

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 33 Number 2—September 2012

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

From the editor

A much travelled issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*—it was mainly compiled in Devonport but completed in Hobart. This resulted from my decision to move back to my origins on the north-west coast and consequently I have been busy hunting for a new home and selling the old one. The next issue should be produced in Devonport all going well.

Happily we have an excellent fund of articles but unfortunately not enough space to use them all in this issue. My apologies to those who have not been included this time, but *nil desperandum*. Thank you to all contributors and keep up the excellent work.

This morning I realized an article which appears in this issue has already appeared in an earlier volume of *Tasmanian Ancestry* in an abbreviated form. Could contributors please advise if they have previously submitted articles concerning the same topic so readers may be referred to them? I should make more use of my index to *Tasmanian Ancestry*!

Please make note of the new postal address for the Society following the Annual General Meeting in June. It is now PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. The email for submitting articles remains the same, **editors@tasfhs.org**

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
email **editors@tasfhs.org**

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

The opinions expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the journal committee, nor of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Responsibility rests with the author of a submitted article, we do not intentionally print inaccurate information. The society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers for services or goods that appear in the journal, or be responsible for the outcome of any contract entered into with an advertiser. The editor reserves the right to edit, abridge or reject material.

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Cover:
Illustration supplied by Betty Jones for her article, 'The First Subsidised Schools', see page 79.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2011/2012

THIS report marks the completion of my third year in the role of President of our Society.

Membership, as at 31 March 2012 is down 1% on the previous year; an improvement on last year's 5.5% decrease. A total of 1240 financial members were recorded, suggesting the trend of dwindling numbers may be slowing up. Whilst most membership areas are down—Branches, Interstate, Overseas—the percentage decrease is half that of the previous year. The exceptions were Burnie and Hobart Branches with slight increases. Hopefully this trend will continue. Membership fees provide our largest source of income.

Visitor numbers to our Libraries appear to have increased. This was especially noted at Hobart Branch when free entry was granted during periods such as Heritage Month, Seniors Week or Family History Week. New memberships received during these periods out-weighed the slight loss of entrance fees.

Branch Annual Reports suggest that income from sale of publications and paid research have been much lower over the 2011/2012 year. It is not clear whether this trend is due to the presence of so much 'on-line' material available to family history researchers or economic reasons. Certainly regular sales to various Libraries, Family History Societies and book suppliers have decreased markedly.

During the year, the Branches continued producing and publishing indexes and other reference material for the benefit of all researchers and to raise funds. As reported in *Tasmanian Ancestry* at various times, Launceston Branch has

published at least seven new index books and Mersey Branch has published at least another eight. During the same period, the Society published the third index to our journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*; covering volumes 26–30.

Branches continue to expend funds to upgrade their computers and/or reader/printer equipment in order to provide relevant access to the numerous records held in-house and on-line. The Society's registration, with the DonorTec organization has enabled us to purchase software and occasionally hardware at very generous prices from donor companies.

The Society continues to maintain a presence and contributes to the efforts of a number of organizations during the year. We were represented on the board of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations, the Joint Tasmanian Archive Consultative Forum, and the Digital Information Group [Tasmanian organizations involved in the collection of historical data].

The life of our Society depends on the volunteers who give of their time in so many areas of our organization. Without them, none of our services and achievements would exist. On your behalf, I thank them for their efforts over the 2011/2012 membership year and their willingness to continue into the next period.

I should particularly like to acknowledge Rosemary Davidson who has consented to continue in the role of Editor for *Tasmanian Ancestry* and Dr Alison Alexander who is willing to act as Patron of our Society for another term.

Finally, I wish to formally acknowledge the retirement of Muriel Bissett as

Secretary and Betty Bissett as Treasurer of our Society with the close of this AGM. Most of you would be fully aware of the hours of dedicated service they have given in these roles for more than a decade. So much of the current fabric of our Society can be directly attributed to their efforts. Their endeavours have been appreciated by so many members over those years in office. ◀

Maurice Appleyard
Society President

Entries for the
 Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2012
Lilian Watson
Family History Award
Close 1 December 2012

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

Further information and entry forms available from
 TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries or
 email secretary@tasfhs.org

CIRCULATION OF 2011 ENTRIES

Launceston Branch	June-August 2012
Burnie Branch	August 2012
Mersey Branch	November 2012
Hobart Branch	February 2013
Huon Branch	May 2013
Launceston Branch	August 2013
Distributed to gifted branch November 2013	

LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

THE Award was established in 1983 and first awarded in 1984. In 1996 it was renamed the Lilian Watson Family History Award to honour the memory and the contributions to genealogy and family history of Mrs Lilian Watson who died in March 1996. She was the Foundation Chairman of the Society in 1980 and the first Fellow of the Society, elected in 1995.

There were seven entries for the 2011 Award—listed in alphabetical order by author with the branch where they are to be deposited.

Henry Hinsby : A Distinguished Apothecary of Hobart Town,
 Terese Binns—Hobart Branch

Barnard born & bred : Tasmanian branches and Norfolk roots,
 Jacquie Drohan—Launceston Branch

Viv & Hilda : meeting the Robeys of Maria Island, Kathy Gatenby—
 Launceston Branch

Boat People of the Empire—(revised edition), Donald Grey-Smith—
 Hobart Branch

For Many Years a Boat Builder : The Life and Life's Work of Jacob Bayly Chandler, Nicole Mays—Hobart Branch

The Bells of Old Bailey : from the cobbled streets of Victorian London to the dusty streets of Hobart Town, Lynne Christison Rhodes—Launceston Branch

The Sea Shall Not Have Them : Narrative of Stephen and Margaret White, who were shipwrecked near Tristan da Cunha on the Blenden Hall in 1821, and their arrival in Van Diemen's Land 1832, Irene Schaffer—Hobart Branch

WINNER OF THE 2011 AWARD
 Jacquie Drohan, *Barnard born & bred : Tasmanian branches and Norfolk roots.*

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC. AWARDS

The two Awards—The Meritorious Service Award and the Fellowship Award were instituted in 1995.

The Fellowship Award was discontinued in June 2002.

Fellows:

Lilian Watson, Hobart, 1995
Neil Chick, Hobart, 1999
David Harris, Devonport, 2000
Denise McNeice, Hobart, 2000

Meritorious Service Award:

Joyce O'Shea, Hobart, 1996
Frank O'Shea, Hobart, 1996
Pat Harris, Launceston, 1996
Merle Fitzmaurice, Devonport, 1997
Audrey Hudspeth, Hobart, 1997
Theo Sharples, Hobart, 1997
John Grunnell, Launceston, 1997
Thelma Grunnell, Launceston, 1997
Anne Bartlett, Launceston, 1997
Vernice Dudman, Burnie 1998
Irene Schaffer, Hobart, 1998
Jean McKenzie, Hobart, 1998
Bet Wood, Launceston, 1998
Dawn Collins, Burnie, 1999
P V (Villy) Scott, Burnie, 1999
Morris Lansdell, Hobart, 1999
Thelma McKay, Hobart, 1999
James Wall, Hobart, 1999
Alma Ranson, Launceston, 1999
Betty Calverley, Launceston, 1999
Doug Forrest, Burnie, 2000
Isobel Harris, Devonport, 2000
Allen Wilson, Hobart, 2000
Sandra Duck, Launceston, 2000
Betty Bissett, Launceston, 2000
Muriel Bissett, Launceston, 2000
Helen Anderson, Devonport, 2001
Louise Richardson, Devonport, 2001
Maree Ring, Hobart, 2001
Jenny Gill, Launceston, 2001
Geoff Rapley, Launceston, 2001

TFHS Inc. Awards (name change):

Margaret Stempel, Burnie, 2003
Suzanne Loughran, Burnie, 2003
John Dare, Devonport, 2003
Audrey Trebilco, Devonport, 2003
Rosemary Davidson, Hobart, 2003
Glenn Burt, Launceston, 2003
Shirley (Betty) Fletcher, Huon, 2005
R Alan Leighton, Launceston, 2005
Anne Hay, Hobart, 2006
Leonie Mickleborough, Hobart, 2006
Cynthia O'Neill, Hobart, 2006
Colleen Read, Hobart, 2006
Beverley Richardson, Hobart, 2006
Bryce Ward, Hobart, 2006
Marjorie Jacklyn, Hobart, 2007
Vee Maddock, Hobart, 2007
Joyce Purtscher, Hobart, 2007
Maurice Appleyard, Hobart, 2007
Leo Prior, Hobart, 2008
Kathy Bluhm, Hobart, 2008
Werner Bluhm, Hobart, 2008
Coralie Mesecke, Huon, 2008
Judith De Jong, Launceston, 2008
Barrie Robinson, Launceston, 2008
Helen Stuart, Launceston, 2008
Elaine Garwood, Devonport, presented 8/6/09
Anita Swan, Launceston, 2009
Judith Cocker, Burnie, 2010
Helen Anderson, Devonport, 2010—Award for
Continuous Meritorious Service
Glencie Brauman, Devonport, 2010
Rosie Marshall, Devonport, 2010
Brenda Richardson Hobart, 2010
Judith Whish-Wilson, Launceston, 2010
Julie Kapeller, Hobart, 2012
Dr Dianne Snowden, Hobart, 2012

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TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.
STATE EXECUTIVE—GENERAL ACCOUNT

AUDIT REPORT—2012.

The audit has been conducted to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free of material misstatement. The procedures included the examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements.

The Tasmanian Family History Society is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

OPINION

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend my examination of income beyond the accounting for amounts received as shown by the books and records of the Society.

Notwithstanding the above I am satisfied that the Society has kept appropriate records and books and that the financial statements show a true and fair view of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. affairs at the 31 March 2012.



Des Britza FIPA
AUDITOR
11 April 2012

TFHS Inc. Society Executive—General Account
Statement of Receipts & Payments
for the Year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

2010 / 11		2011 / 12
\$12,966.12	Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2011	\$14,943.06
	<u>Receipts</u>	
12,645.00	Membership Subscriptions - Interstate	11,761.00
12,444.60	Membership Subscriptions - Branch	23,872.30
763.00	Donations	783.00
2,757.75	State Sales - TFI CD-Rom	1,472.17
426.05	- Books, CD's, Fiche	293.10
4,764.50	- TAMIOT	1,368.50
44.67	Bank Interest - Cheque Account	3,133.77
327.36	Sundries - Insurance Reimbursement	32.52
918.00	AGM Registrations	130.56
356.50	Journal Receipts - Advertising & Sales	216.00
1,880.00	- Subscriptions	214.00
4,014.71	Funds Collected for Branches – Membership	1,740.00
334.00	Funds Collected for Branches – Donations	2,865.00
1566.00	Funds Collected for Branches – Royalty	241.00
-	Funds ex TPT At Call Account tfr to Branches	892.83
43,242.14	<u>Total Receipts</u>	37,720.98
\$56208.26	<u>Total Funds Available</u>	\$52,664.04
	<u>Payments</u>	
3,415.18	Insurance	4,062.07
1,848.00	Cost of Sales - TFI CD-Rom	2,217.60
-	- Books, CD's, Fiche payments	1,808.16
500.35	- TAMIOT Payments	203.50
680.45	Bank Charges - Merchant Cards	4,229.26
17,991.37	Journal Payments	560.48
	Administration Payments	18,403.40
-	- Advertising	296.94
2,000.38	- AGM Expenses	500.00
203.20	- Audit Fees/ Corporate Affairs	204.40
5,268.80	- Executive Travel	4,880.80
368.46	- Lilian Watson and Other Awards	200.00
1,034.02	- Membership Expenses	793.90
626.66	- Postage/Boxes & Telephone - Internet	536.99
74.54	- Printing and Stationery	1,305.91
397.90	- Room Hire	460.70
230.55	- Subscriptions (AFFHO)	256.78
4,084.34	Funds collected for Branches – Membership	9,436.42
975.00	Funds collected for Branches – Donations	2,956.00
1,566.00	Funds allocated to Branches – Royalty	1,048.00
41,265.20	<u>Total Payments</u>	41,588.46
\$14,943.06	<u>Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2012</u>	\$11,075.58
	<u>Represented by:</u>	
	Balance as per Westpac Cheque Account 31/03/2012	11,075.58
\$5,310.01	Reserve Funds - Tasmanian Perpetual Trustees At Call	\$5,505.98
195.97	Interest received 12 months ending 31 March 2012	214.53
-	Less withdrawal	-3,600.00
\$5,505.98	<u>Total Investment Funds</u>	\$2,120.51

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2012

	Bur	Hob	Huon	L'ton	Mersey	Society	<i>Consolidated Totals</i>
Opening Balance 1/4/2011	6,796	5,078	2,455	1,858	4,924	14,943	36,055
<u>Add Receipts</u>							
Membership Subscriptions	2,916	14,451	543	4,613	3,691	26,737	38,338
Donations	438	609	281	569	958	1,024	2,831
Fund Raising	451	200	246	260	1,827	0	2,984
Research	91	1,009	20	3,120	310	0	4,549
Sales	4,410	5,556	204	6,248	5,009	4,027	21,146
Interest	24	14	9	11	86	33	176
Library Revenue	1,120	2,074	14	836	1,079	0	5,123
Sundries	3	1,245	0	227	3,983	347	5,173
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	1,954	1,954
Total Receipts	9,453	25,158	1,316	15,884	16,943	34,122	82,274
Tfrs from term loan a/c	0	1,833	0	3	16,884	3,600	22,320
<u>Total Funds Available</u>	16,249	32,068	3,771	17,744	38,750	52,664	140,648
<u>Less Payments</u>							
Membership Subscriptions	1,246	6,436	155	2,248	1,573	0	0
Insurance	0	98	0	33	0	4,062	4,062
Fund Raising	150	0	0	129	375	0	653
Research	0	0	0	200	8	0	208
Items for re-sale	3,538	2,445	0	3,420	2,503	4,229	12,722
Bank Fees	0	37	0	0	4	560	602
Library Payments	1,407	8,050	792	4,709	4,924	0	19,882
Sundries	14	818	0	233	2,774	2,441	3,838
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	18,403	18,403
Assets/Capital	2,075	4,835	254	1,684	3,513	0	12,362
Administration Payments	185	4,031	133	877	1,347	11,892	15,511
Total Payments	8,615	26,750	1,334	13,533	17,021	41,588	88,243
Transfers to term loan a/c	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000
Balance as at 31/3/2012	\$7,634	\$5,318	\$2,437	\$4,211	\$6,729	\$11,076	\$37,404
Term Investments, Float etc.	\$11,177	\$15,000	\$2,154	\$7,969	\$15,220	\$2,121	\$53,641
Total Cash Reserves	\$18,811	\$20,318	\$4,591	\$12,180	\$21,949	\$13,196	\$91,045

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

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The last three months have seen a continual regular appearance of a core diehard group of our members. It is

amazing just how many

'finds' these regulars uncover with their consistent perseverance. How often do we hear the story of somebody who has found the birth date of that elusive three times great aunt back in some isolated island off the coast of Scotland. I guess the message is never give up, keep trying and researching and one day the answer to your questions will be found.

By popular choice we have decided we will not hold night meetings at our branch for July and August. Our Day Meetings, which have been well attended, will still occur as usual on the first Monday of each month. If you haven't been to one yet, come down and join in. Our day meetings start at 10:30 with a brief overview of recent accessions to the Branch Library plus a brief synopsis of interesting articles in recent magazines. This is followed by the main topic for the meeting. In recent meetings this has taken the form of a podcast or video of either a research topic or some general interest area such as historical houses or similar. As our day meetings are in the morning and conclude with a soup and sandwich luncheon, a small fee is expected.

Volunteers continue to support our activities of indexing and other projects, but we still welcome any member who would like to offer some time to help. There is always plenty to do.

Peter Cocker Branch President

Hobart

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

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The branch would like to congratulate Maurice Appleyard on being re-elected as President of the Society, to Colleen Read on being elected

as Secretary and to Ian Cooper who was subsequently appointed Minute Secretary. Hobart Branch would also like to record our appreciation of the work done over many years by Betty and Muriel Bissett who did not seek re-election. They will be missed.

We are busy setting up a new computer purchased very cheaply through DonorTec. Moving everything from Windows XP to Windows 7 is proving to be quite a task!

Indexing and checking continues to occupy the Monday Group, and we are planning a morning tea for the Mayor of Clarence, Doug Chipman, to demonstrate the cameras and other equipment purchased with a grant from the Clarence City Council, and Sister Carmel Hall of the Catholic Archives, in appreciation of

her generosity in granting access to the Burial Registers as a branch indexing project.

The guest speaker at the Annual General Meeting in April was Sacred Heart College Principal and Military Historian Craig Deayton on the topic 'The 47th Battalion'. Craig is the author of the acclaimed book *Battle Scarred*, the story of the 47th Battalion, which was largely a Queensland battalion, but with remnants of other battalions, and included a Tasmanian company. He took on the writing role because so little had previously been written about the battalion. Most other battalion histories have been sponsored by the Australian War Memorial, written by ex-servicemen and family members and tend to be uncritical of leadership and decision-making. He provided interesting details of the research and writing process, his access to family diaries and photographs, some of which he included in his presentation. While figures relating to battles and casualties were included in Craig's talk, he also presented interesting details relating to the social history of the period and insights into battalion structures. The 47th Battalion existed for just seven months and suffered heavy casualties on the Western Front. At the conclusion of the meeting Craig presented the Branch Library with a copy of his book and a number of members took advantage of his generous discounted book price.

Twenty-seven members and visitors attended this meeting.

The guest speaker at the May meeting was Professor John Hunn, who addressed the meeting on the topic of the Royal Society of Tasmania—'Why Royal? - The Genesis of the Royal Society of Tasmania'. In his introduction, Prof. Hunn reminisced about his time as a messenger boy in the 1940s delivering

messages to the St John's Park precinct, the venue of our meetings.

Prof. Hunn's first association with the Royal Society of Tasmania was, when as a student, he attended a lecture presented by Howard Florey (penicillin). Using a PowerPoint presentation which included a wonderful collection of portraits of significant scientific figures, Prof. Hunn presented a detailed background of scientific method and developments from 100AD to the formation of the Royal Society in London in 1660. The Society promoted and espoused a philosophy of experiment; and encouraged teamwork, religious tolerance, and the use of plain language in writing. Because there was value, at the time, in King Charles II's favour—including access to the bodies of the executed for medical research—and the personal interest he took in science and scientific development, the society of scientists became known as the Royal Society and established itself as a powerful institution between 1660 and 1670. John Franklin arrived in VDL in 1837 and became involved in intellectual activity, including many scientific, agricultural, botanical and historical organisations and held meetings at Government House. Franklin was responsible for the groundwork which led to the establishment of the Royal Society of Tasmania in 1843, although it was Governor Eardley Wilmot who signed the documents. The Royal Society of Tasmania is the third oldest Royal Society, preceded only by London and Edinburgh.

