

# Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY  
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 32 Number 4—March 2012

# TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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# Tasmanian Ancestry

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

## From the editor

Another volume of *Tasmanian Ancestry* completed and ready to deliver to the printer. Checking the contents page I realize most of the articles were submitted by women. I will remedy this in the next issue as I notice there are several from our male contributors awaiting publication on the computer.

We are fortunate to have a loyal group of people who regularly submit articles however new authors are always welcome. I sometimes feel it is unfortunate we are constrained by space limitations.

The registration form for the 32nd Annual General Meeting, to be held at Ross, is included in this volume. There is an 'Early Bird' prize so be sure to send in your form as soon as possible. The theme is the Ross Female Factory. Speakers on the day are Lucy Frost, Dianne Snowden and Colette McAlpine so it is sure to be a fascinating and informative gathering. A review of the recent publication, 'Convict Lives at the Ross Female Factory' by the Female Convicts Research Group (Tasmania) is on page 246.

Lucy has recently released her latest work, 'Abandoned Women', the story of the convict women and children who were transported from Scotland to Van Diemen's Land on the *Atwick* in 1838.

Rosemary Davidson

## Journal address

PO Box 191, Launceston TAS 7250  
email [editors@tasfhs.org](mailto: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:

Illustration supplied by Betty Jones for her article, *Lessons from the Mailbag, The Tasmanian Correspondence School*, see page 200.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**I**N preparing this message at the end of 2011, I am able to reflect on some changes that have occurred in the last few months that will effect us all in the New Year.

The National Archives Hobart office moved into the State Library building at 91 Murray Street, on 26 October. I represented our Society at the official launch of the new, combined Reading Room on 1 December. The dual service of TAHO and NA record access is available in the secure 'History Room' on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. NA will still observe the hours 9.30am to 5.00pm, Wednesday to Friday.

I also represented our society on 2 December at the official opening of the East Coast Heritage Museum & Visitor Centre building at Swansea.

The former schoolhouse has been completely refurbished inside and out, and new rooms to house the Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society have been added on to the rear of the building.

Those researchers with family and historical connections to the area will find a visit to be well worthwhile.

The new LINC website was launched on 5 December. Researchers used to accessing services via the State Library of Tasmania or Archives of Tasmania addresses will find the new layout requires a little more effort at first to find your favourite records/indexes. The website has been redesigned to provide a better, more comprehensive service. LINC welcomes any constructive criticism or suggestions that may improve their service and have provided appropriate fields for that purpose.

The ABC programme 'Who's Been Sleeping In My House?' commenced on Monday 21 November 2011 and the last episode was on 16 January 2012.

The Tasmanian content was *Oljato*, Hobart on 5 December and *The Sheiling*, at Pontville on 19 December.

The programmes were well received and generated a greater awareness of our society and family history research in general. A number of new research enquires can be directly related to the Tasmanian episodes.

Hopefully, this type of programme will be as popular as 'Who Do You Think You Are?' and we will be able to enjoy other series in the future.

On an entirely different subject, it is pleasing to note that some of the hard working volunteers in our society are being recognised for their efforts on our behalf.

I understand that Julie Kapeller (Hobart Branch) attended the reception at Government House on 14 December to celebrate International Volunteers Day. Julie was nominated by the Glenorchy Regional Library for providing a regular service of assistance at the library to family history researchers.

Judy Cocker (Burnie Branch) has received a 'Volunteers Award', for providing a similar service and was nominated by the Burnie Regional Library. ◀

**Maurice Appleyard**

# BRANCH REPORTS

## Burnie

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

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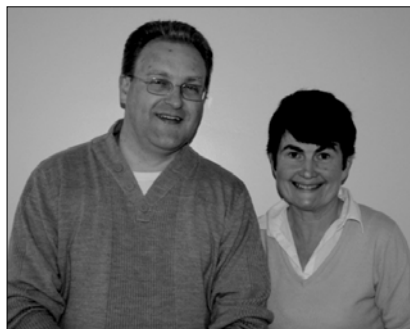


It is pleasing to note the last three months have seen an increase in members accessing our Library. Some of our regulars have returned

from holidays and overseas trips and have recommenced their research. Towards the end of October our Librarian and I ran a workshop at the Queenstown LINC for people interested in researching their Family Tree. Although we didn't sign up any new members on the day the LINC purchased some resources for their Library. The City of Burnie Lions Club held a combined Services and Volunteers Dinner on the 18 October which was the same night as our meeting night, so it was decided that members could attend this Dinner meeting in lieu of our meeting. Several of our members went and were entertained by a talk by the Tasmanian Australian of the Year recipient, Deborah De Williams.

During November we were approached by Alan Philips from 'Unlock the Past' to see if we would like to convene a seminar on the 2 December. 'Unlock the Past' had arranged a Genealogy Cruise scheduled to stop at Burnie with expert speakers on board who would be available for on shore seminars. It was finally settled there would be three presentations on the Friday afternoon by two of the cruise ship presenters. The talks were

'Discover Scottish Church Records' and 'Irish Resources Online' by Chris Paton and 'Findmypast' by Rosemary Kopitke. All who attended thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon. A special thank you to the members who helped with afternoon tea.



Chris Paton and Judy Cocker at the Seminar  
**Librarian wins National Award**

It is with much pleasure I advise our Librarian, Judy Cocker, has recently been awarded a National Volunteers Award for 2011. in recognition of her continued fortnightly help at the Burnie LINC.

## Hobart

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**All telephone enquiries to (03) 6244 4527**



By the time you read this our branch will be back from our holiday break and our volunteers will be hard at work again. But looking back to the end of last year, there were 178 'signings-in' in September, 162

in October and 183 in November. We look forward to this high level of voluntary work again in 2012. And our library has been well used during 2011 with just under a thousand visits by members and visitors.

The guest speaker at the September meeting was Dr Peter Hay from the University of Tasmania. The title of the talk was 'Sparrow Force'. Dr Hay outlined the composition of the 2/40<sup>th</sup> Battalion, consisting predominantly of men from North Western and Northern Tasmania, although the officers were disproportionately mainlanders. While the unit was well-trained—they mustered at Brighton, and proceeded to Victoria and Northern Territory before being dispatched to Dutch Timor in December 1941 to defend an airfield—they were appallingly ill-equipped. They engaged the Japanese on 26 January 1942 in what has been described as a suicide mission. This was the last full battalion bayonet charge in world history. Of the original 919 members of 2/40<sup>th</sup> Battalion force 722 were captured as prisoners of war, the beginning of long internment in Timor, Java, on the Burma Railway and for some ultimately Japan. Peter's father Reg Hay was a warrant officer in Sparrow Force, and a decorated survivor. Twenty-seven members and visitors attended the meeting.

Recommended reading: *Doomed Battalion* by Peter Henning and *The Silent Fathers*, an essay in *Vandiemonian Essays* by Pete Hay.

The guest speaker at the October meeting was Mr Ross Latham speaking on the topic *Managing the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office—Reflections on my first 12 months as State Archivist*. Ross provided background and details of the merger at 91 Murray Street Hobart of

TAHO and the Hobart National Archive Office. A similar merger has occurred in Darwin and Adelaide. The mergers have brought collections together, avoids duplication and aims to be cost saving. Twenty-seven members and visitors attended the meeting.

The guest speaker at the November meeting was regular presenter and Branch member, Beverley Richardson, who spoke about Hamilton Literary Society member *Hilda Bridges: 10 October 1881 - 11 September 1971*. As a member of the society herself, Beverley presented her research findings into the life of Hilda Bridges. The society is the longest running literary society in Australia and is restricted to just thirty members. Hilda joined the society at the age of 79 after spending some time living in Sydney, having followed her brother Roy—himself a prolific Tasmanian writer—to care for him after an accident. She also spent time teaching in Queenstown. Beverley provided details of Hilda's family background (descending from Ann Hannaway and Robert Nash). Hilda spent a large part of her life caring for her brother and typing his manuscripts. In her own right she was the author of thirteen novels, plays and children's stories. Beverley's presentation was followed by a lively question and answer session. Twenty-eight members and visitors attended the meeting.

### **General Meetings**

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at 'The Sunday School', St Johns Park, New Town, on the third Tuesday in the month at 7:30pm. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

Speaker planned for the next few meetings are:

**Tuesday 20 March:** Paul Kregor—‘Macquarie Land Grants: Families of the Pittwater, Coal Valley and Clarence Plains.’

**Tuesday 17 April:** Craig Deayton—‘The 47<sup>th</sup> Battalion.’

**Tuesday 15 May:** Prof. John Hunn—‘Why Royal?’—The Genesis of the Royal Society.’

**Tuesday 19 June:** Craig Joel—‘Sir John Franklin and John Montagu—A Tale of Ambition and Unrealised Hope.’

**Family History Computer Users Group**  
This large and enthusiastic group meets at the branch library on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:30pm under the expert leadership of Vee Maddock.

### **WISE Interest Group**

The **Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England** group is currently in recess, but is looking at resuming meetings if sufficient interest is shown. Contact the Secretary, or ‘phone (03) 6244 4527 if you are interested.

### **Family History Writers Group**

This group has been meeting at the branch library on the fifth Thursday of each month when it occurs. Members working on individual projects will share them with the group in an informal workshop. All welcome! For more details contact Dianne Snowden on [dsnowden@tassie.net.au](mailto:dsnowden@tassie.net.au) or ring mobile 0409 140 657

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

## **Huon**

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## **Launceston**

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Requests for research continue to flow in and have kept the volunteers very busy right to the close of the library for the Christmas break.

The De Longhi Dehumidifier has arrived and has proved to be a great help during the warmer weather.

Work is continuing on *The Tasmanian Mail* and the *Weekly Courier* indexing. The next volume of *Weekly Courier* (1917) is now out and volume 10, 1918 is well on the way. The next volume of *Tasmanian Mail* will cover 1931–1932.

**Saturday Library Hours**—by appointment only—phone (03) 6344 4034.

**Wednesday 21 March:** BRANCH meeting: Canadian records, Computer Room, Adult Education Centre, York Street.

**Tuesday 17 April:** 7pm: BRANCH Annual General Meeting

**Wednesday 18 April:** 2pm BIG, Computer Room, Adult Education Centre, York Street.

**Wednesday 16 May:** 2pm BIG, Computer Room, Adult Education Centre, York Street.

**Wednesday 16 June:** Society Annual General Meeting at Ross Town Hall.

**Check the website** for more detail of meetings/workshops and for a list of publications now available from Launceston Branch.



## Mersey

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

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Here we are at the start of another year. It won't be long until memberships are due and the branch AGMs. Our branch meeting is on

28 April at 2:00pm. Nomination forms are available at our Library. We have purchased a Scan Lab microfiche/film reader that will allow printouts of these precious records. In November we were invited by Launceston Branch to visit the Inveresk Museum Complex. We visited the Tram Shed where renovations were being carried out on a Royal Carriage for the Don Railway. Afterwards we had lunch at a quiet area outside and later visited the Community History Centre, part of the Queen Victoria Museum. We viewed an old film of the days when trams were part of transport in Launceston. An interesting place to visit.

We had several selling days for our annual Christmas Raffle which was drawn at our Christmas Luncheon held at the Blue Wren Tea Gardens near Ulverstone. This year we had six prizes and the winners were very pleased. We had Happy Hour on the closure of our library for the holidays and it was time for a well-earned break from the branch library.

So it is onwards and upwards for a New Year when publications will be forthcoming. Details of our meetings, what's coming up and lots of other information are on our website or phone the secretary or library. Hope to see you there soon. ◀

## BURNIE SEMINAR

2 DECEMBER 2011

**M**ORE than thirty people enjoyed the presentations by cruise presenters at Burnie on 2 December. Arranged by 'Unlock the Past', the theme was Irish and Scottish and we were fortunate enough to hear two of the specialist presenters. The talks were 'Discover Scottish Church Records' and 'Irish Resources Online' by Chris Paton and 'Findmypast' by Rosemary Kopittke. Background on the presenters is featured on <http://www.unlockthepast.com.au>

**Chris Paton** is a professional genealogist and regular contributor to several family history publications, including *Your Family History*, *Practical Family History*, *Family History Monthly* and *Discover my Past Scotland*. Formerly a BBC television producer, he holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Genealogical Studies and runs the Scotland's Greatest Story ancestral research service [www.ScotlandsGreatestStory.co.uk](http://www.ScotlandsGreatestStory.co.uk)

He also teaches online Scottish courses through Pharos Teaching and Tutoring Ltd [www.pharostutors.com](http://www.pharostutors.com) Chris was the featured presenter at the Unlock the Past History & Genealogy Sydney Expo in October 2010.

**Rosemary Kopittke** has been tracing her family since 1985. A statistician, she has worked as an hydrologist, teacher and biometrician and now works as a consultant for Gould Genealogy & History and Unlock the Past. She has published numerous indexes but is best known for *Emigrants from Hamburg to Australasia 1850-1879*. A current member of the AFFHO Council and the Queensland FHS Management Committee, Rosemary is a Fellow of QFHS and in 2006 received the AFFHO Award for Meritorious Services to Family History. ◀

# **DON'T FORGET!**

**Membership for 2012–13 commences on  
1 April 2012 through to 31 March 2013**

**Current membership subscriptions expire on  
31 March 2012**

You will have received a Membership Renewal Form (pink) in the  
December edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

Additional forms may be downloaded from our Website:

**[www.tasfhs.org](http://www.tasfhs.org)**

If you have not paid your Membership Renewal,  
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**Launceston TAS 7250**

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to the State Treasurer



**REMEMBER!!!**

**Late payment may  
result in a delay in the delivery of your  
June 2012 *Tasmanian Ancestry*.**

# LESSONS FROM THE MAILBAG

## THE TASMANIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

**A** **FAMILY WITH SPIRIT**  
Over the spring/summer of 1918/1919, along the magnificent timbered gorges of the King River, deep in the cool temperate West Coast rainforest and miles from the townships of Queenstown and Strahan, the MORRISON family lived in a make-shift camp. Six days a week the rhythmic ringing of axes against the trunks of the ancient and majestic Huon pines was interspersed by the calls of foraging black currawong, rosellas and olive whistlers while grey goshawks swooped for prey. James Morrison was a timber getter who understood the value of the bounty of the forest. He had a wife and a number of children to support, the two youngest, Ron and Roy, both being under the age of five. Darrell and Jim, the eldest boys, were old enough to make their own way in life and often worked alongside their father in the bush. Ruth and Edna had finished school and were a great help at the camp. Three of the boys, Jack, Claude and Keith, aged 13, 12 and 6 respectively, had all had some formal education at different State schools when they lived close enough to attend, but that was out of the question in their current location. Besides, the Government ruling was that daily attendance at school was compulsory only for children who lived within a three mile radius of the nearest State or



Subsidised school. However, although her resources were limited, Mrs Morrison was determined to do the best she could to maintain a semblance of education for her children, particularly after the school holidays officially ended and the boys would normally be back at school. She had mentioned her resolve to the Council Clerk at Queenstown when her children left the State School there in 1918.<sup>1</sup> In the rainforest, the family's only source of supplies and link with the outside world, including mail deliveries, was via the Mt Lyell Railway train when it stopped along its route to offload and pick up freight at the siding at Dubbil Barril. [For those not familiar with the geography of the West Coast, that place is still named (and spelt) such, and accessible today by tourists who board the West Coast Wilderness Railway at Strahan when their diesel train stops at the siding for lunch and is coupled to a raucous steam engine to assist with the steep ascent ahead to Queenstown.]

The Morrison family had often shown its pioneering spirit in those harsh and variable West Coast conditions, and they would in the future; they were accustomed to doing it tough. James Horace McOmish Morrison (1879–1943) was born in Myrtleford, Victoria, the youngest

<sup>1</sup> AOT: ED10/1/222

son of Scottish-born parents, Thomas Morrison, miner, and his wife, Margaret, née McOMISH. He formed a relationship with Victorian-born Ruth Marguerite DALE, née LEE (1877–1949) and came to the West Coast of Tasmania in 1901 as a miner. After realising the vast forest resources of the West Coast, Mr Morrison entered the timber business, and was responsible for opening up a number of valuable logging areas in the region. He was remembered as having brought horses overland from Deloraine to Queenstown in the days before roads existed. The registration of the births of eleven Dale/Morrison children between 1901 and 1918 identified the family's places of abode during that time as including Linda Valley, Strahan, Lowana, Lynchford and Queenstown. For many years Mr Morrison exported Huon pine and blackwood to the mainland. Mr Morrison died at Strahan in November 1943 and was buried at Regatta Point. As a tribute, his sons laid a wreath of wild flowers from the Gordon River on his grave. He was survived by his widow, eight sons and two daughters.<sup>2</sup>

### Country Education

There were many problems associated with receiving an education in a country area in Tasmania in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, not the least of which was having a school to attend and a teacher to teach the pupils. The clauses of the 1912 Education Act that made it compulsory for children to attend school between the ages of 7 and 14 meant that the Government had to find both structures and teachers to deliver education to those students it compelled to attend. There were problems related to providing equal opportunity for all, and the School Inspectors commented

regularly about such discrepancies in their annual reports to the Department: more money was expended on the fewer schools in larger centres; the Government did not appoint its better qualified teachers to the small schools for economic reasons; the majority of teachers in the very small schools were uncertificated and had not taken their own education beyond Grade VI, particularly those who had joined the service before the introduction of State High schools in Launceston and Hobart in 1913; small school teachers and pupils frequently had poorer working conditions than their larger school counterparts; and even more pressingly, too many school age children in isolated areas were still not receiving any education because there was no such provision available. The Morrison children near Dubbil Barril fell into that latter category.

### Towards a Solution

In early February 1919, Mr Archibald DOUGLAS, the Council Clerk at Queenstown, wrote to Miss Hettie WELLARD, the teacher at the newly established Correspondence School located at the Education Department's office in Hobart. Mr Douglas was responding to an article he had read in the newspaper describing the purpose of the school and seeking the names and addresses of children who may benefit from such a service. (See, for example, *The Mercury*, 6 January 1919.) Remembering his conversation the previous year with Mrs Morrison before her family left for the wilderness beyond Dubbil Barril, the kindly Council Clerk forwarded her details to Miss Wellard.<sup>3</sup>

The Correspondence School was designed for children who lived in remote districts outside a radius of three miles

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<sup>2</sup> *The Advocate*, 6 November 1943

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<sup>3</sup> AOT: ED10/1/222

from an existing State or Subsidised School, and who currently did not attend any school.

