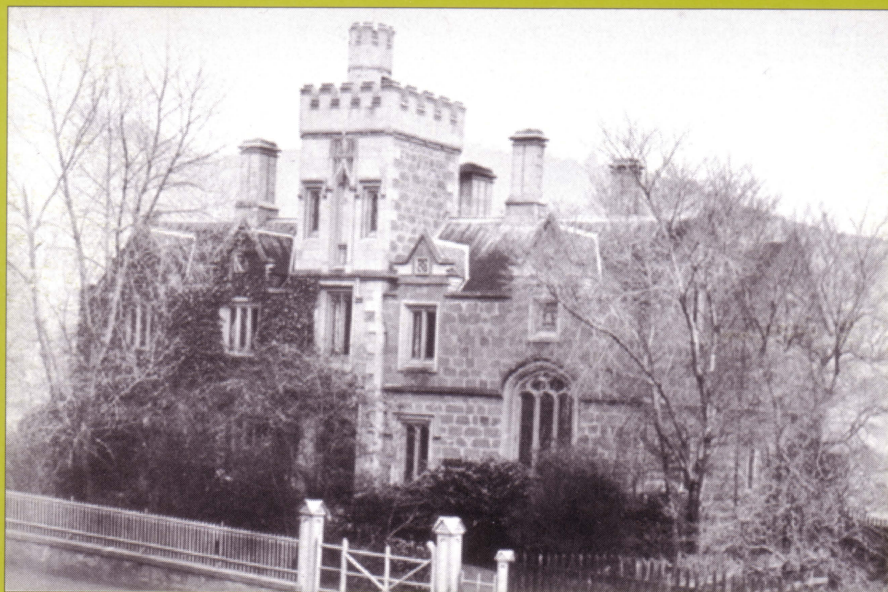


Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 30 Number 4—March 2010

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Volume 30 Number 4

March 2010

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Contents

From the editor	206
President's Message	207
TFHS Inc. Proposed Changes to the Rules	208
Branch Reports	209
New Meeting Place for Hobart Branch	212
<i>Joseph Bonney JP, MLC of 'Woodhall' Van Diemen's Land</i> , Graeme A Wood	213
<i>Alexander McNaughtin, Tasmanian Benefactor</i> , Ken McNaughton	219
<i>News from FFHS</i>	226
<i>The Smith Exhibitioners, 1888–1904, The Phillip Smith Education Legacy</i> Betty Jones	227
<i>Recollections of my Father, Harold Kay</i> , Marjorie Fyfe (née Kay)	232
New Members' Interests	235
New Members	236
Help Wanted	237
<i>Colonel Henry Lionel Charles Bernard</i> , Rosemary Davidson	239
<i>Colonial Debauchery at the Regatta</i> , Leonie Mickleborough	245
<i>Picking, Paddling, Plodding and Flying High</i> , Margaret McKenzie	248
<i>More on the 'Southern Cross'</i> , Laurie Moody	255
<i>They Died at Sea</i> , Laurie Moody	258
<i>What is that Publication About?</i> , Maurice Appleyard	261
Library Notes, Society Sales	266
Library Acquisitions	267

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

From the editor

The past two months (December and January) have been so chaotic I am hoping there won't be too many mistakes or omissions in this issue. My thanks go to Cynthia O'Neill and especially Leonie Mickleborough for all her efforts and support.

Important inclusions are the *Proposed changes to the Rules* and the change of location for Hobart Branch General Meetings. Please see pages 208, 211 and 212.

Now that the holidays are over I look forward to receiving an abundance of articles for our next volume of *Tasmanian Ancestry*. As yet there are only two or three in the pipeline. Please email or post your submissions as soon as possible and don't forget members are entitled to three free entries in the *Help Wanted* section each year.

Best wishes for 2010.

Rosemary Davidson

Free Offer to Members!

Are you preparing to publish, or have published, a family history or local history book?

TFHS Inc. is now offering one free quarter page advertisement in *Tasmanian Ancestry* to members.

Contact the secretary
PO Box 191
Launceston TAS 7250
secretary@tasfhs.org
or the editor at
editors@tasfhs.org

Journal address

PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250
email editors@tasfhs.org

Articles are welcomed in any format—handwritten, word processed, on disk or by email. Please ensure images are of good quality.

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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.

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Cover:

The Hutchins School founded in 1846, moved to this site on Macquarie Street in 1849 (pictured in 1878) and moved to its present location in Sandy Bay in 1950. See article page 218, *Alexander McNaughtin, Tasmanian Benefactor*.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AS I prepare these notes in December 2009, I look forward to what we can expect to see in the New Year.

By the time this journal arrives, all branches will be open again after the holiday break and hopefully, even busier in 2010.

Access to *Ancestry.com* should be freely available in all branches. Hobart and Burnie branches have enjoyed this service for some years and at last Devonport, Launceston and Huon have been able to provide connections to the service.

The Society had been negotiating with Ancestry for quite some time and has given exclusive licence to our TAMIOT database in consideration for a five year connection to the World Deluxe version of *Ancestry.com*. We still retain the right to publish TAMIOT in fiche or CD format for retail sales.

Commencing with this issue, the Society will be offering a free quarter-page advertising space to members who are about to, or have just launched a family history publication. (See advertisement for details.)

Members who self-publish for a limited family group may not be aware that their material will be of interest to other family history researchers. Naturally, a donated copy to your local Society branch library would be greatly appreciated (this is not a condition for receiving the free advertisement space) but branches, researchers and other societies may well be interested in purchasing copies of the publication.

Equally, members may not be aware of their obligations under the Federal and State Legal Deposit Acts. A free copy is

required by each body for archival purposes; if the publication is for sale or even if the print run is as low as ten copies. The Tasmanian body is interested in all publications about Tasmania or its people; even if published outside the State.

Also in this issue will be the formal notice for our Annual General Meeting in June 2010.

This time, additional to the election of office bearers and other conventional business, members will be asked to vote on amendments to the Society's Rules.

The proposed alterations to the rules have been included in your Journal as an insert so that members can easily take it with them to the AGM.

The amendments presented, are largely of a 'housekeeping' nature to make the rules more relevant for our day to day business.

These amendments were endorsed, unanimously, by the Society's Office Bearers and Branch Delegates who attended the November 2009 Executive Meeting and are now recommended for your approval.

Maurice Appleyard
State President

APOLOGY/CORRECTION **Volume 30 No. 3 page 188**

In Ships they came to the lure of Gold. Author's name should be Marilyn Quirk (not Pauline).

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE RULES

THE EXECUTIVE recommends these changes which were agreed to at the November 2009 Executive Meeting. They should be read in conjunction with your copy of the current rules.

Rule 3 (d). Add the words ‘and which has been declared a bylaw by the Executive.’

Rule 4 (a). Remove the words ‘of the science of’.

Rule 4 (c). Remove the word ‘all’.

Rule 5. Insert a clause (d) ‘The Branch Committee to be elected by members attending and voting at a Branch Annual General Meeting.’ Then renumber the other clauses.

Rule 5 (e). [old 5 (d)] Amend to read, ‘Each Branch shall be autonomous and the Branch Committee as defined in 5(c) will provide the day-to-day management of the Branch and, for this purpose, may purchase materials, equipment and items for research using funds raised by that Branch or provided by the Executive.’

Rule 5 (g). [old 5 (f)] Amend to read, ‘The Executive shall be responsible for recommending changes to the geographical boundaries of Branches to members for approval at an Annual General Meeting of the Society.’

Rule 6. Amend to read, ‘... on behalf of the Society, or as provided in Rule 21.’ [old Rule 22]

Rule 7 (a). Remove comma.

Rule 7. Incorporate old Rule 8 into this rule to make 7 (c) as follows

c) The Executive of the Society shall comprise

1. The Officers of the Society (The standing committee):
President
Two (2) Vice Presidents
Treasurer
Secretary
2. Two (2) members from each Branch as elected in accordance with Clause 8(c). [Old 9(c)]

Old Rule 8 – delete. Renumber remaining rules.

Old Rule 9 now Rule 8.

Rule 8(a). Amend to read – ‘The Officers shall be elected for a term of one (1) year at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, by financial members in attendance and voting. The elected officers shall hold office commencing ...’ [As before from here.]

Rule 8 (c). In last line, change ‘... the State Secretary so notified ...’ to ‘... the Secretary should be notified ...’

Rule 8 (f). Replace ‘A.G.M.’ with ‘Annual General Meeting’.

Rule 10. [old 11] to read
Subscriptions

a) Subscriptions shall be set by the Executive each year.

b) Annual subscriptions shall be payable at the start of each financial year.

Rule 18 (c). [old 19(c)] Add ‘of the Society,’ after ‘Special General Meeting’.

Rule 19 (c). [old 20 (c)] Replace the word ‘Association’ with the word ‘Society’. ◀

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

<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



Our year ended on quite a successful note with those members attending our dinner meeting in November. This was the last night meeting for the year and perhaps one of the highlights of the night was the auctioning of the large pumpkin kindly donated by Richard Bridge. The last day meeting for the year was held on the first Monday in December and a special invitation was sent to all members who had volunteered during the year for library duty or branch projects.

This year we hope to have a concentrated effort in completing some projects that we have had on the go, these include branch publications, cemetery photographs and checking and indexing. Members who would like to volunteer for these projects are most welcome, please pass on your interest to one of the committee.

Although many people are doing the majority of their family history research via the Internet, it has been estimated, that despite the millions of records available on searchable databases, only about 2% of all resources are online. This still gives our branches an opportunity to help people with their research and have available information that is currently not available online.

We now have for sale at our branch the *Tasmanian Police Gazettes* on CD-ROM, we do not have all the series on hand but can get them in for you including the *Police Gazettes* for the other states as well.

The Branch Committee trusts that members have a successful research year in 2010 and that many brick walls are broken.

I guess everyone is now over the wet winter we have just endured. Even though we had wet weather and swine flu our branch has still enjoyed good attendance at branch functions and patronage of our Branch Library.

Devonport

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

President Sue-Ellen McCregan

(03) 6428 6328

Secretary Rosie Marshall (03) 6426 7334

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email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



Happy New Year to you all and what a good year it will be.

In November we went on an excursion to Westbury. There were fourteen of us. Our first stop was the Train Park at Deloraine for morning tea or some decided it was better pickings across the road and had an ice-cream instead. We then headed for our tour of the White House at Westbury. If you have not yet visited this place do so soon it was just lovely wandering amongst the antiques of yesteryear and having a look into what life was like. The White House also houses a magnificent Dolls House that is just waiting to be explored. The

techniques involved in making this house are mind-boggling. We also toured the out buildings and from a loft some of us saw a couple under a great tree and amongst the flowering 'Grannies Bonnets' snogging. This was captured on film. We then had lunch at the Village Green. Being a warm day the huge trees gave us some beautiful shade. It was here we were to meet our tour guide Virginia Greenhill of the Historical Society. We had a walk and talk around the village green then boarded our bus to tour the streets. Some of the older roads vanished into fields as over the years these were taken over by farmers and lost in paddocks so we saw some roads that led to 'Nowhere'. We finished our tour at the Historical Society and were invited inside. A few of our tourists went on the tour of 'Culzean Gardens' while the rest thought a well need chilled refreshment at the watering hole seemed a better way to keep cool. The gardens were lovely and surprisingly larger than I thought. The large pond was beautiful and we were perhaps a little early as only some of the water lilies were out. On our way home we visited the Ashgrove Cheese Factory and made a few purchases. A great time away again and we have a few ideas for the next one. Keep an eye on our website or through our newsletters to see when the next one is and where we are off to.

December we went to Villaret Gardens for our Christmas Dinner. Twenty members enjoyed a lovely meal and desserts were just scrumptious. It was lovely to see a couple of members we haven't seen for a long time. Our Christmas Hamper was drawn also the 2nd and 3rd prizes a couple of the winners were members of our branch. Congratulations to them all.

We will put together our calendar for the year at our next committee meeting. Just a reminder our monthly meetings are held at our library at 11.00 on the last Thursday of the month. Our Annual General Meeting is in April, please give some thought to perhaps joining our Committee. For upcoming events keep watch on our website or contact our secretary. Let's make 2010 a great year of discoveries in our family tree.

Hobart

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

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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 time of writing, we had just received word that Rosny Library was no longer available as a meeting place! Apparently they are now a Community Centre and as such

Adult Education has first choice of meeting space. Consequently, the third Tuesday is not available, and even if we changed night, they could only guarantee that for first term. We are looking for a new meeting place, and we certainly hope that by the time you read this, you will be familiar with what we find! Because most of the speakers for 2010 have been arranged, we are hoping to keep to the third Tuesday of the month.

The Monday Group, which normally consists of about fifteen or sixteen volunteers, has carried out a magnificent volume of work in 2009. During this time they produced nine books of Assessment Roll Indexes; five for Hobart

and four for Launceston. They also started a new project to index Hooper and Burgess Burial Books. This involved photographing nearly 10,000 pages. After turning, cropping and converting the photos they were printed, checked, placed in folders, double checked and triple checked before being typed up. Then it was more printing and more checking. And 2010 will be more of the same! They were also working on the *Mercury* indexing project. This involved 51,422 records, and each one was checked and rechecked! Thanks to the group, and especially their coordinator, Julie Kapeller, who supplied these notes.

General Meetings

Due to Rosny Library being unavailable, future general meetings will be held at St Johns Sunday School, New Town on the third Tuesday in the month at 8.00 p.m. See next page. An interesting programme of speakers has been organised by Brian Hortle, and we thank him for his work in this area. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

Planned addresses at our next four general meetings are –

- 16 March – Dr John Tooth: ‘Heroic and Humane’. A history of his great, great, grandfather.
- 20 April – Peter Roach: ‘Roach family history’.
- 18 May – Stephanie Fehre: ‘The Fehre family in Tasmania’.
- 15 June – Warren Glover: ‘Wapping.’

Family History Computer Users Group

This large and enthusiastic group meets at the branch library on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 p.m.

WISE Interest Group

The Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England group is currently in recession. Watch this space!

Family History Writers Group

This group also is temporarily in recession. If you are interested in joining this group, please contact the Secretary.

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

Huon

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Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
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email: vsbtas@bigpond.com



2009 concluded with a Christmas lunch enjoyed by those in attendance. During the Christmas New Year recess the committee set up the new computer for

access to Ancestry following receipt of the required password. It is expected that this will increase library attendance by members and potential new members.

Launceston

<http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org>
President Anita Swan (03) 6326 5778
Secretary Muriel Bissett
Phone (03) 6344 4034
PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250
secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au



The morning tea for volunteers was held on Thursday, 26 November and was well attended, following which we inspected the museum and studio at City Park

FM Radio. When you are next at the Branch Library, spare time to visit the radio station and its fine museum of radios, next door to our library and the

Macau monkeys in the beautiful City Park.

Release of Mary MacRae and Mary Dadson's new book, *Pateena Road: Families & Farms in the Pateena District*, generated excellent interest in a bus trip along Pateena Road and into the Norfolk Plains Heritage Centre at Longford. It was good to see the book 'come alive'—many of the buildings referred to are still in use and in a good state of preservation. A very enjoyable day!

Work continues on publications—prior to March the next issues of *The Tasmanian Mail*, 1923–1924; *The Weekly Courier*, 1912–1913 and *the Kelso Chronicle* (Scottish Borders) 1858–1859, will be available, and work is continuing on the next issues of each.

Members—the AGM will be held on Tuesday, 27 April 2010 (as below). Do come and show your interest by serving on the committee and volunteering for library duty—nomination forms are available at the Branch Library, during March, or from the Secretary.

Wednesday 17 March: 2.00 p.m.: Branch meeting at Adult Education rooms: FindMyPast workshop.

Wednesday 21 April: 2.00 p.m.: BIG meeting at Adult Education rooms

Tuesday 27 April: 7.00 p.m.: Annual General Meeting at St Johns Centre, St John Street. Speaker: Lucille Gee—DVD, Evandale water channel.

Wednesday 19 May: 2.00 p.m.: Branch meeting at Adult Education rooms—Interesting websites.

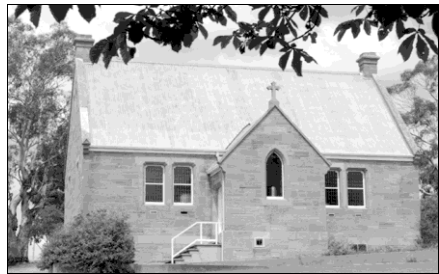
Watch the website for details of branch activities for March, April and May.

Ancestry.com is now available at the Branch Library. Please make a booking when you wish to visit. ◀

NEW MEETING PLACE FOR HOBART BRANCH **FORMER SUNDAY SCHOOL ST JOHNS NEW TOWN**

The building, also known as the Parish Hall, was constructed in the early 1880s as a Sunday School following the closure of the Queen's Orphan School. Previously St Johns used a room in the Orphan School but this was understandably unavailable once the school closed in 1879. The building was designed by E C ROWNTREE and tenders for its construction were called in May 1881. Money to fund the school was raised by subscription from parishioners and a bazaar in August 1882 which contributed £27 16s 7d. The building was opened on 17 August 1882 by the Archbishop of Tasmania, Charles Henry BROMBY, who was also a subscriber to the Sunday School.¹

The building is now occupied by the Friends of the Orphan Schools and St Johns Park Precinct.



Directions:

If travelling from North Hobart, continue along Main Road New Town towards Glenorchy and take the first turn left at the traffic lights after Ogilvie High School into St Johns Avenue. Go up the avenue to the church, turn left at the round-about and take the first turn to your right. The Sunday School is situated on the left with parking available. ◀

¹ www.orphanschool.org.au

JOSEPH BONNEY JP, MLC OF WOODHALL VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Graeme A Wood (Member No.5730)

SITUATED just four kilometres south of the Perth bridge is the property *Woodhall*, established in 1823 by free settler Joseph BONNEY (1801–1861). There are two historic houses on the property, the original 1826 cottage renamed *Rosebank* and the main two storey Georgian homestead erected about 1836. The homestead is listed by Tasmania's National Trust and together with the cottage, Heritage listed. The history of the property is of particular interest to me because my great great grandmother lived there for several years during the early 1840s.

About 2002, as a descendant of Henry Bonney, Joseph's brother, I was entrusted with a letter which had been held in our family for nearly one hundred and fifty years. It was headed 'Woodhall 13th September 1854'. It was to my great, great grandmother, Hannah TILLEY (née Bonney) from her Aunt Jessie, the wife of Joseph Bonney. There was also a second letter penned by my great grandmother, Jessie Tilley, telling about her stays at *Woodhall* on two occasions, once for a whole year ending in 1860. Joseph and Jessie Bonney were unfortunately childless so it seems they welcomed their nieces to their home.