Twenty-three members and visitors attended this meeting.

The guest speaker at the June meeting was Craig Joel, an honorary research associate in the Department of History and Classics at the University of

Tasmania. He addressed the meeting on the conflict between Sir John Franklin and his Colonial Secretary John Montagu. This is the theme of Craig Joel's book 'Sir John Franklin and John Montagu - A tale of ambition and unrealised hope.'

In the early years of convict arrivals in Van Diemen's Land there was little supervision of convicts under the assignment system. Convicts were largely used as free labour—in 1832 ten government officials employed 105 convict servants—in the care of land-owners and in the view of some, this was akin to slavery. A review by John Biggs indicated transportation needed to be seen as a harsh punishment for crimes committed while paying its own way and attempting to reform convicts. Governor Arthur was sent to VDL to implement the details of the assignment system set out in the Biggs Report. Arthur was recalled in 1836 to be replaced by John Franklin, inexperienced in convict management, and needing to rely on Montagu and Forster. From the late 1830s there were moves to change to a probation system. Tensions between Franklin and the 'faction' led by Arthur's nephew Montagu and Police Chief Mathew Forster erupted, with the probation system gradually being adopted. Franklin found himself in a position where he was not supported by his Colonial Secretary and Forster, Montagu's brother-in-law became responsible for the probation system which floundered through to 1847. In the view of Joel, the public dispute between Franklin and the 'faction' profoundly affected the development of the colony.

Thirty-one members and visitors attended this meeting.

My thanks go to our secretary, Howard Reeves, for the notes on guest speakers.

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.

Speakers planned for the next few meetings are:

Tuesday 18 September: Tony Hope—'A Quarry Speaks of the Kennedy, Elliott, Wells and Peacock families from early days.'

Tuesday 16 October: Ros Escott—'The Convict, the Surgeon and the Prima Donna.'

Tuesday 20 November: TBA.

Family History Computer Users Group

This large and enthusiastic group meets at the Branch Library on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm under the expert leadership of Vee Maddock.

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

Robert Tanner Branch President

Launceston

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

President Russell Watson (03) 6334 4412

Secretary Muriel Bissett

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The Branch workshop held on 20 June attracted a capacity number and although there were some teething problems with the change-over of computers at the AEC, members, particularly those not familiar with the program, gained much from the time spent

on 'Researching on FamilySearch'. Thanks to Helen and her team of helpers!

The branch newsletter is now mailed out as well as appearing on the webpage and it was pleasing to get positive response to the advertising for the June workshop.

Again, we mention research requests: if any local member has time to spare, their help with research as well as typing indexes, etc, would be much appreciated.

Work is continuing on *The Tasmanian Mail* and the *Weekly Courier* indexing. The next volume of *Weekly Courier* (1919) will be available in September, and work on 1920–1921 is well on the way. The next volume of *Tasmanian Mail* will cover 1932.

VALE: We were saddened to see the death notice for **Mrs Lena Kimpton**, (née Begent) member No.630, who joined the Society late in 1983. Lena was a WWII widow, and a few years ago, after she had helped at Anzac Hostel and attended the Anzac Day service, she returned to her car and was knocked down, injured and robbed. Prior to this Lena participated in all aspects of the branch activities and was a regular volunteer for library duty. Her cheerful presence will be missed.

Athol Saunders: Athol passed away on 30 June at the age of 97 years. Up until a few years ago, Athol and his wife were regulars at the library, and will be missed.

Library: Tuesday, 10am-3pm—phone (03) 6344 4034. Other days (except Saturday and Sunday), by appointment only.

Wednesday 19 September: 2pm Branch, Computer Room, Adult Education Centre, York Street—Shipping and Immigration records.

Wednesday 17 October: 2pm BIG, Computer Room, Adult Education Centre, York Street

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

Mersey

www.tfhsdev.com

President Ros Coss

Secretary Sue-Ellen McCregan

(03) 6428 6328

Library (03) 6426 2257

PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

email: secretary@stfhsdev.com



The Branch's recent publication *Latrobe Cemetery* has been very popular. There was a small write-up in the local newspaper which has brought many new people into our Library. Of course there were some who didn't know we existed. Another publication is the *The Kentish District* with a companion disk. By the time this journal is out *Deloraine and District Cemeteries*, two volumes should be released. Numbers have been down when we hold our meetings so we decided to hold a 'Meet and Greet' on the last Saturday June. This proved to be popular as we had twenty people attend, including new members and one who is very interested in being able to start her family tree. One of our members, Dale, has been busy helping several members to make a family tree chart. This is then professionally produced and the finished product is amazing.

On the 29 August we are having a trip to Burnie Branch with a light lunch.

In September we will have a Members Day on the 22 so as not to interfere with the AFL Grand Final. We will have an informative discussion on *Legacy* a free

program for collating your family tree. This will be a BYO lunch. In October we propose a visit to Historical Deloraine for a guided tour of the town. In December we will have a Christmas Lunch (venue to be advised) and our annual Christmas raffle will be drawn. Our closing date for our Library will be Friday the 7 December and reopen on 8 January 2013. More will be available on our website, at the Branch Library or by phoning the secretary.

Huon

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

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

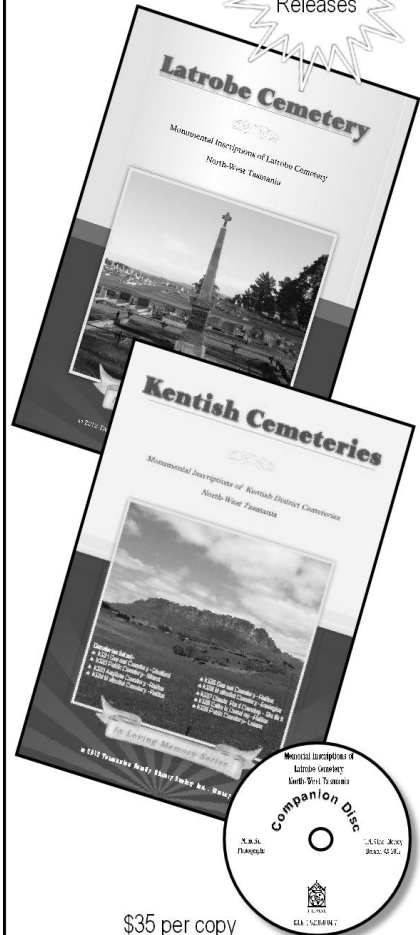
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JULIA HEFFERNAN

Pauline Bygraves (Member No.5113)

AT first glance there appeared to be no link between Julia HEFFERNAN, my ancestor, and Judith HEFFERNAN (sometimes spelt HEFFERMAN), a convict transported to Van Diemen's Land for larceny in 1848. Julia was reputedly born in England, whereas Judith was born in Ireland. Julia was the wife of Charles READ, a cabinet maker, while Judith married Charles HART, a shoemaker. While delving into the records for further information about Julia and how she arrived in Van Diemen's Land, it turned out Julia and Judith had a great deal in common.

Julia Heffernan and Charles Read are recorded as the parents of the following children born at Hobart between 1855 and 1872:

Charles Read born 22 March 1855¹

Mary Ann Read born 20 February 1857²

William Joseph Read born 21 March 1859³

Henry James Read born 11 April 1861⁴

Albert Bernard Read born 17 May 1863⁵

Francis Edward Read born 19 December 1864⁶

Bernard Read born 13 August 1866⁷

Alfred Ernest Read born 12 March 1868⁸

Catherine Read born 16 August 1869⁹

Amy Isabella Jane Read born 9 July 1872.¹⁰

While the birth records for the Read children spell Julia's maiden surname in various ways (Heffernan, HEFFRON, HEFRON and HAFFRON), the details for the father are consistently given as Charles Read, occupation cabinet maker. No marriage record has been found for Julia Heffernan and Charles Read. Julia Read died at Lansdowne Crescent, Hobart on 2 July 1889, aged 55.¹¹ Her death record indicates that she was born in England. Since Charles Read (junior) was born at Hobart in March 1855 and Julia is named as his mother, she must have arrived in Van Diemen's Land before then, but when and how? Her name does not show up on any of the immigration lists, either assisted or unassisted.

On the other hand, Judith Heffernan's arrival in Van Diemen's Land is well documented. She landed at Hobart per the *Lord Auckland* on 10 January 1849 from Dublin, Ireland, aged 16 years. According to her convict conduct record,¹² Judith Heffernan was from County Tipperary, Ireland. She was tried at the Thurles Quarter Sessions, Tipperary, on 3 May 1848 and found guilty of stealing a gown and shoes, the property of John MULLINS, Tipperary. With two previous convictions (six months for stealing a gown and three months for stealing geese), she was

¹ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 1984/1855

² AOT RGD33 Hobart births 243/1857

³ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 2374/1859

⁴ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 4278/1861

⁵ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 6121/1863

⁶ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 7427/1865

⁷ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 8740/1866

⁸ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 9962/1868

⁹ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 582/1869

¹⁰ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 2696/1872

¹¹ AOT RGD35 Hobart deaths 638/1889

¹² AOT CON41/1/20 image 96 (Judith Heffernan)

sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Her convict indent¹³ lists Judith's trade or occupation as nurse girl and her religion as Roman Catholic. She was single and could read (but not write). Her relatives are named as John (brother) and Cath, Peggy, Mary and Bridget (sisters) living in County Tipperary.

Physically, she is described as being 4 feet 8½ inches tall, with a fair complexion, large head, sandy brown hair, round visage, low forehead, brown eyebrows, grey eyes, small nose and mouth, with a round chin. She had a scar on her nose.¹⁴

The list of offences and sentences on Judith's convict conduct record include gross insolence and disobeying of orders, for which she received six months' hard labour (May 1850), and using indecent language as well as refusing to give her name when asked, for which she received three months' hard labour (January 1853). Her Ticket of Leave, which was granted in December 1851, was revoked in February 1853 but restored in October 1853. She received a Conditional Pardon in January 1854.

Judith Hefferman, Ticket of Leave, *Lord Auckland* and Charles Hart, Ticket of Leave, *Maria Somes*, both residing in Hobart, received permission to marry in December 1851.¹⁵ They wed at St Georges Church, Battery Point, Hobart, on 2 February 1852.¹⁶ Judith was aged 20 and Charles was 23. Charles Hart,

occupation bootmaker, was tried for stealing pork from a storehouse in Hertford, England. He was found guilty of larceny and transported to Van Diemen's Land where he arrived on 9 August 1850.¹⁷

Judith and Charles Hart's son, Charles (junior), was born at Hobart on 20 February 1852,¹⁸ and died on 13 June 1852.¹⁹ For both events, the informant was his mother, living at Argyle Street. Charles Hart was in the service of Mr SERJEANT, Argyle Street when, on 11 April 1852, he absconded.²⁰ (Apart from an entry on Hart's conduct record revoking his Ticket of Leave on 4 October 1853 for misconduct, nothing further is known about him.)²¹

On the birth registration of Charles (junior), his mother's name is recorded as Julia Hart (née Hafron), rather than Judith. Julia Hart is also named as the mother on Charles' death record. In his 1901 guidewritten to assist government officials and others to identify the various forms and spelling of Irish names, Robert E MATHESON, Registrar-General in Dublin, provided 'Judith' and 'Julia' as examples of given names used interchangeably.²²

¹³ AOT CON15/1/5 image 93 (Judith Heffernan)

¹⁴ AOT CON14/1/20 image 96 (Judith Heffernan)

¹⁵ *The Hobart Town Gazette*, Tuesday, 23 December 1851, p.1051

¹⁶ AOT RGD37 Hobart marriages 226/1852 (Hart—Heffernan)

¹⁷ AOT CON33/1/96 image 101 (Charles Hart)

¹⁸ AOT RGD33 Hobart births 1171/1852

¹⁹ AOT RGD35 Hobart deaths 1489/1852

²⁰ *The Hobart Town Gazette*, Tuesday, 20 April 1852, p.338

²¹ AOT CON33/1/96 image 101 (Charles Hart)

²² www.archive.com *Varieties and Synonymes of Surnames and Christian Names in Ireland for the Guidance of Registration Officers and the Public in Searching the Indexes of Births, Deaths and Marriages*, Sir Robert E Matheson, HM Stationery Office, Dublin, 2nd Edition, 1901, 94p.

With this information, it seems very likely that Julia Heffernan, wife of Charles Read, and Judith Heffernan are the same person. This hypothesis is supported by the burial record for Julia Read which states that she was born in Ireland (as opposed to her death record which says England).²³ Julia Read was reputedly aged 55 when she died in July 1889, which means that she was born about 1834. Judith Heffernan was supposedly 16 when she arrived in Van Diemen's Land in January 1848, making her birth year about 1832. While the two birth years do not match exactly, they are close enough together not to exclude the theory that Julia and Judith Heffernan are one and the same person.

Charles Read, aged 17, chair and sofa maker, was convicted at Warminster, Wiltshire, England on 27 June 1837. His crime was stealing a handkerchief. He was deemed to be of bad character, had been in prison before, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. He arrived in Van Diemen's Land per the *Lord William Bentinck* on 25 August 1838.²⁴

In December 1843, a recommendation was made on behalf of Charles Read, *Lord William Bentinck*, to the Queen for a Conditional Pardon.²⁵ This was approved in February 1844. In any event, his sentence expired in July 1844,²⁶ so by the time he married he was 'free'.

Charles Read, 'free', and Jemima CLEMENTS, *Garland Grove*, in private service, Hobart Town received

permission to marry in May 1844.²⁷ They married on 14 August 1844 at St Davids Church, Hobart Town.²⁸ The marriage record states that Charles Read, aged 24, was a cabinet maker, and Jemima Clements, aged 24, was a 'convict per *Garland Grove 2nd*'.

Jemima Clements was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in London on 9 May 1842. She faced two charges of larceny. The first was for stealing a jug, valued at threepence, the goods of William SHEPHERD, a china-dealer in Goldsmith Row, Hackney Road. The second for stealing 3 lbs weight of veal, value one shilling, the goods of George SUTTON, in Goldsmith Row, Hackney Road. She was found guilty in both instances, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.²⁹ She arrived in Van Diemen's Land on 20 January 1843.

Jemima's conduct records show she was often in trouble with the authorities.³⁰ She had stints in solitary confinement for misconduct and was sentenced to several periods of hard labour. On 13 May 1844, she received three months' hard labour for being absent, which may explain why she did not marry until August 1844 when permission had been received three months earlier. Then, in 1846 she was given nine months' hard labour for assisting another convict (Maria Goldsmith) to abscond from the Colony.

²³ Alex Clark & Son Funeral Records, 1885–1909 Vol II, Ref 3/89

²⁴ AOT CON31/1/36 image 158 (Charles Read)

²⁵ *Colonial Times*, Tuesday, 12 December 1843 p.4

²⁶ *The Hobart Town Gazette*, 28 June 1844 p.728

²⁷ *The Hobart Town Gazette*, 28 June 1844, p.616

²⁸ AOT RGD37 Hobart marriages 1100/1844 (Read—Clements)

²⁹ Old Bailey Proceedings Online (www.oldbaileyonline.org), May 1842, trial of Jemima Clements (t18420509–1611–1612), accessed 30 January 2012

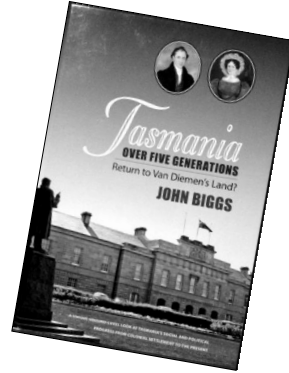
³⁰ AOT CON40/1/2 image 241 (Jemima Clements)

BOOK REVIEWS

No children have been identified from the Read-Clements marriage. It may have been a marriage in name only, given Jemima's troubles. Only a week after her marriage, on 22 August 1844, she was sentenced to two months' hard labour for being absent.

With Julia Heffernan and Charles Read both having previously married and without any evidence of their respective spouses being deceased, they would not have been free to marry each other. It is therefore not surprising that no marriage record has been found for them. Julia was also Catholic. Nevertheless, their relationship lasted for more than thirty years—from at least 1855 (and probably earlier) until Julia's death in 1889. Charles Read (senior) died in 1895.³¹ They are buried in the Roman Catholic Section of Cornelian Bay Cemetery, where there are two large headstones recording their names and those of several of their children. ◀

Tasmania over Five Generations: Return to Van Diemen's Land? John Biggs, Forty Degrees South Publishing (Hobart, 2011). Hardcover pp.379.



The narrative of five generations of the Biggs family in Tasmania is the subject of this book. Organised as a chronological study of the state's history, commencing with the arrival, from Bedford, of John's g-g-g-grandparents, Abraham Biggs (son of John and Susannah), his wife Eliza (née Coleman) and their five children to the convict colony of Van Diemen's Land in 1833, each generation is detailed, concluding with the author and his family in 2011. The main source of information was a substantial collection of letters, many of which were written by Abraham.

The fifty-two chapters are divided into seven parts. The first five parts concentrate on the life of one generation, Abraham (1799–1875), Alfred (1825–1900), Walter (1865–1958), Oscar (1904–1968) and the author, John. The final two chapters focus on the period from 1957 when John left the state to live overseas, and the final section details his response after returning forty years later.

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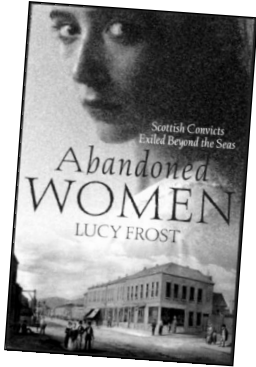
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See page 35 **HELP WANTED**

³¹ AOT RGD35 Hobart deaths 209/1895

The quality of the book and illustrations are outstanding, and the family tree in the front is clear and easy to follow. This publication covers many regions of the state's political, religious, education and forestry background as seen mainly through the eyes of the Biggs family members. Although I would have preferred the whole book to have been written in the first person, rather than some in the third person, this does not detract from the publication which views the emerging colony from its early colonial days to its present status set against the social and political life in which they lived, and would be a welcome addition to the bookcase of anyone interested in the life of the colony during almost 180 years. ◀

Abandoned Women: Scottish Convicts Exiled Beyond the Seas, Lucy Frost, Published by Allen & Unwin, 2012, Soft cover, pp.240.



