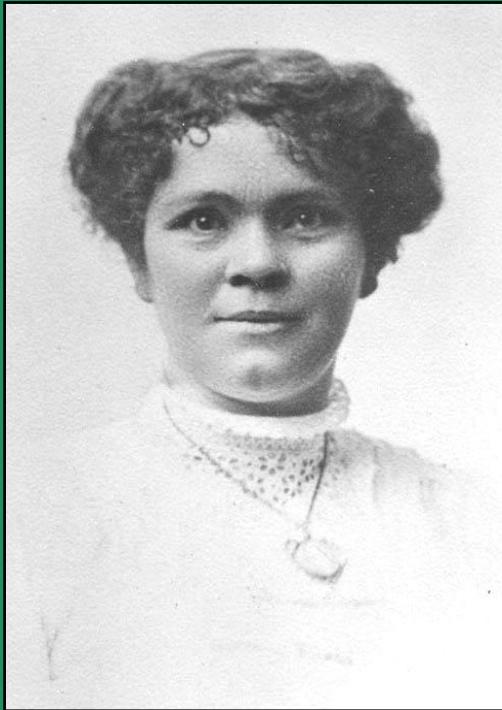


Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 34 Number 1—June 2013

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

Caroline Evans has submitted an article featured on page 35 of this issue detailing the *Find & Connect* website which assists Care Leavers in finding and obtaining access to their records. The Connect Service was established in late 2009 by Kevin Rudd to help those who had been removed from their families, often with no memorabilia from their childhood, to perhaps find some knowledge of and reunification with their families. To see how family historians can help in this search please take time to read Caroline's article.

Anne Merrick's account of her research asking *Who is this Henry Woods?, the search for Henry Woods, Father (1803–1882) and son (1834–1908)*, should inspire others to never give up. To leave no stone unturned in their quest for information and especially confirmation.

There are plenty of other interesting articles for your reading now that the weather is cooling down and already by the look of it the September issue should also be rewarding.

It is over four years since I agreed to take on the position as editor of *Tasmanian Ancestry* for a year! Now into my fifth year I would like to thank you all for your continuing support but will be interested to hear of any offers of a take-over.

Perhaps I will see you at the AGM.

Rosemary Davidson

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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: Elizabeth Woods (1881–1947) as a young woman. Illustration supplied by Anne Merrick for her article, *Who is this Henry Woods? The search for Henry Woods, father (1803–1882) and son (1834–1908)*, page 9.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AS I prepare this article in April for the June journal, all branches are preparing to hold their Annual General Meetings. Hopefully more volunteers will step forward to help the current office bearers or even 'take up' the challenge and stand for election.

The Society's 33rd AGM will be held over the weekend of 15 and 16 June, hosted by Launceston Branch.

This year, apart from the normal business of electing office bearers etc, members will be asked to consider an alteration to our Constitution (Rules of the Society). The formal motion is printed elsewhere in this journal and support of the change is recommended by our Society's Executive Committee.

The end of the 2012/2013 year also saw the release of two publications by Hobart Branch; *Church Records of Tasmania, Vol. 1: Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Deaths A-K and L-Z*.

Hobart Branch has been producing publications since 1993 when the *Whitton's Indexes to Birth, Death and Marriage Notices in The Mercury* were first published. Since then the branch has published a total of eighty-two separate items.

All of these publications have been prepared by volunteer members, some by one individual only, who have donated their time and expertise freely, all profits going to the benefit of the branch.

The creation of specialist indexes and family history material has benefited a wide range of researchers and proved to be a valuable source of income to the branch.

Although Hobart produced the first publication, it was not long after that most of the other branches began producing specialist material particularly relevant to their area of Tasmania.

Having lauded the efforts of Hobart Branch, I am sure that other branches will remind me that they have emulated these efforts and may even claim to have exceeded the quantity of publications produced. I am sure someone is counting up publications, immediately after reading this.

We should not forget that various volunteers in the branches have also been responsible for producing Society publications. These have produced valuable income for the Society as a whole.

In fact we currently enjoy the use of *Ancestry.com* in the Branch Libraries due to the fact that the Society sold one of its indexes to Ancestry in consideration of the connections that we enjoy.

Of course this all goes to illustrate the fine efforts of our volunteers over a number of years. Without the material they have produced, family history research would be much harder than it is today. ◀

Maurice Appleyard

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Rule 14, that the
33rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

is to be held at 2:15 p.m. on Saturday, 15 June 2013

at the Hadspen Cricket Ground, 1 Clare Street, Hadspen

Voting is restricted to financial members of the Society and a current membership card may be required as proof of membership.

AGENDA

- 1 Welcome by the President
- 2 Apologies
- 3 Presentation of the 2012 'Lilian Watson Family History Award'
- 4 Presentation of TFHS Inc. Awards
- 5 Confirmation of Minutes of the 2012 AGM
- 6 Business Arising
- 7 Reports
- 8 Election of Office Bearers, endorsement of Branch Delegates
- 9 General Business

Notices of Motion:

- i That Rule 5(h) be added

*Branches may form special interest groups within the branch.
Such groups will be under the control of the branch.*

- ii That Rule 8(f) now read as follows

No person may simultaneously hold the positions of an elected executive officer and a branch delegate.

Reason:

Under current Rule 8(f) a branch delegate cannot be nominated as an executive officer and, therefore, not elected. This rule has not been adhered to at previous Society AGMs. It needs to be reworded to clarify the situation and to reflect practice. The current Rule 8(g) is in conflict with the current Rule 8(f) and is irrelevant if the proposed Rule 8(f) is adopted when Rule 8(b) is taken into account.

- iii 2014 Annual General Meeting

Colleen Read Society Secretary

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

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Our first night meeting for 2013 was held on Tuesday, 19 February and a presentation was given on tablets and how they could be used

for family research. During the evening a live talk back via Facetime on an iPad was demonstrated. Members attending were so inspired by what tablets could do that subsequently one of our members bought one for her use.

One of the areas of research that is hard for members to conduct at home is access to some of the paid internet sites. The cost of taking out a subscription, even for a small time period, can be prohibitive for some. This can be a factor in subscribing, particularly when it is not known if anything will be found or not. Bearing this in mind our branch decided to pay for a limited time subscription to some of these sites and offer to our members access over a full Saturday. So far we have run two of these days. They have been well patronised and some have found interesting material to add to their research. We intend to keep offering this from time to time so that our members can have access to these paid sites at an affordable price.

Our day meeting in March was well attended and we looked at some of the new Indexes that can be accessed on

computer as well as an interesting session titled 'Where are my Family Tree Maker files?' At our March night meeting we revisited some of the data CDs held by the branch, it is interesting how members can forget how extensive and what is in our collection. We also had a look at some of the web sites that have been advertised in the various family history magazines lately. The evening finished with a demonstration of how to clean out the dust in your computer.

Peter Cocker Branch President

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Our society could not exist without the huge amount of time and effort given by our volunteers. For example, 176 volunteers signed in at our branch library in February this year. Of course some of these signatures were of people signing in several times, but it is some indication of the amount of work that goes on in our library. Some were library assistants on their regular roster. Some were doing indexing and checking. Some were carrying out administration tasks. Other members work at home, and bring their results to the library later. The branch executive is most grateful to all these volunteers without whom we could not exist.

Our monthly general meetings continue to be well attended and we have been fortunate in finding some very interesting guest speakers.

The speaker at the February meeting was long time member Mary Ramsay who spoke on the topic 'Researching Eliza Forlong, an Australian pioneer'. Eliza Forlong (née Jack) was born in 1784 in Scotland. She became a significant pastoralist in Van Diemen's Land and mainland Australia in the development of superfine merino wool studs in Winton (VDL) and later Seven Creeks Station, Euroa, Victoria. Eliza walked throughout Saxony (Lower Germany) personally selecting and buying Saxon merino sheep for her son William to take to Australia in 1829 and she repeated this journey selecting sheep for herself in 1830. Granted land (2000 acres) at Kennilworth (near Cleveland north of Campbell Town) she established the Winton merino stud. However she was not happy with the quality of the land, in particular the lack of water on the property requiring her to walk the sheep to a neighbouring property for washing before shearing. She moved with William to Victoria settling first at Merri Creek and finally at Seven Creeks near Euroa. She died in 1859 and is regarded as a pioneer of the superfine merino wool industry in Australia. Thirty-one members and visitors attended this meeting.

The guest speaker at the March meeting was Sue Newitt, Hobart teacher and 2011 History Honours Graduate. Sue spoke about her research and thesis titled 'Aboriginal Children who went to the Orphan Schools, 1828–1861'. Because of the disconnected record keeping of the time for Aboriginal children at the orphanages, the children were not listed in family units. Part of Sue's research involved researching family connections

and ascribing parents to the children, a significant outcome of her research. As a result of this research project and time spent in the Archives Office of Tasmania other research interests opened up including some associated with Wybalenna and Oyster Cove. In addition she discovered a 'gross inaccuracy' in relation to the death of Mathinna and presented her evidence by sharing transcriptions of what is claimed to be Mathinna's Inquisition Form. The meeting was attended by twenty-two members and guests.

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 7:30 p.m. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

Speakers planned for the next few meetings are:

Tuesday 18 June: Alison Alexander—'The Southern Midlands: a history.'

Tuesday 16 July: Brendan Lennard (Senior Cultural Officer at Hobart City Council)—'History begins at home.'

Tuesday 20 August: Maree Ring—'Lost and rare convict records.'

Family History Computer Users Group

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

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Launceston

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The highlight of the period has been the branch participation at the 'Gathering on Norfolk Plains', on Saturday 2 March. The

weather was excellent and our researchers were kept busy guiding quite a few people with their queries—hence publication sales were excellent and altogether, the time spent was well worthwhile. Thank you to those who were able to give up their time on behalf of the branch.

At the June workshop, to be held at the Adult Education Centre, High Street, on Wednesday, 19 June, researchers are available to give help to those who are interested in accessing 'Cemeteries online'. Bookings at the library are essential.

The Branch AGM was held on Tuesday 16 April at the Harry Abbott Scout Centre, St Georges Square, East Launceston. Russell Watson was returned as President, Anita Swan, a former Branch and Society President rejoined the committee. Irene Taylor, a long-standing member who specialises in British research has now joined the Committee. Welcome to Anita and Irene and thanks to Terese Binns who is standing down. We look forward to an interesting year.

Terese Binns who was part of a tour group to the Middle-East, delighted us with her graphic story of taking part in the enactment and the resulting collection of photos to illustrate the talk, 'In the

Steps of the Lighthouse—95th Anniversary Ride'.

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

Saturday 16 June: Launceston Branch is hosting the Society AGM, at Hadspen Cricket Ground. We look forward to seeing you there!

Wednesday 19 June: 2 p.m.: Adult Education Rooms, High Street: Workshop—'Cemeteries online'.

Wednesday 18 September: 2 p.m.: Adult Education rooms, High Street: Workshop.

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

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It is the start of the New Year for the branches. Let's make 2013 a good one. We have acquired some documents relating to property conveyancing which date from 1856. Many are relevant to the Devonport area and some cover East Devonport, Sassafrass, Spreyton, Quoiba etc. These have been indexed now by surname and property. You never know what you might find.

We have a new publication out—*Latrobe Cemeteries Book 2*. Work is being done on country cemeteries. We are also

WHO IS THIS HENRY WOODS?

THE SEARCH FOR HENRY WOODS, FATHER (1803–1882) AND SON (1834–1908)

Anne Merrick (Member No.6973)

I inherited my father's papers about ten years ago which included his attempts to trace his family tree. I did not really look at them until 2008 when I discovered a small collection of letters, certificates, a basic tree with names and a few dates, and as many gaps and questions as information.

The male lines (MERRICK and READER) were quite straightforward, but my father had written a large question mark beside his grandmother, Elizabeth WOODS. Although there were names for Elizabeth's parents, Henry Woods and Sarah Ellen THOMPSON, there were no dates or certificates. There was a certificate for Elizabeth's marriage to Edward Charles Reader on 25 September 1898 at Chalmers Church Hobart, on which Elizabeth named her father as Henry Woods, a surveyor.¹ Her mother was one

of the witnesses to the marriage—her name was written as Sarah Ellen Thompson; the Thompson was scratched out and DORAN written after it, so clearly she had married twice. It all seemed straightforward.

I thought I should start by obtaining Elizabeth Woods' birth certificate and the certificates for her mother's two marriages. Immediately I hit a wall. I could find no marriage for Sarah Ellen Thompson to Henry Woods.² She had only married once, in 1891 when Elizabeth was nearly ten years old, to an American seaman, James Augustus Doran, describing herself as a spinster. It got worse. There was no birth registered for an



Henry Woods (1803–1882)
Photograph taken in the late 1870s

as a sawyer. Perhaps, over time, 'sawyer' was transformed into 'surveyor'.

² Daughter of William Thompson and Elizabeth Miller/Millar born 15 September 1858 in Hobart. William Thompson is the subject of the book *The Career of William Thompson, Convict* PAHSM, 2009.

¹ I have since discovered via the birth registration of Elizabeth's elder sister Jane that Henry Woods 'the younger' worked

Elizabeth Woods on 2 August 1881, my great-grandmother's birthday. There was a child born to Sarah Ellen Thompson on that date registered as Elizabeth Thompson, no father named. So who was this Henry Woods?

Fortunately there was a letter amongst Dad's papers written by his mother Myrtle (Reader) Merrick in 1964. In this she named all her maternal aunts and uncles, including, even, an uncle who had died as an infant in 1884 when Myrtle's mother was only three years old. Myrtle also stated that her grandfather's name was Henry Woods. So clearly this information had been passed down from Sarah Ellen via Elizabeth. Henry had clearly gone from Sarah Ellen's life by 1886 when she gave birth to her first child by James Doran and was calling herself Mrs Doran. So who of the many Henry Woods in the indexes was my great-great-grandfather?

When I visited Hobart in 2009 to meet Dad's two remaining sisters, photos of all sorts were brought out. There amongst them were two very old photographs—these, I was told, were my grandmother's grandparents. I recognized them, from my research so far, as being that of Henry Woods, 'the Old Man of the Mountain' and his wife. My aunts also said that Grandfather Woods ran a 'teahouse' on Mt Wellington. I must admit, I was a bit sceptical; I had in mind Dad's statement that his mother claimed to be related to anyone who had the same surname (but I am slowly coming to the view that, if we go back far enough, that just might be true). Still, when I got home I found what I could on Henry Woods of Mt Wellington. He was born in 1803 and would have been 78 when my great-grandmother, Elizabeth was born. The woman in the photograph, who was supposed to be Sarah Ellen, looked to be

quite old too—Sarah Ellen was 23 when Elizabeth was born.

The National Library of Australia had begun digitizing historical newspapers and by this stage a great number of issues of the *Mercury* had been added. Without much hope of success I searched the names 'Sarah Ellen Thompson' and 'Henry Woods' together. To my delight a series of articles appeared for the years 1881 and 1882. They were only in preview form so I took myself to the State Library of Victoria which holds the *Mercury* on microfilm. And there it was, in all its scandalous glory—court appearances for maintenance of illegitimate children, as well as a nasty domestic altercation at the Springs in January 1882. It appeared that Elizabeth Woods' father was the *son* of the Old Man of the Mountain and he had come to Tasmania around 1878 leaving a wife behind him elsewhere. When his wife turned up several years later, Sarah Ellen, pregnant with Elizabeth, was ejected from her home of more than three years at the Springs. She then successfully pursued Henry jnr through the courts for maintenance of his illegitimate children. When he failed to pay, she again resorted to the courts and he was imprisoned at the Campbell Street Gaol. Thanks to the *Gravesites of Tasmania* site, which includes information from the gatebook of the Campbell Street Gaol, I discovered that Henry jnr was 47 years of age, a labourer, Protestant, with no prior convictions and literate. He had arrived in Tasmania on the SS *Southern Cross*.

The *Mercury* provided a wealth of information about the life of Henry Woods snr at the Springs but apart from the maintenance case, there seemed to be no other information on Henry Woods jnr, either in the newspapers or in other Tasmanian records. The next best

approach seemed to be to determine exactly who Henry Woods snr was. Using my last resort of a *Google* search I discovered the Springs Interim Conservation Policy Draft 2006 which revealed that in 1859, when Henry applied for the land at the Springs he had been 'resident in Vauxhall Gully and a tenant of Mr McROBIE and Mr COOLEY'.³ At this point I had discovered the AUS-Tas mailing list and posed my first question—that was regarding the location McRobie's Gully. I was told that this was at the base of Mt Wellington. Also I received an email from Irene SCHAFFER, one of Tasmania's most respected family historians and researchers. Although Irene did not know what Henry snr's origins were, she was able to provide me with a great deal of information on his life

at the Springs. Contact with Irene spurred me to thoroughly sort the list I had made of various Henry Wood/s, who were, in the main part convicts. Irene was also a valuable sounding board for my theories and many questions.

