, High St, Sandy BayA Willis (15)H Moore, Liverpool StE Huxley (15)

Lester Bros, Liverpool St H Mcgagahan (14), V Delwood (-), J Morrison (16)

WR C Jarvis, Liverpool St A Brown (16)

W Bond, 257 Liverpool St C Collins (18)

T.A.M.I.O.T and eHeritage

http://eheritage.statelibrary.tas.gov.au/ click on "Monuments and Historic Sites" ... To access transcriptions of the headstones surviving in some 800 cemeteries around Tasmania; held by the five Branches around the State: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Huon and Launceston. Cemeteries are arranged by municipality and alphabetically. TAMIOT fiche are available for purchase from:

TFHS Inc. PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250.

and images are available for purchase from the branches.

Veterans

(Weekly Courier, p27 c3, 18 November 1909)

At the King's Birthday parade in Hobart on Monday the following Indian Mutiny and Crimean veterans were present—Captain W L FERGUSON, Fifth Bengal European Cavalry; J MARSDEN, 17th Lancers; Private N HARRISON, Army Medical Staff; Private G BOYLE, Third Madras Light Infantry; Private J FITZPATRICK, Connaught Rangers; Private M KAVANAGH, Fifth L.H. Cavalry; Seaman John HAYSER, H.M.S. Duke of Wellington; Seaman G B INNIS, H.M.S. Firebrand.

Military veterans present at Monday's parade in Launceston were Warrant Officer R CASBOLT, joined the 43rd Light Infantry 1856, Indian mutiny and long service medals; Corporal Alen McANALLY, joined the 74th Highland Regiment 1856, Indian mutiny medal; Sergt. BUCKLEY, joined the 62nd Regiment 1854, Crimea (Redan), India (Cawpore and Lucknow), Crimean, and Indian mutiny medals; Corporal John OLIVER, 38th First Staffordshire Regiment; Corporal (?)ANAHEY, joined the R.H.A. 1854, Crimean, Indian mutiny, and Turkish medals

Venture and Adventure

The Romantic story of the Henty Family by Rev J Lewis Hurse, as presented as a series in *The Examiner*, August 1933

In 1935 the centenary of the foundation of Melbourne will be celebrated. But the first permanent settlement in Victoria was at Portland Bay, and was made by members of the HENTY family. Just a hundred years ago Edward Henty, son of Thomas Henty, explored the possibilities of that part of the Australian coast, though it was not until the following year that the settlement was established. In this series of articles the Rev. J Lewis Hurse has written for *The Examiner* the very interesting story of this family and the part they played in the pioneering days of Tasmania and Victoria. The expedition which gave Victoria its first settlement at Portland, was fitted out in Launceston, and sailed from the Tamar in October 1834.

Foreword: For many months past, admiring watchers of the sky have observed that after the sun has long completed his course, there continues to linger, along the rim of the westem horizon, a curious red glow. Until far on into the evening hours that strange phenomenon continues to intrigue the beholder, stirring strange emotions in the breast. It would seem as though a voice were coming from the land of the sunset bidding the onlooker not to forget the doings of the day that is dead.

But, alas, the curious appearance has seemingly been noted by the favoured observant few. The many, busy with other matters, and taken up with things that are rather of the earth, earthy, than of the heavens, pass on their way and miss the glory of the after-glow.

Is it not so as regards many of our truly great men? They are with us for a time. They serve their day and generation. They give of their skill and their energy—then, they pass. Their sun sets. They are forgotten. But for a period, it may be longer—or shorter, there is the time of the after-glow. That is our opportunity. We must not miss it. If we do not seize it, the memory of the glorious past will go down into the grave with those who alone could tell its story. It is during such a time that a few thoughtful, observant minds, are stirred and quickened to try to catch the glory, and, as it were, convey it to canvas—to hear the message it would convey, and tell it to aftertimes. The stress of life is so great, that it is easy to forget —what we do well to remember—viz., the splendour, and the sacrifice of the brave men of the past—of whom the world is not worthy. The article that follows is a humble endeavour on the part of one who for many years has cherished a secret admiration for the Henty family, whose name and fame are inscribed not only on the tombs of our cemeteries—but in more real fashion, on the land and cities of their adoption across the straits.

My earnest hope is that it may be read by the youth of our city and state, and that they may be inspired in its perusal, as the writer has been in its compilation.

Pioneering of Victoria: In any history, worthy of the name, dealing with early settlement of Tasmania, or Victoria, prominence is always given to three notable names. They are HENTY, BATMAN and FAWKNER. Credit is justly due to these hardly and intrepid colonists for the wisdom and foresight displayed by them in perceiving the latent possibilities of that "Terra Incognita"—Victoria, as it came to be known, their courage and pertinacity in braving perils of land, and perils of water,

and their energy and generosity in assisting other colonists to settle in those lands of promise which their enterprise had opened up.

These names should ever be held in reverent interest by Tasmanians especially, for it was from Launceston that they each and all set out on their path of peril and adventure—Henty to Portland, Batman to Melbourne, followed afterwards by Fawkner. The subject in these articles deals almost exclusively with the first of these three heroes of exploration, discovery, and settlement —viz. Thomas Henty and his seven brave sons.

The manner in which the writer's attention was first drawn to examine the facts pertaining to them is full of interest. An old book came into his possession along with some others entitled "Emigration" by Robert DAWSON. They were the gift of an old friend as he was passing away, and were lain away for some time, until moved by a sudden impulse, the writer one day opened Dawson's book and scanned the fly leaf, at the head of which he was surprised to read the words "Thomas Henty, Dec 4th 1880" written in a masculine hand. As may be imagined, his interest was quickened on observing that the publisher's date at the foot of the page was also 1880.

The Henty Family: This singular co-ordination of dates at once suggested the possibility that the original owner of the book had been in close correspondence with the publishers (Smith, Elder & Co.) with a view to become possessed of books dealing with settlement in the new colonies overseas, viz. New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. This theory was confirmed by the discovery at the close of the book of a long and very complete list of articles said to be essential for the equipment of anyone who purposed to proceed to the colonies, with the intention of settling there. But at once the question arose "Who was Thomas Henty?" Was he the original explorer and settler of that name? Or was he one of the later descendants of the family?

Then followed a quest as to the exact date of the departure of the family from England and their movements on arrival here. Probably the story which follows will be well known to the majority of my older readers, At the same time, I have been interested to find that many of the details are quite new even to some who have long passed their majority. May I trust that the manner in which the history is written will prove of interest to all, and tedious to none.

It was with the idea of coming to finality as to both dates and for details regarding the above that I paid a visit to our most excellent and commendable institution, viz. the Launceston Public Library, where I was given access to several works of history, by the kindly offices of the librarian. In this way I was enabled to gather and collate the facts I propose to relate.

Thomas Henty: In the earliest years of the 19th century there lived in the county of Sussex (England) a gentleman farmer named Thomas Henty. He was the owner of an extensive and well-kept property in the parish of West Tarring, not far from the small town of Worthing, which stood fairly close to the small harbour of Little Hampden (one of England's lost bays). In addition to being a farmer in a fair way of business, he was also part proprietor in what was called "Henty's Bank," in the town of Worthing. After events prove that, although seriously affected by the depression that naturally followed on the Napoleonic wars, he must have been an extremely

wealthy man, able to meet the heavy outlay attaching to a costly adventure, with little seeming regard to the sum involved.

It was of interest to the writer at this stage of his story, to come, quite by accident, upon an aged and retired sea captain living in Launceston, who, at the name of Henty, lifted up his head, like an old war horse that scents the battle afar, and cried out "Why, I was born and bred within five miles of the old Henty homestead in Sussex". Further questioning elicited information concerning the fineness of the old property, and the beauty of its position within sight of the harbour (Little Hampden), "which" said my old friend, "was teeming with from two to three hundred small vessels of from sixty to seventy tons burthen in those days." He was also able to inform me that his cousin, one, Mr Edward DENYER, had been overseer on this estate until the time of his death about twenty years ago. But to return to the original owner of this estate in West Tarring. It is of great interest to follow the story of the birth, growth, and slow development of the idea in the mind of Thomas Henty of emigrating to the land of the Southern Cross.

To begin at the beginning, one must go back to the later years of the eighteenth century, when, according to tradition, the then Queen of Spain paid a visit to the court of England. During her stay, the story goes, she was feted and feasted, and entertained in England's most sumptuous fashion. Whenever she drove out it was in the Royal coach, drawn by four magnificent white horses. Being a lover of animals, the Royal guest never tired in her praises of the beautiful creatures, with their snowy bodies and tossing manes and tails. On the eve of her departure, good King George resolved that he would make his guest a present of a number of these white horses to take back with her to Spain. At first she protested, but her objections being overcome, the handsome gift was conveyed to Spain by the same boat that conveyed their Royal mistress back to her home.