Miss Henrietta (Hettie) Eliza Wellard (1880–1967) was appointed as the first teacher. Born at Dunorlan, Miss Wellard was socialised into school ways from the earliest age. In 1864, her parents, Alfred Champion Wellard and his wife, Charlotte Adams, née MOODY, had established a private school at Dunorlan, which eventually came under the direction of the Education Department from 1875. Her brother, Alfred Edward and her sisters, Marion Emily, Amy Theresa, Mary Winifred (Peggy), Lilian Charlotte and Edith Annie were all employed by the Education Department at different times. Miss Wellard commenced her formal career as a Paid Monitor in her father's school in 1897, and then moved on to become a Pupil Teacher at the private Ladies' College in Launceston. She returned to the employ of the Department in 1901 at Deloraine State School, and after a transfer to Forth for two years, attended the recently-established Training College in Hobart in 1907. Over the next ten years, Miss Wellard was appointed as an Assistant to the State schools at Wellington Square, Glen Dhu, East Launceston and finally back to Wellington Square Practising where she was a skilled demonstration teacher from 1917 to 1918.<sup>4</sup> Her successful application for the position of



Teacher in Charge of the new Correspondence School followed, and that remained her working focus until her retirement during 1936.

Before taking up her new important role, Miss Wellard spent a month in Sydney and Melbourne studying the methods used in the Correspondence Schools there. The Tasmanian school was eventually modelled largely on the practices followed in New South Wales.<sup>5</sup>

One of Miss Wellard's first tasks was to locate and check the eligibility of potential scholars, and inform parents/supervisors about the procedures to be followed. Next it was necessary to assess a starting level for each child's course of work, set and forward the written work through the mail on a fortnightly basis, then receive, correct and return the completed assignments. Stamped addressed envelopes were forwarded for the return of work. Free of charge, the Education Department supplied writing tablets, transcription and copy books, School Papers, Tasmanian Readers and Primers.

Other books, such as Arithmetic, History, Grammar, Geography needed to be purchased by the families themselves, but the arrangements to do so could be made by Miss Wellard through Messrs WALCH and Sons, stationers and booksellers in Hobart. A library book could be loaned to each child for a month. A form was devised for obtaining background details on potential pupils. Respondents had to provide information

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<sup>4</sup> See, also, *Henrietta Eliza Wellard* by Rosemary Davidson, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, March 1999

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<sup>5</sup> *The Mercury*, 20 June 1919

such as: pupil's full name, exact age, religion, father's/guardian's name and occupation; postal address, information about when mails were received and their days of dispatch; how many years the pupil had attended school, the name of their last school, and the class they had been in; the name of the last Reading Book or Magazine and how much of the book was read; a list of what reading books they had at home, along with any other school books; a statement of what Tables the child knew well; and the child's signature if they were able to write well. There were also questions about the state of the child's health and opportunities given to nominate any disabilities such as weak sight, deafness and stammering. The name and signature of the person who would supervise the pupil's work was required, as well as the name of the nearest school and its distance from the family's home.<sup>6</sup>

The surviving records from the establishment of the school in 1919 indicate that enquiries started to arrive a week or so after initial advertisements were placed in the local newspapers. Some came from community leaders such as local ministers of religion and teachers, nominating known families whose children may benefit, and others came directly from parents themselves. Nora LAMB was later remembered as the school's first pupil enrolled on 28 January 1919 (*The Mercury*, 13 May 1933), while other families and their addresses included in the early records were as follows:<sup>7</sup>

Mrs ADKINS, Maria Island; Mrs W AYERS, Glenair, Avoca; Mrs J BAKER, 'Wihareja', Steppes via Bothwell; Mr Sam BALES, Interlaken via Oatlands; Mr

Thomas BISHOP, 'Macclesfield', Victoria Valley; Mrs BRAZENDALE, 'The Den', Interlaken via Oatlands; Mr and Mrs BUTTS, Picanini; Florence H CASHION, London Marsh, Bronte; Mrs CHALLIS, Llewellyn, nine miles from Avoca; Mr Bert DARGAVEL, Steppes via Bothwell; Mr P Dargavel, Arthur's Lake, Steppes via Bothwell; Mrs L M DELANEY, Police Point; Mrs EASTLEY, Dairy Plains; John EYLES, Brady's Marsh, Dee Bridge; Mr FLEMING, Great Lake via Bothwell; Mrs C FLETCHER, Ormley, five miles from Avoca; Mrs FRIDAY, wife of policeman, Accommodation House, Great Lakes via Bothwell; J HARDING, Preston; Mrs HAYES, Arthur's Lake, The Steppes via Bothwell; Mr George Hayes senior, The Steppes via Bothwell; Mrs HEAZELWOOD, The Steppes via Bothwell; Mrs F HOLT, Trowsers Point, Whitemark, Flinders Island; W Holt senior, Trowsers Point, Flinders Island; Mrs C HORNE, Interlaken via Oatlands; Mr John JENKINS, Steppes, via Bothwell; Mr William Jenkins, Dee Bridge; Mrs JOHNS, Great Lakes, Steppes via Bothwell; Mr KING, South Bruny Lighthouse; Mr C King, North Huon; Mrs KIRKLAND, Preston; Mrs LINE c/o Mrs RIGLEY, 'Cannalena', Steppes via Bothwell; Mrs T F LOCKE, 'Pomona', Premaydena; Mrs MANSELL, Trowsers Point, Flinders Island; Mr Fred McGEE, five miles from Avoca; Mr William McGee, 'Old Man's Head', Interlaken via Oatlands; Mrs MORRISON, Dubbil Barril on the Mt Lyell Railway line; Mr John Morrison, Llewellyn, seven miles from Avoca; Mr L REYNOLDS, 'Macclesfield', Victoria Valley; Mrs RHODES, Trowsers Point, Flinders Island; Mr J ROBINSON c/o E FERRAR Esq, Tunbridge; Mr L STEPHENS, Macquarie Plains; Mrs

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<sup>6</sup> AOT: ED10/1/222

<sup>7</sup> AOT: ED10/1/222

SWARD senior, South Bruny; A A Sward, Simpson's Bay; E L Sward, Simpson's Bay; Mr Charles TRIFFITT, Arthur's Lake, Steppes via Bothwell; Mr I I WEEDING, Bronte; Mr William WILKINS of Chain of Lagoons; Mr Alfred H WRIGHT, 'Tregenna', Derby.

Before the end of March 1919, the number of children seeking enrolment was such that another teacher had to be appointed to assist Miss Wellard. Miss Florence Jessie KNIGHT (1891–1986), who had been a demonstration teacher at Elizabeth Street Practising School, was selected. Five months after the school was introduced, there were eighty-three pupils enrolled, aged from six to sixteen. This number exceeded the recommended ideal of thirty-five students per teacher, so a waiting list was established until circumstances changed.<sup>8</sup>

Miss Sarah Alicia TREGASKIS (1891–?) was appointed as an additional teacher from September 1919 and Miss Ivy Muriel Agnes MACE (1891–1979) joined the team by March the following year.

From March to December 1920, Mr Raymond Frank SOLOMON (1897–1971), who had joined the Department in 1911, was selected to fill the position of Travelling Teacher for the Correspondence School. His task was to help spread notice of the services of the school to parents in the very sparsely populated areas. He was to interview parents,

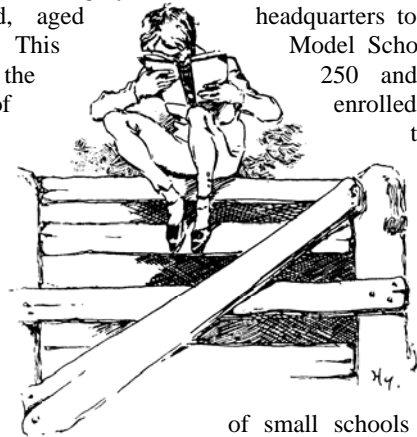
explain the work of the school and enrol pupils. Mr Solomon established headquarters in Launceston and Hobart, and rode a motorcycle as he made his way systematically into remote locations throughout the State. At the end of each week he supplied a diary of his movements showing all the families visited and the number of children likely to be enrolled as pupils at the Correspondence School. Mr Solomon was allowed to have 250 personal introduction cards printed professionally to present to prospective families.<sup>9</sup>

By 1921, there was a teaching staff of ten. In 1926, the school transferred its headquarters to the old Battery Point Model School building. Between 250 and 300 children were enrolled by 1933, and by 1939 the teaching staff numbered fourteen.

Those on the rolls lived on lonely lighthouses, the Bass Strait islands, remote farms, road construction camps and elsewhere. In the interim periods

of small schools being closed and reopened, many pupils turned to the Correspondence School for maintenance of their education. From 1948 to 1958, there were between 300 and 450 enrolled.<sup>10</sup>

When Miss Wellard retired during 1936, her position as Head Teacher was taken over by Miss Sarah Mabel SAGASSER (1890–1963), who had been on the staff since 1924. Born on the Bendigo Goldfields in Victoria, she was the daughter of Karl (Charles) Gustav & Marie (Mary),



<sup>8</sup> *The Mercury*, 20 June 1919

<sup>9</sup> AOT: ED11/1/142

<sup>10</sup> AOT: ED11/1/1753

née KOCH, SAGASSER, and had lived at Zeehan before joining the Education Department there in 1905. After completing her teaching apprenticeship years in the two Zeehan schools, Miss Sagasser had been a demonstration teacher at Elizabeth Street Practising School. She retired in May 1949 on account of ill-health. Her position was taken over by Mr Henry (Harry) Roy DENMAN (1904–1985), who had started his teaching career at Tullah in 1923. Mr Denman had been on the staff at the Correspondence School since 1945.

From the beginning, the success of the Correspondence School lessons depended on a family having an adult who could read and write well enough to supervise the children's studies. That factor excluded a number of isolated children from an education. As far back as 1919, it was also pointed out that some parents were just too busy at home to give assistance. Mrs L M DELANEY of Police Point stated then that she could not use the School because as a mother she had many duties, and her children did not know enough to help each other.<sup>11</sup>

Despite the busy life style of many families in far-flung places, most parents of the enrolled children (usually the mother or other designated supervisor) seemed to find time to dedicate to the tutoring required, and many worthwhile results were cited over the years. In 1936, for example, it was stated that several successful women teachers in the Education Department received practically all their training from the Correspondence School.<sup>12</sup> For many families the Correspondence teachers provided an important link with the outside world. Parents and children alike looked forward

to receiving the next batch of lessons or feedback fortnightly in the mailbag. The teachers were careful in their comments not to discourage children when they made mistakes, and credit was always given for trying. Because the work had to be written from the very beginning, the pupils frequently developed an ease of expression on paper.<sup>13</sup>

In 1976, the school merged with the Hobart Technical College's External Studies Department (formerly the Technical Correspondence School which had been set up in 1944 as a response to post-war reconstruction and training needs). The technical aspects of the service were removed eventually and the School of Distance Education was established quite separate from the Technical College.

Steeped in what is now almost a century of history in Tasmania, the Correspondence School has grown from the pioneering work of Miss Hettie Wellard into a modern service available instantly on the internet and based on the latest technology. For the past decade, the Tasmanian eSchool has offered Kindergarten to Grade 10 distance education facilities for eligible students.

The Morrison children from the rainforest at Dubbil Barril would be astounded! ◀

## APOLOGY

### The Hunt for John Perkins

Vol.32 No.3 p.182, para.1

'We continually came across the wrong Charles' should read 'We continually came across the wrong John'.

Coralie and Tony Strawn are still anxious to discover where John was buried. He died at the Hobart Hospital in 1875 and was buried as a pauper—but where?

<sup>11</sup> AOT: ED10/1/222

<sup>12</sup> *The Mercury*, 4 February 1936

<sup>13</sup> *The Mercury*, 22 July 1939



# JOHN WADDELL and MARGARET MCDONALD CONVICTS ON THE *LADY NELSON* 1812

Patricia O'Dwyer (Member No.5747)

**T**HE convicts who left Port Jackson for Port Dalrymple in July 1812 were far from a homogenous group. According to the remarks on the shipping indent, they varied from being 'very good' to 'dangerous' to 'infamous'. While Governor MACQUARIE may have wished to rid Port Jackson of the worst of them, he particularly selected some for their skills.

On 12 June 1812 Macquarie wrote to Major GORDON:

Being aware that the Settlement of Port Dalrymple would be greatly benefited and improved by a Supply of Male and Female Convicts, I now send thither, on the Lady Nelson, Thirty of the former and Twelve of the latter ... amongst those few now sent you will receive Five very good and useful Tradesmen, namely, a Blacksmith, a Wheelwright, a Carpenter and two Bricklayers ... I request you will distribute the few now sent ... retaining only the Tradesmen for the use of Government, but allowing the Blacksmith and the Wheel Wright to work occasionally for the Settlers<sup>14</sup>

The blacksmith referred to was my g-g-g-grandfather, John WADDELL/WADDLE. Amongst the women on board was my g-g-g-grandmother, Margaret McDONALD, John's wife.<sup>15</sup> John and Margaret were

the only married couple on board and both were recorded as being 'Very Good'.

John and Margaret had married in Glasgow in July 1807. John, a journeyman blacksmith, who had been brought up in New Lanark, was then 17. Margaret, a housemaid, was several years older. Shortly after their marriage, John was laid off by his employer because of insufficient work. With no income and a wife to keep, John did as many others had before him. Over a two week period, together with some friends, he stole some hams, wet washing from the green, items of clothing and household linen from several houses, including the house of Margaret's former employer.

John and his friends were quickly apprehended, and with their wives were charged with the theft and reselling of goods. John and Margaret were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. John spent the next few years on the hulks at Portsmouth before being taken aboard the *Guildford* which arrived in Port Jackson on 18 January 1812. There he was reunited with Margaret who had

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own surname. She sometimes signed documents as 'Margrat' or 'Margret' Waddell. I have used the spelling 'Waddell' for the surname throughout for consistency. Scottish documents relating to John use this spelling and it is used by Margaret on most of the documents signed by her. Her son, John, sometimes used Waddle, but her daughter Elizabeth and son David used Waddell.

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<sup>14</sup> *Historical Records of Australia*, Series III, Vol. I, p.719

<sup>15</sup> Once in Launceston Margaret McDonald used her husband's surname, rather than following the Scottish custom of using her

arrived on the *Friends* on 10 October 1811. A few months later they found themselves with thirty other convicts on the *Lady Nelson* bound for Port Dalrymple.

According to John WEST, the commandant of Launceston was permitted to grant town allotments.<sup>16</sup> These allotments allowed convicts in government service to build a shelter and grow fresh vegetables to supplement their rations. Soon after their arrival, John and Margaret received such an allotment in what is now Brisbane Street, Launceston. Their original wooden house and blacksmith shop were close to the present day NW corner of Charles and Brisbane Streets. Their house was later described as 'one of the first houses built ... in Launceston.'<sup>17</sup>

The Waddell's first child, John, was born late 1812 or early 1813 and was baptised 14 March 1814 when Reverend KNOPWOOD made one of his infrequent visits from Hobart Town. Elizabeth (Betsy), my g-g-grandmother, was born on 14 May 1817 and baptised by Reverend YOUL on 18 January 1819. A second son, David, born 3 August 1819, was baptised by Youl on 13 February 1820. L S BETHALL notes that when visiting Launceston, Reverend Youl held services in a disused blacksmith's shop in Cameron Street.<sup>18</sup> This was possibly the government blacksmith shop where John first worked.

Unlike those convicts who committed further crimes or absconded to become bushrangers, John and Margaret took up the challenge offered to them to establish

a new life in a remote land. They lived frugally, worked industriously and saved much of the money John earned working in his spare time for local settlers. They also had one great advantage over many of their fellow convicts. They were both literate, and John became the local agent for the *Sydney Gazette* and the *Hobart Town Gazette*.

By 1815 the Waddells had saved sufficient to pay Mary FISHER of Norfolk Plains 50 pounds for the 50 acre grant which her husband, William Fisher, had received when the Fishers arrived from Norfolk Island. In 1816 John purchased a further 60 acres at Norfolk Plains from Richard SYDES, again at the cost of 50 pounds.<sup>19</sup>

John received his conditional pardon in 1818. However, Margaret was still listed as a convict on the 1820 muster and may have had to wait for freedom until she completed her sentence in 1822.

On Christmas Day 1818 Margaret and John arrived home to find their Brisbane Street house had been burgled. A pane of glass had been removed from a window and a wooden box of household items was missing. The culprit, John FITZWILLIAM, was soon apprehended and some of the items including bed curtains, a silk shawl and children's clothing were recovered. Others items had been burnt.<sup>20</sup> John Fitzwilliam, sent to Port Jackson for trial, was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in April 1819. John Waddell was required to sail to Port Jackson to give evidence. With the changes Governor Macquarie had made in the years since 1812, how different John must have found the NSW

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<sup>16</sup> West, John, *The History of Tasmania*, ed. by A G L Shaw (Sydney, 1971), p.122

<sup>17</sup> TAHO, LSD 1/109 p.469

<sup>18</sup> Bethall, L S, *The Story of Port Dalrymple*, (Hobart: 1980), p.79

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<sup>19</sup> Bills of sale from Mary Fisher and Richard Sydes (Clyne Private Papers)

<sup>20</sup> NSW Court of Criminal Jurisdiction 1788-1824, Book 446 pp.231-3

colony, and what stories he would have had to tell when he arrived home on the *Sinbad* in May 1819.

The Waddells continued to acquire stock and land. The 1819 General Muster of Proprietors of Land and Stock at Port Dalrymple, lists John WADDLE (jnr) as owning 2 horses, 76 cattle and 280 sheep. When James HORTEL/HORTLE wished to sell his 50 acres at New River (Evan-dale) John also took the opportunity to acquire that land and in 1820 he was listed as supplying the government with 100 bushels of wheat.

With an income from stock, grain and blacksmithing, the family continued to prosper. Government payments in the form of sugar and rum were made to John in 1818.<sup>21</sup> In 1821 he is listed as receiving £6.5s.6d. for blacksmithing work.<sup>22</sup>

John Waddell's death on 4 October 1822 at the age of 33 must have been a great blow to Margaret and the children then aged 9, 5 and 3. Before she could be granted Letters of Administration for John's estate, she had to write to Glasgow to obtain evidence of her marriage—a lengthy process. Indeed, a year was to pass before she received a letter confirming her marriage. This allowed her to apply to the Supreme Court for Letters of Administration for John's estate in December 1823—an estate which 'did not exceed in value the sum of five Hundred Pounds'.<sup>23</sup>

Margaret's strength of character and determination to provide a good life for her children in this new land were certainly in evidence after John's death.

Left with three small children to support, she strove tirelessly for their future—applying for further grants of land and ensuring that the children all had as good an education as was available in Launceston at that time. In 1822 it was noted that John (aged 9) could write, and Elizabeth (aged 5) knew her letters.<sup>24</sup>

John's grant of 60 acres on Distillery Creek from Governor BRISBANE arrived in 1823 after his death. Margaret also applied for a grant in the same area and received 60 acres area in 1825.<sup>25</sup> To add to this land, the Waddells purchased an adjoining 60 acres from Robert STONEHOUSE, giving them a 180 acre allotment bounded on two sides by Distillery Creek and just a short distance northeast of Launceston.