Abandoned Women tells the stories of the lives of seventy-eight female convicts and their fourteen children transported from Scotland to Van Diemen's Land in 1838 on the *Atwick*. These women—single and married mothers, widows and orphan girls—struggled to survive and had few

options other than theft and prostitution. They hailed from the squalid tenements of Glasgow and Edinburgh and were convicted of crimes ranging from prostitution and petty theft to arson to assisting a murderer.

Remarkably, there was only one death during the four-month sea journey, largely due to the program of regular food, exercise and cleanliness instigated by the surgeon superintendent. It was a different story on arrival in Hobart, when most of the children were separated from their mothers and entered the nursery at the Female Factory at Cascades. The women were then free to go out on assignment. The impact of separation on mothers and children was profound. Infants died in the putrid conditions of the nursery; children older than three years were sent to the Orphan Schools where discipline was strict but at least they were taught a trade and learned to read and write. Some died during their time there but of those who survived most were reunited with their mothers.

The stories of the subsequent lives of these women and their children make enthralling reading. For some women transportation was a second chance, for others it was a tragedy—it brought opportunities as well as punishment. Some women made good marriages and became worthy citizens. Others remained intractable, their lives ruled by their unwillingness or inability to conform to the social mores of the time.

Lucy Frost writes sympathetically about the trials and tribulations of these women. Superbly researched, they come to life in the gripping stories through which we learn their fate. The convict women and their children transported on the *Atwick* in 1838 have received a measure of justice in the form of this fine book. ◀

THE FIRST SUBSIDISED SCHOOLS, 1912

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

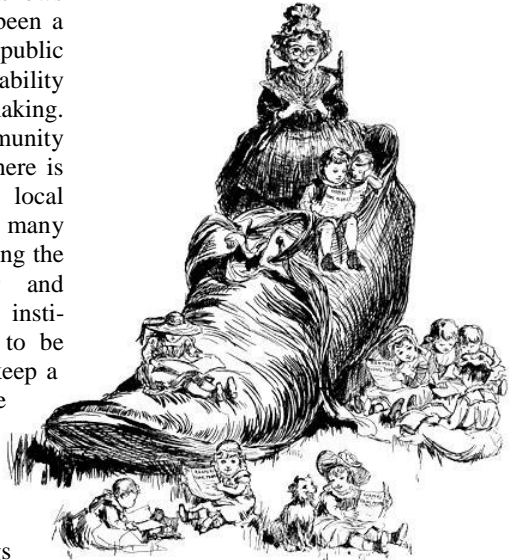
CLOSING schools has always been an emotive and difficult procedure, as recorded in newspapers, both past and present. In 1920, for example, when the Education Department decided to close the school at Lower Wattle Grove because it had an enrolment of only fifteen pupils, members of the local council expressed their wrath. Among the points raised, Councillor WELLING asserted that the move was unfair. He reasoned that the Department could fine parents for keeping their child home to pick blackberries, but, on the other hand, the Department could take a school away from children for months without apparent consequence.¹

A review of any education system shows that school closures have always been a reality in both the private and public settings, and that economic viability frequently underpins decision-making. Quite understandably, most community members become alarmed when there is talk about the loss of their local educational facilities. There are many factors, separate from simply shutting the doors of the school building and transporting children to another institution along the road, that need to be considered as valid arguments to keep a school in operation. These include important economic and social issues within communities.

It is interesting to be aware that consideration of the economics of providing and maintaining buildings and teachers for small numbers of pupils

was as much a factor in school closures in Tasmania one hundred years ago as it is today. A big difference, however, was that around 1912, close to 73% of the 376 schools listed by the Education Department each had fewer than fifty pupils enrolled in them, and nearly 40% of that mix individually catered for less than twenty children.² Another difference was that there was no organised form of transport such as today's bus systems that could take pupils to another school relatively close by.

The main purpose of this article is to step back one hundred years to look at how the Education Department responded to community angst when schools had to be closed, and how it provided for the



¹ *The Mercury*, 7 April 1920

² *The Educational Record*, List of Schools, 15 January 1911

displaced students. In so doing, thirteen very small schools are identified, along with their teachers and pupils in 1912. The choice of that year is not just because it was a century ago; it was also the year the Education Department introduced the idea of subsidised schools, a system that remained in place, with modifications, for more than thirty years.

Considered a rung below Provisional schools in the hierarchy of size, subsidised schools were situated in country areas which were most likely isolated and, initially, had very small pupil enrolments of between eight and twelve. They were parent-subsidised but, for each pupil enrolled, the Government provided a grant to the community towards the provision of a teacher. The teacher in charge, 'found' and employed by the community, did not receive a direct salary from the Education Department, payment instead depending on decisions made by the local Education Board. By 1926, the Government paid £6 per pupil per annum up to a maximum of ten enrolments, and it was stipulated that at least two families had to be represented in the enrolments. The subsidy was increased to £8 per pupil in late 1927.

The parents of children attending the school were required to provide a building for a classroom, as well as a suitable residence for the teacher at a very nominal charge. Young beginners who had passed Class 6 were encouraged to apply for vacant situations in such schools and be on probation while qualifying for higher positions. Teachers could be as young as 15 years (though at least 16 was more common) with no training when they took up their first positions. In later years, parents often placed advertisements in local newspapers in the hope of attracting a subsidised teacher. In 1920, for example,

A D COWIE advertised the position, to be filled immediately, at the subsidised school at Flowery Gully.³

From 1912, whenever the Department decided to close a State school because enrolments had dropped below about fifteen, it provided the local community members with an application form for seeking allowances in relation to commencing a subsidised school. At the same time, it was made clear that it was up to the community to decide if it wanted to pursue the idea. In the eyes of the Department, those schools were viewed in most respects as private ones assisted by the Government. For financial accountability reasons, however, State school inspectors visited regularly to see that basic standards were being met, and to determine whether subsidies should be continued. According to Departmental records, towards the end of 1912 there were thirteen schools receiving Government subsidies under the new system.⁴

Chester Subsidised School

(West Coast, Tullah district)

Mrs May PERRY was appointed to the newly-opened school on 17 August 1912. Born 23 February 1881, Buckingham, Kent, daughter of George and Maria (née NIGHTINGALE) GALLOWAY, she arrived in Tasmania as a child in 1888 with her parents and seven siblings. Miss Galloway started her teaching career with the Department at Devonport in 1900, and from there had appointments at Central Castra, Ulverstone and Lower Wilmot State Schools. She married Charles Henry Perry on 9 September 1905 at Sheffield, and continued teaching. Her position at Chester was preceded by one at Guildford Junction. Mrs Perry later lived in a variety of

³ *The Examiner*, 1 May 1920

⁴ TAHO: ED250/1

locations, including Elliott, Upper Burnie, Preston, Mengha and Stanley prior to being widowed in 1948, but did not return to teaching. She died at Caulfield, Victoria in 1958.

Pupils: Gilbert ADAMTHWAITE, Maurice Adamthwaite, Charles BEUTHIN, Jean Beuthin, Marion Beuthin, Nelly Beuthin, Frank DAVIS, Frank HEARPS, Norah Hearps, Doris PERRY, Lillian A POWE, Charles ROUGH, Dorothy Rough, Henry Rough, John Rough, Lilla Rough, Ada SMITH, Elsie Smith, Harry Smith⁵

Clifton Vale Subsidised School (Dysart district)

It was in September 1912 that Miss Ruby Irene HARREX took up her position as its subsidised teacher, that being her first teaching role. Born 20 September 1890, New Norfolk, third daughter of Alfred William Edward and Florence Jane Catherine (née ALOMES) Harrex, Miss Harrex was educated at Osterley and Jericho State Schools. Following her time at Clifton Vale, which ended in 1914, Miss Harrex undertook a short teacher training course at the East Launceston Practising School, and was then appointed as a Provisional Teacher to Glen Fern State School. She married Cecil Norman WILLIAMS at New Norfolk on 26 April 1916, and continued teaching at Glen Fern for a short period. Mrs Williams was widowed in 1961, and died at New Town in August 1973.

Pupils: Benjamin BENNETT, Ellen Bennett, Sydney Bennett, Amy HAWES, Gwen JESSOP, Ethel NICHOLAS,



Sigma Nicholas, Albert PALMER, Jane Palmer, Leonard Palmer, Mary Palmer, Stanley Palmer, Sydney Palmer, Thomas Palmer, Amy SHEARING, Ethel Shearing, Lucy Shearing, Stella Shearing, Carleena WATSON, Gladys Watson, Phyllis Watson, Walter Watson⁶

Garden Island Creek Subsidised School (Huon district)

Miss Maud Emily HARRIS was the subsidised teacher from 1912–1914. Born 28 February 1885 at Hobart, youngest daughter of James and Eliza (née SMITH) HARRIS, Miss Harris had attended Garden Island Creek State School herself, having spent four years in the sixth class. She married Roy Lyndon CLENNETT on 11 December 1915 at Garden Island Creek, and they had five children. Mrs Clennett was widowed in 1951, and died in 1971.

Pupils: Pauline BEECH, Agnes BRIT-TAIN, Alice Brittain, Dorothy Brittain, Edward Brittain, George Brittain, Hazel Brittain, Leslie Brittain, Mary Brittain, May Brittain, Myrtle Brittain, Olive Brittain, Richard Brittain, Rose Brit-tain, Stanley Brittain, Albert COULSON, William Coul-son, Stella HARRIS, Jack HAWSON, Edward HAY-NES, Stanley Haynes, Sydney Haynes, May MILLHOUSE, Thomas Millhouse, Robert TURNER, Raymond WOOD⁷

Goshen Subsidised School (St Helens district)

John Charles BROWN was born on 5 February 1887 at Latrobe, son of George and Martha Sophia (née PARISH)

⁵ TAHO: ED54/1

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ TAHO: ED54/1

BROWN, and was educated at Lefroy State School. In 1910 he married Lilian Mary Dorcas POLDEN at Kindred. When Mr Brown applied for the position at Goshen in October 1912, he indicated that he was a married man with one child and, unless he could have free use of the residence, he would not be able to afford to accept. In October 1913, his youngest son contracted Scarlet Fever and the school had to be closed for six weeks. In November 1913, Mr Brown wrote to the Department, angered at having had pay deducted from his subsidy during the time that the school was closed. In response, the Department declared that, since he was not a teacher of the Government in the proper sense of that term, but a teacher of a private school which was assisted by the Government, Mr Brown was not entitled to such payment and that no exception could be made. Mr Brown tendered his resignation in March 1914,⁸ and turned his efforts to becoming a Minister of Religion. He served in a number of circuits in Tasmania before transferring to Victoria in 1934. Reverend Brown was widowed in 1940, and remarried at Willaura, Victoria in 1943 to Myrtle Anne SHALDERS. He died at Preston, Victoria in February 1952.

Pupils: Alice FOWLER, Allan LE FEVRE, Linda Le Fevre, Leslie LEHNER, Hazel McAULIFFE, Jessie McAuliffe, Fred NISBET, W F J Nisbet, Gifford C POLDEN, Vernon ROBINSON, Eric SINGLINE, Henry Singline, Reginald Singline, Dulcie TRELOGGEN, Eileen Treloggen, Ina Treloggen, Ira Treloggen, Jean Treloggen, Roy Treloggen, Vera Treloggen, Algy WHITTAKER⁹

Kelso Subsidised School (West Tamar district)

Miss Jean SKELLY was the teacher from October 1912 to February 1913.

Pupils: Annie BREWARD, Edie Breward, Edith Breward, Ivey Breward, Madeline Breward, Mary Breward, Willie Breward, Jack JACKSON, Phyllis JONES, Richard Jones, Victor Jones, Cyrill MARSTON, Ella Marston, Ernest Marston, Olive Marston, Phillis Marston, Ivan SLATER, Trevor Slater, Wanda Slater, Adelaide SQUIRES¹⁰

Leprena Subsidised School (Esperance district)

Teresa Eileen WALDIE was born on 19 January 1894 at Brighton, the daughter of William Joshua and Amy Catherine (née BASS) Waldie. She was educated at the Convent schools at Pontville and Deloraine. Miss Waldie started her teaching career with the Education Department as a monitor at Hastings State School from 1910 to 1912. On 4 November 1912, aged 18, she became the subsidised teacher at Leprena. By 1924, Miss Waldie was nursing at New Norfolk.¹¹ She died in Victoria in 1948.

Pupils: Arthur BELBIN, Nora Belbin, Thelma Belbin, Alex BLACKNEY, Violet Blackney, George CLARKE, Percy Clarke, Olive DAVIDSON, Roland Davidson, John DENT, Beryl DILLON, Esma Dillon, Jack Dillon, Ada DONOHUE, John Donohue, Madge Donohue, Coralie DOUBLE, Edyth Double, John Double, Rita Double, Grace GRUNDY, Thomas Grundy, Madge HANLON, James HEATHER, Myra Heather, Richard Heather, Colin JOHNSTON, Keith Johnston, Mervyn Johnston, Nita Johnston, Eric KNIGHT,

⁸ TAHO: ED10/01016/1917

⁹ TAHO: ED54/1

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ *Examiner*, 9 February 1924

Marjorie MURRAY, Algernon SMITH, Cassie Smith, Charlie Smith, Doris Smith, Jamie Smith, Harold WATTS, Harry Watts, Thomas Watts¹²

Maurice Subsidised School (North East district)

Mrs Maud Madge Walgrave Margaret HEATHORN was subsidised teacher from December 1912 to May 1913. Born 22 November 1874, Launceston, the daughter of Charles and Louisa (née BRICKNELL) LESLIE, she was educated at a State School in Melbourne, a Ladies' College in Sydney, and at Miss Hoff's private school in Launceston. For some considerable time she was employed as governess to Miss Scott of Ringarooma. Miss Leslie taught with the Department briefly in the late 1890s, and also conducted a private school at Dairy Plains in 1900. She married William Marshall Heathorn at Launceston in July 1903, and they had three children. When Mrs Heathorn applied for a school to be established at Mt Maurice in 1912, her address was 'Summer Ville', Maurice. She was willing to find a room for the school and offered her own services as a certified teacher.¹³ Mrs Heathorn died at Ringarooma on 4 February 1944.



¹² TAHO: ED54/1

¹³ TAHO: ED9/929/1912

Pupils: Michael CONROY, Edward DIPROSE, Florence Diprose, Grace Diprose, Ruby FORSYTH, Alfred HAAS, Tasman Haas, Dorothy HEATHORN, Ida Heathorn, Irenie Heathorn, John Heathorn, Margaret McDOUGALL, Richard McDougall, Thomas McDougall¹⁴

Mt Lloyd Subsidised School (New Norfolk district)

Mrs Ellen Mary Victoria LEESON had had previous teaching experience at Queenstown, Barton, Mt Lloyd and Crotty when she took up the position of subsidised teacher in November 1912. Born 24 May 1890 at Hobart, daughter of George John and Mary Victoria (née PROBIN) LEE, she started her teaching career in 1907. Miss Lee married Lance Henry Leeson at Hobart on 17 April 1911, and they had six children. Mrs Leeson died at Mt Lloyd on 23 October 1950.

Pupils: Ella CLARK, Ellen Clark, George Clark, Henry CRANFIELD, James Cranfield, Edgar EISZELE, Nita Eiszele, Russell Eiszele, Ivy FEIL, Nelly Feil, Rita Feil, Jessie GILBERT, Maurice Gilbert, Mavel Gilbert, Clara LEESON¹⁵

Nietta Subsidised School (Ulverstone district)

Born 19 July 1881, London, daughter of Harry and Martha ((née BLACKWELL) WINTER, Nora Pattie Winter arrived in Tasmania in 1885. Miss Winter was educated at Deloraine State School. Her parents ran the general store and post office at Railton before moving to Needles and later to a farm at Nietta. Miss Winter briefly took up the position of Paid Monitor at Dairy Plains State School in 1903.¹⁶

¹⁴ TAHO: ED54/1

¹⁵ TAHO: ED54/1

¹⁶ TAHO: ED2/11958; file 2211

Having passed the State School Examination for Licensed Teachers some years prior, Miss Winter became the first teacher at Nietta, working in a building constructed on her parents' property in 1910.¹⁷ The school became a subsidised one from 18 November 1912. She was a dedicated teacher of ballet and music and was described by those who knew her as a 'fine lady'. Miss Winter also performed at many coastal concerts. She died on 10 May 1983 at Ulverstone.

Pupils: Bertie ASHTON, Harriet M COX, Eric Cox, Daniel J HARRINGTON, Mary M Harrington, Robert J Harrington, Doris E THOMAS¹⁸

Priory Subsidised School (St Helens district)

This school provided Miss Annie Crossly REID with her first teaching experience when she took its charge in September 1912. Born 17 March 1882, Ringarooma, daughter of Henry Thomas and Mary Leese (née UNWIN) REID, she was educated at St Helens State School. Miss Reid passed the Provisional Teachers' Examination in 1915 and continued her long career into the 1940s. Miss Reid was buried at St Helens in 1977.

Pupils: Eileen BECKITT, Winnie Beckitt, Lachlan CAMPBELL, Lillian Campbell, Claude CHAPPLE, Elsie Chapple, Hilda Chapple, Ivy Chapple, Beatrice CLELAND, Vincent Cleland, Ida CLIFFORD, Mervyn Clifford, Stella Clifford, Vera Clifford, Alex REID, Ivion Reid, Geoffrey RICHARDS¹⁹

Riversdale Subsidised School (Richmond district)

Stuart MacArthur MORTYN was born on 27 January 1889 at Hobart, the son of

Albert William Frederick and Mary Edith Jean (née MacARTHUR) Mortyn. Mr Mortyn passed the Junior Public Examination in 1908. After his short time at Riversdale School from September 1912 to February 1913, Mr Mortyn studied to become a Clerk of Holy Orders and subsequently served in various locations throughout the State. He married Emma Elizabeth Mary RITCHIE in 1935. Reverend Mortyn died in Hobart in 1974.