The receipt of the historic letter and the family connections, led me to delve into the story of *Woodhall* and the life of its founder Joseph Bonney. What I found was both intriguing and inspiring, for Joseph had risen from a humble beginning, as the son of a convict, to be a successful land owner and parlia-

mentarian. His endeavours had left a legacy not only of an historic property, but a second legacy through descendants of emigrants brought to Tasmania by him, as agent for the St Andrews Immigration Society.

Because Joseph and Jessie Bonney were childless there have been no descendants to tell their story, although several short articles have touched on their lives. As I searched records of government files, title deeds, newspapers, almanacs and reports, it became apparent what Joseph had achieved, firstly in government service, and afterwards, by developing two properties by hard work and application. It became evident that his achievement in founding the *Woodhall* property had not been adequately researched, as a number of historians had given the credit to a local magistrate, Malcolm Laing SMITH, who married Joseph's widow in 1862. History is always open for review as new facts are uncovered, so in the case of *Woodhall* it is fitting that its true founder, Joseph Bonney, receive due recognition. The evidence is well documented and is part of his story.

The Joseph Bonney associated with *Woodhall* was born in 1801, the third son of Joseph Bonney a shoemaker and weaver in the town of Sudbury, Suffolk. The Bonney family had a long tradition as weavers in Sudbury for several centuries, obtaining the right by birth of being freemen of Sudbury¹. Despite their

¹ Research by Miss Edith Freeman (Cantab) Cambridge, Life Line

status the family was poor, and in 1812, Joseph senior succumbed to the pressure of providing for his wife and eight children by stealing some cloth from his employer. He was caught, tried, and given a death sentence, later commuted to transportation for life. In 1814 Joseph senior was sent to New South Wales on the convict ship *General Hewitt*, leaving behind his wife Frances Atkins Bonney, two daughters and six sons. He somehow contrived to get himself to Van Diemen's Land and requested government assistance to bring out his family from England. In those early days of convict transportation the government wanted to create an ordered society, and reunited many families by assisted emigration. Joseph's request for assisted passage for his family was approved. In 1817 Frances and her children, Hannah, Henry, Joseph jnr, Thomas, James and Christopher, sailed as passengers on the convict ship *Friendship* for Sydney. Son John was to emigrate in 1824. After three weeks in Sydney the family travelled to Hobart aboard the *Duke of Wellington* arriving 20 February 1818. At that time Joseph junior was just sixteen years old.

On the voyage from England, young Joseph met and formed a friendship with Major Thomas WALKER who was coming to Van Diemen's Land to take up the post of Commissary at Port Dalrymple. It speaks volumes for the young man that Major Walker would associate with the son of a convict, and that in 1819, Joseph moved to Port Dalrymple, then into the position of assistant store keeper at Launceston, under the command of Major Walker. It was no coincidence that when Joseph Bonney received his first land grant four years later it was situated next to the property *Rhodes* owned by Major Walker.

Joseph stayed in the Commissariat until 24 May 1826, learning a great deal about business, for the Commissariat at that time was the hub of commerce.² Coming from a background of poverty it presented the opportunity for an education in the purchase and distribution of goods, record keeping, finance and management.

In 1823, Joseph received a land grant approved by Governor MACQUARIE of 80 acres near Perth, and in 1824, a location order for 700 acres near Avoca. The 700 acres was not a grant but a purchase taken in payment for the sale of a house to the government and work done. The same year he petitioned Lieut-Governor William SORELL for an additional grant to accommodate his growing herd of cattle and was granted 170 acres, located at Buffalo Plains on the South Esk, near Avoca. John Helder WEDGE, the surveyor, reports in his diary;

21 November 1825 marking 170 acres
Joseph Bonney, 60 acres James Bonney,
Buffalo Plains near Avoca.

His two grants, 80 acres near Perth and 170 acres at Buffalo Plains, were both on the South Esk but over 30 miles apart. From 1823 he was consolidating near Perth. Here he added to his 80 acres, acquiring land from adjoining owners by purchase or occupation. Eventually Joseph had, according to original grant records, 440 acres, creating a property he named *Woodhall* after a manor farm near his home town of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Many of the early grants were nothing more than location orders issued in NSW to applicants, some of whom, never having seen the land, rapidly sold them for cash or goods. Such was the demand for locations, that quick surveys were under-

² AOT CSO 1/6 p.103, 6 April 1824, Grant Application

taken, which in later years required correction, often resulting in boundary disputes with some properties disappearing altogether. Joseph obviously attuned to the situation, accumulated the adjoining land and farmed it. When the land was resurveyed in 1830, the 440 acres was found to be actually 700 acres.

It took until 1839 for a consolidated grant of 700 acres at *Woodhall* to be approved. The delay was brought about because John Helder Wedge the surveyor, also his neighbour, claimed the extra land found in the resurvey. Joseph petitioned the Lieut-Governor stating that he had occupied all the land since 1823 and requested a neutral surveyor determine the area.³ Eventually Wedge agreed to the boundaries as originally fenced and both Wedge and Joseph Bonney signed a note of agreement. Joseph retained all the land in question. He had after all, occupied it for two years before John Helder Wedge had arrived next door. Despite the boundary disagreement the two neighbours seemed to be on good terms, for several business deals were done between the two over the years. In 1837, Joseph added 223 acres to *Woodhall* in a purchase from Wedge.

The first reference to the property name comes in Joseph's application for a pole cart licence 15 April 1824⁴ and later in a letter for an additional grant, the letter is undated or date obscured but appears in sequence to be in 1826.⁵ Joseph ends the letter by signing it 'Joseph Bonney, Woodhall over the South Esk Punt. District Bathurst'. A supporting letter from Deputy Commissary General

George HULL, dated 20 November 1826, follows in the file.

On 28 April 1828, two years after leaving the Commissariat, Joseph made application for a further grant, the application headed as being written from 'Woodhall Bathurst'. He stated he had 250 acres by grant, 1500 acres purchased and 2610 under lease. There were 250 acres cleared and he ran 240 head of cattle, 2400 sheep and 18 horses. In addition he had erected a house, kitchen, store, dairy, coach house, stable, granary, men's house and poultry house to the value of £780.⁶ It is only by following Joseph's land file that one can see that his application combines the two properties, making it read as one property. 250 acres by grant is the 80 acres at Perth and 170 acres at Buffalo Plain. Following this application, Joseph was granted a further 1280 acres at Buffalo Plains near Avoca, this property became known as Bonney's Plains. Over a period of years Joseph secured more land at Bonney's Plains and in 1840 he was finally listed for a consolidated grant of 3494 acres.⁷ Bonney's Plains was eventually sold to Simeon LORD in 1846.⁸

Joseph Bonney later exchanged this land with Mr Archer for Woodhall near Perth. He was later an overlander from Port Phillip to Adelaide.⁹

Neither part of this statement could be true because Joseph had developed *Woodhall* from 1823 and because of the sale of Bonney's Plains to Simeon Lord. The overlander was not Joseph, but the

³ AOT CSO 1/1/100 p.116, film Z1777

⁴ *Cart licences, Northern Van Diemen's Land 1826-1831*, Irene Schaffer

⁵ AOT CSO 1/1/100 p.108, film Z1777

⁶ AOT CSO 1/1/100 p.110

⁷ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 19 September 1840, Commissioners Office Notices

⁸ Tasmanian Titles Office, Indenture General Law Book 2, Folio 5158

⁹ Royal Society publication 'The Diaries of John Helder Wedge', referring to Bonney's Plains, p.82

well known Charles Bonney, overlander, magistrate, Land Commissioner and politician in South Australia. This Charles Bonney was not related to the Sudbury Bonneys in any way.

At *Woodhall* Joseph was very industrious. He notes in his 1824 application that, 'the land is fenced and put into the best state of cultivation'. By 1826 he was stating that at Bathurst (Perth), he had 150 acres of land cultivated and was living on the land. The first house was on his 80 acre grant. It is still occupied today, renamed *Rosebank*, and would have been the home he built for his bride.

On 26 May 1826 Joseph married Jessie HARVEY (HARVIE), who had come out from Scotland as a governess for Major McLEOD, but later transferred her contracted services as a governess to George Hull, senior officer of the Launceston Commissariat. Hull was required to give his permission to the marriage in his capacity as guardian of Jessie.

The couple farmed *Woodhall* and Bonney's Plains simultaneously and Joseph diversified his business. *The Independent*, a Launceston newspaper, on Saturday, 10 September 1831, carried an advertisement by Joseph it read in part;

CZAR.

The thorough-bred Clydesdale horse
CZAR
Will stand this season at MR JOSEPH
BONNEY'S WOODHALL;
will be at the stables of MR THOMAS
SCOTT, Launceston on
the 1st of September, and every ninth day
after that date.

TERMS.—Five Pounds, and five
shillings to the Groom;
Czar was imported in January last on the
Brig of that name;
allowed by all judges who have seen
him to be the FINEST CART HORSE in
the island.

Those persons wishing to leave their
Mares at Woodhall, will
Be accommodated with excellent grass
paddocks at 2s per week

About 1836, Joseph and Jessie built a new home, the now existing homestead. The house is a brick two storey Georgian house with a single storey kitchen wing attached. The two houses on the farm have commanding views over reaches of the South Esk River from high vantage points. The property was once noted for the magnificent gardens developed by Joseph who, at one stage, employed several gardeners. In 1849 Joseph sent bulbs to the Botanical and Horticultural Society of Van Diemen's Land Gardens in Hobart.

Joseph prospered with his own property, but he added to his prosperity by acting as the land agent for ex convict William FIELD, one of the largest land holders in the colony. Many landholdings were held for Field in the name of Joseph Bonney and Elizabeth RICHARDS (aka ROBLEY), an ex convict who was Field's wife.

In 1846 he became Joseph Bonney JP, quite a step up. Despite his own convict connections he was pro transportation, as were his brothers. But when transportation did cease, and the need for good farm labour was acute, Joseph took an interest in the locally organised immigration society. In 1854 he went to Scotland as agent for the St Andrews Immigration Society, to recruit labour for the farmers and gentry of Tasmania. Whilst in Scotland he was successful in encouraging 350 people to emigrate.

The Launceston Examiner of 31 March 1855, carried the following news item;

St Andrews Immigration Society—

The first shipment of Emigrants from Mr Bonney may be daily expected by the 'Commodore Perry' to arrive in the port.

Mr Bonney writes that 'they will be found a useful and respectable class of servants' ...

Then followed a list of occupations ...

The committee are requested to meet in the Franklin Lodge on Monday evening 2nd April at 7 o'clock to arrange for the proper distribution of the immigrants on their arrival.

Alexander Learmouth, Sec.

For his endeavours Joseph was given a silver tea service worth £400, a very valuable gift for those days. His great niece, Jessie Tilley, writing her recollections as ninety-year-old Jessie HOCKING, states that the tea service was stolen from his bedroom, where his body lay, at the time of his death. Jessie also wrote:

Aunt married again and her second husband disassembled and tore up all the outside things he could. Uncle had hot houses and greenhouses a ... he always employed two gardeners and had everything he wanted.

After his return from Scotland, Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council for a short period in late 1855 and early 1856. His tenure in this sphere was brief and unspectacular, as the council records show him on few committees, and recorded only in divisions when a vote was taken. It was at a time when he was in declining health, having become ill whilst travelling overseas. That the son of a convict could reach such heights was a great compliment to his endeavour and standing in the colony.

Joseph died on 10 April 1861 and was laid to rest in a substantial vault in the Anglican cemetery at Perth, Tasmania. *Woodhall* remains as a testimony of his achievements. ◀



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ALEXANDER MCNAUGHTIN

TASMANIAN BENEFACTOR

Ken McNaughton

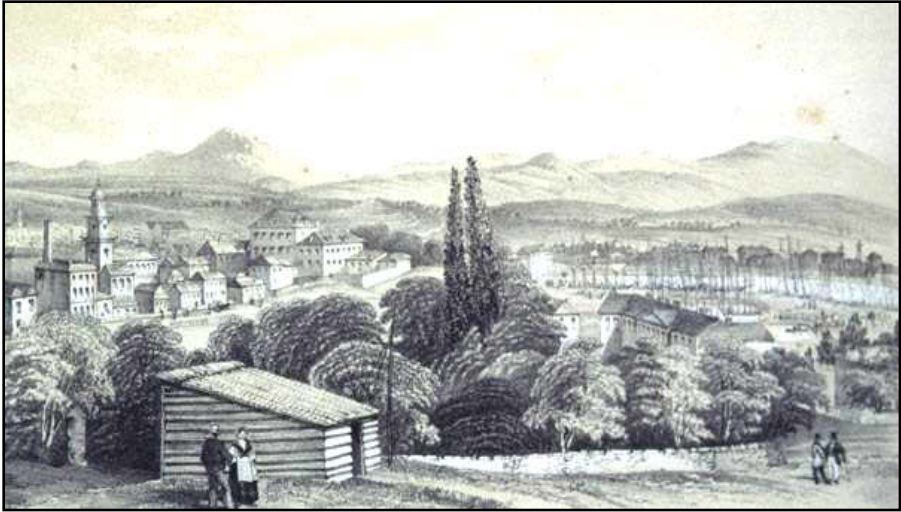


Fig. 1 Hobart Town from the west, 1856

ON 26 November 1814, Reverend Alexander McNAUGHTIN and Miss Janet BLACKWOOD were married in her parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire. Five days later, on 1 December, they were also married in his parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire.

New Kilpatrick is about six miles north of Glasgow and was renamed Bearsden in 1863. Strathblane is six miles further north. The next year, on 28 November 1815, they had a child, Alexander, who was christened on 17 December in New Kilpatrick. This child was to have a big adventure on the other side of the world, in Van Diemen's Land, and return to die in his Scottish birthplace without any children to tell of it. He was a courageous, adventurous, generous man who

made a big impact on a small island and seemed to give more than he received.

HOBART

The Australian Dictionary of Biography,¹ relates that Alexander McNaughtan was born in Milngavie, which is about a mile north of New Kilpatrick.

Well educated, he was trained in a firm engaged in the North American trade. At 26 he joined KERR, ALEXANDER & Co. and was sent to Van Diemen's Land for experience in the Launceston branch. The firm bought wool, whale bone, bark, kangaroo skins, hides and other raw

¹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, (hereafter *ADB*) Online edition <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A050219b.htm>

products, in association with Kerr, BOGLE & Co., which had started in Launceston in 1834 but soon made its headquarters at Hobart Town (Fig. 1). In 1842 Kerr, Alexander & Co. was dissolved and McNaughtan became a partner in Kerr, Bogle & Co. John Bogle had returned to Glasgow in 1839 and Robert Kerr died in Hobart on 15 January 1846 aged 37. McNaughtan took charge in Hobart and on 29 March 1847 married Margaret, the sister of Robert Kerr.

According to Adnum, Alexander arrived in Tasmania on 18 April 1835 aboard the brig *Ba[t]chelor* from Liverpool.² But records show there were only three passengers on this ship³ and if he was 26 at that time he would have been born in 1809. *The Tasmanian News* states,⁴

His father, Rev. Alexander M'Naughtan, was one of those active-minded Presbyterians who felt it a duty to break away

from the Established Church of Scotland, while his brother achieved some notoriety as a preacher in Newcastle. Mr. M'Naughtan arrived in Hobart in 1842.

This ties in better with an age of 26. Adnum continues,

in 1856 [he] was recorded as owning property in William Street, on the Old Wharf (Fig. 2) and in Hamilton Road, New Norfolk, namely the Steamboat Stores and Wharf. He also owned land in Battery Point and at the Falls, Huon. He was elected president of the St. Andrew's Club on November 22nd, 1845 and on 31 March, 1847, is reported making a donation of two guineas to a fund to help the poor in Scotland.

On 29 March 1847, he married Margaret Kerr also of Scotland at Mr. DOBSON's home in Macquarie Street, Hobart (Fig. 3).

The service was performed by the Reverend J. LILLIE.⁵ While in Hobart



Fig. 2 Alexander McNaughtin owned property on the Old Wharf, 1856.

² Adnum, V B, in a letter from Postmaster-General's Department, Hobart, Tasmania, to Mr R N McNaughton, 17 October 1973 Shipping Arrivals, 1835,

<http://www.blaxland.com/ozships/>

⁴ 'Death of Alexander M'Naughtan', *Tasmanian News*, 24 September 1884

⁵ The International Genealogical Index recorded this taking place at St Andrews Presbyterian Church in Hobart (Fig. 4)

Town, apart from his business interests, he is known to have been active in public affairs and a keen churchman. He assisted with the establishment of the Gas Works, helped promote the Public Gardens and Public Libraries and was actively connected with the High School and Hutchins School (see cover). A member of the Royal Society, in June 1853 he gave a detailed report on proposals to establish a telegraph link from Hobart to Melbourne. Earlier in 1850, he had given evidence to a board of enquiry into the Marine Department, which also showed his interest in telegraphy.



Fig.3 Alexander may have married Margaret Kerr at Mr Dobson's house in Macquarie Street (seen here in 1859)

The *ADB* continues.

By 1856 McNaughtan had carefully wound up the firm. In the next two years he became a justice of the peace, director of the Union Bank, trustee of St Mary's Hospital and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. He helped to form the Gaslight Co., arranged the survey of water reticulation in Hobart, organized extensive searches for coal and promoted steamship services on the Derwent River and the east coast. He also made liberal gifts to

the High School, Hutchins School, Royal Society, Public Library and Botanical Gardens, and helped form groups for sponsoring emigration from Scotland. When he left Hobart late in 1858 leading citizens held a meeting to honour him and decided to found a scholarship fund named after him.

The Tasmanian News said:

Beside the conduct of a large British and foreign business, his personal acquaintance throughout the colony was large, and of a very friendly nature, much of his business success being attributable as much to personal feeling as to the facilities offered by ample means and competent management. He took an active interest in all that concerned the welfare and improvement of the colony.

He arranged for the levels being taken for the water system of Hobart, before the present waterworks were thought of. He was the originator of the gasworks of Hobart and Launceston and imported all the plant required for the construction of the works, more especially at Hobart.

He promoted steam traffic on the East Coast, and on the Derwent to New Norfolk, and imported steamers for these services; he purchased a steamer for the Melbourne and Hobart trade immediately



Fig.4 Another report has them marrying at St Andrews Presbyterian Church (seen here in the 19th century).

before the formation of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, and was an original shareholder in that company; he aided and promoted search for coal in various localities; and was largely concerned in the introduction of immigrants under a Government grant of £200,000.

LAUNCESTON

Adnum says:

It seems that in about 1857, he must have left Hobart Town to set up McNaughton and Co. Merchants of St. John St., Launceston (Fig. 5). A farewell presentation of money collected was made to him with which he endowed the McNaughton Scholarship at Hutchins School. In Launceston, he was again active in public life where he donated the conservatory in the Public Gardens and supported the Mechanics Institute. He was also Manager of the Gas Company.