After working my way diligently through my list of Henrys, I thought my most likely candidate to be Henry Woods transported on the *Champion* from Western Australia in 1845. He was a shingle

splitter and fencer from Fremantle. Born in Cheltenham, England in 1803, he had originally been transported to NSW in 1822 on the *Shiple*y (4). After completing his sentence, he had arrived at Swan River on 15 January 1830 on board the *Leda*. (So he was a Swan River pioneer!)



Jane (McCurrie) Woods
(c.1820–1882)
Second wife of Henry Woods Snr

He had married Elizabeth ROBINSON of Manchester later that year and, by 1841, they had four children. When Henry was transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1845, Elizabeth and their two youngest children came with him, leaving behind eleven-year-old Henry and thirteen-year-old Sarah Emma. By 1849 Elizabeth and her younger children were living in Sydney. There was nothing to indicate what had become of Henry after he received his Ticket of

Leave. There were similarities between the sons named Henry of both Henry Woods (*Champion*) and Henry Woods (the Springs) including their age and the name of their wives (Eliza). But that was not enough. I had the beginning of one story and the end of another but did not know if they were the same story. I had to find some way of conclusively linking the two.

It was at this point that I found a reference on the Tasmanian Archives site to an 'Alphabetical Register of Male Ticket of Leave Holders', showing 'Places of

³ LSD 1/32/496 Lands and Surveys Department (pc)

Residence'.⁴ Unable to look at this myself, I requested that the Resource Centre at Port Arthur look at it to see if Henry Woods (*Champion*) was listed there. They were able to tell me that Henry Woods had resided with a person named Cooley at Cascades. A check of the general index at the library had also revealed that Horace Cooley resided at Cascade Road. That was getting near to Mt Wellington but it was not the conclusive proof I had hoped for. That came in an article in the *Launceston Examiner*, written with entertainment in mind as much as reportage, which described the domestic dispute at the Springs. This stated that Henry jnr had come from Western Australia.⁵ So the two parts of the jigsaw clicked into place.

Since then further bits and pieces have come to light, some which have provided more information about Henry Woods snr's life and others that confirm the story. Following the death of Henry Woods jnr's sister, Sarah Emma POLAND,⁶ in Perth on 25 May 1910, her photograph and that of her father were published in Perth's *Sunday Times* under the title 'Two Old Pioneers'.⁷ The photograph of Henry is a cropped version of the photograph I was shown by my aunts on my visit to Hobart in 2009. It seems that both Henry jnr and Sarah Ellen had a copy of this photograph. I have wondered if photographs were also taken of Henry jnr and Sarah Ellen as a couple at this time—if they were, they have not

survived.⁸ Henry jnr and his wife, Eliza, returned to Western Australia in 1883 and ran a fruit shop and confectioners in Murray Street, Perth until Henry's death in 1908.

I was a newcomer to family research when I started my search for Henry Woods and have learned so many lessons—never discount anything without investigating it first, leave no piece of evidence unturned, if something doesn't make sense look at it sideways, gratefully accept the invaluable advice of more experienced researchers and persist until you have the truth, no matter how long it takes. ◀

[See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 31 page 163–179, December 2010, for Irene Schaffer's article, *Henry Woods, Old Man of the Mountain—Mt Wellington*.—Ed.]

⁴ POL354/1/1

⁵ *Launceston Examiner*, Friday 24 February 1882 p.3, c.6

⁶ She married Thomas Strang Poland at Perth on 21 May 1846

⁷ *Sunday Times*, Sunday 19 June 1910 p.6S, Sarah Emma is incorrectly labelled 'Mrs Henry Woods'.

⁸ I have been unable to locate any photographs of either Sarah Ellen Thompson or Henry Woods jnr. There are photographs of a young couple who are described as Henry's children in the Allport Collection but I have been unable to identify them. The young man is far too young to be Henry jnr and the inscription on the back is written by someone who was clearly not a member of the family. There were no children registered to Henry snr and his second wife Jane.

A CAUSE FOR SCHOOL CELEBRATION PATRIOTISM IN THE EARLY 20th CENTURY

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

AUSTRALIA'S multicultural identity today results from the welcoming and integration of citizens from every continent. However, for more than the first one hundred years of settlement the ethnic mix of the population was much narrower. When the country was first inhabited by white people, the newcomers were almost entirely British-born. By the beginning of the twentieth century, about three-quarters of the non-Indigenous inhabitants were born in Australia, but a large proportion of those had parents and grandparents who had come from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.¹ Although there have been many changes since those times, Australia's colonial culture was based on British heritage, remnants of which remain today.

Our state's first immigrants surrounded themselves with constant reminders of the things they had left behind by way of place names (for example, Ross, Campbell Town, Perth, Westbury, New Norfolk, Brighton), introduced flora and fauna (oak trees, hawthorn hedges, golden gorse, blackbirds, rabbits), and ate traditional recipes (Yorkshire Pudding, Lancashire Hotpot, Irish Stew). It comes as no surprise to learn that from

the earliest times, in direct contrast to education today, school curricula in Australia were based on British heritage—the text books, the story content, history lessons, poems and songs. Some readers will not be too old to have

memories of using British-made school products such as Reeves paints and coloured pastels, Cumberland pencils and Swan ink.

The purpose of this article is to reflect on how Tasmanian schools of the early twentieth century supported British tradition and endeavoured to create a continuing allegiance to the home country

through the use of celebratory ritual. Allegiance to the flag and English royalty were part of strategies used to develop patriotism and prepare children for their future part in the defence of the Empire.

Mr Charles May SOULE (1849–1924), first teacher in charge of the Romaine State School on the outskirts of Burnie from 1890–1915, provides a good case study of an individual schoolteacher who used his commitment to Britain to shape the traditions of his school. His strong sense of occasion and public ceremony was used as a means of displaying his patriotism and reinforcing his values. Mr Soule was one of many Education Department teachers who had come from the British Isles. The son of a Baptist Minister, Israel May Soule and his wife,



¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics: *Year Book Australia 2001*

Amelia (née TRITTON), Mr Soule was born in Battersea, Surrey, England and arrived in Australia in 1889 having lived on independent means for the previous fourteen years as a gentleman farmer. After successful application for a teaching position with the Tasmanian Education Department later that year, he spent ten months learning procedures at Goulburn Street School in Hobart before his appointment to the new school at Romaine Creek in May 1890.² He married Middlesex-born Harriett Mary MOOR (1854–1939) at Hobart in 1895, and together they lived at, and conducted the Romaine Creek School. According to Inspectors' reports, Mr Soule kept everything in fastidious order.³

The following selection of reports from newspapers provides a snapshot of relevant activities undertaken in that small country school. The events typify those held in many schools across the state during that era.

March 1900:

On the news on Friday of the relief of Ladysmith, the Romaine State school and house were profusely decorated with bunting, some 23 flags being displayed, including three Union Jacks. The children, after giving three hearty cheers for the Queen and the soldiers in Africa were treated to a distribution of lollies by Mr Soule.⁴

May 1900:

The children attending the State school celebrated the relief of Mafeking on Tuesday evening in a right loyal manner. A huge bonfire, which had long been erected in the playground awaiting the arrival of the good news, was at last kindled in the presence of the children,

their parents and friends, a goodly number of whom had assembled. Loyal songs were sung and hearty cheers given for the hero of the day, Colonel (now Major General) BADEN POWELL. The proceedings were enlivened by various items, such as the capture of CRONJA and his wife and the burning in effigy of President KRUGER. Around the cheerful light of the bonfire recitations and songs were given by the children and visitors, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem, and a distribution of buns, kindly provided by some of the friends present. The procession was reformed and the company marched off along the dark country road, which for once was quite bright and lively, singing 'Soldiers of the Queen' and 'Marching in Pretoria'.⁵

May 1901:

The commemoration of the first Federal Parliament was carried out at the school with a ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack flag. The flag party was all dressed in neat uniforms of dark blue, with red sashes, and a yellow band round their caps, the only exception being two little dark-eyed boys, who appeared as Bengal Lancers. All the other scholars wore some medal decoration or other in honour of the occasion. A number of parents and friends were also present. Immediately the flag was hoisted and the National Anthem sung, the children slowly repeated: 'Thank God the old flag's flying; And we'll keep it flying still; Our fathers' flag, we'll make it ours; Through good report and ill.' With three cheers and the waving of flags, the ceremony closed. Buns and lollies were distributed, provided by the kind forethought of a number of friends.⁶

² TAHO: ED2/1/1119; file 1315

³ See, for example, TAHO: ED31/1/6

⁴ *North Western Advocate*, 5 March 1900

⁵ *North Western Advocate*, 24 May 1900

⁶ *The Mercury*, 20 May 1901

June 1901:

Residents of this locality are to be congratulated on the handsome flagstaff erected in the playground of the State school to commemorate the opening of the first Federal Parliament. It is of celery-top pine and stands 35 feet out of the ground. It has been painted white and is enclosed in a neat picket fence, which adds not a little to its appearance.⁷

June 1902:

The declaration of peace was celebrated here on Friday evening, when the children attending the State school, in company with a good number of parents and friends, assembled in the playground about 6.30. For some weeks past the boys had been preparing a huge bonfire, and this was now lighted, and, together with the sending off of some splendid fireworks, afforded no little pleasure and amusement to all present. Buns and apples were provided for the children, to which Mr BENNETT thoughtfully added a tin of lollies. The proceedings were brought to a close at 8.30 by the singing of the National Anthem, and hearty cheers for the establishment of peace and for the friends who had provided the fireworks, buns, apples, and lollies.⁸

May 1905:

Empire Day was duly celebrated by the scholars attending the State school here. Lessons on the Empire and patriotism were given the children, in which they were urged to uphold the honor of the Empire by leading pure and noble lives. Patriotic pieces were also recited and the

flag saluted. After 'Thank God, the old flag's flying' and the National Anthem had been rendered, three cheers were right royally given for the King, the Queen and the Prince of Wales. ... Before leaving for home, each child received some apples, oranges, nuts and lollies.⁹

May 1906:

The celebration of Empire and Arbor Day was carried out at the State school in strict accordance with the prescribed official programme. The scholars, after repeating a piece from the *School Paper*, entitled 'The grand old flag', saluted the Union Jack, which was flying from the flagstaff in the playground, and gave three cheers for the King, the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales. This was followed by the planting of a copper beech tree. This over, the scholars marched back into the schoolroom where they received some apples and lollies. It must be mentioned that the pleasure of the children was greatly enhanced by the erection, for the occasion, of a couple of seesaws, which possessed the extra attraction of being also roundabout. Before leaving for home, hearty cheers were given for the King, etc, and hats were silently raised as a tribute to the memory of the late Queen Victoria.¹⁰



June 1911:

The celebration of Coronation Day held in the State school and grounds was well-attended. At 2.30 the children were drawn up in line, each carrying a red, white and blue flag. They were then marched into school, where a short address was given by the teacher, Mr

⁷ *North Western Advocate*, 17 June 1901

⁸ *North Western Advocate*, 9 June 1902

⁹ *North Western Advocate*, 26 May 1905

¹⁰ *North Western Advocate*, 25 May 1906

Soule. The 'Hallelujah Chorus' and 'Crown Him Lord of All' were rendered on the phonograph, and the children marched out into the playground to the strains of Dan GODFREY's 'Coronation Prize March', and received their coronation medals. A royal salute was then given. At the word of command flags were brought smartly to the 'present', the National Anthem played, and three cheers given for the King and Queen. The next item on the programme was the planting of a British oak by Cr BENNETT. The three senior boys in the school, Leslie ANDERSON, Ronald YOUNG and Roy FISHER then planted another tree donated by the Emu Bay Council. Everyone gave three cheers for the tree donors before adjourning to the schoolroom where an ample tea was provided for young and old. At dusk the bonfire was lit and fireworks sent up. Sandwiches, cake, lollies and apples were passed round, and proceedings were brought to an end with the singing of the National Anthem. A liberal supply of bunting was in evidence during the day and at night the school was prettily illuminated with colours, also a device, showing a crown with the letters 'G', 'R' and 'I', and the words 'Long Live The King'.¹¹

It is interesting to note the parallels in each of the celebrations: flags, red, white and blue, three cheers, addresses about responsibilities to the Empire, recognition of heroes and Royal family members, singing and repeating learned lines of loyalty, planting British trees, and the sharing of treats (usually food, but sometimes also fireworks displays and fun activities). The symbolism and predictability of the format of the celebrations helped to reinforce the message and provide the children with important memories of such occasions.

For seventy years, beginning in 1905 on 24 May (Queen Victoria's birthday), many young Tasmanian scholars looked forward to the predictable annual rituals celebrated on Empire Day (renamed Commonwealth Day in 1958 and celebrated on 11 June). For the greater part of that period, a half-day holiday was granted following a late-morning school address about the importance of the Empire/Commonwealth, and a distribution of boiled lollies to each child. Some readers will well remember the day as 'Cracker Night' when the whole family, and sometimes neighbours, became involved in backyard bonfires, where fireworks such as Catherine Wheels, Roman Candles, skyrockets, Tom Thumbs, Throw Downs, Penny Bungers and the more sedate Sparklers were let off with great merriment. The smell of gunpowder and wood smoke would still be lingering in the cool air next morning.

Tasmanian schools once used the notion of allegiance to the British Empire as a vehicle for teaching values and developing a sense of pride and tradition in country. Given the increased breadth of ethnicity our population embraces now, it is understandable that early British ancestry is no longer singled out as a cause for school celebration; Australia takes pride in having developed its own national identity. It is likely that when asked to think about what it means to be Australian, schoolchildren's responses today include reference to kangaroos, koalas, lamingtons, Anzac biscuits, pavlova and Vegemite. That is why family history research is important: it not only gives us the opportunity to find out and celebrate who our ancestors were and from where they came, but also provides us with a chance to gain an understanding of history. ◀

¹¹ *North Western Advocate*, 26 June 1911

DISCOVERING MY IRISH ANCESTORS

Part Two

Pat Coy (Member No.413)

Part One appeared in *Tasmanian Ancestry*,
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FOLLOWING the drowning of Luke FINN in the Huon River at Shipwright's Point on 3 July 1862, Catherine Finn remained in the Port Cygnet district for another eleven months with her two-week-old baby and several other children. How they survived is unknown. Catherine had three married sisters living in the area, some had accompanied them on the voyage from Ireland. However, they had their own problems with large families and hard times.

Eliza MALONEY, born c.1828 in County Roscommon, Ireland, had married James LEARY who, like Luke Finn, had served in the Bombay Army and was a Military Pensioner. Eliza and James Leary had six children between 1853 and 1864. Eliza died in 1866 at the age of 38 and James in 1869 aged 62. Mary Maloney was born c.1830 in County Roscommon and married John KENNEDY in Cork on 3 July 1851, just prior to the sailing of the *Blenheim* 2 on 29 July 1851. They had six children between 1851 and 1864. On 8 January 1870 at St Josephs Church, Hobart, Mary Kennedy, widow aged 40, married Irish Pensioner and widower, William MAGILL, aged 47. They had a daughter, Eliza Ann, born 24 April 1871, at Port Cygnet, possibly named for Mary's sister, Eliza, who died in 1866. Mary died on 18 May 1884, aged 54. On 28 February 1854, at the age of twenty, Bridget Maloney, who was born c.1834 in County Roscommon, married Irish convict Thomas STRONG, aged twenty-

one, at St Josephs Church, Hobart. Bridget died on 31 August 1912, aged 81.¹

Less than a year after Luke's drowning Catherine Finn, with her growing family, left the Huon and moved to Hobart, and lived in Goulburn Street next to St Patricks Church. On 9 July 1863, three weeks after arriving in Hobart, she applied to have three of her children, Thomas aged seven, Luke aged six and Ellen aged three, admitted to the Queen's Orphan Asylum. She kept the eleven-month baby Francis with her, and took in washing in order to survive.²

About the same time, on 29 June 1863, her eldest daughter Margaret, who was four and a half when they arrived in Van Diemen's Land, married David KING in St Josephs Church, Hobart.³ Between 1864 and 1887 they had twelve children while living at various addresses in Hobart including, Upper Goulburn Street, Macquarie Street, Harrington Street, Bathurst Street and 2 High Street.⁴ Margaret King died at Newdegate Street, Hobart, on 21 April 1922.⁵

On 9 May 1865, John Finn, a labourer, aged 18, suffering from a diseased hip, died in the General Hospital. He had

¹ David Coad, *Port Cygnet 1792-1860* (Revised Edition)

² SWD 26/6 No.282 Application for Admission of Children into Queen's Orphan School

³ RGD 37/1863 No.268, and St Josephs Church Marriage Register 1863

⁴ RGD Birth Records and St Josephs Church Baptism Register

⁵ RGD Death Records 1922/1520

arrived in Van Diemen's Land on the *Blenheim 2* in 1851 with his family. He was buried by friends.⁶

On 31 July 1865 Catherine Finn, widow, married John HEALY in the Church of St Joseph, Hobart.⁷ Catherine gave her age as 39 and her occupation as nurse. John gave his status as bachelor, labourer, aged 43. The sponsors were James Leary, Catherine's brother-in-law, and Eliza WILLIAMS. On 26 April 1866 Mary Healy was born to John and Catherine.⁸ A son, Patrick, was born on 31 May 1870. On that occasion John was listed as a constable at Port Arthur.⁹

Ann Finn, who was born on 24 September 1851 at sea¹⁰ [Lat.S37.4—Long. W4.38], on the convict ship *Blenheim 2*, married Henry HOBBS on 10 November 1868 in St Josephs, Hobart, in the presence of E SWEENEY and Eliza MARTIN.¹¹ She gave her age as 19 although she would have been 17 at the time. Henry was a bachelor, aged 35, and a constable. *The Mercury*, Saturday, 5 December 1868 stated that:



Catherine Healy

HOBBS—FINN.—On the 10th November, by special license, by the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Henry Hobbs, third son of George Hobbs, builder, London, to Annie Finn, second daughter of the late Luke Finn, of this city.