Pupils: Marjorie ADAMS, Esta BINGHAM, Dorothy COTTON, Francis Cotton, Margaret Cotton, William Cotton, Eileen DOWNS, Beatrice FARRELL, Joshua FERGUSON, A C KEAN, Bertha KEAN, Mabel Kean, Sydney Kean, Agnes LYNE, Brewis Lyne, Iris Lyne, Mavis Lyne, Beryl WILSON, Stella Wilson²⁰

Sandford Subsidised School (South Arm district)

Mrs Caroline MORRISBY taught at Sandford from 1906–1909, prior to her marriage. Born 11 June 1877, Basalt Hill, Daylesford, Victoria, daughter of Charles and Caroline (née HANCOCK) MOODY, she came to Tasmania in 1896, and joined the Department in 1899. Miss Moody married Thomas William Morrisby at Launceston in 1910, and the couple had at least six children. She returned to the Sandford school when it became subsidised in November 1912. Mrs Morrisby was buried at Sandford in October 1966.

Pupils: Earle H D BOWDEN, Martha G Bowden, Roy W G Bowden, Willie J HAYNES, Edward HUXLEY, Gordon Huxley, Rita Huxley, Raymond MORRISBY, Henry A REARDON, Elvie B RICHARDSON, Francis J Richardson, Lucy J Richardson, Stanley SPAULDING, Alan B STEEL²¹

¹⁷ TAHO: ED9/1561/1909

¹⁸ TAHO: ED54/1

¹⁹ TAHO: ED54/1

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid*

Scopus Subsidised School (Circular Head district)

Born 8 January 1889, Deloraine, daughter of James and Sarah Ann (née HUGHES) EVERETT, Emily Adeline Everett attended Rubicon Bridge State School for nine years. Miss Everett had no teaching experience prior to taking up the position at Scopus in 1912, but she went on to have a very long career with the Department, one which extended into the 1950s.

Pupils: May BUTTERWORTH, Dorothy CHEQUER, George Chequer, Herbert Chequer, Nellie Chequer, Amy CUNNINGHAM, Hannah Cunningham, Roy Cunningham, Willie Cunningham, Clemeth CURE, Maud Cure, Pearl Cure, Roy Cure, Ruben Cure, Horace DAVISON, Alfred GREEN, Clarence GRIFFITHS, John Griffiths, Rachel Griffiths.²²

The records kept by the Education Department from 1912–1943 identify more than 260 schools as part of the subsidised schools scheme.²³ It is not hard to appreciate, therefore, that thousands of our ancestors throughout the State had associations with that form of education as promoters, pupils or teachers. It is easy to identify the negative features apparent in the operation of those very small schools, and there are many interesting tales contained in the records. It seems more important to complete this article however, simply by emphasising that subsidised schools played a significant role in the history of Tasmania's education system. They provided an opportunity for small groups of pupils living in isolated areas to receive face-to face-teaching in a semi-traditional school setting when there was little alternative available to them. ◀

²² TAHO: ED54/1

²³ TAHO: ED250/1

NEW RELEASE



Index to Clark Bros Funeral Records Vol. III Part 3 A–K

July 1945 – June 1979
and

Index to Clark Bros Funeral Records Vol. III Part 3 L–Z

July 1945 – June 1979

These two A4 books complete the valuable records available for Clark Bros Funeral Directors in Hobart and follow on from

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LOOKING FOR GREAT GRANDMA'S PARENTS

Jeanette Brunton

I am searching for a couple of convicts who I think are my great-great grandparents. The search so far has been intriguing, but with a rather sad part.

My great-grandmother Ellen SMITH knew nothing of her parents. She told her children late in her life that she had spent time in an orphanage and had begun employment as a domestic aged 10. She thought she had been born in a small town in Southland, New Zealand, but the only person with her name in Southland in 1864 was born in Invercargill, the largest city in Southland, with a birth certificate naming Henry Smith, painter, and Maria CARR as parents.

Convicts with these names and trade received permission to marry in 1853, and were married on 5 September 1853 in the parish church, Oatlands. Maria, on marriage, had decided to change her name from Mary, which is the name on her convict record.

Henry was transported from England in 1851, and Mary from Dublin in 1852. They had two children born between 1854 and 1862, and three born in Port Sorell between 1871 and 1877.

In late 1863, Mary was sentenced to three months hard labour for 'feloniously stealing' in Hobart. I wonder if they thought, on her release in December, that leaving Tasmania for New Zealand might be a good idea? I have not been able to find any shipping records yet which would provide evidence of any Smith family trans-Tasman travel.

If these two are my great-grandmother's parents, they left her in New Zealand when they returned to Tasmania. Seems odd, but there is a *Police Gazette* notice that an Ellen Smith was charged under the Criminal and Neglected Children's Act and sentenced in January 1871 to five years in an industrial school in Dunedin, Otago. She was five at the time, and perhaps had been found wandering the street. Not just odd, but very sad.

By the way, my mother said she was the sweetest, gentlest and kindest of grandmothers, a superb gardener and cook.

Does anyone know of Australian descendants of Henry and Mary/Maria? The other children were Isaac, Elizabeth married John HICKS, William, Mary and Emily, married William Albert HARDY.

Maybe I am just fantasizing, but I would be grateful for any guidance. Next year my husband and I will be visiting Tasmania and would love to make contact with any descendants.

I am a member, number 20625, of the New Zealand Genealogical Society. ◀

Yours sincerely

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VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS ISABELLA JONES FORMERLY FORBES

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

ISABELLA JONES was living at the Old Wharf in Hobart in 1870 when she asked that her three young sons, George, James and Thomas, be admitted to the Orphan Schools in New Town (by then known as the Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children).

Isabella was familiar with the Orphan School: as Isabella FORBES, she had been admitted there on 31 October 1850, along with sixteen other children (aged between 2½ and 13) who had arrived free on 27 October 1850 with their convict mothers on the Irish convict ship *Duke of Cornwall*. On Isabella's admission application, her parents were named as Ann and William Forbes. Her mother, Ann Forbes alias EAKIN(G), also brought her son William.¹

In July 1852, Isabella was discharged from the Orphan School and sent to her mother who had married Jesse FISHER *Maitland* in August 1851.² Ann Fisher, wife of Jesse, died in May 1871 at the age of 50 on the Tasman Peninsula.³

Two years after leaving the Orphan School, in 1854, Isabella married Cain JONES, a sawyer aged 25, in St Davids Cathedral Hobart.⁴ According to her

marriage record, Isabella was 18 but she is more likely to have been 16. Witnesses to the marriage were Jesse and Anne Fisher, both of whom signed their mark. Cain was a convict who arrived on the *Equestrian* (1) ten years earlier in 1844.⁵

Between 1855 and 1869, Isabella and Cain had seven children: Elizabeth Ann (born August 1855);⁶ William John (born Port Esperance May 1857);⁷ Robert (born Esperance November 1860);⁸ male child (born Esperance November 1862);⁹ male child (born Esperance October 1864);¹⁰ male child (born Esperance March 1867);¹¹ and an unnamed female child (born Esperance April 1869).¹² From the

⁵ TAHO, CON33/1/54 No.12825: Cain Jones [Image 149]

⁶ RGD32 4597/1855 Hobart: Elizabeth Ann Jones. She was born 2 August 1855 and baptised in St Davids, Hobart, 12 August 1855. Her parents were living in Melville Street and her father was a 'surveyor'.

⁷ RGD32 5024/1857 Hobart: William John Jones. William was born on 21 May 1857 and was baptised in St Davids Hobart on 12 July 1857.

⁸ RGD33 970/1860 Esperance: Robert Jones (15 November 1860)

⁹ RGD33 431/1862 Esperance: male Jones (21 November 1862). This may have been Henry, who died in 1870, aged 10.

¹⁰ RGD33 638/1864 Esperance: male Jones (4 October 1864). His father, Cain, was a sawyer living at Folkestone.

¹¹ RGD33 380/1867 Esperance: male Jones (15 November 1860). The birth was registered by C. Pulfer, friend, Esperance. Father's name recorded as Cane Jones.

¹² RGD33 355/1869 Esperance: female Jones (23 April 1869). The birth was

¹ TAHO, CON15/1/6 pp.244-5 Image 248-9

² TAHO, SWD28; RGD 37 147/1852 Hobart: Ann Forbes & Jesse Fisher. Anne's age was recorded as 30 and Jesse was 27.

³ RGD35 500/1871 Tasman Peninsula: Ann Fisher. Ann, aged 50, died of cancer of the womb on 23 May 1871. She was the wife of Jesse Fisher, of an attendant at Port Arthur.

⁴ TAHO, RGD37 1854 215 Hobart: Isabella Forbes & Cain Jones

time they were living in Esperance, Cain was consistently recorded as a sawyer and Isabella as 'Isabella Jones formerly Forbes'. Cain was the informant for all but the last two birth registrations.

In March 1870, tragedy struck the young family and the incident was reported widely. The *Sydney Morning Herald*, for example, carried the following:

A tragical occurrence happened at the Drysdale Saw Mills, Port Esperance, on the 25th ultimo. Shortly after 12 o'clock, whilst the engineer to the works (Cain Jones) and his two sons, boys aged about 10 and 13 years respectively, were engaged in the engine-shed, the boiler, it is supposed through not being supplied sufficiently with water, burst. The man was blown a distance of twenty-four feet, and so severely injured that that he expired in about four hours after the explosion. The two boys were also very seriously injured by the shock, and scalded, and one of them, the youngest, has since died.¹³

Isabella's son, Henry Jones, aged ten, died on 27 February 1870 in Hobart.¹⁴

The inquest for Cain Jones was held at the Dover Hotel on 26 February 1870. It determined that he 'came by his death' on 25 February 1870 at Walter Drysdale's sawmill at Port Esperance. He was in charge of the boiler attached to the engine at the mill but allowed the water to get too low, the fire became red hot, and caused the boiler to explode at 12 o'clock, Cain Jones was 'so burned and scalded that he did linger for four hours, and so lingering did die'.¹⁵

registered by Thomas Connolly, constable, Port Esperance.

¹³ *Sydney Morning Herald* 14 March 1870 p.3 (from the *Examiner*)

¹⁴ RGD35 9193/1870 Hobart: Henry Jones

¹⁵ TAHO, SC195/1/53 Inquest No.6704; RGD35 1870/130 Esperance: Cane Jones

On 28 February 1870, an inquest was held on the body of Henry Jones, young son of Cain and Isabella:

An inquest was held at the General Hospital, Hobart Town, on the 28th February, by Mr. A. B. Jones, district coroner, on the body of Henry Jones, a lad ten years old, who died there from the result of injuries caused by the explosion of a boiler ... The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." Another brother was also severely scalded, but is recovering. Cain Jones, the father of the lads, and the engineer at the mills, was so severely injured that he died four hours after the explosion. The accident is attributed to the supply of water in the boiler having been allowed to fall too low before refilling.¹⁶

The inquest stated that Henry Jones was employed in the engine room of a steam sawmill at Esperance when it exploded. He was covered with scalding water and steam over his head, face, and body, 'mortal scalds' which led to his death two days later.¹⁷

After Cain's death, Isabella received government financial assistance of 2/6 per week from 1 April 1870. She had four children under 12 but by December 1870 had only one to care for, the other three were admitted to the Queen's Asylum on 4 May 1870.¹⁸

George W EDWARDS¹⁹ recommended that Isabella's three children be admitted to the Asylum:

¹⁶ *The Mercury* 26 March 1870 p.3

¹⁷ TAHO, SC195/1/53 Inquest No.6714

¹⁸ I Schaffer & J Purtscher, *The Sick and the Poor in Tasmania 1870. Persons in Receipt of Public aid [HAP 1871]*, New town 1994, p.32: Allowance case No.899.

¹⁹ Probably George George Wild Edwards, appointed bailiff to the Sheriff (formerly Superintendent of Police at Richmond): *The Mercury* 4 October 1870 p.2

This is a most pitiable case, the applicant is already in receipt of aid, but she is quite incompetent to have charge of her own children. At first when she applied for aid on her removal from country to Hobart I observed something peculiar in her manner and looks, but thought that the sudden death of her husband might have been the cause, and that she would soon recover the shock. I have since had opportunities of observing her, and from my own judgement, and from information received from other persons, I am convinced that it is important that these children should be removed from her, she is a poor helpless creature, cannot wash or do needlework ... Two of her children recently burned by accident whilst sitting near the fire. I visited applicant on Saturday night at 9 pm when I first saved one of her children from being burned. Two were lying quite naked on a few rags on the floor. This person has one boy now in hospital and a young one in arms.

Tracing the Jones children in the Orphan School admission records is complicated by their common surname. However, the Register of Applications for Admission contains the following:

No.15 George, James and Thomas Jones
Admitted on Colonial Fund 4 May 1870
Allowance case no.899

No.30 Robert Jones
Admitted on Colonial Fund 8 August 1870
Allowance case no.899, same family as
No.15

No.35 Margaret Jones
Admitted on Colonial Fund 26 August 1872
Allowance case no.899²⁰

In May 1870, George Jones, aged 12, was admitted to the Male Orphan School. His stay was brief: he was discharged on 30 August 1870, when he was apprenticed to his mother.²¹

By the time that George was discharged, his younger brother Robert Jones had been admitted to the Male Orphan School: he entered on 20 August 1870, when he was 11. He was discharged in May 1874 when he was apprenticed to Henry LAIRD at Emu Plains, Westbury.²²

James Jones, aged 5, was also admitted to the Orphan School on 4 May 1870. He was discharged to Thomas O'REILLY at Port Cygnet on 5 June 1874.²³ In October 1879, James absconded from O'Reilly. He was described as 16 years and 5'3" with brown hair, dark complexion, has large wart on tip of his tongue; wore light billy-cock hat, blue jumper and dark trousers.²⁴

According to the Register of Applications for Admission Margaret Jones was admitted to the Orphan School on 26 August 1872.²⁵ Other evidence suggests she was admitted on 19 May 1879 and discharged on 15 May 1886. She may also have been admitted to the Girls Industrial School under the name of

[www.orphanschool.org.au] Orphan No.2898: George Jones. See also Joyce Purtscher (compiler), *Apprentices and Absconders from Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1860-1883* (New Town, 1994), np: Isabella's name was recorded as Mary Ann.

²² TAHO, SWD27, 32/1, 53, 54, HAP1871/63. Friends of the Orphan Schools [www.orphanschool.org.au] Orphan No.2926: Robert Jones
²³ TAHO, SWD27 (p.102); TAHO, SWD26/13, 32/1, 52/2, 54; Friends of the Orphan Schools

[www.orphanschool.org.au] Orphan No.2903: James Jones

²⁴ Joyce Purtscher (compiler), *Apprentices and Absconders from Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1860-1883* (New Town, 1994), np

²⁵ TAHO, SWD 27/1/1 p.102

²⁰ TAHO, SWD 27/1/1 p.102

²¹ TAHO, SWD27, HAP1871/63. Friends of the Orphan Schools

Sarah. Margaret Jones, aged 14, was transferred to the New Norfolk Asylum from the General Hospital on 15 March 1886.²⁶

On 18 July 1870, William John Jones was admitted under the Colonial fund 'for the purpose of being apprenticed out'.²⁷ He was apprenticed to James SHORT down the Huon. His apprenticeship expired in 1875 but he is recorded as absconding in 1878.²⁸ This is likely to be Isabella's son.

In November 1872, Isabella gave birth to a daughter, Eliza Jones, in Hobart.²⁹ The birth was registered by Mr R ATKINS, Superintendent, Cascades. By this time, there were a number of different institutions on the site of what was formerly the Cascades Female Factory, including a female pauper institution and the Gaol and 'House of Correction for Females.' It is not clear which institution Isabella was in and this may be the last record of her. The life of Isabella Jones formerly Forbes— orphan school child and orphan school mother—was characterised by deep sadness and tragic circumstances. ◀

**Friends of the Orphan Schools,
St John's Park Precinct:
www.orphanschool.org.au**

²⁶ Friends of the Orphan Schools [www.orphanschool.org.au] Orphan No.2929: Sarah or Margaret Jones

²⁷ TAHO, SWD27 (p.102); Friends of the Orphan Schools

[www.orphanschool.org.au] Orphan No.2938: William John Jones

²⁸ Joyce Purtscher (compiler), *Apprentices and Absconders from Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1860–1883* (New Town, 7008), np

²⁹ TAHO, RGD33 1872/2932 Hobart: Eliza Jones (9 November 1872)

REUNIONS

BUTLER REUNION

A reunion for the descendants of
**ALFRED ALEXANDER
BUTLER**

will be held at the
SHENE Property at Pontville on
Sunday 25 November 2012

ALFRED was born on the 5/07/1826, the first son of GAMALIEL BUTLER & SARAH PAINE to be born in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). He married Isabella Logan and they had 12 children.

Shene was at one time a residence of Gamaliel & Sarah.

David and Anne Kernke, who are undertaking an enormous conservation project of the property, now own it.

To assist in obtaining an idea of numbers and to receive further information of the reunion, interested descendants should contact either of

the following by the

25 August 2012

Ashton & Jill Butler

email ashtonbutler@bigpond.com or

phone (03) 6229 7707

mobile 0438 348 881

Ross & Margaret Butler

phone (03) 6243 6862

A reunion to celebrate 160 years since the arrival of the **Zes Gezusters** aka **Six Sisters** emigrant ship

Will be held on

SUNDAY 13 JANUARY 2013

AT GEELONG, VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA.

