

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 34 Number 2—September 2013

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Society Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org

Journal Editor: editors@tasfhs.org

Home Page: <http://www.tasfhs.org>

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander

Fellows: Dr Neil Chick and Mr David Harris

Executive:

President	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6248 4229
Vice President	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Vice President	Pam Bartlett	(03) 6428 7003
Society Secretary	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Treasurer	Peter Cocker	(03) 6435 4103

Committee:

Helen Anderson	Betty Bissett	Vanessa Blair
Judith Cocker	Geoffrey Dean	Lucille Gee
John Gillham	Libby Gillham	Julie Kapeller
	Dale Smith	

By-laws Coordinator	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Webmaster	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Journal Editor	Rosemary Davidson	(03) 6424 1343
LWFHA Coordinator	Lucille Gee	(03) 6344 7650
Members' Interests Compiler	John Gillham	(03) 6239 6529
Membership Registrar	Muriel Bissett	(03) 6344 4034
Publications Convenor	Bev Richardson	(03) 6225 3292
Public Officer	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Sales Officer	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6245 9351

Branches of the Society

Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

petjud@bigpond.com

Mersey: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

secretary@tfhsdev.com

Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

vsbtas@bigpond.com

Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

bbissett@bigpond.net.au

Tasmanian Ancestry

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

From the editor

This year the AGM, organized by Launceston Branch, was held at Hadspen, and thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended. Congratulations to the committee!

It was nice to see Paul Edwards receiving his award for the best journal article, which in current speak is my segway into thanking all the wonderful contributors to *Tasmanian Ancestry*. It is especially pleasing to have such a great team behind me who I can rely on to send in a new article for each issue. There are others who are frequent contributors and some who pop up occasionally and have been members of the society for a very long time. Check the contents pages! Thank you all.

Thanks go also to the branch members whose responsibility it is to prepare and send in their quarterly reports.

Bouquets to my special back-up team of Leonie Mickleborough and Cynthia O'Neill who so readily come to my aid!

My apologies to any new members whose names did not appear in the June journal as expected—hence the really long lists in this issue and hopefully we are now up-to-date.

Please consider sending in your story and continue sending in articles as I am afraid the cupboard is again starting to look a little bare.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

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

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover: 'Mystery Lady' from the album in possession of Kathy Duncombe— see *Do you recognise these people?*, page 88. These photographs were taken in Launceston 1876+ by W Burrows.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2012/2013

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

Membership, as at 31 March 2013 is down 3% on the previous year; a total of 1204 financial members were recorded. Whilst most Branches have had a slight decrease in numbers, membership from interstate and overseas areas were down considerably; contributing to most of the decrease. The pleasing exception was a slight increase at the Burnie Branch.

Attendances at our Libraries, by both visitors and members, were down during the 2012 period but appear to have increased considerably during the 2013 period. The increase may be possibly attributed to the various efforts of members to promote the Society. Colleen Read has been writing articles for the seniors' magazine *Prime Times*. Society members have featured in an episode of the latest series of *Who Do You Think You Are?* and in a repeat of the first series of *Who's Been Sleeping In My House?* Hobart Branch has experimented with advertising at a local picture theatre and has found positive results from the effort.

Income from Sale of Publications and Paid Research has been much lower over the 2012/2013 year. However publication sales appeared to improve at some branches during the 2013 period.

Branches have continued producing and publishing indexes and other reference material for the benefit of all researchers and to raise funds. As reported in *Tasmanian Ancestry* it would appear that Launceston Branch published approximately seven new index books; Mersey Branch eight; and Hobart Branch four books.

Branches continue to expend funds to upgrade their computers and/or reader/

printer equipment in order to provide relevant access to the numerous records held in-house and on-line. The Society's continued registration as a not-for-profit body with the Connecting Up organization, has enabled Hobart and Burnie branches to purchase software, and occasionally hardware, at very generous prices from donor companies.

Whilst the Society's income has been much less over the past year, the innovative work of our Treasurer has reduced our expenditure during the same period.

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

The life of our Society depends on the volunteers who give of their time in so many areas of our organization. So many of them continue in multiple roles and without them none of our services and achievements would exist. I thank them for their past efforts over the 2012/2013 membership year and their willingness to continue into the next period.

Finally, I wish to formally acknowledge the retirement of Betty Bissett as Sales Officer of our Society. Betty spent many years carrying out the duties of that position while representing the Society and Launceston Branch in several other roles at the same time. On your behalf, I thank her for the time she dedicated to the role.

Maurice Appleyard **Society President**

LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD 2012



Our Patron, Alison Alexander presenting Janet Fenton with her Award

Janet Fenton, *Win & Clyde: side by side in Tasmania's far South West*, 40° South, Hobart, 2013, 316 pages.

In a late nineteenth-century guidebook I once read a poem by J G Gillard in praise of Tasmania. I quote from memory, since I couldn't locate the guidebook:

I've been in many lands, I've gazed on many scenes

Yet one there is transcends e'en fancy's glowing dreams

Tasmania, gem of southern sea, my harp is tuned to sing of thee! ...

The poem ends:

Eden alone compares with thee.

A number of people have compared Tasmania to the Garden of Eden. This book doesn't in so many words, but the Tasmanian life it describes in the south-west has an idyllic quality, a charming,

entrancing beauty, a wholeness—a perfect life where you need nothing more.