When their son, Henry, was born on 20 October 1869, they were living at Eaglehawk Neck, Tasman Peninsular.¹²

Ann seems to have been a regular sponsor to baptisms in the mid-1800s, including her niece, Alice Maud King on 11 July 1864, and her cousin, Hannah Kennedy on 14 May 1865.¹³ Ann Finn and Patrick Kennedy were sponsors to the baptism of Emily Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart and Ellen Maloney, at St Joseph's Church on 6 October 1867. Ellen may have been another of the Maloney sisters.

Sometime in the 1870s Henry and Ann Hobbs emigrated to New Zealand taking their son Henry, Ann's mother, Catherine Healy and her four younger children, Mary and Patrick Healy, and Ellen and Francis Finn with them. Catherine's other surviving children, Margaret King, and Thomas and Luke Finn, who would have been young adults by then, remained in Tasmania. John Healy died a pauper on Tasman Peninsular in 1875 [age 41?], cause of death being Icterus [jaundice].¹⁴

⁶ RGD35 Death Hobart 4998/1865

⁷ St Josephs Church Marriage Register July 1865 and RGD37 Hobart 273/1865

⁸ St Josephs Baptism Register May 1866 p.243

⁹ RGD33 Births Tasman Peninsular 1681/1870

¹⁰ Baptism Records Convict Ship *Blenheim 2* by Chas Woods. NS 1052/8 p.155

¹¹ St Josephs Marriage Register November 1868, *Mercury*, 5 December. 1868 p.2; RGD37 305/1868

¹² RGD33 Births Tasman Peninsular 1528/1869

¹³ St Josephs Church Baptism Register Film No.228

¹⁴ RGD35 Deaths Tasman Peninsular 901/1875

According to the *Mercury* on 4 March 1874, the barque *Acacia* sailed from Hobart to Lyttleton with a Hobbs on board and eight passengers in steerage.¹⁵ It has not been proven that this was our family. Henry Hobbs had brothers in New Zealand and one of them may have been visiting with a view to persuading Henry to relocate there with his extended family. Work as convict warders was becoming scarce in Tasmania in the 1870s and new opportunities were being sought.

Little is known of the family's whereabouts in the early days after they arrived in New Zealand. Ann and Henry had two more children. George Arthur Hobbs was born on 26 January 1878 and baptised on 24 February 1878 in the Catholic Cathedral, Christchurch. Catherine Healy is listed as the godmother. On the 19 July 1881 Maud Alice Hobbs was born to Henry and Annie Hobbs. She was baptised on 9 October 1881, at St Michael's, Christchurch, sponsors being the parents and Helen DIGBY [possibly Ellen]. The residence of the parents was Hazeldean Road, and Henry's occupation was French Polisher.¹⁶ On 7 July 1887 Henry Hobbs died at the age of 63 and was buried on 10 July in the Addington Cemetery.¹⁷ According to the age of 35 given at his marriage to Ann Finn in November 1868, he was born c.1824 [a nine year difference]. It was not unusual for an older man to put his age back when marrying a younger woman. On 12 February 1891, at St Michaels Christchurch, Ann Hobbs, a widow aged 38,

married William Hobbs, a widower aged 55.¹⁸ Witnesses to the marriage were George H Hobbs and Mary Hobbs. William was the son of William Hobbs, gardener, and Charlotte (née CALLOW), so he could not have been Henry's brother.

According to the Christchurch press Catherine Healey died on 2 September 1903 at the Queens Jubilee Memorial Home, Woolston, aged 71. Her age is more likely to have been 77. The cause of death was listed as chronic bronchitis and senile decay. She was born in Ireland to Walter Malone [sic] soldier, and Mary MALONE [sic] (née QUIGLEY). She was buried at Linwood Cemetery on 4 September 1903. The minister conducting the burial was the Rev. J A O'Connor of the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament. Her denomination was given as Romanist. She died without sacraments before the priest arrived.¹⁹

According to the *Christchurch Press*, Friday 3 November 1916, Annie Hobbs died in her 66th year at the residence of her son, George Arthur Hobbs, of 198 Moorhouse Avenue, Christchurch. She was buried in the Addington Cemetery on 3 November 1916 at 4 p.m. Rev. Bean officiated.²⁰ William Hobbs predeceased her, being buried in the same cemetery on 4 July 1911. Annie was buried next to her first husband, Henry Hobbs.

Ellen Finn [indexed as FLINN] aged 22, spinster, who accompanied the family when they went to New Zealand, married

¹⁵ *Mercury*, 4 March 1874

¹⁶ Catholic Cathedral Christchurch Baptism Records 24 February 1878; St Michael's Christchurch 9 October 1881

¹⁷ St Marys Addington Burial Records 10 July 1887

¹⁸ St Michaels Christchurch Marriage Records 12 February 1891

¹⁹ *Christchurch Press*, 3 September 1903 and Linwood Cemetery Burial Records 4 September 1903

²⁰ *Christchurch Press*, 3 November 1916 and Addington Cemetery (Sec: 1574B) Burial Records 3 November 1916. Langford & Rhind Undertakers

Rowland DIGBY, aged 24, bachelor, cabinet maker. He was born in Essex, England. The marriage took place on 22 July 1881 at the Hazeldean Road, Christchurch residence of Mr Hobbs.²¹ The Intention to Marry notice stated Ellen had been in New Zealand for six years and Rowland for seventeen years. This indicates the Finns may well have arrived in New Zealand about 1875. At the time of her marriage Ellen already had a two or three-year-old daughter, Florence Agnes, born on 4 May 1878, at Cashel Street, Christchurch.²² No father's name is given. Ellen and Rowland Digby had a son, Rowland, who drowned in Sydney in 1919. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 June 1919, reported:

Washed Off Rocks

Man Drowned At Dee Why

Yesterday morning the body of Rowland Digby 38, who lately resided at Oxford Street, Paddington, was found on the beach at Dee Why. It was surmised that while fishing off the rocks early yesterday morning deceased was washed off by a heavy sea. He was last seen yesterday morning walking in the direction of the rocks, with a fishing rod and other equipment. When the body was recovered yesterday it was naked, except that there was a sock on each of his feet.

Ellen Digby died on 25 June 1954, aged 94, in Auckland, at the Cornwall Public Hospital in Epsom, having been transferred there from Knox Home, Tamaki West.

She was cremated at Waikumete Cemetery in Auckland.²³ Her husband, Rowland Digby, had died suddenly of heart failure while working in a neighbour's

garden on 21 May 1915 in Wellington, at age 59.²⁴

At this stage no record of what became of Francis Finn has been found in New Zealand. Family legend has it he returned to Australia to bring a race horse to race in the Melbourne Cup, but it is not known in which year. Some of the Hobbs families are known to have connections with race horses. In 1881 George Hobbs, with a partner, William GOODWIN, obtained a patent for a totalisator machine they had invented, called Hobbs and Goodwin's Parimutuel, for calculating odds at the race track.²⁵ George apparently made a large amount of money with his invention but, according to legend, he lost it all at the race track and died with nothing. This George Hobbs would not have been George Arthur Hobbs, son of Henry and Annie, as he was born in 1878, only three years before the totalisator was invented.

Mary Healy, who was born to Catherine and John Healy on 26 April 1866 in Tasmania, and accompanied her mother and the Hobbs/Finn family to New Zealand in the mid-1870s, married Reginald PINHEY on 17 August 1893 at the house of Mr William DARLEY, Masterton.²⁶ Her age was given as 26 and his as 25. His occupation was recorded as Coach Proprietor and hers 'at home'. The officiating minister was John DUKES. They were married in the presence of Thomas William SHAW and Emiline Mary Shaw of Masterton. Mary and Reginald Pinhey had four children. Dora

²¹ RGD Marriage Records Christchurch 22 July 1881 No.2022

²² RGD Birth Records Christchurch 4 May 1878 No.1596

²³ RGD Death Records and Cemetery Records Auckland

²⁴ RGD Death Records and Cemetery Records Wellington and the *Dominion* Newspaper 25 May 1915 p.8

²⁵ A copy of the plans of which I received from Stephen Nichol, Calgary ALB Canada

²⁶ RGD Marriage Records Masterton 17 August 1893 Folio No.2320

Alice Pinhey was born in 1894 Reg. No. 13428, Eileen May Pinhey was born in 1896, Florence Southwood Pinhey in 1898, Reg. No. 16799, and Hilda Maud Pinhey in 1903, Reg. No. 22056. In the Masterton Cemetery Index are the following entries: Hilda Maude Pinhey, beloved daughter of Reg. and Mary Pinhey who passed to rest 1 March 1918, aged 15 years. Also [included with above], in honoured memory of Stafford Northcote Pinhey, killed in action in the Great War, 23 June 1917, aged 19½ years. In the NZ Wargraves Project Records, Stafford Northcote Pinhey was listed as son of Valentine and Mary Pinhey, husband of Mary BRAY [formally Penhey], of Bridge Street, Blenheim NZ. Native of England. Records indicate Reginald Pinhey died on 5 November 1944, aged 75, and Mary Pinhey died at Masterton on 24 October 1950, aged 84.²⁷

According to the Christchurch City Council Cemeteries Database, Patrick Healy, who migrated to New Zealand with his family, died at the age of 29 on 5 October 1899.²⁸ He was buried in the Linwood Cemetery. His mother, Catherine Healy, was buried in the same plot about four years later. Patrick's occupation was given as Wool-washer, and his address, Woolston. No cause of death was given in this record.

Thomas Finn was born to Luke and Catherine Finn on 10 January 1856 in Hobart and baptised on 3 February 1856 at St Josephs Church. The sponsors were James O'Leary [sic] and Eliza TAILOR.²⁹ Thomas, aged seven, was admitted to the Queens Orphan Asylum in July 1863. It is not known when he was discharged.

According to family legend he did his baker's apprenticeship with MONDS & AFFLICK. He practised his trade as a baker in many parts of Tasmania all his working life. He married Sarah GREGORY at Campbelltown on 11 September 1886, according to information given on two of their children's birth certificates, but no marriage record has been found.³⁰ Sarah already had a three-year-old son, Harry Linton, born on 21 November 1883 in Launceston, whose father's name was given as Henry Frederick JOHNSON.³¹ Although Thomas was not his father, Harry was brought up as Harry Finn and it is doubtful if many of the family knew his real identity. Thomas and Sarah Finn had six children between 1887 and 1902, five girls and one boy.³² The births of the children show where they were living at the time. The first four were born at Wynyard. Gladys Lanoma Finn, born on 4 December 1887, married Harold SUTTON of Launceston in 1911. She died in Melbourne on 24 December 1966, aged 79. Edith Adella Finn, born on 26 October 1889, married George ALLEN in 1908. She died in Hobart on 16 November 1969, aged 80. Hilda May Finn, born 15 February 1892, married James WHITE. She died of cancer on 15 June 1963, aged 71, and is buried in the Ulverstone Cemetery. Florence Vera Finn, born 1 August 1894, married Silas Alexander ELPHINSTONE on 15 July 1919. She died on 5 November 1987, aged 93, and is buried in the Burnie Cemetery. Thomas Joseph Finn, born on

²⁷ Information contained in a letter, dated 21 June 1995, from Vicky Brenton-Rule, Napier, NZ and NZ Records

²⁸ Christchurch City Council Database 1899

²⁹ St Josephs baptisms

³⁰ RGD33 Births Waratah 2763/1898
Thomas J Finn 16 September 1898 and
Southport 4136/1902 Doris Mary Finn
29 December 1902

³¹ RGD33 Births Launceston 3304/1883
Harry Linton Johnson 21 November 1883

³² RGD33 Births 1887-1902 and family
knowledge

16 September 1898 at Waratah, married Vera Gwendoline Nellie Elphinstone on 18 May 1927 at Cuprona, and died on 20 August 1991, just short of his 93rd birthday. He is buried in the Devonport Lawn Cemetery. Doris Mary Finn, born on 29 December 1902 at Southport, married Cyril Redvers Elphinstone at Cuprona on 20 May 1926. She died on 14 May 1995, aged 93, and is buried in the Ulverstone/Penguin Lawn Cemetery. Thomas Finn, the father of these children, died suddenly on 9 September 1926, at Wynyard.³³ There was an inquest into his death. Basil BAILEY, stableman at the *Federal Hotel*, gave evidence to the effect that he was in the company of the deceased on Thursday afternoon, when the latter complained of not feeling well, and asked if he could lie down somewhere. The witness made up a bed for him in a room adjoining the stables. When he checked on him again at about 10 p.m. he said he was feeling better but would stay there a while longer. The next morning he was dead. Evidence of identification was given by Thomas J Finn, of Forest, son of the deceased. Dr W SMELLIE gave evidence regarding the post mortem examination and believed the death was due to heart failure. The coroner returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Luke Finn was born to Luke and Catherine Finn at Port Cygnet on 20 May 1858. His baptism is to be found in the records of the Franklin Catholic Church with those of his sister Ellen and brother Francis, who were all born at Port Cygnet.³⁴ Luke was admitted to the Queen's Orphan School with Thomas and Ellen

when his mother, Catherine Finn, moved from Cygnet to Hobart in July 1863. He remained in Tasmania when the family went to New Zealand in the mid-1870s. He worked as a labourer, mainly around the Cygnet district, for most of his life. Luke did not marry, and records of him are few. A few reports have appeared in *The Mercury* relating to Luke Finn over the years.³⁵

28 November 1906

City Police Court – On the 27th inst. before Mr T. Whitesides, J.P. Luke Finn, labourer, pleaded guilty of being drunk and incapable in Park St. on the 26th inst. and was cautioned, this being his first offence.

6 November 1912

At the Lovett Police Court yesterday, before Warden A. Davies, Luke Finn was charged with having used bad language on the night of the 2nd inst. He pleaded guilty and was fined 10s.

11 April 1924

Knocked down by motor car

Luke Finn, 65 years of age, was knocked down in the city last evening by a motor car and received injuries which necessitated his removal to the Public Hospital. He was found to be suffering from abrasions to the face and chest, but his condition is not in any way serious.

Luke Finn died on 7 June 1939 aged 81 years and was buried at Cornelian Bay Cemetery.³⁶

‘History is the ship carrying living memories to the future.’

Stephen Spender, British poet and critic ◀

³³ RGD Deaths 9 September 1926 1165/1926 and *Advocate* newspaper 11 September 1926

³⁴ Franklin Parish Baptism Records

³⁵ The Hobart *Mercury*, 28 November 1906, 6 November 1912, 11 April 1924

³⁶ Roman Catholic Section BB, Number 188, 7 June 1939

THE *BARROSA* (2) 1841–42

A MISERABLE VOYAGE

Anne McMahan (Member No.6463)

THREE hundred and fifty male prisoners convicted in England embarked on the *Barrosa* (2) during August 1841 destined for Van Diemen's Land.¹ A guard of forty soldiers engaged by the War Department were accompanied by a small number of wives, two of whom gave birth during the passage. The prisoners were transhipped to the barque in two batches; the first group from the hulks that lay at Woolwich on the Thames. These men were sallow and unhealthy and seemed unlikely to withstand a long and tedious voyage. The second group was taken from the hulks at Sheerness.

The *Barrosa*, an Indian-built vessel launched during 1811, was a relatively large barque for her times being 720 tons burthen. For this, her second passage, the crew numbered sixty seamen and boys which was considerably larger than the Admiralty formula of seven men per 100 tons. The surgeon was Henry W MAHON, MD, undertaking his second voyage to the colonies.

On putting to sea, the *Barrosa* (2) struck adverse winds and boisterous weather, so made slow progress down the channel, during which the majority of prisoners were seasick. Their debility was such that surgeon Mahon requested the master, John AUSTEN, to put in at Teneriffe among the Canary Islands during October 1841. While at anchor off Santa Cruz the

prison was fumigated, having been fouled by the hundreds of seasick prisoners.

On the island fruit and vegetables were plentiful so a meagre three days supply was procured together with fresh meat for the remainder of the voyage. Prisoners who had money were allowed to purchase fruit and onions from boats which came alongside under the surveillance of a non-commissioned officer who ensured that the articles were received at a fair price and correct quantity. Water was also obtained. As the *Barrosa* (2) sailed from the harbour the peak of Teyde, 12,172 feet above sea level, was visible for ninety miles with its fringe disappearing into the clouds.