For more information, please contact reunion organizer, Rob Newland at

robjnewland@yahoo.com.au

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ALTMANN Johann Gottlieb	GERMANY	1800–1850	7297
BAILEY John	Oatlands TAS AUS	1840–1900s?	7290
BAINES Rosetta	Gravesend KEN ENG	c. 1815	7306
BARNARD	Devonport TAS AUS	1850+	7310
BARNARD Ernest & Charlotte	Mole Creek/Launceston TAS AUS	1868–1953	7326
BARNARD Lews	Mole Creek/Launceston TAS AUS	1904–1941	7326
BARNARD Walter & Leah	Launceston/Westbury/Deloraine TAS AUS	1857–1901	7326
BARNES William	Spreyton/Port Sorell TAS AUS	–1860	7325
BARRY Michael	Port Fairy VIC AUS	c. 1830–1900	7308
BARRY Sydney Sylvester	Port Fairy VIC AUS	c. 1878–1930	7308
BECKER William	NZ	c. 1904–1953	7313
BECKER William Augustus	b.Fingal TAS AUS	1871	7313
BLACKABY William	HRT ENG	1823–1900s	7309
BLANEY Thomas	Any	1883–1952	7309
BLOMQUEST Mary Gladys	Hobart TAS AUS	1896–1948	7307
BROWN John	Launceston (occ. baker) TAS AUS	1821–1885	7326
BYRES	Cruden ABD SCT/TAS & NZ	c. 1700	7287
CASTRAY Luke Richard	Launceston & Hobart TAS AUS	1800–1900	7293
CASTRAY Luke ?	Wynberg Western Cape Province SAfrica	1750–1850	7293
CASTRAY Luke Randolph	Hobart TAS AUS	1850–1950	7293
CASTRAY Luke Richard	Fort Beaufort SAfrica	1850–1950	7293
CASTRAY Wilfred Albert	Hobart TAS AUS	1850–1950	7293
CHAMBERS	Any	Any	7322
CHISHOLM Colin	TAS AUS	1862–1931	7318
CLARK Ada Mary	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1890–1980	7323
CLARK Alexander	Launceston & Hobart TAS AUS	1806+	7288
CLARK Alexander James	Launceston & Hobart TAS AUS	1844+	7288
CLARK, Elizabeth Mann	Launceston & Hobart TAS AUS	1821+	7288
COLEMAN	UK to Sheffield TAS AUS	prior to 2012	7287
COOK	ENG	Any	7312
COOPER	TAS AUS	Any	7287
CORNISH	Oatlands & Parattah TAS AUS	1830s+	7294
DALWOOD Winifred	Reefton NZ	1844–1916	7323
DISHER Ethel	Hobart TAS AUS	1890	7321
DORLOFF Olga	Adventure Bay Bruny Is TAS AUS	1885–1900	7305
DUCIE Patrick	Evandale TAS AUS	1830–1912	7318
DUMONT Emma	VIC AUS	1875–1910	7297
DUNCAN	Inverbervie SCT	1750–1900	7324
DWYER Patrick	Sorell TAS AUS	1840–1890	7290
EASTLEY	DEV ENG	Any	7303
EMERY	Oatlands & Parattah TAS AUS	1830s +	7294
FAHEY Jeremiah	Co Clare IRL	c. 1800	7306
FITTON Charles	ENG	1852+	7292
FLETCHER Mimosa Louise	Glen Huon TAS AUS	c. 1881–1970	7308
FOSTER	TAS AUS & NBL ENG	1800–1920	7310
GARTH Amy	Longley & Hobart TAS AUS	1900–1975	7321
GARTH Leonard George	Hobart TAS AUS	1900–1975	7321
GAZE	Redruth CON ENG/TAS AUS	Any	7287
GUEST George	Hobart TAS AUS	1767–1841	7305

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
GUY Leila Kathleen	Hobart TAS AUS	1900-1970	7321
HANLON Richard	IRL	1852+	7292
HARDING	Cookham BRK ENG	Any	7316
HARRIS Thomas	Calder & Wynyard TAS AUS	-1924	7325
HARRIS William	Hereford HEF ENG	1800-1950	7315
HAYES	WIL ENG/TAS AUS	1800+	7310
HENDERSON	Any	Any	7289
HILL	Devonport TAS AUS	1820+	7310
HOUSE Elizabeth	TAS AUS	1857	7314
HOUSE Joseph	TAS AUS	1850-1856	7314
HUDSON	Longford TAS AUS	Any	7316
JUDGE Bridget CON	Launceston TAS AUS	1814-1846	7302
KNOWLES George Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	1871-1948	7307
KNOWLES Mary Gladys	Hobart TAS AUS	1917-1997	7307
LAMB John	Mayne St Invermay TAS AUS	1900s	7291
LANGTON Patrick CON	Launceston TAS AUS	1804-1823	7302
LEARY Daniel CON	Hobart & Launceston TAS AUS	1817-1829	7302
LEESON Herbert	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1878-1936	7323
LEWIS John Allen	QLD AUS	1880-1963	7297
LOCKETT	ENG	Any	7312
LOWE Richard	NTT England	1810-1876	7307
LOWE Roland George	Gretna TAS AUS	d.1901	7307
LOWE Leslie Rex	Hobart TAS AUS	1913-1942	7307
MACLEAN John	Evandale TAS AUS	1859-1943	7318
MAHER Catherine	Oatlands TAS AUS	1800-1891	7290
MAHER Denis	Oatlands TAS AUS	1800-1889	7290
McBEAN Donald	Inverness SCT	1800-1850	7297
McCREA Maud	TAS AUS	1916-1980	7297
McNAIR Jane	TAS AUS	1856	7314
MOODY John CON	Launceston TAS AUS	1833-1865	7302
MORRIS	SCT	Any	7303
MORRIS William prior 1712	PEM WLS/TAS AUS 1700s.	1700s	7287
NASH Lily	Bristol ENG	1880-1900	7297
PARKER	NFK ENG/TAS AUS	1800+	7310
PEPPER George	Franklin TAS AUS	1863-1936	7308
PEPPER John CON	transported to TAS AUS	c1845-1870	7308
PERRY John	South Weald ESS ENG	1760-1840	7315
PERRY Lewis	South Weald TAS AUS	Any	7315
PERRY William	South Weald ESS ENG	c.1782	7306
PLUNKETT	Co FIR IRL	prior 1855	7299
PLUNKETT	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1856-1950	7299
POLLEY Franklin	Mathinna TAS AUS	1811-1875	7318
POLLEY Harry	Mathinna TAS AUS	1865-1958	7318
PULLENS	UK/TAS AUS	Any	7287
REED Samuel	Kirk Smeaton STH YKS ENG	c.1730	7306
RODD William John CON	Launceston TAS AUS	1817-1846	7302
ROGERS Joseph	Launceston TAS AUS	1824+	7292
RYAN Johanna Rosary	Triabunna TAS AUS	c.1894-1970	7308
SATTLER family	Germany	1800+	7322

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
SCOTT James Eric	Launceston TAS AUS	1900s	7291
SHORT John	Blackburn LAN ENG	1790-1850	7315
SIMPSON Harriet	SCT	1824+	7292
SMITH Percy	Smithton TAS AUS	Any	7316
SMITH Percy	Melbourne VIC AUS	Any	7316
STARK	Kilkintilloch SCT	1750-1900	7324
STOCKS Mark	Leeds YKS ENG	1800+	7315
TAYLOR James Playford	Reefton NZ	1843-1900	7323
TAYOR William George	Reefton NZ/VIC AUS	1875-1937	7323
THOMAS	Bagdad TAS AUS	1839+	7322
TIPPER James	Norfolk Island & TAS AUS	1844-1900	7326
TIPPER John	Deloraine & Launceston TAS AUS	1844-1874	7326
TUCK Samuel	Evandale TAS AUS	1868-1934	7318
TUSCAN Ann	Sorell TAS AUS	1840-1890	7290
WALTERS Henry	Deloraine & Mole Creek TAS AUS	-1887	7325
WHITFORD Joseph John CON	Sorell TAS AUS	1830-1850	7302
YATES Alice	ENG	1852+	7292

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7284	MARTIN Ms Gwendoline Zilpha	PO Box 2 gwenmartin@dodo.com.au	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7285	METTAM Mrs Sandra	Not for publication			
7286	PERRY Mrs Diana Mary Bowen	30 Tranmere Road	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7287	MORRIS Mr David William	Not for publication			
7288	CLARK Mr Michael Anthony	Not for publication			
7289	HENDERSON Mr David John	4 Mawson Place	MAYFIELD	TAS	7248
7290	MAJORS Mrs Shirley Margaret	30 Harris Road shirleymajors@bigpond.com	CAVERSHAM	WA	6055
7291	LAMB Mrs Joanne Lesley	12 Atlantic Place jolamb@bigpond.com	PROSPECT VALE	TAS	7250
7292	ANDERSON Mr Glen	Circular Ponds Mayberry	MOLE CREEK	TAS	7304
7293	CASTRAY Mr Brian Albert	66 Wentworth Street bvcastray@bigpond.com	OAK FLATS	NSW	2529
7294	BECK Ms Lynne Marie	9 Norla Street lynn.beck44@gmail.com	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
7295	CASWELL Fay Therese	Not for publication			
7296	LORING Mrs Christine Laurel	145 Flagstaff Road nickynoodle@eftel.net.au	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
7297	WRATTEN Mr Neil	106 Norma Street nana.poppy@bigpond.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7298	JOHNSON Mr Robin Alwyn	1 Venice Street jarob4@bigpond.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7299	PLUNKETT Ms Lise	3/180 Strickland Avenue lise.plunkett@bigpond.com	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
7300	WINZENBERG Ms Tania	3/180 Strickland Avenue	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
7301	GREENSTREET Miss Barbara Patricia	19 North Huon Road	RANELAGH	TAS	7109

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7302	McGUIRK Mr William Ronald	12 Finney Street wmcguirk@tpg.com.au	OLD TOONGABBIE	NSW	2146
7303	SPEED Miss Joan Mary	U2/ 18 Mylan Crescent	SHOREWELL PARK	TAS	7320
7304	ARTHUR Mrs Althea	PO BOX 1122 jonthea@gmail.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7305	GUEST Mr Roger Bruce	PO Box 2272 roger@reviewgroup.com.au	REDCLIFFE NORTH	QLD	4020
7306	PERRY Mr Denis Roland	65 North Road slkdrp@dcsi.net.au	WARRAGUL	VIC	3820
7307	LOWE Mr Brian Rex	29 Morcom Avenue	RINGWOOD EAST	VIC	3135
7308	LOWE Mrs Rosary Lenore	29 Morcom Avenue	RINGWOOD EAST	VIC	3135
7309	BLACKABY Mr Edney Thomas	Not for publication			
7310	PACKER Mrs Dianne	21 Rochester Drive dialin47@bigpond.com	SALISBURY HEIGHTSSA		5109
7312	COOK Mr Neville John	32 Futuna Avenue njpj64@yahoo.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7313	BECKER Mr Kevin Gordon	54 Simpson Street	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7314	BECKER Mrs Joan Lilliam	54 Simpson Street	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7315	SHORT Mrs Nolene Marjorie	275 Mount Street	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7316	SHORT Mrs Carmen Laura	275 Mount Street	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7317	DYER Mrs Ellen Jane	25 Wiena Crescent	MIANDETTA	TAS	7310
7318	POLLEY Ms Kim	PO Box 84 kim.polley@bigpond.com	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
7319	BENNETT The Hon John Myles	PO Box 10 jmylesb@etas.net.au	ROSS	TAS	7209
7320	BENNETT Mrs Bronwyn Jeanne	PO Box 10	ROSS	TAS	7209
7321	GUY Mr Ralph Leonard	16 Whelan Road phyra@westnet.com.au	KARDINYA	WA	6163
7322	CHAMBERS Mrs Maxine Anne	Not for publication			
7323	CANTRELL Miss Rebecca	78 Main Road	SORELL	TAS	7172
7324	DUNCAN Mr David	18 Old Summerleas Road dmcpd@bigpond.net.au	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
7325	McKENNA Mrs Beverley Dawn	50 Belton Street b_mckenna@bigpond.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7326	DROHAN Mrs Jacquie	drohan@netspeed.com.au			

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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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HELP WANTED

BRUNY ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION PHOTOS

Did you have a Tasmanian ancestor in WW1? In 1919 the flu pandemic killed more than the war worldwide, and all southern Tasmanian soldiers, had to spend a week in quarantine, on Bruny Island before they were reunited with their loved ones. If you have any old photos or letters referring to the Quarantine Station FOBIQS [Friends of Bruny Island Quarantine Station] would love to hear from you. Please phone Kathy Duncombe on (03) 6260 6287 or email kdunc@netspace.net.au

EVANS, Henry Tudor

Seeking information of any kind on the life circumstances and activities in Tasmania (VDL) of Henry Tudor EVANS, born 1830 at Tea Tree, the third son of James and Elizabeth Evans (née HALLEN), who arrived in Hobart Town, 30 December 1822 and settled on a grant of land at Tea Tree in 1823. There is no official information yet discovered of the life achievements of Henry while living in Tasmania, or the date on which he moved to Victoria, apart from the fact of his marriage at the age of 41 years to Alice FIELD in 1870, their union producing seven children (four girls and three boys) by 1895 while living at Echuca but no record of vocation there has yet emerged. Any information of any kind of Henry Tudor Evans' life in VDL will be welcomed by John Evans, phone (03) 6243 9789 or by mail to 8 Begonia Street, Lindisfarne Tasmania 7015.

POINTON

William POINTON (born 1848) married Mary Margaret RITTER, (born 1852) on

30 April 1872. Help wanted with death notices and/or obituaries for William (died 5 December 1929) and Mary (died 1935). Also names and birth dates of children born to this marriage and any other information. James Charles Pointon (born 24 May 1871) did he marry, names of children and years of birth? Death notices and obituaries for James (died 8 December 1942). Please contact Julie Gough, PO Box 450 Mowbray Tasmania 7248 or phone (03) 6346 5325

SPENCER, William Alger

On 9 May 1864, William Alger SPENCER, ex-convict per *Maria Somes 2*, aged 44, married Frances HOGG at the church of Holy Trinity in Launceston. I don't believe they had any children. I know William died 5 May 1878 but I know nothing of his wife. I would be pleased to hear from anybody in Tasmania who is researching a Spencer or Hogg family and who might have more information. Contact R Spencer, Everton Cottage, Old Christchurch Road, Everton, Lymington, Hampshire UK SO41 0JJ.

WHERRETT

Would like to make contact with any descendants of John Thomas WHERRETT 1796–1876, wife Mary ? 1793–1847. Can you help? Contact Carol Rodway ☎ (03) 6248 6639

WILKES

Information sought regarding Watkin William WILKES who arrived on the *Ambrosine* in 1857. Contact Eric Hearn, erichearn@bigpond.com or 305 Redwood Road, Kingston Tasmania 7050 ◀

WILLIAM BRYAN (1800–1865)

AN IRISH SETTLER IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Anne McMahan (Member No.6463)

WILLIAM BRYAN an Irish landholder in the Westbury district was a member of a gentry family who came well credentialed to the Colony in 1824. He had been recommended to the colonial office by Colonel TALBOT of Malahide castle and assisted by his brother Robert at the Irish Bar. Another brother, Samuel, had emigrated to Van Diemen's Land during 1822 and been granted 2000 acres on the South Esk river. Early in 1833 William Bryan also sponsored an Irish family friend, Samuel WINTER, to emigrate to the Launceston district. The Winters later became prominent settlers in the western district of Victoria.¹

Initially William Bryan was granted 500 acres at Glenore near Carrick. With the assistance of his brother Robert he received a further grant at Clarence Plains on the West Tamar. By 1830 he had amassed 11,000 acres at Cluan, White-more and Carrick worked by thirty assigned servants. He built a flour mill on Penny Royal Creek to serve the wheat farmers of Norfolk Plains together with a wharf to transport their produce.²

In 1833 William Bryan ran foul of Lieutenant-Governor ARTHUR which brought his enterprise in the colony to an end. In that year one of Bryan's convict

herdsmen, Samuel ARNOLD, whom he had recently punished for cruelty, was charged with cattle stealing and sentenced to death by a military jury. The police magistrate who presided was William LYTTLETON. On leaving the court Lyttleton told some men including Mr Richard DRY that another person ought to have been standing in the dock (meaning Bryan). His remark caused William Bryan to send a friend, Thomas LEWIS, to demand an explanation whereupon Lyttleton reported Lewis to the attorney general. He was charged with provoking a duel.³

During his trial Lewis had an altercation with judge Algernon MONTAGU known for his reprehensible language towards prisoners from the bench. Lewis demanded compensation for the abuse by the judge. This could not be denied as there was no court of appeal so the executive government was obliged to investigate. Arthur denied Lewis' right of appeal thus rendering the court proceedings unconstitutional. Lewis was fined £150 and sent to jail for 18 months.⁴

Following the trial William Lyttleton was persuaded by his neighbour Richard Dry that he had sworn falsely. He attempted a retraction but without any result. The aggrieved Bryan tended his resignation as a justice of the peace but Arthur, who had

¹ Margaret Kiddle, *Men of Yesterday: a social history of the Western district of Victoria 1834-1890*. Melbourne University Press, 1961, p.26

² 'William Bryan', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol. 1, Melbourne University Press, 1966, pp.172–173

³ John West, *The History of Tasmania*, Vol. 1, Launceston, Henry Dowling, 1852, p.167 facsimile

⁴ Lloyd Robson, *A History of Tasmania*, Vol. 1, Melbourne University Press, 1983, p.298

been annoyed by Bryan's direct dealings with the colonial office, struck Bryan's name from the commission of the peace and recalled his twenty-two assigned servants. The action was taken in the middle of harvest so that Brian incurred substantial financial loss. Bryan then went to Hobart Town to seek a supreme court hearing from a civil jury which was refused. In 1835 he departed for London to seek redress from the Crown.

By the end of 1834 William's brother Samuel Bryan had been drawn into the conflict with Arthur. He had complained that he was being denied a supply of assigned servants. He also advised Arthur that he would hand them back rather than risk the treatment accorded to William. Thereupon Samuel was informed that instructions had already been given to reassign them to 'the service of respectable settlers'.⁵

The next clash involved the nephew of William Bryan namely Robert Bryan his overseer. He too was charged with cattle stealing. The convict constables whose evidence was used against him were open to suspicion as the practise of snaring a targeted settler was well known at the time. The method adopted was to slaughter a branded beast and throw the hide onto the property of the settler who was chosen to be 'done'. Their rewards were reduced sentences. The constables alleged that Robert Bryan had driven a branded beast home and the next day they discovered the hide in the scrub on his land. Robert Bryan was sentenced to death by a military jury. This was later commuted to life imprisonment under the 1836 act (6 William IV no. 17) which abolished capital punishment for sheep

stealing. Lady FRANKLIN saw him at Port Arthur in March 1837. She wrote 'Bryan, the cattle stealer was watchman, good looking, rather handsome and gentlemany – behaves well'.⁶

Within the community disputes about the fairness of the trial of Robert arose among correspondents to the *Colonial Times*. The editor, Henry MELVILLE, was found guilty of contempt and jailed for 18 months for his trial report which was critical of Arthur. It was commonly asserted according to John WEST that Robert Bryan had been sacrificed 'if not by the contrivance then by the concurrence of government'.⁷

In London William Bryan launched an elaborate attack on Arthur's administration claiming, among other issues, that he had increased his personal wealth by executive projects. His allegations were supported by a damning report by Jorgen JORGENSON who had served as a constable at Ross. It revealed corruption by officials through theft of government property during the building of Ross bridge which reflected badly on Arthur's administration.