As her son, John, neared the age of 17, Margaret sought to help him fulfil the requirements to become a landholder in his own right. With the supply of Crown land dwindling, new regulations had been introduced under Lieutenant Governor George ARTHUR in 1828 so that capital of 500 pounds was then required for each grant of one square mile (640 acres).<sup>26</sup> In March 1829 Margaret had a legal document drawn up which gifted one third of her property to John, with the rest to be divided between Elizabeth and David at a later date.<sup>27</sup>

In October that year John made his application. In so doing he listed all the family assets totalling £2,375 of which he now owned a third or £791. This application gives a vivid picture of the Waddells and their life at the time. Under Margaret's management their assets had grown to include:

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<sup>21</sup> *Historical Records of Australia*, Series III, Vol. III, p.272

<sup>22</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette*, 9 May 1821

<sup>23</sup> TAHO, MM 144/1, No. 203

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<sup>24</sup> CSO 1/20/5801

<sup>25</sup> TAHO, LSD 1/73/364

<sup>26</sup> West, op. cit., p.123

<sup>27</sup> Clyne Private Papers

One dwelling house in Launceston	value 400 pounds
Three Horses (one mare in foal) and two horses	120
Ten working Bullocks in Launceston	70
Ten Head of Cattle in Launceston (Dairy Cows)	60
Two working Bullocks at Norfolk Plains	14
Ten Head of Cattle at Mr. Campbells's	25
One Bullock Cart	20
One Truck (Flat cart)	10
One hundred and sixty nine Head of Cattle at Mr. Leith's.	
Mr Leith's receipt	676
One Hundred and ten acres of Land at Norfolk Plains all of which is in Cultivation and a Dwelling House thereon	500
Fifty acres of Land at the New River with a dwelling house thereon (the Evandale farm)	300
One hundred and eighty acres at Distillery Creek not fit for cultivation	180
<b>Total £2375.00</b>	

Accompanying his application were two references describing John Waddell as being of 'Sober and Industrious Habits' and of 'respectable Character' and a note by the Chief Police Magistrate stating:

The Mother of the Applicant is a well-conducted Widow. Her husband was a Blacksmith in Launceston – John Waddell is a native of this colony and a young man of decent Character but the property appears over valued.<sup>1</sup>

Disappointingly for John, the application was refused but it was suggested that he could reapply in 12 months time.

Following John's failure to obtain his own grant, Margaret, in 1831, applied for a Second Class Allotment in Launceston. Her application stated that she had 'several children, two of whom are nearly grown up'<sup>2</sup> and that her present allotment with a house in which she resided in Brisbane Street had been granted to her husband in 1812. Her application was approved in February 1832 and in response she wrote seeking an allotment be located to her on

Cataract Hill if land was vacant there—which it was. She followed this by a letter to the Surveyor General in May 1833, giving specific details about land bordering Hillside Crescent, stating that she would 'commence the erection of a brick or Stone House with a frontage of at least thirty-six feet' and that in building the house she would expend 'at least Five hundred pounds.'<sup>3</sup>

The fact that Margaret could afford to spend such a sum on a house illustrates her business acumen and success in providing for her family. The farms, cattle, dairy herd, working bullocks and cart which could be hired by settlers and others such as Mr WEDGE, the surveyor, assured the Waddells a reasonable income. Margaret also had the help of assigned convicts to assist with the husbandry of stock.

Margaret's desire to build a new house may have been partly due to the fact that her son, John, was involved in a relationship with a young girl, Jemima MOULDS, daughter of John Moulds and Lydia

<sup>1</sup> TAHO, LSD 1/109, Vol. 2, pp.871-74

<sup>2</sup> TAHO, LSD 1/109, pp.467-70

<sup>3</sup> TAHO, LSD 1/83, p.10

MARTIN. As a result of this liaison, a child was born in December 1831. He was named John, after his father and grandfather. John and Jemima did not marry. Margaret took responsibility for the baby who became part of the Waddell household. In 1833 Jemima married George BARRASS.

In the twenty-two years following the Waddells arrival, Launceston, the small remote outpost in Van Diemen's Land, had grown from a camp of small hovels to a town with a population of around 5,000.<sup>4</sup> Several churches had been erected, stores and banks had opened, hotel licences had been issued and several breweries were operating. Entertainment such as racing carnivals, picnics and the theatre were available for the young Waddells. For Margaret, the respectable widow, finding suitable partners for her children must have been a concern.

Elizabeth (Betsy) Waddell spent some of her leisure time with her friend Jessie WHYTE, sometimes staying with her at *Ellerslie*, a property near the foot of Ben Lomond belonging to Thomas MASSEY. Here she had the opportunity to meet 'respectable' young suitors. One such was Mr OGBOURN who proposed marriage in 1835. In a letter to Elizabeth, Jessie wrote:

Mr. Ogbourn desires particularly to be remembered to you and says that Autumn is past and you are still Miss Waddall (sic) which to him is very provoking when you promised to become Mrs. Ogbourn.<sup>5</sup>

Elizabeth's reason for not marrying Mr. Ogbourn is unknown. Did her mother object or had Elizabeth already transferred her affections elsewhere? Whatever the reason, Elizabeth married Peter

CLYNE on 21 June 1836 at St Johns Church, Launceston, with her brother John, and her friend, Jessie Whyte, as witnesses. Peter Clyne had arrived from Scotland in 1831 with the CREAM family—Johanna(h) Cream, wife of Captain Cream of *Clynevale*, Epping Forrest, being Peter's cousin.

Just before Elizabeth married, one of the Norfolk Plains farms was placed in trust for her.<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth and Peter spent the first year of married life in Westbury where Peter was the licensee of the *Westbury Inn* and there their first child, Margaret, was born.

The year 1837 was to be one of happiness and tragedy for the Waddells. Barely six months after she had seen her daughter settled, Margaret died on 21 January 1837, aged 54. Later that year on 14 August her son, John WADDELL, married Ann BENNETT, a young nursery maid who had arrived in the colony on the *Amelia Thompson*. Their marriage was short-lived. Barely two months later, on 9 October, John died.

Apparently knowing that death was imminent, John had made a lengthy will just a week beforehand. He left his brother, David, the farms at Evandale and Norfolk Plains, with the three Distillery Creek properties going to his young son by Jemima Moulds. His son, John, and brother, David, were to share the house in Brisbane Street, with provision for Ann Bennett to remain there too. As long as Ann didn't marry, she was to receive a legacy of 60 pounds per year. The arrangement with David, Anne and young John was short-lived. In May 1838 David consented to Ann's request to be given 120 pounds, in return for which she would give up her annual allowance and

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<sup>4</sup> Bethell, op. cit., p.96

<sup>5</sup> Letter – J Whyte to E Waddell (Clyne Private Papers)

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<sup>6</sup> TAHO, Reg. of Deeds 1/518

all rights and interests in John Waddell's will.<sup>7</sup> Her fate after this time is unknown.

The young John Waddell, who was only 5 when his father died, was most probably brought up by Elizabeth and Peter Clyne, along with their children. He married Mary Ann RUSSELL in 1856 with whom he had 9 children. Circa 1864 he and his family moved to Melbourne where he lived and worked as a carpenter.

David Waddell continued to farm at Norfolk Plains and Evandale and later acquired property at Port Sorell. He lived in South Australia for some years but returned to Tasmania where he died in 1864. Described as a gentleman farmer in his will, he left all of his property to his widowed sister, Elizabeth Clyne.

Peter and Elizabeth Clyne moved from Westbury to Longford in 1838 when Peter took over the licence of the *Berriedale Inn* which he later purchased. This inn remained in the Clyne family until the 1870s. In 1849 Peter, Elizabeth and their five surviving children returned to Launceston where Peter became licensee of the *Cornwall Hotel*. From there he moved to the *Launceston Club* in Brisbane Street in 1856. Following his sudden death in 1858, Elizabeth, as strong willed and determined as her mother to provide for her children, took over the *Launceston Club's* licence. In 1860 she leased the *Criterion Hotel* in St John Street which she ran for a number of years before her death in 1870.

Today the descendants of John Waddell and Margaret McDonald can be found scattered through most Australian states. These two convicts certainly took every opportunity afforded to them on their arrival in Launceston in 1812 to turn their

lives around. From penniless convicts, they became respectable citizens who made a significant contribution to the growth of the new settlement. ◀

Note: I am also indebted to Pauline Lighter and Jeanette Lee who have both extensively researched the Waddell family.

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<sup>7</sup> Letter – D Waddell to Field & Campbell (Clyne Private Papers)

# A COLONIAL SON

Cecily Dougan (Member No.7068)

As a child, I was first aware of my great-great-grandfather, George James MORRISBY by an imposing framed photograph that hung in my grandmother's sitting room. The photograph, which celebrated four generations of his family, pictures George as an elderly, white-bearded gentleman gazing into the camera lens, carefully supporting a baby, my father.

George is suitably dressed for the occasion in a long frock coat surrounded by his eldest son and grandson standing and seated nearby. The males in this photograph, taken in 1915, were all eldest sons and give the viewer the impression of how this family, whose forebears had arrived in 1808, was now comfortably established on Tasmanian soil.

George James was born in 1829 at Sorell, the eldest son of John Morrisby and Emmaline ALOMES.<sup>1</sup>

John, father of George, born on Norfolk Island, was a two-year-old when he arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1808 with his parents, John and Ann, on HMS *Porpoise*, in the second embarkation of settlers from Norfolk Island.

James Morrisby, a First Fleeter on the *Scarborough*, left a home, barns and land holdings on Norfolk Island. On arrival in Van Diemen's Land he was granted land at Clarence Plains. Later with his sons, Henry and John, he received further grants at Prosser Plains and Muddy Plains.

Emmaline's father, Robert Alomes, arrived as a Sergeant in the Royal Marines with Lieutenant-Governor David

COLLINS in December 1805. The 1816 VDL Muster described him as 'came free' and 1819 Muster as a landowner of 30 acres in Pittwater at Sorell with a wife and five children. Emmaline's mother, Elizabeth, was the second daughter of Jacob and Ann BELLETT.<sup>2</sup>

Jacob Bellett arrived in VDL in October 1808 on the fifth embarkation from Norfolk Island with a wife, Ann Harper and eight children, including their daughter Elizabeth. Jacob was also a First Settler. He arrived on the *Scarborough* in 1788 and was later sent to Norfolk Island where he had 41 acres of land. Ann was also sent to Norfolk Island after arriving on the *Julianna* in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet.<sup>3</sup>

John Morrisby and Emmaline Alomes were married at Pittwater on 9 September 1828.<sup>4</sup> Emmaline, after the birth of George James, delivered and survived the birth of twelve more children. Their eldest daughter, also called Emmaline, died aged 6, a son Charles died aged 12 and one son, Orlando, died the day of his birth. This probably explains why Orlando became a family name for the next two generations.<sup>5</sup>

When news of the gold rush in Victoria in the 1850s reached Van Diemen's Land almost half the population left to seek

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<sup>2</sup> Schaffer, Irene and McKay, Thelma, *Exiled Three Times Over, Profiles of Norfolk Islanders exiled in Van Diemen's Land 1807-1813* pp.97-108.

<sup>3</sup> Wright, Reg, *The Forgotten Generation of Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land*, 1986, p.113

<sup>4</sup> BDM RGD 3611 1209/1828

<sup>5</sup> Morrisby, Edwin, compiler, *The Morrisby Family Tree*, circa 1960s

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<sup>1</sup> BDM RGD 32 3020/1829

their fortune. George James Morrisby and his father John were two of the many who sailed across Bass Strait to William's Town (Hobsons Bay) in Victoria.

Unfortunately, John died on his way to the Ballarat goldfields. The *Colonial Times* reported his death on 2 November 1852. The notice stated he died

At William's Town, on the 25th instant, after a short illness. MR. J. MORRISBY, of Muddy Plains, Van Diemen's Land, aged 46 years, who has left a widow with ten children, and a large circle of friends, to lament his loss. He was one of the oldest natives in the colony, a kind husband, and good father, and well respected by all classes of society.

His friends intend bringing his remains, enclosed in lead, and have them interred in the family vault at Clarence Plains.<sup>6</sup>

George James accompanied his father's remains which were buried at St Mathews, Rokeby.

It appears George James did not return to the goldfields as on 14 October 1853 he married Sarah WOOD at St Georges Church, Sorell. Sarah was a daughter of John Wood and Sarah NASH.<sup>7</sup>

Together George and Sarah established a home, *Rosehill*, at Muddy Plains on land granted to his father, John Morrisby. Their first born, my great grandfather, named Orlando George, was born in July 1854 and seven more children were born on a regular basis until March 1870 with the birth of a second daughter, Rosa Sophia. Sarah died in March 1876, aged 46. Her death certificate cited gastric illness and delirium as the cause of death.<sup>8</sup>

George still had three children under the age of 12 and married again the following

year in 1877 to Hannah WINSPEARE and between 1878 and 1892 another nine Morrisby children were born, including a set of twins. Of his seventeen children, fifteen survived to adulthood.<sup>9</sup>

George James was a champion ploughman. A silver cup dated 25 October 1855 and still in the family's possession bears his name as a recipient from a ploughing match championship at Cambridge.

a very great number of persons present from all parts of the country, ... people from the neighborhood ... were soon joined by a number of visitors from Hobart Town, and the surrounding districts. A Bavarian band enlivened the scene, and filled the air at intervals with music ... [there] were several tents and booths ... One was set apart for ladies ... The cattle on the field, particularly the animals employed in the match, were in excellent condition, and of first-rate character ... Twenty-six ploughs started in all. There were eight competitors of the first class for a silver cup, open to ploughmen who had been winners of first prizes at other ploughing matches ... a very ample cold collation was served up in a tent built for the purpose in the adjoining bush.

There were toasts and tunes from the Band.

... the ploughing was drawing to a close, and then came the presentation of the prizes. The first awarded was the silver cup, given by several tradesmen of Hobart Town ... Mr. H. Dawson announced that the prize had been awarded to Mr. G. Morrisby. This was received with loud and long continued cheering ... The cup, being filled with champagne, was handed to Mr. Gregson, who presented it [to Mr. Morrisby] with much pleasure ... (Cheers for the winner of the prize.) Mr. G. Morrisby now came forward with his cup replenished with champagne, and proposed the health of "The Cambridge

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<sup>6</sup> *Colonial Times*, 2 November 1852, p.2, col.2

<sup>7</sup> BDM RGD 37, 1434/1853

<sup>8</sup> BDM RGD 35, 606/1876

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<sup>9</sup> Morrisby, Edwin, compiler, *The Morrisby Family Tree*, circa 1960s



Committee" ... then asked for the health of the presenters of the cup.<sup>10</sup>

George also took a keen interest in cricket and 10 March 1856 finds him as the umpire for a cricket match between the Union Club and the Muddy Plains Club at John Watson's property, *York Grove*. His interest in the Muddy Plains, later the Sandford Cricket club, continued until his retirement from the district in 1907.<sup>11</sup>

George continued to farm his property, *Rosehill*, at Muddy Plains where in November 1860 he was nominated by George STOKELL and Edward ABBOTT as a candidate for the first Municipal Council for the Rural Municipality of Clarence.<sup>12</sup> George was elected and commenced the family tradition of association with local government which spanned three generations. George James remained a Councillor for twenty-six years, a member of the Clarence Road Trust for twenty-eight years and a Justice of the Peace for over fifty years.<sup>13</sup>

Not only was he interested in cricket but in the late 1800s George was one of the instigators for an Annual New Years Day Sports Day at Sandford. A report in *The Mercury*, for 7 January 1890, described how over 300 people in glorious weather attended the Sports Day which included hurdles, high jump, handicap and junior races as well as a hack race for horses. The Secretary of the Committee was one of George's sons, Sydney, and George himself was one of the judges.<sup>14</sup>

In 1907 George and Hannah decided to retire to Bellerive. He was now 78 and the district arranged a farewell for him at the Sandford hall, a building he had been instrumental in having constructed. Over 200 people enjoyed the evening of recitations, music and song.

*The Mercury* again recorded the occasion: the proceedings were opened by Mr. L. May reading and presenting a beautifully illuminated and framed address signed by the residents of Sandford. The Rev. T. B. Sharland made an appropriate speech referring to the useful life Mr. Morrisby had led and the loss to this part of the district his removal would cause. He then presented them with two elaborate chairs on behalf of the residents of Sandford, South Arm and Rokeby. Mr. W. Richardson presented Mr. Morrisby with a pair of gold sleeve links on behalf of the local cricket club ... Mr. Morrisby on behalf of himself and Mrs. Morrisby feelingly responded saying ... he had always striven to do his duty and ... he was thankful indeed to know that he was held in such high esteem by the people around whom he had lived almost the whole of his life. Three cheers were heartily given for Mr. and Mrs. Morrisby and all joined in the singing of Auld Lang Syne.<sup>15</sup>

After leaving Sandford, George and Hannah lived at *Withy*, Bayfield Street, Bellerive. Hannah died at Bellerive on 19 August 1912 aged 63 years and was buried at St Mathews cemetery, Rokeby. George James lived another five years and died on 1 October 1917 aged 88. He was also buried at St Mathews, Rokeby.<sup>16</sup>

George was remembered not only as a father and grandfather, but a true colonial son. ◀

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<sup>10</sup> *Colonial Times*, 27 October 1855, p.3, col.1

<sup>11</sup> *A Pioneer History of the Derwent's Eastern Shore*, The Knopwood Historical Lectures, 1988, p.93

<sup>12</sup> *The Mercury*, 10 November 1860

<sup>13</sup> *The Mercury*, Obituary O G Morrisby, 23 April 1931

<sup>14</sup> *The Mercury*, 7 January 1890

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<sup>15</sup> *The Mercury*, 4 May 1907

<sup>16</sup> Morrisby, Edwin, compiler, *The Morrisby Family Tree*, circa 1960s

# VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

## THE LEATHLEY CHILDREN

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

CATHERINE MANNON was tried in Kildare, Ireland, in 1849 and sentenced to transportation for 15 years for burning a house. She was tried with Jane WILLIAMS, who confessed to deliberately committing arson in order to be transported.<sup>1</sup> In 1853, Catherine married George LEATHLEY in Hobart. George, a smith from Yorkshire, was convicted for horse stealing and was initially transported to Norfolk Island in 1844, arriving in Van Diemen's Land in 1847.<sup>2</sup> His brother David was also transported.<sup>3</sup>

Catherine and George had several children, three of whom—David, Anastasia and George—were admit-

ted to the Orphan School. The two youngest children, John (b.1859) and Catherine (b.1862), lived only a few hours.<sup>4</sup> All the children were baptised in St Josephs Roman Catholic Church.<sup>5</sup>



George Leathley  
Reproduced courtesy QVMAG

In March 1865, David Leathley was convicted of stealing apples in Sandy Bay and was sentenced to one month in gaol.<sup>6</sup> *The Mercury* reported: ROBBING A GARDEN.—David Leathley a diminutive boy, who described himself as being eleven years old, pleaded guilty to a charge of having on the previous day stolen a quantity of fruit of the value of 4d. from the garden of Mr. A. H. Maning of Sandy Bay.