Naturally, on her return to her home, this lady began to consider as to how she could make some little return for this beautiful present. She recalled the enthusiasm of the King of England for his farm at Windsor, and resolved to endeavour to send him a present of some of those Merino sheep for which Spain was at that time famed. But there was a law on the statute book making it a capital offence for anyone to export these extremely valuable animals from the country, the Spanish pastoralists wishing to maintain a monopoly on what had become a golden industry. In spite of this law, a gift of a flock of Merino rams and ewes was shipped to the English King from the Spanish Queen—a present that not only gave King George unqualified pleasure, but was destined in time to come to affect the fortunes of the people of a wider Empire than he had ever dreamed of. This is the most acceptable of several stories that are told re this historic evasion of the Spanish statute which forbade the exportation of Merino sheep from Spain. In course of time these flocks developed to such a degree that the King decided to make limited sale of the progeny. So Mr Thomas Henty was one of the six gentlemen farmers who at the commencement of the 19th century had been privileged to become possessors of these coveted flocks.

The story of the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep to Australia is interesting. According to the historians Jose and Scott, McARTHUR brought Merino sheep to Port Jackson from the Cape, where he had purchased them from BOER farmers. They had in some way evaded the severe restrictions of the Spanish Statute, which

made export of the Spanish Merinos a capital offence. Later, in 1803, McArthur purchased some of the Royal Windsor stock which were of far purer quality, and shipped them to Port Jackson.

Although it is a matter of history that Thomas Henty and his sons brought some of this same Royal breed to Launceston in 1891, it is a mistake to assert, as some have done, that they were the first to bring Merinos into Van Diemen's Land. In his book on Australia, published in 1824 (Vol.10,30), WENTWORTH says that the sheep on the pastures of Van Diemen's Land were originally of the Bengal breed, crossed with the Teeswater breed. He continued, "Very considerable improvement in the Van Diemen's Land fleeces may be confidently expected from their being crossed by the Merino, considerable numbers of which breed have been, for the last three years, carried thither for that purpose." He adds, "The number of sheep in Van Diemen's Land is very considerable. In 1821 it amounted to 170,391, and it has since increased."

Origin of "Merino": Now, regarding the meaning of the word "Merino", it may be of interest to the breeders of Merino sheep in Tasmania to read the following:- "The Oxford British Dictionary (of which there is a magnificent edition in our Launceston Public Library) gives us the derivation of the term "Merino" the following: The Spanish word "Merino" (adjective) represents the Latin word 'Majorinus' (from the Latin major=greater) probably in the sense of 'a large kind' (as used by Pliny). Etymologists, however, have supposed it to be derived from 'Merino'—a substantive, representing (primarily), 'overseer of cattle pastures.' (also the title of certain judicial officers) which represents certain substantial uses of `majorinus' in mediaeval Latin.

Merinoes, (says this authority) were introduced into England at the close of the 18th century, and are mentioned as far back as the year 1781 by Dillon in his "Travels in Spain", where, he says, "there are between four and five millions of Merinoes in the kingdom (meaning Spain). It is quite easy to see how, by? on the word "majorinus" (j is pronounced as y) became Merinoes in the mouth of the Spaniard. Such is the name that passed, with the valuable creatures that bore it, into England at the close of the 18th century; and such were the sheep of which our worthy friend Thomas Henty became possessor.

The Henty Flocks: Early in the 19th century—possibly before this time—the Board of Trade had established exhibitions of stock (pastoral shows we would call them) apparently with the idea of stimulating and fostering the pastoral industry—firstly in England, and later in the Colonies. At these shows Thomas Henty was at first a regular competitor. But such was the success that attended his efforts at these tests of merit that at length the West Tarring was not permitted to compete any more, though they were allowed to be placed on exhibition. At the close of the exhibitions sales of prize cattle and sheep were held, and again the Henty stock could always command top prices. Later, many of these prize sheep and cattle were shipped by the Board of Trade to their customers in the Colonies, and it was thus that Thomas Henty's mind obtained its first interest in those new lands that were being opened up south of the Equator. About this time; early in the century; a close friend of his, Mr John STREET, sailed away to New Holland, and later settled in Bathurst. Naturally, a correspondence was opened up between the two friends, and the writer of these articles has been given the rare privilege of perusing some of Thomas Henty's letters to John Street.

Henty Turns to the Colonies: It is extremely interesting in reading the correspondence between this astute farmer-banker and this emigrant friend who had embarked for the new lands whilst the century was still in its teens; to watch the birth, the slow growth, and the final fruition in his mind of the idea that there might be an excellent opening in New Holland or Van Diemen's Land for his large and vigorous family of seven sons. What gave impetus to the development of the idea was the offer made and pressed by the British Government of free grants of land to settlers in the Colonies, with a view to stimulate emigration.

It may not be amiss if at this juncture I quote at some length from the interesting correspondence received by Mr John Street, as mentioned above. In a letter dated January 23rd 1882, Mr Henty indicates that he has noticed the frequent advertisements in the papers concerning ships that are intended to take free settlers, (mark the term), to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. After expressing felicitously the earnest hope that his friend would find the land of his adoption all that he could wish, he proceeds to besiege him with a volley of questions touching on all kinds of subjects connected with settlement in the new country.

He asks concerning the contour of the country and the character of the soil, and the prospects provided by it for a farmer with a pretty good stock of agricultural knowledge, capital and industry. He adds: "I shall believe more from your opinion given me than from all the books I may read on the subject." Here is a clear indication that even at this very early date the idea of emigrating to the colonies was already formed in his mind.

Enquiries as to Prospects: In the same letter he questions his friend as to the number of cattle or sheep usually kept upon land properly cultivated, and the produce of milk and butter to be expected per head from cows. The quality and quantity and kind of grass comes under review, as also the quality of Merino wool (compared, apparently, with that grown in England). He even goes into the matter of price of manufactured articles in the Colonies at the time of Mr Street's expected reply. Later he asks for information concerning the aborigines and their attitude towards the free settlers, as also the quantity and quality and position of lands allotted to the latter. After dealing with matters of a more or less intimate nature, with which we are not concerned, Mr Henty enquires as to the wisdom or otherwise of taking some of the best blood horses to New South Wales for breeding purposes. The reply of Mr Street to these enquiries has not evidently been kept, but it is a matter of history that some of the best blood horses procurable were afterwards shipped to Western Australia by the *Caroline* (1829), and to Van Diemen's Land by the *Firth of Alloway* (1831) arguing that the reports were favourable.

A second letter, written on Christmas Day, 1834, indicates that a regular correspondence has been carried on between the friends, mention being made of letters both sent and received. That the desire to emigrate is still in the mind of our friend is evidenced by the interest manifested in a book on Australia, of which he had received a copy from the writer, whom he designates "Friend Wentworth". This was without a doubt William Charles Wentworth, who was born on Norfolk Island, being the son of a Government official, and who, with BLAXLAND and LAWSON, discovered the way across the Blue Mountains in 1813. During a visit to England he wrote the book on Australia, (mentioned here), and after its publication returned to the Colonies. Henty returns thanks for the book through Mr Street, and gives

indication at the same time that it has been perused with the understanding of a man whose heart was wholly set on the subject. All of his writings and questions are clear, pertinent and full of eagerness, which he takes no pains to suppress or conceal, all of which goes to show the bent of his whole thought and inclination at this very early date.

Decision to Emigrate: A letter to the same friend, written on December 16, 1828, by James (the ancestor of the Launceston branch of the family), states with little preamble that "We have come to the resolution of directing our future efforts to Australia—at least, the greater part of our family—myself included." Certain serious troubles of a private nature had arisen, which helped to hasten this decision for (says James Henty ("our prospects are now so much blighted in this country that I see very little chance of our doing much good, particularly in this neighbourhood." He continues, "We have decided upon employing our capital in the new quarter of the world, where, we hope to do it to much greater advantage. We have not decided yet where to fix ourselves. Nor shall we probably do so until our arrival in the Colony. The new settlement at Swan River, (this is most interesting), becomes of more importance every day. Government have now decided on it and have commissioned a ship, the *Sulphur*, to take out the Governor, Captain STIRLING, late of HMS *Success*. He is to be wholly independent of the Governor of New South Wales."

New Settlement on Swan: The writer of the letter then states that the new settlement on the Swan is not intended to be penal, as no convicts are to be sent. (What a pity that our little island ever received the handicap and blot of such a curse!) He continues: "Some think this will be a great drawback to early colonisation. Others think that it will be a great advantage, as holding out a greater inducement to voluntary immigration. The Swan River is very little out of the track for vessels from England to Hobart Town; and many of them will, no doubt, touch there on the way out," so writes James Henty.