Back in Hobart Arthur intercepted Bryan's mail to a sympathiser, James HACKETT, in which he had been critical of the English officials HAY and STEPHEN. He had also portrayed Old England awakening after sleeping in slavery for 700 years. Arthur duly sent the correspondence to Hay and Stephen at the colonial office while he set about refuting each of Bryan's charges.⁸

At the end of January 1836 Lord GLENELG, Secretary for War and

⁵ C.M.H. Clark, *A History of Australia*, Vol. 2, Melbourne University Press, 1968, p.283

⁶ Lady Franklin, *Diary*, 24 March 1837. TAHO MS 248/156.

⁷ John West, *op.cit.* p.168

⁸ Lloyd Robson, *op.cit.* p.298

Colonies, signed Arthur's recall at the end of his 12 year term. Arthur was unhappy. He protested to Glenelg that Bryan had escaped from the hands of justice. He was suspicious that the charges Bryan had made may have influenced the decision. He wrote in protest:

So sudden a recall when, under the scheming of a small party of discontented persons, statements as false as they are malicious against my government and myself personally are before Your Lordship.⁹

Glenelg offered Arthur reassurance that the events were unconnected but it was time for him to go.

William Bryan was said to have come back to Van Diemen's Land in 1844 but returned to Ireland and resided at Rathony near Dublin. He joined the Irish Confederation and served on its council during 1847.¹⁰ He died at Cork on 18 August 1865. Bryan's colonial lands were not sold on his departure. Instead his 11,410 acres were leased to twenty-nine tenants. Robert Bryan had returned to his 408 acre farm at Glenore following the issue of his conditional pardon in July 1845.¹¹ He remained there with his family until his death on 1 February 1881. ◀

⁹ Craig Joel, *A Tale of Ambition and Unrealised Hope: John Montagu and Sir John Franklin*. Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2011, p.19

¹⁰ Richard Davis, *Irish Traces on Tasmanian History 1803-2004*. Hobart, Sassafras Books, 2005, p.64

¹¹ TAHO CON 35/1

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CALLING FOR MISSING DATA IN PENGUIN GENERAL CEMETERY'S 1800+ BURIAL RECORDS

Ross Hartley (Member No.6949)

OPENED in the late 1860s, Penguin General Cemetery closed decades back though still sees the occasional burial. Heritage-listed in 2007, it is unique within Central Coast Council, and the only heritage-listed cemetery between Devonport and Stanley. It is largely ignored as an asset apart from the Penguin History Group erecting an onsite map, installing numbered grave markers, and repairing historical cemetery gate-entry posts. The Group also publishes a paper-based version of cemetery records, more recently transcribed to spreadsheet for easier manipulation and research. Council is credited with completing some much-needed landscaping earlier this year, as well.

The cemetery, and its historical value, is already being promoted nationally and internationally through published research, including papers on:

- Discovery of century-old pauper burials including the 1915 'John Doe', resulting in naming and honouring these pioneers with headstones
- Statistical overview of cemetery burials with a process for reconciling conflicting recorded data sources
- Archival information on Penguin's 'John Doe' in the hope of locating relatives in Ireland, an ongoing pursuit
- Transcribing the Penguin History Group's paper-based burial records to spreadsheet, updating records in the process
- Best practice in assessing deterioration in historic cemetery monuments.

Against this backdrop, and in order to respect and honour the cemetery's heritage-listing to better promote interest in its tourism marketability, it is recommended that a number of matters need tackling, as soon as possible. Simple and inexpensive as these are, all they require is the will to make them happen.

Thinking strategically

Realistically, what's needed is:

- 1 Decision on a single, dynamic, up-to-date copy of burial records available, both as hard copies via the Penguin History Group and on the Central Coast Council website, with a protocol for continually updating records. At present there are too many versions available.
- 2 Erection of a heritage sign pole, near the iconic Big Penguin in the centre of town opposite the Information Centre, pointing to each of the handful of Penguin's heritage-listed assets, showing distances.
- 3 Placement of a large sign, onsite, naming the cemetery as 'Penguin General Cemetery'. The current sign, on the gate post, is tiny and illegible.
- 4 Installation of interpretive signage onsite, showcasing the cemetery's history and heritage value to the community.
- 5 Building a comfortable bench-seat within the existing small circular landscaped garden, possibly dedicating the garden to the cemetery's 80+ unnamed babies.

- 6 Researching missing data to provide a more comprehensive burial record. Open, perhaps, to school history students, under an 'adopt-a-grave' strategy.
- 7 Resealing the circular roadway within the cemetery grounds.
- 8 Devising documentation and accountabilities for ongoing management of the asset.

In many ways, it's the last point, Point 8, which underpins execution of the other seven. At present, decisions are basically ad hoc. Best-practice management of the asset, which the cemetery warrants, requires a structured approach; a management plan, in other words. It all begins with this; everything else then follows. And part of that plan, with its objectives, milestones, timelines and accountabilities is to decide on a single, current, dynamic version of the burial records, always working from the most recently updated, hence the need for version control. And finally, to work out a protocol by which the public can research and contribute meaningfully to the dataset. This is of paramount importance.

Incomplete burial records

What follows are three tables, detailing the missing burial data, specifically focussing on Christian names and death dates only. What is not published is the 501-long list of records missing age of death, and the handful of burials for which plot numbers are, surprisingly, unknown.

In publishing these records housing the missing data, the rationale is simply to invite a response towards creating a more accurate, dynamic, and complete record of burials in Penguin General Cemetery. By not publishing, we deny the public an opportunity to interact with the dataset.

Whether it is relatives or just interested researchers, in publishing we open the records to scrutiny and feedback. For this result to be realised, however, we must first place the information in the public domain, for the widest possible audience reach. At present, audience reach may be somewhat limited.

Having said this, certain caveats need to be flagged upfront. First, there is no intended criticism of the record's incompleteness. The extent to which it is complete is an achievement, indeed; its very existence largely attributable to the Penguin History Group. Second, the record may well contain errors, whether these are factual, the result of transcription iterations, or a consequence of issues attributable to version control. Third, there is no intention to embarrass relatives of the families cited.

And now to look at the dataset under scrutiny, for which a response is invited. Forty-five burials, all in the old section of the cemetery and without headstones, record surnames only (Table 1).

An additional twenty-five burials record Christian name initials only (Table 2).

By far the largest missing dataset, apart from the previously mentioned age of death, is the date on which death occurred, some 107 in fact (Table 3). This table may duplicate a handful of records from tables 1 and 2.

See following pages:

Table 1

Burials at Penguin General Cemetery for which there are no Christian names

Surname	Death date	Plot no.
Brown		769
Buckingham		40
Clark		727
Clerke		126
Cole		500
Darrell		47
Drew		657
Dyke	18 Jul 1903	290
Evans		12
Evans		240
Gordon		122
Hales	10 Aug1911	361
Hardy		465
Hayes		46
Hayes		46
Herd		639
Howard		150
Jenkins	18 Dec 1903	189
Kidd		651
Ling		739
McCarthy	11 Nov 1903	282
Monson		667
Paton		238

Surname	Death date	Plot no.
Penfold	8 Jan 1907	324
Phillips		641
Roe		46
Rowden		255
Russell	4 Jan1914	737
Russell		737
Short		295
Short		969
Smith		215
Smith		217
Smith		726
Smith		726
Spinks		480
Spinks		688
Stocks	23 Jan 1908	373
Stott	16 Dec 1913	307
Stott	24 Aug1910	360
Sushames		487
Sushames		714
Tatlow		736
Titley		663
Viney	29 Jun 1907	268
Wilson		41

Table 2

Burials at Penguin General Cemetery for which initials only appear in lieu of Christian names

Surname	Christian name	Middle name	Death date	Age	Plot no.
Alder	W				513
Barker	T	W	15 June 1900	25	252
Blight	(Son)		17 March 1885	14	655
Cameron	I		8 August 1905		230
Campbell	D		19 September 1955		S
Dale	J	W C	4 August 1907	62	329
Davis	A	H	10 September 1946		830
Davis	R	W	19 August 1955	74	T
Dobson	M	W	29 August 1918	21	499
Evans	E				243

Table 2 continued

Burials at Penguin General Cemetery for which initials only appear in lieu of Christian names

Surname	Christian name	Middle name	Death date	Age	Plot no.
Hawkins	A	E Ira	25 December 1961	56	109
Herd/Hurd?	J	W V	3 June 1906		314
Knight	H	A	18 August 1953		445
Lawler*	Margaret		30 May 1936		963
Nicholas	J				812
Radford	J				493
Smith	J	H	21 June 1908		343
Sushames	J		8 May 1907		714
Sushames	M	J	00 January 1946	43	605
Townsend	E	J	29 August 1952		1141
Walker	A	W			49
Walton	W	H Rev	3 April 1910	77	734
Wilkins	H				501
Wilson	J	N General	1 May 1918	82	683

* *Christian name located on the headstone in researching this article*

Table 3

Burials at Penguin General Cemetery for which death dates are not recorded

Surname	Christian name	Middle name	Age	Plot no.
Alder	W			513
Archer	Elizabeth			705
Barker	Elijah			653
Barker	Sarah	Lapham		662
Barker	William			662
Bennett	Anne			340
Benneworth	Albert	Neil		162
Billings	Nellie			458
Brown				769
Buckingham				40
Burns			3	758
Burns	Robert	C Alder		756
Cameron	Alexander (jnr)			228
Clark				727
Clarke	Matilda			822
Clerke				126
Close	Ellen		7	490
Cole				500

Burials at Penguin General Cemetery for which death dates are not recorded continued

Surname	Christian name	Middle name	Age	Plot no.
Conroy	Colin	Gregory		N14
Darrell				47
Deverell	Neil			15
Deverell	Maria			262
Dick	Bessie			752
Dick	Harvey	S		860
Dobson	William			383
Donoghue	Ethel	May		968
Drew	William			657
Drew				657
Dyke	Nina		35	847
Edwards	Dick			1001
Emmerton	Kenneth	William		384
Evans				12
Evans	James			240
Evans				240
Evans	E			243
Gillard	Daughter			641
Gillard	Sarah			967
Gordon				122
Greenhill	Charles			752
Groom	Cecil	Edward		171
Groom	Frank			496
Hall	George			492
Hardy				465
Hayes				46
Hayes				46
Hensley	John			715
Herd				639
Howard				150
Howell	Monie	Eva	1	664
Keogh	Margaret	Ann		376
Keogh	Louise	Maud		457
Kidd	William			651
Kidd				651
Ling	Mervyn			10
Ling	James			363
Ling	Eliza			638

Burials at Penguin General Cemetery for which death dates are not recorded continued

Surname	Christian name	Middle name	Age	Plot no.
Ling	George			739
Ling				739
Mainwaring	Florence			724
Mather	Margaret			753
Monson	Daniel Snr			667
Monson				667
Mumford	Mary			137
Murfett	Olive	Emily	12	472
Nicholas	J			812
Ockerby*	Mary	Alice	24	754
Panton	Margaret			294
Parsons	James			665
Paton				238
Phillips				641
Powe	William Snr			220
Radford	J			493
Randall	Val			F4
Robinson	Ivy			182
Roe				46
Rook	Dellis			789
Rowden				255
Russell				737
Russell	Robert			737
Short				295
Short				969
Smith	Charles			37
Smith	Albert			191
Smith				215
Smith				217
Smith				726
Smith				726
Snooks	Rosemary		18	514
Spinks				688
Spinks				480
Spinks	Benjamin			648
Stingel	Marjory			523
Stone	John Snr			183
Stone	June			183

Burials at Penguin General Cemetery for which death dates are not recorded continued

Surname	Christian name	Middle name	Age	Plot no.
Stone	Ida	Adelaide		833
Sushames				487
Sushames				714
Tatlow				736
Titley				663
Truscott	John	Henry		484
Walker	A	W		49
Wilkins	H			501
Wilson				41
Wilson	John			700
Woods	Jessie			149
Wright	Ann		88	233

* Christian names located on the headstone along with a death date of 27 November 1899

Conclusion

The aim, to build a dynamic record of burials at Penguin General Cemetery, is a laudable undertaking. The cemetery, after all, is heritage-listed, and thus worthy of dedicated research. Such research can be as simple as locating and reading the headstone, where these exist, as was demonstrated above, in two cases. Other research resources include the Tasmanian Federation Index—Deaths, *The Advocate* and its predecessor—Obituaries, Central Coast Council records, and other online records.

The challenge lays in having the manpower to contribute, of course and this is where the new Tasmanian history curriculum for high schools students could play a part. With each student ‘adopting a grave’, not only would a galore of missing data likely be found, but perhaps also those graves with headstones could be inspected and assessed for deterioration, cared for, photographed, and uploaded to the national online cemetery database of headstones.

So much could come to pass. If only ... ◀



One of the more unusual headstones in the Penguin General Cemetery

Photograph Ross Hartley

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN THE LAUNCESTON AREA c.1925

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
Launceston	Launceston Hotel	17/6+	—	Mrs. Huston
	Brisbane Hotel	18/-+	—	J. W. Quigley
	Racecourse Hotel	8/-	—	W. J. Neeson
	Volunteer Hotel	8/-	—	J. F. Schadel
	Bridge Hotel	8/-	—	A. Grimes
	Metropole	12/-	84/-	G. T. Gladman
	Criterion Hotel	12/-	—	M. H. Biggins
	Cornwall Hotel	12/-+	—	F. Ansell
	Newstead Hotel	8/-	—	W. J. Southerwood
	Royal Hotel	8/-	44/-	Mrs Hiscutt
	Central Hotel	8/6	—	J. T. Smith
	Commercial Hotel	8/-	—	J. J. Sheehan
	Courthouse Hotel	8/-	—	D. W. Rainbird
	Imperial Hotel	8/-	50/-	Mrs Hardesty
	National Hotel	8/-	45/-	J. H. Edwards
	Orient Hotel	7/-	30/-	O. E. Kennedy
	Globe Hotel	8/-	42/-	Mrs. Cunningham
	Enfield Hotel	10/-	—	A.G.Wildman
	Retreat Hotel	8/-	45/-	H. J. Luck
	Royal Tasman Hotel	8/-	35/-	F. Heerey
	The Pines	10/-	63/-	Mrs. Jack
	Cliveden	10/-	63/-	Mrs. Clark
	The International	6/6+	39/-+	George Perry
	Aorangi	8/-	42/-	Misses Hammond
	The Towers	10/-+	63/-+	Mrs. Glenn
	Rialannah	8/6	50/-	Misses Heathorn
	Cressy House	7/-	35/-	Mrs. Patman
	Selby House	7/-	30/-	Mrs. J. Thompson
	Commonwealth			
	Coffee Palace	7/-+	40/-+	S. Luck
	Russell's Dining Rooms	6/-	35/-	Mrs. A. Russell
	—	6/-	35/-	Mrs. Foot
	—	7/-	35/-	Mrs. Keats
Pinenest	7/-	50/-	Mrs. Peck	

Town	Hotel/Boarding House	Per Day	Per Week	Proprietor
—	—	6/-	35/-	Miss Long
Wentland	Wentland	8/-	42/-	Mrs. G. W. Plank
Moreton House	Moreton House	10/6	63/-	Mrs. Eddy
G.F.S. Lodge	G.F.S. Lodge	6/+	27/6+	The Matron
Nairana	Nairana	8/-	42/-	Mrs. Cumming
—	—	7/-	35/-	Mrs. Thomas
Athlone	Athlone	6/-	30/-	Mrs. Bonner

The above information was provided by Laurie Moody and sourced from the Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureau booklet *Guide to Tasmania* produced circa 1925. Unfortunately, the booklet has no cover and it can only be assumed the production date is around 1925. The booklet contains 187 pages and was printed by John Vail, the Government Printer. ◀

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THE GENEROSITY OF UNCLE GEORGE

THE GOOD FORTUNE OF JAMES AND MARY ANN SALTER

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

AT one time or another in our lives, many of us have needed a little financial assistance and have wished that we had a rich uncle who could help out. For most, that has been a vain wish; wealthy and generous uncles seem to be in short supply these days!

In 1825 however, when James and Mary Ann (née HANNABUS) SALTER made it known that they were migrating with their three children to Van Diemen's Land, Uncle George Salter, an ex-convict, childless and about sixty years of age, was only too pleased to be able to help them.

Before their departure, George wrote to the young couple to advise them that

one hundred and fifty head of horned Cattle, five breeding mares, one hundred Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, also all kinds of Implements of Husbandry for Agricultural Pursuits

would be waiting for them when they arrived.¹

Moreover, in preparation for their arrival, George had 'sown for their Sole Use and Benefit' ten acres of wheat on his own land and guaranteed to provide 'all the food, drink and clothing they and their servants would need for twelve months ... and more, if necessary'. He promised as well 'to render their every assistance' with 'Carts, Bullocks and Servants if they required it'.²

¹ Quotations and details of George Salter's life in VDL are taken with permission from the research notes of Beverley Pykett, of Devon, UK, a member of the Salter family

² *Ibid.*

And his largesse didn't stop there; later, he gave James 700 acres of land!

So, who was this George Salter, and how was it that he had been able to accumulate the wealth that allowed him to act so generously?

On 8 November 1787, England's *Exeter Flying Post* published a description of 'a terrible affray' that had taken place at Roncombe's Gate, Devon, a few days earlier. The fight had involved three Officers of Excise and a gang of smugglers. Two of the excise-men, JENKINS and SCOTT, had been killed and a number of the smugglers 'much hurt'.³

A week later, the same newspaper reported a reward of £200, an immense sum in those days, was being offered to any member of the gang—except the leader, William VOISEY—who could provide information leading to the arrest and conviction of the others.

On 27 December, the paper published a 'Wanted' notice which included good physical descriptions of Voisey and gang members Thomas GODDARD, Daniel GOSLING, William Salter and his son Peter Salter.

This, and the earlier reward notice, had the desired effect. Within days, several members of the gang had been captured. Among them was 'uncle' George Salter.