The *ADB* goes on:

In Launceston he founded McNaughtan & Co. with Thomas BROWN and John DUNN junior as his partners. On 10 February 1859 the firm contracted to lay a submarine telegraph cable across Bass Strait for £50,000, a third of which was paid by Victoria. The sections from Cape Otway to King Island and from Circular Head to the River Tamar were successful, but unfortunately, storms and rockbeds south of King Island broke the cable soon after it was laid, despite many attempts to find a sandy bottom. A few messages came through late in 1859 but the cable problem was not solved until 1868 when an English company contracted to lay a new cable from Low Head to Cape Schanck for £70,000 and to run and maintain the telegraph until 1888 for £7,000 a year, paying the Tasmanian government any excess.

Adnum's version is as follows:

On February 10, 1859, the Bass Strait cable contract was signed by McNaughton

and Co. of Launceston, Alexander McNaughton, Thomas Brown of Hobart and John Dunn of London, for £45,000. This was the result of much work and correspondence by Mr. McNaughton. Opened in August, 1859, the cable never worked satisfactorily and broke down completely in January, 1861.

The Tasmanian News said:

Had Mr. McNaughtan possessed a hard illiberal spirit, he would have made a great fortune, as it was he who helped to make the position of others, while he frequently suffered by placing too much credence upon statements made to him, which a man of less honest and kindly purpose would have rejected. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, but never joined the local Legislature. Mr. McNaughton was a contractor for the construction of the first Tasmanian Straits cable, and personally saw to the laying of it. The result was a failure.

The *ADB* continues:

A select committee in Hobart exonerated McNaughtan from any fault and he was paid for his work, but his health was undermined by exposure and worry. He helped to form the Launceston Gas Co. in 1863 and presented a neat conservatory to the Northern Horticultural Gardens. Many landowners sought his help in introducing exotic plants and animals. For some years he was a warden of the Launceston Marine Board and in 1863 gave wise counsel to the select committee on the Deloraine railway. In the depression of 1864 he went bankrupt but managed to pay 19s.6d. in the £.

Adnum concludes:

In June, 1864, the Cornwall Chronicle announced the failure of McNaughton and Co. following a meeting of creditors on Tuesday, June 21st. The liabilities totalled £29,000 and the assets £27,000. The article praised Mr. McNaughton and expressed the regrets of the community.

Fig. 5 below
Launceston, seen in 1859, was not kind to
Alexander McNaughtin.

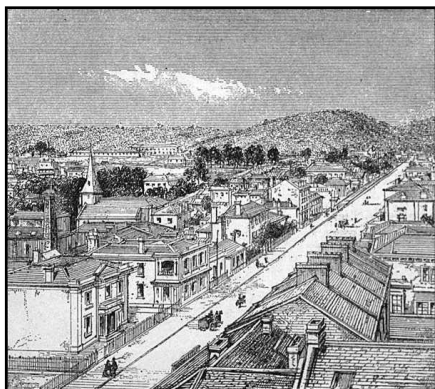
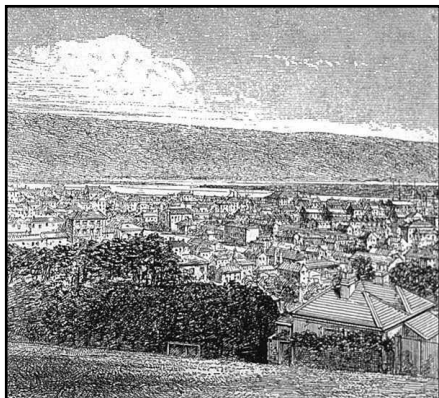


Fig. 6 centre left
After bankruptcy in 1864, Alexander and his
wife returned to Hobart, pictured here from
the tower of St Davids Church in 1859.

Fig. 7 bottom left
Heatherbank House, 163 Mugdock Road,
Milngavie, 1993.

Image: Courtesy of Heatherbank Museum of
Social Work, Research Collections, Glasgow
Caledonian University.

TWILIGHT

The *ADB* concludes:

Eulogized as a public benefactor and fine citizen, McNaughtan returned to Hobart (Fig. 6) where he had built a pleasing and unostentatious home in beautiful grounds stretching from Montpelier Street to De Witt Street. He lived there happily with his wife until she died on 20 December 1868. She was buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery in Church Street and given an inscription on one face of the monument to her brother. With no children and his energy spent, McNaughtan returned to his birthplace where he died from heart disease on 6 August 1884.

According to his death certificate, which was signed by his nephew, Alexander McNaughtan died on 6 August 1884 of cardiac disease at Heatherbank, Milngavie, New Kilpatrick, and his father (deceased) was a United Presbyterian minister at Milngavie. The Heatherbank Museum of Social Work was founded in 1975 by Colin Harvey in his mid-Victorian house in Milngavie (Fig. 7), and moved to central Glasgow in 1993 following the death of his wife Rosemary, whom he predeceased by eight years.⁶

⁶ Ramage, Rev. Alastair, *Resources on Settlements at Heatherbank Museum*
<http://www.caledonian.ac.uk/researchcollections/reports/settlements.html>

EULOGY

The Cornwall Chronicle was lavish in its praise for Alexander McNaughtin, saying, in part,⁷

Mr. MACNAUGHTAN has never stood before the public as a legislator and has never occupied offices in the public services, which conspicuously have placed him before the public. But his career has been one of more public usefulness, privately rendered, than that of any Member of Parliament, or of any public officer we could name. At Hobart Town, no public work for amelioration of the condition of the citizens or for raising up their social standards, ever found a more earnest advocate, or one who more liberally contributed from his private resources to its success, than it did in Mr. MACNAUGHTAN. There, the construction of the magnificent Gas Works had in him the first to promote; the most zealous to inaugurate; and the most confident to risk.

In him, from the moment the subject of gas was first mooted, until the auspicious day when the city was illuminated with the most brilliant of modern artificial light, there was displayed patient industry and perseverance beyond all praise. And no less, than those of Hobart Town, are the people of Launceston, indebted to Mr. MACNAUGHTAN, for the noble institution which gave them light. He inaugurated the Gas Company here, undertook its active management; canvassed the town for the sale of shares, and only retired from his labors when they were crowned with success. Of the Public Institutions in Hobart Town, there is scarcely one that does not claim in the subject of our remarks, either an originator or a most cordial co-operator with the originators.

The Royal Society; the High and Hutchins Schools; the Public Gardens; the Public Libraries; all bear testimony to his zeal as a public benefactor and friend. In Launceston he has left his foot prints everywhere, where works of utility or of benevolence are to be seen. The noble conservatory in the Public Gardens is his munificent gift to the citizens. The Mechanics' Institute had in him a liberal contributor to its funds, a warm advocate, and a zealous friend.

And in all religious works his labor has been untiring. So impressed were the people of Hobart Town with his excellence as a man, and with gratitude for what he had done for them, that a very large amount of money was collected, to present him with a fitting tribute to his goodness upon the occasion of his removal from amongst them to this town where his residence has terminated so fatally to his interests. And nothing can more truly mark the noble character of the man than his disposal of that handsome testimonial. He was not at that time in want of money, and we believe if he had been, its appropriation in the manner he desired would have been dearer to him, than any temporal comfort to himself it could produce. He refused to accept the large sum collected, but asked that it might be disbursed, to benefit the youth of Hobart Town, the city he had loved and served so well. And the MACNAUGHTAN scholarship at the HUTCHIN'S School, to the purchase of which his testimonial was appropriated, for years has been the tempting guerdon, to induce many an aspiring boy to struggle for excellence in learning. And whilst the institution remains, it will be always a golden monument of the excellent man—alas! now overthrown, whose virtues, and whose benevolence originated it.

Need we say one word as to Mr. MCNAUGHTAN'S thorough goodness of

⁷ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, Commercial, Agricultural, Naval & Military Register, 25 June 1864.

heart: thorough kindness to all who sought his aid in the hour of need and adversity. Indeed, no: it is too well known; and we much fear his desire to assist others, had led to the losses which have occasioned his [downfall?].

PERSONAL

Over the years, many people have asked if I am related to Alexander McNaughtin but I have not been able to trace any connection. Alexander McNaughtin was born in 1815 in Milngavie, where he also died. My great great grandfather, John Ross McNaughton, was born in 1814 in Edinburgh, but moved to Kirkintilloch, eight miles east of Milngavie, at the age of 14 and lived there for ten years. It is possible that John's father, James, was related to Alexander's father. John migrated to Melbourne via Sydney in 1838; Alexander migrated to Tasmania in 1842. Both men had close links with the United churches that broke away from the Church of Scotland and both were made Justices of the Peace. In 1973, V B Adnum sent information about Alexander to my uncle, Russell Norman McNaughton, great grandson of John, who has lived on Sandy Bay Road in Hobart for decades. In the 1950s, the Hutchins School—one of the oldest schools in Australia and the one to which Alexander McNaughtin gave the large amount of money that presumably later could have saved his business—moved to its present location in Sandy Bay. ◀

Images 1–6 can all be found on the State Library of Tasmania website <http://images.statelibrary.tas.gov.au> and have been reproduced with the kind permission of the State Library of Tasmania

NOTES

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AUTHOR

Ken McNaughton was born in Australia in 1940, graduating from the University of Melbourne with a BE(Chem.) and from Monash University with an M.Eng.Sci. He did two years post-graduate study in biochemical engineering at University College, London, then traveled around the world with a non-profit Foundation, where he created and operated a communications network, married, and helped raise two children. After the family left in 1977 Ken was divorced and continued producing public service radio shows in New York City, winning a total of five broadcast awards. He edited and published science and technology magazines, spending ten years with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. and thirteen years with the American Institute of Physics based in College Park, Maryland. Ken is a member of the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists and publishes illustrated essays on history, biography, genealogy, Scotland and dance. He lives in the historic village of Ellicott City, Maryland, in the Patapsco State Forest. His son Aurelius lives in Hawaii where he is the business partner of Liz Ganz who runs dance/therapy workshops. His daughter, Dr. Candace Ann, is a naturopath in Seattle, Washington.

NEWS FROM FFHS

£33m SAVES THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER COLLECTION FOR THE NATION

THE British Library has today received a commitment of £33m from the Government to preserve and make accessible the world's greatest newspaper collection.

The British Library collects a copy of every local, regional and national newspaper published in the UK, plus 250 international titles. This unparalleled newspaper collection is a unique resource of over 750 million pages and is used for research by 30 000 people—genealogists, local historians and researchers from the creative industries—every year. The collection is used as source material for countless new books, newspapers, television programmes, films, documentaries, academic papers, local history projects and family trees in the UK every year, making a vital contribution to the UK economy.

However the collection is currently housed in dilapidated conditions in Colindale in North London where 15% of the collection is already beyond use and 19% is in peril. The £33m investment will allow the collection to be moved to a state of the art storage facility in Yorkshire while allowing digital and microfilm access to the collection from the British Library's flagship building at St Pancras in London.

Dame Lynne Brindley, Chief Executive of the British Library, said,

We welcome the commitment to the £33m investment to preserve and make accessible the world's greatest newspaper collection. This project will secure the collection's future and benefit the whole

nation. It has the full support of the newspaper industry.

Our plans are already advanced with a number of key contractors already in place. We are 'shovel ready' and this commitment will allow us to start building in 2010.

The British Library's plans have the full support of the newspaper industry, as the collection provides a valuable—and often the only—resource for a newspaper industry as it restructures its business in the digital environment. The Library is in discussions with the industry on innovative ways of working to provide online access following the success of its 19th century newspapers online resource which was launched in partnership with publishers Gale, part of Cengage Learning, earlier this year.

David Fordham, President of the Newspaper Society today welcomed the news:

I have been visiting the Newspaper Library at Colindale today and I am delighted that the Government has agreed to fund the British Library in its plan to save the nation's historic newspaper collection.

The collection is a most remarkable asset to the country and has in it an unrivalled richness and depth of interest to millions of people.

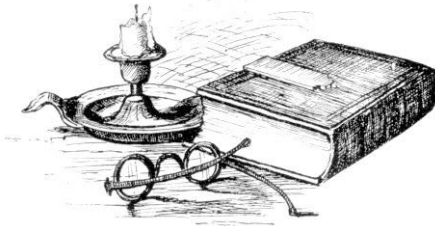
I look forward to working with the British Library on their future plans for digitisation to ensure that this importance resource is made available to more and more people. ◀

<http://www.bl.uk/news/2009/pressrelease20091016.html>

THE SMITH EXHIBITIONERS, 1888–1904

THE PHILLIP SMITH EDUCATION LEGACY

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)



THE substantial Gothic revival style Philip Smith building that stands on Hobart's Domain was planned and built in 1909–10 at a total cost of £5224.¹ It began its life as a government teacher training institution in February 1911, the construction made possible largely as a result of £1000 which had been invested in a trust for such purpose in 1876. Its benefactors were the man after whom the building was named, Philip SMITH, and his daughter, Miss Mary Anne Smith, who later donated an additional £500.

Born at Faversham, Kent, England in 1800, Philip Thomas Smith was a wealthy solicitor-pastoralist who resided in Tasmania between 1832 and 1877, his wife and daughter arriving to join him in 1838. During his years in the colony, Mr Smith, who owned the large Ross property, *Syndal*, became a well-known advocate for social reform, was a philanthropist and also an Independent Member of the Legislative Council between 1856 and 1858. He made generous donations to the Church of England, canvassed for the abolition of transportation, and was a strict tea-totaller

who protested vigorously against the extension of hotel trading hours. He also became passionately involved in a campaign to improve the quality of Tasmania's teachers, and in 1874 and 1875 backed his concerns for their lack of proper training by offering £1000 to the government to set up a teacher training school.² The Board of Education, however, was not ready to utilize Mr Smith's money at that stage. It argued that other important reforms in education, such as a review of the inspectorial system, needed to be put in place first. When providing evidence to a Select Committee on a Training School for Teachers in 1876, the Board's Chief Inspector, Thomas STEPHENS, opined that building a training school at that time would be

like the construction of half a dozen miles of a first class railway in a country altogether unprovided with roads.³

Mr Smith and his family returned to England in 1877, his vision for improving Tasmanian teacher education not realiz-

¹ *The Mercury*, 6 February 1911, p.4

² *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Online Edition – <http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020416b.htm>

³ *Journal of House of Assembly* 1876: paper 67

ed; his £1000 donation left behind to mature. He died in Nice, France in 1880.

Smith Exhibitions

In 1887, ten years after the Smith family left for England, the Tasmanian government took practical steps towards improving the quality of its teaching service. Prior to that time, few teachers in the system had received any training at all, apart from a relatively small number who had been Pupil Teachers.⁴ A new Model School was established in Hobart at Battery Point Public School, one of the aims of its provision being to display modern educational practice for teachers to observe and be taught. Three qualified teachers—Mr Walter Harold JONES, his wife Mrs Betsy Helen (née HUGHES) Jones and Miss Catherine BILTON—were brought out from England to demonstrate up-to-date method and provide leadership in training.⁵ Short student courses were to be offered to teachers already in the system, but places were limited.

Some of the Philip Smith education trust money was put to use at the Model School from 1888 in the form of a small number of scholarships designed to encourage and reward ‘untrained teachers who had distinguished themselves by faithful service and efficient discharge of duty ...’⁶ In March 1889 a note in the Education Department Secretary’s Letterbook provided more specific information about the scholarships, known as Smith Exhibitions:

Applications for appointment as Smith Exhibitors will be received at the Model School by the Minister for

Education from Teachers in the probationary class up to the 28th instant. The emolument during the period of training consists of salary at a rate of £40 p.a. and £50 lodging allowance. Applicants are requested to state whether, if appointed, they can provide substitutes qualified to take temporary charge of their schools.⁷

It has not been possible to ascertain how many teachers made application for the Exhibitions over the years, and there does not appear to be consistency as to the number of scholarships granted, nor to their duration. Evidence exists in the Secretary’s Letterbooks that some applicants were rejected.⁸ Specific lists of all the recipients have not been found. Listings of staff attached to the Battery Point Model School from 1888 to 1904 set out in surviving Education Department records provide confirmation of the names of some of the awardees, but the status tags attached to those lists were not always consistent, thus making it difficult to identify with confidence all those concerned.⁹ Just one or two exhibitions appear to have been granted most years, with about thirty awards throughout the scheme’s existence. No name has been found by the writer yet for an appointment in 1889.

During early times, many of the Smith Exhibitors spent approximately three months at the Model School, and some continued on as official teachers at Battery Point when their scholarship period ended. It makes sense that the Model School would wish to maintain a staff that was trained in the most modern teaching methods. Towards the end of the program, the teachers were listed as

⁴ See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol 28, No 3, pp.154-158

⁵ Archives Office Tasmania (AOT): ED13/1/37

⁶ AOT: ED13/1/41

⁷ AOT: ED13/1/43

⁸ AOT: ED13 series

⁹ AOT: AUD17 and ED45, for example

staying for up to a full year. It seems that Smith Exhibitioners made up about 40% of the total number of in-service student teachers attached to the Model School during that era. The need for the exhibitions ceased when a specific training school for teachers was set up in 1906, its classes held in the Hobart Technical College building.

The following information includes the known names of teachers who took up a Smith Exhibition, as well as more specific details on the careers of the first four recipients.

The 1888 Smith Exhibitioners

Joseph Henry OZANNE was born in Liverpool, England in 1854, the eldest son of Dr Joseph and Jane Christina (nee CARPENTER) OZANNE who arrived in Launceston in 1862. He lived in Tasmania from 1862–68 and returned again in 1877. Previously employed as a farmer, Mr Ozanne joined the Board of Education as a temporary teacher at Westbury Public School in July 1884, and soon after received his first appointment as Head Teacher to Mole Creek. He had married Rosalie Dove HARRIS at Westbury in 1878, and she worked beside him as his assistant for many of the years that followed. From Mole Creek the Ozannes were transferred to Fern Bank Public School during 1886. It was from there that Mr Ozanne went to Hobart to take up his Smith Exhibition during the first term of 1888. Mrs Ozanne temporarily took over charge at Fern Bank until they were next placed at Chudleigh from April of that year



through to the end of April 1891. At that time, the Ozannes both resigned and sailed to the United States of America, seeking a warmer climate in Los Angeles, California. They returned to Australia in November 1891 and subsequently sought further employment with the Tasmanian Education Department. Their following appointments included Upper Tea Tree, George Town, Railton, Bracknell, Perth, Dunorlan and Exton between 1892 and

1914. From 1905 to 1909, Mr Ozanne took several substantial periods of leave without pay for reasons of ill-health. At the end of April 1914, when diagnosed as suffering from prolonged nervous exhaustion, but not being eligible for any more leave, he resigned to join his family who, by then, lived at *Pomona*, Bridgetown, Western Australia. On 25 January 1916 he reapplied for a position with the Tasmanian Education Department stating that his health was then restored. He was subsequently employed as a temporary teacher, initially at Holwell in 1916, and finally at

Rocky Cape during 1917–18.¹⁰ Mr Ozanne died at Blackwood in Western Australia in 1930.