Detective Carsons said that Mr. Maning had been annoyed for some time past by depre-

dations similar to that complained of, and a short time since he had caught a younger brother of the defendant in the

<sup>1</sup> For more information about the Leathley family, see Dianne Snowden 'A White Rag Burning' - Irish Women who committed arson in order to be transported to Van Diemen's Land' (University of Tasmania, PhD Thesis, 2005)

<sup>2</sup> TAHO, CON33/1/78 *Blundell* 1844 No.18187 Image 126: George Leathley; CON37/1/1 p.5628 Image CON17/1/2 p.46 Image 50–51

<sup>3</sup> TAHO, CON33/1/86 *John Calvin* 1846 & *Lady Franklin* 1852 No.20356 Image 120: David Leathley; CON17/1/3 p.58 Image 60–61

<sup>4</sup> TAHO, RGD 33/1/7 1859 Hobart No.2929: John Leathley; RGD 35/1/6 Hobart No.1807: John Leathley; RGD 33/1/8 1862 Hobart No.4925: Catherine Leathley; RGD 35/1/6 Hobart No.3152: Catherine Leathley

<sup>5</sup> TAHO, NS 1052/8 St Josephs Roman Catholic Church Baptism Register

<sup>6</sup> TAHO, CSD 25/11/424

garden, but had let him off in consideration of his youth. The defendant's father was in gaol serving a sentence for assault, and his mother, who was present in Court was an habitual drunkard.<sup>7</sup>

From 1861, Catherine appeared regularly in the lower courts in Hobart, charged with a range of public order offences: using obscene language (she told an arresting constable to 'kiss my bloody arse'); disturbing the peace; and being drunk and incapable.<sup>8</sup> By this time she had a young family. The family moved frequently: they lived in Bathurst Street, Collins Street, Sandy Bay Road and Barrack Street.<sup>9</sup>

Life became more difficult for the Leathley children in 1865 when their father was charged with murder. In January 1866, in the Supreme Court in Hobart, George Leathley was convicted of murder and sentenced to death; this was later commuted to life imprisonment.<sup>10</sup> He was sent to Port Arthur, where he remained until 1876, when he was discharged with a ticket-of-leave, having completed ten years of his term with good conduct.

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<sup>7</sup> TAHO, CSD 25/11/424; *The Mercury* 14 March 1865 p.2

<sup>8</sup> See, for example, TAHO, LC247/1/27 (13 March 1861); LC 247/1/27 (14 May 1861); LC 247/1/27 (24 June 1861); LC 247/1/27 (1 April 1863); LC 247/1/27(16 November 1863); LC 247/1/27 (2 November 1864)

<sup>9</sup> See, for example, *Hobart Town Gazette* Valuation Roll 3 January 1865 p.82 and the civil registration records of the children

<sup>10</sup> TAHO, CON 37/1/10 P.5628; *The Mercury* 5 December 1865 p.2; 6 December 1865 p.2; 13 December 1865 p.3; 23 December 1865 p. 4; 29 January 1866 p.2; 21 February 1866 p.3; *Examiner* 7 December 1865 p.5; 1 February 1866 p.3

In January 1866, the Police Magistrate applied for admission of David and George to the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children.<sup>11</sup> Attached to the application for the two boys was a letter to the Colonial Secretary from A B JONES, S.M., Police Office, in Hobart, dated 26 January 1866. Four Leathley children were named in the margin of the letter: George, David, Ann (Anastasia) and Sarah. Mr Jones claimed that the Superintendent of Hobart Town Police had reported that the two boys—'sons of the man ... who was convicted of murder in the Supreme Court yesterday and sentenced to be hanged'—were picked up by the Police

wandering about the streets houseless on the night of the 23rd Instant and lodged for protection and sustenance in the watch House where they have been since been kept.<sup>12</sup>

Jones wrote:

It is within my own knowledge that the mother as well as the Father has been a most dissolute character, and I feel confident that when returned from confinement she will continue to pursue the same career of vice for which she has hitherto been noted leaving her children to wander about totally unprovided for either in food clothing or education so that in the end they cannot fail but become pests to society and a burthen on the Revenue.

He recommended that the brothers and sisters be sent to the Asylum at New Town—despite the risk this involved to the reputation of the Institution!—and apprenticed as soon as they arrived at a suitable age. Jones expressed concern about 'their total want of Education and religious teaching'.

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<sup>11</sup> *The Mercury* 28 May 1866 p.2

<sup>12</sup> TAHO, SWD 26/9 26 January 1866

The eldest Leathley child, David, was born in 1853 in Hobart.<sup>13</sup> He was admitted to the Orphan School on 30 January 1866, and was apprenticed to James GOODIER, Westbury Road. He absconded from Goodier, on 8 January 1871. At the time, he was described as 18, 5'4" tall, stout build, and fair complexion. He wore a brown tweed coat and vest, cotton-cord trousers, black silk stitched hat, and light Blucher boots. He was supposed to have gone to Westbury. He was returned to service on 3 February 1871.<sup>14</sup> He was later apprenticed to Rev. J HOLOHAN on 26 June 1871 and then, on 12 April 1873, to Roger MAYNE, Table Cape. His apprenticeship expired on 30 March 1876.<sup>15</sup> David Leathley then went to New Zealand: the first record of him there is in 1881, when he appeared in the electoral rolls as a fisherman and resident of Portobello. In 1893, he was still in Portobello and still a fisherman. His family believe that he jumped ship in Lyttleton, New Zealand, and worked his way south. In 1884 in Dunedin, when he was 31, David, described as a Tasmanian-born bushman, married Mary Ann PEARCE, a widow, in 1884 in Dunedin; she died of tuberculosis in 1890 aged 45, survived by four children to her first husband. David then married Annie Elizabeth DALCOM in 1891 at Portobello, Dunedin, and they had seven sons and one daughter. One son died at the age of four; the rest of the family lived to great ages. His granddaughter, remembered:

My Mother always spoke most highly of the dear old man, he was only very short but wiry who would put up with no nonsense.

A family story relates that, when one of the children was caned for a trivial offence, David took the cane to the school master.<sup>16</sup>

George Leathley was born in 1857.<sup>17</sup> He was admitted to the Queen's Asylum in January 1866. In December 1867, George was awarded a good conduct prize, part of Fox's Bequest.<sup>18</sup> He was apprenticed to James Goodyer of Prospect Village. By 1890, George was living on the north-west coast: in that year, he was charged in Burnie with another man (Martin VARKOFSKI) with being illegally on the premises of Mr Thompson BROWN, walking through the rooms and frightening the children who were in bed. Later, in 1910, on a Saturday night, he was fined £1 for using obscene language. George, a labourer, died suddenly at the Bridge Hotel in Smithton in May 1915. His inquest determined that that he died from 'asphyxia' due to excessive drinking of alcohol.<sup>19</sup>

Also attached to the Leathley application in 1866 was a letter written by Jones about Anastasia Leathley, aged 12. According to Jones, Anastasia Leathley had been left by her mother at the house of Mr BERRY, licensed victualler. Mr Berry had 'beaten her most cruelly', and she had been removed from the house.

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<sup>13</sup> TAHO, RGD 33/1/5 Hobart No.2498: David 'Leathley'

<sup>14</sup> TAHO, POL 709/1/1; POL 709/1/2

<sup>15</sup> TAHO, SWD 31/1/1. See also Joyce Purtscher, *Apprentices and Absconders from the Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1860-1883*, New Town, 1994, np.

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<sup>16</sup> Sharon Meyers, *personal communication*, 1 March 1998

<sup>17</sup> TAHO, RGD 33/1/7 Hobart No.908: male Leathley

<sup>18</sup> *The Mercury* 31 December 1867 p.3

<sup>19</sup> TAHO, SC195/1/83 Inq. 13560, *The Examiner* 12 May 1915 p.6; Sharon Meyers, *personal communication*, 1 March 1998

Mr Berry was heavily fined, and the child was sent to the General Hospital to recover. The hospital authorities were anxious to have her discharged but, as she would have to be turned out into the streets, hesitated to do so until some arrangement could be made for her reception into another institution. Mr. Jones continued, stating that, ordinarily, he would have sent the child to the Female House of Correction and maintained her there until her mother's sentence had expired. Her mother, however, was 'a most worthless depraved character who completely neglects her children'. He believed that it was in the best interest of the child to place her in the Asylum at New Town, to be apprenticed when old enough.<sup>20</sup> Mr Jones' letter was duly forwarded by the Colonial Secretary to the Committee of the Female Reformatory, with the note that:

it would appear equally unwise to place this child in the Queen's Asylum, as in the mother's hands' and suggested that it might be possible 'through the agency of the Committee' to place the girl in 'some respectable service'.<sup>21</sup>

Mrs SALIER, Secretary of the Female Reformatory Committee, replied that:

The Committee of the Female Reformatory regret that they will not be able to admit Anastasia Leathley, owing to her having been baptized in the Roman Catholic Church, this Institution being for Protestants only.<sup>22</sup>

A note from the Hon. Richard DRY, Colonial Secretary, gave the Governor's

approval for the girl to be admitted to the Queen's Asylum, 'with the view to her being immediately apprenticed'.<sup>23</sup> Anastasia was admitted on 26 January 1866 and remained there until she was apprenticed to Andrew Curtain at Franklin on 28 May 1868.<sup>24</sup> In 1874, she married Michael Sullivan; they had at least one child, Rose Anna Sullivan.<sup>25</sup>

George Leathley died in his 71<sup>st</sup> year on 23 June 1895, after a long and painful illness, at his residence at 25 Barrack Street, Hobart.<sup>26</sup> Although there is no evidence of a divorce between George Leathley and Catherine Manning, or her death, George Leathley apparently remarried: in 1882 in the Council Chambers at Triabunna, he married widow Catherine CURTAIN (née LEARY), who was nearly 30 years younger. From Limerick, Ireland, Catherine arrived as a convict on the *Lady Kennaway*; she had four children to her first husband. One of these children, William Curtain, was also known as William Leathley. He died in an accident at Coles Bay in 1926 aged about forty-seven years.<sup>27</sup> George Leathley's widow, Catherine Curtain married Benjamin JONES in 1896 and died in 1899 aged 49.<sup>28</sup>

Catherine (Mannon) Leathley was still alive in 1896: in August that year, she was brought to the Station House at New Norfolk, charged with being idle and disorderly, her sole possessions were a

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<sup>20</sup> TAHO, SWD 26/1/9 (1867)

<sup>21</sup> TAHO, SWD 26/1/9 (1867)

<sup>22</sup> TAHO, SWD 26/1/9 (1867). For more information about reformatories and industrial schools, see Joan C. Brown *Poverty is not a crime: the development of Social Services in Tasmania 1803-1900* (Hobart, 1972) p.137

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<sup>23</sup> TAHO, SWD 26/1/9 (1867)

<sup>24</sup> TAHO, SWD 32/1/1

<sup>25</sup> TAHO, RGD 37/1/33 1874 Hobart No.326: Leithley/Sullivan; RGD 33/1/11 Hobart No.1402: Rose Anna Sullivan  
<sup>26</sup> *The Mercury* 24 June 1895 p.1

<sup>27</sup> *The Mercury* 13 January 1926 p.6; Sharon Meyers, *personal communication*, 1 March 1998

<sup>28</sup> Sharon Meyers, *personal communication*, 1 March 1998

pipe, knife and matches. She received one month's imprisonment and this seems to be the last record of her.<sup>29</sup>

There is no evidence that the Leathley children had contact with their parents after they left the Queen's Asylum. Given the family circumstances, their admission to the institution may have proved beneficial. A sister, Sarah, born in 1856, who had stayed with her mother in the Cascades Female Factory and was frequently before the courts, died in gaol in Hobart in 1892.<sup>30</sup> She was buried in a pauper grave at Cornelian Bay.<sup>31</sup> ◀

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## HELP WANTED

### **BUCCHERI/BUCCHARIA/BUCCAREY**

Seeking information on convict Vincenzo (Thomas) Bucceri/Buccharia/Buccarey, various spellings identified, who arrived in Tasmania 1812 on the ship *Guildford*. He married at Hobart to Mary FOLEY. Mary arrived on the *Canada* 1817. They had ten children between 1820–32. I believe three children survived. Elizabeth, Harriet and Agnes from who I am a descendant. Agnes BUCAREY/Buccharia/Buccheri married William COOPER June 1856, both lived in Tasmania moving to Victoria before their deaths in 1892. I have researched this family for many years hoping to find Cooper family still in Tasmania. Any information would be greatly appreciated. Contact Dorothy Anderson née Irwin, (Member 7230) C/- Huntly Post Office, Huntly VIC 3551 or email [dbdandos@bigpond.com](mailto:dbdandos@bigpond.com)

### **DUNGAN, Lillian May**

Born 1879 Victoria, died 1954 Victoria. Parents were James Christopher DUNGAN and Elizabeth HUNTER. Lillian was in Ranelagh, Tasmania, about 1900–10, with either Sam and Ethel SHEPPARD of Ranelagh (Sheppards Dired Apples), or Mary Alice LEES HARRIS and James Harris, also of Ranelagh. The Sheppards had a daughter Mollie and the Lees Harris a son James. Were they neighbours or friends? I was informed the Dungan family had a shoe shop in Hobart. Any photographs of the above-named people or their family members would be greatly appreciated.

Contact Ken Bibby (Member 7093) at PO Box 311 Mundaring WA 6073 or email [Drikelkin@bigpond.com](mailto:Drikelkin@bigpond.com)

<sup>29</sup> TAHO, POL 510/1/2 New Norfolk 12 August 1896: Catherine Leathley *Earl Grey*

<sup>30</sup> TAHO, RGD 35/1/13 1892 Hobart No.2466: Sarah Leathley

<sup>31</sup> SRCT, Record ID 8866, Pauper, Section A, Number 231: Sarah Leathley

# HELP WANTED

## **GREEN, James**

James John Green was the name of a youth who lived on a farm in the Wellington area of New Zealand in the early 20th century. There is no known record of his birth, or for that matter any other record, save for the mention in two wills. The owner of the farm was a George PUDNEY, who made a will in 1925, which was invoked on his death in 1931. His wife died in 1932 and her will made similar provisions. One of the provisions in both wills was that James John Green (mentioned by name) was eventually to receive a share of the estate equal to that of the grandchildren (not mentioned by name) of the Pudneys. The only Pudney child, a daughter, had a 'shotgun wedding'; at the age of 15. This may or may not be an important factor in the evaluation I seek. There is no known official record of any issue of this marriage. The consensus I seek is—was James John Green likely to be 'family'? Yes or no? Any and all replies appreciated. Contact Robert Emirali, PO Box 1212 Rosny Park TAS 7018, email [emcol2@iprimus.com.au](mailto:emcol2@iprimus.com.au) or phone (03) 6247 1055

## **GROVES, William Douglas Rohan**

Information sought on William Douglas Rohan GROVES who had a shop with petrol pumps in Port Sorell from the 1940s to the 1960s. Any photographs of William, his shop and street scenes of Port Sorell at that time and any anecdotal stories of William would be very much appreciated. Dawn Springett.  
[dgspring@tudogs.net.au](mailto:dgspring@tudogs.net.au)

## **MELBOURNE/MILBURN**

Seeking information on Thomas Melbourne/Milburn who arrived in Tasmania

in 1830. A gents servant in Tasmania to a free emigrant, arrived in Portland, Victoria around 1856. Died in 1883. Wife Sarah Jane DAVIS born Tasmania 1841 married Thomas Melbourne 24 September 1862 at Maretimo, Portland, Victoria. Both servants. Lived at Narrawong, near Portland, until their deaths. Buried Narrawong Cemetery, Narrawong, Victoria. Any information would be gratefully appreciated. Contact Bruce Anderson (Member 7231) C/- Huntly Post Office, Huntly VIC 3551 or email [dbdandos@bigpond.com](mailto:dbdandos@bigpond.com)

## **JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL NEW TOWN**

I have a photo of pupils and teachers of the above school (now New Town Boys High School). My late father, who was a student and is in the photo, dated it 1926. Unfortunately I do not have the names of any of the other 175 boys, or of what appears to be thirteen male and two female teachers.

I am happy to email a scanned copy to anyone who thinks they may have had an ancestor attending the school in 1926. Leonie Mickleborough, 6 Wentworth Street, South Hobart 7004, phone (03) 6223 7948, [lemick@internode.on.net](mailto:lemick@internode.on.net)

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PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
BENT Andrew	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1880	7240
BIGNELL William	Richmond TAS AUS	1787-1838	7212
BOND Sarah	SOM WIL ENG	Any	7236
BOUNDY	All TAS AUS	1800+	7229
BOUTFLOWER William Nolan	Ulverstone TAS AUS	1845-1918	7212
BROMLEY Edward Foord	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1880	7240
BROUGHTON Bartholomew	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1830	7240
BUCCHERI Vinzencio	TAS AUS	1812-1842+	7230
BUCCHERI/BUCAREY Agnes	TAS VIC AUS	1832-1892	7230
BUCKMASTER Eleanor	BDF ENG	Any	7236
COOPER Agnes, nee	TAS VIC	1832-1892	7230
COOPER William	TAS/VIC AUS	1832-1892	7230
COX Sarah Rebecca	TAS AUS	1860-1892	7211
DAVIS Sarah	TAS AUS	Any	7231
DONOVAN	TAS AUS	c1800	7215
DORAN James Augustus	Any	1890-1900	7217
ELMER James	CON Ship <i>Recovery</i>	1837+	7224
ELMER James	Poulstead SFK ENG	1837+	7224
EVANS	TAS AUS	Early 1800s	7233
FARR	VIC AUS	c1800	7215
FINNERTY Kathleen	Circular Head TAS AUS	1868-1930	7237
FOLEY Mary	TAS AUS	1817-1842+	7230
FRY George	Bristol ENG /TAS AUS	1814-1877	7237
FRY William Henry	Horton TAS AUS	1842-1921	7237
GOUGH Mary Ann (née Hudson)	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1855+	7216
GREENWOOD James	CON ship <i>Recovery</i>	1837+	7224
GREENWOOD James	Poulstead SFK ENG	1837+	7224
HENLEY	TAS AUS	Early 1800s	7233
HIBBARD Emily	SOM WIL ENG	Any	7236
HILL	TAS AUS	Early 1800s	7233
HILL John	AUS	1850-1900	7232
HINSBY	TAS AUS	Early 1800s	7233
HRGRAVES John	ENGLAND	Any	7217
HUGO	All TAS AUS	1800+	7229
JESTRIMSKI Jacob	Lottah TAS AUS	1845-1927	7216
JONES William	Wilmot TAS AUS	1850-1915	7235
JORDAN	TAS AUS	c1800	7215
JOYCE Henry	Longford TAS AUS	1800-1880	7212
LUTTRELL Malvina	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1880	7240
LYONS Thomas	Westbury TAS US	1876-1938	7235
MARSH	Any	Any	7238
McDONNELL or McDONALD Bridget	TAS AUS	1833-1863	7221
McDONNELL or McDONALD Ellen	TAS AUS	1833-1863	7221
McDONNELL or McDONALD John	TAS AUS/VIC AUS	1833-1893	7221

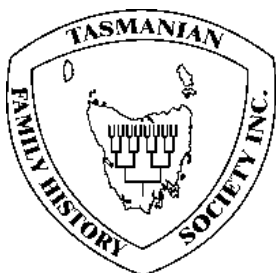


# 32nd Annual General Meeting

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***Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.***  
(formerly Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc.)