In the paragraph which follows he gives an indication of the possible time of the year in which he expects to sail with his brothers, viz. at the close of winter, for in this letter, written in December 1828, he strongly advises Mr Street that, if he wishes any articles brought out to the colonies from England, he should write immediately on receipt of the present letter, but to direct his letter to Mr Thomas Henty at Tarring, since (he says) "I may possibly have left England." So, after long and numerous family conclaves, and longer discussion alone with bank officials and business managers, the die was cast, the date fixed and the barque Caroline (Captain TEWSON) was chartered. In due course the freight was gathered (animals and inanimates) consisting of draught and pure blood horses from the stud of the Earl of EGREMONT, pure Merino sheep (from stock purchased earlier from the Royal folds), a plentiful supply of stores of all kinds for household use, seeds and plants for the new gardens, and farm implements. In addition, he advertised for a number of farm labourers, and made a careful selection from those offering, as such as he deemed suitable for service in his great enterprise. Among those were three of the sons of Henry HILLS, a servitor of the West Tarring estate of 30 years standing.

At last all was in readiness for the voyage to Australia, and Stephen, James, and John Henty, three of the older sons, were placed in charge. With what mingled feelings of exaltation and sorrow must those members of the family who were to

remain behind for the present have approached the date of departure. What fearfulness and forebodings must have torn the mother's heart as she thought of the stormy and little known waters that had to be crossed during the long journey, and the tiny cock-shell of a boat her beloved children were to travel in. But the goodbyes are all said, and the family gather on the wharf on the south coast of Sussex to wave the last farewells to the voyagers until they are out of sight.

Then they return to their lovely home at Tarring, and at once seem to have been possessed of a deepened purpose to rejoin their dear ones at as early a date as possible. This reunion came about even sooner than they expected—but I must not anticipate.

A Seven Months Voyage: It is difficult for us in these days of super-luxurious ocean-going craft, to even imagine, much less describe, the discomforts the multiplied horrors of such a voyage as the three brothers had undertaken in the *Caroline*. Compared with such an experience, the lot of the present-day traveller, even on the smallest of our steamers, is pleasant to a degree.

Possibly the brothers compared the greater comforts they enjoyed with the disadvantages suffered by the earlier explorers—HARTOGG and TASMAN, CARPENTER and COOK—or later still, John HAYES and his hardy crew, who sailed up the Derwent in the *Duke of Clarence* and the *Duchess* in 1792. Certainly the ocean tracks were beginning to be better known then than previously, thus diminishing the risks of the mariner becoming lost on the boundless deep. But, say what we will, we cannot detract from the maximum of discomfort experienced by our travellers on that tiny barque, with its close cabins and impossible berths; its necessary proximity of humans with the livestock, whose pens would often give fearful offence to a sense that is so easily hurt; its lack of sanitation (so marked a feature of early shipping), all that in addition to the perpetual toss-toss-tossing of the tiny ship.

These elements would help to form a picture in the least imaginative mind sufficient to make even strong men hesitate before attempting such a voyage. So for seven long months the three sturdy sons of the Henty family, with their dependants, were tossed on the ocean wave. But at last land was sighted.

A Move to the Tamar: The transports of joy experienced by the whole of the ship's complement of passengers and crew can easily be imagined. It was the coast of Western Australia they were approaching, and very soon they were sailing up the Swan River, where they disembarked and unshipped with much difficulty their livestock, farm material, and household stores etc. After some time Stephen and James set out with a small party of helpers to explore the inland parts, with a view to finding land suitable for the grazing of stock. After travelling for many days, they returned to the camp completely exhausted, and so altered in appearance by reason of the hardships they had endured as to be almost unrecognisable by their friends. They had unfortunately been quite unsuccessful in their search, and it was decided there and then that they would waste no time, but would sail for the Tamar straight away. An opportunity offered to send a letter to their father, telling the story of their misfortunes, and advising him to sell out at once, pack up, and proceed to Launceston. Evidently the reports from Tasmania had been of such a favourable character that they were led to this decisive step.

Whether a strong purpose had already formed in the mind of Thomas Henty, or because of a desire to go and stand shoulder to shoulder with his boys in their arduous endeavours to build up the fortunes of the family, or for both of these reasons, we are not told, but the farmer-banker of Worthing seems to have made no delay, but followed his sons' advice and, with his family and household effects, set out straight away for the New World in the year 1831—probably about the month of March. He chartered a second vessel—the *Firth of Alloway* (Captain ROBERTSON), and set sail. The names of the children who accompanied his wife and himself were Charles, Edward, Frank and James. William remained in England for unknown reasons.

Migration Problems: Now we understand the reason for the purchase of Robert Dawson's book concerning Australia and its immigration policy, containing, as it does a very full and complete list of almost everything a farmer-emigrant could require for settlement in the colonies. It is of interest to the writer, as he scans the long list to think of that sturdy, wise old man of Sussex—Thomas Henty—first, taking pains to get the best books on the subject (mention was made already of his possessing Wentworth's book on Australia) then sitting down in his study at West Tarring, and eagerly scanning the individual details of the list, comparing it with others, making his own private inventory, counting up the cost etc., to make quite sure that the equipment to be shipped on board the *Firth of Alloway* was complete and entire, lacking nothing.

In addition to the things mentioned, we are told that he took with him as large a number as possible of pure Merino sheep, cattle, blood horses, and servants, to supplement those that had already been taken on board the *Caroline*. It was a heavily freighted little barque that made its way out of the port on the coast of Sussex in 1831, and there would be many sad hearts on board as they thought of the friends and the beautiful home they were leaving behind in England, sorrowing most of all at the thought that probably they would never return to their own—their native land.

A Crushing Blow: The voyage was evidently without much incident, for we have no record of any event of outstanding character. How long it lasted, we do not know, or whether they called in at the Swan River—which is not likely. In due course the gallant little barque the *Firth of Alloway*—entered the mouth of the Tamar and nosed her tortuous way up through all the windings of the old river, which would be much the same in general features as it is now. According to tradition (as related to the writer by Mr F W Hill, of Invermay), the *Firth of Alloway* anchored off Pig Island, right opposite Mr Archibald THOMSON's property of "Cormiston", the prow of the boat pressing right up against the rushes growing there. Later they continued on their way, and at last arrived in Launceston. It is easy to picture the open-armed welcome and rapturous greeting that took place between the travellers and the members of their family, who were eagerly waiting on the shore to meet them.

After all the greetings were over the newcomers were faced with the astounding news that only a short time before the Home Government had withdrawn their offer of free grants of land to emigrants. This was a crushing blow to the hopes of the grand old man of Sussex. As so much depended on these grants, Thomas Henty decided to take immediate action. After resting up for a few days and supervising the unshipping of his livestock and stores etc., the main burden of which would be

borne by his sturdy sons, he chose one of the best of his blood horses and rode straight through to Hobart Town to press his appeal in person before Governor Arthur himself. No doubt the Governor, who, in spite of all that had been written and said against him, had certain elements of fairness about him, would be tremendously interested in both the man and his appeal, to say nothing of the method he had adopted of urging it. But Colonel ARTHUR was only a servant of the Home Government, to which he was nothing if not loyal, and therefore could do no more than sympathise with the applicant in his overwhelming disappointment, as the withdrawal of free grants by the Government on June 9, 1831, had been definite, complete, and final.

A 240-mile Ride: Probably no record of that marvellous 240-mile ride has ever been kept. Although the main road from Hobart Town to Launceston to George Town had been an accomplished fact for some years, nevertheless it was beset by perils from bushrangers, although Governor Arthur had done much to suppress this dreadful menace. There were also the aborigines to take into consideration. For, even though George Augustus ROBINSON had led the majority of the eastern tribes north to the islands of Bass Strait, that menace still remained.

The writer was told the following story to this connection by Mr William DOWLING, a well-known resident of Launceston: My father, Mr Henry Dowling, he said, came to this country in the year 1831. He landed in Hobart Town and immediately began to make arrangements to proceed north to Launceston. This was easier said than done, and, at length, he was compelled to start out, primitive fashion, on a bullockdray, which was laden with provisions destined for the settlers in the Midlands. After travelling many miles they arrived at a farm owned by a man commonly called "Bully Brown', a character well-known to the people both of the north and Midlands, and the south. Not far from this farm they came upon a man lying by the roadside in a pool of blood with a native spear driven through his body. They carried him carefully to "Bully" Brown's homestead, where, in spite of care and attention, he rapidly sank and died. Without saying a word, the proprietor of the farm gathered his servant and went out in search of the natives. Having found them, they following them for several miles, and having come up with the tribe dealt with it for the murder of their countryman.

I have related this story to show that even in 1831 a lone rider or solitary foot traveller ran a terrible risk of losing his life from this quarter.