Win Clayton was the sister of the famous Deny King of Melaleuca, and in the decades after the Second World War she and her husband Clyde lived at Bond Bay in Port Davey. They made a living by crayfishing, assisting anyone who wanted labour, and sometimes prospecting. Win planted a flower garden, and grew vegetables and fruit trees; Clyde caught crayfish, scale fish or the odd wallaby. Win was a wonderful cook and they were more or less self-sufficient, though modern inventions gradually appeared and came in handy—the radio, a hot water system, a chainsaw. To make an armchair, they scoured the bush for 'grown knees', natural right angles of horizontal scrub and celery-top pine, with hessian dyed with celery-top bark for upholstery, and hessian cushions stuffed with buttongrass roots and reeds. Unlike the Kings, the Claytons had no children, so there were no worries about education or childhood illnesses. They didn't mind bad weather; they had their hobbies for when it rained (tapestry, making model boats or cray pots); they had many visitors, ranging from Edmund Hillary to local fishermen, and they were never bored. Wonderful parties are described, around Win's piano—brought with great difficulty by boat. In 1962 the Claytons moved away from the wind at Bond Bay to a similar idyllic home at Clayton's Corner. The excellent photos in the book were, naturally, taken in fine weather with everyone looking happy and adds this attitude to the book. The whole life appears enchanting and the book is a very

enjoyable read: Tasmania as Utopia. It helps the author was Win's niece, Deny King's daughter Janet, who thoroughly understands the attitude of her aunt and uncle.

It's not as though the author glosses over problems: Win and Clyde felt there were no problems. There's nothing false in the book, which is largely taken from talks with the two, as well as information from relatives and friends, and thorough research where this was possible. Win and Clyde loved their life at Port Davey, and felt they wanted for nothing. Sometimes they went to Hobart, but returned gratefully to their own world. It's not as if they hadn't been elsewhere, either; both had travelled, Win worked in Melbourne during the war, they knew perfectly well that there was a different life elsewhere, but Port Davey was what they preferred.

The book is in three parts. The first describes the couple's childhoods, Win around Huonville, Clyde at Dover and Bellerive. Both faced various problems (parents separating, a beloved mother's death, tough discipline for example) and their early life is a contrast with the much more peaceful life at Port Davey.

There are fascinating details of life in the 1920s. When Clyde was six, a brother nearly chopped off his finger. Both boys were punished with a thrashing, then Clyde's finger was treated with buzzy water—'a dubious home remedy made by boiling buzzies'. This had no effect, and Clyde had to go by ferry from Dover to the Hobart Hospital, where his finger was amputated.

The third part of the book describes the years after Port Davey, for in 1974 the Claytons left the south-west owing to Win's health problems. Unable to settle, they moved seven times in five years, but finally settled at Franklin, where Win

then Clyde died. Utopia vanished, a useful reminder, but after the intriguing section about the couple's childhood and life in the south-west, this last section is a little humdrum.

The book is well written and well produced, a pleasure to read. The photos are very good, there are excellent maps, footnotes, a bibliography, an index, information about the various boats mentioned and a glossary, so we can find the meaning of bull-kelp (an unseen rock festooned with kelp, not breaking the water so a hazard for boats) and new shellers (crayfish having recently grown new shells after moulting), not to mention that a Tasmanian fisherman's score is 24 not 20. As well, the author resisted the temptation to describe her own family's experiences, and Win and Clyde remain the central characters. (In a way this was disappointing, and I hope a second volume will appear about Janet's own family.)

In conclusion, this book is terrific, one of the best books about Tasmania I have read for years. I can thoroughly recommend it.

Alison Alexander

Other Entries were

Tasmania over 5 generations: return to Van Diemen's Land?, John Biggs, gifted to Hobart Branch.

Dodgers' Diary, Geraldine Boxhall, gifted to Launceston Branch.

Dr Edward Foord Bromley, RN (1776–1836): Surgeon, Civil Servant, Magistrate, Van Diemen's Land, D J Bradmore, gifted to Launceston Branch.

Grains, Groceries & Gourmet Meals (The History of Sheffield's Oldest Shop), Alan F Dyer, gifted to Launceston Branch.

Six months in wonderland, Gail Foster, gifted to Burnie Branch.

The family of John and Eleanor Johns, Raymond Hyland, gifted to Hobart Branch.

The J S Lee Story, Mary Kay, gifted to Hobart Branch. ◀

AWARDS AT AGM



Professor Paul Edwards receiving his award from Alison Alexander for the Best Journal Article for his article titled *My Grandfather Henry Watson's Anglo-Indian Family* which appeared in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp.19-28



Peter Cocker of Burnie Branch receiving his Meritorious Service Award certificate from Alison Alexander.

Photographs © TFHS Inc. 2013

NEW RELEASE

Church Records of Tasmania Vol. 1



Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Burials A-K

Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Burials L-Z

These two A4 books have been compiled from the complete collection of Burial Registers held by the Tasmanian Catholic Archives and mainly include records from the North West, West and Southern areas

Write to Resource Manager
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
or
email library@tasfhs.org

\$27.50 + \$4.25 p&p each book for members

\$30 + \$4.25 p&p for non-members

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

General Account
Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the Year 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