ABN 87 627 274 157



*to be held at*

**TOWN HALL, CHURCH STREET ROSS**



**Saturday, 16 June 2012**

# 32nd Annual General Meeting

## *Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.*

- 10:00am            Registration  
                         Morning Tea
- 10:25am            Welcome by the Society President  
                         Presentation of 'Early Bird' Prize  
                         Journal Article Competition

**Theme: 'Female convicts at the Ross Female Factory'**  
**Speakers: Lucy Frost, Dianne Snowden and Colette McAlpine**

- 10:30am            Segment 1
- 11:25am            Segment 2
- 12:20–1:10pm    Lunch
- 1:15pm–2:10pm   Segment 3
- 2:15pm            **Annual General Meeting**, incorporating presentation of:
- Lilian Watson Family History Award, and
  - Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Awards
- 3:00pm            Afternoon Tea



*The Tasmanian Wool Centre & Museum*

Book Stalls and new publications from Branches will be on offer during the day.

# Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **1 June 2012**

The State Secretary  
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.  
PO Box 191  
LAUNCESTON Tas 7250

Phone: 03 6344 4034  
email: [secretary@tasfhs.org](mailto:secretary@tasfhs.org)

Name/s.....

Address.....

.....

I/we will be attending on Saturday, 16 June

**Lunch, Morning & Afternoon Tea: \$18.00 per person**

## Early Bird Prize

**Register before *Monday 7 May* and you could be  
in the draw for the President's Early Bird Prize.**

My cheque/money order is enclosed for \$18.00, OR debit by:

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Name on Card (please print): ..... Expiry Date .....

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Authorisation No (*office only*) .....

# THE ROSS FEMALE FACTORY

(extracts from <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=2778>)

'... there was a violent exhibition of disorderly conduct on the part of the women confined in the Nursery and in the Crime Class. On the occasion of carrying one of them across the yard ... to solitary confinement, the Constable, Taylor, was attacked first by the woman ... followed by the vigorous co-operation of the rest ... Missiles were thrown at both the constable and Asst. Superintendent Imrie ... The efforts at pacification ... were quite ineffective until ... Mr Imrie produced the Batons ... the rioters stood back and eventually the woman sentenced to solitary confinement accompanied Mr Imrie to the cells. The women holding passes were separated from the yard ... but their cheers and shrieks added to the confusion ...'

*Comptroller-General of Convicts records, 1848*

'... In the middle of the compound stood the large nurseries and crime class work rooms. In the nurseries were the new-born children of the convict women. The birth of a child within the factory ushered the mother back to crime class for six more months.

Nearing the end of her transformation, the women reached the passholders wards, just to the right of the entrance. The hospital was also located here. At this end of the process of transformation, the factory opens to include service buildings and access to the surrounding countryside.

Quarters for staff (the present cottage) were on high ground in the north-west corner, outside and above the female factory and the confining symmetry of the main buildings.

In a position to guard this process constables were resident across the street from the main gate ...'

# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
McDONNELL or McDONALD Thomas	TAS AUS/VIC AUS	1836 onwards	7221
McDONNELL or McDONALD Edward	TAS AUS	1833-1863	7221
McKINLAY John	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	7232
McKINLEY John	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	7232
MEAD Thomas	ENGLAND	1780-1820	7214
MELBOURNE Thomas	TAS/VIC AUS	1834+	7231
MILBURN Mary/Henry	TAS AUS	1829+	7231
MOULE	WOR ENG	1750+	7226
MURDOCH James Peter	Cambridge TAS AUS	1851-1935	7212
NIBBS	TAS AUS	c1800	7215
NICHOLS	TAS AUS	Early 1800s	7233
PALMER William	IRL	1826+	7210
POWE	TAS AUS	c1800	7215
SMITH James	ENG	prior1852	7210
SMITH Thomas	LEI BDE ENG	Any	7236
SNOOK Fanny	Red Hills TAS AUS	1812-1898	7212
SOMERVILLE/SUMMERVALE Maria	Hobart TAS AUS	c1800	7232
SWARD	Any	Any	7238
SWETENHAM Mary Frances	Mussoorie INDIA	1871-1965	7212
TRIFFITT James	Whitley ENG	c1800s	7217
WARE	TAS AUS	Early 1800s	7233
WAYLAND Mary Ann	New Norfolk TAS AUS	c1835+	7216
WEBB Mary Ann	TAS AUS	1860-1900	7211
WHITDRED Robert	Grayton NFK ENG	1610-1706	7235
WHITERED Richard	Grayton NFK Eng	1610-1706	7235
WHITEROD Benjamin	Little Ellingham NFK ENG	1826-1870	7235
WILLIAMS	TAS AUS	c1800	7215

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

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# NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7210	WALSH Ms Janice Kathleen	4 Stieglitz Place janicekwalsh@southernphone.co.au	BRIDGEWATER	TAS	7030
7211	PAINE Mrs Sandra Diane	39 Walch Avenue	MOONAH	TAS	7009
7212	GOUGH Ms Terri Maree	379 Crabtree Road terri.gough@familycourt.gov.au	CRABTREE	TAS	7109
7213	AUDET Ms Peta	PO Box 685 petadoone@gmail.com	MOONAH	TAS	7009
7214	TUBB Mrs Carlene Mary	15 Finlay Street carlene.tubb@bigpond.com.au	BRIDGEWATER	TAS	7030
7215	DONOVAN Mr Malcolm John	6 Wendel Court mjdonovan1@dodo.com.au	WEST MOONAH	TAS	7009
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7217	SMITH Mrs Jennifer Jane	234 Lachlan Road jenniferjsmith@dodo.com.au	NEW NORFOLK	TAS	7140
7218	CHAPMAN Mrs Annette	Not for publication			
7219	CHAPMAN Mr Chris	Not for publication			
7220	MILLER Mrs Irene June	Not for publication			
7221	McDONALD Mr John R	Milton Cottage john@twigg.co.tz	SALINE	Fife	KY12 9TA
7222	WHITE Ms Kire M	Not for publication			
7223	WIERINGA Mrs Desma Dawn	Not for publication			
7224	CRISP Mr Nigel	85 Angel Street Hadleigh nigel_crisp@hotmail.com	IPSWICH	Suffolk	IP7 5EY
7225	CRISP Mrs Hilary Anne	85 Angel Street Hadleigh	IPSWICH	Suffolk	IP7 5EY
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7229	MAGIN Mr Robert John	10 Floyd Court hugoboundy@yahoo.co.uk	COCONUT GROVE	N T	0810
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7234	BASHAM Mr Phillip Allan	Not for publication			
7235	MORRISS Mrs Joelene	2 Plummer Avenue joelene.morriss@bigpond.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
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7237	SHEARER Mr Les	PO Box 1138 lshearer@bayrenaissance.com.au	BURNIE	TAS	7320
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# DR BROWNING'S VOYAGES, 1831–1849

## COLIN ARROTT BROWNING: THE MAN (1791–1856)

Anne McMahon (Member No.6463)

**C**OLIN ARROTT BROWNING MD. RN., a British navy surgeon, undertook eight voyages to the Australian colonies on convict transports between the years 1830 and 1849. Five were to Van Diemen's Land and three to Sydney. Dr Browning was a competent surgeon who was diligent in the performance of his duties. On the passages his relations with the ships' masters and the guards appeared to be cooperative. As an experienced surgeon superintendent he was forthright in his criticism of the officers of the hulks and the medical authorities of the English prisons who were predisposed to ship aged, sick and insane prisoners to Hobart Town. Frequently he found the supply of medicines to be inadequate and the prisoners' clothing insufficient. He often voiced his concerns about these matters during the eighteen years of his voyages.

In his relationship with his convict charges Dr Browning saw that his task was to set before them their 'apostasy and depravity; their ignorance and their helplessness ...'.<sup>1</sup> Enjoyment, among these men, he believed, was legitimate only after their redemption. His disapproval of joyfulness was illustrated by a prisoner from the *Justitia* hulk playing the violin on the boat taking the prisoners to the *Earl Grey* (3) (1842). Dr Browning ordered the music to cease. He view-

ed it as indecorous and an injurious influence. The petty officer who had encouraged the music was reprimanded.<sup>2</sup> A further instance occurred as the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* (2) (1846–1847) was being made ready to sail. The destination of this transport was altered from Norfolk Island to Hobart Town. On hearing the news a prisoner clapped his hands. Dr Browning checked the prisoner's behaviour immediately as it was regarded as unseemly in a convict.<sup>3</sup> Both instances became part of the lessons to be learnt in the Bible classes on the voyages.

As his approach to punishment for misdemeanours Dr Browning adopted the method of 'naming and shameing'. He wrote that he had never had 'irons' fitted nor used solitary confinement. What he did was to have the refractory convict stand before the assembled prisoners to be told his faults. The convict was then isolated from any communication until he showed evidence of improvement. This was claimed to be effective in correcting behaviour.<sup>4</sup>

The period of Dr Browning's journeys, the 1830s and 1840s, was an age of piety in England. Here virtue and vice existed side by side in the crowded cities. Evangelicalism flourished with the rise of dissenting religious sects. Religious societies were numerous and some, such as the Religious Tract Society and the

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<sup>1</sup> C A Browning, *The Convict Ship and England's Exiles*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed., London, Hamilton, Adams, 1851, p.7

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p.5

<sup>3</sup> AJCP PRO3206, *Pestonjee Bomanjee* (2) (1846–1847)

<sup>4</sup> *Convict Ship*, pp.347–48

Church Missionary Society, had spread their activities across the globe. Listening to sermons was a popular pastime in these decades. The Sabbath, the Lord's day, was kept strictly by the middle classes and the power of religious belief was close to people's minds. In far away Van Diemen's Land Lieutenant-Governor FRANKLIN carried with him a checklist which read 'Have I this day walked with God'.<sup>5</sup>

In keeping with the spirit of the times Dr Browning was a devout evangelical of a fundamentalist orientation who added to his role as surgeon an elaborate spiritual program. By his third passage, which was on board the *Elphinstone* (1) (1836), he had come to see himself as doing God's work in the deliverance of souls.<sup>6</sup> The setting of the convict transport containing its collection of human outcasts; uneducated, troublesome and prone to vice, was an apt situation for a man deeply convinced that the Bible was the means of reformation.

Throughout his last six voyages Dr Browning conducted daily readings of scripture, devotional exercises and religious services. He set convicts the task of reading from the Bible, the gospels and spiritual texts. He met twice a week with such of the convicts who appeared to have turned unto God. He organised a board of examiners composed of shipboard officials which met on the Sabbath to test the convicts' recall of chapters learned. On arrival at Hobart Town the prisoners who had memorised the texts gave public recitations at the town hall.

Education was not neglected by surgeon Browning. The convicts were organised into schools which met for four hours daily and readings set were from the Bible, the Religious Tract Society and the Sabbath School Union. Lectures were delivered on geography, astronomy, natural history and philosophy to illustrate the wonders of Creation. Some prisoners attending these schools had no knowledge of the alphabet and many were unable to read, hence were impressionable.

At that time education was not generally available for the impoverished masses in England as a national system had not yet been implemented. When the need for education was promoted by social reformers it was understood to be religious education. One widely held view favoured school without attachment to a particular church. The alternative opinion saw it as training for church membership.<sup>7</sup> Dr Browning being an evangelical appeared to have implemented the former view.

As his evangelical fervour increased Dr Browning expressed some concern in his report that perhaps his spiritual and moral discourse may have been over-emphasised. In his defence he assured his superiors at the Admiralty that the Bible was fundamental to imparting sound principles of reformation as well as for the improvement of society. The moral truths of religion, he said, were the standards by which he lived and worked as a surgeon. To disseminate these views he wrote two texts. The first was *England's Exiles or a view of a system of Instruction*

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<sup>5</sup> C R Joel, *A Tale of Ambition and Unrealised Hope: John Montagu and Sir John Franklin*. Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2011 p.79

<sup>6</sup> AJCP PRO 3194, *Elphinstone* (1) (1836)

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<sup>7</sup> O Chadwick, *The Victorian Church*. Part 1. London, Adam & Charles Black, 1966, p.338



and *Discipline* (1842)<sup>8</sup> and the second was named *The Convict Ship* (1844).

Little is known of Dr Browning's personal life. His wife Elizabeth bore a son, Arthur Harington, prior to 1840 at Bloomsbury Place, Brighton where the family resided. The boy died at school of typhus fever on 1 November 1846 in his eleventh year while Dr Browning was at sea.<sup>9</sup> After his final voyage on the transports he returned to England where he died of cancer on 23 October 1856. He was survived by his wife Elizabeth.<sup>10</sup>

### Incidents on the Voyages

Dr Browning's first voyage on an English convict transport was the *Surrey I* (6) (1831) which carried male prisoners to Sydney.<sup>11</sup> The 213 men were embarked from two hulks the *York* which lay at Gosport and the *Leviathan* at Portsmouth. At these two sites the convicts awaiting transportation worked in irons as gang labour at the dockyards. On the hulks they slept in hammocks arranged in three tiers. Those men at the lower levels were regularly covered in vermin which fell from above. There was no obligation for the men to wash each day and soap was issued once every three weeks. At leisure in their respective wards in the evenings the convicts boasted of their exploits as criminals. Chaplains were appointed to the hulks but little notice was taken of them. They conducted Divine Service on Sundays but attendance was voluntary.

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<sup>8</sup> C A Browning, *England's Exiles or, a view of a system of Instruction and Discipline*. London, Darton and Clark, 1842

<sup>9</sup> *The Australian*, 15 March 1841 p.2 Birth notice. *Colonial Times*, 13 April 1847, p.2 Death notice. Note discrepancy in age at death.

<sup>10</sup> Colin Arrott Browning, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Vol. 1. p.169.

<sup>11</sup> AJCP PRO 3211, the *Surrey I* (6), (1831).

Dr Browning faced a daunting task in attempting to impose cleanliness and piety on such men.

The voyage of the *Surrey I* (6) was protracted being 132 days at sea with extensive sickness in the guard and crew. The total number of cases on the sick list amounted to 240 with two deaths. The convicts suffered from catarrh, bronchitis and pneumonia in the cold of the Southern Ocean caused by insufficient clothing. In his report Dr Browning requested a supply of additional flannel shirts and drawers. This was the first of many such requests none of which was successful.

Dr Browning was surgeon on the *Arab I* (2) (1834) with 230 English male convicts for Hobart Town.<sup>12</sup> These men were also embarked from the *York* hulk. He was told by the prisoners that it was common practice on the *York* for convicts to bribe officers to secure their wishes. This generally meant being placed on the list for transportation. The bribes were probably unnecessary as the principle in use at the time was that those of the worst character were to be sent first. By 1834 some 4032 males from the English civil hulks were deported to Van Diemen's Land and Sydney.<sup>13</sup>

It was on board the *Arab I* (2) that Dr Browning declared himself a strenuous advocate of education. This aimed at spiritual enlightenment of the convicts following their atonement as informed by the Bible. This was to be manifest by having 'confessed Christ'. His system of religious schooling was put in place at embarkation and continued daily throughout the passage.<sup>14</sup> The *Arab I* (2) was

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<sup>12</sup> AJCP PRO 3188, the *Arab I* (2) (1834)

<sup>13</sup> P P *Select Committee on Goals and House of Correction*, 1835, Vol, XI, p.39

<sup>14</sup> C A Browning, *England's Exiles* op. cit. ch. 4

becalmed for two weeks at the equator where the heat in the prison was excessive causing severe headaches. Two hundred and fifty-two cases were on the sick list with two deaths of prisoners.

In 1836 a total of 240 English male convicts destined for Hobart Town were embarked on the *Elphinstone* (1). They were taken from the *Justitia* and *Ganymede* hulks at Woolwich as well as the *Fortitude* hulk at Sheerness. Thirty convicted boys were included from the *Euryalus* hulk at Chatham. Dr Browning expressed indignation about

the disposition of the Officers of the Hulks to impose upon the Surgeon Superintendent men who are not *bona fide* fit for embarkation.<sup>15</sup>

An insane convict was sent on board from the *Ganymede* and Dr Browning felt sure his mania would have been known to the Officers on the hulk. He found it necessary to engage two prisoners day and night to control this unfortunate man's behaviour. Although the boys had been obliged to learn chapters of the Bible and parts of the Anglican catechism on the *Euryalus* they proved troublesome on the *Elphinstone* (1).<sup>16</sup>

It was on board the *Elphinstone* (1) that 158 of the convicts were uneducated and of this number sixty-five of them did not know the alphabet. Twenty schools were formed, each with a master. All were under the jurisdiction of an inspector. The Examiner's Board was set up and prizes awarded for attainment at the end of the passage.

Surgeons on the convict transports were vulnerable to illness and accident. Dr Browning suffered dysentery during his

first voyage. On the *Elphinstone* (1) he reported that his labours were conducted with 'great and sometimes painful effort'.<sup>17</sup> Otherwise the passage was uneventful with two deaths of prisoners.

Dr Browning's fourth voyage as surgeon superintendent was on the *Margaret* (3) (1840) which carried 131 Irish female prisoners, their twenty-one children and seventeen free settlers from Dublin to Sydney. During this passage he encountered an obstruction to his efforts to instruct and reclaim the Irish women. This appeared to be caused by the actions of a free settler who attempted to neutralise Dr Browning's endeavours by exerting undue influence on a young woman prisoner subject to epilepsy. He saw this man's conduct as 'the cause of unutterable mischief'.<sup>18</sup> On this passage too Dr Browning judged that a more sustained effort in reclaiming the prisoners was necessary. In his view

the depravity of depraved women is a more fearful, ungovernable and destructive character than the depravity of the most depraved men.<sup>19</sup>

As nothing untoward happened on the *Margaret* (3) by the prisoners Dr Browning was repeating the negative stereotype of convict women then in common usage.

During this voyage a violent storm occurred on 31 July 1840 when the *Margaret* (3) was almost laid on her beam ends. Dr Browning, being on deck at the time, was struck on the shin by a rolling water cask. He received severe bruising and a wound to the leg. One might have supposed that a man of his piety would have suffered the affliction

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<sup>15</sup> AJCP PRO 3194 *Elphinstone* (1) (1836)

<sup>16</sup> W B Johnson, *The English Prison Hulks*. Rev. ed. London, Phillimore, 1970, p.148.

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> AJCP PRO 3202, *Margaret* (3), (1840)

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

as an act of virtue. Such however was not the case. In fact Dr Browning succumbed to self pity. He wrote to the Admiralty with graphic accounts of the pain and suffering he endured for the last month at sea. He described being carried down to the prison for his 'church' services and up to the cuddy to continue his ministry. In Sydney, while recuperating, he sent reports detailing his progress until March 1841 when the Colonial Surgeon finally advised that Dr Browning return to England. He sailed on the *Margaret* in company with the *Berkshire*. Before the two vessels parted in May 1841 Dr Bernard HENRY, who happened to be on board the *Berkshire*, certified that bandages on Dr Browning's leg be continued and prescribed aperients for his indigestion.<sup>20</sup> The copious reports to the Admiralty were necessary to ensure that Dr Browning's pay be continued. They also seemed to be aimed at impressing his superiors with his unyielding dedication to the service of the navy.