"Bully" Brown moved later from the Midlands and settled in the Longford district, where he carried on the business of fellmonger, owning the property known as "Richmond Park". He lived to a ripe old age, his wife surviving him by many years.

A Lion-hearted Pioneer: To-day we may well take off our hats in honour of this lion-hearted man, who, a stranger in a strange land, just landed from a 13,000 mile voyage of the most unspeakable description, yet, refusing to whine at disappointment, "breasted the blow of circumstance and grappled with his unlucky star." All honour to the hero and his gallant deed, which, alas, as I have said, proved utterly futile.

"On his return to Launceston", we are told. "he selected an extensive tract of country on the bank of the Tamar, where he built a commodious dwelling." (Richmond Henty)

The Wreck of the Loch Finlas

Allison Carins (Member No 668)

About the year 1908, a ship, the *Loch Finlas*, was wrecked on Fosters Island, near Cape Portland, which is on the North Eastern tip of Tasmania. Twenty lives were lost. This unrecorded story had been handed down and was told to my husband, Peter, by a neighbour, whose family had been involved in the incident. Peter wrote the following account:

"A shepherd, working on the Rushy Lagoon property, apparently witnessed the sinking of the ship, and although he was a considerable distance away, was quite sure it had foundered. The shepherd immediately returned to his boss, Mr George GROVES, and told him what he had seen. Mr Groves contacted the local police, who in turn notified the marine authorities. A ship was sent to the area to investigate. No sign of wreckage or debris was found, and the shepherd's story was discredited. Mr Groves, however, was firmly convinced that his employee was reliable and that there must be some explanation for what he had seen.

Several days later the story began to unfold, when four emaciated and starving men were found following a track leading inland from the coast. They had clung to an over-turned lifeboat as it was swept from Cape Portland right down to Big Musselroe Bay. The eight-knot current gave them no chance whatever to manoeuvre, and by the time they were swept past Swan Island, they were doing well to remain alive. With the chill of the cold water, and with no footwear and very little clothing, the slow drag up the beach with its rocky outcrops must have been cruelly painful. Lack of food, or even the means to produce any, and no possibility of making a fire, must have brought them to complete exhaustion.

At Rushy Lagoon, with warm clothing, their appetites appeased and their feet washed and bandaged, they were soon sound asleep in a spare room in the shearers' quarters. While they slept, who should appear, but the local constable, who had come to report that there was no wreck off Cape Portland, and that the shepherd's report could not be believed! After allowing him to deliver his official report, Mr Groves invited the constable to view the four men in the shearers' quarters, and thus the true story was revealed."

Further confirmation of the actual wreck appeared in an article written for the *North Eastern Advertiser* (1969) by Charles TAYLOR who wrote some local history, especially regarding Boobyalla Port. He told of his meeting with Paddy QUINN then 83, and living in Hobart. Paddy had been a Branch Manager for Holyman and Sons in their Boobyalla shipping office.

Paddy wrote some information, including this:

"Just before I went to Boobyalla. The Loch Finlas, a Norwegian barque, was wrecked on Foster Island, off Cape Portland, with the loss of 20 lives. Only four escaped by clinging to the bottom of one of the ship's upturned boats. Three of the names I remember, were Gustave CARRLSEN, Carl ALOGRAIN, Scandinavians, and Jack READER, a 21 year-old apprentice."

The story of Boobyalla Port is also interesting and will feature in another article.

[Lock Finlas: see Weekly Courier 1 Oct 1908—photo and reports Ed]

The Flowerdale District [NW Coast, Tasmania]

By Risdon, Part one: The Advocate—Saturday, May 23, 1903

Over the hill from the sea lies the district of Flowerdale, snugly sheltered, with an amplitude of rich soils and giant trees. Beyond a few mounds, and another hill, is Upper Flowerdale, and farther away still, over more hills, is forest country, stretching out in dim distance to "The Sisters". Only occasionally do dangerous winds get down into the peaceful hollows, but three or four years ago a local cyclone about 100 yards wide brushed over trees a couple of hundred feet high as if they were blades of grass.

Land Of Remarkable Fertility: Much of it still in the grip of stringy gum and bracken, and the remainder presenting the somewhat melancholy view of great dead trees, penetrating far into the heavens, with cattle, and occasionally sheep, browsing round their charred butts, or narrow spaces utilised for potato, turnip and oat cultivation. So picturesque is the lay of the country, so rich, and so pleasantly watered, that it is not difficult to project one's mind forward a few years and picture a scene of agricultural opulence as perfect as any in Devonshire, which county it resembles. To particularise, Flowerdale lies just off the main North-West Coast road, between Burnie and Stanley, five miles from Wynyard, and 17 miles from Emu Bay. It is neither young nor old, but during the last few years it has made such progress that it is attracting numbers of enterprising land buyers from older Tasmanian districts and Victoria. After leaving the main road, three miles from Wynyard a hill must be climbed and from the summit is observed a panorama reminiscent of other places 50 years ago.

Pioneer Era: when men had to struggle with the forest, and carve out their homes in the wilderness. The valley below might be likened to a small tableland, closely hemmed in by hills, with the Flowerdale river and smaller streams winding tortuously through it. Here and there among the dead trees is a glimpse of roughlooking homesteads, an orchard or two, a few paddocks dotted with numerous potato bags, or brightly green with oats and rape crops, while bullock wagons are seen labouring slowly along the road. Descending the hill the first notable feature is a bush church in the midst of a potato field, and near by a cemetery in a paddock of oats. Soon one is in the centre of the miniature tableland, and on every side is volcanic soil unsurpassed for fertility in Tasmania or, according to local authorities, not surpassed anywhere in the world. The better soil is on the hills and ridges, the poorer (if such a term may be used where all is good) down the valleys near the streams. On a little further the Flowerdale river is crossed, a narrow stream, noisily singing about the dead timber which partially chokes it, or bending the bracken which grows luxuriantly on its banks.

Bounds of Settlement: Gradually the country swells up into higher hills, and hung near the top of one is a lonely hut, the only white thing in a background of dark woodland. These remote people are literally at the out-posts of settlement, and live with the ever-present knowledge that over there, in that black gloomy forest, among those rugged hills, no pioneer but the paling splitter has yet had the heart to begin a fight with nature. Well beyond those distant hills, however, are other settlements. About 30 years ago Mr Peter BOWICK, seeing that the land was good, came and settled near the banks of the Flowerdale.

Heavy Timber: some of it 50ft. in circumference, 290ft. high, and so thick that the trees would shoot up 100ft, and more without throwing out a branch. The man needed a hero's courage who could contemplate the scene and appreciate to the full the amount of laborious work necessary before he could clear a patch of a hundred square yards, and then to buckle to the task. There were no near neighbours, very few settlers then being in the adjoining Mount Hicks and Cam River districts. Mr Bowick was not worried by pigs from other holdings for some time, but presently a few other courageous men and women took up land in the locality, and wrestled with the solitude, the big timber, and the bracken which last was irrepressible in such soil. Among these were Mr Wm REEVES, Mr John BREWSTER and Mrs ALEXANDER, who have been at Flowerdale upwards of 20 The progress of the district was necessarily very slow, and for many reasons, not the least being the great natural difficulties in the way of rapid development, the fact that settlement in Tasmania was comparatively at a standstill for many years, and that only men of the best pioneer type would be likely to take up land there. The change came about 10 years ago, when vitality was evidenced in several directions.

Number of Settlers: has been greatly increased, and within the past four years, a complete change has taken place. This has been due to the dynamic influence of dairying, and the better prices obtainable for potatoes. Today, along what is known as the Flowerdale road, stretching from the hill above Flowerdale Junction Post Office, for five miles to Mr Edward COOPER's (Somerset) property, which is devoted entirely to grazing, and is the largest in the district, there are about 33 families, with farms ranging in size from 100 to 1000 acres. The most of this area is of the first class, and is valued at anything from £6 to £25 per acre. The largest landholders, besides Mr Cooper, are Messrs A P ANDERSON, NORTON SMITH, J A and V SMITH, S P & K REILLY, REEVES Bros., W POWLETT, T B MARGETTS, and J LYM. Those with smaller areas find their time fully occupied in utilising them even to a limited extent, in the sense of cultivating them to their fullest capacity. The land has appreciated considerably in value during the past three or four years. For instance, Mr R E HARDMAN, now of Ulverstone, who rented a farm at Boat Harbour, on the hill above the Flowerdale road, obtained £500 on his lease, which has only four years to run. The choice potato land particularly has risen greatly in price, also the dairying properties, for to speak of the one industry the other must be mentioned, the same still being adapted to the two.