Sarah Louisa HUGHES was born at Bothwell in 1857, the daughter of William and Emma (née CUNNINGHAM) HUGHES. Her teaching career commenced at Bothwell Public School in 1874 when she became a Paid Monitor and then a Junior Assistant there until the end of 1877. She returned to the school

¹⁰ AOT: ED9/336/1914

for a brief period in 1880. In August 1886 Miss Hughes accepted a position as Teacher in Charge at Old Beach Public School and from there took up a Smith Exhibition at Battery Point from the beginning of 1888. Miss Hughes' career went from strength to strength. In May of that year she was transferred to the charge of the school at Fern Bank, and from 1889 to early 1892 Miss Hughes taught at Ouse. She became the Head Female Assistant at Charles Street State School in Launceston for the next four years. The enrolment at that institution had increased to over 650 by then, presenting Miss Hughes with many experiences she had not previously encountered at Ouse, where the pupils had totalled thirty-three. Her following transfer took her south to another position as Assistant at Trinity Hill State School from April 1896–1910. Miss Hughes next appears in the records as Superintendent of Sewing between 1911 and 1921. She was the first person in the Department to hold that position, and spent time in schools in New South Wales observing methods of teaching and generally enriching her experience prior to taking up the appointment. It appears that she retired during 1922 after taking some leave early that year. Miss Hughes died in Hobart in 1932.

David Manton DAVIS had a distinguished career spanning forty-eight years with the Education Department. He was born in 1867 at The Falls near New Norfolk, his parents being William and Rebecca (née CROSSWELL) DAVIS. He commenced his teaching career as a Pupil Teacher at New Norfolk Public School in 1882 and, before gaining a Smith Exhibition from April to December 1888, held Head Teacher positions in small country schools at Bothwell, Broadmarsh, Bluff and Woodsdale. After

his training at Battery Point came to an end, he held further leadership roles at Falmouth, German Town, Stanley, East Devonport, Queenstown (where he was the inaugural Head Teacher when the new school opened there in 1896) and New Town. During that time he also held the position of President of the Tasmanian Teachers' Federation, an experience which gave him the ongoing desire to keep closely in touch with the needs of his fellow teachers. Mr Davis married teacher, Alice Mary WHITHAM at Fingal in 1900 and they had five children. He was appointed as an Inspector in 1908, first in Launceston and then in Burnie in 1912. In 1915 he left for duty at the War Front where he was appointed to the charge of a company in the 26th Battalion, AIF, with the rank of Major. He served in Gallipoli and France in command of the 22nd Battalion, was severely wounded in the Battle of Bullecourt, and invalided to England. When he returned to Tasmania as Colonel Davis, he resumed the position of Inspector of Schools, this time in Hobart from 1919–1930. He died in January 1931, a widely respected man.¹¹

Joseph Richard GREEN gained his early education at the McARDELL's private school at Mornington. Born at Rokeby in 1861, he was the son of Joseph and Jane (née LARSOM) GREEN and married teacher, Kate Elizabeth REARDON, in 1886 at Hobart. The couple had five children. Mr Green joined the Board of Education in August 1886 as a temporary assistant at the Murray Street School in Hobart. After a month there, he was appointed to the charge of Mole Creek Public School where he stayed for ten years with his

¹¹ Obituary, *The Educational Record*, 15 January 1931, p.27

wife as Assistant. It was in September 1888 that Mr Green took up an Exhibition at the Battery Point Model School, his training lasting three months. In April 1896 the Greens were appointed to Port Cygnet/Lovett State School where they stayed until March 1904. From there they were transferred north to Somerset State School for three years before being returned south again, this time to Kingston. Mr Green resigned from the Department in 1908. He died in Hobart in 1935, a retired Commonwealth Civil Servant.

The Other Exhibitioners, 1890–1904

- 1890 Miss Charlotte Margaretta DAVIS
- 1891 Mr George Mortimer F P PRATT
Mr Dean SWIFTE
Miss Ellen Elizabeth McMULLEN
Mr Walter Andrew COOPER
- 1892 Miss Emma Louise TILLACK
Mr Henry Walter Raleigh CRANSWICK
- 1893 Mr Henry SMITH
Mr Charles Thomas TRAILL
- 1894 Mr John Francis JONES
- 1895 Miss Ada Maria WILLS
* It appears that Miss Wills became ill with Typhoid Fever during her training and was the recipient of another Exhibition in 1899.
Miss Evelyn BLACKETT
- 1896 Miss Jane JOHNSTON
- 1897 Miss Jane BRUMBY
- 1898 Miss Caroline TILLACK
Mr Mark Huggill HIRST
- 1899 Mr Leslie Ralph DODGE
- 1900 Miss Claudia Susan BYARD
- 1901 Miss Mary Violet CARINS
Miss Adeline Kate GREENLAW
- 1902 Miss Alice Lila PITT

- 1903 Miss Martha Elizabeth SKINNER
Mr Harry Nigel LADE
- 1904 Mr Frederick Arthur HULL

The substantial Smith donation to Tasmania has touched many more than the lives of those thirty Exhibitioners. A number of readers and their family members will have had a personal association with the Philip Smith building through its long-term use in offering education and training for teachers and adult education, and through its being host to other public classes, meetings and conventions. Thousands have passed through its front doors over the past one hundred years and climbed the wide staircase which leads to the second floor, or spent time on one of the four large balconies on each of the southern and northern sides of the building. Many have taken in the view over the Domain from one aspect; the city from the other.

The building operated as a Teacher Training College from 1911 to 1947 until it was used by the University from 1948 to 1962. In 1963 it was renamed Hobart Teachers' College, and after 1971 it became the Southern Teachers' Centre for many years. Known now as the Philip Smith Centre, the large brick and stone building remains regally elevated in its park-like garden setting and operates as a venue for conferences and meetings. Philip Thomas Smith and his daughter, Mary Anne, would be pleased to know that their legacy to Tasmanian education lives on in what is, arguably, still one of Hobart's most appealing buildings. ◀

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY FATHER HAROLD KAY

From information recorded by Marjorie Fyfe (née Kay) in 1981

HAROLD KAY (1890–1981) left Liverpool, England on 11 March 1909 on the White Star liner SS *Sueric* bound for Melbourne. Harold was accompanied by his parents Edward Kay (1864–1943), Christina Kay (née TWEEDIE) (1864–1949), his sister, Maggie Kay (1889–1975), an aunt, Amy Kay and his grandmother, Margaret Tweedie (1830–1922). A friend, Sydney TEGGUE, also travelled with them.

After arriving at Melbourne towards the end of April, they sailed on the SS *Warramoo* for Hobart. Their intentions were to settle in the Flowerpot district in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Initially, an attempt was made to settle on land near Flowerpot, however, this proved an unsuccessful venture, so they adjourned to Hobart where they rented a house in Macquarie Street.

On 6 May 1909, Dad's father rented another house on Bellerive Bluff, where the family moved on 18 May. It was about that time Dad was employed on the steamer SS *Dover* as a steward. Mr Thomas HUNT was the providore. They got on very well together and Dad was paid 30/- (\$3.00) per week and his keep. The crew, which included a cabin boy, was very friendly. The skipper was Tas SCULTHORPE, the engineer Bill LAWLER and the fireman, Dave BARNETT. There were also three deckhands and a cook. The *Dover* called at all the Channel ports, and at Dover where she stayed the night and left next morning at 8.00am. Once a week she went down the Channel as far as Southport.

In November 1909 Dad's father purchased an orchard at Simpsons Bay, Bruny Island from John KIRKWOOD, an Englishman. John married Dad's Aunt Amy and they later went to Sydney.

The place at Simpsons Bay consisted of 75 acres of which 6.5 acres were apple orchards. There was a five-roomed house and out-houses. Dad ceased work on the *Dover* and went to help in the orchard. It was quite a new experience, hoeing around trees, ploughing between the rows, pruning, and all the other jobs connected with orcharding. Dad's father kept on with his trade as a bookmaker. He got quite a bit of work in this profession. He also acted as the local postie and had to walk two miles over the hill at the back of the property to meet the mailman who came across from Gordon to Sheepwash Bay in a small sailing boat twice a week.

When there was little to do on the orchard, Dad got a job taking firewood to Hobart on a barge, the *Annie*, which was owned and sailed by a neighbour, Mr Louis SWARD. The *Annie* carried 30 tons and Dad received 30/- (\$3.00) per trip plus tucker. He also sailed with Louis Sward's brother Herb on the *Swift*, carrying timber from the mill at Southport for the Huon Timber Co., run by the HEYS Bros. For this, Dad was paid 50/- (\$5.00) per trip and tucker. They did one trip a week.

After several months with Herb Sward, Dad went back with Louis in the firewood trade again. The crew at that stage consisted of Louis, Dad and Ernie

HEDGE. Some months later, Dad was offered a job cutting logs in the bush where he was paid £3 (\$6.00) for a (50-hour week). The sawmill, at the end of Simpsons Bay Road where it joins Adventure Bay Road, was run by a Mr IMS. Dad was living at home paying 10/- (\$1.00) a week board.

While the family was living at Bellerive they met a nice family by the name of HUGHES. They had arrived from England several years before and had three daughters. Ida the eldest, Hinie, eight years younger and Triss, a further two years younger again. Mrs Hughes had lost a baby on the way out from England. The family ran a small grocery business in Argyle Street. Dad ended up marrying Ida. Her father had purchased a small farm at Lower Sandy Bay and presented the newlyweds with the shop and grocery business as a wedding present. It was there their first daughter, Valda Lucy, was born in 1914. However, Dad wasn't happy as working indoors was not his cup of tea and deciding that he wasn't cut out for the grocery business, sold the shop. Having been presented with four acres of land next to his father's property at Simpsons Bay (another wedding present) they used the money from the sale of the shop to build a house. Their second daughter, Colleen, was born there in 1917.

Dad and his father built one room so they had somewhere to live while the house was being built. They lived there for two and a half years while Dad was working at the saw-mill. After the house was finished, he left the mill and found a job on the ketch *Olive*.

During this time Colleen caused a stir one morning when the *Olive* was several boat-lengths away from the jetty. The two and a half year-old had seen the boat

leaving and had run along the jetty, crying for her father to come back. Fortunately Mum managed to grab her before she fell off the jetty.

Ida was expecting her third child and wanted to be near a doctor and hospital when the time came. There were no doctors on the island. Dad tried to get a house in Hobart but there was a housing shortage and none were available. They were forced to pitch a tent on Mum's father's property at Lower Sandy Bay. While Mum was in hospital her mother looked after the other two children. They continued living in the tent until they managed to rent a flat in Sandy Bay.

I was their third child, born in 1920. Mum decided to try and save a bit of money by buying condensed milk, which she'd been told, was good for babies. What she hadn't realised was how dangerous it was to change a baby's food in the middle of summer—I developed infantile cholera and nearly died. They took me to nearly every doctor in Hobart to no avail. Mum was in tears every bath time as I was no bigger than a skinned rabbit and only a quarter of my birth weight. Eventually I was admitted to the public hospital but continued to deteriorate until one callous doctor said that they might as well take me home to die.

Dad and Mum heard of a Dr ELLIOT who was very young and not considered very good at his profession. He was about the only one they hadn't been to. They were now clutching at straws so they went to see him. He suggested feeding me the whey of junket and this saved my life. They were so excited the first time I gained an ounce and from then on I gained steadily. The family thought Dr Elliot deserved a medal.

In January 1921, Dad applied to the Hobart Marine Board for a Master's

Certificate for River and Harbour Trade for which he had to pass an exam. In June of that year he received an Oil Engine Certificate to act as an engineer on any vessel employed in river, channel or harbour trade. Dad then took over the ketch *Olive* as skipper and carried firewood from Barnes Bay and Mickeys Bay, South Bruny to Hobart. After several months on the *Olive* he accepted the job of providore on the SS *Cartela*, employing a cook and catering for crew and passengers. The crew consisted of Captain CHITTY, three deck hands, an engineer and a fireman. For this job he was paid £5 (\$10.00) a week. Next he worked as purser on the SS *Mongana* and remained there for three years. His job was to collect fares and keep a record of all cargo picked up and dropped at all the jetties they called at throughout the Channel and Port Cygnet.

In 1924 they purchased a house at West Hobart. Dad got a job as caterer and caretaker at the Masonic Hall in Murray Street but it was a live-in job so they had to let the house and move to the rooms allocated at the Masonic Hall. Twelve months later Dad was offered another job at the Alabama Hotel in Liverpool Street, as a barman, where he remained for several years until the owners sold out. We were then living back at West Hobart.

During the depression Dad had to take whatever he could find. He managed to get a job as a travelling salesman for PALFREYMAN's Drapery Store and sold their goods in country areas where there were no shops. Dad only earned enough to keep himself and run the car. Mum had to work very hard to keep us three girls. She would stand for hours in cold draughty market places, bidding for cheap vegetables, butter and meat etc. Dad would call in to the market on the way home, pick us up and take us home

where Mum would sort the items and we girls would deliver them to any of the neighbours who wished to buy them. This enabled us to get most of our food free with some money left over for necessities. Mum also bought and sold things from a furniture mart. Dad said we could never have survived without her help.

When Dad was out of work his parents sent us a large hamper nearly every week. It consisted of a large bottle of clotted cream, several pounds of butter (home-made), a large home-made fruit cake, home-made bread, apples or any fruits in season. Any shoes to be repaired were sent to grandfather and he would sometimes send new shoes for Dad and Mum. Edward Kay, my grandfather, as well as being Postmaster, was also the local boot-maker and photographer.

About 1936, Dad was offered a job at the Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania as Steward and after two years was promoted to Chief Steward, where he remained for 14 years.

In 1946, Mum died of cancer aged 56 years. A few years later Dad re-married a friend, Lillian WOODWARD. No-one had been to the house at Simpsons Bay for about seven years so Dad and his new wife spent time there and made the house liveable again.

My husband Doug and I came back to Hobart after living up north and began working on the Simpsons Bay property. Eventually, Dad gave the property my two sisters and I, but in due course Doug and I bought them out. After Lillian died Dad often came to Simpsons and was always pleased to see Lal LEHNER who was a frequent visitor. Eventually, Dad sold his house to my youngest son and went to live at St Johns Park.

Dad died 4 December 1981 aged 90 years. ◀

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
AUSTIN Thomas	Shearston ENG/Patersonia TAS AUS	1810+--20yrs	6962
BARNES	Any	Any	6971
BESSELL George	Newnham TAS AUS	1854-1903	6965
BINGHAM	Kiddemaster UK	Any	6971
BRANAGAM Thomas	Campbell Town TAS AUS	pre 1878	6973
BRITTON James	TAS AUS	1840+--10yrs	6962
BURROWS S (con)	TAS AUS	Any	6963
CAMERON	Argyll SCT	Any	6971
CLARIDGE George	Spring Bay TAS AUS	1890-1960	6964
CLARIDGE James	Spring Bay TAS AUS	1850-1920	6964
CRANSTOUN Robert	Launceston TAS AUS	Any	6961
GATTY John	Fingal TAS AUS	1842-1896	6965
HAINSWORTH Thomas	Latrobe and Table Cape TAS AUS	1854-1896	6965
HARKIN Brigid	Carndonagh Donegal IRL	1907-1948	6972
HART Clara Sophia	TAS AUS	1830-1860	6966
HAWKINS	TAS AUS	c1800-1900	6960
HAY John	Torphichen W Lothian SCT	1830-1905	6964
HEATH (con)	TAS AUS	Any	6963
HORRIGAN Margaret	IRL	pre 1857	6973
HURST	TAS AUS	Any	6963
JEFFREY	Paisley SCT	Any	6971
KEEFE Thomas	TAS AUS	1853-1940	6962
KELLY John	Kilkenny IRL	1820-1900	6964
KNEEBONE	Any	Any	6971
LANGAN Ellen	Oatlands TAS AUS	1851-1910	6964
LIDDELL Hugh	Any	Any	6968
LYALL Robert	Westbury TAS AUS	1831-1886	6965
McCARTY Ellen	London ENG & Cork IRL	pre 1845	6973
McCEOGHEAN Brigid	Carndonagh Donegal IRL	1907-1948	6972
McGEOGHEAN Joseph	Carndonagh Donegal IRL	1907-1948	6972
MILLHOUSE	TAS AUS	Any	6963
MULLER Barbara	Any	Any	6968
READER Ellen	Hobart TAS AUS	1857+	6973
SCOTTON (1690)	TAS AUS	Any	6963
STEVEN Janet	Any	Any	6968
SWAIN	Maidstone ENG	1800+--20yrs	6962
SWEENEY Ellen	Campbell Town TAS AUS	pre1887	6973
TABER (TABOR) Charles	TAS AUS	1830+--10yrs	6962
TEDMAN William	Kensington ENG /TAS AUS	1808-1895	6962
THOMPSON Thomas H	Any	Any	6968
TILLEY	Waratah TAS AUS	1800-1900	6960
WALSH	Launceston, Hobart & Stanley TAS AUS	Any	6963
WATTS William Rose	Hadsen TAS/Melton VIC AUS	1830-1874	6965
WEBB William	Longford TAS AUS	1828-1868	6965
WICKHAM Edward	Oatlands TAS AUS	1851-1900	6964
WILLIAMS John	Any	Any	6968
WOODS Henry	SCT/Hobart TAS AUS	pre 1882	6973

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HELP WANTED

ROBERTS, KENNER and SHUTER FAMILIES

These families are referred to in *Thomas Diprose and Elizabeth Children Diprose of Kent and Van Diemen's Land. Strangers* (Chapter 15). Elizabeth Parkes now has more information on these families in England and Australia. For details contact me at PO Box 167, Lindisfarne, Tasmania 7015 or phone (03) 6243 9369. For email contact: go to www.diprosebook.com or use email address you already have. ◀

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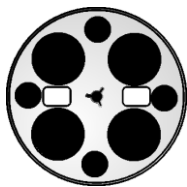
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COLONEL HENRY LIONEL CHARLES BERNARD

Rosemary Davidson (Member No.860)

COLONEL HENRY LIONEL CHARLES BERNARD, formerly of the Bengal Staff Corps, Retired List, died on 31 August after a long and painful illness, at the age of 80. He was buried at St Johns Cemetery on 2 September 1911. The funeral left from his residence, *Dilkossha*.²⁹ This, plus the following obituary, was enough to set me off on the research trail.