Scarlet fever made its appearance during the passage of the *Earl Grey* (3) (1842-1843) bound for Hobart Town. Fourteen people were affected while four children died. On board there was a case of insanity in a sergeant of the guard, apparently caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits. A prisoner on board was also manic. While conducting a post mortem during the voyage Dr Browning punctured his finger. For some days he was in deadly fear of tetanus but with his arm in a sling he continued his medical duties. Four days later the wound became infected and he was hospitalised. While a patient he described 'the unwearied and devoted attentions of the prisoners ... the zeal, the good feeling

with which they waited upon me'.<sup>21</sup> The Scriptures were read at his bedside and he received letters from convicts detailing the state of their souls and their abject remorse in having fallen to the snares of Satan. After reporting several days of suffering Dr Browning recovered without further ado.

Two hundred and twenty male convicts were inspected at Millbark prison for transport on the *Theresa* (2) (1845) to Hobart Town. The prisoners were dressed in new clothes which made the medical examination difficult. Medical clearance however was supplied by Dr BALY, Medical Superintendent of Millbank:

I hereby Certify that the 220 male Convicts named in the accompanying returns are free from Pulmonary Consumption, Paralysis, Mania, Blindness, old ulcers combined with diseased bones, inveterate Scrophula with ulcerating Ophthalmia, Scald head, scurvy and all putrid infections or Contagious distempers and are in all respects fit to undergo a voyage to Australia.

Wm Baly MD.<sup>22</sup>

Five soldiers were returned at Chatham being unfit for the passage. One prisoner who was insane maintained his innocence of the crime for which he was transported. Wet weather, gales, squalls and rough seas prevailed in the Southern Ocean. Preservation of health, according to Dr Browning, was by 'Divine blessings' as well as his ceaseless efforts to keep the prison dry and well ventilated. On fine days the prisoners marched around the deck for exercise and were allowed to sit on the forecastle and

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<sup>21</sup> C A Browning, *The Convict Ship* op. cit., pps.116, 120, 122

<sup>22</sup> AJCP PRO 3211, *Theresa* (2) (1845)

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<sup>20</sup> AJCP M97 4600

booms. Their education and devotional exercises were intended to convey their cheering nature. There were no deaths on this passage but scurvy appeared towards its termination.

Two hundred English male convicts, also from Millbank, were embarked on the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* (2) during 1846. Their destination had been selected as Norfolk Island but was changed to Hobart Town. Dr Baly of Millbank inspected the prisoners but Dr Browning had been forewarned by his erroneous report of the previous year. He found one man to be an imbecile while four were consumptive. Some were in delicate health. Others were advanced in years but it was not permissible to reject them according to the instructions issued by the navy.

On this voyage it was the wives of the guard who raised the ire of Dr Browning. He described them as 'the most self-willed, disobedient and unruly body of women that ever came under my immediate observation'.<sup>23</sup> He also believed that several of the guard should have been precluded from service on a convict ship. Thirty-three of them were on the Sick List. On this passage there were five deaths and nine births. Vaccination of the infants failed.

The management of the prisoners was focussed on prevention. This involved cleanliness and regular inspection, attention to diet, drink and clothing and exercise. The schools were offered which aimed at intellectual and moral improvement. Dr Browning spent as much time as possible amongst the prisoners

listening, rousing, assisting, directing and consoling their minds and their hearts ... instructing them with the inspired word

of God and in encouraging them in devotional exercises ...<sup>24</sup>

The prisoners were disembarked at Maria Island recently opened as a penal settlement. The *Pestonjee Bomanjee* (2) was then ordered to Norfolk Island to convey 698 convicts to Tasman's Peninsula. Two passages were needed for their removal. Dr Browning found untreated ophthalmia prevalent on the island. On the second passage he rejected fifty.<sup>25</sup> This was the period when Colonial Secretary Earl GREY intended to close down the penal settlement in response to Bishop WILLSON's inspection which found widespread cruelty. However Sir William DENISON arrived in Van Diemen's Land early in 1847 and he decided to retain Norfolk Island penal station for the worst offenders.

Dr Browning's final voyage as surgeon superintendent was on the *Hashemy* (1) (1849) with 237 male convicts bound for Sydney. One hundred and thirteen of the men were sent from Wakefield prison without medical clearance. Shortly after 100 'depraved and hardened' men came on board in irons from Pentonville prison. As the *Hashemy* (1) was preparing to sail many of the convicts were seized with violent fits, convulsions and fainting which persisted for some days. These were reactions to their release from long solitary confinement under the separate system of prison discipline.<sup>26</sup>

Soon after the trauma of the men had subsided there was an outbreak of cholera on board at Woolwich. One hundred and seven cases were recorded and the disease spread with fearful rapidity. Patients were to be transferred to the hospital ship *Menelaus*. The port

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<sup>23</sup> ADCP PRO 3206 *Pestonjee Bomanjee* (2) (1846-1847)

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> AJCP M97 4604

<sup>26</sup> AJCP PRO 3197, *Hashemy* (1) (1849).

authorities however had the victims put onto a sailing craft, the *Hoy*, which was towed by steamer to the *Menelaus*. Delay and deaths occurred before the authorities allowed the steamer to come alongside. Dr Browning had never seen cholera. He was assisted by three medical officers but there were seventeen deaths before this water-borne bacteria ceased its deadly impact. Among the fatalities were six boys from Parkhurst prison among the twenty-five who had been sent on board.

On arrival at Sydney the *Hashemy* (1) was met with a hostile reception by colonists who were determined that no further convicts be despatched to the colony. This voyage ended Dr Browning's contribution to the British penal service. ◀

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- Colette McAlpine (Co-ordinator, Volunteer) [colette.mcalpine@gmail.com](mailto:colette.mcalpine@gmail.com)

# ARCHIE 1940

Shirley Foster

I was just a little eleven year old when Captain A B B MOORE, 6<sup>th</sup> Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Indian Army and ADC to the Governor of Victoria, came to Tasmania to do some fly fishing. I guess someone had suggested he get in touch with my father who was a keen angler and knew all the best spots to catch a brown trout in Tasmania. He stayed with us at our family cottage 'Waitere' on the banks of the beautiful crystal clear St Patrick's River at Myrtle Park.

We called him 'Archie'. He was a very tall polite man and arrived with a huge ham which he said he always brought as a gift for his hostess at a house party. Mother was delighted and thought he was the perfect English gentleman. We made the table, in the living room, long enough to seat us all by adding another slightly higher little table to the end of the larger one. He insisted on sharing the wobbly form my father had made for us to sit on. Dad was a 'bush carpenter'. It was top heavy and often fell forward and skun our legs behind our ankles. Horrible! One day, when dad served Archie a glass of ale he raised the glass and said very seriously "This man Boag should be knighted". Another day Archie's glass of beer was set down on the place where the two different levels met and ended up in his lap. Woops!

In those days girls did not wear slacks or shorts so I delighted in wearing an old pair of jodhpurs Bessie HUSBAND had given me. She also let me ride her bike so I spent a lot of time tearing around on Bessie's bicycle. I guess the jodhpurs reminded Archie of India where he had

lost an eye playing polo. He called me 'The Brat'.

Before he went back to Melbourne he gave me a book entitled *The Fox's Frolic*, which was a beautifully illustrated children's book about Fox Hunting. He signed it 'with love from Archie. 8/4/1940'.

Then surprise, surprise, a few months later an invitation came for me to go to Archie's wedding at the St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne and to the reception at Government House afterwards. My parents were not invited. Mother declined on my behalf but Archie wrote twice more arguing his case but to no avail. That was the last I heard of the wedding or Archie. ◀

## References

- Indian Army Records.
- The Age* Melbourne 29 August 1940
- Miscellaneous correspondence
- Captain Alick Bartley Brady Moore (1910–1949),<sup>1</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
- Born East Redford, Nottinghamshire, son of Rev. A K Moore, Rector, Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Nottinghamshire.
- 1938–9 ADC to H E The Viceroy of India
- 1939 ADC to the Governor of Victoria, Sir Winston Duggan.
- Married Joy Armitage, daughter of Lt Col Armitage of West Yorkshire on 28 August 1940 at St Pauls Cathedral, Melbourne. Issue, one son.
- Cavalry Club, London.

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<sup>1</sup> Children's book, with verses by Sir Francis Burnand about foxhunters, riding dogs, chasing after cats and other creatures, features colour illustrations by Harry B Neilson.

# TWO DOHERTYS

John O'Reilly (Member No.6355)

Dr John Doherty, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland (1783–1850) and Denis Doherty, Convict (c.1802–1874) Some tenuous links through William Smith O'Brien (1803–1864)

ON the surface there would seem to be no apparent relationship between the two DOHERTYS, one an eminent parliamentarian and jurist and the other a convict labourer. The former was an 'Anglo-Irishman' and a member of the 'Ascendancy' and the other (my great grandfather), 'Celtic Irish' and uneducated.

## JOHN DOHERTY

The *Dictionary of National Biography* (OUP, 1917) records John Doherty as being born in Dublin in 1783, the son of John and Margaret Doherty (née VERNEY). He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1806 and obtained the Degree of Doctor of Laws in 1814. He was admitted to the Irish Bar in 1808, practising in the Leinster Circuit, and took silk (as a Queen's Counsel) in 1823.

In 1824 he was elected to the House of Commons as member for New Ross in Co. Wexford until 1926 and represented Kilkenny from 1927. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland on 18 June 1827. The next year he was admitted as a Bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin. From July to December 1839, he was the MP for the English constituency of Newport in Cornwall. On 18 December that year he was appointed 'Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas' for Ireland with a seat in the Privy Council.

His most famous debate in the Commons was said to be on 15 May 1839 when he was reported as having defeated the great Irish orator, Daniel O'CONNELL (who had won emancipation for Catholics in 1829), in a debate on the so-called 'Doneralie Conspiracy'. He died at Beaumaris, North Wales, on 8 September 1850 in his 67<sup>th</sup> year.

Perhaps his most notorious case took place only two years before his death. On 21 September 1848 a Judicial Commission, headed by the Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Francis BLACKBOURNE (whose son had been a schoolboy with the young Smith O'BRIEN at St Colomba's College, Stachallan), and supported by Chief Justice John Doherty and Justice Richard MOORE, assembled for the trial at Clonmel, Co. Tipperary of four of the 'Young Ireland Rebels' charged with High Treason. They were Terence Bellow MacMANUS, Patrick O'DONAHUE, Thomas Francis MEAGHER and William Smith O'Brien (whose cottage at Port Arthur, is a museum and tourist attraction). Their arrest and trial followed the infamous *Battle of Widow McCormack's Cabbage Patch* in July that year at Ballingarry, Tipperary.

The events surrounding this final episode in the 'Young Ireland' rebellion and the subsequent trial are described in several publications, including *Hearts of Exile* by Patsy Adam Smith (Nelson, 1986), *Revolutionary Imperialist* by Richard Davis (Crossing Press, 1998) and *The Great Shame* by Thomas Keneally (Random House, 1998).



Clonmel Courthouse County Tipperary

Photo taken during a visit to Ireland in May 2011 by Dr Phillip Mahnken,  
great great grandson of Denis Doherty

After an eleven days trial, they were found guilty and Chief Justice Doherty delivered the sentences. Given his ascendancy, legal and parliamentary background and his earlier opposition to Daniel O'Connell, it is not surprising that Doherty regarded the aristocrat Smith O'Brien as a traitor to both his class and country. This attitude is reflected in his scathing remarks when pronouncing the death sentence (later commuted to transportation), as quoted on page 160 of *Hearts of Exile*.

### **DENIS DOHERTY**

My great grandfather, Denis Doherty, appears to have had two somewhat tenuous and coincidental connections with the above events and their consequences.

- First, the conviction in October 1848 of the four Young Ireland rebels for High Treason is recorded on page 149 of the

'Return of Male Convicts in the Gaol of the County of Tipperary', part of the Irish Government's 1988 Bi-centenary gift to Australia. On the same page there is a record of the conviction by Mr. Sergeant HOWLEY on 9 January 1849, of Denis Doherty for Larceny and the fact that he was sentenced to seven years transportation.

- The second coincidence is that when he arrived at Hobart on 26 August 1852, as shown on his convict indent, Denis was assigned to a 'Dr. Brock of Fingal'. It appears that Dr Brock (a former naval surgeon) was a highly respected citizen who had a 3,000-acre farm 'Red Rock' granted to him in 1833, located near the township of Avoca (part of the Fingal District). He had built a house on this property named 'Rosemount'. It seems that Denis remained there at least until he was granted his Ticket of Leave on 20 January 1854 and his conditional pardon



on 19 December that year. On page 20 of Smith O'Brien's *Tasmanian Journal, 1849-1853* (Crossing Press, 1995) it is stated that

On 21 February 1851 Smith O'Brien travelled from New Norfolk to *Red Rock*, fourteen miles from Avoca to tutor the two young sons of an Irish doctor, Henry George Brock. He remained there until 15 December 1851.

That is a mere nine months before the arrival of Denis on assignment to the same landowner.

### SUMMARY

So, first there is the conviction for High Treason of the aristocratic Anglo-

Irishman, Smith O'Brien (and his co-accused) by a Court which included his fellow Anglo-Irishman John Doherty. That is recorded on the same page in the Clonmel Gaol Record as the subsequent conviction for Larceny of the labourer Denis Doherty. Secondly, it seems that both convicts, the gentleman and the labourer, worked for the same employer in Van Diemen's Land, although at different times. ◀

This article was previously published in a recent issue of *The Mail*, newsletter of the Victorian Descendants of Convicts' Group.

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- Victorian Passenger Lists 1839-1923
- Australian Electoral Rolls 1903-1954
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# 'CLEAN SWEEP' AT BRUNY'S QUARANTINE STATION

## NEW WILDCARE GROUP—'FRIENDS OF BRUNY ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION'

**O**N 18 October 2011, a new Wildcare Group—'Friends of Bruny Island Quarantine Station' (FOBIQS) was formed to *Support the management, conservation and public appreciation of the Bruny Island Quarantine Station.*

A meeting of about twenty interested parties, including Bruny Islanders; non-residents; plus members of Parks and Wildlife and Wildcare, was held on site at the Quarantine Station, which consists of 320 acres of native bushland, plus buildings and ruins from all eras of its history.

An interpretative tour was conducted by local member of the Bruny Island Historical Society Kathy Duncombe to inform the group about the different eras of the Quarantine Station site.

**Background:** Its history begins with the Nuuone` tribe of aborigines who would have traversed this site travelling from Woodcutters Pt, the site of the first sod hut to Missionary Bay, the site of George Augustus ROBINSON's 'Friendly Mission'. It went on to European settlement in 1856–1900, State Government Maritime Quarantine Station 1884–1908, Commonwealth Quarantine Station 1908–2003, which included the internment of German Prisoners of War 1914, Influenza Pandemic which saw the quarantine of return soldiers 1919, State Government ownership and later Parks & Wildlife who retain management of the site today.

It is hoped to set up a 'volunteer caretaker program' on a rotation basis, initially using the Doctor's House. This form of management is being successfully used

on a number of other sites including Cape Bruny Island Lighthouse. The group held its first working bee at the Doctor's House, on Sunday, 20 November, and with only nine volunteers, which included two rangers, all agreed it was a highly successful day, with the following achieved:

- Washed and painted the bedroom ceiling and walls
- Removed floor coverings and masonite throughout house
- Cleaned bathroom/toilet walls and floor thoroughly
- Removed stove and hot water cylinder
- Cleaned chimney area in kitchen and secured it against possums
- Outside areas. Chipped thistles and checked for other weeds

The enthusiastic volunteers discovered an interesting historical record during the day! The painters had left their mark in an alcove above the doorway which was only discovered when up on a ladder. Dates were from 1885–1967. This proved to be very exciting with the 1967 painters still in business today 2012.

You can keep track of our activities on the Wildcare Tasmania site—go to groups, and FOBIQS. We welcome new members!

If not already a Wildcare member, you do need to join for insurance purposes to be active on site. It is only \$25 per year and application forms are available online. Further enquiries to either: President Kathy Duncombe [kdunc@netspace.net.au](mailto:kdunc@netspace.net.au) or phone 6260 6287, or the Secretary, Peter Williams [peterfwill@gmail.com](mailto:peterfwill@gmail.com) ◀

# CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BURIAL GROUND SOUTH HOBART 1844–1896

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No.20)

**F**OLLOWING an unsuccessful British settlement at Risdon in 1803, one of the first priorities for the recently arrived Lieutenant Colonel David COLLINS at the new site at Sullivan's Cove was the choice of a burial ground. On 27 April 1804 Collins and Reverend Robert KNOPWOOD marked this out, with the first burial the following day.<sup>1</sup> St Davids Burial Ground was the primary cemetery for the growing colony until 1872. In the meantime, with increasing arrivals and new religious communities, more burial grounds were required, land for these being granted by either the colonial government or land owning settlers.

In 1844 the editor of the *Colonial Times* claimed that, since 1834, there had been a general concern among the settlers about the location and shallow depths of St Davids Burial Ground. He also claimed that Hobart Town's inhabitants had 'suffered greatly' from a 'shameful indifference to the preservation of health'. One of the causes of that 'impurity' was the 'noxious and dangerous' atmosphere from the graveyards within the city, and he referred to a British article which reported 'danger' in living 'too near' to the 'dead'. If there was 'much danger' in the 'rarified' British atmosphere, then any

hazard living in the warm climate of Van Diemen's Land must be greater.<sup>2</sup>

There had been many requests from about 1820 to establish burial grounds away from the centre of the township. The Congregational Church Burial Ground in South Hobart opened in 1844 on one acre of land between the present day Wellesley—formerly Upper D'Arcy Street—and Congress Streets.<sup>3</sup> The site was available for persons of 'whatever denomination', and ground could be secured for 'future use' at the cost of 15s 0d for one grave 4 ft x 8 ft, a double of 8 ft square for £1 15s 0d and a 'Treble', 8 ft x 12 ft for £2 10s 0d. The charges, which were determined with a 'view to raise a fund, for defraying the expenses of enclosing the Ground', would increase after six months.<sup>4</sup>

The location of the cemetery is shown on the Hobart and Suburbs Plan of 1890, and on the City of Hobart Metropolitan Drainage Board Plans, last amended 1917, and can be seen in the foreground of photos taken from Huon Road early last century.<sup>5</sup> According to an 1873

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<sup>1</sup> Mary Nicholls (ed.) *The Diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood 1803–1838* (Hobart, 1977), 29 April 1804, p.50

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<sup>2</sup> *Colonial Times* 19 June 1844; Stefan Petrow, *God's neglected acres: a history of cemeteries in Tasmania, 1804–1992*, (1992), p. 151 TL.PQ 363.75 PET

<sup>3</sup> Kathryn Bennett (text), *A guide to Hobart's historic cemeteries and Burial Ground* (Hobart City Council, 2000), p.4; Both Upper and Lower D'Arcy Street is now Wellesley Street

<sup>4</sup> *Hobart Town Courier* 14 September 1844

<sup>5</sup> Bennett, p.4; [www.archives.tas.gov.au](http://www.archives.tas.gov.au): TAHO NS1013/1/1902 'Hobart from

document which dictated the management of the cemetery, a plan showing the position of graves was to be kept at the agent's office (Mr WEYMOUTH 2 Davey Street Hobart Town), and a copy was to be lodged at Mission House adjoining the Burial Ground, but 'extensive archival research' in 2000 failed to locate the plan.<sup>6</sup>

The cemetery's mortuary chapel seems to have been at the corner where Davey Street changes to be Huon Road and 'Mission House' was between that and the cemetery. 'Mission House' the Congregational Theological Institution, the foundation stone for which was laid in 1861, was 'for the education of young men in accordance with the principles of the Independent denomination'. The building, in Upper D'Arcy Street (between present-day Congress and Wellesley Streets), included 'a suite of nine rooms, on two floors, with requisite out-offices, for the accommodation of four students',<sup>7</sup> and demolished sometime after 1910.