2011/12		2012/13
\$14,943.06	Balance as per Cash Book 1 April 2012	\$11,075.58
INCOME		
11761.00	Membership Subscriptions IS/OS	11549.00
12111.30	Membership Subscriptions -Branch	<u>11226.00</u>
783.00	Donations	22775.00
1472.17	Society Sales	
293.10	- TFI CD Rom	1706.01
1368.50	- Publications	354.80
	- TAMIOT CD	425.00
	- P&P Received on sales	<u>23.85</u>
		2509.66
32.52	Bank Interest	66.29
130.56	Insurance Reimbursement from Branches	134.23
216.00	AGM Registrations	720.00
214.00	Journal Receipts	
1740.00	- Advertising and Sales	294.00
2865.00	- Subscriptions	<u>1720.00</u>
241.00	Funds Collected for Branches - Membership	2014.00
892.83	- Donations	2512.00
	- TFI Royalty	170.00
	- Sales	211.75
		<u>45.74</u>
		2939.49
<u>3600.00</u>	Funds ex TPT transferred	<u>2120.51</u>
\$37,720.98	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$33,939.18
\$52,664.04	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$45,014.76
EXPENDITURE		
4062.07	Insurance	4200.96
2217.60	Sales	
1808.16	- TFI CD Rom	0.00
203.50	- Publications	0.00
560.48	- TAMIOT	<u>0.00</u>
18403.40	Bank Charges	750.12
	Journal Payments	16897.60
	Administration Payments	
500.00	AGM Expenses	1124.04
296.94	Advertising	0.00
204.40	Audit Fees/ Corporate Affaris	156.00
4880.80	Executive Travel	2974.80
200.00	Lillian Watson and other awards	200.00
793.90	Membership Expenses	219.32
	Repairs and Maintenance	315.00
536.99	Postage, PO Box, Internet	472.56
1305.91	Printing and Stationery	415.86
460.70	Room Hire/Meeting Expense	450.00
256.78	Subscriptions AFFHO and FFHS	<u>228.47</u>
2956.00	Branch Payments - Membership	3109.00
1048.00	- Donations	1148.00
892.83	- Royalty	211.75
	- Sales	<u>45.74</u>
		4514.49
	Capital Items	138.95
<u>\$41,588.46</u>	TOTAL PAYMENTS	\$33,058.17
\$11,075.58	Balance as per Cash Book 31 March 2013	\$11,956.59
-\$7,467.48	Trading Deficit	-\$1,239.50

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2013

	Burnie	Hobart	Huon	L'ton	Mersey	Society	Consolidated Totals
Opening Balance	7,634	5,314	2,437	4,211	6,729	11,076	37,400
<u>Add Receipts</u>							
Membership Subscriptions	3,433	13,622	744	4,576	3,156	25,503	36,098
Donations	586	794	325	416	863	660	2,497
Fund Raising	1,148	60	319	175	2,017	0	3,720
Research	69	1,235	0	2,224	500	0	4,029
Sales	3,870	7,378	42	6,154	4,971	2,721	20,767
Interest	25	16	9	12	32	66	160
Library Revenue	819	1,466	34	456	891	0	3,665
Sundries	0	441	0	491	0	854	1,652
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)						2,014	2,014
Total receipts	9,951	25,014	1,473	14,503	12,430	31,818	74,601
Transfers from term loan a/c	0	0	0	0	0	2,121	2,121
Total funds available	17,584	30,328	3,910	18,714	19,160	45,015	114,122
<u>Less Payments</u>							
Membership Subscriptions	1,760	6,211	339	1,826	1,645	0	0
Insurance	0	109	0	25	0	4,201	4,201
Fund Raising	38	0	0	50	477	0	565
Research	0	0	0	128	0	0	128
Items for re-sale	2,755	4,892	0	3,808	4,671	0	11,968
Bank Fees	5	36	0	0	0	750	791
Library Payments	3,998	9,660	1,010	5,244	3,711	0	23,623
Sundries	0	939	0	340	0	2,912	2,831
Journal (<i>Tas Ancestry</i>)						16,898	16,898
Assets/Capital	3,094	1,675	0	769	1,820	139	7,498
Administration Payments	187	3,912	40	1,064	1,668	8,158	11,874
Total Payments	11,837	27,433	1,389	13,255	13,992	33,058	80,377
Transfers to term loan a/c	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
Closing Balance	\$5,747	\$2,895	\$2,521	\$3,459	\$5,167	\$11,957	\$31,746
Term Loans,Float etc	\$11,742	\$15,837	\$2,268	\$10,250	\$15,778	\$33	\$55,909
Total Cash Reserves	\$17,490	\$18,732	\$4,790	\$13,709	\$20,945	\$11,990	\$87,654
Value of Assets	\$91,000	\$168,775	\$32,747	\$99,725	\$96,869	\$28,933	\$518,049

2013 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

I have audited the accompanying accounts for Tasmanian Family History Society Incorporated for the year ended 31 March 2013 in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Included in income were amounts received from collections, sales, and general income. Examination of these income items was limited to a review of cash transactions and amounts received as recorded by the books and receipting records of the Society.

Subject to the effect of the above statement on the accompanying accounts I am of the opinion that:

- a) The Society has kept proper accounting records and other books during the period covered by the accounts.
- b) The accompanying accounts are properly drawn up and in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (1964) so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2013 and of the results for the period ended on that date according to the information given to me, the books of the Society and the explanations given.
- c) The accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Society's financial position according to the information at my disposal and the explanations given to me.
- d) The rules relating to the administration of the Society's funds have been observed.
- e) I have obtained all the information required.

Devonport

13 May 2013



NEIL WILKINSON
Registered Company Auditor

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

President Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Secretary Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

email: petjud@bigpond.com



Our Branch Library continues to be well patronised by both volunteers and members and our day meetings are also well

attended. It was decided that apart from our July Dinner Meeting there will not be any night meetings at the Branch Library during the winter months.

Earlier this year the Burnie Historical Society invited Judy and Peter to give a talk on Family History. Having recently done some research and investigation on the Dr Armitage Family the information was used for the basis of the talk. This was presented again at our AGM in April as many of our members were not able to attend the talk at the Historical Society.

There was a short film made in the mid 1950s of the Burnie Paper Mill. The film showed many of the employees of the time as well as interesting footage taken around Burnie. This film was shown at our June Day Meeting and was thoroughly enjoyed by our members, particularly those that worked at the mill at about this time. An accurate date was established for the time period as Judy Cocker's aunt with her nearly born twins featured in the film. The film may be viewed online at <http://vimeo.com/14230769#at=0>

A very successful workshop was held on Saturday 29 June on *Family Tree Maker*.