Cost of Clearing: is enormous and there is no land that can be said to be absolutely clean in the district. Mr Norton Smith, in his picturesque way of putting things, declares that nowhere in Flowerdale could a bullet go any distance without hitting a tree. Up hill and down, in snug valley, or along the course of the streams, everywhere is studded with dead trees, some standing up straight like huge monoliths, some broken and twisted, some whitened skeletons, some blackened to a hundred feet by fires, and some merely stumps a few feet high, perhaps with fern growing out of their centres. So rotund are many of the butts that when hollowed out the much quoted coach and four could drive through them fearlessly. Numerous impromptu bridges have been made by these trees tumbling across the streams, and many have been cut down to fall in the alignment of a proposed fence, and there they have been lying for years, constituting as impregnable a barrier as any stockowner could wish. Where this could not be done smaller logs were piled one

on top of the other to make the fence. The bracken, which luxuriates in this bush, is very thick, much of it growing 6ft. and 10ft. high. It is almost as difficult to eradicate as the heavy timber, and all the spare hours of the farmer are spent in chop, chopping at it.

Years frequently elapse before the pest is killed. In view of all this, the total cost of getting the land absolutely clear of timber and bracken runs up to £30 and upwards per acre, while to remove the bracken, fallen trees, and fell a few of the smaller ones so as to enable a plough to wind in and out and perhaps sometimes go 100 yards in a straight line, would entail an expenditure of £8 an acre. Labour and expense like that would be likely to frighten weaker men.

[part two to follow]

Late Thomas Connolly

Weekly Courier, 5 August 1909, p27 c2-3

The late Mr Thomas CONNOLLY was a native of County Galway, Ireland, and a Tasmanian colonist of over 50years. He settled in his late home, Clifden, Northern Tasmania, about 45 years ago, being one of the first settlers in that district. He ad his good wife, who predeceased him 18 years, carved out a home from the forest, when roads were but tracks, and farming was carried on under the greatest difficulties, the farm being 20 miles from Launceston. In those days of difficulty, as well as in the later years of prosperity, their hospitality was ever open to the stranger; no one travelling or looking for work was turned away; not only were travellers treated well for the night, but would also be provided for the next day, so it was no unusual thing to find a tramp when the evening was closing enquiring for "Connolly's". In case of distress, or to help widows and orphans, Mr Connolly was the first to tender assistance, and go round amongst neighbours and ensure substantial help. Although leaving their native land very early in life, the faith of their fathers was firmly implanted in them, and being far from a church, the priest visited them twice a year, and celebrated mass in their house. There the few of their own faith gathered, and never were they allowed to leave until they were hospitably entertained. This went on for 30 years, until the residents were in a position to build a church for themselves.

Mr Connelly took a keen interest in politics, and at election times was always to the fore canvassing and assisting the most liberal candidate. His heart, however, was in Irish politics and Home Rule. He revisited his native land about ten years ago, and was much interested in the changes he saw there. On leaving Ireland in the days of his youth he took a pledge from his parish priest, and kept it faithfully until the end; never once in his life, in sickness or health, tasting strong drink. He collected at different times for the Home Rule cause, for "Eva" of the "Nation", and the Sisters of Charity. The sisters recently sent him some "Irish clay", which he requested to be buried with him.

He leaves a grown-up family of four daughters and two sons to mourn their loss. His eldest son, Mr Patrick Connolly, is now on a visit to the old country, and the younger, Mr T J Connolly, JP, fills his place in the old home. His daughters are all married and settled in Western Australia.

Mr Daniel Neal

The Weekly Courier, 1 July 1909, p28 c2-3

On the 15th inst large gathering of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of Mr Edgar DIPROSE, Yolla, North-Western Tasmania, to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Mr Daniel NEAL. [photographs of the occasion appear on page 22].

Mr Neal is one of Tasmania's early settlers, having arrived with his parents by the ship *George IV*, in 1834, being at that time five years old, he having been born at Banbury in 1829. His parents, with other immigrants, were engaged by the VDL Company to work on their sections at Circular Head, but, being dissatisfied with the arrangements made for their accommodation, the whole shipload decided to leave the settlement and go to Launceston.

After many hardships they reached Emu Bay, where the greater number remained. One of the party made his way to Launceston, where he hired a boat which conveyed them all to Launceston.

Mr Neal remained in Launceston for eight years, thence went to the Macquarie River, afterwards proceeding to Longford, where he married a daughter of Mr Francis FRENCH, who was the first Methodist local preacher in Launceston.

Mr and Mrs Neal were married by the Rev Jonathan INNES. Both Mr and Mrs Neal are hale and hearty; the lady is 77 years of age, and they have reared 10 children out of 14, most of whom are in the state, so are an object lesson to those who say they "cannot exist with more than one." Mr Neal is an authority on the early days of Tasmania.

The company, Mr Neal says, had plans prepared in England showing streets laid out and cottages built, with neat gardens and each separate, in what is now known as Stanley, but on arrival the immigrants found only one long slab building, subdivided into many compartments, blacks, who being rounded up by the central ones being reserved for Mr ROBINSON. There were no gardens or streets.

On arrival in Launceston, the people concerned sued the company for compensation, and gained their case. They had to walk to and from Hobart to the court. The company then took action against the married men for the amount of their passage money. The claim was successful, and again the unfortunate had to trudge to Hobart and back.

Mr and Mrs Neal have been residing at Yolla for the past 10 years, near the residence of Mr Edgar Diprose, who is the husband on one of their daughters.

Mr Neal relates that the vessel in which he came out was subsequently captured by pirates, and was recovered nine years later.

Genes on Screen



Vee Maddock

I received my first computer in 1986. It was a top of the line PC with a database, a spreadsheet, and a word processor which couldn't underline and printed using whatever font was set on the printer at the time. Computers have come a long way since then and over the years, every time I've bought a new

computer or added a new piece of hardware it has improved the capabilities of my computer and thus my productivity. My latest purchase however may be the best thing I've ever done to improve my computing. I recently bought an LCD monitor as a second screen for my study desk.

My 'main' computer is a notebook, but the same would apply if I had a desktop computer and monitor. I plug in the new monitor, go to 'Display properties' and activate the attached screen as extended monitor and quickly doubling my work space. Many desktops have the ability to plug in a second monitor, or can be easily adapted. Program windows can be dragged onto the second monitor allowing me to view an email or website on one screen while showing my Legacy Family Tree file, a document or spreadsheet on the other. Comparing data between sites like Ancestry and my own family tree is much easier when I don't have to switch between windows.

Recently I've been copying a lot of information from websites into documents for editing or storage. One of the problems with this is that the pasted information often contains many different styles and/or hyperlinks which can then clog up the document. For example a service record copied may contain hyperlinks back to the site for every field title such as name, rank, serial number, etc. There are several ways in MSWord to change or delete these styles, but one of the easiest methods is to paste the copied text into a new Notepad document then copy again and paste into Word. Since Notepad doesn't support different styles and hyperlinks the text in Notepad is plain unencumbered text.

Talking of storing data, please, make sure you not only back up your information often, but also regularly check that it can still be opened. Many computers now don't have floppy drives. If you have files still stored on floppies it may be time to load them onto a USB stick or DVDs. Also check that the format they were saved in is still accessible. Some programs won't access data from older versions. Sometimes a program vanishes and suddenly there is nothing which will open your file. (People find this often when an old computer is replaced and the program they have been using for years won't operate under the newer operating system.) If you use a specialised program it's a good idea to save your file in a standard form such as text or GEDCOM as well.

Hard drives are more stable than CDs/DVDs (research shows many CDs may not last two years without degradation of data). An external hard dive is a good backup device. Just remember that one copy is never enough. If you do use CDs, get into the habit of copying them every year.

Websites of Interest

www.slq.qld.gov.au/info/fh/convicts - Convict transportation registers 1787-1867 database compiled from the Home Office records.

www.archives.tas.gov.au/nameindexes - If you haven't checked lately a lot of indexes previously available only in the Archives Office of Tasmania have been added online.

www.measuringworth.com/ - A site for working out the historical value or relative worth of income or items. For example ancestors of mine returned from the goldfields in 1854 with 134lb of gold. Using the site I can find that gold was selling in that year for £4.24 Great Britain pounds per ounce. So around £9700. But how much money was this really in 1854? Using average earnings calculator this amount was equivalent to an earning of £6,369,549 in 2007. A significant earning for 3 months work on the goldfields.

http://www.themiddleages.net/people/names.html - Gothic names. It seems not everyone was called John, William or Elizabeth. (Just those in my tree apparently).

www.genogold.com - Free online databases from all sorts of sources, themed (e.g. executions, one name studies, census and local records. Mostly UK based. Worth checking regularly.

www.ancestrysolutions.com – Check the research planning aid which shows a list of parishes in English counties what records are known to be available and what period they cover. Devon, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Kent and Warwick are online with more counties in the planning.

www.spywarewarrior.com/rogue_anti-spyware.htm - A list of spyware and suspect program names. Some of these are scarily similar to legitimate programs. If your computer starts offering to install of download something, this is a good place to check before accepting.

www.batteryuniversity.com/parttwo-34.htm - Essential reading on battery life for anyone using a laptop. "A lithium-ion battery provides 300-500 discharge/charge cycles. The battery prefers a partial rather than a full discharge. Frequent full discharges should be avoided when possible. Instead, charge the battery more often or use a larger battery." Such batteries do not have a memory, although they may develop a digital memory, so it is recommended that full discharge and recharge every 30 charges or so will correct this and ensure the battery gauge remains accurate.

www.oldnewscopy.com/ - Searchable index to Australian newspapers

New Publication

Tasmanian Paupers and Invalids

Brickfields, Cascades, Launceston, New Town and Port Arthur

Compiled by Joyce Purtscher
A searchable index of nearly 20 000 names with references to records.