Conformably with his wishes, the remains of the late Colonel Henry Lionel Charles Bernard were quietly but impressively interred in St. John's Cemetery, New Town, on Saturday morning. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, wreathed with beautiful floral tributes, and surmounted with the deceased officer's reversed sword and helmet. ... Among those present were the Hon. Tetley Gant, Colonel Evans, V.D., Colonel St. Hill, the Hon. Crosby Gilmore, Major Whitham, and Mr. G. Elliott. The chief mourners were the deceased's son, Mr. George Claude Bernard, his grandson (Gilbert Claude Bernard), and his widow. His daughter, Miss Henrietta Mary Bernard, who is in Melbourne, was unable to arrive in time. ... It is worthy to note that the sword of the deceased officer, which surmounted the coffin, belonged to his father, Colonel Peter Bernard, and bears on the blade and guard the monogram and crown of King William IV. It was drawn in honour of three Kings and one Queen Regnant – William, Victoria, Edward, and George. His sabre bears on the blades obverse the monogram V.R. and crown (Victoria

Regina), and on the reverse his crest and his motto, "Bear and Forbear."³⁰

The nearest I've found to *Dilkossha* is *Dilkusha*, a residential colony in Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, India. According to 'Wikipedia' it has been the residence of government officials for more than 100 years. The former palace of Dilkusha Kothi served as a hunting lodge for British officers and nawabs. Dilkusha means 'my heart is happy'.³¹

In his will,³² our Colonel left his son Claude George Bernard of Strahan in Tasmania, civil servant, his medals, clasps, watches, swords, gold cuff links made with Indian coins, firearms and carpenter's tools, an engraving of Samuel Bernard,³³ enlarged photographs of his uncle Joseph Bernard and Colonel STRETTON,³⁴ portraits of his father, plus silver ware and cutlery, a bible and views of Cashmere [sic]. To his daughter, Henrietta Mary, he left a photograph of his father, two miniature medals and a prayer book which was given to him by his Aunt Christian, albums of views of India and family photographs, and a plated stand of egg cups and spoons. To his wife, Selina Bernard, all other goods and chattels in the house. Finally he asked to be buried alongside his first

²⁹ *The Mercury*, 1 September 1911

³⁰ *The Mercury*, 4 September 1911

³¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dilkusha>

³² TAHO Wills No.8532

³³ Youth de Coubert President de Conseil D'Etat

³⁴ A Peninsular Veteran and 'dear friend and brother officer of my father'.

wife, Maria Charlotte Davidson Bernard, who died in 1904.

Henry Lionel Charles Bernard married Maria Charlotte Davidson SMITH in Bengal, India, on 28 October 1857.³⁵ The *International Genealogical Index* recorded the births of Constance Christiana Davies Bernard on 17 August 1859, George Claude [sic] on 1 April 1861 at Abbottabad, West Bengal and Henrietta Mary on 18 December 1862 at Allahabad, West Bengal. Presumably the 'Abbottabad' is an incorrect transcription.³⁶ Nothing more has yet been found regarding Constance.

The Bernard family of Colonel and Mrs Bernard with George and Henrietta, arrived in Hobart on 22 January 1880 aboard the *Rotomahama* which sailed from Melbourne on 20 January 1880.³⁷ They had arrived in Melbourne on the *Lusitania*³⁸ in January, their ages given as Col H 50, Mrs 45, Claude 17 and Ettie 15.

A search of the National Archives of Australia website turned up a reference to a Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, but this referred to something in 1927—by which time our Colonel had been dead for sixteen years.³⁹ Too much of a coincidence to resist. The documents revealed he was investigated by the Commonwealth Investigation Branch charged with 'making a false declaration in connection with a statement regarding his earnings relative to his old age pension'. An article appeared in *The Age* under the heading 'Old-Age Pensioner Fined

£30'.⁴⁰ His address was given as Orrong-road, Armadale and his occupation as watchman.

Further research of Victorian records and I found his death certificate. Henry Lionel Charles Bernard died on 5 January 1937 at 65 Stanley Street, West Melbourne. He was 78 years of age and his occupation given as Ship's watchman. Father's name given as Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, mother's as unknown Bernard, formerly Smith.⁴¹

So he *was* the son of the Colonel. He was born in India and spent forty years in Victoria and sixteen in Tasmania. Presumably he was born circa 1858. His wife was Ellen Marion MULDOON. He had four sons: Monte Caulfield deceased, Vivien Joseph aged 47 years, Horace Paul aged 38 and Henry Dallas aged 36.

It is still a mystery when this Henry Lionel Charles Bernard arrived in Australia. On 22 March 1889 he married Miss Leila Geraldine FLETCHER in Christ Church, South Yarra. He was 30, a bachelor, Leila was 23 and a spinster. She was born in Tasmania to Sydney Gerald Fletcher, solicitor (deceased) and M E SHOOBRIDGE.⁴²

A son, Guy Noel Bernard, was born in South Yarra in 1890.⁴³

Sadly, Leila died from tuberculosis and dropsy on 30 June 1895, aged 29, at New Town, Tasmania, and was buried at St Pauls Glenorchy.⁴⁴

Henry remarried in 1898 at Brighton, Tasmania to Ellen Muldoon.⁴⁵ She died in November 1931 aged 72 and was

³⁵ *IGI FamilySearch*: India Office Ecclesiastical Returns of the Bengal Presidency

³⁶ *IGI Individual Records, FamilySearch*

³⁷ TAHO Arrivals MB2/39/1/40

³⁸ Built in 1870, it was the first Orient Steam Navigation Co. Ltd liner.

³⁹ <http://naa12.naa.gov.au/scripts/ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=1102982>

⁴⁰ *The Age*, Melbourne, 17 November 1927

⁴¹ VIC BDMs 1937/326

⁴² VIC BDMs 1889/411

⁴³ VIC BDMs 1890/7728

⁴⁴ TFHS Inc Hobart Branch, Keating burials

⁴⁵ TAHO Colonial Tasmanian Family Links

buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Fawkner, Melbourne.⁴⁶

Henry's death certificate lists four sons—Monte Caulfield, Vivian Joseph, Horace Paul, and Henry Dallas. The last three have Ellen Muldoon listed as mother on their death registrations.

Here the story becomes very complicated. No births have been found—not unusual for children of Catholic parents. Monte was presumably born before Vivian, therefore born circa 1889, the year Henry married Leila! From 1909 to 1924 Monte Caulfield was living in Malvern, Victoria, occupation listed as chauffeur.⁴⁷ He acquired a wife, Matilda Maud MARDING⁴⁸ and by 1930 they were living in Sydney with Monte listed as a mechanic.⁴⁹ He died there in 1930⁵⁰ but Matilda returned to Victoria where she died in March 1957 at the age of 84.⁵¹

Vivien Joseph, born circa 1889–90, died Heidelberg, Victoria, 1963 aged 74.⁵² In 1919 he was listed with his brother Monte, both chauffeurs.⁵³ On 27 March 1916, age 26, Vivian Joseph had enlisted as a Motor Transport Driver and served overseas, returning to Australia in 1919.⁵⁴

Horace Paul, born circa 1898, died in Melbourne in April 1949 at the age of 51.⁵⁵ Harry [sic] Paul enlisted on 12 July 1915 as a Private in the 60th Battalion, served overseas and returned in 1919.⁵⁶

Henry Dallas born circa 1901, died 1960 aged 60 in Melbourne.⁵⁷ In 1931 he was living with his wife Mabel Bertha in Oxford Street, Northcote. In 1936 he was at 145 Bastings Street listed as a clerk.

What became of Guy Noel Bernard born 1890? Did he change his name and become Monte Caulfield who was presumably born circa 1889?

Surely Henry had contact with his father the Colonel at the time of his first marriage to Leila and her subsequent death. Did his marriage to a Catholic woman cause conflict? Did the Colonel's daughter, Henriette Mary, visit her elder brother and his family in Melbourne at the time of the Colonel's death? In 1914 she was living at Shakespeare Grove, Hawthorn, Victoria.⁵⁸

The Colonel's second son, Claude George, married Elizabeth K WALKER in 1887 although it was not registered in NSW until 1917.⁵⁹ They had at least seven children: Claude Lionel de Coubert born at Westbury in 1888; Cecil Lyons Bowes born 1890 at Green Ponds; Celadon Arthur B born 1892 in Hobart; Muriel Eugenie born 1894 in Hobart; Rupert Lyons Bowes born 1895 in Hobart; Gilbert Paul born 1896 in Hobart and Constance Helen born 1897 (died 1898) in Hobart.

Cecil must have died at the age of 4 as a headstone now at Cornelian Bay reads 'In loving memory of Little Dick, the dearly beloved son of Claude and Bessie Bernard, died September 14th 1894.' Lionel, Rupert and Gilbert all enlisted in the AIF in September 1915, served overseas and returned in 1919. Their parents were living in Bondi, New South Wales.

⁴⁶ <http://www.fcmp.com.au>

⁴⁷ 1909 Electoral Roll Division of Kooyong

⁴⁸ 1924 Electoral Roll NSW

⁴⁹ 1930 Electoral Roll NSW

⁵⁰ NSW BDMs 1930/10766

⁵¹ Fawkner Cemetery, Methodist Section

⁵² VIC BDMs 1963/19151

⁵³ 1919 Electoral Roll Division of Henty

⁵⁴ *The AIF Project*, UNSW@ADFA, 2008

⁵⁵ VIC BDMs 1949/4070. Fawkner

Cemetery, Catholic Section.

⁵⁶ *The AIF Project*, UNSW@ADFA, 2008

⁵⁷ 1961/13125

⁵⁸ 1914 Electoral Roll

⁵⁹ NSW BDMs 1917/4688

Claude Lionel de Coubert died in Sydney the same year as his cousin Monte.

Having reached this point in my research I needed to uncover the origins of the Colonel. There are interesting clues, including the second names used for two of his grand children—Lyon Bowes—as well as names mentioned in his will.

Colonel Peter Bernard, father of Henry, was one of four children born to Peter Bernard, surgeon, and Sophia (née DALLAS). The eldest was his sister Christian born 3 April 1798, followed by Peter born 13 September 1801, Joseph born 6 February 1804 and lastly William Dallas born 21 March 1808.⁶⁰

Christian married William de Foe BAKER MD on 3 December 1822. Joseph became a barrister, JP, Mayor of Southampton in 1838, and married Georgina Emily ABBOTT on 19 May 1841.

The youngest son, William Dallas, was an author, sometime physician to the King of Hanover, Private Secretary to Lord TORRINGTON, Governor of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) 1845–51, Deputy Commissary General for Ceylon 1851–66 and married Anne DAWSON in Madras Cathedral on 6 October 1849.⁶¹

William matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford University in 1824, BA 1828, MA 1831, BMed. 1832 and D.Med. 1836.⁶² In June 1836 W D Bernard MD, Oxon, was appointed one to be one of the Physicians Extraordinary to His Royal Highness Duke of Cambridge. I was surprised to find him listed in Port Fairy, Victoria, from 1840, and in Tasmania during the 1840s, until his

departure for Ceylon.⁶³ I can only wonder if this holds any significance in the arrival of Henry and family to Hobart some forty years later?

Back to Peter, Henry's father—a Peninsula Veteran and Colonel in the 68th Regiment of Infantry. Possible references have been found for his earlier years but the first positive ID appeared in Canada in 1828.

Lady Mary was to rejoin her husband in England, she quietly chose instead to take up residence in Montreal with an officer in the 38th Light Infantry, Lieutenant Bernard, and subsequently to elope to England.⁶⁴

Mary Isabella BOWES-LYON, born on 8 August 1802, was the daughter of Thomas Bowes-Lyon, 11th Earl of Strathmore and Mary Elizabeth Louisa Rodney (née CARPENTER). A further search found the Queen Mother, Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, born 1900, was the great great grand daughter of the same 11th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.⁶⁵

Lady Mary Isabella Bowes-Lyon married John Walpole WILLIS on 8 August 1824 in St Marylebone, London.⁶⁶ Willis, born 1793, was a barrister and authority on equity who, in 1823, was retained by the Earl of Strathmore. Mary did not have a great dowry and the couple were obliged to share their home in Hendon, a quiet suburb in Middlesex, with his mother and

⁶⁰ The Peerage.com/p13969.htm 15 June 2009

⁶¹ *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage & Knightage*, pp.353–54

⁶² Ancestry.com *Oxford University Alumni, 1715–1886, Vol. 3 p.101*

⁶³ <http://www.medical.pioneers.com> 14 August 2009. See also TAHO Wayn Index

⁶⁴ *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, item John Walpole WILLIS 16 September 2009

⁶⁵ <http://www.william1.co.uk/c10.htm> 12 September 2009 and Softly, Barbara, *The Queens of England*, David & Charles Limited, 1976, p.122

⁶⁶ *IGI FamilySearch*

sister.⁶⁷ A daughter, Mary Carpenter Willis, was born in July 1825 but died in October the same year.⁶⁸ A son, Robert Bruce Willis, was baptised on 4 January 1827 at Hendon.

In September 1827 the Colonial Office sent Willis and his entire family from Hendon to Yorktown⁶⁹ in Canada as junior puisne judge on the Court of the King's Bench on the suggestion of the Earl of Strathmore. Life became much more interesting for Lady Mary and they quickly joined the rounds of parties and fashionable charities. However, problems arose due to the behaviour of Willis and he was forced to return to England in June 1828, leaving his family in Canada, expecting to rejoin them. Eventually he asked them all to return to England.⁷⁰

Lady Mary, however, chose to travel to Montreal via Niagara and then steamer to Kingstown, leaving with friends on 16 May 1829.⁷¹ Bernard met her on board the vessel and they all proceeded to Montreal where Lady Mary and Bernard stayed in adjoining rooms in a boarding house for about three months.

Six weeks later they appeared in London. Lady Mary resided in Wyndham Street, New Road, for about nine weeks where the landlady insisted that Captain Bernard had no right to visit Lady Mary as she was a married woman. They later took lodgings in Pimlico where they lived together as man and wife until Bernard

said he had to rejoin his regiment in Ireland and Lady Mary was going to France.

It was later stated that Captain Bernard and Lady Mary Willis also lived together as man and wife at Vallery, in Normandy, France in July 1831.⁷²

Late last year I received a translation/transcription taken from the Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of the Church of Saint Valery-en-Caux which reads:

This Saturday, 20th November 1830 was baptised by me, the Curé of the place mentioned, Henri Lyonel Charles Bernard, born yesterday in the parish of the marriage of Henri Pierre Bernard, Officer of the Army of the King of England, and of Mary Bruce, his wife. The Godfather, Charles Thomas Martin Gastine, Collector of Indirect Taxes, and the Godmother Marie Adelaide Luneau, wife of Gastine, of this place, undersigned Gastine, Madame Gastine, Dujardin, Curé.⁷³

I decided it was worth purchasing the certificates for H L C Bernard's second marriage and his death.⁷⁴ The marriage certificate gives his mother's name as Mary Isabella Lyon Bowes, his father Peter Bernard and place of birth France. His death certificate gives little information except that he had two sons and one daughter living. Almost all my questions solved but not nearly as much fun as searching the net!

Information about Henry's early years is scarce until he applied for a cadetship with the East India Company in 1847 at

⁶⁷ *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, item John Walpole Willis

⁶⁸ *Gentleman's Magazine*, Volume 95, p.78 and p.381

⁶⁹ Toronto, Canada

⁷⁰ *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, item John Walpole Willis

⁷¹ *London Times*, 10 February 1832, p.5. Court of Common Pleas, Willis v Bernard. See also 8 May 1832 p.4.

⁷² *London Times*, 19 June 1833, p.6.

Willis's Divorce Bill, second reading.

⁷³ Correspondence received from A Taylor, South Australia

⁷⁴ RGD Hobart Marriages 557/1905 and Deaths 1943/1911

Addiscombe College, Gothic House, Clapham Rise, in London. He became an ensign on 11 December 1849 and a lieutenant on 10 September 1855.⁷⁵

A second obituary gives a clear synopsis of his career.

He graduated at the Military Academy, Addiscombe, England, in 1849, and received his commission in the army in the Punjab, India, in 1850. He served in the Black Mountain campaign, N.W. frontier, in 1852. In 1857 he was engaged in the Indian Mutiny. In 1860 he was in the Mushsood Wuseer campaign, in Wusiristan, at the storming of the heights at Burriarra and capture of the cities of Kansgorum and Mokeen. In 1861 he was appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, and served in the Umbeyla and Bhootan campaigns in 1863-1866. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and received the Mutiny medal 1857-1858, and the India medal and three clasps Bhootan, Umbeyla, and North West Frontier. In 1878, when war was imminent with Russia over the Turkish question, he accompanied the Indian expeditionary force of picked troops to Malta as second in command of his regiment, to the full command of which he subsequently succeeded. He was present at the British occupation of Cyprus in the same year. He retired from the army in 1879, receiving a pension and bonus of five thousand pounds from the Indian Government for his services. He was tall of stature, and considered one of the best horsemen in the Indian Army.

Under the scheme of the late Colonel CRAWFORD for the settlement of retired British officers in Tasmania, he bought land in the Ulverstone district, and came to Tasmania in 1880, but resided in Hobart. In 1885 the Government of Tasmania availed itself of his services,

when he initiated and established a corps of country rifle clubs, and held the command of the reserve force of this State.

During the time he was appointed a member of the Commission on the Defence of Australia under the presidency of Major-General SCRATCHLEY, R.E.

On his retirement, in 1888, His Excellency the Governor, in a Gazette notice, placed on record his high appreciation of the services rendered by Colonel Bernard in connection with the Defence Force of Tasmania. He also received the thanks of the Government. He was a justice of the peace for Tasmania. For some years past, owing to failing health and advancing age, he lived a very quiet, retired life, taking, however, a keen interest in European questions and matters of Imperial defence.⁷⁶

As yet I have no further knowledge of Lady Mary. Her divorce from Willis was finalised in 1833. He remarried in 1836 and arrived in New South Wales in 1838 as a judge of the Supreme Court. By 1841 he was a resident judge in Melbourne. Again this position did not last long and he returned to England where he died in 1877.⁷⁷

My mind keeps returning to the name of the Colonel's home—*Dilkossha*, 'my heart is happy'—and I wonder if the Colonel was truly happy? Did he ever have a relationship with his mother, or contact with his eldest son in later years? ◀

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the research staff at the, State Library of Tasmania, Dianne Snowden, Julie Kapeller and Alan Taylor for all their assistance.

⁷⁵ *FIBIS*, Families in British India Society website

⁷⁶ *Tasmanian Mail*, 7 September 1911

⁷⁷ *Australian Dictionary of Biography Online Edition*.