Topics covered included name entry, place and description, setting relationships and filtering the index. It was decided to hold another workshop later in the year and focus on the media section of Family Tree Maker. We will look at scanning and importing photos and other documents into the program.

Our last Day Meeting held on 1 July was a presentation by Patti Boxhall on a collection of early photos of Burnie. These photos were taken from the collections held by the Burnie Regional Museum and were enjoyed by all. The Burnie Regional Museum holds a large and very important collection of photographs from some of Tasmania's earliest photographers including over 300,000 negatives from the Winter collection.

Hobart

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

President: Robert Tanner (03) 6231 0794

email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org

Secretary: Howard Reeves

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6244 4527



The Hobart Branch Committee made the decision this year to be more proactive in putting itself in the public eye. Firstly, the branch paid for on-screen advertising at the State Cinemas in North Hobart. The branch had a PDF slide created and for one month the slide appeared on-screen in seven cinemas approximately five or six times per day. As a part of this deal, brochures, including membership forms, were

allowed to be displayed in the foyer. The response has been positive and there have been new members and visitors to the Branch Library as a consequence of the advertising.

In April, member Brenda Richardson conducted a very successful two-hour session course 'Become your family's historian'. The member/non-member split of the eighteen participants was 50:50, with members paying \$30 and non-members \$40. The course was advertised in *Tasmanian Ancestry* and through brochures in libraries. The frequent comment arising from the cinema and course advertising has been "I did not know the Society existed!"

Finally, the branch participated again in Tasmanian Heritage Week, offering free Branch Library access to non-members for the month of May. Again there was a solid response to this activity.

Further activities are planned to coincide with National Family History Month in August, including a session 'Get the most from Trove'.

Being proactive is worthwhile!

Our monthly general meetings continue to be well attended and our guest speakers have been interesting.

There were two guest speakers at the April meeting (twenty-five members and guests), which was also the AGM of Hobart Branch. Doug Wyatt and Keith Glyde spoke on the topic 'Tasmanian Artillery 1901 to 2011'. The talk was supported by a PowerPoint presentation which included maps of garrisons and photographs of garrison (fixed) and field (guns on wheels) artillery. Technical details of the artillery (range, ammunition sizes, etc.) and illustrations were included in the presentation. Following Federation the Tasmanian Colonial Artillery forces came together under Commonwealth

management and direction, however for four years the Derwent Field Artillery did not parade and detached from the Commonwealth control, as did the No.1 Tasmanian Battery and No.2 Tasmanian Battery. From 1901 Hobart was defended by garrison artillery at Kangaroo Bluff, Alexander Battery (Lower Sandy Bay) and later Fort Nelson. During WWII the defence of the Derwent River was by way of artillery at Fort Direction and Fort Pierson's (Tinderbox). Anti-aircraft guns were stationed at Dowsing Point and Self's Point to protect the EZ Works at Risdon.

The guest speaker for the May meeting was Mr Bob Michin, decorated WWII soldier and historian, of Sandy Bay. One of his many interests is researching and writing books about Tasmanian Bushrangers. Through telling the story of bushranger John (Rocky) Whelan, Mr Minchin (b.1925) gave an interesting insight into the life and times of a colonial bushranger. Whelan, born in Ireland, worked as a stone-mason's apprentice before he was charged with stealing woollen yarn and was sentenced to transportation to Sydney for 7 years. Often in trouble in Ireland for his rebellious behaviour towards the British and in NSW against authority, he spent time on chain gangs. Severe floggings were a regular occurrence for minor offences of road gang members and conditions—sleeping outside in winter—were typical of conditions to be endured. In 1834 Whelan was sentenced to death following a raid on the property of David Ramsay. He was not executed but transported for 14 years to Norfolk Island, after which he returned to Sydney, committed further crimes and spent three years at Port Arthur from 1848. He spent time in the Campbell Street Gaol and worked on farms in the Huon. After absconding

from custody in 1854 Whelan was involved in a series of incidents including the ‘disappearances’ of settlers, hold-ups and murders in a two-year period, some with an accomplice Peter Connolly. Whelan was recognised by a bootmaker (ex Norfolk Island warder) in Elizabeth Street Hobart and captured. He was tried (and sentenced to hang) in the Supreme Court on 5 June 1855. He confessed to a number of other murders (between Launceston and North West Bay) before the public hanging of Whelan and Connolly on 26 June 1855. At the hanging, Connolly—using his right to make a final statement—condemned the practice of public hangings and an Act of Parliament was passed 8 August 1855 to abolish the public spectacle of hangings. Twenty-one members and guests attended this meeting.

Society Patron Dr Alison Alexander spoke at our June meeting on her recent publication ‘Southern Midlands—a history’. The book was commissioned by the Southern Midlands Council and Alison praised the work of the designer Julie Hawkins for the quality and appeal of the publication. The presentation to twenty-eight members and guests consisted of an informative discussion of an extensive collection of photographs of buildings, agricultural activity, events and personalities associated with the history of Southern Midlands region of Tasmania, including the different significant periods in the history and development of area. These included the convict period from the 1820s when road/chain gangs were housed in probation stations at places such as Mud Walls and Colebrook/Jerusalem. Oatlands grew to be the third largest town in VDL and boasted a huge gaol. After the convict period, Oatlands returned to be a significant country town servicing a large area in which wool

(from Kempton northwards), some wheat was grown and rabbits (food and skins) harvested after 1870 became an important source of income for poorer people. Sporting clubs, including kangaroo hunt clubs, cultural and social events featured prominently in the collection of photographs and complemented historical themes of the presentation.