Institutions at the above places housed the needy, sick, homeless and boys' reformatory.

Price: \$50.00, plus \$5.30 postage

Obtainable from: Joyce Purtscher 60-B Mt Stuart Rd, Mt Stuart TAS 7000.

TASMANIAN PAUPERS



Brickfields Cascades Launceston New Town and Port Arthur

Joyce Purtscher

Ancestry.com

New Releases

Canadian Passenger Lists 1865–1935: Over 130,000 Australians are included in the 4000 plus recorded voyages of 7.2 million immigrants from all over the world who, with its fertile lands and long agricultural season, were enticed by Canada's promise of a better life. Ships bound for 'the last best West' departed from most major Australian ports i.e. Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide as well as Cairns, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Port Stephens. The passenger lists are indexed by name, year of arrival, port of arrival and departure and ship name. Also included are details about any births, deaths and marriages on board.

Emigrants from other countries are also available e.g. the details of over 150,000 children sent from Britain to Canada as part of the Child Immigrations Scheme and German passengers departing from Hamburg.

1828 and 1841 NSW Australian Census: The first census of NSW was taken in 1828 and is the only complete Australian census that has survived. Other census were taken periodically after that; few of them still exist.

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac, 1863-1904: The following years are now available: 1863, 1869, 1873, 1877, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1904.

London's historical records: Ancestry.com has secured the rights to digitise records from two of London's major repositories – the **London Metropolitan Archives** and the **Guildhall Library**. The first records will be launched in early 2009 with the following prioritised to be made available in the coming year:

- Parish records of more than 10,000 Greater London Parishes from the 1530s to the 20th Century
- Poor Law documents, including workhouse registers from 1834 onwards
- London school admissions from 1843 London schools dating from early Victorian times to 1911.

Both Ancestry.com.au and Ancestry.com.uk can be accessed at our Burnie & Hobart Branch Libraries – see contact details inside back cover.

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/

Burnie Branch

http://www.clients.tas.webnet.com.au/ geneal/burnbranch.htm President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103 Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320 email: petjud@bigpond.com



At last we have our internet service upgraded to broad band. It has made downloading of images and general use much quicker enabling members to achieve more research in a given time.

Please note that if you want to use the internet it is essential that you book as most days the computer is booked out. You can ring Judy on 0427354103 during Library opening times, or see the duty librarian, as the booking sheet is kept at the Library.

Our Dinner meeting was held in July and once again a very enjoyable night was had by all. Many thanks to those that provided the casseroles and accompanying side dishes. Members that came to the August night meeting enjoyed a most informative talk by Marita Hargraves on German and Scandinavian immigrants to Tasmania. One of the most inspiring meetings that we have had was the September night meeting. Luke Morris, who is only 13, spoke to a packed room about his family research that he has been working on for the last year or so. It was so encouraging to hear such a young and enthusiastic boy talk about his work. I am sure that he rekindled a lot of our enthusiasm.

Judy ran a half day program for Adult Education on Burnie's first burial ground on the last Saturday in August and providing sufficient registrations we hope to do another cemetery walk at the Jenner St Cemetery at Wynyard in November.

Our day meetings have continued on and those that attend like the informal nature and the topics of each meeting, not the least of which is the soup and sandwich luncheon that all enjoy.

Data back up, file preservation and Family Tree Maker software were some of the topics that were discussed at our monthly computer meetings. Now the weather is starting to improve it is time to get back to our Cemetery photography

Acquisitions

Books

- A.I.G.S. Warrnambool Branch, *Pioneers' Register Warrnambool Township and shire* 1839-1900 Volume One
- A.I.G.S. Warrnambool Branch, *Pioneers' Register Warrnambool Township and shire* 1839-1900 Volume Two

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, The Weekly Courier Index Volume 3 1906-1907

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, The Weekly Courier Index Volume 2 1904-1905

- * Brown, John W, Black's 1861 Guide to Croydon
- * Fist, Bevin, Lowther Lass
- * Godfrey, Margery and Neilson, Ron, Born of Necessity Dairy Co-operatives of Tasmania 1892-1992
- * Hall, Barbara, Of Infamous Character, The Convicts of the Boddingtons, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1793
- Hall, Barbara, A Desperate Set of Villains The Convicts of the Marquis Cornwallis, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1796

- * Hillman, Jon, Franny Shorter's Amazing Diary (The voyage of the Buccleuch from Plymouth to Moreton Bay in 1884)
- * Hynard, Julia, Ireland All-In-One-Guide
- * Lindesay, Vane, The Way We Were Australian Popular Magazines 1856-1969
- * Macdonald, Angus & Patricia, The Highlands and Islands of Scotland
- * Mills, Roy, Doctors Diary and Memoirs Pond's Party, F Force, Thai-Burma Railway
- * Morris, Miranda, *Placing Women Portrait of young women (unknown)*Osbourne, Helen J. & Gould Richard J., *From Flat Top to Ryndaston*
- * Perry, Clay & Gore, Ann & Fleming, Laurence, English Country Villages Quirk, Marilyn, Echoes on the Mountain Rieusset, Brian, Maria Island Convicts
- * Rigney, Frank L, A Midlands Odyssey A Journey Through Parts of the Northern Midlands of Tasmania
 - TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Volume 2* 1905-1908
 - TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Volume 3* 1909-1912
 - TFHS Inc., Hobart Branch Writers Group, Our Female Ancestors discovered and remembered
- * Thrupp, Ann, Brandon, George Campion, 1838-1910 Every Man, In Passing, Leaves Footsteps in the Sand.
- * Townsend, Colin H, The Townsends in Tasmania
- * Wedd, Monty, Australian Military Uniforms 1800-1982
- Westbury Historical Society, Westbury, Past and Present
- * Williams, John, Ordered to the Island

CDRoms

Registry of BDM's Vic, Edwardian Index Victoria 1902-1913 Index to Births, Deaths & Marriages in Victoria

TFHS Inc Hobart Branch, Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol IX Oatlands District CD1

TFHS Inc Hobart Branch, Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania VOL IX Oatlands
District CD2

* Indicates donated items

Devonport Branch

http://www.tfhsdev.com
President Sue-Ellen McCreghan 6428 6328
Secretary Helen Anderson (03) 6427 8997
PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307
email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



In August we closed our library for a week while new carpet was installed. This was made possible by a local grant, hard work and fundraising, which also allowed us to buy 2 security lights and a hotplate.

The trip to Georgetown was historical and informative. First stopping at the Low Head Pilot station where we were met by a tour guide and shown around. Afterwards we drove up to the Lighthouse and then into the town for lunch. We then proceeded to the Power House Museum and into the Bass and Finders Museum

where the ship *Norfolk* has been fully restored and were able to climb aboard after putting on plastic slippers. A great day, then had to come to an end with the drive home.

We had our first daytime meeting, which was well attended; we are considering having a few more in the coming year.

We also saddened of the passing of our past librarian Merle Fitzmaurice. Merle was our Librarian for many years. Over the years she has helped a lot of fellow genealogists on their road to finding out about their past. She is respectfully remembered.

At the September meeting talked about dating photos and the clues that can be found within the photo to help us date them. Also the various types that had been processed that included tin and glass.

On the first Saturday of each month an interest group of United Kingdom and Ireland has started. Please look at our website for full details or phone the secretary.

Planned meetings and activities

- 30th October: visit to Maritime Museum with Guest Speaker Brian Dowse
- 8th November: bus trip to Woolmers and the Rose Garden.
- 27th November: will Focus on the Military and Christmas break up
- 5th December: Christmas Dinner to be held at Beachway Hotel Ulverstone
- 29th January: our first meeting for the year, we will hold a barbeque at our Library

The library closing dates are from 19th December and reopening on the 6th January.