COLONIAL DEBAUCHERY AT THE REGATTA

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No.20)

THE ROYAL HOBART REGATTA continues a long tradition of water sports on the River Derwent. Water sports commenced during the early days of European settlement, the public gambling on the results. The boats were owned by gentlemen who also gambled, owned by gentlemen who also gambled, the 'muscle' supplied by professional crews. In 1815 Reverend Robert KNOPWOOD recorded details of a race between two boats for which the prize money was 50 guineas.¹ Four years later the 'lovers of aquatic sports' were 'much gratified' by a race between two rowing boats from Hunter's Island to a boat stationed near the ferryman's landing in Kangaroo Bay and return. Roland LOANE, who won the prize of 20 guineas, completed the 4½ miles in thirty-one minutes. His opponent, Captain APSEY in the *Martha* finished two minutes behind.²

Knopwood and the Colonial Auditor, G T W B BOYES regularly attended regattas. It was a 'Fine sunny day' for the activities on 24 February 1831, and Boyes watched from the Battery. Knopwood described a race for boats with seventeen feet long keels from Mulgrave Battery around a boat in Kangaroo Bay finishing off Cray Fish Point. The twenty-one entrants were 'not to use an oar or spritt

[sic], only sail'³ Later that year Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated 'by guns firing and a Regatta, with 19 boats'.⁴

The idea of making a regatta the occasion for a public holiday seems to have first occurred to James WILSON, Hobart Town merchant, later member of the Legislative Council and Mayor of Hobart, who was later knighted for his services to the colony.⁵ In November 1838 Lieutenant-Governor Sir John FRANKLIN proposed an annual regatta be established to embrace all people, convict and free, that it be held on 1 December and it be a public holiday to commemorate TASMAN's discovery of the island almost 200 years before.⁶

Pavilion Point, the site of the present Government House, was the site for the first Anniversary Regatta, where a large rustic building was erected, partly for the 'good old Governor and his friends' but mainly for a flower show.⁷ Tents and

¹ Mary Nicholls (ed), *The Diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood 1803–1838* (Hobart, 1977), Monday 30 October 1815, p.216; David Young, *Sporting Island*, p.9.

² *Hobart Town Gazette* vol IV No. 174, 25 September 1819 [p.2].

³ Nichols, *The Diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood*, Thursday 24 February 1831, p.578; *The Diaries and Letters of G T W B Boyes: Volume 1, 1820–1832*, P Chapman (ed) (Melbourne 1985), 24 February 1831, p.408.

⁴ Nichols, *The Diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood*, Monday 22 August 1831, p.586.

⁵ *Royal Hobart Regatta, 1948 110th Anniversary Regatta Official Programme*, pp.7–8; *Royal Hobart Regatta, 1949 Official Programme*, pp.5–9.

⁶ *True Colonist* 23 November 1838, p.4.

⁷ *Royal Hobart Regatta, 1948 110th Anniversary Regatta Official Programme*,

booths were supplied, and the committee provided ‘good Colonial ale, biscuits and cheese for the public, free of charge’.⁸ The weather was ‘glorious’ and the ships in Sullivan’s Cove were decorated with flags and streamers. At Pavilion Point 12 000 people enjoyed the side-shows and amusement booths, the regimental band, and the free food and beer.⁹ There were five races, the four-oared gigs, the whale-boats, two for sailing-boats and one for dinghies. Franklin donated thirty sovereigns to the winner of the main event, the Tasman Prize, a race for whale-boats from Pavilion Point to New Town and return.¹⁰

After well attended early regattas, the supply of free alcohol and food resulted in many drunk and disorderly people. The regatta became the scene for colonial debauchery, and in 1842 Franklin proposed to ban liquor tents. Not surprisingly, there was opposition to his suggestion, so the committee moved the regatta from Pavilion Point to Chaffey’s Point (the site of Wrest Point). William CHAFFEY, landlord of the nearby *Traveller’s Rest* public house, made five acres of land available, and, even though Chaffey declared his determination to keep strict order, he widely advertised his stock of fine wines, beer and spirits.



A whale boat race c1880.

TAHO illustration cited in Julia Clark, *This Southern Outpost Hobart 1846–1914* (Hobart 1988), p.80.

pp.7–8; *Royal Hobart Regatta, 1949 Official Programme*, pp.5–9.

⁸ *Colonial Times* 27 November 1838 p.4.

⁹ Kathleen Fitzpatrick, *Sir John Franklin 1837–1843* (Melbourne, 1949), pp.169–70.

¹⁰ *Colonial Times* 4 December 1838, vol 24 no. 1175, p.391.

Similarly, private liquor marquee holders were also happy to profit from sales, the situation, no doubt, offering short term relief from the economic depression. Not surprisingly, Franklin did not attend.¹¹

¹¹ Lloyd Robson, Lloyd, *A History of Tasmania: Volume I. Van Diemen’s Land*

Franklin's successor, Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Eardley EARDLEY-WILMOT arrived in the colony in August 1843, and soon employed convicts to construct carriageways through the domain. Anxious to avoid friction, he agreed to the restoration of Pavilion Point for the regatta, where it returned on 1 December 1843, when it was possible to 'enjoy a quiet ride to New Town, along the new road'. Eardley-Wilmot donated cash prizes—twenty and ten sovereigns to the boats placed first and second in the race for Gigs which pulled 'four oars to proceed round a boat moored off Cornelian Bay, then around the boat moored off Judge MONTAGU's point and back to the start'. Eardley-Wilmot was clearly in a festive mood following the regatta, and in return for the Ball held in his honour the previous month, he held his first public entertainment, a 'fancy dress' ball at Government House. The 'sonorous tones' of St Davids Church at 9.00 p.m. were followed by the 'rattling of wheels' from all directions and with great 'delight' the guests arrived at Government House in Macquarie Street.¹²

While the regatta was held on Pavilion Point, situated within the Lieutenant-Governor's domain, it was a formality to request his permission to use the site. In 1855 however, the usual request to Lieutenant-Governor Henry FOX-YOUNG

brought the reply from his secretary that: 'In future he [Fox-Young] would suggest the selection of some other suitable spot'.¹³ He wanted to make alterations in the grounds, and he had 'sent to England for English forest trees'. In particular, he wished to 'escape the inconvenience and risk from a profusion of broken bottles'. The regatta was moved to its present location at Macquarie Point, where it was first held on 2 January 1856.¹⁴ ◀

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from the Earliest Times to 1855
(Melbourne, 1983), p.360; Fitzpatrick, *Sir John Franklin 1837–1843*, p.171; David Young, 'Early Hobart Town Regattas', *Tasmanian Historical Research Association Papers & Proceedings* 52.2 (June 2005), p.71.

¹² *Murray's Review* 24 November 1843, p.2, 8 December 1843, p.3; *Hobart Town Courier*, 8 December 1843, p.2; see *Colonial Times* 9 November 1843, p.3 for the new road.

¹³ Letter from the Governor's Secretary to the Regatta Secretary, H Best, 30 October 1855 in Harry O'May, 'Notes on Rowing and Sailing on the Derwent from 1824–1861', 1943 in Regatta Office, cited in Clare Cowling, 'The Royal Hobart Regatta—Tasmania's National Festival', BA (Hons) thesis, University of Tasmania, 1971.

¹⁴ *Hobart Town Courier*, 5 November 1855, pp.2–3, 7 November 1855, p.2 and 3 December 1855, p.1.

PICKING, PADDLING, PLODDING AND FLYING HIGH

Margaret McKenzie (Member No.47)

SOME years ago our eldest son said he didn't know anything about our family history. This mixed up lot of tales from long ago might see raised eyebrows from him and other family members. One tale led to another as I dredged something from my memory.

My three brothers and I grew up with our KERRISON cousins, Neville and Rae. Their large house was just across Ritchie Street from our small house. After they moved to the coast their house was sold, renovated and enlarged. It is very up market now, named *The Lodge* and accommodates visitors to Waratah.

The Kerrisons owned a large drapery store while my father and grandfather were miners working on Mt Bischoff in all kinds of weather, a tough way to earn a living. Grandfather George Richardson BROWN worked in the old Beaconsfield Gold Mine for twenty years. I have his reference written by the manager Mr HEATHCOTE when the mine closed in 1915. He referred to grandfather in glowing terms as a good all round miner. I received the reference several years ago from grandfather's adopted daughter.

I lived at Waratah on Tasmania's West Coast until I was 15 years and a bit older. My parents moved there after I was born in 1928 at Beaconsfield. My mother returned to Waratah after six weeks away. She received a letter from Dad saying it was time to return. Maybe being a bachelor had lost its appeal. So I have always felt I had one foot in each town.

After Beaconsfield mine closed Dad's family went to Royal George (near

Avoca) before heading west. Jack Brown, Dad's Beacy [Beaconsfield] cousin told me Dad went to stay with him and Auntie Lass at Royal George. My grandmother, Henrietta Georgina (née YEATES) had baked a porcupine (echidna) for tea. It tasted like chicken. Food supplies must have been in short supply as Jack took a cane hamper with essential food items

Jack also told me he and my father, George Richardson Brown junior, went off to the lake country and worked at Great Lake breaking rock for the lake wall. They lived in tents weighted down with snow in winter and wore cut out pieces of leather boots on their hands to protect them. Dad never talked about those days and it was a surprise when Jack told me. Maybe it was too painful for Dad to remember such hard times. I regret not asking Jack for more details. Too late now, he died in his 90s wishing he was still 80! He said that was young!

According to Mum's youngest sister Else, she went to Williamsford with our family. Their father, John Marshall LAMB, a blacksmith, worked at the big Hercules mine. My parents never spoke of those days either. Next stop was Waratah. Mum, Winifred Elizabeth Lamb, said she went there for six weeks and stayed forty years.

The town of Waratah, although small, was lively. Each year some of us waited to see how many new class mates we'd have as families came and went. We looked forward to anything going on and took part in sports days, dances, fairs,

balls and concerts. We also had a few unexpected adventures along the way. Like all towns there were different levels of society. I can remember not long ago there was a back to Waratah and the big former mine manager's house was opened for inspection. Faye STEPHENS and I arrived at the front door together and she said, "I've been trying to get into this door for sixty years!" We laughed until we cried. We were both from mining families and I realised then that everyone wasn't equal and it doesn't pay to hope to be invited to anything.

Mum always drummed into us never to go to anyone's house at meal times. I suppose she realised it was hard enough providing food for your own family without extra people arriving, especially during war time. She made pasties every Friday and always sent some across the road to the Kerrisons, but one day Uncle Hart missed out because their dog, Wicky, a spaniel of sorts, ate one. They never told Mum.

We were used to four seasons and looked forward to the blackberry season as we gathered 90lbs, or was it 60lbs? A lot, whichever way you look at it. Our best picking patch was under the fluming—that ingenious piece of the town's history carried water from the dams near the town. It was a long black metal tube perched on massive wooden trestle legs. It was very leaky and just below the main street. The leaks certainly helped the prolific blackberry bushes.

Each year we went off lugging clean kerosene tins and keeping a weather eye out for 'Joe Blakes'. Most of the berries were made into jam. If jars were in short supply the solution was to cut the necks off bottles and use them. I also remember blackberries filling a large demi-john encased in a wicker cover sitting on a

high shelf in the kitchen. To this day I don't know if it was wine or something else. It could have been very potent and blown our heads off! My brothers, Geoff, Ken and Alan, have a mental block about the demi-john.

Back to the fluming. The water it carried finally ran into the 'race', a fairly shallow, fern filled ditch before it went on its way to the big black tank. This was metal and on the road to the pontoon down the back of Bischoff. The water was held there until it was needed at the power station down in the Ringtail Gully. We spent hours during summer sitting on the cross bars of the fluming, paddling away or flopping in the race trying to dog paddle or swim. We were never allowed near the tree choked dams so paddling was our only option. Ken managed to get to the dams and escaped being caught—how I'll never know as he passed away several years ago.

Summer days were quite hot at Waratah and we made the most of that time by walking everywhere, usually with several littlies in tow. We probably gave their mothers some spare time to themselves. We stayed around the town with the children and only ventured up the mount or down the west track to Magnet, and into the gully. One afternoon's walk was profitable for cousin Neville. We were heading out the Camp Road when he looked down in the gutter and found a pile of coins. We reasoned someone fell over on his way home from the pubs and his pockets emptied. Bad luck for him, good luck for Neville. The only other shiny metal we came across was when we walked up and down the mine line that was used by the trucks to haul the bearing dirt to the battery in the main street. We spent hours hurling pretty pieces of pyritis down into the gully.

The battery went day and night and the only time we really took notice was when the battery stampers stopped. But the noise bothered guests at the two hotels just across the main street. I wonder how many strangers fled at the earliest opportunity to get away from the noise.

On walks we returned with bunches of wild flowers though wattle was considered unlucky and not indoors. We found a very pretty dark blue berry and red and pink berries—very prickly that lot. We also picked what we called snow berries growing on the side of the water race. They were pure white, soft and spongy. We ate ‘cranberries’, a pink berry ground cover. We never suffered any ill effects and if we came across any leatherwood trees the gum was good to chew.

We also survived cadging ‘spec’ fruit from Jimmy the Chinaman who had a shop in the street behind us. He probably had Patience as his second name as he put up with hordes of kids and tolerated them in his shop and the crowds who ran past his shop after tea—the bigger boys leaping up and hanging on his verandah roof or trying to raid his garden. Parents probably didn’t know what went on after dark, or it would have been stopped immediately.

The polio epidemic didn’t pass us by. Sadly some people succumbed, even though the school was closed. The headmaster in those days was Mr PURTELL I think, who was supposed to have said “What was the use of closing the school when everyone went to the

Kerrisons to play on their swings?” They were two big wooden ones and we spent hours on them. It’s a mystery to me to how we avoided being brained as we used to swing as high as we could and jump off at the top of the arc. No one broke or sprained anything by the wildly swinging seats. Pure luck I reckon.

Another leaping jumping escapade took us into Uncle Hart’s next door paddock each year when the grass was cut and tossed down a steep rock studded bank. We would run full pelt down the length of the paddock and launch into mid air from

the top of the bank. A bit of fine judgement was needed not to land on rocks or in boggy ground. That piece of ground and another section nearer the house were very wet and the latter piece had a deep natural spring in it. We never knew how deep it was. It always seemed the same even though Uncle Hart piped the water to the house. It was beautiful



A plodding expedition near the Black Tank

L to R: Margaret (Brown) McKenzie, Dawn (Prowse) Targett, Rae (Kerrison) Bonney, Neville (Kerrison) Targett and Joyce (Faulkner) Morrell
Photograph author’s collection

clear water. Years later, an old amateur diviner wandered past and told the family there was an underground river beneath their land.

There's a perfectly natural explanation for everything as the presenters on the ABC Argonauts Club used to tell us regularly. I was a keen listener and member for years. I loved everything that was broadcast and enjoyed contributions from other members. I was called Nilus 15 but did not know who Nilus was in Greek mythology. I still have my joining certificate and an Argo ship pin that came out several years ago. Ken joined too and was Sardis 5.

A very smelly leaping episode took place on the Burnie beach one year. It was a regular event when most of Waratah piled into a train and headed off to Burnie for the annual picnic. All the children started out nice and clean and we returned home grubby from train soot and cinders in our hair. You could bet we were clutching pieces of cuttlefish scavenged off the beach. I think our first stop in Burnie was Coles big shop before we headed for the beach. One year we were jumping over a murky little stream on the beach. Five out of our six made it, but Ken, an angelic little boy with blonde curls, misjudged it and fell into what turned out to be the run-off from the sewerage outlet. Auntie Nell took him down to the rocks and gave him a quick swish in the sea and he came up, not smelling like roses but suitable enough to travel home with us. There's a photo around still with the six of us on the beach with Neville, Rae and I with our dresses tucked in our bloomers. Neville has heard in recent years that people used to laugh at all the Waratah girls with their dresses tucked in! We never knew. People can be mean!!

We might have lived in an isolated area but now and then excitement and drama caught up with us big time, none more so than when two RAAF Hawker Demon planes became lost in thick fog. One crashed on the Camp Road in Waratah and the crew were certainly very lost when they ended up near Mt Cleveland to the west. This happened on 3 February 1937. I can remember standing on the old post and rail fence at school watching a plane come at us out of the fog. Later we all headed for the Camp Road so we must have cadged our way out of school.

The town fairly buzzed with excitement when all sorts of people and other planes took part in the search but it was local men who found the Cleveland plane. The wreck was retrieved years later and was then restored at Point Cook where it is on display. Mum kept a piece of the Camp Road plane's fabric which had the signatures of both crews. Geoff did all the running around for those and when Mum passed away I gave it to him.

The war made a big impression on us. I don't know how Mum managed to feed the family during those years. We had ration books and remember making trips to the Bischoff Hotel's back door to buy a tin of dripping for 1/-. Mrs WHYMAN must have cooked a lot of roasts to have such a surplus to sell. The only hazard was avoiding the pub's collie dogs.

All regulations had to be enforced including the. I can remember helping babysit for one couple (no names, no pack drill). The man had painted his verandah light with black paint and as the globe heated up the paint really ponged! The smell lingers after all these years.

Slit trenches for the school pupils were dug in the pub paddock across the road, but weren't much of a possie in wet weather. We had air raid drill too and

the girls were recruited to learn bandaging and first aid at the hospital. We knitted balaclavas and could turn a sock heel with no trouble at all. We spent hours making scrapbooks about the war.

We enjoyed gathering on our verandah and singing songs of the era. We were word perfect as we had small song books and could warble with the best of them, but maybe not in tune. Earlier we sang along with Uncle Hart and Auntie Nell's records. We gave the 'Stone outside Dan Murphy's door' a good going over. I doubt if it survived our sortie into craft as we dunked records into boiling water to make 'vases', the edges curled up very artistically as the water took effect.

Winter saw us rugged up in scarves, jumpers, berets and gum boots. I think we all loved the snow. The town was transformed—everything had a shining cap of white. I loved watching the big flakes fall at night. It's a wonder I wasn't stuck to the freezing cold window. We made snowmen and pelted each other with snowballs. I was prone to chilblains on my fingers and toes and one year even on my earlobes! I was a bit put out with the school dentist that year when he was pulling some teeth and told me to pull my ears to dull the pain. He hadn't noticed the chilblains. I hope he pulled the right teeth! The town's boys loved the snow too and scrounged anything flat to whizz down snow covered banks and hills.

Another vivid memory is a concert when the older girls practiced hard for their item—a flag drill. It was going well until a returned service man from WWI became upset and strode up and down in front of the stage letting forth what was upsetting him. We carried on, very startled. Another concert found the crepe paper clothed 'trees' with split costumes when everyone started to giggle.

Concerts and fancy dress balls were a big highlight of our young lives. Every year hope sprung eternal that we might win a prize but it never happened. We enjoyed being there, and the supper. We could all dance, more so when a young aunt arrived from Sydney and took us in hand. Until a few years ago I could do the Charleston without tangling my feet too much. These days I am recovering from a stroke and it's very hard to walk properly without doing fancy dances. Neville says as a return favour for Auntie Else's lessons we rolled her cigarettes. We never smoked except for one attempt using man fern 'fur' wrapped in newspaper. It was vile and cured me forever.