General Meetings

Members are reminded that all general meetings are held at ‘The Sunday School’ St Johns Park Precinct, New Town on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings.

Speakers planned for the coming months:

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

Tuesday 17 September: Dr Kris Harman—‘Aboriginal convicts: Australian, Khoisan and Maori exiles.’

Tuesday 15 October: Donald Howatson—the history of New Town street by street.’

Tuesday 19 November: Andrea Gerard—‘Brownells, Tasmania’s greatest department store.’

Family History Computer Users Group

This enthusiastic group of members continues to meet at the Branch Library on the second Wednesday of each month 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.au>

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary

Huon

President Shirley Fletcher (03) 6264 1546

Secretary Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529

PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

No report received

Launceston

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

President Russell Watson (03) 6334 4412

Secretary Muriel Bissett (03) 6344 4034

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

secretary: bbissett@bigpond.net.au



The Society AGM was hosted by Launceston Branch, and we were delighted with the number who registered—possibly one of the best

attended meetings hosted by Launceston Branch. Many thanks to the excellent speakers: John Dent, OAM; Registered Surveyor; Dianne Cassidy, Librarian and Dr Frank Madill—giving an insight into the background and real-life characters behind his latest book, *Out of the Darkness :Sanders DFC*. Thank you to member, Marion Sargent, for kindly leading the walk around the older sections in Carr Villa Cemetery.

At the September workshop, to be held at the Adult Education Centre, High Street, on Wednesday 18 September, we are returning to one of the favourite topics, 'Irish Research'. Our researchers are available to give help to those who are interested in accessing data online. Bookings at the Stables are essential.

The library refurbished: the layout has been revamped and the area is now much more user-friendly. If you have not been in to the Stables lately, come in and see what your hard-working committee has achieved.

National Family History Week: a pleasing number registered for the open day at the Stables on Tuesday 20 August.

Seniors' Week: The Launceston Branch is calling for bookings for a special open day on Thursday 3 October, at the Stables. Time for each booking has been limited to one hour, so that we can be of

help to the maximum number who are interested in learning how to start their research.

Library: Tuesday, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.—phone (03) 6344 4034.

Other days (except Saturday and Sunday), by appointment only.

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

Mersey

www.tfhsdev.com

President Ros Coss

Secretary Sue-Ellen McCreghan

(03) 6428 6328

Library (03) 6426 2257

PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



We have hibernated over the past few months and hope that spring will be bringing everyone out again. We had a soup and sandwich day in

June where we listened to a member about her impending travels to Scotland for her family history. She employs a guide and with her input discover places where her ancestors walked and lived. She had us spellbound. We had to cancel our Legacy Users Group session in July due to illness and hope to hold one again soon. We also welcomed a new committee member Julie Best.

In June we were saddened by a member's passing, Barbara King member number 1552. Barbara served on the committee for quite a few years and was an active member. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

We are planning a cemetery walk on 7 September in the Ulverstone General

Cemetery for transcription checking and taking photos. We have held a few of these days at the Devonport Cemetery followed by a barbeque lunch at Coles Beach. Reminiscent of the old days when genealogists were popping up everywhere in cemeteries. We are planning the Christmas Lunch—the details will be available in November. If you would like to participate in Cemetery checking days or any of our other activities please phone the secretary, the library or our website. New publications are being added all the time, so pop in and see us and see what is new to our Library. ◀

Dear Editor ...

OVER the last several years I have researched and published a variety of papers on Penguin General Cemetery, two in this magazine. I have used publication to influence Central Coast Council to spend a modest amount making-over this defunct and forgotten heritage-listed asset, for marketing as a tourist magnet. Mine has been the sole voice towards this strategic objective. But a successful one, thanks in part to this magazine for showcasing the research.

Against the odds, Council has already replanted the main verge with flowering native shrubs, erected a much-needed bench seat, and created a small commemorative garden for the 80+ unnamed babies. Coming shortly will be interpretive signage, a resurfaced internal road and, hopefully, the embankment make-over. Meanwhile, Council with the local history group, is integrating and updating onto spreadsheets the myriad versions of cemetery records, as well as updating the onsite cemetery map, both of which, hopefully, will become available online.

Last year I published in this magazine the galore of burials with missing burial information, partly in hope of inspiring readers to furnish information. That opportunity remains. As important however, is my wish that friends and relatives of those buried here return, with the view of scrubbing-up and even repairing many damaged headstones. Even erecting, for less than \$200 each, headstones where none have existed. That this is already happening is tangible. Two headstones erected late last year, for example, commemorate deaths back in the 1800s.

I have this vision that when we 'launch' the cemetery, we'll be showcasing the best that my community can offer. ◀

Dr Ross Hartley, Penguin

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THE *EMMA EUGENIA* (5), 1850–51: WITH A HARROWING CASE OF CHILD NEGLECT

Anne McMahon (Member No.6463)

ON the 25 October 1850 one hundred and seventy female prisoners with twenty of their children embarked on the *Emma Eugenia* (5) from Millbank prison bound for Hobart Town.¹ Some women were seasick at departure while others were afflicted during the whole voyage. Catarrh was a common complaint complicated with leucorrhoea. Psora (the itch), which was treated with sulphur ointment mixed with lard and gave off an offensive smell, had been carried on board from the prison. Menstruation had been suppressed in some women due to malnutrition or disease. Three women were treated for syphilis. One woman from Edinburgh had been confined in a separate cell at Millbank feigning madness. At the inspection, Surgeon John BOWER MD thought this prisoner was trying to avoid being sent so Bower did not object to receiving her. His view was confirmed by the medical officer at Millbank as well as that of the medical officer of Edinburgh and by several of her fellow prisoners. He expected that once they had sailed she would end her deception and return to her usual condition. Instead she remained in bed and surgeon Bower found her to be suffering from hepatitis for which she was treated and recovered.