Go to our website for an informative look into details of our meetings and coming events, newsletter etc, **www.tfhsdev.com** or contact our **secretary@tfhsdev.com** for further details.

Acquisitions

Books

- A.I.G.S.Warrnambool Branch, *Pioneers' Register Warrnambool Township and Shire* 1839–1900 Vols. 1 & 2
- * Eslake, Ruth, Stanley Burial Ground
- * Coss, Ros, Scrapbook Notices Railton Sheffield Latrobe c1926-c1944

CD-Roms

Purtscher, Joyce, An Index of Tasmanian Paupers and Invalids – Brickfields, Cascades, Launceston, New Town and Port Arthur

TFHS Inc. Hobart. Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol. IX

CD1: Oatlands Township–Campbell Uniting, General, St. Pauls Catholic, St. Peters Anglican, Wesleyan and Other Burials and Memorials

CD2: Jericho, Lower Marshes, Tunbridge, Tunnack, Woodsdale and Other Burials and Memorials

^{*} Indicates donated items

Hobart Branch



http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org
President Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794
email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org
Secretary Leo Prior (03) 6228 5057 or 0419 527 542
PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018
email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

At the Hobart Branch, we were all deeply saddened by the untimely death of Denise McNeice, a very long-serving, and very

active, member of our branch. As there is an obituary following in this report, I won't say anything more here.

The July general meeting was addressed by our patron, Dr Alison Alexander. Her topic was "The Convict Stigma", and a lively discussion followed. It is surprising how many of our members have convict ancestors!

On 7th August we had a very successful launch of our latest CDs, Volume IX of "Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania." It was launched at the Oatlands History Room by the mayor of Southern Midlands, Ald Tony Bisdee. It is pertinent that there are quite a few Bisdee's on the CDs! The members of the local history group provided a great country morning tea. It was a very pleasant meeting of two groups who have quite a lot in common.

At the August meeting, Alex Green gave a very interesting talk on "The History of the Coal River Valley." The talk was based around the well-known properties in the valley, and was well illustrated with projected historical pictures of homesteads and other relevant structures.

Jim Rouse, Vice-President of the Devonport Branch, addressed the September meeting on the topic, "40th Battalion First AIF - Tasmania's Own". This proved to be a most interesting talk, which also was very well illustrated. Jim's technical expertise was very evident, especially in the production of a huge photo of all the troops!

Quote from our last report: "The Monday Group continues to be very busy indexing, checking, and generally helping with the many projects currently being undertaken by the branch. Where would we be without them! We would be pleased to hear from anyone able to help with checking of index printouts at home—two people working together are needed for the current project." This comment is still very relevant!

General Meetings

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at the Rosny Library building in Bligh Street on the third Tuesday in the month at 8pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

At the time of writing this report, planned addresses at our general meetings for the rest of this year are –

- 21 October: Our librarian, Judy Mudaliar: "The Vikings and Your Family History."
- 18 November: Panel led by Judy Mudaliar: "Making Better Use of Our library."

Family History Computer Users Group

Branch library – second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm.

WISE Interest Group

Branch library – first Sunday of February, May, August and November at 2:00 pm.

Family History Writers Group

Branch library – third Thursday of each month between 12:30 and 2:30 pm.

Details of these meetings and other activities may be found on our website at http://www.hobart.tasfhs.org

Vale - Denise McNeice

Members of the Society have been shocked and saddened by the untimely death of Denise McNeice. We have lost a member who, after joining in 1985, was totally committed to assisting in all areas within the Society. Her sharp intelligence,



attention to detail, ability to analyse situations, think through issues and fight for what she believed was right, and vast computer knowledge are irreplaceable. She was a unique person respected and admired by all. As soon as Denise joined the Society she volunteered to take responsibility for difficult and time-consuming tasks. During her membership she served in virtually all positions within the Society, both at branch and state level as well as being state representative on the

national body, AFFHO. In 2000 her contributions to the Society were recognised when she was presented with a Fellowship Award, the youngest member to do so. Her citation read:

Denise McNeice joined the society in 1985 and very shortly afterwards accepted nomination as secretary of the Hobart Branch. The following year she was elected as a member of the State Executive and from 1988-1990 took office as junior vice president. This was followed by a year as senior vice president before taking over the demanding role as state president in June 1991, a position Denise held with distinction for the next three years. From 1994-1996 she then held the exacting position of state treasurer. Since that date, she has represented Hobart Branch as a delegate to the State Executive ... At no time has Denise allowed her work-load with the State Executive to impinge upon her considerable involvement at branch level. She has served at various times as branch treasurer, research officer, library assistant, vice-president, and also a dedicated member of the publications committee ... There is no doubt that this versatile and competent lady, with her keen understanding of financial matters and the Society's rules, has been a great asset at both state and branch level.

Since receiving this award she took on even more tasks. There has not been a publication to which Denise has not had a significant input and, at the time of her death, she was working on a CD of the cemeteries on Bruny Island. We will remember her bravely attending the annual general meeting this year. Denise will be long remembered for her extensive contribution to the Society and for the many friendships she made within the Society.

Acquisitions

Books

Bajacm Quentin; The Invention of Photography.

- * Baker. A; Index to The Mercury: Deaths 1975
- * Bathurst Inc., FHG of; Bathurst Pioneers.
- * Bibby, John P; The Bibbys of Londer Hill and their Descendants

Bissett, M & B; The Weekly Courier, Vol. 2 1904-5.

Bissett, M & B; The Weekly Courier, Vol. 3 1906-7

- * Bourke H. Society; Bourke—A Centenary of Local Government.
- * Bristow, Cyril; Tilney Families
- * Cameron, Bruce; A History of the Blue Labyrinth
- * Campbell, Mary, et al; Hazelbrook Heritage
- * Cashman, G.M.; Avoca—The Faith of the Pioneers
- * Clancy, Eric; The Overflow of Clancy
- * Clune, Frank; Wild Colonial Boys
- * Coonabarabran FHG Inc.; Coonabarabran Pioneer Register
- * Crago, Tony; Historic Towns & Buildings, NSW
- * Cullen, Babs; A Denton Holme Childhood

Dale, Rodney; The Book of When: A dictionary of Times & Seasons

- * Dickeson, Helen; Clare Presbyterian Church, 1856–1988 Grant, Jo; Get Self Published
 - Gray, FJ; Old Pontville: A seamless web
- * Francis, D.E.; A Quick Look Over Our Shoulder
- Hamer, Clive; Hope of the Vale
- * Hazell, E.G.; Some Came Free
- * Hobart Town First Settlers Assoc.; Heritage Stories of Van Diemen's Land: 1803/4— 2003/4
- * Hume, Stuart H.; Beyond the Borders
- * Julen, Hans; The Early History of the Tasmanian West Coast
- * Luck, Marjorie (Ed); The Old Ferry Link
- * Luck, Marjorie (Ed); Cornwall—Churches & Villages
- * McKay, T; The Maum Diaries:1963–1901
- Martyr, Margaret; Paradise of Quacks.
- * Musgrave, Sarah; *The Wayback*
- * Neary, Henry; Ghosts of the Goldfields
- * Noye, J; Clare-A District History.
- * O'Connor, Morgan; The Progress of The Yass Mission
- * Oram, Gwy; A Mallee Pioneer
- * Phillips, Arthur; Clare & District Sketchbook
- * Pickering, PJ; Tasmania's A.I.F. Lighthorsemen C Squadron, 3rd Light Horse Regiment

Reaney, P.H. & R.M. Wilson; A Dictionary of English Surnames

* Rieusset, B.; Maria Island Convicts 1825–1832

Rushen, E. & P. McIntyre; The Merchants Women

- * Russell, Eric; Willoughby—A Centenary History
- * Searle, Allan; Historic Woodford & Linden
- * Shennan, Rosalyn; A Biographical Dictionary of the Pioneers of The Ovens and the Townsmen of Beechworth
- * Skehan, Patricia; The Walkers of Yaralla
 - TFHS Inc. Launceston; The Tasmanian Mail: A photographic Index, Vol. 2 1905–1908

TFHS Inc. Launceston; The Tasmanian Mail: A photographic Index, Vol. 3 1909–1912

- * Thorne, Les; North Shore, Sydney—From 1788 to Today.
- * Tilbrook, Eric; The Paths of Glory Lead But to the Grave.
- * Voss, F; 200 Great Tasmanians.
- * Westbury Historical Society; It Was Written, Vol. 1: Westbury places and personalities
- * Westbury Historical Society; It Was Written, Vol. 1: 'Remember your grassroots'.
- * Wigley, Margaret; 'Ready Money'—The Life of William Robinson.
- * White, Unk; Blue Mountains Sketchbook.