The transport sailed into the north east trade winds at Latitude 26°N. She crossed the Tropic of Cancer early in October with the thermometer standing at 75°F. As they entered the tropics the windsails were hoisted to ventilate the crowded prison. Sailors landed a shark, which had been following the vessel, and was cut up immediately and eaten.

Surgeon Mahon inspected the prisoners for evidence of smallpox or having been vaccinated against the disease. He found five men untreated and vaccinated them with the lymph supplied but without success. The *Barrosa* (2) was now becalmed for two weeks at the equator where attempts were made to engage the south east trade winds to carry her south.

There were three deaths on the passage. The first man, who died of pneumonia, had been ill for six weeks. The second died of Hematuria, a blood disease. This

¹ *Barrosa* (2) AJCP PRO 3189. Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787–1868* names this ship *Barossa* but Surgeon Henry Mahon lists it as *Barrosa*.

man was described as an idiot who had been shunned by his mess mates due to his filthy habits. The third prisoner succumbed to scurvy.

They now sailed into the intense cold of the southern latitudes. In the heavy seas there was frequent leakage in the prison caused by the scuttles that had not been correctly adjusted during the fit out at Deptford. The bedding became damp and diarrhoea occurred, leading the surgeon to suspend the issue of lime juice.

Scurvy began to manifest among the prisoners. The disease afflicted both weak and strong men. As they had passed the Cape of Good Hope a further port of call was not feasible. Cases of scurvy became more numerous. In its mild form its victims were pale and depressed with swollen gums and a disinclination to exercise. As the full blown disease took hold the patients were severely affected. Their gums became red and spongy, their joints rigid, purple blotches appeared on the skin and warts on the extremities. Some men experienced violent spasms; others lay prone in their beds unable to move. A total of 106 prisoners contracted the disease.

Surgeon Mahon was intrigued by the manifestations of the several varieties of scurvy. Being fond of the lancet, as were many naval surgeons, he resorted to phlebotomy (blood-letting) on four of his patients. This intervention would have further prostrated the weakened prisoners. Teeth were extracted from those with spongy gums. Portions of discoloured skin were scraped for examination to determine the nature of the pathology.

Surgeon Mahon speculated about the possible causes of scurvy, which had not appeared in the crew or the guard. He attributed it to previous dissolute habits, tedious imprisonment, long detention in the hulks and inadequate diet. He viewed

female convicts as less susceptible to the disease because of their more lively and cheerful dispositions. He claimed they were given greater indulgence on the convict ships than male prisoners whose movement was constrained by their leg irons and who were subject to greater control due to fears of mutiny. Surgeon Mahon came close to understanding the proximate cause of scurvy. Among his many ideas he named the absence of fresh vegetables in the diet. Unbeknown to him however, as with other surgeons in the nineteenth century, scurvy arose from a deficiency of vitamin C which was not storable in the body and had to be replenished at regular intervals.

Surgeon Mahon practised his surgical skills at a later stage of the passage by operating on two prisoners; one man for squinting and the other for stammering. Anaesthetics were not available, but the injection of opiates, the usual method, gave brief sedation. Surgeon Mahon reported the operation for squinting had been successful, but was a failure for stammering. A soldier also required surgery to extract a ball of a pistol from his left thigh. The accident occurred when a pistol was discharged by a comrade cleaning his weapon without realising it was loaded.

The *Barrosa* (2) arrived at Hobart Town on 21 January 1842. Fresh vegetables were supplied at the port, enabling sixty-seven men to disembark after some days for work on the roads. Some twenty-two men had not recovered, but were described as 'relieved', and sixteen prisoners were sent to the colonial hospital for treatment. Of the 106 cases of scurvy twenty-five had been placed on the Sick List. The voyage was a drawn out one of 135 days with the 347 prisoners on board for 158 days in considerable discomfort before arrival. ◀

VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS THE CHILDREN OF THE *RAJAH*

Dianne Snowden (Member No.910)

TEN children who arrived on the *Rajah* with their convict mothers on 19 July 1841 were featured in the previous journal.¹ In all, twelve of the *Rajah* convicts were known to have had children admitted to the Queen's Orphan Schools at New Town. Two born in the colony were Amelia ESP, daughter of Sarah Esp and Jemima Rhoda BELL, daughter of Ellen MARR.

Sarah Esp, a farm servant from Shropshire, was transported at the age of 29 for stealing an apron. Assigned in Campbell Town District, Sarah gave birth to a daughter Amelia at the Launceston Female Factory in October 1842.² When she was 33, Sarah married labourer William KERR in St Lukes Church of England, at Campbell Town.³ In March 1845, when Sarah was again pregnant, her daughter Amelia, then aged two, was admitted to the Queen's Orphan Schools as a Roman Catholic child.⁴ A few weeks later, Amelia's mother gave birth to a

son, William Kerr.⁵ About 1847, Sarah (Esp) and William Kerr moved with their son to Victoria, leaving Amelia behind in the Orphan School. Sarah gave birth to two more daughters, Esther in 1847 and Sarah in 1851, both at Collingwood.⁶

Amelia remained in the Orphan Schools until February 1858, when she was apprenticed out to James THORNTON in Hobart.⁷ In September 1860, Amelia, aged 17, was admitted to the Asylum for the Insane at New Norfolk, for *mania*.⁸ Amelia was discharged, 'recovered', in June 1861 but was readmitted in June 1864 and discharged again at the end of the year.⁹ When she was 23, Amelia married William SMITH, a labourer aged

¹ For the transportation of free children, see Dianne Snowden, "A Most Humane Regulation": Free Children transported with convict parents', *THRA Papers & Proceedings*, Vol.58 No.1 April 2011 pp.33-41

² TAHO, RGD 33/1/23 1842/1168 Launceston (female Esp); TAHO, SWD 28/1/1 p.25 (Amelia Esp)

³ TAHO, RGD 37/1/4 1844/1484 Campbell Town (Sarah Esp & William Kerr)

⁴ Purtscher, *Children in Queen's Orphanage* (Amelia Esp); TAHO, SWD 28/1/1 p.25 (Amelia Esp)

⁵ TAHO, RGD 33/1/26 1845/662 Campbell Town (male Curr)

⁶ VIC Birth Record 1847/15546, CofE St James, Melbourne Fiche 287 (Esther Kerr) VIC Birth Record 1851/26981 CofE St Peters, Melbourne Fiche 395 (Sarah Kerr)

⁷ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.25 (Amelia Esp)

⁸ TAHO, HSD 247/1/1 No.274 (Amelia Hesp). The principal name changes, dated as accurately as possible, are as follows: Lunatic Asylum, New Norfolk 1829-59, Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk 1859-1915, Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk 1915-37, Lachlan Park Hospital 1937-68, Royal Derwent Hospital 1968-2001. The Order was signed by William Tarleton and William Crosby Esquires; the medical certificate was signed by R Bright Jnr on 17 August.

⁹ TAHO, HSD 254/1/1 TAHO, HSD 247/1/1 No.274 (Amelia Hesp); TAHO, HSD 254/1/1 (Amelia Hesp)

37, in Hobart in September 1866.¹⁰ They were married in William's house in Argyle Street. Amelia has not been traced beyond this date.¹¹ Amelia's mother, Sarah, died in Prahan, Victoria, in 1895 and was buried at St Kilda Cemetery. Her death certificate listed her three children to William Kerr but there was no mention of Amelia.¹² She was abandoned and forgotten.

Ellen Marr, from Carlisle, was a vagrant when she was tried in Scotland for 'theft, habit and repute': she stole apples but her previous convictions worked against her and she was transported for seven years.¹³ She was only eighteen. In October 1850, Ellen married fellow convict Thomas Bell, a butcher, in St Georges Church of England, Battery Point.¹⁴ Two years later, Ellen's daughter, Jemima Rhoda Bell, was born in Hobart.¹⁵ When she was nearly nine, in November 1863, Jemima was admitted to the Female School at the Queen's Orphan Schools, New Town because her mother was in the Colonial Hospital. Nothing is known of her mother after this date. Three years later, Jemima was discharged, apprenticed to Jessie WHITE in Hobart.¹⁶

For whatever reason, Jemima's life was an unsettled one and, like her mother, she

was frequently in trouble with the law. Jemima's first offence was in August 1869, when she was just a little younger than her mother was when she was transported. She was convicted of disturbing the peace and was fined five shillings (or in default, to be imprisoned for seven days).¹⁷ Later that month, Jemima, who appears to have got mixed up with the wrong crowd, was charged with being disorderly and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour at the Cascades House of Correction (formerly the Cascades Female Factory). The newspaper reported:

DISORDERLY FEMALES.—Lucy Emmiss, Jemima Bell, Maria Jones, and Jessie McKenna were charged by Constable McCormack with disorderly conduct at two o'clock on Sunday evening and pleaded not guilty, but the case was proved by two constables.

The Mayor said it was shocking to see such young girls brought up on such a charge, particularly the girl McKenna, who would be sent to the Reformatory if the Bench could do it, but it was not competent to do so. His Worship then sentenced the defendants to six weeks' hard labor, expressing the hope that it would be a caution to them.¹⁸

The prison sentence did not have much impact and Jemima was again in the Hobart Police Court in February 1870, charged with prostitution (her mother Ellen was charged with being in a brothel before Jemima was born, and served two months in the Cascades Female Factory as a result). Jemima was sentenced to one month in the Cascades House of Correction. Her police description read:

¹⁰ TAHO, RGD 37/1/25 1866/193 Hobart (Amelia Esp and William Smith)

¹¹ TAHO, RGD 37/1/25 1866/193 Hobart

¹² VIC Death Certificate 1895/3167 (Sarah Kerr)

¹³ NAS, JC26/1840/177 (Helen Marr); NAS, AD14/40/255 (Helen Marr)

¹⁴ TAHO, RGD 37/1/9 1850/305 Hobart (Thomas Bell & Ellen Marrs)

¹⁵ TAHO, RGD 33/1/4 1852/1208 Hobart (Jemima Rhoda Bell)

¹⁶ Purtscher, *Children in Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1828–1863* (Jemima Bell); TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Female School p.48 (Jemima Bell)

¹⁷ *Mercury*, 3 August 1869 p.3 (Jemima Bell)

¹⁸ *Mercury*, 31 August 1869 p.2 (Jemima Bell)

native of Tasmania, aged 18, 5' 0", brown hair.¹⁹ The newspaper reported:

DISORDERLIES.—Bridget Quinn and Jemima Bell were charged with being disorderly females, and also with behaving in a riotous and indecent manner in Liverpool-street, on the 13th inst.

Bridget Quinn pleaded guilty; Jemima Bell, not guilty.

Constable McCormack deposed to the arrest of the prisoners, and stated that he was led to take them into custody by their behaving very unseemly towards passers-by, and using bad language. Both had been previously convicted, and he had known them for the past twelve or eighteen months as disorderly characters.

Constable Mahoney gave corroborative evidence, after which The Mayor said such conduct on the part of persons so young as the prisoners was disgraceful and not to be tolerated. If they were again brought before him, he should certainly mete out to them the full rigour of the law, but, would this time let them off with one month's imprisonment with hard labour.²⁰

Jemima was not out of trouble for long. In October 1870, she was again charged with prostitution and sentenced to three months' in the Cascades House of Correction. Interestingly, this time her description recorded her age as two years younger than previously: native of Tasmania, aged 16, 5' 1", and auburn hair.²¹ She was a month out of the House of Correction when she was again charged, this time for larceny. She was sentenced

to three months' imprisonment. Her record noted that she had no prior convictions!²² The newspaper reported:

Larceny.—Two young girls, named respectively Jemima Bell and Margaret Acres, alias Holbrook, were charged with stealing, on the 13th instant, one silver watch, worth £4, the property of William Jude.

The prisoner Jemima Bell pleaded guilty, and Margaret Acres not guilty.

Detective Vickers applied for the discharge of Acres, as there was no evidence against her.

The Bench ordered the prisoner Bell to be imprisoned for three months, and that Acres be discharged.²³

In the next two years, Jemima was frequently in the Hobart Police Court: charged with being a disorderly female and guilty of indecent behaviour and sentenced to three months' imprisonment (June 1871);²⁴ using obscene language in a public street, fined 10/6, or in default, 14 days' imprisonment (March 1872);²⁵ and larceny in stealing the sum of £2 in silver, 2 pocket knives value 2 shillings, and other articles, sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Cascades House of Correction (October 1872).²⁶

¹⁹ *Tasmania Police Gazette*, 18 March 1870 No.557 p.50 (Jemima Bell)

²⁰ *Mercury*, 15 February 1870 p.2 (Jemima Bell)

²¹ *Tasmania Police Gazette*, 13 January 1871 No.600 p.8 (Jemima Bell)

²² *Tasmania Police Gazette*, 24 February 1871 No.606 p.37 (Jemima Bell);

Tasmania Police Gazette, Friday 8 November 1872 No.695 p.184 (Jemima Bell)

²³ *Mercury*, 15 February 1871 p.2 (Jemima Bell)

²⁴ *Mercury*, 5 June 1871 p.3 (Jemima Bell)

²⁵ *Mercury*, 21 March 1872 p.2 (Jemima Bell)

²⁶ TAHO, LC 247/1/34, 28 October 1872 (Jemima Bell); TAHO, LC 247/1/34, 30 October 1872 (Jemima Bell); TAHO, LC 247/1/34, 31 October 1872 (Jemima Bell); *Tasmania Police Gazette*, 8 November 1872 No.695 p.184 (Jemima Bell)

The newspaper report for the latter offence noted:

ROBBERY.—Jemima Bell was charged with stealing £2 in silver and some articles from a coloured man named Joseph PARRIS.

Joseph Parris deposed that on Saturday night last he went with prisoner to “Blind George’s.” He went into a room with the girl, and while he was sick, she slipped out. When he went into the room he had £2 in silver in his waistcoat and trowsers, but before he left he missed the money, with two pocket-knives and two pocket handkerchiefs. Witness was not drunk, but was sick. Was certain prisoner was the female who went into the room with him.

Detective Simpson deposed that he apprehended the prisoner about a quarter to one o’clock on Sunday morning last, in a house in Barrack-street. When Parris reported the robbery about a quarter to twelve, he was perfectly sober. Told prisoner the charge, and she said she had not taken £2 in silver, she only took 12s. 6d. Searched the room, and found the new pair of boots produced, which prisoner said she had purchased for 11s., out of the money obtained from Parris. Also found the two pocket handkerchiefs, produced, in the room, one of them containing money to the amount of 1s. 5d³/₄, and the pocket-knife underneath prisoner’s hat. She said she left the other knife on “Blind George’s” table. He had ascertained that she had purchased the boots as she stated.

Prisoner, in her defence, said she thought it was very hard that she should be brought there on a charge of which she was not guilty. She denied that she had taken the £2 in silver.²⁷

²⁷ *Mercury*, 1 November 1872 p.2 (Jemima Bell)

Four months after being released, Jemima was charged with being an idle and disorderly person in being a common prostitute wandering the streets in Hobart and to behaving in a riotous and indecent manner; she was again sentenced to three months’ imprisonment.²⁸

Jemima married John WARD in August 1874 in St Johns Church of England, at New Town, a church which she would have attended as an Orphan School girl. At marriage and the births of her two children, Jemima was recorded as illiterate. Her husband was a labourer aged 37, and Jemima was a servant aged 23.²⁹ Jemima’s first son John Ward was born at Longford in 1875 and her second son Eric James Ward was born at Campbell Town in 1877.³⁰ Jemima seems to have settled down after her marriage but she has not been traced beyond the birth of her second son in 1877. ◀

We would welcome any additional information about the *Rajah* children admitted to the Queen’s Orphan Schools.

Please contact dsnowden@tassie.net.au

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

²⁸ TAHO, LC 247/1/34, 30 June 1873 (Jemima Bell)

²⁹ TAHO, RGD 37/1/33 1874/192 Hobart (John Ward and Jemima Rhoda Bell)

³⁰ TAHO, RGD 33/1/53 1875/1012 Longford (John Ward); TAHO, RGD 33/1/55 1877/112 Campbell Town (Eric James Ward)

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 TAS AUS	1800-1900	7293
CASTRAY Luke Richard	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
COLEMANS	UK to Sheffield TAS AUS	prior to 2012	7287
COOK	ENG	Any	7312
COOPERS	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

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
GUEST George	Hobart TAS AUS	1767-1841	7305
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	TAS AUS/WIL ENG	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	Invermess 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	TAS AUS/NFK ENG	1800+	7310
PEPPER George	Franklin TAS AUS	1863-1936	7308
PEPPER John CON	transported to TAS AUS	c.1845-1870	7308
PERRY John	South Weald ESS ENG	1760-1840	7315
PERRY Lewis	South Weald	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 Smealton 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

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
SATTLER family	Germany	1800+	7322
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/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	71 Riawena Road	MONTAGU BAY	TAS	7018
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 lynne.beck44@gmail.com	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
7295	CASWELL Fay Therese	Not for publication			
7296	LORING Mrs Christine Laurel	145 Flagstaff Road nickynoodle@efel.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

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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 skdrp@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 HEIGHTS	SA	5109
7312	COOK Mr Neville John	32 Futuna Avenue njp64@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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HELP WANTED

Lewis/Norman

Ada May NORMAN married Lionel Ballantyne McKay LEWIS on 9 March 1922 at St Georges Church Invermay, Launceston. Her death was recorded in *The Examiner* on 1 February 1932. Ada May was my husband's maternal aunt. We seek to make contact with any descendants of Ada May Lewis to learn more about our family tree.