At the Exeter Assizes, on 17 March 1788, George and his fellow smugglers were convicted of the murders of the excise-

³ *Exeter Flying Post*, 16 November 1787

men.⁴ In sentencing them, the judge had said:

Let them be severally hanged by the Neck until they are dead on the 22nd March ... and let their bodies be delivered to Robert PATCH, surgeon, to be dissected & anatomised & and let the Gaoler, until the time of their execution as aforesaid, confine them in cells or places separate & apart from other Prisoners & no person whomsoever except the Gaoler or his servants have access to them without a licence from the Judge, the Sheriff or his Under Sheriff, & until the time of their Execution let them be fed with bread & water only, except they should be desirous of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

On 31 March 1788, William Salter, 59, Peter Salter, 26 and Daniel Gosling, 29, were hanged at Heavtree Gallows, near Exeter.

George Salter, then about 23, had been granted a last-minute reprieve and sentenced to seven years' transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

On 8 May 1788, he was taken aboard the prison hulk *Dunkirk* moored at Plymouth to await transportation. In late 1789, he was transferred to the *Neptune* which, as part of the Second Fleet, set sail on 19 January 1790 and reached Port Jackson on 26 June.

Upon arrival, he was put in charge of 'horned cattle' and quickly won the trust and respect of Governor PHILLIP. When his sentence expired in 1795, Governor HUNTER, who had taken over from Phillip, granted him thirty acres on the Parramatta Creek and, by 1800, his farm was in a flourishing state—fully cleared, with ten acres sown with wheat and

twenty with maize.⁵³ He owned a horse—there were still only very few of them in the colony and they were very expensive to buy—and a pig. He had also found romance with an Irish convict, Winifred (Winnie) MARSH, who had arrived on the *Royal Admiral* in 1792.

By 1802, however, he had leased out his farm and moved to Sydney. While he was still officially on the Government payroll as Superintendent of Horned Cattle, he had set himself up as a dealer in all sorts of commodities, including land, livestock, grain and liquor. In the next few years his name was often in the newspapers, usually in connection with court cases over business dealings, most of which he seems to have won.

Because he was becoming quite wealthy, many were surprised when he announced in 1810 that he was planning to leave the colony. But, for some reason he changed his mind. He remained in Sydney for the next several years.

Just why he had announced that he was leaving is not clear, but it is possible that he wanted to get away from Winnie. There had been no children of the relationship and it was not always a happy one. By 1814, Winnie was living alone at the Parramatta farm.

As early as 1812, George had started a relationship with Mary PICKETT née THOMPSON, the wife of Samuel Pickett, a man with whom he had had business dealings—and quarrels, some of

⁴ George's trial: Exeter, Devon, England, 17 March 1788

⁵ On this land, which soon became widely known as 'Salter's Farm', George constructed a small wooden dwelling. Still standing, this house is believed to be one of only three surviving eighteenth century buildings in Australia and the earliest to be associated with a convict. See http://camwest.pps.com.au/heritage/route_sites/index.html

which had ended up in court. Around this time, too, he made a number of trips to Van Diemen's Land where he had purchased farming land at River Styx, west of Hobart.

In early 1813, Lachlan MACQUARIE, who had been appointed Governor of New South Wales in 1810, wrote to Lieutenant-Governor DAVEY in Hobart, to inform him George was leaving New South Wales to reside in Tasmania and that he warmly recommended he be given the job of Superintendent of Government Herds there. Referring to George as a 'very honest sober man', Macquarie suggested that 'a Salary of Fifty Pounds Per annum' would be appropriate.

In a dispatch to Macquarie later that year, Davey remarked how 'very useful and active' George had been 'in recovering so many of the Government cattle that had been lost or run wild through the shameful neglect of former Superintendents'.

In 1818, George built a two-story house at Lot 10, Macquarie Street, Hobart, a valuable piece of land in one of the main streets of the central business district. At Lot 9 in the same street was the 'Hope Inn'. A year or two later, the first Bank of Van Diemen's Land was constructed on Lot 11.

On 28 March 1824, Mary Pickett, who had accompanied George to Van Diemen's Land, passed away. Records suggest that George sold or mortgaged some of his property in Hobart to ensure that Mary's two children, who had sometimes lived with them, received an inheritance.

The following year, George was granted 300 acres in the Sorell district of Tasmania. The land was 'bounded on the North by the River Derwent, on the East by the Broad River, and on the South and West by unallocated land'.

As a consequence, when his nephew James wrote from Devon, England, to say that he was bringing his family to Van Diemen's Land, George was well placed to be able to assist them to settle in.

James, Mary Ann and the children—James Henry (born 1815), Elizabeth (1819) and Mary Mayne (1823) arrived at Hobart aboard *Harvey* on 3 May 1825.⁶ In the colony, they were granted additional land by the Government and prospered in the years which followed. They had four more children, the first of whom, born in 1828, they very understandably named George.⁷

However, Uncle George lived for only seven years after the young family's arrival. He died at the age of 71 in 1832.⁸

Strangely, perhaps, he left the use of all the land and buildings at his River Styx property to two of his servants, Charles FENTON and Matilda RANSLEY—both of whom had been in his service for some years—for the term of their natural lives. His Will stipulated, however, that, after the deaths of Charles and Matilda, the property was to pass to four year-old George, the son of his nephew James, the first of Salter family to be born in Van Diemen's Land.⁹

Young George did eventually inherit the property but not until 1882, fifty years later! He was then 54 years of age. His father had died in 1859, his mother in 1862, both undoubtedly grateful for the help they had been given by a generous man.¹⁰ ◀

⁶ See http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~austashs/immig/imgships_h.htm

⁷ George Salter, son of James and Mary Ann: birth, 1826/2062/32, Hobart

⁸ Death: 2601/1832, New Norfolk.

⁹ TAHO, AD960/1/1 p.99, Will No. 61

¹⁰ James, death, 624/1859/35, and Mary Ann: death, 343/1862/35, New Norfolk

SPIKE ISLAND—CORK HARBOUR

DID YOUR ANCESTOR SPEND TIME THERE?

Kerrie Blyth (Member No.414)

SPIKE ISLAND is situated directly inside the great harbour which services Cork City in Ireland and is a place I became aware of many years ago through my family history research. During a visit to the Archives Office of Tasmania (now TAHO), I located two convict records containing information about my paternal great great grandfather Jeremiah CORKERY. I discovered he spent 18 months on Spike Island prior to being shipped to VDL to complete his 10 year sentence. This sentence had been handed down on 2 January 1849 for the theft of two sheep from Mr Agnew. Cork Harbour was of the two main embarkation points for Irish convicts being sent to Australia. After the convicts had been tried, they were marched to Cork or Dublin to be held in gaols or hulks until the ships were ready to transport them. In Jeremiah's case he was marched to Cork Harbour and subsequently Spike Island.

The name of the island and the part it played in Jeremiah's life has always intrigued me and during Easter 2011 I had the good fortune to visit Spike Island and discover its fascinating history. My partner Jim and I were on a self-drive holiday and during the month of April had covered some 4,000km around the highways, country lanes and sheep tracks of both Northern Ireland and the Republic. During Easter we booked in to a bed and breakfast hotel in the fishing village of Cobh (known as Queenstown from 1849–1921).

Cobh is a delightful place with quaint houses, a stunning cathedral and steep

streets perched on the hills overlooking Spike Island. Our room was in the attic of a three story house which provided magnificent views of the town, the cathedral spire, the harbour and Spike Island. From the dormer windows we watched the comings and goings of passenger ferries from France, Netherlands and England, merchant ships, fishing boats and the local bird life. A peregrine falcon was of particular interest as it had made a nest on the nearby cathedral spire at eye level with us which allowed us a 'birds eye' view of her daily routines.

Arriving on Good Friday we were thrilled to discover that guided tours to Spike Island were commencing for the season the very next day at 2pm. I considered this to be one of those very lucky holiday incidents! After some initial concerns that there were not enough people to warrant making the boat trip, we set off and motored to the island, passing by the docks where the Irish navy are based and the terminal where the great cruising liners of the world offload their passengers. It was from this harbour the *Titanic* sailed in 1912.

The tour to Spike Island was organized and conducted by Irish historian and author Michael Martin and once we landed on the island he spent the next ninety minutes showing us points of interest and entertaining us with his insightful knowledge of the land, buildings, history and the people. Michael conveyed the story of the true plight of the Irish during the famine years with great passion and explained how so many thousands of

people, just like Jeremiah, had been forced to steal food to provide for their families. By law they were not allowed to beg for food or aid in public places. In his book, *Spike Island: saints, felons and famine* Michael noted that the Vagrancy Act, (which made it an offence for every person wandering abroad and begging or placing themselves in any public place, highway, public court or passage), criminalized people who were victims of the famine.

However, Spike Island has a rich and deep history which covers periods far earlier than when it was being used for the incarceration of convicts. Its earliest origins saw the foundation of a monastery by St Carthage in the seventh century, followed by a period in the late 18th and 19th centuries of a military fort. This disused fort is now known as the John Mitchell Fort, named after the 'Young Irishman' whose name is familiar in Tasmanian history. The gun emplacement has a commanding view of the entrance to Cork Harbour and still has in place the massive gun which protected the harbour from any ships trying to enter. Guns were also located on the headlands on either side of the entrance for extra security.

A visitor to Spike Island in 1848 commented;

The island is rough in its appearance, containing some one hundred and eighty acres and has been a fortified island from about 1791–2. Here we found convicts from every part of Ireland who were deemed worthy of an exile from home for the space of seven years. The number of these victims was about eight hundred and forty; some employed in digging out rocks and leveling rough places, some in making mats of cocoa-nut bark, some knitting, and some marching round a circle made up on the pavement for exer-

cise and punishment. A school is kept where for two hours in rotation all who are of suitable age, and cannot read and write, are taught these branches. The teacher remarked, when pointing to three hundred pupils, "these persons are docile, and I believe honest; their only crime being taking food when starving". Some of these young men and boys had thrown a stone into a bread-shop, some had stolen a turnip, and some a sheep; but everyone was induced by extreme hunger to do the deed. But we are gravely told in Ireland that property must be protected, though life should be squandered. The teacher added "I cannot look on these men and boys as criminals".

Jeremiah Corkery lived and worked on Spike Island during his long wait to be placed aboard the ship *Hyderabad 3* which eventually took him to VDL in a trip lasting three months. He arrived in Hobart on 13 December 1850 and after serving a relatively short sentence, with few misdemeanours against his name, he gained his Ticket of Leave in February 1854 and a Conditional Pardon in December of the same year. He married an Irish woman called Judith O'CONNOR. Together they raised eleven children, many of whom were named after Jeremiah's siblings and parents whom he was forced to leave behind in County Cork.

Jeremiah lived to the ripe old age of 81 and died at his home in Prosser's Forest (Northern Tasmania) from influenza on Christmas Day 1899. On his death certificate he was listed as an 81 year-old farmer who was born in England. I don't imagine he would have been pleased to be called English! ◀

Spike island: saints, felons and famine by Michael Martin, published 2007 by Nonsuch Publishing, Dublin

A Visit to Spike Island Prison, <http://www.ucc.ie/ucc/depts/history/famine9.htm>

ALBERT EDWARD BIRD

A FLAWED CHAMPION

John Bird (Member No.5995)

Part Two

VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA

The Pedestrians sailed on the *Lincolnshire*, a three-mast clipper of 1,025 tons, built and launched in 1858. She had a length of 207.5 ft with a beam of 32.8 ft and depth of 20.5 ft operating exclusively on the Gravesend to Port Phillip run during 1858–79, making a total of twenty-eight voyages. She departed Gravesend on 20 September 1869. There were 125 adults and twenty-one children travelling to Australia.



Clipper *Lincolnshire*

At the commencement of their trip they experienced the full force of the heavy gales that prevailed. The ship had to pull into Portsmouth on 28 September after beating about the English Channel for eight days. Albert's fears of sea travel surfaced, and the ship was not outside English waters. Six weeks after sailing, on 2 November, the ship crossed the equator near the St Peter and St Paul Archipelago. According to custom, the day was observed as a half holiday and highlighted by the presence of 'King Neptune'. A stage was erected on the Quarter deck and passengers gathered to watch proceedings. At 10 o'clock King

Neptune and his entourage arrived, and over the next few hours handed out 'punishments' to those members of the crew who had not previously crossed the Equator. After several hours of great amusement, King Neptune said farewell.

Continuing south it became cooler. By the sixtieth day of sailing, the ship reached the Cape of Good Hope and was heading east in the Great Southern Ocean. The ship was now subject to the strong winds and currents of the Roaring Forties, the seas much rougher but the ship was accompanied by thousands of flying fish, whales and porpoises. After a spell of fine weather it was subject to more very heavy conditions when, after running before a gale for a few days, the ship was compelled to heave to. All passengers were confined below decks, the main hatchway secured, and the ship was brought to the wind until the violence of the gale moderated.

After seventy-five days the coastline of Australia was seen on the port side. As they sailed past many passengers were surprised they could not see any signs of life on the coast line.

Everyone woke early on the morning of 16 December. There was a great sense of excitement as eighty-eight days after leaving England they would arrive in Melbourne. However, looking at the coastline the passengers could only see rugged mountains and trees—it looked most desolate, uninhabited and uninhabitable. The first sign of life was at Cape Otway which the ship passed at 7:00 am, and that was only a lighthouse and two

houses. About noon they came to the small bay at Queenscliff. The ship moored close to shore and a Health Officer came aboard to check the well being of the passengers. Gradually they approached Melbourne which first showed itself in the shape of long lines of white houses on the coast—Brighton, St Kilda and Williamstown successively coming into view. In the background the passengers could see the city of Melbourne, its tall buildings standing out against the sky.

The ship reached the roadstead at Hobson's Bay, a partly sheltered area for anchored vessels at 4:00 pm. A steam tug came out and escorted the ship to her berth at Sandridge wharf. At last Albert and the passengers were once more on *terra firma*.

100 DAY CONTRACT IN VICTORIA

The arrival of the English pedestrians was promoted throughout all the Australian colonies.



Melbourne Cricket Ground 1870s

Albert, Frank and George had their first look at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) on Boxing Day and went through their training routines in the intervals between races. Albert's running style was greatly admired, many spectators cheering as he ran past the main section of the ground.

Somewhat amusingly, on 7 January 1870 Albert was arrested at Merri Park in Northcote, an inner Melbourne suburb, for 'racing in a scanty costume'. The

judge at the Fitzroy Magistrates Court dismissed the charge but asked Albert to wear more clothing next time he had to appear in public for training or racing purposes. Merri Park is within 400 metres of where Albert's son William, and later his descendants lived from 1918 until 2002.

The pedestrians' first appearance was on 8 January at the MCG, a crowd of 10,000 in attendance. Their performances were below expectations. Albert finished second in the 880 yard handicap race and failed to place in the one mile event. Although unsuccessful, Albert's running style created a very favourable impression with the crowd who frequently loudly applauded him.

The champions' second athletics meeting on Saturday, 12 February, was also at the MCG, the crowd in excess of 11,000. Albert, from scratch, beat eleven competitors in a one mile handicap race running the fastest one mile time ever in the colony, four minutes thirty-five seconds. *The Argus*, Monday 14 February reported Bird

defeated them with the greatest of ease ... The crowd got so excited over Bird's performance that before he reached the winning post they broke through the bounds that separated them from the course, and rushed from all quarters to the pavilion gate, causing much excitement.

Country Victoria

Albert was continually successful at a number of athletics meets in Victorian provincial towns over the next two months. Having travelled to Ballarat, his time of four minutes 30½ seconds for his run on 14 February was nearly five seconds faster than his run at the MCG.

Two days later at Maryborough the locals were treated to another fine performance by Albert, who easily won the one mile

race, albeit nearly seven seconds slower than in Ballarat, a time of four minutes thirty eight seconds being recorded.

On 19 February Albert appeared at Eastern Oval Geelong where a crowd of 4,000 witnessed the sports. *The Argus*, 21 February reported

Bird displayed a wonderful fleetness of foot, winning the one mile handicap race ... great excitement and interest were evinced by the public ... on Bird's appearance there was quite a furore of cheering ... Bird was most enthusiastically cheered on winning.

That night Albert travelled to Bendigo where he won the one mile handicap giving starts of up to 140 yards.



Bendigo 1870

Albert's time was four minutes thirty-seven seconds. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* on 26 April wrote 'Bird won easily and was chaired into the pavilion by the crowd.'

In Ballarat on 24 March Albert put in a poor performance in a one mile handicap race at the Western Cricket Reserve, the *Brisbane Courier* commenting, 'Bird was Boomed and hissed' running second in a very slow time of four minutes forty-seven seconds.

Three days later at Easter Oval Lake Wendouree on the outskirts of Ballarat, in a complete reversal of form, Albert ran a solo one mile in a time of four minutes 30½ seconds.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Such was the public excitement about the English Champions that at the completion of the 100-day contract they decided to extend their stay and travelled to New South Wales. The 5 April saw Albert, HEWITT and TOPLEY board the 460 ton ss *Rangatira* at Port Melbourne for the trip to Sydney. Favourable weather made for a pleasant trip and the *Rangatira* arrived in Sydney on 9 April.

Sydney

Albert ran second in a one mile handicap event in Sydney on 18 April, losing by less than twenty yards to the winner, Wheeler who was off 215 yards. Albert's time was four minutes thirty-one seconds. Wheeler ran a time of four minutes 17½ seconds. The crowd, although disappointed Albert had not won, applauded him loudly at the completion of the race. *The Sydney Morning Herald* of 20 April indicated Albert's failure to win to be attributed to the handicap given 'put him at such a disadvantage the chance of coming ahead of all competitors was a very faint case'.

It was not his only loss that day as, unbeknown to him, Albert's father William died in Sheffield.

Country New South Wales

Albert then competed at a number of provincial athletic meetings.

Spectators at Bathurst witnessed another race between Albert and Frank Hewitt on 7 May, this time over 800 yards. In yet another race almost too close to call, Hewitt was announced the winner. A time of two minutes four seconds was recorded.

The annual New South Wales seven hundred yards steeplechase race was held in Bathurst on 14 May. It attracted a large number of cross-country runners. Unfortunately, heavy overnight rain made

the course water logged. *Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Chronicle* reported that the runners

were cheered when they went onto the course ... Brennan kept the lead until the fourth hurdle, Bird went up to and passed him and led over the fifth ... came in a winner by several yards.

Brennan's jumping of the fences was admired by the crowd—he cleared them better than Albert. There was an excuse. This was his first attempt to jump fences. Albert's superior running made the difference. When asked how he thought he handled the hurdles Albert replied, 'I somehow just flopped over them'.