For this voyage a reformatory experiment was tried. The prison was divided into

three separate places based on the belief that association between bad characters and the better behaved encouraged crime. The aim was to house the two groups separately. In the fit-out of the ship at Deptford three separate prisons were built on the same deck. One was aft of the starboard side containing six messes to house the women who had shown a desire to reform while at Millbank. The second was on the fore part of the starboard side containing five messes. It was for all the women with their children. The third prison was situated on the port side containing ten messes which were the remaining prisoners.

The separate accommodation failed. Firstly it obstructed ventilation and restricted access to the water closet and hospital. Secondly the doors had to be kept open for these purposes. It also transpired that ill-conducted women were among the well behaved in the first prison. Some of the mothers were also of bad character in the second prison. Basically all the women mingled particularly at School and at Divine Service so that the aim of reducing bad example was not fulfilled. While the mothers were at work during the day there was also much quarrelling and difficulty in having the children looked after.

Surgeon Bower reported that hysterical affections, particularly convulsions, were common among the women during the earlier part of the voyage. These convulsions were a result of the silent system which had been in use at Millbank

¹ AJCP PRO 3195 *Emma Eugenia* (5)
(1850–51)

since 1841. Its aim was to silence the voices of female convicts as a method of punishment to teach them self control. The prison inmates worked in large groups without speaking. Their silence was enforced by surveillance, punishment, rules and rewards.

The culture of convict women had been seen as noisy, rowdy and quarrelsome; all characteristics of immaturity in Victorian England. Denial of speech was an infantilizing process. Because the impulse to communicate when in close proximity to others is part of the social nature of human interaction its denial was frustrating and very stressful. After their release from Millbank when suddenly confronted with the hurly burly on board ship and the shouts of the crew as the vessel left her moorings the impact was overwhelming. Their reactions were hysterical in the form of severe panic attacks with convulsions which did not subside for some days. This was a common reaction to the silent system.

A month into the voyage of the *Emma Eugenia* (5) the more weakly children began to show signs of disease. Nearly all twenty were under two years of age and were pale and scrofulous. Some of their pallor was the result of poor nursing, careless cleanliness and improper feeding. The infants with their mothers were crowded together into the first makeshift prisons. Five of the children died.

One of the infant deaths at sea was of William SIMPSON aged 6 months. His mother stated that her son was taken from her without her consent on her removal from Edinburgh prison to Millbank. The infant was placed under the charge of another prisoner to serve as a wet nurse. After being six months in Millbank the mother requested the return of William. When he was brought forward he was not

recognised by any of the mother's former inmates at Edinburgh. He was so altered and disfigured that his mother could recognise him only by a mark on one of his feet. His nose had been flattened, apparently by a fall, and there was a large scar on his face, evidently the result of a burn. Surgeon Bower urged the mother to leave him on shore in London but no persuasion could induce her to agree. On the passage William was fed with arrowroot and sago but his condition worsened gradually before an attack of diarrhoea ended his life on 5 December 1850.

After passing the Cape of Good Hope in the cold of the southern latitudes the diarrhoea spread in the fouled prisons with twenty cases admitted to the Sick List. Shortly before arrival there was an outbreak of pertussis (whooping cough) among the infants. They were separated from other children and landed separately to be sent to the nursery with their mothers. With the exception of the infants afflicted with whooping cough and five women who were sent to hospital in Hobart Town, surgeon Bower considered that the health of the prisoners had improved on the voyage.

Surgeon Bower recommended that several separate cells be constructed to confine the most depraved women as the experiment of separate prisons had failed. ◀



In a London, England cemetery:

Here lies Ann Mann,
who lived an old maid
but died an old Mann.

Dec. 8, 1767

VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

EDWARD DEANS, ORPHAN SCHOOL BOY

Dianne Snowden (Member No.No.910)

DURING the 175th anniversary celebrations at St Johns Church at New Town, I met an older gentleman who proudly told me that his grandfather was an orphan school boy. At first I thought he meant his great-grandfather but he then explained that he was the youngest son of the youngest son of the Orphan School boy's second marriage.

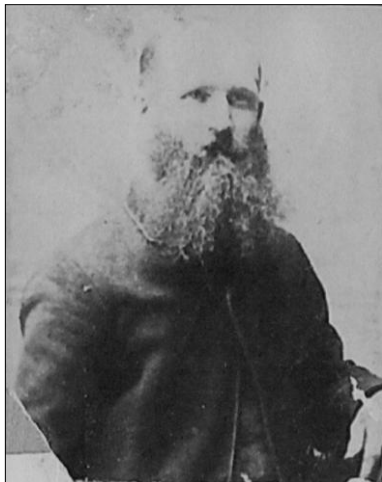
His grandfather, Edward DEANS, was admitted to the Queen's Orphan School on 1 July 1851 when he was four years four months old. Edward was born at the Old Stone Yard, St Martin at Oak, Norwich in Norfolk, England, to James and Rebecca DAYNES (née SIMMONS). He arrived in Van Diemen's Land as a baby with his mother, Rebecca Daynes, on the *Asia* (7) on 21 July 1847.¹ The family name was variously recorded as DAYENS, Deans and DEAN and seems to be now standardised as Dean.