Please contact Elizabeth Gleeson by email eagle@bigpond.net.au or phone (03) 6427 7095

Lovegrove, David

Seeking any information after 1883 on David LOVEGROVE, his wife Louisa and daughters, Margaret and Ruby and son Percy. David was born 1835 in Hampshire, arrived on *Wanderer* in 1855.

1st Marriage—Catherine MORRELL in 1862, she died 1880 at Deloraine. Children—Ada 1864–1917 married John VENN, Albert 1866–1950, William 1868–1945 married Margaret Warren AITKEN, Francis 1871–1953 married Louisa MOTTON, Margaret 1873–?, Alma 1877–1931 and Ruby 1878–?

2nd Marriage—Adelaide BETTS formerly YOUNG in 1881, she died in 1882.

3rd Marriage—Louisa WHITAKER formerly CLARKE in 1882. A son, Percy, was born in 1883 at Deloraine, married Daisy BURDETT in 1914 NSW (2 sons). Please contact Judith DeJong, 9 Fairway Crescent, Riverside TAS 7250 or email neika52@bigpond.com

Mickleborough

About twelve months before my father's death in 1995, he told me he had a half-sister he did not know. The daughter of

Alfred E MICKLEBOROUGH (mother's name unknown), she was born c.1935, and may have been adopted.

About 1953 this lady was employed in the Hobart city centre, at times using the surname of Mickleborough. She may, some years later, have placed flowers on her father's (my grandfather's) grave.

I am seeking any information, however insignificant it may seem (even anonymously), and/or contact with this lady (my Aunt), or any descendants.

Please contact Leonie Mickleborough, 6 Wentworth Street, South Hobart TAS 7004, phone (03) 6223 7948 or email lemick@internode.on.net

Whitton Family Photographs

Photographs of the following sought for inclusion in an illustrated WHITTON Family History to be published later this year: George Henry BEHRENS, ship-builder (1891–1987); his wife Maud Rosalie Whitton (1898–1975), Bertram James Whitton, AIF (1888–1950); his wife Rita Harriet ZIMBLER (1897–?), Roy Walter George LANGFORD, Tasmania Police and eventually master of the police boat, 'Premier' (1899–?); his wife Frances Gertrude Whitton (1899–1967). Francis John James Whitton, AIF, Tasmania Police Force (1883–1952), James Whitton (1851–1932), Leslie Melville Whitton, Tasmania Police Force (1886–1963); his wife Queenie May HORNSEY (1894–1959). Clear family group, service portraits, or wedding photographs would be suitable.

Please contact Kevin Whitton email kevin.whitton@bigpond.com or mobile 0419 340 049 ◀

HELP NEEDED IN FINDING TASMANIAN FAMILIES

HELEN MOYLE is a PhD candidate in the Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute (ADSRI) in the Australian National University. She is studying historical demography, specifically the fall in fertility among couples who married in Tasmania in the second half of the 19th century.

Helen is looking at the birth histories of couples who married in Tasmania in four different years—1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890—by reconstructing their families. She has used the Tasmanian digitised birth, marriage and death records as the major data source, but because couples moved outside Tasmania, she has also used other sources, such as the births, deaths and marriage indexes of other colonies/states.

She has a number of couples in each marriage cohort (1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890) for whom she does not have sufficient information. These couples are listed on the website <http://adsri.anu.edu.au/research/19thCTasmania>

She would be most grateful for any information about these families:
helen.moyle@anu.edu.au ◀

WW1 SERVICEMEN WITH CONVICT ANCESTORS

Iwould be grateful to hear from anyone who has relatives who served in WW1 (who are directly descended from a convict). Would especially like to see photos if possible please. This is for a research paper I am writing. Please contact Jo on 0438 638 340 or email jabrodie@utas.edu.au ◀

BRIGANTINE CREOLE DISASTER 1863

ON the 28 August 1863, the 'Creole' left the Tamar Heads, Tasmania, bound for Dunedin in New Zealand. The ship carried thirty-one passengers. Three weeks later it was discovered the vessel had foundered off Waterhouse Island in Bass Strait and no bodies were ever recovered.

The passengers were Henry CLAYTON (my great great grandfather) and son Robert James Clayton, Francis Augustus TOWNLEY, his wife his wife Sarah (née STEVENS) and ten-month-old son Frederick, James DEAN, William WEYMOUTH, Mrs John RATTRAY formerly Eliza ROGERS and three children, Miss BAIN and Mrs GREEN. The crew consisted of Captain FLEURTY, mate Norman CLARKE, John COOK, J CRISP, Fred GIBBS, John LAMONT, Robert THOMPSON, Thomas Green, J WILSON, Andrew STEPHENSON, R MORTIMER, T Smith, W. WILSON, Thomas JOYCE, W DUVAR, William CALBY and Samuel CLEAVER. On 31 October 1863, a death notice appeared in the local papers listing a Mr Richard MOSLEY who was also a passenger and drowned.

A great deal of mystery, speculation and enquiries followed this event and is well written in many papers of the time. As it will be 150 years since this disaster took place in August this year, I am looking to do some commemoration of the event and am seeking any other possible descendants or interested persons who may have further information or wish to be involved. Contact Robert Smith, phone (03) 6334 0726 or email robdder@bigpond.com ◀

FAMILY HISTORY IN THE FIND & CONNECT WEB RESOURCE

Caroline Evans (Member No.7357)

ON 16 November 2009, the Prime Minister, Kevin RUDD, offered an apology to Care Leavers, that is, people who were in institutions or foster care as children or who came to Australia as child migrants. Rudd acknowledged that although some did well, many others had lonely and loveless childhoods, few educational opportunities, and little preparation for adulthood. Their individuality was squashed by institutional life as well as loss of family and sometimes country. Many suffered physical or sexual abuse.¹

The apology followed three Senate reports: the *Lost Innocents* in 2001, which inquired into child migration; the *Forgotten Australians* in 2004, which inquired into child removal and upbringing in institutions or foster homes; and *Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians Revisited* in 2009, which inquired into the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the two previous reports. It was this final report, after a long delay, which precipitated the apology.

The day after the apology, Rudd announced the establishment of a Find and Connect Service that would help Care Leavers trace and obtain access to their records.² For many this would lead

to knowledge of and reunification with their families. The Find & Connect web resource is a part of that service. It has an overarching website for Australia and a section for each state and territory that brings together information that is already in the public domain. No personal information is entered on the website, which includes records and their whereabouts, histories of former child 'care' institutions, government departments, legislation, biographies, glossary terms, and perhaps most importantly of all, photographs. These can be important to Care Leavers who, because they were removed from their families, often have no memorabilia from their childhoods. A historian who lives locally works on this aspect of the website for his or her state or territory, and Tasmania is my responsibility.

The website has information about support groups and services, instructions about how to use it, including a video, and a queries section. The queries go to a Client Liaison Officer in Melbourne, most of which concern finding out about families or past institutions. If the Officer doesn't know the answer, she asks the advice of the historian. With the Care Leavers' permission, the Officer can also refer queries to Relationships Australia, the support service in Tasmania. They can offer counselling and advice while a Care Leaver searches for his or her records.

Our websites are works in progress. We are constantly adding new material. This means that if Care Leavers send in

¹ <http://www.heraldsun.com.au/news/victoria/transcript-of-kevin-rudds-apology-to-forgotten-australians/story-e6frf716-1225798255277>

² <http://www.theage.com.au/national/national-service-to-help-find-and-connect-families-20091116-iaa5.html>

comments and new information, we can use it to do further research. This improves the depth of material in the entries. Care Leavers sometimes point out our mistakes, enabling us to make corrections. Their comments can help us to get the tone better. We do not want to accidentally praise an institution that mistreated children simply because the only historical resource we have found describes it in glowing terms. In this way, Care Leavers can help develop the site.

The Find & Connect web resource is built on the conventional discipline of history, especially social history which, since the 1960s, has become increasingly influential in academia. One of the issues that social historians think about is how the lives of individuals were shaped by their historical period and how, individuals, in turn, shaped it. Since an important purpose of the website is to help Care Leavers make sense of their childhoods by providing a historical context to them, this idea is central to the project. We hope that providing this context can help Care Leavers make more sense of what happened to them.

The Find & Connect web resource also draws on the discipline of family history. However, before coming to that, I'll say something about the relationship between family and conventional history. The two disciplines have been on divergent paths for some time.³ Conventional history is usually, although not exclusively, carried out by professional or academic historians. It is outward looking and concerned with a broad sweep, with narrative,

analysis, and conclusions drawn from carefully gathered evidence. Family history is more personal and inward looking in that the practitioner (usually) seeks to learn more about his or her own family. He or she is (usually) less interested in the wider concerns of conventional history. The methods are also different, although both disciplines depend on carefully researched evidence. In the hands of a skilled practitioner, who may be self taught, family history involves meticulous attention to detail and a creative use of records, which might have been overlooked by conventional historians.⁴ These records need to be used creatively since their authors didn't produce them for later decades of researchers to ferret out information about individuals. Court records, wills, and valuation rolls are examples of that.

The interest in the individual, the methodology, and the creative use of new types of records are all aspects of family history research that make it interesting to social historians. Like family historians, they seek to learn about individuals. They have also learned to use new kinds of records. In Australia, this convergence, which is still incomplete, is often seen among historians writing about the convict era. A Tasmanian example is Dianne SNOWDEN's PhD thesis, 'A White Rag Burning'. Dianne uses the methods of family history to trace the lives of individuals to find out what that tells us about the convict system and society in Van Diemen's Land.⁵

³ Elizabeth Shown Mills makes this point forcefully in 'Genealogy in the "Information Age": History's New Frontier?', *National Genealogical Society Quarterly: Centennial Issue*, no. 91, December 2003, pp.262-4

⁴ Mills, pp.260-1

⁵ Dianne Snowden, 'A White Flag Burning: Irish Women Who Committed Arson in Order to be Transported to Van Diemen's Land', unpublished PhD thesis, University of Tasmania, 2006

The Find & Connect web resource draws on family history in two important ways. Firstly, it assists Care Leavers and their descendents who are looking for information about their families in what is in many ways straightforward genealogical research. However, it also requires a wider knowledge of the history of former child welfare practices in our state. For instance, it is useful to know the common pathways that children followed from one institution or one government department to another. This suggests which records might yield further information about an individual. For this the conventional methods of history need to be employed.

Secondly, the Find & Connect web resource is concerned with identity. Many people who do family histories are looking for missing knowledge about their families to reinforce their sense of identity. For Care Leavers, this search is crucial. As Judith ETHERTON said in her article entitled, 'The Role of Archives in the Perception of Self', loss of family is a trauma that leads to a lack of identity and self-worth if it is not ameliorated in some way.⁶ She also says that: 'we must never underestimate the need to know, especially for people separated from family or a family member'.⁷ For this reason, many case workers in modern child protection systems attempt to collect stories, memorabilia, and photographs that can remain with children through different placements. Having a sense of who they are enables the children to do better psychologically.⁸ That is what we are trying to achieve for Care Leavers.

This involves a kind of family history research that goes beyond the meticulous compilation of the names and birthplaces of different generations. Although finding basic family information is a crucial start, Care Leavers may need more than that. As well as finding out about family, Care Leavers may want to gain an understanding of the policies of the past that affected them. They may want to read accurate and balanced histories of institutions that can validate their experiences. Finally, they may want to see photographs of those institutions and anything else that is reminiscent of their childhoods. It may even be possible, mostly through newspaper searches, using 'Trove' for instance, to find photographs of children. All this requires an approach to family history that is embedded in the broader discipline of history.

The Find & Connect web resource is a fascinating example of how the methods of family and social history can be brought together to assist Care Leavers and their families to find out more about their pasts. We welcome visits to our website and comments and inquiries through it at www.findandconnect.gov.au



⁶ Judith Etherton, 'The Role of Archives in the Perception of Self', *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, no. 27, vol. 2, p.235

⁷ Etherton, p.235

⁸ Etherton, p.231

ACCIDENTAL HOUSEMAIDS

Deborah Norris (Member No.7056)

TOO afraid to reveal their past for
fear of denying themselves a
future

From London's sewer filled streets to
Millbank's damp cells

From Tipperary to transportation
They arrived in Van Diemen's Land
where all would bear the convict stain.

Prostitutes, the colonials exclaimed
And on the town the records revealed
But no, I am a housemaid replied many a
soul.

And like in some sadistic game of double
jeopardy,
They served their masters
From a past of desolate poverty and
deprivation,
To the surreal world of serving the well-
heeled

To the female factory they were told
If they absconded from duty or were
expecting a child
So here is the twist, was the master the
father or was he just not impressed

The stories are real
Of heartbreak and loss
Away from family
Dead babies in the nursery

They had come to a land
Free of smog laden skies and crowded
slums
To fresh air and sunshine
And room for all

Desperate, resourceful and determined
Many moved on, to be founding mothers
Raising families and working hard to be
free

We will never hear their voices or be able
to empathise

But through the strength of the human
spirit to survive

Many rose above those unfortunate times

Bearing the scars of their past
Of lost love that can never be replaced

Our nation is all the richer as we
remember these pages of our past,
Of the Convict Women who strived and
succeeded

May our memories of them never fade. ◀

Presented at a seminar organised by the
Convict Womens Research Group and held at
Runnymede, New Town Tasmania 2012.

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A News Limited analysis of Australian names going back to 1790 shows that almost 262,000 babies have been named John in the past 220 years, more than 65,000 ahead of its nearest male challenger David and more than 150,000 ahead of the leading female name 'Margaret'.

The name John peaked in popularity in 1946 but didn't make the top 100 in 2011. Only William and James make both the top 10 of historical records and 2011.

Margaret is the top name for girls with 96,458 then Sarah 81,195, Elizabeth 77,239 and Mary 75,006 are next in the top ten. None of the all-time top 10 make the 2011 most popular list. There have been 122,689 different names chosen by Australians between 1790 and 2011 - 76,459 are female and 46,230 are male. Of these, 51,293 females and 31,042 males were given a unique name ranging from Aab to Zyrkia-Lee for girls and A. to Zak for boys.

Mercury, Saturday 25 August 2012 page 7

GREAT UNCLE COL JOHN WALSH MP FRS 1726–1795

Paul Edwards (Member No.6425)

MY 4th great grand-uncle John WALSH¹ has been described as ‘a man of great courage, gross appetites, abrasive manners and high intelligence ... a sword-carrying counter jumper with pretensions to ancient nobility’.² He was born in Madras in 1726, one of the two surviving children of Joseph Walsh, one-time Deputy Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra, and his wife Elizabeth (née MAS-KELYNE). John and his sister Eliza, my 4th great grandmother, were orphaned early in their lives, he at the age of eight, she at the age of three. They spent their childhood in England after their father’s death in 1731 and their mother’s three years later. John was brought up in London by his uncle Jack, a diamond



Lieut Col John Walsh, 1781
Pastel by Sharpless of Bath, from
Shorland, *The Pish (Parish) of
Warfield and Easthampstead*.

trader with commercial links to the East India Company. He returned to Madras in 1742 at the age of 16 as a Company ‘writer’ (clerk), the same year Robert CLIVE joined the Company as a writer.

Walsh maintained a lifelong association with Clive and became his daughter’s guardian after Clive’s mysterious death in 1774.

Walsh returned to England in 1759 after the Battle of Plassey as a wealthy Nabob. He became a member of parliament in support of Clive two years later. Unlike many other nabobs he declined to purchase a baronetcy, nor did he marry, maintaining a succession of mistresses at *Warfield Park*, his country estate in Berkshire. He cared for his sister

Elizabeth’s three children as if they were his own after her early death around 1760.

In his later years, Walsh developed an interest in electrical science, to which he made significant contributions. His research foreshadowed later advances in neurophysiology and electrical technology, most notably the invention of the electric battery in 1800.

¹ Paul Edwards, *My Grandfather Henry Watson’s Anglo-Indian Family* (& references therein), *Tasmanian Ancestry*, March 2012; *Mars, Mammon and Venus in British India: Tasmanian Family Connections* (and references therein). Papers & Proceedings Annual Symposium, April 16 2011, ‘The Indian Connection with Tasmania’, Launceston Historical Society, Tasmania, April 2012.

² Eileen and Harry Green, *The Fowkes of Boughrood Castle: A study in social mobility*, p.6, Tenby, 1973

He remained in parliament until 1780, usually voting with the Whigs. He died in 1795, leaving his entire fortune to his sister's daughter Margaret ('Tippy') BENN-WALSH (née FOWKE) in trust for her son John who became the first Lord Ormathwaite.