On 28 May, Albert entered an 880-yard race against several colonial pedestrians, giving up a start of ninety yards. Albert never put on full speed until the race was half over, too late to catch Campbell who won by eight yards.

Three days later on 1 June he won a one mile handicap race from scratch in a time of four minutes twenty-eight seconds, the fastest time recorded in New South Wales. *The Empire*, on 2 June reported 'if he had given his opponents quarter mile start it might have been an even race'.

A week after his previous 880-yard race he competed in another race of the same distance this time giving starts of up to 150 yards. Continuing with his excellent form Albert won a very tight finish by less than a yard in a time of two minutes four seconds.



The City Arms Hotel Newcastle

Whilst in Newcastle Albert stayed at the *City Arms Hotel*, where he met Alice, daughter of Joseph WALMSLEY, the proprietor of the hotel.

At Maitland on 12 June Albert was entered in an 880-yard handicap race in which he was starting from scratch, all other runners having an advantage of at least forty yards. The *Maitland Mercury and Hunter Valley Gazette*, 14 June reported

Coming to the finish line the second time around Albert slackened his pace and took it easy running beside Grant who was leading at the finish post when by some mistake, an official come onto the track and put out the winning tape, one lap early. Albert continued and ran a very fast final lap as he believed the race was not over and claimed the first prize money ... After much heated discussion it was decided to re-run the race in an hour's time, with Albert giving all runners a further twenty yards start.

Determined there would no further controversy Albert started out a very fast pace and kept up this speed for the entire race. The crowd were soon cheering loudly as Albert's beautiful running style was on full display, and although Grant again ran well, Albert overtook him on the final lap winning easily.

Returning to Newcastle, and after a short courtship Albert and Alice were married at the Registry Office on Saturday 10 December. Alice was fifteen, a month shy of her sixteenth birthday, her father giving his consent to the marriage.

QUEENSLAND

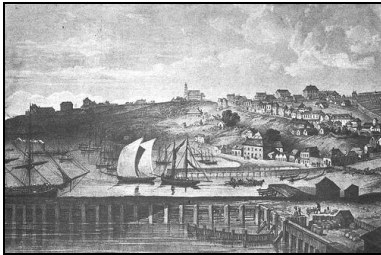
Albert and Alice travelled north to Brisbane where he competed in a three mile race handicap race on 14 December. Giving a start of 275 yards, Albert got within 100 yards of the leader but succumbed to cramp and had to withdraw. *The Brisbane Courier* commented that if

Bird could have held out a short time longer (the leader) Ford would have had to give in.

NEW ZEALAND

During January an offer was made to Albert and Hewitt to travel to New Zealand and to compete against the local pedestrians, an offer they readily accepted. Albert, Sarah and Hewitt sailed from Sydney on the ss *Duke of Edinburgh*, arriving in Auckland New Zealand on 2 March 1871.

Auckland



City of Auckland 1871

As part of their trip to New Zealand, Albert and Frank Hewitt agreed to support a number of charities helping the underprivileged. Albert appeared at the Auckland Theatre Royal on 23 March in aid of the Home for Destitute Children, *The Daily Southern Cross*, 24 March commenting

in 'Rough Diamond', Bird impersonated the character of Cousin Joe in a most excellent manner, and throughout the piece was enthusiastically applauded.

In a charity event at the Albert Barracks, on 7 April, Albert playing with Press XI against the Theatre Royal displayed his all-round sporting prowess, top scoring with thirty nine runs and taking twelve wickets.

On 10 April Albert competed in a one mile handicap race at the Albert Barracks. All competitors had at least a 100 yards start. At the end of the fourth lap HOP-

KINS was fifty yards ahead of him. *The Daily Southern Cross* of 11 April stated

people began to think that the great champion was not the man he had been represented to be ... but then about 300 yards from winning-post a cry was raised "There he goes" and sure enough he was going, ... at apace which was truly astonishing, considering the distance he had already travelled. On arriving at the winning post he was greatly cheered.

His time was four minutes thirty-two seconds.

On 12 April Albert was in a two mile handicap race giving his competitors 250 yards start. *The Southern Cross*, 13 April reported

He won easily and passed them with the rapidity of a deer. Throughout the race he was frequently cheered, and at the finish received a perfect ovation.

On 17 April Albert and Sarah were passengers on the ss *Phoebe* travelling to Canterbury and Christchurch.

Christchurch

In late April the *Canterbury Press* announced

Mr Bird has accepted a bet of £200 to £50 that he does not run 30 miles in 3 consecutive hours ... a feat nothing approaching to which has ever been witnessed on this side of the line ... The race to be run before the 5th of August.

On 10 May Albert was to run in a one mile event but to the disappointment of some spectators, ran off the course after two laps. Albert complained about the unfair handicapping but did not help his empathy with the crowd by affronting the handicappers in public.

Dunedin

Travelling to Dunedin, Albert won a one mile handicap race at the Queen's Birthday meeting on 24 May. An excellent time of four minutes and thirty one seconds was recorded.

Canterbury

Saturday, 3 June, saw Albert run against the clock endeavouring to run one mile in under four minutes and twenty five seconds. The roads to be run on were in very bad disrepair, to the extent many locals did not expect Albert to run. Despite this handicap Albert ran a time of four minutes forty two seconds. It was the common view that if the course had been better prepared, the target time would have been easily achieved.

Christchurch again

Two weeks later saw Albert at his best and his worse. On 17 July he started a run, trying to complete eleven miles in less than one hour, but after one mile he suddenly disappeared off the course. The crowd in attendance expressed their displeasure at Albert's action and he was loudly booed and derided.

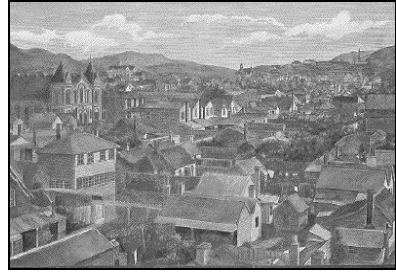
In an effort to placate the crowd, Albert later agreed to a five mile race. Albert, giving starts of up to 800 yards, won easily providing further examples of his wonderful running style at top speed. A time of thirty minutes fifty-five seconds was recorded.

Wellington

Albert then travelled to Wellington where on 7 August he competed in the one mile, two mile and five mile events on one day. In greasy conditions he fell early in the one mile event and had to retire. He was declared the winner of the two mile race, although losing by the distance of one foot it was found that the winner KELLY, had been under-handicapped by twenty yards. Albert's running prowess was shown to its best in the five mile event, the *Canterbury Press*, 26 April stating

he gave evidence of what he really could do. About the need of the third mile he put on several spurts ... His strides seem more like the bounds of a deer than those of a man.

The time record was thirty-two minutes one second.



Wellington New Zealand 1871

Back in Christchurch Albert made good his earlier declaration he would run thirty miles in three hours. Commencing at the village Hororata he reached the finish in Christchurch in two hours fifty nine minutes.

Albert and Sarah left Wellington in early October 1871, sailing for Melbourne.

BACK TO VICTORIA

After almost two years of continual travelling Albert and Sarah decided to remain in Melbourne and rest for a while.

In February 1872, Albert and Alice journeyed to Ballarat, travelling on a Cobb and Co. coach. Albert had agreed to run in a five mile race at the Back Creek Ground in Ballarat on 17 February against two other competitors, each running half the distance. Although defeating the first runner comfortably, there were doubts as to his performance against the second runner, only winning by five yards when well ahead with less 200 yards to go.

They then travelled north, stopping at Castlemaine, a country town in central Victoria, where Alice gave birth to their first child, a daughter Sarah born 3 June 1872. ◀

To be continued

WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

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

BATTLE SCARRED: The 47th Battalion in the First World War.

This hard cover book, by Craig Deayton, was published in 2011.

It tells the story of the life and death of the Australian battalion from their formation in 1916 to disbandment in May 1918.

‘... The 47th Battalion fought in some of the First World War’s bloodiest battles. From their first calamitous experience of war under the shell fire at Poziers, to the costly and futile attacks on Mouquet Farm and the frigid winters on the Somme they suffered through the fighting on the Western Front in 1916. ... Finally, at the Battle of Dernacourt they fought in the 4th Division’s titanic struggle to save Amiens from the great German offensive of 1918. It was at Dernacourt that the 47th Battalion found itself squarely in the path of the heaviest attack ever faced by Australians in this or any war. Fatally weakened by their losses, and under a cloud after the formal inquiry into the battle, the 47th Battalion was broken up. For the Queenslanders and Tasmanians of the 47th Battalion, disbandment meant not

only the loss of their battalion, but disgrace and heartbreak as well. ...’

HILL END & TAMBAROORA PIONEER REGISTER TO 1920: A record of our ancestors who lived and worked in the area from early days until 1920.

This first edition CD was published in 2006 by the Hill End & Tambaroora Gathering Group.

Hill End is a village situated on the Central Tablelands of NSW, 80 kms north of Bathurst and 70 kms south of Mudgee. It is all that remains of the once famous Tambaroora Goldfields.

The Gathering Group have compiled information about those attracted to the area by ‘The Glint of Gold’, about their life on the goldfield and after when the gold ran out.

Details are provided about births, marriages deaths, and places of burial; if known. The later occupation of the pioneers are recorded in most cases and details pertaining to at least the next generation are generally shown as well.

As with any gold-rush, prospectors ‘flooded in’ from all directions. A good place to look for a missing ancestor or just more details about one that returned home after a period of absence. ◀

LIBRARY NOTES

Former circulating microfiche

Now permanently at:

Burnie	National Probate Calendars 1853–1943 and AGCI
Hobart	Old Parochial Records, Scotland
Huon	GRO Consular Records Index
Launceston	1891 Census Indexes for Scotland Griffith's Valuation for Ireland Series

Lilian Watson Family History Award 2011 entries

Burnie	20/08/2012
Hobart	19/11/2012
Huon	18/02/2013
Mersey	23/05/2013

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	<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index</i> , Vol. 5 (p&p \$8.00) **	\$25.00
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	<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 26–30</i> (p&p \$2.80) **	\$25.00
	(p&p \$10.50 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

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LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

BURNIE BRANCH

Accessions—Books

- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth Death & Marriage Notices Volume 9 1917*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians Volume 8 1916*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth Death & Marriage Notices Volume 10 1918*
- Blatchford, Robert & Elizabeth, *The Irish Family and Local History Handbook*
- Frost, Lucy, *Convict Lives at the Ross Female Factory*
- Hicks, Shauna, *Resource Directory for Victoria*
- *Hodgson, Alice Meredith, *Prospecting the Pieman*
- *Hookway, Eileen, *A Horseride for a Church*
- *Hyland, Raymond John, *The Family of John and Eleanor Johns*
- Jaunay, Grahame, *Family History research in South Australia*
- *North Meols Family History Society, *Christ Church Baptisms 1821–1838*
- *North Meols Family History Society, *Leyland Road Wesleyan Chapel Marriages 1882–1939*
- *North Meols Family History Society, *One named extract of the Family Johnson 1595–1837*
- *North Meols Family History Society, *Churchtown (Ind.) Congregational Church Baptisms 1806–1825*
- Paton, Chris, *Irish Family History Resources Online*
- Paton, Chris, *Getting the most out of findmypast.com.au*
- Paton, Chris, *Tracing Your Family History on the Internet*
- Paton, Chris, *Researching Scottish Family History*
- Paton, Chris, *Discover Scottish Church Records*
- Pederson, Tania L, *Beyond The Basics, A Guide for advanced users of FTM 2012*
- Royden, *Tracing your Liverpool ancestors*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Almanacs Medical 1863–1979/80*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Volume 10 1929–1930*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Volume 11 1931*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Almanacs CWA 1937–1980*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, *Index to Walch's Road Trusts 1863–1907, and Surveyors 1863–1979/80*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *Latrobe Cemetery, Inscriptions from North-West Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index to 'The Advocate' Personal Announcements 2003*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index to 'The Advocate' Personal Announcements 2004*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *An Index to 'The Advocate' Personal Announcements 2005*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, *Kentish Cemeteries, Inscriptions from North-West Tasmania*

HOBART BRANCH

Accessions—Books

*Australian Bureau of Statistics:

Tasmanian Year Book No. 20—1986. [R 919.46 TAS 1986]

Tasmanian Year Book No. 21—1988. [R 919.46 TAS 1988]

*Baker, A; *Index to The Mercury Deaths 1979.* [Q 929.38 BAK]

*Bradmore, D J; *Dr Edward Foord Bromley, R.N. (1776–1836): Surgeon, Civil Servant and Magistrate, V.D.L.* [Q 994.602092 BRA]

*Branagan, J G; *Bush Tramways & Private Railways of Tasmania.* [385.09946 BRA]

*Commonwealth Bureau of Census & Statistics; *Tasmanian Year Book No.1—1967.*
[R 919.46 TAS 1967]

*Crowncontent; *Who's Who In Australia, 2002.* [R 920 WHO.A 2002]

*Deayton, C; *Battle Scarred: The 47th Battalion in the First World War.*

*Debrett's Peerage Ltd; *Debrett's Handbook of Australia & New Zealand.*
[R 920c DEB]

*Debrett's Peerage (Australasia) Pty Ltd:

Debrett's Handbook of Australia, 4th Edition. [R 920c DEB 4th Ed]

Debrett's Handbook of Australia, 5th Edition. [R 920c DEB 5th Ed]

*Howard, R; *A Forger's Tale: Henry Savery, Australia's First Novelist.*
[Q 823.1 HOW]

*Information Aus. Group P/L:

Who's Who In Australia, 2000. [R 920 WHO.A 2000]

Who's Who In Australia, 2001. [R 920 WHO.A 2001]

Joel, Craig R; *A Tale of Ambition and Unrealised Hope.*

*MacFie, Peter and Steve & Marjorie Gadd; *On The Fiddle From Scotland To Tasmania 1815–1863.*

*McHugh, E; *Bushrangers: Australia's Greatest Self-made Heroes.* [Q 994.03 MCH]

*Rickards, Elizabeth (Ed.); *The Heritage of Huon Football.*

TFHS Inc. Mersey:

An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements, 2004. [Q 929.38 IND]

An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements, 2005. [Q 929.38 IND]

Kentish Cemeteries: Monumental Inscriptions of Kentish District Cemeteries.
[Q 929.32099465 INL]

Mersey; *Latrobe Cemetery: Monumental Inscriptions of Latrobe Cemetery.*
[Q 929.32099465 INL]

Accessions—Computer Disks

*Archive CD Books; *Police Gazette N.S.W. Compendium, 1911–1915.*

*Hill End & Tambaroora Gathering Group; *Hill End & Tambaroora Pioneer Register to 1920.*

*Denotes complimentary or donated item.

LAUNCESTON BRANCH

Accessions—Books

- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier : Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices & Personal items of interest to Family Historians, Volume 9, 1917*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty—*The Weekly Courier : Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices & Personal items of interest to Family Historians, Volume 10, 1918*
- *Crocker, Henry—*Crocker Families : John & Mary Crocker (nee Giles), Henry & Sarah Crocker (nee Coleman) and their descendants—from Devon to Australia, New Zealand & South Africa.*
- *Frost, Lucy (editor), *Convict Lives at the Ross Female Factory*
- *Heaton, J H—*The Bedside Book of Colonial Doings*
- *Launceston Historical Society Inc.—*2011 Papers and Proceedings : Volume Twenty-Three*
- *Legerwood Hall & Reserves Committee, (compiled by Cindy Walsh & Patricia Champion)—*Legerwood Memorial Park : A living remembrance for the young people of the Legerwood district who we loved and lost*
- *National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)—*The Three Cities : Hobart-Glenorchy-Launceston*
- *Norfolk Island Historical Society, *Government House*
- *Plomley, N J B—*The Tasmanian Aborigines.*
- *Progress Association of Underwood—*A History of Underwood : to commemorate the Celebration of the Centenary of Underwood. February 14, 1849-February 14, 1959.*
- *Rackman, Sally, Compiler, *Index to Volumes 26–30 of Tasmanian Ancestry*
- *Readers Digest—*Heart of England*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch—*Kentish Cemeteries : Monumental Inscriptions of Kentish District Cemeteries North-West Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch—*Latrobe Cemetery : Monumental Inscriptions of Latrobe Cemetery North-West Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch—*An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2004 Covering the North West Coast of Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch—*An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2005 Covering the North West Coast of Tasmania*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch—*The Tasmanian Mail : A Photographic Index, Volume 11, 1931*
- *von Stieglitz, K R, OBE—*A History of New Norfolk and the Derwent Valley*

Accessions—CD-Roms

- Archive CD Books, *Reports of Crime; Tasmania Compendium 1861–1865*
Reports of Crime; Tasmania Compendium 1866–1870
- *Donohoe, James Hugh, BA, Dip. FHS—*The Paracensus of Australia 1788–1828*
- *Denotes donated item

MERSEY BRANCH

Accessions—Books

- Binns, Terese; *Henry Hinsby A Distinguished Apothecary of Hobart Town*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, [Comp]; *The Weekly Courier Index to Photographs, Birth, Death & Marriage Notices and Personal items of interest to Family Historians Vol. 10 1918*
- *Brauman, Glenice & Oakley, Marilyn; *Index of St Joseph Catholic Church Records Baptisms 1857-1911, Marriages 1838-1853 St Mary's Catholic Cathedral Hobart Baptisms 1868-1911*
- *Cassidy, Jill; *The Dairy Heritage of Northern Tasmania - A Survey of the Butter and Cheese Industry*
- Crocker, Henry; *Crocker Families - From Devon to Australia, NZ & South Africa*
- *Nickols, Elizabeth [Comp]; *Footprints of Faith - History of the Catholic Community in Penguin*
- *RSL Tasmania; *Our Heroes: Tasmania's Victoria Cross Recipients*
- *Stones, June; *St Andrew's Anglican Church Sprent 1890-1998*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2005*
- *TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1996-2000*
- *TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2001-2005*
- TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch; *The Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Vol. 11 1931*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Kentish Cemeteries – Monumental Inscriptions of Kentish District Cemeteries North-West Tasmania*

*Indicates donated items

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 VIC 8009

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

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.

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
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 pm on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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.

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
Monday to Friday 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.

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 Generally held on the 4th Saturday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:00 pm or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary for updates.

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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.

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

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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.

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

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