In 1902 section 3 of the 'Cemeteries Act' forced the closure of the poorly drained Burial Ground. The headstones were moved to Cornelian Bay Cemetery from about 1927, and seem to have been completed by 1928 with inscriptions recorded.<sup>8</sup> A number of early twentieth

century houses with extensive gardens (including numbers 8, 10, and 10a Wellesley Street and 46 and 48 Congress Street) now occupy the site of the former Burial Ground.

## NAMES FROM THE HEADSTONES

ABBOTT, Chas	BRITTEL, Henry
ABBOTT, F	BROUGHTON, James
ABBOTT, M	BROWN, Jemma
ABBOTT, M B	BROWN, Lydia L
ALDRED, Sarah	BUCHNAN, Joseph
ALLAN, Campbell	BURBURY, Maria
ALLASON, Ed J	BURROWS, Caroline
ALLASON, Eliza	CANE, Rachael
ARBERRY, H	CHAFFEY, Ernest
ARBERRY, M A	CHAFFEY, Thos
ARBERRY, Maria	CHAFFEY, Wm
ARCHER, Elizth	CHAFFEY, Wm G
ARCHER, Isaiah	COLE, Charlotte
ARNOLD, Mary	COLE, Walter
BARRETT, William	COOK, F A
BATEMAN, J R	COOK, Henriette
BATEMAN, J R	COOK, Sam
BATEMAN, Salome	COOK, Sarah
BEALBY, Joseph	COOKE, Sarah E
BEALBY, Mary A	COOKE, Thos E
BEDDOME, A	CORBETT, O
BEDDOME, E	DARLING, (none)
BEDDOME, Wm E	DARLING, Archibald
BENTLY, Sarah	DARLING, Janet
BETRAM, (none)	DARLING, Jas
BILTON, John P	DARLING, Jas
BIRCH, Clara	DARLING, Jas E
BIRCH, Geo	DARLING, Robert
BIRCH, Henry	DAVIS, Caroline
BIRCH, Samuel	DAVIS, Emma
BIRCH, Sarah	DAVIS, Emma C
BIRCH, Wm	DAVIS, Geo J
BIRD, Helen W	DAVIS, Kesia
BOLTON, (none)	DAVIS, Sarah
BOLTON, Elizth	DAVIS, Wm L
BOLTON, Wm	DAWES, Edith

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Huon Road'; TAHO NS479/1/131 'View from Huon Road showing Congregational Cemetery'.

<sup>6</sup> Bennett, p.4

<sup>7</sup> TAHO NS1029/1/346 'South Hobart—view from Huon Road, towards Battery Point', c.1910, R C Harvey (photographer) showing the Mission Lodge and former chapel; Ian Terry, 'A Favourable Progression' *Thematic History of South Hobart* (HCC, 2002), pp.73–74; *Mercury* 27 April 1861, p.2

<sup>8</sup> TAHO NS638/1/75, NS638/1/74 for 'Butts of Certificates of Rights of Burial';

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*Tombstones and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania CD Rom 2010 TFHS Inc. Listing pp.515–17; See Tasmanian Ancestry Volume 7:1 (March 1986) pp.14–20 for some ages and dates of death.*

DAWES, Susannah	HODGSON, P	ORINES/OKINES, F	SMITH, James
DAY, Barbara	HODGSON, W	R	SMITH, Jane
DAY, Wm Rev	HOLE, John	ORINES/OKINES,	SPEAKMAN, H
DEAKIN, Sophia	HORNE, H	Joseph	SPEAKMAN, M
DEAN, Elizth	HORNE, Jean	ORINES/OKINES,	SPEAKMAN, W
DEAN, Isabel	HOWE, C	Marg	STEVAN, M
DEAN, John	HOWE, Maria	OWEN, Rebecca	STEVENS, David
DEAR, Annie	HUXLEY, Sarah	OWEN, Stephan	STEVENS, H D
DEAR, R E Rev	HUXTABLE, Isabella	PARKER, Moses	STEVENS, Mary
DECRUSE, Madame H	IKIN, Amelia	PEARCE, E	THOMAS, Sarah
DOSSITOR, Wm A	IKIN, E	PITT, Francis	THOMAS, Sarah
DUNNETT, Ann	IKIN, Thos E	RANDALL, Ann M	THOMAS, W
DUNNETT, Frank	IKIN, Thos M	RANDELL, E J	TOMKINS, (none)
EDWARD, G	JACK, Caroline	REID, (none)	TONKIN, Elizth
ELLIOTT, Hy	JACKSON, C	REID, Allison	TONKINS, Henry
ELLIOTT, Rosina	JACKSON, Thos	ROBERTS, Jas	TONKINS, Thos
ELLIOTT, Caroline	JERVIS, C	ROBERTS, JasT	VAUTIN, Hannah
EVANS, Edgar	JERVIS, Geo	ROBINSON, Alf	VAUTIN, James
EVANS, Herbert	JERVIS, Susan	ROBINSON, Harrie	VOUT, Mary
FAULKIN, (none)	JOLLEY, Geo O	ROBINSON, Jane P	WALELY, (none)
FAULKNER, Percy C	JOLLEY, Wm	ROBINSON, R	WALKER, (none)
FIELD, Lydia	JOLLEY, Wm	ROLWEGAN, George	WALKER, Caroline
FINLAYSON, (none)	JONES, E B	ROLWEGAN, Maria	WALKER, Catherine
FINLAYSON, Helen	JONES, Johana	SALIER, Alice E	WALKER, Wm
FINLAYSON, I	MANNERS, Fred S	SALIER, Amey	WALTERS, Alice M
FINLAYSON, Sarah	MANNERS, Hannah	SALIER, Ann G	WALTERS, James
FINLAYSON, W	MANNERS, Sarah	SALIER, Christiana	WARNER, John
FITZGERALD,	MANNERS, Thos	SALIER, Emily M	WARNER, Mary
Godfrey	MANSON, Alfred S	SALIER, Fanny H	WATKINS, Ann
FITZGERALD, Ida	MANTON, Judith	SALIER, Florence	WATKINS, Chas
GODWIN, Annah	McGREGOR, Agnes	SALIER, George	WATKINS, Emma
GRANT, Geo	McGREGOR, Elizth	SALIER, Harriett	WATKINS, Thos
GRANT, Isabella	McGREGOR, James	SALIER, J A E	WHERRETT, John J
GRAY, Flora	McGREGOR, Janet	SALIER, Kate	WHITE, Ellen
GREEN, Eliza	McGREGOR, John	SALIER, Mary	WHITNEY, Thomas
GREEN, Wm	MILLER, E L	SALTER, Alf	WILKINSON, Ann
GRUBB, Annie M	MILLER, Elizth	SALTER, Thos	WILKINSON, Wm
GRUBB, Eliza	MILLER, Fredk	SANDERSON, (none)	WILLIAM, (none)
GRUBB, Hy	MILLER, R E	SCOTT, Henrietta	WILLIS, Agnes
GRUBB, John C	MILLS, Maria	SEALY, Frances	WILSON, Geo
GRUBB, Susan	MILLS, Richard	SEALY, Lillian	WILSON, Joseph
HALLER, Fredk	MITCHELL, Elizth	SELLMAN, (none)	WILSON, Mary
HARRIS, Sarah	MOREY, Ann	SEMPLER, Flora	WILSON, Sarah
HAY, Jane	MOREY, Th	SEMPLER, Mary	WILSON, Wm J
HIBBERO, Harriett	NAPIER, G	SEMPLER, Rob	WINCH, Annie M
HINSBY, (none)	NAPIER, Geo	SHAW, Mary	WINTER, Anne
HODGSON, E I	NICHOLS, W	SIDNEY, Fred	WINTER, Jane
HODGSON, E J	ORINES/OKINES, C	SIDNEY, Hannah	WINTER, Mary
HODGSON, Eliza	R	SIDNEY, Sarah	WINTER, Wm

# NEWS FROM FFHS

## PICTURE OF LIFE IN 1911 IS COMPLETED AS REMAINING 1911 CENSUS RECORDS GO ONLINE

- The ‘infirmities’ column is released online for the first time, detailing people’s health conditions
- ‘Lunatic’ and ‘imbecile’ popularly used, reflecting a different kind of society
- Unusual entries: ‘old age’, ‘voteless’, ‘bald’ and ‘short of cash’

The final, missing column of data from the 1911 census, which details individuals’ infirmities is today released for the very first time at [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk) and [www.1911census.co.uk](http://www.1911census.co.uk), the family history websites which first launched the 1911 census three years ago in 2009 in association with The National Archives.

The infirmity column details wide-ranging descriptions of peoples’ health conditions as perceived and hand-written by the head of the household on the night of Sunday 2 April 1911. Under data protection regulations, this sensitive information has remained closed until now.

### A less ‘politically correct’ society

‘Lunatic’, ‘imbecile’ and ‘feeble-minded’ are some of the most commonly used entries reflecting an era before such terminology was deemed unacceptable. The census in fact prompts the respondent to record if a person is ‘totally deaf’, ‘deaf and dumb’, ‘totally blind’, ‘lunatic’, ‘imbecile’ or ‘feeble-minded.’

### Five most common ‘infirmities’ recorded in 1911:

Lunatic	Feeble-minded
Imbecile	Deaf and dumb
Blind	

## 1911 humour

However, not all the entries are negative or insensitive. The 1911 records also reflect the humour and curious family dynamics from a century ago—not too dissimilar to what we know now in 2012. One extraordinary record details a Mr John Underwood from Hastings recording his children as ‘quarrelsome’, ‘stubborn’, ‘greedy’, ‘vain’ and ‘noisy’. He even records himself as ‘bad-tempered’ and his wife as suffering from a ‘long tongue’.

Another unusual entry is from Thomas Wallace Young, who was described as being ‘bald and toothless’, helping us picture exactly what he looked like. William Robert Arnold from Yorkshire commented on his financial status in 1911 by recording his infirmity as being ‘short of cash’.

## Suffragette labels ‘voteless’ as her infirmity

The cause of the suffragettes is also illustrated within the new records, with some women listing their infirmities as not having the vote or not being enfranchised. For example, four women living in the same household recorded their infirmities as ‘voteless, therefore classed with idiots and children’.

## Infirmities? ‘None, thank God’

Some chose to make a note of their good health instead of the health problems the form enquired about, such as ‘well’, ‘healthy’, ‘sane’, ‘alright’ and even ‘perfect’. Evelyn Baker and her family from Leeds were recorded in the census by their father Addiman Parkin Barker as simply being ‘alive’. Seventy-two entries simply say ‘none, thank God’.

### Ten unusual infirmities in the records:

Voteless	Greedy
Bald and toothless	Vain
Short of cash	Noisy
Quarrelsome	Bad tempered
Stubborn	Long tongue

### Connections between infirmity and profession

A correlation between infirmity and occupation can also be identified in some cases. The biggest source of employment for blind men and women was basket-weaving. Other trades for blind men were musicians or musical instrument makers. Women who were 'deaf and dumb' were often employed within the textile or garment trades, or in domestic service, while men were most likely to be labourers.

**Debra Chatfield, family historian at findmypast.co.uk, said:** "The infirmities column is the last piece of the jigsaw completing the 1911 census. This column alone provides a fascinating insight into life a hundred years ago. It not only reflects health conditions, but also a time before society became aware of political-correctness and certain terminology was deemed acceptable. In the more unusual entries we also get a wonderful sense of post-Edwardian humour, society and family dynamics at this time."

'Researching your family history is a fascinating way to learn about your ancestors. The 1911 census records include detail about occupations, housing arrangements and social status and you are also able to see a copy of the handwritten record itself.'

**Audrey Collins, Family History records specialist at The National Archives, said:** "The information in the 'infirmities' column being released today helps add an extra dimension to the picture of our ancestors' lives in 1911.

We have to remember that the census returns were completed by relatives living in the same house who for the most part had no specialist medical knowledge. Their descriptions provide us with a clue as to how each individual was viewed by other family members, although many would have been reluctant to admit that their relatives suffered from any defect."

Thank you to Amy Sell of *Findmypast* for the above press release.

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## The Kelso Chronicle

Index to BDM notices and personal items of interest to Family Historians which appeared in  
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# BOOK REVIEW

**Convict Lives at the Ross Female Factory**, edited by Lucy Frost, published by Convict Women's Press Inc., 2011. A5, soft cover, pp.238.

This, the second book published by the Female Factory Research Group (now Female Convicts Research Group (Tasmania)), is a collection of stories about the experiences of convict women incarcerated at a Female Factory in Van Diemen's Land (the first being the best-selling *Convict Lives: Women at Cascades Female Factory*).

The Female Factory at Ross was in operation for a very short time, from 1848 until November 1854. The reasons for its establishment, the day-to-day administration and staffing (not without problems), and the daily lives of the convict women and their children, are recounted in interesting detail. Women convicts at Ross were employed in sewing, knitting, spinning, the kitchen, garden and laundry work. Infants stayed with their mothers until weaned at nine months of age, after which they were removed to the Nursery Ward to be cared for by others, who, it seems, were not always kindly disposed towards their young charges. Separation from their children was the main purpose for punishing the mothers. Discipline was strict. It is hardly surprising that women, especially those with children, would find the conditions harsh almost beyond endurance.

Twenty-one authors researched a convict each and the stories bring to life the brutal realities of the conditions under which these women and their children lived. One thread that runs through the stories is the trivial nature of the crimes committed by these women and the severe punishments

that were laid down, even before transportation. They came from deprived backgrounds, forced to steal in order to survive. Many of the women came from Ireland, which was suffering from the catastrophic potato famine and where hunger was widespread. Some had husbands and children they left behind when transported, never to set eyes on again.

These women did not submit meekly to life at the Ross Female Factory, confronting the system with their defiant behaviour. Disputes involving assault, obscene language, disobedience, drunkenness, insolence, idleness, behaving indecently and stealing from other convicts, were common. They were feisty, often at odds with authority and even when released from the Factory and hired into service did not readily conform to what was expected of them. They needed to be resilient, however, in order to cope with the circumstances of their lives. Some women remained always at odds with society, but most sooner or later settled down and lived useful lives, probably far better in fact than if they had remained in the land of their birth.

The book is attractively presented and well written, putting flesh on the bones of these women who might otherwise remain mere ciphers. There are no references in the text, which would have been useful, but a list of sources is provided at the end of each story. Brief résumés of the authors are also given. Not only is *Convict Lives at the Ross Female Factory* a valuable resource for those researching Tasmanian convict ancestry, it is also a compelling read in its own right about the remarkable lives of the convict women who lived, and sometimes died, within that system. ◀



# GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No.1875)

Reality television has very little relationship to life. Most people watching will tell you that being placed on a desert island with a dozen people and a camera crew and left to survive is nothing like reality. Yet, for some reason many people who watch genealogical reality television think that that is how you research a family. Don't get me wrong, I enjoy a good story of the triumphant quest for an elusive ancestor, but aren't these shows setting up a generation of new researchers for disappointment?

Where are the stories of the lines that fizzle out in the 18<sup>th</sup> century? What about the marriages that are never ever found, the children who die without ever being born or the families that surely must have been taken by aliens because nothing else can explain their complete disappearance? Where are the stories of the stars who don't make it onto the air because tens of researchers working for months couldn't find any ancestors at all?

How often in our research have we ever walked into a repository, been handed the exact book we needed and opened it to instantly view the one record that answers all our questions?

Many of these programs give new researchers a false sense of immediacy. Sure you can type John Smith into an online search engine and come up with results, but who is teaching them how to determine which is the right one? Where are the shows detailing the countless months of tireless ploughing through documents looking for the second bit of proof? Where are the stories of the

ancestor who still can't be found after twenty-five years of searching?

So this is a reminder, a reality check. Just because the information is available on the internet doesn't mean it is correct, or that it is 'your' person. Just because someone else found it on the internet doesn't mean they looked at the original. Also, be prepared, because most new-to-genealogy people won't appreciate how much work it took to get your tree to where it is now, because according to what they saw on TV anyone can do that in forty-five minutes.

\* \* \*

Anyone who has attended a Hobart branch computer group meeting can tell you I have a mantra of 'right click, right click.' I'm not sure I've mentioned it here enough. I would say about ninety percent of the problems reported at computer meetings can be solved by right clicking. A right click on any part of the screen will present you with a menu of options that are available for that area. (A left click will select them.) Right click on the toolbar and you'll get options to lock, edit, move, or change the toolbar. Right click in a document and you get the options of pasting, researching, formatting, etc. Right click on the desktop and you can find options for changing views, arranging icons, editing backgrounds and more.

So, next time you are stuck, right click. If that doesn't give the option you want, look at where you are clicking and try a different area. You'll be amazed at the quick access you can obtain to some features this way. ◀

# Family Tree Maker 2012

For Windows XP(SP2/3), Vista & Windows 7 only available from:  
Burnie Branch, Tas FHS Inc. PO Box 748 Burnie 7320 or Ph 64354103

**Platinum Edition** is the full *Family Tree Maker 2012* Platinum Australian/New Zealand Edition in a retail box, Australian and UK data disks, getting started guide, tutorial DVD, Companion Guide book (PDF file) and a six-month *Ancestry* Australia subscription. \$99.95

**Deluxe Edition** is the full *Family Tree Maker 2012* Deluxe Australian/New Zealand Edition in a retail box, getting started guide, tutorial DVD, Companion Guide book (PDF file) and a three-month *Ancestry* Australia subscription. \$60.00

**Upgrade Edition** is an upgrade to *Family Tree Maker 2011* Deluxe Australian/New Zealand Edition for owners of a previous version of *Family Tree Maker*. To be eligible for this upgrade proof of purchase is required. Includes a one-month *Ancestry* Australia subscription. \$40.00

## What's new in *Family Tree Maker 2012*

*Family Tree Maker 2012* has added a number of new features including the much waited for TreeSync™ which links the FTM desktop tree and online Ancestry Member Tree together. This makes this popular genealogy program even better. Enhancements include:

**TreeSync™**—Now you can work on your family tree anywhere with the new TreeSync feature. When you link your desktop and online trees together, you can update either tree and then synchronize those changes into the other tree—manually or automatically with your Internet connection. Syncing your *Family Tree Maker* tree and online Ancestry tree has many benefits:

- Access and update your tree anytime, anywhere. With an Internet connection, you can continue your research wherever you are. This means that you could transcribe information from a book while at the library or transcribe facts from an

out-of-town interview with Aunt Sally right into your online Ancestry.com Member Tree using your laptop or smart phone or iPad. Next time you have an internet connection, it would sync with your *Family Tree Maker* database on your home computer. Or now you could take a photo at a cemetery and attach it to your online Ancestry Member tree, and with an internet connection, it will sync it to your *Family Tree Maker* database on your computer. And, conversely, while you are out researching, you know your online tree will always be up to date and the same as your tree on your home computer.