Early life in India

John Walsh was the leader of a small group of East India Company writers when Fort St George, Madras fell into French hands in 1746. The group included the 21 year-old Robert Clive, and Walsh's cousin, the 18 year-old Edmund 'Mun' Maskelyne whose sister Peggy later married Clive.

A month into the French occupation, bad weather forced the French ships to weigh anchor. "They're leaving, by God", shouted Walsh from the roof of their quarters. The group celebrated the departure and subsequent shipwreck of the French fleet long into the night, despite being surrounded by enemy musketeers. The occupation forces remained in place next morning however—indeed for the next three years—and the senior English traders were seized and paraded in triumph through the streets of Pondicherry, the French capital. Walsh and his friends were refused parole and disguised as Indian labourers in their servants' clothes, escaped from Fort St David the following evening. Thus began the 'Boy's Own' adventure which propelled Clive and his companions to fame and fortune in the military service of the East India Company.

They eventually succeeded in reaching Fort St David, travelling through hostile French-occupied territory. Clive and Maskelyne enlisted there as ensigns, so beginning Clive's meteoric military and political career. Armed hostilities between the French and English had ended with the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle

in 1748 which returned Madras to the East India Company and in 1749 Walsh became a junior member of Council. In the same year, his sister Eliza married the much older Joseph Fowke, another Company trader, to become his third wife and my 4th great-grandmother. Clive, by then a military hero, married Peggy Maskelyne and they returned to England together and bought a town house in fashionable Berkeley Square in London from where Clive pursued his career in the Company. With the imminent resumption of hostilities against France, the Clives returned to India the following year, he with a Lieutenant Colonel's commission to become deputy governor of Fort St David.

After the death of the Nawab of Bengal, his successor Siraj-ad-Daula moved with French approval against English interests in Bengal and captured Calcutta. The infamous 'Black Hole of Calcutta' followed. Clive was given command of the expedition to restore the town and fort to Company control. He took Walsh with him as army paymaster. Then, or later, Walsh effectively became his private secretary, cementing the reversal in their relative circumstances.

After he had retaken Calcutta, Clive demanded restitution from Siraj-ad-Daula on behalf of the Company. He sent Walsh as an emissary to the new Nawab. After he had reported back on the Nawab's field placements, Clive decided to attack and capture the Bengali cannon. Walsh obtained the assistance of several hundred sailors from the Royal Navy squadron in moving the English guns to a position from where they bombarded the Indian camp in an indecisive engagement.

Suspicion remained, fanned by the news from Europe of the renewal of Anglo-French hostilities with the start of the Seven Years War. After a decisive battle

which effectively removed French influence from Bengal, Clive plotted to replace the Nawab by conspiring with his paymaster Mir Jafar. Walsh, as Clive's adviser, secretary and army paymaster during the Bengal campaign participated in the Machiavellian intrigues which resulted in the Nawab's downfall in the famous Battle of Plassey later in 1757 and the installation of Mir Jafar in his place.

Clive collected £234,000 from the campaign against Siraj-ad-Daula, plus a controversial annuity of £27,000 from Mir Jafar which caused him, and also Walsh, endless political trouble in later years. Walsh's share of the booty was £56,250. This, together with a fortune inherited from his father, plus earnings from private trading made him a very rich man.

The Return to England

Walsh finally left India and returned to England in 1759 replete with the spoils of war and commerce. He reported Clive's Bengal successes to the Company and verbally presented Clive's secret plans for reorganising the Bengal administration to Prime Minister William PITT.³ Clive proposed to bypass the Company—he suggested he be authorised to accept the governorship and revenues of Bengal on behalf of the Crown rather than of the Company. Clive wrote to Pitt that Walsh 'was a thorough master' of the plans: Walsh had evidently been closely involved in their drafting. This historic conversation between Walsh and Pitt foreshadowed increasing restrictions to the power of the Company over the next hundred years and finally led to the establishment of the British Raj in 1858.

His sister Eliza Fowke had returned to England with her husband Joseph and

their three children. Shortly after his own return from India, Walsh presented his sister, to whom he was strongly attached, with a fortune of £10,000. However Eliza, according to her grandson Sir John Benn-Walsh was (like her brother), a person of 'great pride and independence of spirit', and she 'took fire at some exhibition of arrogance and irritability of temper on his part'.⁴ The disagreement apparently went to such lengths that the Fowkes returned his generous gift, the equivalent today of something like a million dollars! Eliza Fowke and John Walsh were apparently reconciled before her early death around 1760. Her daughter Margaret, later Lady Benn-Walsh, told her son 'after the lapse of many years, she remembered seeing him [John Walsh] give way to a flood of tears' in speaking of his sister.⁵

The decade of the 1760s saw the start of Walsh's new life as a substantial landlord, MP for Worcester and punctilious guardian of his sister's three children, Frank, Arthur and Margaret, who were largely neglected by their father after their mother's death.

Margaret spent her early life with friends of her mother's and a traumatic year at a boarding school in Reading before spending the next few years in the households of her uncle John and his cousins Margaret, Lady Clive and Jane, Lady STRACHEY until the age of 17. Francis was educated at Cheam and Arthur was provided with a private tutor, David DAVIES.

³ John Malcolm, *Life of Robert, Lord Clive*, (John Murray 1836).

⁴ John Benn-Walsh, *Memoir of Margaret Elizabeth Benn-Walsh (née Fowke)*, by her son John Benn-Walsh, 1st Baron Ormathwaite, 1758–1836, Mss Eur 032, India Office Select Materials, British Library, London.

⁵ *Ibid*

Walsh bought an estate in Cheshire in 1761, another property, *Warfield Park*, near Bracknell in Berkshire in 1765, and a town house in Chesterfield Street Mayfair, close to the Clive's. He received rent from numerous other properties in Ireland, Wales and England.

Member of Parliament

Clive and his father were elected to the House of Commons in the general election of 1761 held on the death of King George II. Walsh was elected as member for Worcester—at a cost of £5000.

Clive supported the ministry of William Pitt and the Duke of Newcastle. However, when Pitt and Newcastle later fell out, Clive sided with Newcastle against Pitt. He was rewarded by Newcastle with an Irish barony and became Baron Clive of Plassey. His closest friends and relatives, including Walsh, his wife, and even his father, began to address him as 'my Lord'.

According to Clive there was 'no man in the world more attached to the Whig interest' than Walsh. However, Walsh clearly put Clive's interests and his own inclinations ahead of party loyalties. They both voted against the peace treaty with the French and Walsh joined with the opposition to vote against a bill to impeach the libertarian John WILKES.

Walsh clearly disapproved of Clive's self-interested political manoeuvres and evidently became increasingly uneasy. After Clive changed ship, Walsh wrote to him from Chesterfield Street:

Dear Lord Clive ... I have long been & shall remain inviolably attached to you, as well from affection as from Gratitude. I entered into Parliament, chiefly with the view of being serviceable to you, & as you know have ever since acted entirely with you, that is, in support of the Duke of Newcastle and Mr Pitt. ... if it is required of you to bring me over with you, all I can do is to resign my seat in Parliament,

which I readily will, if it is essential to your Interests. I wish you success in your Election & hope your friends use the utmost caution with respect to Bribery, every detection of which will subject them to £500 penalty, & endanger the election upon petition. My love to Lady Clive & compliments to George, Harry etc. I am my dear Lord, your very affectionate humble servant, John Walsh.⁶

In fact, Walsh did not resign his seat but remained in parliament to pursue an independent line. Aside from these duties his time was taken up with the interests of a retired Indian Army officer, nabob and country gentleman of the time. These included a succession of mistresses who resided at *Warfield Park*. Rachael's Lake near Bracknell (Berks) enshrines the name of a rejected mistress who reputedly drowned after throwing herself in despair into a pond on the estate. A recent local newsletter advises that 'the ghost of Colonel Walsh pursues his mistress, Rachel's ghost, down Jock's Lane' and that 'she is often seen wandering through the homes of Warfield Park' (now a housing estate).⁷ In other incidents he shot dead a highwayman who held him up on nearby Ascot Heath as he galloped home one evening and in a letter to Clive in 1766, he wrote that his house at Warfield had burnt down.⁸ After the fire Walsh made additions to the park in the form of grottoes and terraces, lawns, ponds and lakes, a vineyard, and a walled garden replete with peacocks. He had more trouble with a domestic fire at Warfield when his niece (and ward) 'Tippy', who was evidently a highly strung young

⁶ Malcolm, op.cit.

⁷ *Round & About Warfield / Binfield*, October 2011, www.roundabout.co.uk

⁸ Eileen Shorland, *The Pish (Parish) of Warfield and Easthampstead* (Bracknell, Berks. 1967).

woman, set fire to her room in protest at being sent away for private tuition.

Gentleman Scientist

In October 1764 Walsh's astronomer cousin Nevil Maskelyne returned to London from an expedition to Barbados to test marine chronometers and stayed at Walsh's town house in Mayfair. Clive had returned to India earlier in the year with Nevil's older brother Edmund to become Governor of Bengal. Nevil's sister Peggy, now Lady Clive, stayed behind with her children at the Clive residence in nearby Berkeley Square. Knowing of her brother's interest in the post of Astronomer Royal, she excitedly told him of the death of the incumbent astronomer after his return from Barbados. With Walsh's help Nevil quickly gained the support of Grenville, the Prime Minister and Lord Sandwich, the Secretary of State and was appointed 5th Astronomer Royal in early 1765. He was later elected to the Council of the Royal Society, together with Dr Benjamin FRANKLIN who became Walsh's scientific mentor.

The Rev. Dr Nevil Maskelyne proposed his cousin John Walsh to the Royal Society in 1770 as 'a Gentleman well acquainted with philosophical & polite literature, & particularly versed in the natural history and antiquities of India'.⁹ He was elected with the support of seven other Fellows of whom four were also fellows of the Society of Antiquarians to which Walsh was also elected.

Who first fired Walsh's interest in electric fish is not known. What is known is that within two years of his election to the Royal Society, Walsh, his 15 year-old nephew Arthur Fowke and Arthur's tutor David Davies travelled to the coast of

Brittany and carried out a series of historic experiments on electric fish in the summer of 1772.

Walsh summarised the initial results of these experiments in a letter to Benjamin Franklin from the town of La Rochelle. His letter was read to the Society by President Sir John PRINGLE a year later and published in the society's journal.¹⁰ It earned Walsh the Society's prestigious Copley Medal. He and his two assistants had succeeded in proving beyond doubt the electrical origin of the numbing sensation induced by the Torpedo Ray, a mysterious phenomenon known to the Greeks and Romans of antiquity. Walsh wrote to Franklin 'the effect of the Torpedo appear to be absolutely electrical'.

The Walsh expedition to Brittany was not without incident. Walsh was known to the French authorities as an MP and Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS), probably also as a member of the Worcester militia and former military assistant to Clive, the man largely responsible for the collapse of French influence in the sub continent. It is not altogether surprising that two days after writing to Franklin and moving his party to nearby Ile de Ré, a fortified island, Walsh was threatened with arrest, forbidden to take further measurements and ordered to leave the island.

The order to leave was eventually withdrawn without explanation and at the end of their stay Walsh received an unexpected invitation to dine with the military governor as guest of honour. The earlier incident was treated as an unfortunate misunderstanding and he demonstrated the electrical nature of the torpedo's shocks to the governor and forty of his officers

⁹ Royal Society archives, www2.royalsociety.org/DServe

¹⁰ John Walsh, *Of The Electric Property of the Torpedo*, The Philosophical Transactions, Royal Society of London, 1773

and local civic dignitaries.¹¹ His demonstration that transmission of the Torpedo's shocks required a closed electric circuit attracted enormous public interest in Paris and London. We now know that the torpedo acts like a 50 volt electric battery, driving a current of about one amp through sea water, quite sufficient to stun and immobilise nearby predators and prey.

Not content with this demonstration, Walsh worried about his failure to draw a spark from the torpedo, electricity then being invariably associated with sparks and loud noises. Four years after his triumph in France he finally succeeded with South American electric eels.¹² However, for reasons which have never been explained, he did not publish his spark experiments which were quickly forgotten. One reason may have been Franklin's fall from grace in London immediately before his departure in 1775 and the outbreak of war with the North American colonies. This indirectly claimed the Society presidency of Franklin's friend (and Walsh's advocate), Sir John Pringle who was also physician to George III.

Pringle, in defending the invention of a lightning conductor by his now politically suspect friend Benjamin Franklin,

famously told his sovereign 'Sire, the prerogatives of the president of the Royal Society do not extend to altering the laws of nature.' The king promptly terminated both his royal appointment and his presidency and in 1778 Joseph BANKS became president of the Royal Society.

Banks had less sympathy with 'the professors'—the natural philosophers of the Society—who accused him of 'amusing the Fellows with frogs, fleas and grasshoppers'.¹³ More than ten years later, in 1786, president (now Sir Joseph) Banks revealed his ignorance of Walsh's work by encouraging his young protégé Lieutenant William PATERSON (of Van Diemen's Land fame), to publish his (erroneous) discovery of a supposedly

new 'electric' fish, despite Walsh's prior demonstrations.¹⁴ Volta's invention of the electric battery, the 'Voltaic Pile', in 1800 is believed to have had its genesis in Walsh's pioneering work on the Torpedo Ray.

The Final Years

The 1770s saw a number of changes in Walsh's family affairs. His nephew Francis, my 3rd great grandfather, followed his father Joseph back to India and



18th century demonstration of a shock transmitted round a circuit consisting of a Torpedo ray and two experimenters.
(from Piccolino, 'The Taming of the Ray').

¹¹ Marco Piccolino, *The Taming of the Ray*, (Leo S Olschki, Florence, 2003) p.84

¹² *Ibid.*, p.26

¹³ H C Cameron, *Sir Joseph Banks, KB, PRS: The autocrat of the Philosophers*, London (The Batchworth press, 1952) p.131

¹⁴ Piccolino, *op. cit.*, p.157

entered the service of the Company in 1773. Francis was followed a year later by his brother Arthur and then by his sister Margaret in 1776. Arthur died at Cape Town in 1775, the same year in which Governor Hastings put both Francis and Joseph on trial for conspiracy. Francis and his father remained at odds with Hastings and his supporters and Francis was dismissed three times from his post as British Resident at Benares before returning to England in 1786. Walsh continued to support the Fowkes financially and politically during their turbulent stay in Bengal, quarrelling with Hastings in 1781 over Francis' dismissals.¹⁵

After their return, he also quarrelled with Margaret, refusing to attend her wedding to Francis' former assistant John Benn in 1787. A further quarrel with Francis concerning his liaison with London actress Mary LOWE, my 3rd great grandmother, was more serious. It resulted in Francis being completely disinherited. After his return from Bengal with a substantial fortune, Francis had declined the purchase of a seat in parliament and a baronetcy, preferring instead 'a good [string] quartet' and a decidedly more casual lifestyle.¹⁶ In contrast, his new brother-in-law John Benn purchased both a seat and a title with his Indian nest egg and Benn's son inherited all of Walsh's fortune through his mother Margaret, Lady Benn-Walsh when he came of age.

Although the Benn-Walsh inheritance might appear natural given Walsh's guardianship and concern for his sister's children, it was not quite so straight-

forward.¹⁷ According to the Bennis, Walsh became increasingly irascible in his later years. It seems that after disinheriting Francis he initially bequeathed his fortune to Clive family supporter Henry Strachey who had married Walsh's Maskelyne cousin, Jenny KELSALL. At a dinner party at Walsh's Mayfair residence Strachey and Walsh had a sharp disagreement concerning Dr Samuel Johnson, a personal friend of Joseph Fowke, admired by Strachey but detested by Walsh who sneeringly referred to him as 'the great moralist'. The dinner table row was thought to have ended amicably but several days later Walsh changed his will, leaving everything to his niece Margaret in trust for her eldest son (then unborn), conditional on a name change from Benn to Walsh.

His dead nephew Arthur's tutor David Davies, the remaining member of the Torpedo expedition, later Rector of Barkham, remained on good terms with his former patron who died in 1795. In his own will Rector Davies left to Margaret, Lady Walsh of Warfield,

Dr. Barrow's Works in two volumes folio given to me by her worthy uncle and my friend, the late John Walsh, esq with my hearty wishes for the happiness of herself, her husband and childr.¹⁸

The last (6th) Baron Ormathwaite, Lord John Arthur Walsh died in 1984. ◀

See also Paul Edwards article, *My Grandfather Henry Watson's Anglo-Indian Family, Tasmanian Ancestry*, June 2012, pp.19-28

¹⁵ Fowke Family, Ormathwaite Collection, Mss Eur D546, India Office Select Materials, British Library, London

¹⁶ Edwards, op.cit.

¹⁷ Benn Walsh, op.cit.

¹⁸ R Oliver, *David Davies, Rector of Barkham in Berkshire, 1782-1819*, National Library of Wales Journal, Welsh Journals on Line, vol. 19, 4, 1976

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WILLIAM SUMMERS AT 'ADELPHI'

A FAMILY RIDDLE SOLVED?