Zaczek, I. & C. Phillips; The Complete Book of Tartan

Accessions-CDRoms

- * Family Tree Magazine—July 2008 1901 Census of Warwickshire, Warwick Parish Records Shropshire, Broseley
- * Family Tree Magazine—August 2008 1901 Census of Hampshire, Romsey Parish Records Suffolk, Ingham
- * Purtscher, Joyce; Tasmanian Paupers and Invalids (Brickfields, Cascades, Launceston, New Town and Port Arthur.

Queensland FHS; Genealogical Index to Australians and other Expatriates in Papua New Guinea 1888–1975.

Scottish GS; Warriston Cemetery Memorial Inscriptions, Edinburgh.

West Surrey FHS; Surrey Marriages to 1837, 2nd Edition

* Indicates donated items



Huon Branch

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

Due to the small number of members actively managing the operation and affairs of the Branch no new activities have been undertaken. eHeritage work is continuing and nearing completion with the exception of the Huon Lawn Cemetery and some minor memorials throughout the community of the Huon.

In recent months there has been an increase in requests for research and in the use of the Library. Services in the Library have been improved with the purchase of a new laser printer photocopier.

Launceston Branch



http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh
President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Secretary Muriel Bissett Phone/Fax (03) 6344 4034
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au

A somewhat traumatic time since the last Launceston Branch report! The lease on the library premises expired on 31 July. After some fifteen years at 2 Taylor Street, we were faced with the dilemma that the building was being sold and that we could

neither afford to buy it nor could we pay the rental which a new landlord would certainly be asking. The decision was made to vacate by 30 September and a Crisis Meeting held to publicise the situation. Invitations were sent to and accepted by representatives from Launceston City Council, State and Federal parliamentarians, Heritage Council and others whom it was hoped would have access to suitable space in our price range. Some thirty areas were inspected and at present we are waiting very positively for a landlord's decision which will enable us to reopen around the usual time in January. **Keep an eye on the website!**

The Branch library closed to the public on Tuesday 16 September and a group of rather sad people attempted to party! Or should I say, hold a wake! Packing started immediately and by the 28 September, equipment and resources had been moved to two storage areas, including space at a member's home. Sincere thanks to all those who gave so willingly and generously of their time and expertise with the move, particularly partners! Thanks also to the businesses who donated cartons, moving equipment and offered temporary space. We are grateful to *The Examiner Newspaper*, the *ABC* and local radio stations for their interest and publicity.

Revenue raising activities continue—sales of publications, ongoing indexing work and the research service has been taken "home" by those responsible.

As I write we are looking forward to the last gathering for the year, on **Saturday 29 November—a conducted tour on "The Relbia Convict Trail"**. This has been organised by Lucille Gee, with the kind co-operation of the property owners.

Regular Committee meetings are being held and planning is well underway for 2009. The next **BIG** (**British Interest Group**) meeting will be held at the Adult Education Centre, York Street, at 2pm on Wednesday 18 February. Subject: "Criminal and Court Records"

Watch for the next Branch Newsletter and the website for full details of 2009 meetings, times and venues.

Acquisitions

Books

AIGS Warrnambool Branch, Pioneer Register Warrnambool Township & Shire 1839-1900 Volumes 1 & 2

Alexander, Alison, Charles Davis 150 years

* Anderson, James F OAM RFD JP, Frances L Stubs Award, Recipients and their Achievements

Branch Compilations, Early Military Uniforms 1695-1910 Branch Compilations, Launceston's Chronological History

- Friederichs, Dr Heinz, How to find my German Ancestors and Relatives
- Genealogical Society of Queensland, Queensland Cemetery Records Series 40 Belyando Shire Burial Register Index
- Genealogical Society of Queensland, Queensland Cemetery Records Series 71 Rockhampton South Burial Register Index
 - Harrison JND, The National Trust in Tasmania
- Lamshed, Max & McLeod, Jeanette, Adelaide Sketchbook
 - Pedley, E M, History of the Pedley Family
- * Readers Digest, Book of Historic Australian Towns
 - Rigney, Frank L, A Midland Odyssey A journey through parts of the Northern Midlands of Tasmania
 - Rieusset, Brian, Maria Island Convicts 1825-1832
- * Ruhen, Olaf & Hatcher, Vic, Port Macquarie Sketchbook
- * Schaffer, Irene, Jericho, Oatlands, Somerotes, Ross Excursion 1993
 TFHS Inc. Devonport, In Loving Memory Series Wilmot Public Cemetery, North West Tasmania
 - Watson, Reg A, Distinguished Tasmanian Historical Parliamentarians
- * Ward, Kirwin & Rigby, Paul, Perth Sketch book
- Ward, Kirwin & Rigby, Paul, Fremantle Sketch book
- * White, Unk, & Farrelly Alan, Newcastle and Hunter Valley Sketchbook
- * White, Unk & Luck, Peter, Canberra Sketch book Woolmers Estate, Woolmers Estate
- * Indicates donated items.

The Oldest Lightship

The Weekly Courier, 17 March 1910, p38 c1

The oldest lightship on the British coasts, and probably the oldest lightship in the world is the Nore Light at the entrance of the Thames, a light vessel having been placed there as long ago as 1732. From the very nature of the case many lightships are moored in exceedingly perilous situations—situations which in heavy weather, with the wind in a particular quarter, leave them a dangerous sand immediately to leeward. Every precaution is, therefore, taken with their moorings. Once every year the whole of the cables of all light vessels have to be hauled up on deck one at a time, the inner ends, clinches, and shackles examined, and the tiers cleaned out, and then re-staved and blacked as they are put down again.

Still, however bad the weather, it is extremely unusual for lightships to go adrift, although they occasionally get run down. The most serious of such accidents that have happened of late years was probably the running down of the *Kentish Knock* and the *South Sand Head*. The former occurred in 1886, when an iron barque, the *Saladin*, bound from Shields fro Valparaiso, struck her on the starboard bow, cut her right through, and sank her in perfectly clear weather in three minutes. The crew just managed to get on board the colliding vessel. The *South Sand Head*, the lightship of the Goodwins, was run into by a barque, bound from Amsterdam, early on a winter morning in 1896, during stormy weather.

Library Notes

State Microfiche Roster

	1711/08	23/02/09	18/05/09	25/08/09	16/11/09
	20/2/09	15/05/09	21/08/09	14/11/09	19/02/10
urnie	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3
evonport	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4
obart	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5
uon	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1
aunceston	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2
evonport obart uon	Set 3 Set 4 Set 5	Set 2 Set 3 Set 4	Set 1 Set 2 Set 3	Set 5 Set 1 Set 2	Set Set Set

Set 1 GRO BDMs Index 1868–1897

Set 2 Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series. GRO Consular Records Index Old Parochial Records and 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland

Set 3 GRO BDMs Index 1898–1922 and AGCI Set 4 National Probate Calendars 1853–1943

Set 5 GRO BDMs Index 1923–1942

Exchange Journals Members' Interests and One Name Studies Index Lilian Watson Family History Award 2007 and entries

Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

	1711/08	23/02/09	18/05/09	25/08/09	16/11/09
	20/2/09	15/05/09	21/08/09	14/11/09	19/02/10
Devonport	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1
Launceston	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2
Set 1	GRO BDM	s Index 1943-1	946		
Set 2	GRO BDM	s Index 1947-1	950		

Society Sales

The Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications Payment by Visa or MasterCard—now available (mail order only)

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to the: State Sales Officer, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

Microfic	\$55.00	
Books	Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$5.50) Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$5.50) Van Diemen's Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p \$5.50) ** Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1—20 (p&p \$5.50) ** Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21—25 (p&p \$4.50) **	\$11.00 \$11.00 \$25.00 \$22.50 \$15.00
CD-Rom	: Tasmanian Federation Index (p&p \$2.50) ** members discount applies	\$231.00

Branch Library Addresses, Times and Meeting Details

Burnie Phone: (03) 6435 4103 (Branch Librarian)

Library 58 Bass Highway, Cooee

Meeting

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.

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.

Devonport Phone: (03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)

Library "Old police residence", 117 Gilbert St, Latrobe (behind State Library)

Tuesday & Friday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.

Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.

Meeting The last Thursday of each month is flagged for evening events with a commencement time of 7.00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Mersey

Regional Library in Devonport, the Branch Library in Latrobe or at other places as determined by the committee. Please check the website at

www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary.

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.

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.

Launceston Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)

Library In recess—members will be advised as soon as new premises are

available

Tuesday 10.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 1st & 3rd Saturday 1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.

Meeting Generally held on the 4th Tuesday of each month, except January and

December. Venue as advertised. Check the Branch News and the website

http://users.bigpond.com/ltntasfh for locations and times.

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 2008-09:-

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** 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 nonmembers. 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.

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

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

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