- Share your tree online. Family and friends can view your tree (and even work with you) without any software or an Ancestry subscription.
- Collaborate with the largest family history community in the world. If you share your tree publicly, other Ancestry members who are researching the same family lines can find you.
- If you already have a tree in *FTM 2012* and a Member Tree online at Ancestry, you no longer a need to do double entries.

**Improved Smart Stories™**—When *Family Tree Maker* creates a Smart Story for you, the story now includes facts about the individual and his or her spouse and children. Previously a generated Smart Story included information about the individual only.

**New Combined Family View**—The family group view has a new 'blended families' option that displays all of a couple's children in one location. An icon next the child's name lets you see at a glance whether he or she is the child of the father, mother, or both parents.

**Simplified Interface for Upgraders**—When you install *Family Tree Maker 2012*, the software detects whether you are upgrading from a previous version of *Family Tree Maker* (version 16 or earlier). If you are, *Family Tree Maker* displays a simplified user interface that looks more like older versions of *Family Tree Maker*.

**Customized Fact Sentences**—When you create an Ahnentafel, descendant report, or Smart Story, *Family Tree Maker* generates descriptive sentences for each fact or event. Now you can change the wording to customize these sentences and the data included in the sentences.

### Reports

- **Improved Notes Report**—lets you display person, research, relationship, or fact notes you've entered for individuals in your tree. The old Research Notes Report is changed to Notes Report with options to include other types of notes
- **New Index of Individuals Report**—lists every individual in your tree and their birth, marriage, and death dates.

### Charts

- **Generation Labels**—Now you can display generation labels (such as parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents) in charts to highlight the relationship between the primary person in the chart and other family members.
- **Additional Options in Descendant Chart**—You can create a descendant chart that shows the relationship between two people whom you select. You can limit descendant chart to the direct line between two people.
- **Adding Text to a Chart**—In addition to adding your own images to a chart, you can now personalize your charts even more by adding your own text—creating a chart that is completely unique.

**New and Updated Tutorials**—You can learn to do more—like creating trees and using Ancestry.com features—with new and improved tutorials accessible in the software.

**Gedcom**—You can now include media links in the GEDCOM 5.5 export.

## Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

### 2012 Lilian Watson Family History Award

For a book, however produced or published on paper, dealing with family history and having significant Tasmanian content.

Entries close  
1 December 2012

Further information and entry forms available from  
TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or  
PO Box 191  
Launceston  
TAS 7250

Presentation of the award  
announced at the AGM  
in June 2013.

# WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

**N**UMEROUS 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. Perhaps the publication may also be held in your local library?

## **CONVICT LIVES AT THE ROSS FEMALE FACTORY**

This A5 paperback (238pp) was published in 2011 by the Female Convicts Research Group (Tasmania).

In the style of an earlier book about the Cascades Female Factory (Hobart) this publication contains approximately twenty-eight short stories about Convicts and others associated with the 'Female Factory.'

The stories have been sorted under sub-headings such as: 'The Ross Female Factory', 'Starting Places', 'Life Under Sentence', 'Rogues, Rebels, Misfits', 'Family Connections', 'The Vagaries of Colonial Life' and 'Memories Live On'.

Some of the females featured are: Catherine Toole, Mary Britcliffe, Mary Cullen, Charlotte Scott, Elizabeth Kenny, Ellenor Onions, Margaret Aitcheson, Lucilia De La Constantine, Mary Sheriff, Helen Leslie, Margaret Knaggs And Agnes Kane, Eliza Kirwan, Margaret Butler, Hanna And Catherine Cotter, Catherine O'neal, Amelia Mccabe, Mary Donnolly, Julia Rigby, Bridget Lee, and Elizabeth Capel.

## **MIXED BLESSINGS**

This large A4 hardcover 'book' was first produced by Dorothy Fessey towards the end of 1996.

It contains three parts, entitled: The Dadsons, The War Years and The Faulkners. Concerned with the two major family lines of the author, this work contains details of the pioneering ancestors from their origins in the UK to settlement in Tasmania and the subsequent expansion of the families. The book contains a separate index at the end of each family part. The family history information is liberally supported with images of family members and related buildings.

## **THE FAULKNERS**

This A4 manuscript of some 92pp, was compiled by Wally Alexander in 2011.

With the permission of the author, it contains the Faulkner family information from *Mixed Blessings*, together with additional family information held by the compiler.

## **HOBART HERALD:**

### **13 June 1845 to 17 March 1847 and 21 September 1880 to 31 March 1882**

This microfilm reel contains images of the various manifestations of this early Hobart newspaper.

It appears to have been first published as *The Herald* every Friday morning. The banner then became *The Hobart Town Herald or Tasmanian Southern Reporter*, with issues published each Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The banner later became *The Hobart Town Herald or Abstinence Advocate*.

**HOBARTON GUARDIAN:  
22 May 1847 to 1 July 1854**

These three reels of microfilm contain images of the early Hobart newspaper; the first issue was printed on 15 May and the last on 1 July.

*The Guardian* or *True Friend of Tasmania* was published every Saturday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock until 11 August 1847, then as the *Hobarton Guardian* every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Following the last issue, it was incorporated with *The Mercury* newspaper.

**CROCKER FAMILIES:  
From Devon to Australia, New Zealand  
and South Africa**

This A4 book, of some 620pp by Henry Crocker was published in 2011.

It details the life and times of John and Mary Crocker (née Giles) and Henry and Sarah Crocker (née Coleman) and their descendants. Brothers, John (1793–1863) and Henry (1808–1880) emigrated to VDL as free settlers. John in 1829 and Henry in 1842. The Crocker family history and those of other connecting families are written in some depth and generously supported with photographs and images throughout the book.

**NAMING THE WOMEN:  
The Mary Morgan Story**

This A5 book by Maureen Jones was published in 2009.

'Naming the Women' follows four generations of the line of Mary Morgan from her conviction in London in 1834 until her great granddaughter's return to England with her husband to be presented to King George V almost one hundred years later'. The women are: Mary Morgan, Catherine Morgan Moodie, Jessie Louise Moodie Johnstone and Daisy Evelyn Johnstone Springthorpe.

**THE IRISH EXILE:  
26 January 1850 to 12 April 1851**

This microfilm reel contains images of *The Irish Exile and Freedom's Advocate*, an early Hobart newspaper published every Saturday morning. Issues no.1 (vol. 1) to no.64 (vol. 2) are shown.

**A QUADRELLA OF SENIOR  
PREMIERSHIPS**

This A4 book was published by the Hobart Football Club as a commemorative booklet for their 2010 Reunion. It covers the 1950, 1960, 1980 and 1990 TANFL won by the 'Tigers.' It contains articles on team members, committees, award winners; supported by lists of names and photographs of personnel.

**1963 & 1973 TANFL SENIOR  
PREMIERS**

This A4 book was published by the Hobart Football Club as a commemorative booklet for their 2008 Reunion. It covers the 1963 and 1973 eras when the 'Tigers' were successful in winning the Premiership. It contains numerous articles on team members, committees, award winners supported by lists of names and photographs of personnel.

**HOBART FOOTBALL CLUB—  
THREE SENIOR PREMIERSHIPS**

This A4 book was published in 2009 to commemorate the anniversary of three premierships won by the 'Tigers.' It celebrates the 55<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of winning the 1954 TANF Premiership; the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of winning the 1959 TANFL and State Premierships; and the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of winning the 1999 SFL Premiership. It contains numerous articles on team members, committees, and award winners, supported by lists of names and photographs of personnel.

## FROM HELL TO PARADISE:

### A Family History

This A4 book by Robert Poole was published in 2009.

The author has compiled a work of some 175pp 'for the benefit of the members of the many families descended from the four main characters: Thomas Poole, Thomas Buxton, John Radford and Joseph Pyke.

Coming from England, they were pioneers of the East Coast of Tasmania; three were convicts and one was a free settler.' All four are direct ancestors of Robert Poole.

Extensive family histories are recorded in these pages, supported by numerous photographs of family members, churches, dwellings, etc. ◀

### Index to **The Weekly Courier**

Index to photographs, BDM notices and personal items of interest to Family

Historians which appeared in  
*The Weekly Courier*  
from 1901–1935

*Now available—*

**Volume 1, 1901–1903—\$30.00**

**Volume 2, 1904–1905—\$30.00**

**Volume 3, 1906–1907—\$30.00**

**Volume 4, 1908–1909—\$30.00**

**Volume 5, 1910–1911—\$30.00**

**Volume 6, 1912–1913—\$30.00**

**Volume 7, 1914–1915—\$33.00**

**Volume 8, 1916—\$30.00**

**NEW! Volume 9, 1917—\$30.00**

Available from  
TFHS Inc.

Launceston Branch  
PO Box 1290

Launceston TAS 7250  
Plus \$10.50 pack 1–4

TFHS Inc. Members less 10% discount,  
plus \$10.50 p&p

# 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/)

# LIBRARY NOTES

## Society Microfiche Roster

	20/02/12	21/05/12	20/08/12	19/11/12	18/02/13
	18/05/12	17/08/12	16/11/12	15/02/13	17/05/13
<b>Burnie</b>	Set 5	Set 3	Set 2	Set 1	Set 4
<b>Devonport</b>	Set 1	Set 4	Set 3	Set 2	Set 5
<b>Hobart</b>	Set 2	Set 5	Set 4	Set 3	Set 1
<b>Huon</b>	Set 3	Set 1	Set 5	Set 4	Set 2
<b>Launceston</b>	Set 4	Set 2	Set 1	Set 5	Set 3

### These sets are circulated as above roster

- Set 1** 1891 Census Indexes for Scotland
- Set 2** GRO Consular Records Index
- Set 3** Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series
- Set 4** National Probate Calendars 1853–1943 and AGCI
- Set 5** Old Parochial Records, Scotland and Lilian Watson Family History Award 2010 entries

## Society Sales

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications

*Payment by Visa or MasterCard—now available (mail order only)*

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to:

Society Sales Officer, TFHS Inc., PO Box 191 Launceston TAS 7250

Books	<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 3 (p&p \$5.50).....	\$11.00
	<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 4 (p&p \$5.50).....	\$11.00
	<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 5 (p&p \$5.50) **.....	\$25.00
	<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1–20</i> (p&p \$5.50) **.....	\$22.50
	<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21–25</i> (p&p \$4.50) **.....	\$15.00
	<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 26–30</i> (p&p \$2.20) **.....	\$25.00
	(p&p \$9.60 for 2–3 books)	
CD-Rom	<i>Tasmanian Federation Index</i> (p&p \$2.50) .....	\$231.00
CD-Rom	<i>TAMIOT</i> (p&p \$5.00).....	\$50.00
Microfiche	<i>TAMIOT</i> (p&p \$2.00) .....	\$50.00

\*\* members discount applies

# LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

## Burnie Branch

### Accessions—Books

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians*  
Vol 5 1910–1911

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *Index to Launceston Examiner Volume 11 1894–1896*

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians*  
Volume 6 1912–1913

Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians*  
Volume 7 1914–1915

Jamieson, Allan, *The Pulp, The Rise and Fall of an Industry*

Quirk, Marilyn, *Tasmania an island far away Migrant Stories*

Richardson, Beverley, *A Family Remembers The story of Isaac & Matilda Richardson and their descendants*

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

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index*  
Volume 7 1923–1924

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index*  
Volume 8 1925–1926

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index*  
Volume 9 1927–1928

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index To The Advocate Personal Announcements 2002*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index To The Advocate Personal Announcements 2001*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index To The Advocate Personal Announcements 2000*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1985*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index To The Advocate Personal Announcements 2003*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index To The Advocate Personal Announcements 1988*

## Hobart Branch

### Accessions—Microform

\*Archives Office of Tasmania; *Hobart Herald*: 13 Jun 1845–17 Mar 1847; 21 Sep 1880–31 Mar 1892

\*Archives Office of Tasmania; *Hobarton Guardian*: 22 May 1847–29 Dec 1849

\*Archives Office of Tasmania; *Hobarton Guardian*: 2 Jan 1850–29 Dec 1852

\*Archives Office of Tasmania; *Hobarton Guardian*: 8 Jan 1853–1 Jul 1854

\*Archives Office of Tasmania; *The Irish Exile*; 26 Jan 1850–12 Apr 1851



## Accessions—Books

- \*Alexander, W; *The Faulkners* [Q 929.2 FAU]
- Bissett, M&B (comp); *The Weekly Courier, Index to Photographs—Vol. 8, 1916* [Q 929.38 BIS]
- \*Coad, D; *Port Cygnet 1900–1914* [Q 994.62 COA]
- \*Collins Press; *Collins Pocket German Dictionary*. [433.21 COL]
- \*Crocker, Henry; *Crocker Families—From Devon to Australia, N.Z. & South Africa*
- \*Dooley, Diane; *The Descendants of Charles & Mary Tomlin; Ellendale, Tasmania*
- \*Fessey, D; *Mixed Blessings*. [Q 929.2 DAD]
- \*Frost, L (ed); *Convict Lives at Ross Female Factory* [365.43099463 CON]
- Hobart Football Club; *A Quadrella of Senior Premierships* [Q 796.336 HOB]
- Hobart Football Club; *Three Senior Premierships* [Q 796.336 HOB]
- Hobart Football Club; *1963 & 1973 T.A.N.F.L. Senior Premiers* [Q 796.336 HOB]
- \*Howatson, D; *The Pubs of Glenorchy* [Q 994.61 HOW]
- \*Jones, Maureen; *Naming the Women—Mary Morgan's Story*
- Kyle, N; *How to write and publish your family story in 10 easy steps* [929.1072094 KYL]
- \*McMahon, Anne; *Convicts at Sea*
- Martens, G; *The Families of a Colonial Coaching Inn—The Wilmot Arms, Kempton, Tas.* [Q 994.63 MAR]
- \*Poole, Robert; *From Hell to Paradise—A family history*
- \*Smee, J C; *Born in the Colony of New South Wales 1801–1810* [R 939.2 SME]
- \*Sutherland, D; *Tried and True—The story of the Border Regiment 1702–1959* [356.110942 SUT]
- \*TFHS Inc; *Tasmanian Ancestry, Index to Vols 26–30* [R 929.306 TAS]
- TFHS Inc.—Launceston; *Index to Walch's Almanacs—*
  - CWA of Tasmania, 1937–1980* [R 994.6 TAS]
  - Medical, 1863–1979/80* [R 994.6 TAS]
  - Road Trusts, 1863–1907 & Surveyors, 1863–1979/80* [R 994.6 TAS]
- TFHS Inc. Launceston; *The Tasmanian Mail Photographic Index—Vol. 10, 1929–1930* [Q 929.38 TAS]

## Accessions—Computer Disks

- \*Archive CD Books; *Police Gazette—*
  - NSW Compendium, 1921–1925*
  - NSW Compendium, 1926–1930*
  - Queensland Compendium, 1926–1930*
  - South Australia Compendium, 1926–1930*
- \*Oxfordshire FHS; *Oxfordshire Parish Register Transcripts:*
  - Faringdon Reg. Dist. Vol. 1*
  - Wallingford Reg. Dist. Vol. 1*
  - Wantage Reg. Dist. Vol. 1*

\*Denotes complimentary or donated item

# LAUNCESTON BRANCH

## Accessions—Books

- \*Bradmore, D J; *That's the way it was*
- \*Bins, Theresa; *Henry Hinsby A Distinguished Apothecary of the Town*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty: *The Weekly Courier Vol. 8 1916*
- \*Hill Diana E, Cudmore Edmee H; *A History of the Mceacharn Family of Islay*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *Tasmanian Mail A photographic Index Vol. 10 1929–1930*

\*Denotes donated item

# MERSEY BRANCH

## Accessions—Books

- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, [Comp], *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians Vol. 8 1916*
- Dyer, Alan F, *Grains, Groceries & Gourmet Meals - The History of Sheffield's Oldest Shop*
- \*Hardstaff, Gwen, *Cider Gums and Currawongs - A History of Lifestyle, People and Places - The Lake Country of Tasmania to the 1950s*
- Lade, Anton Hudson, *Three Indians and the Caterpillar - Destination Cradle Mountain 1828–1935*
- Rackham, Sally [Comp.], *Tasmanian Ancestry Index to Volumes 26–30 Journal of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.*
- \*Sims OAM, Peter C, *The Butler Sisters - The life & times of Maclaine, Lapham & Radcliff families - Vol. 3 Radcliff*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2004*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Vol. 10 1929–1930*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs: - Medical 1863–1979/80*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs: - Road Trusts 1863–1907 and Surveyors 1863–1979/80*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Tasmanian Almanacs: - Country Women's Association (CWA) of Tasmania 1937–1980*

\*Indicates donated item

## BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

**BURNIE** Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103  
Library 2 Spring Street Burnie  
Tuesday 11:00 am–3:00 pm  
Saturday 1:00 pm–4:00 pm  
The library is open at 7:00 pm prior to meetings.  
Meeting Branch Library, 2 Spring Street Burnie 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.

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**MERSEY** Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257  
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 Wednesday of the month at or Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 pm. Please check the website at [www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com) for updates and any changes or contact our Secretary.

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**HOBART** Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527  
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 7:30 pm on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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**HUON** Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6239 6529  
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.

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**LAUNCESTON** Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6344 4034  
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)  
Tuesday 10:00 am–3:00 pm  
Saturday by appointment only (03) 6344 4034  
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.

# MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

**Dues are payable annually by 1 April.** Membership Subscriptions for 2012–13:-

Individual member	\$40.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$50.00
Australian Concession	\$28.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$38.00

**Overseas:** Individual member: A\$40.00; Joint members: A\$50.00 (inc. airmail postage).

**Organisations:** Journal subscription \$40.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

## **Membership Entitlements:**

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

## **Application for Membership:**

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

## **Donations:**

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

## **Research Queries:**

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates for research are available from each branch and a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope should accompany all queries. Members should quote their membership number.

## **Reciprocal Rights:**

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

## **Advertising:**

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

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