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

IN 1841, Henry DOWLING (1810–1885), a wealthy Launceston businessman and philanthropist, went to England trying to encourage emigration to the colony. Before leaving, he had been asked by a number of settlers in the district to find skilled stockmen, farm labourers and servants for them and to arrange their travel to Van Diemen's Land.¹

On 31 March 1842, some of those selected arrived at Launceston aboard the ship *Arab*.² Among them was 19 year-old labourer William SUMMERS. Like most he made the journey under the 'bounty scheme', his passage money advanced by the Government to be paid back out of wages.³

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) shows William was born on his father's property, 'Frome Farm', Frome, Somerset, England, in 1823. His father's name is not recorded, perhaps suggesting he had died early. His mother's name is given as Elizabeth Summers (née BALLANTYRE).⁴ Her parents are believed to have been

farmers at Dunbartonshire, Scotland.⁵

According to Summers' family sources, William first worked at the 'Dunedin' estate at St Leonards, where he remained for seven years while completing his migrant bond.⁶ In 1849 he moved to 'Vrone' at Bishopsbourne, and in 1850 became head stockman at 'Adelphi' at Whitmore, near Westbury. On 23 May 1851, he married Elizabeth 'Betsy' BRADMORE in the Parish Church at Westbury.⁷

But was the William Summers who married Betsy in 1851 the man who had arrived as a free settler on the *Arab* in 1842? That seems most unlikely! There is strong evidence to suggest Betsy married a quite different William Summers.

* * *

On 19 October 1841, a man by the name of William Summers was convicted of house-breaking at the Warwick Quarter Sessions, England, and sentenced to transportation for ten years. Eight months later, he was put aboard the *Marquis of Hastings* (2) which sailed from Spithead on 15 July and

¹ See 'Dowling Henry (1780–1869)' in D Pike (ed.), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol. 1 (1788–1850) A-H, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1966, pp.316–17

² See 'Australian Immigrant Ships List: A' at http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~austashs/immig/imgships_a.htm

³ For more on the 'bounty scheme', see 'Australia's Early Immigration Schemes' at <http://www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/immigration.html>

⁴ See Individual Record for William Summers at IGI www.familysearch.org/

⁵ Personal communication with Russell 'Garth' Summers, 2008

⁶ Ibid. Brief descriptions of 'Dunedin' may be found at <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an10716247-39> and <http://www.aussieheritage.com.au/listings/tas/St%20Leonards/BarnonDunedinProperty/12298> Some researchers, obviously confused by the name of this property at St Leonards, believe William spent time in New Zealand before coming to VDL but that is not correct.

⁷ RGD37 Marriage Westbury 976/1851 William Summers and Elizabeth Bradmore

reached Launceston on 8 November 1842.⁸ His Conduct Record shows he was aged 17, single and a plasterer by trade. He was 5'2¾" tall, with a fresh complexion, dark brown hair and hazel eyes. He had tattoos on both arms: a man and woman on his left and two women on his right. Below the tattoo on his right arm were the initials 'C.J.' and 'F.J.'.⁹

William's Conduct Record shows he was in the Westbury area by 1843. On 9 June that year he was convicted of disobeying orders at the Westbury probation station and sentenced to one month's hard labour in chains. On 11 August the same year, he was convicted of stealing a pair of grey trousers and received another month's hard labour in chains. Two months later, he was convicted of 'ill-using' a fellow prisoner at Westbury and sentenced to seven days' solitary confinement. On 12 August 1844, still at Westbury, he was charged with insolence to a superintendent and his existing period of probation was extended for one month.¹⁰

More significantly, the Conduct Record shows he was working at 'Adelphi' in 1846 and 1847. A note on the document reads: '16/11/46 Geo. Purton "Adelphi" 4 mos. 15/3/1847 12 mos'—which is taken to mean he was assigned to a Mr George PURTON, a tenant farmer at 'Adelphi', for four months in November 1846 and a further twelve months in March 1847.¹¹

Although the Conduct Record shows he continued to offend in various ways at Westbury through 1846–7, he was granted a Ticket-of-Leave on 4 April 1848. A

Conditional Pardon was approved on 22 October 1850, and on 22 March 1850 he was given his Certificate of Freedom.¹² He was now free to marry.

At this time, Betsy Bradmore, just fourteen, was living at 'Adelphi' with her parents. She was born at Evandale on Christmas Day 1835, the first child of ex-convict George BREADMORE (later Bradmore) and his free settler wife Elizabeth (née FARRELL). In 1838, her father had been granted a Ticket-of-Leave and, in 1840, a Conditional Pardon. A few years later, he applied successfully for a lease of fifty acres on the big 'Adelphi' estate at White-more, near Westbury. He immediately moved onto his land with his family, where he remained, as a tenant farmer.¹³

Four particular pieces of evidence suggest that it was ex-convict William Summers rather than free settler William Summers who Betsy married.

First, there is the matter of documentation. There can be no doubt that convict William Summers was at 'Adelphi' between 1843 and 1850. His Conduct Record clearly proves that. But was free settler William Summers also there? Could there have been two men of that name there at the same time? That's possible, of course,

⁸ Convict William Summers (*Marquis of Hastings*, 1842): Conduct Record, TAHO CON33-1-29 Image 200

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ibid

¹³ Betsy Bradmore: baptised September 1839 (Tas. Reg: 5/1839, Evandale). Birth date shown as 25 December 1835. Her mother Elizabeth Farrell, married George Bradmore: RGD36 Marriage Launceston 4231/1838. George Breadmore's Conduct Record is at TAHO CON31/1/1, Image No.27. His Conditional Pardon (No.2760) was granted on 14 December 1840. See Ivan C Heazlewood, *They Sowed, We Reap* (2002) for a record of Breadmore's tenancy at 'Adelphi'. See D J Bradmore, *George Breadmore, A Convict in Van Diemen's Land* (2010) for a full treatment of George Breadmore's life in VDL.

but no documentary evidence for it has been found.¹⁴

Second, the idea that free settler William Summers had gone to ‘Adelphi’ in 1850 as ‘head stockman’ seems improbable. In his history of ‘Adelphi’ (*They Sowed, We Reap*, 2002), Ivan C Heazlewood points out that, in 1844, the wealthy PRINSEP family which owned ‘Adelphi’ decided to change their management strategy. Instead of working the huge estate themselves as a single entity (as they had done previously), they divided it into smaller blocks, each of which they leased to an applicant with the appropriate background and skills. The tenants were required to pay an annual rent, either in cash or produce, in proportion to the size and condition of their leases. Many who applied successfully for leases were recently-arrived immigrants of humble origins. Others, like George Bradmore, were former convicts. The first lease commenced in 1845. By 1851 there were fifteen tenants on parcels varying in size from fifty to 1,000 acres.¹⁵ In view of this, it is unlikely that the position of ‘head stockman’ existed at ‘Adelphi’ in 1850.

Third, there is convincing evidence in the names William and Betsy Summers gave to their eight children: Henry George (born 1854), Charles Jones (1861), Rosa Ella (1869), Ernest Albert Peter (1871), Peter Jones (1873), Andrew Michael (1876) and Alfred Morven Percival (1879).¹⁶

¹⁴ The name ‘William Summers’ is certainly not uncommon. Between 1821 and 1842, seven convicts of that name arrived in VDL and, of course, there was probably more than one free settler of that name

¹⁵ See Heazlewood (2002), Note 13 above

¹⁶ Names and birth dates from Tasmanian Pioneer Index. The second child’s name appears in TPI as ‘Charles James’ at birth: RGD33 Birth Westbury 2250/1861 but as ‘Charles Jones’ when he married in 1890:

These names have long puzzled the descendants of William and Betsy. Why was the name ‘Peter’ given to *two* of the children? Why was ‘Jones’—an unusual middle name—given to *two*? Did these names have special significance?

As it happens, William Summers’ convict documents show his father’s name was ‘Peter’. And a search of IGI records reveals that a ‘Peter Summers’ married a ‘Maria JONES’ at St Philips Church, Warwick, England, on 20 February 1825. A further IGI search shows that a son, William, was born to Peter and Maria Summers at Hereford, England, in 1826.¹⁷

The **fourth** piece of evidence is perhaps the most convincing of all. In early 1872—twenty-one years after William and Betsy were married and some years after they had moved away from ‘Adelphi’—William was charged with another criminal offence. Now living with Betsy and their young children at White Hills, south of Launceston, he was tried in the Supreme Court, found ‘guilty’, and imprisoned in the Launceston House of Corrections for twelve months. His crime? Housebreaking!¹⁸

Now, who do you believe Betsy married? ◀

RGD37 Marriage Launceston 652/1890. His burial record at St Peter’s Church at St Leonards lists him simply as ‘Charles’.

¹⁷ Peter Summers is named as William’s father on his Indent: TAHO CON 14-1-16, Image 160. See also ‘Peter Summers, Birmingham, Marriage, 1825’ and ‘William Summers, Warwick, Birth, 1826’ at www.familysearch.org See also the 1841 England Census which shows Peter Summers living with his 15 year-old son, William, and two daughters, Eliza and Fanny, at Cousins Street, Birmingham. There is no mention of his wife, Maria, who may have died before 1841.

¹⁸ The 1872 conviction for housebreaking is shown on William Summers’ Conduct Record’: CON 33-1-29, Image 200

MISSING AT SEA

Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

WHILE reading *Tasmanian Shipwrecks* by Broxam and Nash I was interested to read about the fate of the fishing boat *Rubina*. Feeling the unfortunate loss of the skipper and his deckhand deserved further investigation I decide to see if I could add any more to the story.

Towards the end of November 1901 the Dunalley policeman, Trooper STEPHENSON, was informed by the owner of the fishing smack *Blanche*, one Oscar THOMPSON, that he had located a dinghy and part of a well-top belonging to the fishing boat *Rubina*. The well-top was picked up in the water inside of Green Island in Norfolk Bay and the dinghy on rocks outside the Narrows.

Oscar Thompson was positive from the appearance of the dinghy that the *Rubina* had foundered. It appeared the dinghy had been there for at least a week. In or around mid-November 1901, the *Rubina* had left Hobart to go fishing in Storm Bay. The owner master Percy RUSH was accompanied by William FORD. The pair was due back in Hobart towards the end of November but failed to return.

The *Rubina* was described by the press as being a first class fishing smack built around 1897. However, some doubt surrounds this suggestion as it could have been the 36ft cutter *Rubeena*, formerly owned by none other than Oscar Thompson when he competed in the Hobart Regatta of 1890.

Both Rush and Ford were married, the former living in South Street, presumably Battery Point and Ford in Warwick Street.

Percival Edward Rush was born in Hobart 13 April 1876. He was the son of Francis Rush and Rebecca MATCHES. Percy married Mary Ellen ROBERTS three years his senior at Hobart on 25 February 1897. Mary Ellen was born at Hobart 19 September 1873 her parents being Thomas David Roberts and Elizabeth ROWE. A son, Percival Herbert Rush was born to the couple on 31 August 1899. The *Federation Index* failed to provide any further information on Percival Herbert Rush.

William James Ford was presumably born at Fingal 21 October 1878. He was the son of Henry Ford and Susan WALKER. William married Mary NICHOLS at Fingal 2 May 1900. The couple had a daughter Clarabel born at Mt Nicholas, 23 October 1900. As with Percival Herbert Rush, a search of the *Federation Index* failed to locate any further information on Clarabel.

However, in the case of Mary Ellen Rush information was found proving she remarried 30 June 1908 at Sandy Bay to John James ARKLEY. A son, George Herbert was born 15 November 1909.

If any member can provide other information I would be interested to hear about it. ◀

References:

Tasmanian Shipwrecks Vol.2 by Broxam and Nash
Hobart Mercury 4 December 1901
Tasmanian Pioneer Index
Federation Index

THE HOPKINS FAMILY OF CLEWER BERKSHIRE AND TASMANIA

Alistair Forsyth (Member No.7389)

THE family of HOPKINS flourished, and according to *Burke's Landed Gentry* dispersed through the counties of Buckingham, Oxfordshire and Berkshire in the 15th century. The records of the Archdeacon of Buckinghamshire note that in 1484 Thomas HOPKYNs at Addington and John Hopkyns in Oving, Buckinghamshire were Yeoman farmers, whilst in 1487 the Abingdon Guild of the Holy Cross acquired six acres of meadow and seventeen acres of arable land in Clifton Hampden from John Hopkyns.

In 1530, when local parish records commenced, Richard Hopkyns was squire of Steventon, Berkshire near Abingdon and from the Heraldic Visitation by William HARVEY, Clarenceaux Herald to Berkshire in 1566 we learn that Thomas HYDE of Cullham married Elisabeth, late wife to Richard Hopkyns of Abingdon and that John Hopkyns had succeeded his father as squire.

In the 16th century members of the family settled in the city of Oxford when William Hopkins, capitalising on his knowledge of agriculture, became a cloth and woolen merchant. Sir Thomas WHITE, a Merchant Taylor of London, who had been Lord Mayor there in 1554, decided to found St John's College at Oxford University in 1557 so he turned to his friends for financial support. Among them was William Hopkins and it was William, who in his will left £300 (three hundred pounds) to endow a bread charity for the poor of any Oxford parish who would attend evening service at St

Mary the Virgin Parish Church on Saturdays. In this church in 1682 a monument was erected to the memory of John Hopkins, Ann and Katherine his wives and William his son, William's father John having been squire of Steventon.

In 1650 we find the Hopkins name in Steventon, Wargrave and Clewer in Berkshire, the City of Oxford and Northamptonshire as well as London. It is at this time, with the commencement of Parish records at Clewer, a small village in Ripplesmere Hundred by the Thames river near Windsor, that we find the burial record of Thomas Hopkins.

Thomas Hopkins, the Yeoman farmer, was a freeholder of land which he cultivated for his own reward. He had a feudal obligation to appear in arms when called upon by his feudal superior who, in this case, was the King. Thomas had two sons, John and Thomas and a daughter Mary Lilian. Parish records show Mary was born at Clewer on 25 January 1690.

John Hopkins was born at Clewer on 3 April 1686 and succeeded to his father's property. He had a son John, who died at birth and his second son, Richard, was born 27 July 1721. Richard does not appear in parish records again, so he probably moved from Clewer.

Thomas Hopkins, John's younger brother born on 22 April 1689 at Clewer, later leased a farm in the parish and married outside the parish. He had three sons and a daughter all born at Clewer, Henry, George born on 26 May 1724, Mary 28 July 1728 and Thomas 31 October 1730. There is no further record of George but

the youngest son Thomas married Sarah LAMBERT on 22 December 1756.

Henry Hopkins, eldest son of Thomas followed the family into farming. He died on 3 June 1767 and was buried in Clewer churchyard. He had one son, Henry and three daughters all born at Clewer. Susan born 12 November 1758, Diana 3 October 1760 and Sarah 17 April 1763.

Henry Hopkins was born on 24 August 1755 at Clewer where he later owned a farm. In the Parish church on 2 May 1796, he married a widow, Ann DREW, had one son, Thomas. Anne was well off, perhaps by inheritance from her first husband.

Thomas Hopkins the only son was born at Clewer on 10 May 1798. In 1823 at Upton Parish Church he married Ann Lucas CURRIER who was born at Marlow, Buckinghamshire on 3 December 1790. They had three children, all born at Clewer, Henry Jordan on 15 July 1824, James Charles 4 August 1826 and Edward Alfred 29 November 1829. In 1840 Thomas sold his farm and moved to live in Windsor where he established a Curriers business making harness and saddlery. Ann died 14 April 1872 and Thomas 11 August 1885. Both were both were buried at New Windsor.

Henry Jordan Hopkins moved to Southgate in London to take up an apprenticeship as a Currier. There he met and married Henrietta NIGHTINGALE who was born on 14 March 1828. They had three children, Henrietta, Beatrice and Henry. All died young and were buried at New Southgate. Henry died on 23 March 1898 and Henrietta, on 12 November 1902 and were both buried with their children at New Southgate.

James Charles Hopkins also moved to London where he married Elisabeth

HUNTER of Bloomsbury who was born on 25 October 1826. They married at St Georges Church Bloomsbury on 30 July 1857 and had eleven children. Emily Ester born on 22 May 1858 did not marry and lived in her parents' home at Wood Green until parents died. Emily then joined her sister Ellen at Windsor where Emily died on 2 June 1943. James Hunter was born on 18 April 1860 and died apparently unmarried on 19 December 1873. Bessie Florence was born on 20 September 1861, married in 1888 and died in November 1897. All three were buried at St Georges churchyard, Bloomsbury. Alfred Edward, born on 11 March 1863, married Mary Alice REVIERS at St Barnabas Church, North Kensington, and died on 14 April 1891. Ellen Francis was born on 27 September 1864. Ellen did not marry but lived in Windsor caring for her grandparents until they died. Ellen died on 26 November 1881. Susan Agnes was born at Bloomsbury on 18 May 1866 and married Edwin Charles MOUNTER at Church Town, Redruth, Cornwall on 18 May 1909. Captain Edwin Charles Mounter was killed in action on 30 October 1918, eleven days before the Armistice. Emily Kate was born on 26 October 1867 and lived with her sister and grandparents at Windsor. She died on 6 March 1870 and is buried at New Windsor. Agnes Lucy was born in Bloomsbury on 2 November 1869. Charles Thomas was born on 10 May 1870 and married Violet Florence JOHNSON at All Souls, Langham Place, London on 11 September 1890. They had six children. Henry John was born on 13 April 1871 and the last child, Walter Frederick, was born on 12 July 1872. James Charles Hopkins, the father, died at 38 Vincent Road, Wood Green, Middlesex on 19 May 1910 and was buried with his parents at New Windsor.