Rebecca Daynes, a laundress and housemaid from Norwich, was tried in Norwich

Sessions on 5 January 1847 and was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years for stealing a cloak. She was tried on two indictments and received seven year sentences for each. In her defence, Rebecca stated: "I was driven to commit these offences from the ill-treatment of my husband".² Rebecca, however, had been convicted of similar offences twice before and she was described as 'a thief for many years'.³ She had two previous periods of imprisonment in Norwich.⁴

At the time of her transportation, Rebecca was 28 and was married with three children. Like many convict women, she was tattooed: she had a ring and five blue dots on her finger. Her indent noted that

her husband James, father Joseph, mother Mary Ann and siblings George, Charles, Emily and Ruth were all living at Norwich.⁵ Two of her children remained



Edward Deans, Orphan School boy as an adult
Photo courtesy of Jenna Dean

¹ TAHO, CON41/1/13 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) No.566 [Image 39]. Additional information from descendant Jenna Deans is gratefully acknowledged.

² TAHO, CON41/1/13 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) No.566 [Image 39]

³ TAHO, CON15/1/4 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) pp.90–91 [Image 94–95]

⁴ The National Archives UK (TNA) Class: HO 27; Piece: 6; p.287. Norfolk Criminal Register 1845 (Rebecca Daynes)

⁵ TAHO, CON15/1/4 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) pp.90–91 [Image 94–95]

behind in Norwich and went to live with their maternal grandparents, Joseph and Mary Simmons or SAMONS.

The *Asia* (7) brought 170 women. They spent their first six months on the hulk *Anson* moored in the River Derwent.

Rebecca had two applications for permission to marry: to Peter MILLER *Abercrombie* in July 1849 and to James HOWES *Equestrian* in September 1851.⁶ She married James 'HEWES' on 29 October 1851 in the District of Spring Bay.⁷

In May 1850, Rebecca gave birth to a child, Annie, at the Cascades Female Factory.⁸ Annie lived nine days, dying in the Factory on 23 May.⁹ In January 1852, Rebecca absconded and was found on board the *Pilot* bound for Victoria.¹⁰ Her attempted escape was to have a tragic outcome: she was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Cascades Female Factory. While there, in March 1852, she gave birth to a stillborn child.¹¹ About a fortnight later, Rebecca died at the Factory.¹²

An inquest into Rebecca's death was held on 31 March 1852, in the 'dead house' at the Factory.¹³ A B Jones, Coroner, determined that she died from consumption or *phthisis pulmonalis*.

By this time, her son Edward was about five years old. He was discharged from the Infant section of the Orphan School in December 1854 and transferred to the Male Orphan School.¹⁴

Ten years after his mother's death, he left the Male Orphan School. In July 1862, he was apprenticed to Robert ADAMS, Holebrook Place, Hobart and then to Rev. E P Adams, Longford.¹⁵ While he was in the Orphan School, Edward was one of the Protestant boys awarded a prize for Religious Instruction.¹⁶

Between 1870–1874, Edward lived at Mount Stuart in a house owned by Richard and George KIRBY for whom he worked as a drayman. In 1892, he lived on Main Road, Moonah. By 1897, he owned his own cottage and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land in Johnson Street, Moonah.¹⁷

Edward married twice: firstly, to Mary Selina SMITH in 1870 and after her death in 1880 to Mary Jane Charlotte TOLHURST.¹⁸ Edward had four children from his first marriage (Thomas Edward, Ann, Harriet and Eliza) and eight from his second marriage (May, Ruby, Edward, Alice, Alfred, Arthur, Effie and Eleanor). His oldest child Thomas was born in

⁶ TAHO, CON52/1/3 p.300; CON52/1/3 p.300; CON 52/1/3 p.22; CON52/1/4

⁷ TAHO, RGD 37 Spring Bay 1851/936 (Rebecca 'Dayne' and James 'Hewes')

⁸ TAHO, CON41/1/13 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) No.566 [Image 39]

⁹ TAHO, CON41/1/13 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) No.566 [Image 39]

¹⁰ TAHO, CON41/1/13 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) No.566 [Image 39]

¹¹ TAHO, CON41/1/13 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) No.566 [Image 39]

¹² TAHO, CON41/1/13 Rebecca Daynes *Asia* (7) No.566 [Image 39]

¹³ TAHO, SC195/1/30 Inquest 2699 p.10 (Rebecca Daynes)

¹⁴ Joyce Purtscher, *Infants at Queen's Orphanage Hobart 1851–1862* (Van Diemen's Land & Norfolk Island Interest Group, 1993) p.4; Joyce Purtscher, *Children in Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1828–1863* (self-published, [no date]) [np]

¹⁵ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p.54 (Edward Deans); Joyce Purtscher (comp.), *Apprentices and Absconders from Queen's Orphanage Hobart Town 1860–1883* (Irene Schaffer, 1994) [np].

See also www.orphan.school.org.au (accessed 14 June 2013); Edward Deans

¹⁶ *The Mercury* 4 January 1862 p.2

¹⁷ Information from Jenna Dean

¹⁸ *The Mercury* 24 September 1880 p.1

1872 and the youngest Eleanor was born in 1902.

In 1893, the *Brisbane Courier* published the following in its 'Missing Friends' column:

DAYNES, Rebecca, left Norwich in 1846 for Hobart, Tasmania, taking her baby with her. Her son Walter longs for news of her (father is dead).¹⁹

Edward died in 1906.