That year Mum and Else worked hard to deck us out with costumes for the ball. Rae wore a pretty flower girl's dress and carried a basket of flowers. Neville was an Eastern lady in satin pants and a jacket dripping with 'jewels'. I ended up as a gypsy or pirate in bright red satin. I still have the jacket but it's much the worse for wear. The sleeves have been torn, I suspect by some of my young male descendants forcing it on—just guessing! The first ball I can remember was held in the drill hall. I was dressed in a kilt and in lieu of a feather in my bonnet someone was inspired to use a sprig of mint. I jibbed at dancing or going in the grand march. Stubborn as all get out even then. I think I'd just returned from Launceston after staying with my HAWKEY relatives. I'd been in the Devon Hospital with scarlet fever and was sent off to recuperate. I remember the monkeys in the park and seeing the band play in York Street. All the Hawkey men were good musicians. I didn't like it much when a bird scored a direct hit on my aunt's hat in St John Street and I had to clean it off. I was embarrassed and mortified.

My tales of monkeys didn't quite match the day someone lobbed into Waratah with some camels. The town boys had a lovely unhygienic time pelting each other with camel dung. I wasn't hit but must have been close by watching the action and hoping they'd ignore me.

When school resumed I found myself back a class I'd missed so much time. I loved school but had to leave when Mum and Dad were offered a job for me at Farmers Service Shop. Ella CURE was the manageress and Les McCULLOCH and I the assistants coping with crabby old miners who couldn't, or wouldn't, understand why we couldn't increase their tobacco rations during the war days. The war affected everyone as many young men went. Some like Don McCulloch never returned. He died on the Blasted Burma railway. Others came home in bad health. Don was a talented artist and musician—a big loss to Waratah.

Dad's hobbies were his pigeons and football. The pigeons were sent away and released on Sunday race day. We have a good selection of certificates won by his birds over the years. On race day Dad was anxious to go down the street to see the race results. There was a system where the pigeons were 'run in' the ring and the ring was taken off the bird's leg. It was 'run in' by the men and boys of the town to be recorded near the Bischoff Hotel. The runners were spread out all over town. One year Dad dropped a ring and Alan had to dig a trench to try to find it. Another time I had to help poke soot and butter balls down a sick bird's neck—it survived. In his hurry to get down the street Dad liked to chop his wood early. This caused Mum some anxiety as our wood shed was only feet away the Catholic Church's altar next door. With Dad banging away she feared the worst for their services.

Grandfather George passed away in 1931 when I was about 3 years old. I thought he was a very old man. He was born in Durham, England, in 1876. I can still remember visiting him in his little Waratah miner's hut. I still wonder how, when and why he decided to come to Tasmania. He died from miners' complaint (dust on the lungs). Was that a result of working in the old Beacy mine?

We looked at Mt Bischoff every day but the government closed the mine eventually making it much harder for the miners who had to go tributing. They had to dig their dirt, get it crushed at the battery and finally burnt at the calciner down in the gully. A by product from that operation was sulphur, resulting in clouds of it flowing up the gully and over the bridge connecting both sides of town. We breathed in a fair amount as we went home from the dances or pictures. After one picture night I'd chomped my way through a fair few peanuts when I realised they were bad and weevily. I have been wary of nuts in shells ever since.

When my husband John went to Waratah he received two surprises. One, that we burnt myrtle logs in stoves and open fires, (but he wasn't cold in winter, he lived in Launceston and his parents had gas heating), and two, he went to help Dad at the calcian. George was a bit of a trick and said, "Please pick up that bag around the corner?", half a bag of tin nearly swung John off his feet, tin was heavier than he realised!

Bischoff fascinated us. It was always there, and on one walking expedition we finished up right on top but soon left and 'flew' down over the rocks when fog came in. No mishaps except a tale to tell years later. We led charmed lives.

The day the shops in the main street burned is still remembered. Kerrisons

and KESLES went plus several others. People arrived in droves to salvage stuff. Pandemonium reigned! Kerrisons carried on the business from a small building, the band room, in front of the spring. Later Uncle Hart bought the Salvation Army Hall and had it moved to the main street where it was converted into a shop. I'm not sure how much merchandise survived the hordes and the fire!

Like all towns those days Waratah had a nightman, Mr GONINON, his offsider, Mr SADDINGTON. I think the first composting toilets were probably invented in small towns. Mother used to cover the pan contents liberally with ashes or dirt which made it a bit difficult to carry. She woke one morning to find a note saying 'Please don't use so many ashes or dirt, the pans are too heavy to carry.' Being a considerate person I guess she obliged.

The pans had a family story spin off when a brother and his young friend were playing at a house one day. Someone investigated when they became too quiet. They were told the boys were Mr NINON and Mr SADDLETON and were preparing to shift a pan. If they'd misjudged the end result doesn't bear thinking about.

We learned to ride easily and our longest trips were to Guildford Junction to visit the BURRIDGES, Kevin, Beverly and Margaret. Their father was the Station Master and Mrs Burridge was famous for the ham sandwiches she served to train travellers in the station tea room. Margaret married my brother Alan.

School day memories range from doing eurhythmics in the infants' classroom to one young male teacher throwing chalk at us. We took cut lunches to school and I often traded mine for wafer biscuits. I'll bet Mum didn't know. At a recent family gathering the girls' cooking lessons had an airing, particularly one day when we

were making pasties. The teachers were trustful and bought their lunch on those days. I think it was the headmaster who tried to cut his pastie and it flipped off the plate and under the table. He was the one I think who wrote on one years report that 'Margaret talks too much'. He really hurt my feelings. I always vowed I wasn't the only guilty one! Nothing changes as once we start remembering we can talk a leg off an iron pot. Alan declares he can't even remember going to school!

The same teacher stretched our knowledge a fair bit. Drake's Drum and a Latin chant were pieces we had word perfect plus New Zealand's Po Kare Kare Ana.

There was a tradition that when the Brits were in peril Drake would come to their rescue. 'Captain art thou sleeping there below?' He was supposed to have been buried at sea in his hammock. At our family gathering I said the above line and cousin Rae finished off. I don't know what our teenage relatives thought.

I've always been pleased that I'm from a mining family as Tasmania really expanded from the wealth generated by Mt Bischoff tin and Beaconsfield gold. I always felt some people thought we were deprived living at Waratah. No way, we're just a different breed who had to survive very indifferent weather at times and make do.

Our parents are to be admired for coping in difficult conditions. We children grew up on Roaring 40s water and air. We also mixed with many different people so it was a good start for us. We could roam around and go off and play even at night with no worries. ◀

MORE ON THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

SOME of the following information was obtained from the book *The Brothers Taylor* written by Colin Taylor and concerns the vessel shown on the cover of the September 2009 edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

Early in June 1909, the barquentine *Southern Cross* arrived in Hobart, coal-laden, from Newcastle. She was reportedly purchased by Edward J Taylor and H Chesterman and Co., the Hobart timber merchants who had been Edward's agents on and off for many years. The *Southern Cross* had previously been a missionary vessel that saw service in the South Sea Islands. She was a wooden vessel of 291 tons, built by Forrest & Son at Wivenhoe, Essex (UK) in 1891.

The barquentine had originally been an auxiliary steamer, although her engines were removed in 1904 when she was sold for commercial service between New Zealand and Australia. Towards the end of 1909 it was reported Chestermans had sold the *Southern Cross* to Pearsons Pty Ltd.

The sale was not recorded in the register, although the Chesterman family seem to have retained an interest in the vessel until around June 1912. The *Southern Cross* was intended, and used, for the timber trade to the mainland, mostly Melbourne and Port Adelaide.

In July 1910, the *Southern Cross* was unexpectedly forced into Melbourne after suffering rigging damage whilst on a trip from Melbourne to Port Adelaide. She sailed from Hobart on 16 June in moderate north-westerly weather, which lasted until she was off the Hummocks

(North West Cape, Bass Strait) on 28 June. A heavy north-westerly gale then made it necessary to shelter for two days behind the islands. A south-easterly wind then carried her sixty miles to the west of King Island, but another north-west gale was encountered. This caused the breaking of her fore-stay, her topmast back-stay and a jib-boom guy.

The *Southern Cross* returned to King Island where she lay in Sea Elephant Bay for three days. When the weather abated a course was laid to Melbourne, but variable winds kept her beating to and fro in the Strait. She entered the Heads on 10 July.

It is noted that the wages for a mate on the *Southern Cross* in April 1912 was £10 (\$20) per month.

About August 1912 *Southern Cross* had a new mizzen mast fitted and she left (presumably from Hobart) for Esperance to load timber for Melbourne.

The following article appeared in *The Mercury*, 15 October 1912.

AN OCEAN RACE.

With the arrival in the port of Hobart early on Sunday morning of the barquentines *Southern Cross* and *Handa Isle*, an interesting ocean race from Hobart to Melbourne and a return event was finished. The two barquentines in question, both timber-laden, recently left Hobart together for Melbourne. The skippers of the two craft have for long cherished a rivalry as to which was the faster boat of the two, and decided to make the trip a racing one. All conditions being equal, it was recognized the trial of speed and navigation was a fair one, and as a result aroused considerable interest amongst

local seafaring men. Both boats kept fairly well together on the trip, the Southern Cross eventually winning by making port nine hours ahead of the Handa Isle. Discharging their cargoes at practically the same time, the two masters decided to make the return voyage a second race, and set out together. The Southern Cross, on the trip down, had the misfortune to have some of rigging carry away, which seriously delayed her, allowing the Handa Isle to reach the Hobart harbour half an hour before her. The net result of the round voyage is, therefore, to leave the question of supremacy still in doubt.

An account of a second race appeared in *The Mercury* dated 29 January 1913.

RACE BETWEEN BARQUENTINES SOUTHERN CROSS AND HANDA ISLE.

The barquentines Southern Cross and Handa Isle, which have just arrived at Hobart from Melbourne, have had a race during the run across. They left Melbourne together on Friday, January 17, and reached Williamstown the next day. The Southern Cross was the first to reach the Pile Lighthouse, and was in the lead all the way to the Heads, which were passed on Wednesday, the 22nd at noon. The vessels reached Eddystone on Friday morning, the Southern Cross being at this point about eight hours ahead of her rival. Both boats made a stay of two days at Spring Bay [Orford], which was left on Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Hobart. The Southern Cross was first to put in an appearance, arriving here on Monday night at 10 o'clock and the Handa Isle about 1 p.m. yesterday.

In 1917, Edward Taylor with his co-owners, John Hay and R F Davidson, sold the barquentine *Southern Cross* to owners who intended putting her on the Burnie-Melbourne route.

L Norman in *Sea Wolves and Bandits* (1946) had this to say on the *Southern Cross*:

in 1920 the brigantine [?] "Southern Cross", 291 tons, on 13th September en route from Melbourne to Hobart with 1,000 cases of benzine, is considered by Mr. Monger to have struck Reid's Rocks, 12 miles south of Stokes' Point, King Island, in a heavy gale. She had also a large general cargo, and for a few days hundreds of cases of benzine were washed ashore on King Island as far north as Currie, whilst a main plank was found at Grassy. "Many residents," says Mr. Monger. "had free petrol for a long time." The vessel had a complement of ten, of which nothing was afterwards heard. A beautiful vessel was the "Southern Cross". Built originally as a yacht, she became a missionary vessel in the South Seas, and Miss Taylor for a long time had the organ used on board her in this interesting phase of her career.

An earlier version (c1938) of *Sea Wolves and Bandits*, entitled *Pioneer Shipping* by L Norman, provided a similar account:

In 1920 the "Southern Cross", barquentine, 291 tons, only just built, is considered to have been lost on Reid Rocks, 12 miles south of Stoker Point, in a heavy gale. Hundreds of cases of her 1,000 cases of benzene were washed ashore on King Island beaches as far north as Currie. Nothing was ever heard of her complement of ten.

Tasmanian Shipwrecks 1900-99 Vol. 2 by G Broxam and M Nash had this to say regarding the vessel:

The barquentine Southern Cross sailed from Melbourne for Hobart on 12 September 1920 with a general cargo including 1,000 cases of benzene on deck, and with a crew of eleven [?] under the command of Capt. T. C. Harrison. Like the *Amelia J* she failed to arrive, but left sufficient evidence to indicate her fate.

On 22 September, a large quantity of wreckage was found on the coast of King Island north of Currie. A case of benzene

and an oar branded DRC, consigned for the Derwent Rowing Club left no doubt as to the identity of the vessel concerned. Searchers found wreckage all around the island, much of it bearing traces of fire. HMAS Platypus was withdrawn from the Amelia J search to look for the crew, but found nothing except flotsam. The SS Koomela and Launceston tug Wybia also joined the search with similar results.

The largest quantity of wreckage was found drifting around Reids Rocks off the far south-west coast of the island, and it was thought that the vessel may have struck the rocks, and in the ensuing confusion, a fire had started and she had blown up. It was also thought possible she may have struck one of a number of mines dropped by the German raider Wolf at the north-east entrance to Bass Strait in 1917.

Benzine, or case-oil, better known as petrol was invariably carried early this [last] century in four gallon [182 litres] tins, two to a wooden box, and as such was a highly hazardous cargo. Leaky tins were the causes of a number of marine fires around the same time as the Southern Cross was lost. Bertha Dolbeer, which blew up off Cape Runaway, New Zealand with the loss of all hands in December 1917, and Hobart-owned barquentine Handa Isle which blew up with the loss of all hands soon after clearing Sydney Heads for Melbourne on 28th September 1918.

On 28th December 1912 the Southern Cross had grazed a rock in Andersons Bay, but fortunately suffered little if any damage.

As can be seen there are discrepancies in relation to the number of crew thought to be aboard the *Southern Cross*. Norman states there were ten crew aboard the vessel whilst Broxam and Nash state there were eleven. According to the list of articles signed in Melbourne for the

voyage there were ten, and the master was in fact Capt. F R Hodgman. One of the ten, (my father), did not join the vessel. Therefore, one must assume there were only nine crew lost aboard the vessel. ◀

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THEY DIED AT SEA

Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

WHILE searching the *Federation Index* death records, I noticed some entries with 'At Sea' in the 'place of death' column. A search of the complete death records revealed eighty-two persons classified accordingly. These deaths took place in Tasmanian waters and were either the result of illness or shipwreck, and in most cases, the vessel on which these deaths took place and the date are recorded. However, some of these vessels went missing, including the *Southern Cross* and the *Amelia J*, so presumably, the death dates associated with any missing vessels are approximate. A list of these deaths follow, including a further five crew members of the *Southern Cross* and four from the *Acacia*, ninety-one names in total. A further four to six persons were reported to be aboard the *Amelia J*, but so far I have been unable to discover their names.

ALLEE, Sona Meah Akrome, 4 April 1926 aboard the SS *Ayrshire*. Death registered at Hobart.

ANDERSON, M, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.

ANDERSON, Victor, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.

ARMAUD, Le Fur Vincent, 6 May 1909 at sea.

ARMSTRONG, George, 4 August 1908 aboard the steamer *Glenturk* at Port Esperance.

ARNOLD, William, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque

Brier Holme on the west coast of Tasmania.

BAPTISTE, Howidel Jean, 16 October 1906 at sea 44° 45' south 96° 32' east. Death registered at Hobart.

BERGEN, T, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.

BIRD, Charles John, 22 June 1906 at sea aboard the SS *Wakitpu*. Death registered at Lilydale.

BISTLES, Charles, 1 January 1914 aboard the SS *Ayrshire*. Death registered at Hobart.

BLAKE, Athol Clyde Private No. 193 12th Battalion AIF, 7 September 1915 aboard HMHS *Nile*.

BLAKER, Ernest Cecil, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.

BOYD, George Edgar, 3 October 1905 at sea aboard SS *Ruapehu*.

BRADSHAW, Jack (John), on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.

BURGESS, H J, 16 October 1912 at sea aboard SS *Ulimaroa*. Death registered at Hobart.

BURNS, Joseph James, 15 April 1911 at sea aboard the SS *Ionic*.

CALLAHAN, Myra Isabel, 5 April 1902 at sea aboard SS *Mahinapua*.

CAMERON, H C, 2 February 1911 at sea.

CANIVET, Phillip, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.

CARTER, William Joseph, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.

- CLAKE, Arthur Charles Private No. 3578 15th Battalion AIF, 8 August 1916 aboard HMHS *Nile*.
- COLLIN, Louis Marie, 21 August 1907 at sea. Death registered at Hobart.
- CONLEY, Edna May, 10 March 1916 at sea. Death registered at Launceston.
- COUILL, Alex, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- CRAMPTON, Joseph William, 9 September 1905 at sea aboard SS *Kumara*.
- CRAWSON, George, 2 October 1913 at sea aboard SS *Rimutaka*. Death registered at Hobart.
- CRUICKSHANK, Alexander, 15 July 1930 at sea aboard SS *Oonah*. Death registered at Leven.
- DINEHY, D, on or about 12 September 1920 as a result of the loss of the brigantine *Southern Cross*.
- DISNEY, Robert, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- DLACIDE, Le Peunce Edoward Francis Marie, 14 December 1902 aboard the barque *Bougainville*.
- DOBIE, William, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- DULING, Phillip, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- DUNSMIND, John, 21 November 1901 at sea.
- DYSON, Albert Edward, on or about 21 August 1920 as a result of the loss of the *Amelia J*.
- FEGER, Augustus Charles, 1905 at sea aboard *Jules Gommès*.
- FOLEY, P, 5 June 1904 at sea aboard the SS *Alpena*.
- FORBES, Archibald, 4 July 1907 at sea aboard SS *Ionic*. Death registered at Hobart.
- FORD, William, 24 November 1901 at sea.
- GAMBRILL, Thomas, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- HANSEN, A, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- HANSON, H, on or about 21 August 1920 as a result of the loss of the *Amelia J*.
- HEAVEY, C, 30 July 1919 at sea.
- HENRI, Gueno Alhouse, 2 November 1904 at sea.
- HERBERT, Edgar, 16 October 1903 at sea aboard the barque *Eden Holme*.
- HERBERT, Sydney Charles, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- HIGGINS, Richard Robert Bombardier No.2002 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, 1 August 1915 aboard transport *Rewa*.
- HILL, Richard, 19 April 1914 at sea aboard SS *Ruahine*. Death registered at Hobart.
- HOBBS, [unnamed], 8 February 1909 at sea aboard SS *Athenic*.
- HODGMAN, Frank Rule, on or about 12 September 1920 as a result of the loss of the brigantine *Southern Cross*.
- HOWELL, James Allen Freeburn, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- INCH, Richard, 13 June 1902 at sea aboard HM transport
- INMAN, Samuel, 12 October 1905 at sea aboard SS *Ruapehu*.
- JANSSON, J E, on or about 12 September 1920 as a result of the loss of the brigantine *Southern Cross*.
- JAONEU, Francois Maric, 6 May 1909 at sea.
- JARVIS, Pullen Sydney Walter, 4 October 1913 at sea aboard SS *Corinthic*.
- JAY, Thomas, 30 November 1913 at sea aboard SS *Ruahine*.
- JOHNSON, Robert Charles, 9 May 1908 at sea aboard SS *Athenic*. Death registered at Hobart.
- JOHNSTONE, James. 23 June 1903 at sea aboard SS *Rimulaka*.