Charles Thomas Hopkins, the ninth child of James Charles and Elisabeth Hunter had six children, Charles Medwill Hopkins born 10 June 1902, took Holy Orders and became a Vicar in the Church of England. Hugh Francis was born on 3 June 1904, Frank Hunter on 12 December 1905, Edith Agnes 14 September 1907, Violet Alice 1 March 1917 and Harry Geoffrey 14 April 1918. All were baptised at St Michaels Enfield near London.

Edward Alfred Hopkins born at Clewer on 29 November 1829, the youngest son of Thomas Hopkins (born 1798) and Ann (née Currier), sought an apprenticeship in a Counting House in London and lived in Islington. He married Mary Louise CLARK in St Marys Islington on 21 January 1862. Mary, the sixth child of Samuel Clark, a Yeoman farmer was born at Mapledurwell, Hampshire in 1839. There is still a painting on the wall of the farm entrance of an English infantry soldier in a uniform of the Napoleonic wars, painted by Mary's mother to commemorate the death of Mary's uncle who died in action at Waterloo. The painting is now refreshed and preserved by the local parish council. When Edward left the 'City' in 1875 he moved to Basingstoke in Hampshire where he first started a currier's business but tiring of this he sold the business in 1878 to pursue his great interest in music. This led him to teach privately and in local schools and it is from this time that he was described as a 'Professor of Music'. He was a member of Queen Victoria's private band, a voluntary group who would often perform privately at Windsor Castle for the Queen. Edward died on 2 January 1899, his wife Mary on 2 January 1917, whereupon their house in Basingstoke High Street was sold, the site becoming occupied by a Woolworth's retail store.

They had eight children—Kate was born at Islington on 13 December 1862, did not marry and died at Weymouth on 14 August 1935. Ann, born on 28 August 1864, married Harry John FIELDER in St Michael's Church, Basingstoke. Thomas William born 18 January 1866, emigrated to Australia and married Elisabeth RAYNER in Hobart, Tasmania and had three sons. Thomas died in Hobart on 30 September 1940. Edward Alfred born at Islington on 26 June 1867, married Lilian Adelaide RICHARDSON and had four children. Harry Herbert born on 6 July 1868 emigrated to Hobart to join his brothers and died in Tasmania on 4 October 1932. Ernest, born on 12 February 1870 also emigrated to Tasmania where he married Ada Victoria at Kingston. Another to emigrate was Percy John born on 3 January 1874. ◀

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Howard Reeves (Member No.7121)

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The perils and pitfalls of working alone as a family researcher—including over-reliance on the internet—was raised by Vee Maddock in her December 2012 ‘Genes on Screen’ article in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 33 No.3.

Coincidentally, the Hobart Branch committee in recent months has discussed the decline in members’ use of its library resources—physical records, microfiche, CD-Roms, internet access **and** the expertise of the volunteer library research assistants.

Have we become so confident in the accuracy of *Ancestry.com*, the Tasmanian Pioneer Index and other internet resources that it is ‘safe’ to accept the transcription by others of those primary sources that are relevant to our family history research? Or, more likely, have we become reclusive ‘couch potato’ internet family historians?

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- ‘How to’ books about researching, recording and writing our families’ history.
- A wide range and large number of indexes that is not available on the internet, for example, publications of local family history societies. A case in point is Kent. Researching families in East Kent is notoriously difficult, as parishes do not appear on the IGI. The Hobart Branch Library has indexes of more than a hundred parishes on CD-Rom. Other UK county indexes are very valuable, as is the National Burial Index.
- Copies—current and back issues—of Australian and overseas commercial and genealogical society journals containing articles, research and recording tips, family links etc.
- Government gazettes—these provide information such as street addresses, occupations etc.
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Will Digger™ work with Windows 7?

The various editions of *Windows 7* come in 32-bit and 64-bit variants. Digger™ itself should work without any problems with 32-bit *Windows 7*, however it will not work with 64-bit. If you are unsure which type of *Windows 7* you have, click on Start-Control Panel-System and Security-System, and look for the System Type.

There is one known issue when running Digger™ under 32-bit *Windows 7*. The help system may not work. On Microsoft's web site at <http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=917607> you will find an update that should fix this. After you have downloaded the update, use the 'Fix it' button on the page to prevent a 'Macros are disabled' error message.

If you want to use Digger™ with *Windows 7* 64-bit, we suggest you download and install Windows XP Mode. Windows XP Mode makes use of Microsoft Virtual PC, and it integrates with *Windows 7*, so you can launch Digger™ from the *Windows 7* Start menu. Windows XP Mode and Microsoft Virtual PC are both free products from Microsoft. Windows XP Mode is only available for *Windows 7 Enterprise*, *Windows 7 Professional*, and *Windows 7 Ultimate*. You can download Windows XP Mode and Microsoft Virtual PC from <http://www.microsoft.com/windows/virtual-pc/download.aspx>

Will Digger™ work with Windows Vista?

If you have bought a new computer with *Vista*, there are ways to make Digger™ work.

There are two types of *Vista*, 32-bit and 64-bit. Digger™ itself should work without any problems with 32-bit *Vista*, however it will not work with 64-bit *Vista*. If you are unsure which type of *Vista* you have, click on

Start-Control Panel-System and Maintenance-System, and look for the System Type.

There is one known issue when running Digger™ under 32-bit *Vista*. The help system may not work. On Microsoft's web site at <http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=917607> you will find an update that should fix this. After you have downloaded the update, use the 'Fix it' button on the page to prevent a 'Macros are disabled' error message.

If you want to use Digger™ with 64-bit *Vista*, you will need to install another version of Windows on your computer in addition to *Vista*. There are two ways you can do this without removing *Vista*: Dual boot and Virtual computer.

Dual Boot

You can install a second version of Windows, and choose which one to start when you turn on your computer. You will need a legal, licenced copy of an earlier version of Windows.

APC Magazine has useful articles on setting up a dual boot system. If you are starting with *Vista*, see http://apcmag.com/how_to_dual_boot_vista_and_xp_with_vista_installed_first_the_stepbystep_guide.htm

If you are starting with XP and you want to install *Vista* without losing XP, see http://apcmag.com/how_to_dualboot_vista_with_xp_stepbystep_guide_with_screenshots.htm

Virtual computer

If you use a virtual computer, the virtual computer and your main 'Host' operating system are working at the same time. There are several virtual computer products on the market you can choose from. ◀

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Macbeth Genealogical Services Pty Ltd
PO Box 136 Hampton VIC 3188 Australia.

Website <http://www.macbeth.com.au/>

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?**

Monumental Inscriptions LOSSIEMOUTH CEMETERY and other local memorials

A5 paperback, 239pp., published by The Moray Burial Ground Research Group in 2011, covers cemeteries and memorials in the Parish of Drainie, Moray, Scotland. Inscriptions from some 1606 Lossiemouth Cemetery grave sites are recorded; a large portion of which are from the Commonwealth War Graves Section. Other memorials recorded are those from St Gerardine's Church, Lossiemouth War Memorial and the Lossiemouth Community and Fisheries Museum. The latter contains plaques dedicated to those 'lost at sea' in peace and in war.

THE ROBBERS' STONE

A5 paperback, 73p, published by Lyn Dyson and Quentin Goggs in 2012. The Robbers' Stone at Gore Cross, above West Lavington, Wiltshire, UK, was the inspiration for writing this small book. The stone reads: 'At this spot Mr Dean of Imber was attacked and robbed by four highwaymen in the evening of Oct 21st 1839. After a spirited pursuit of three

hours one of the felons, Benjamin Colclough, fell dead on Chitterne Down. Thomas Saunders, George Waters and Richard Harris were eventually captured and were convicted at the ensuing Quarter Sessions at Devizes and transported for the term of fifteen years.

This monument is erected by public subscription as a warning to those who presumptuously think to escape the punishment God has threatened against thieves and robbers.'

The book provides details of the robbery (with reference to a number of similar offences in that area), the trial of the offenders and subsequent transportation on the *Lord Lyndoch* to VDL. A broad description of the life of the offenders, and their time in Tasmania, is also given.

DEATHS AT THE NEW TOWN CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, July 1895–December 1912

A4 publication compiled by Joyce Purtscher for 'The Friends of the Orphan Schools' in August 2012.

'In March 1879 the remaining children at the Queen's Orphanage were transferred to smaller orphanages ... The Tasmanian Government had a greater need of accommodation for aged, infirm and homeless people ... The old buildings either side of St. John's Church, New Town [Hobart] became home for men and the former Infant School and Hospital was adapted for women. These buildings were used up to the latter half of the 20th century.

Most of these inmates had been convicts who were too old or unable to work or find work. Some were ex-orphanage

inmates and others were regarded as paupers. Patients suffering from tuberculosis were also housed at the institute. To give the establishment a better name, it became the New Town Infirmary in 1913, the New Town Rest Home in 1934 and then St. John's Park in 1944 ...'

CONVICT LIVES AT THE LAUNCESTON FEMALE FACTORY
 A5 paperback (277pp.) published in 2013 by the Convicts Women's Press Inc.

In the style of earlier books about the Cascades (Hobart) and Ross Female Factories, this publication contains approximately twenty-eight short stories about convicts and others who were associated with the 'Female Factory'.

The stories have been sorted under sub-headings such as: *Life and Death in the Launceston Female Factory; Difficult Beginnings; Out of Ireland; The Sorrows of Child Murder; The Mixed Blessings of Motherhood; Resisting Reform; Came Free, colonially convicted; Turbulent Women; For Better or For Worse; Family Sagas; Difficult Ends; The Heritage Lives On ...*

Some of the females featured are:
 Jane ALLEN, Jean ARMOUR, Ellen ARNOLD, Mary Ann BRIGGS, Anne CALLAGHAN, Mary Ann CAMPBELL, Fanny CANNING, Emma Ada CARTER, Judith CONNEENY, Ann COOLEY, Sarah DAVIS, Margaret DRURY, Elizabeth ELEMORE, Catherine ELLIOTT, Catherine FLEMING, Mary GRANT, Ellen HEATH, Mary HEFFERNAN, Mary HOGG, Agnes JONES, Bridget KELLY, Mary KIRK, Grace LACKEY, Mary LATHAM, Catherine LOWRY, Beatrice McBARNET, Rosetta McNEILLY, Sophia MENDOZA, Ellen MILES, Jane MOFFAT, Ann MURRAY, Catherine OWENS, Eliza OWEN, Janet

ROBERTSON, Margaret RYAN, Mary SALMON, Ellen SCOTT, Mary SHERIFF, Sarah STEEL, Charity STEVENS, Grace STEVENS, Elizabeth STUDHAM, Hannah TILLOTSON, Ellen TOOLAN, Ann WINFIELD. ◀

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Walch's
Tasmanian Almanac

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Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc. 1788–1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group.

Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

The Secretary
Descendants of
Convicts' Group
PO Box 115
Flinders Lane
Victoria 8009

[http://home.vicnet.net.au/~
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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	19/08/2012
Hobart	19/11/2012
Huon	18/02/2013
Mersey	20/05/2013

SOCIETY SALES

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications

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now available (mail order only)

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to:

Society Sales Officer,

TFHS Inc., PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Books

<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3 (p&p \$5.50)</i>	\$11.00
<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4 (p&p \$5.50)</i>	\$11.00
<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5 (p&p \$8.00)**</i>	\$25.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1–20 (p&p \$5.50)**\$</i>	22.50
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21–25 (p&p \$4.50)**</i>	\$15.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 26–30 (p&p \$2.80)**</i>	\$25.00
	(p&p \$12.50 for 2–3 books)

CD-Rom

<i>Tasmanian Federation Index (p&p \$2.50)</i>	\$231.00
<i>TAMIOT (p&p \$5.00)</i>	\$50.00

Microfiche

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Please note Society's change of address:

TFHS Inc.,
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LIBRARY ACCESSIONS

Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- Beven, K; *A Collection of Memories—Tunnack, Tasmania*. [Q 994.63 BEV]
Boyce, P; *God and the City: A history of St. David's Cathedral, Hobart*. [288.099461 BOY]
*Eldridge, J; *St. Therese's Parish Golden Jubilee, 1931–1981*. [282.099461]
*Frost, L. (Ed.); *Convicts Lives at the Launceston Female Factory*. [365.43099465]
*Gillham, J (Ed.); *TFHS Members' Interests 1998–2012* [Q 929 GEN]
Howatson, D; *The Story of Battery Point—Street by Street*. [Q 994.61 HOW]
*Lerk, J; *Bendigo's Mining History, 1851–1954*. [622.34209 LER]
Purtscher, J; *Deaths at the New Town Charitable Institution, July 1895—December 1912*. [Q 929.309946 PUR]
*TFHS Inc. Hobart; *Church Records of Tasmania, Vol. 1 Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Deaths A–K* [Q 929.3109946 CHU]
Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Deaths L–Z. [Q 929.3109946 CHU]

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Launceston Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- *Alan Godfrey Maps—*Old Ordnance Survey Maps Penrith, Sheet 83*
*Alan Godfrey Maps—*Old Ordnance Survey Maps Pickering, Sheet 32*
*Alan Godfrey Maps—*Old Ordnance Survey Maps Scarborough, Sheet 93*
Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier—Index to photographs, etc. Vol. 13, 1922–1923*
Edited by Anne M Bartlett, *Way Back When : People, Places and events ... Contributed stories about the early days of settlement in northern Tasmania*
*Johnston, Donald H, *Westwood, 1912–2012 : Celebrating 100 years of the sale of the Westwood Estate, 19 Dec 2012*
TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch : *Tasmanian Mail A Photographic Index Vol. 13 1933*

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Mersey Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- Bartlett, Anne M [Edited]; *Way Back When - People, Places and Events*
*Bligh, Marjorie; *Life is for Living - The Heartaches and Happiness of Marjorie Bligh*
*Bligh, Marjorie A W; *Tasmania and Beyond*
Coss, Ros [Comp.]; *Index of Deeds from Temple-Smith, Powe & Barclay, Devonport*
Frost, Lucy & Hodgson, Alice Meredith [Editors]; *Convict Lives at the Launceston Female Factory*
*Grey, Bruce L; *"The Duck" A History of Smithton (C.B.D.) 1856–1996*
Lowry, Paul; *Convicts and War Heroes and Memories of my Childhood*
Pugh, Judith Winifred [Comp]; *A Branch in the Family Tree of William Saltmarsh c.1770*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1981–1985*
Part 1—Aalders to Kearney

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TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Deloraine Cemeteries - Book 1 - Monumental Inscriptions of Cemeteries in the Deloraine District Northern Tasmania - General Cemetery Deloraine*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Deloraine Cemeteries - Book 2 - Monumental Inscriptions of Cemeteries in the Deloraine District Northern Tasmania - Lawn Cemetery Deloraine, Wall of Memory Deloraine, St Marks Burial Ground Deloraine, St Andrews Presbyterian Cemetery Deloraine, Holy Redeemer Catholic Cemetery Deloraine*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Deloraine Cemeteries - Book 3 - Monumental Inscriptions of Cemeteries in the Deloraine District Northern Tasmania - Mole Creek, Chudleigh, Western Creek, Meander, Kimberley, Caveside*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Latrobe Cemeteries - Book 2 - Monumental Inscriptions of Cemeteries in the Latrobe District North West Tasmania - Sassafra, Harford, Greenbanks, New Ground, Wesley Vale, Northdown, Moriarty*

Accessions—Computer Disks

Pastkeys; *NSW Immigrants Deposits Combined Index 1853 - 1900*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *The Advocate - Newspaper Images - 1981, 1983, 2012*

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BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
Tuesday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
The library is open at 7:00 p.m. prior to meetings.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Day Meeting 1st Monday of the month at 10:30 a.m. except January and February.

HOBART Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.
Wednesday 9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. 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 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary, 48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6344 4034
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
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 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
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 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary for updates.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2013–14:-

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

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

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

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

Application forms may be downloaded from www.tasfhs.org or obtained from the TFHS Inc. Society Secretary or any branch and be returned with appropriate dues to a Branch Treasurer. **Interstate and overseas** applications should be mailed to the TFHS Inc. Society Treasurer, PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018. Dues are also accepted at libraries and at branch meetings.

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

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

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$27.50 per quarter page in one issue or \$82.50 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

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Mersey:	PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

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Hobart:	19 Cambridge Road Bellerive Tasmania 7018
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Deadline dates for contributions: by 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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