- JOSEPHS, Julia Susannah Elizabeth, 18 April 1907 at sea aboard SS *Corinthic*. Death registered at Hobart.
- KARLSEN, E, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- MAINE, Clarence William Corporal No.1072 15th Battalion AIF, at sea aboard HM transport *Dunluce Castle*.
- MAKEPEACE, C F, on or about 12 September 1920 as a result of the loss of the brigantine *Southern Cross*.
- MANN, Henry, 10 May 1903 at sea aboard SS *Tokomann*.
- MAUDSLEY, Lawrence, 24 October 1914 at sea aboard SS *Turakina*. Death registered at Hobart.
- MAXWELL, R, on or about 21 August 1920 as a result of the loss of the *Amelia J*.
- McARTHUR, Robert, 16 May 1914 at sea. Death registered Tasmania.
- McDONALD, D J, on or about 21 August 1920 as a result of the loss of the *Amelia J*.
- McGRATH, John, 4 December 1918 at sea.
- McGREGOR, James, 5 December 1920 at sea. Death registered at Hobart.
- McGUINNESS, Ernest Clarence, 15 June 1918 at sea, River Derwent. Death registered at Hobart.
- McLENNAN, J, on or about 21 August 1920 as a result of the loss of the *Amelia J*.
- McRAE, Niven David, 21 July 1909 at sea aboard SS *Tongaris*.
- MILLER, William, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- MILLETT, Ernest James, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- MORDEN, William, 14 April 1901 at sea aboard SS *Rakaia*.
- MORGAT, Joseph Lucian, 8 December 1909 at sea.
- NOBLE, Alexander, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- O'CONNELL, W, on or about 12 September 1920 as a result of the loss of the brigantine *Southern Cross*.
- PHILADOR, George, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- SADLER, Edward, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- SAUNDERS, Richard Arthur, on or about 5 November 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Brier Holme* of the west coast of Tasmania.
- SAUNIER, Augustus Vincent, on or about 23 June 1904 as a result of the wreck of the barque *Acacia* on the west coast of Tasmania.
- SCOTNEY, T, on or about 21 August 1920 as a result of the loss of the *Amelia J*.
- SEVENS, Alexandre, 15 April 1907 at sea aboard *Beaumanoir*. Death registered at Hobart.
- SHEENAN, Ann, 11 July 1907 at sea aboard SS *Moreaki*.
- SMITH, Robert Scarth Farquhar Macrae, 14 September 1928 at sea in Bass Strait near Babel Island.
- SOMNER, Arthur Hay, 22 March 1901 at sea.
- STEEL, John, 22 May 1914 at sea aboard SS *Rotorua*.
- STREHLKE, Arno, 6 August 1901 at sea.
- STURGEON, Mary Caroline, 1 April 1925 at sea aboard SS *Moreton Bay*.
- WATTS, T, on or about 12 September 1920 as a result of the loss of the brigantine *Southern Cross*. ◀

WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

NUMEROUS publications are named in the Acquisition Lists of the various Branches of our Society but on some occasions the title does not give a clear indication of the subject matter. The following details of a few in the Hobart Branch Library may help to describe some of the more obscure titles and deserve a look.

GOODWOOD 'THEN' and 'NOW' © Glenorchy City Council 2008.

This A4 book was developed by members of the Goodwood Community and Council Staff. Previously known as Elwick, Goodwood is a residential, industrial and maritime area.

Settlement of the area dates from the 1840s. It looks at life in the suburb of Goodwood, the people, the landmarks and the changes that have occurred throughout the years. The main focus is on people who live or have lived in Goodwood and their memories, reflections and stories that have shaped the community.

KENT PARISH REGISTERS VOL.13 **(CD-ROM27)**

This CD contains information from the parishes of: Birchington (1538–1932), Challock (1558–1980), Chartham (1558–1938), Sacrament E. Peckham St. Michael (1558–1970); E. Peckham HT (1843–1947), Goudhurst (1558–1929), Graveney (1653–1915), Hoath (1559–1974), Lenham (1558–1837 [Revised]), Hollingsbee Collection (Supplement), Medway Marriage Index (1558–1837 [Revised]), Ramsgate St Lawrence Memorial Inscriptions.

PRISONERS ON BOARD THE HULK PHOENIX

The *Phoenix* was used as a prison ship in Sydney Harbour after she was damaged when becoming stuck on Sow and Pigs Reef just inside the entrance to the harbour. Up to 260 prisoners could be held at one time.

Prisoners Received

This CD is an index of those received on the hulk from 20 August 1825 until 30 January 1837. Listed are convicts, soldiers and settlers, both born in the colony and those who came free. The male prisoners on board were either awaiting transportation to penal settlements; returning from penal settlements; waiting to testify in criminal cases as witnesses; or were convicts in a weak state waiting to be shipped to the Port Macquarie Invalid Station. The list contains over 7000 names.

Transportation Entrance Books

This CD is an index of prisoners listed in the Transportation Entrance Books for the period 18 January 1833 until 7 September 1848. Listed are convicts (including several females), settlers, both born in the colony or who came free, soldiers and aboriginals. The list contains over 3600 names.

THE IRISH VANGUARD: The Convicts of the *Queen*, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1791 by Barbara Hall.

A5 paperback; first published in 2009.

The *Queen*, the first vessel to ship convicts from Ireland to New South Wales, departed from Cork at the beginning of April 1791. On board were 133 male and 22 female convicts and a complement of soldiers and their

families. Four of the convict women had been given permission to take their infant children with them. Five convicted boys, between 11 and 14, were also on board. The book contains a biographical outline of each convict, their crimes in Ireland and their fate in the penal colony.

OF INFAMOUS CHARACTER: The Convicts of the *Boddington*, Ireland to Botany Bay, 1793 by Barbara Hall.

A5 paperback; first published in 2004. On 15 February 1793, the *Boddington*, of 331 tons, departed for Botany Bay. On board were 125 male and 20 female convicts, a party of soldiers and a small child, the daughter of convict couple Alice and Laurence Davoren of Dublin. The *Boddington* arrived in Sydney Cove on 7 August 1793. The book contains a biographical outline of each convict, their crimes in Ireland and their fate in the penal colony.

LITTLE WITTENHAM: St Peter Parish Registers.

This CD database was published by Berkshire FHS. in 2008. It features Baptisms 1538–1991; Marriages 1538–1986; Burials 1543–1992 & Banns for the periods 1757–1811 and 1824–1986.

Little Wittenham is a small village and parish in the hundred of Ock, diocese of Oxford (since 1836, formerly Salisbury), archdeaconry of Berkshire, rural deanery of Abingdon, union and county court district of Wallingford. It is 4 miles NW of Walingford and 5 miles SE of Abingdon. Since 1974, when the county boundaries were changed, it has been in Oxfordshire. The village is situated on the River Thames near the Sinodun Hills, an out crop of chalk deposits which form the Chiltern Hills.

QUARANTINED! The 1837 *Lady Macnaghton* Immigrants by Perry McIntyre & Elizabeth Rushen.

A5 softcover book published in 2007. The story of one of the first ships to sail into Sydney Harbour with free emigrants. ‘The book presents an historical overview of early assisted emigration to the colonies of Australia and provides some personal details and experiences of the emigrants.

The *Lady Macnaghten* came to NSW at a period when thousands of convicts were still arriving, although the end of transportation was in sight. These emigrants, over 90% of whom were Irish, left their homeland when two emigration schemes were operating: it was at the end of the first scheme to assist single women to emigrate, and was the first ship to bring families to the colony, under recently-devised regulations.’

‘When the *Lady Macnaghten* set sail from Cork Harbour, it contained over 400 emigrants from Ireland, and a sprinkling from England and Scotland, but when it limped into Sydney Harbour in February 1837, disease was raging on board and the immigrants and crew were dying from typhoid. The ship was quarantined at Spring Cove at North Head.’

Ultimately, 73 passengers and crew died as a result of this voyage.

CLACKMANNAN PARISH BURIALS—Pre 1855.

This A4, softcover book was published in 2002 by the Central Scotland FHS.

It contains an alphabetical listing, by surname, of all the entries recorded in the Old Parish Records for Clackmannan Parish. The period covered is 1832–1854.

The data recorded in this publication will form part of the Scottish National Burials

Index; coordinated by the Scottish Association of Family History Societies. It is primarily a search aid; intended to lead researchers to the original records. However, in most cases additional information is also provided. Burial dates are given but it is rare for both the death date and the burial date to be recorded.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON: The reminiscences of a Tasmanian Master Mariner, James William Robinson 1824–1906 edited by Michael Nash.

Published 2009 by Blubber Head Press, Hobart.

‘Robinson first went to sea as a ship’s boy at the age of eleven. He saw his first whale killed shortly before his eleventh birthday, and he rounded Cape Horn soon after. At the age of fifteen, when he was working for a season at a Tasmanian bay-whaling station, his father died unexpectedly and due to the family’s financial circumstances Robinson felt that he had *no alternative but to follow a seafaring life*’.

He worked mainly in the pelagic whaling industry out of Hobart – cruising widely in the Southern and South Pacific oceans—but he also carried a variety of cargoes to all the Australasian colonies, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, and to gold rush California. He undertook the only Australian sealing voyage to subantarctic Heard Island, and collected guano off the Queensland coast. Ashore, he established and operated mines in both Victoria (gold) and Tasmania (tin). While he often worked for wages, he was also an entrepreneur and speculator, owning, in full or part-share, many of the ships he sailed in (and their cargoes), or other ventures he pursued on land.

Captain Robinson is a vivid account, particularly for its detailed description of

nineteenth century whaling, but also for its matter-of-fact description of an extraordinarily varied working life.’

SILVERTON: A Brief History by R H B Kearns.

1992 reprint of the Fifth Edition published by The Broken Hill Historical Society.

‘The discovery of the rich mineral resources at Broken Hill in western New South Wales was preceded, firstly, by the general opening up of the district in the wake of the explorers and, secondly, by the persistent efforts of fossickers, prospectors and Cornish miners, who probed the length and breadth of the Barrier Ranges. Out of the developments which ensued grew the township of Silverton, the original ‘silver city.’

For a few, brief years, Silverton enjoyed a pre-eminent position and there were confident predictions that a permanent, thriving city would be established.

The development of the Broken Hill silver field, fifteen miles to the south-east, coincided with the exhaustion of the rich, but small, silver-lead deposits which had been unearthed at comparatively shallow depths in the Silverton district.

As the new township of Broken Hill grew and prospered, so the size and importance of Silverton correspondingly declined—and with it all reasons for its existence.

Silverton, therefore shared the fate of numerous ‘ghost towns’ scattered about the face of Australia, which appeared almost overnight, but vanished just as quickly, when the settlements had served their purpose.

This short history is designed to place on record some aspects of the life and times of Silverton, once the pride of the Barrier Ranges.’

ISLAND to ISLAND 1807–8 to 2007–8

Compiled by Kate Carlisle for the Hobart Town First Settlers' Association Inc.

This six-book, A4, boxed set contains 'a Collection of articles and family stories to commemorate the Bicentenary of the arrival of settlers from Norfolk Island in Van Diemen's Land between November 1807 and October 1808.

Article titles are:

Book 1

To Tame Two Wild Islands

Our Family Stories

William Hazlewood

Land Grants at New Norfolk

James Triffitt and Mary Higgins

New Norfolk

Scarr's Stores

War Service

Thomas Guy and Ellen Wainwright

Dennis McCarty

William Abel and Mary Ann Morey

Elizabeth Cole and Richard Burrows

Captain Philip Gidley King

First Newspaper

Book 2

Thomas Chaffey and Maria Israel

A Savage Murder

Edward Fisher and Elizabeth Gregory

Notice

Norfolk Island Under King

When the World Wasn't in a Hurry

William Sherburd and Esther Thornton

Brown's River

Thomas Lucas and Ann Howard

Knopwood's Diary

Freemasonry

Jacob Billett and Ann Harper

Edward Garth and Suzannah Gough

Samuel Pyers and Sarah Johnson

Book 3

James Morrisby and Ann Lavender

Ann Doyle and William Parsons

Devine Reunions

Hannah Ronay and Bartholomew

Reardon

Repaid With Thanks

St Katharine Church

Robert Nash and Ann Hannaway

Early Homesteads

Charlotte Simpson–Hall

Saving The 'Princess Royal'

Hugh McGinnis

Early Family Homes

Celebrations

Book 4

Elizabeth Thomas and James Waterson

Elizabeth Bradshaw and Robert Jillett

Elizabeth Wood and Edward Westlake

Kangaroo Bay

Edward Risby and Ann Gibson

Risby Bros

Hobart Regatta

James Belbin and Ann Meredith

Thomas O'Brien and Susannah

Mortimore

Glenorchy

Thomas Crowder and Mary Christmas

Edward Crowder

Theatre

John McCloud and Mary Potter

Elizabeth Bruce and Francis Flexmore

Seminaries

Book 5

William Hambley and Mary Springham

Building a Mill for Robert Nash

Joseph Chipman and Catherine Burn

Harvest Time

Edward Kimberley and Mary Cavenagh

A Centenary Celebration

Daniel Stanfield and Alice Harmsworth

Samuel Free and Elizabeth Smith

Andrew Goodwin and Lydia Monroe

Carlton

Recreation

Resource List

Supplement

The Supplement
The First Fleet
The First Settlement
St Phillip's Church
Discovery of Norfolk Island
Names on Norfolk Island
With Norfolk Is Connections
Hospitals on Norfolk Island
Women on Norfolk Island
Evacuate
Embarkations to the Derwent
Links with the Lord
Not Again
Grants in Hobart Town
Hawthorn Hedges
Land Grants in Sandy Bay
Links to Brown's River Bushrangers
Black Snake Inn
Whaling
Whaling Contracts
Derwent Whaling Club
Smugglers Galore
Tasman Island
Tasman Island Lighthouse
Hop Growing
Agriculture
Convict Links
Churches
St Mathews—Rokeby
St Mathews—New Norfolk
Towards Acceptance
Take Notice
Law and Order
Richard Morgan
George Guest
Port Dalrymple
Callington Mill
Townships
Reading List
Last Word

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 115
Flinders Lane
Victoria 8009

[http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dgc
inc/](http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dgc/inc/)

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Devonport & Launceston Microfiche Roster

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Devonport	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1	Set 2	Set 1
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Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Vol.5 1910–1911*

* National Archives of Australia, *Hard to Port! Navigating the Archives – A guide to selected maritime records in the National Archives of Australia*

* Lagstrom, Trevor M, *Prisoner In Paradise – The story of Olivia Gascoigne & Nathaniel Lucas*

* Osbourne, Helen & Gould, Richard J, *From Flat Top to Rhyndaston – A History of the Rhyndaston – Tiberias area and its Pioneers*

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* Peck, Hilton, *As I sailed out from Plymouth – The story of Joshua Peck*

* TFHS Inc. Devonport Branch, *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1989*

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch, *Assessment & Valuation Rolls of Tasmania – Index to Town of Launceston 1888*

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TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail – A Photographic Index Vol.6 1921–1922*

* Uglow, Jennifer, *The Macmillan Dictionary of Women's Biography [2nd. Edit.]*

* Waight, Darrell J, *The Descendants of Charles William Burr*

* Woods, Geoff, *Arcoona Deloraine – A Country Doctor's Residence*

* Young, David, *Sporting Island – A History of Sport and Recreation in Tasmania*

CD Rom

Archive CD Books, *Government Gazette Hobart 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910*

HOBART BRANCH

Adolph, A; *Collins Tracing Your Family History*. [929.3 ADO]

* Carlisle, K; (Comp.); *Island to Island*. (Six Vol. Set) [Q 929.2 ISL]

* Baker, A; *Index to 'The Mercury' Deaths 1971*. [Q 929.38 BAK]

Bissett, M & B (Comp.); *Weekly Courier: Index to photographs, births deaths & marriage notices and personal items of interest to Family Historians; Vol.6 1910–1911*. [Q 929.38 BIS]

Broxham, G & M Nash; *Tasmanian Shipwrecks, Vol.I 1797–1899*. [Q 910.45209946 BRO]

* Central Scotland H.S; *Clackmannan Parish Burials, Pre 1855*. [Q 929.3209413 CLA]

Coad, D; *Port Cydnet, 1792–1860*. [Q 994.62 COA]

* Gwent FHS; *25th Anniversary Edition—Members' Interests*. [Q 929 GWE]

Hall, B; *Of Infamous Character—The convicts of the 'Bodington'*. [365.9941 HAL]

Hall, B; *The Irish Vanguard—The convicts of the 'Queen'*. [365.9941 HAL]

* Kearns, R H B; *Silverton*. [994.49 KEA]

Legge, J (Comp.); *Who's Who In Australia 1971*. [R 920.WHO]

McIntyre, P & E Rushen; *Quarantined! The 1837 Lady MacNaghten Immigrants*. [994.02 MCI]

Nash, M (Ed.); *Captain Robinson: Reminiscences of a Master Mariner*. [387.5092 ROB]

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LAUNCESTON BRANCH

Archer, D J L; *The Scott Letters VDL & Scotland 1836–55*

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* Loane, Derrick, *This Our Fathers Did For Us. The Story of a Pioneering Family in Tasmania*

Official Gazette of the Education Department Tasmania; *The Educational Records 1958–1968*

Paterson, Jai; Beer, Tin and Salvation: William Street Launceston 1898 A Fortune May Be Made. Launceston's 19th Century Breweries

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index*

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Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
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Saturday 1:00 pm–4:00 pm
The library is open at 7:00 pm prior to meetings.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway, Cooee 7:30 pm on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10:30 am except January and February.

DEVONPORT Phone: (03) 6427 8997 (Branch Secretary)
Library ‘Old police residence’ 117 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Tuesday & Friday 11:00 am–3:00 pm
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meeting Our meetings are held on the last Thursday of the month at or Branch Library in Latrobe at 11.00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com for updates and any changes or contact our Secretary.

HOBART Phone: (03) 6228 5057 (Branch Secretary)
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12:30 pm–3:30 pm
Wednesday 9:30 am–12:30 pm
Saturday 1:30 pm–4:30 pm
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 8:00 pm 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 pm–4:00 pm
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 pm on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON Phone: (03) 6344 4034 (Branch Secretary)
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 am–3:00 pm
1st & 3rd Saturday 1:30 pm–3:30 pm
Meeting Generally held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, except January and December. Check the Branch News and the website <http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org> for locations and times.

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