DEATHS

DEAN.—On March 24, 1906, at his late residence, Johnson-street, Moonah, Edward, the dearly-beloved husband of Mary Dean, in his 60th year. Funeral will arrive at St. John's Church, New Town, on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.²⁰

At the time of his death, Edward was a gardener living at Johnson Street, Moonah. His Tasmanian life had come full circle—he was buried in the cemetery at St Johns, New Town, adjacent to the Orphan Schools buildings. ◀

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

¹⁹ *Brisbane Courier* 15 November 1893 p.2

²⁰ *The Mercury* 26 March 1906 p.1

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Monumental Inscriptions of Devonport District Cemeteries North-West Tasmania



Book 1

- Devonport General Cemetery

Book 2

- Devonport Bluff Cemetery
- Don Congregational Cemetery
- Don Anglican Cemetery
- East Devonport Anglican Cemetery
- East Devonport Methodist Cemetery
- Forth Beach Cemetery
- Devonport Catholic Church Memorial
- Palooa Private Burial Ground
- Mersey Gardens & Crematorium

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TIMBER DELIVERIES TO HOBART TOWN—1876

Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

No. 408	Marine Board, Hobart Town.
PERMISSION is REQUESTED to land Timber, consisting of <i>1200 Posts & Rails 20,000 Shingles</i>	
Name of Vessel	<i>Gazelle</i>
Master of Vessel	<i>Joseph Mc Dowell</i>
Owner of Timber	<i>J. Philp</i>
Date of landing	<i>15 May 1876</i>
<i>Joseph Mc Dowell</i> Owner or Master of Vessel	

I have twelve receipts which belonged to my father. These receipts were issued by the Marine Board of Hobart Town in 1876. They feature the receipt Number, Permission Requested to Land Timber, Name of Vessel, Master of Vessel, Owner of Timber, Date of Landing and Signature of Owner or Master of Vessel. The receipts are as follows:

No. 408

The *Gazelle* arrived in Hobart Town 15 May 1876 with 1,200 posts and rails and 20,000 shingles. The master Joseph McDOWELL, timber owner Mr. PHILP.

Gazelle, a ketch of 19 tons was launched in November 1875. Built by Thomas WILLIAMS of the Domain (Hobart Town). for Joseph McDowell and Thomas William SEXTON, farmers at Long Bay (Middleton). When first registered (10 February 1876) Joseph McDowell was listed as her Master. In March 1889, Sexton pulled out and Thomas Herbert SPAULDING took up Sexton's shares

and so became joint owner with McDowell. On 2 October 1880 she capsized off Crayfish Point (Taroona) under command of McDowell and was refloated. The *Gazelle* capsized again on 17 March 1881 off Trial Bay near Little Oyster Bay, again under the command of McDowell. Once again she was refloated. On 13 November 1902 on a trip from Wedge Bay to Hobart she capsized off Rosny Point during a strong westerly gale and floated bottom up. All four hands, Edgar SPAULDING, his two sons George (28) and Ernest (14) and another crew member William Charles WHITE, were all trapped but managed to free themselves and remained afloat until picked up by other vessels. John Featherstone recalled the ketch was towed to Bellerive, righted and pumped out before being towed to Hobart the following day.

No. 409

The *Esperanza* arrived 15 May 1876 with 35,000 shingles. Master F. G. LOWE, owner of timber H. B. EVANS.

Esperanza was at one time owned by a G RICHARDSON (see L Norman, *Pioneer Shipping*). According to John Featherstone this vessel may have also been known as the *Esperance Packet*. If so, it was built at Hobart Town in 1852. In August 1859 the owner was John BRACKLEY and in October 1879 John BELL, a farmer of Franklin. Other owners were Charles BEZETT (1872), George William Richardson (1881) and Charles MacINNAULTY (1897). During a heavy squall on 20 February 1925, whilst under the command of owner George QUINN of Police Point, she capsized off Petcheys Bay and sank in 30 fathoms of water. It appears her remains are still there.

No. 413

The vessel *Duchess of Kent* arrived 17 May 1876 with 69,000 shingles and 1,500 palings. The master W. KENYON, owner of timber H. B. Evans.

A ketch of 69 tons the *Duchess of Kent* was launched early June 1875 at Franklin for William THORPE, a store owner at Franklin, and according to Featherstone Thorpe always employed others to build vessels often credited to him. In 1879 she was sold to Adelaide owners although the *Mercury*, 5 November 1879, mentions the vessel trading between King Island and Melbourne. The *Mercury*, 5 November 1892, states the vessel was sold in Melbourne for £300. According to the same newspaper of 23 May 1893 she was sold to Western Australian coastal interests.

No. 424

The vessel I believe to be the *Lily* (spelling was hard to decipher) arrived 22 May 1876 with 8,000 palings. The master John NICHOLS, owner of timber H. CHESTERMAN.

John Featherstone is confident *The Mercury*, 25 September 1875, was correct when panted the vessel *Lily* was built at Port Cygnet by John WILSON for John

Nicholls of Cygnet and launched on 21 September 1875. John Nicholls sold her to George PEACOCK in June 1876 for £300. She was later sold to New Zealand interests and was lost at Bluff Harbour, South Island, New Zealand in 1933.

No. 426

The vessel *Richard and Emily* arrived 22 May 1876 with 7,000 feet of timber. The Master E. GLOCK, owner of timber H. B. Evans.

Richard and Emily was built in 1865, weighed 24 tons and was later lost at Bruny Island. (See, L Norman p.126.) Featherstone located further information stating she was built at North West Bay in 1863, builder unknown. George WATT was her Master in 1869 and in 1874 Edward Glock (commonly known as 'Ned') became an owner. In March 1896 she sank in Constitution Dock with fifty cases of apples on board plus a load of firewood. In September 1913 she was used in salvaging cargo from the wreck of the *Zephyr* at Chinamans Reef, Maria Island. According to Norman, she went ashore at Taylors Bay, Bruny Island in November 1913 but was refloated only to be lost at Tin Pot Bay in January 1914.

No. 429

The vessel *Esperanza* arrived 23 May 1876 with 500 rails and 40,000 shingles. The Master F. G. Lowe, owner of timber H. B. Evans.

No. 432

The vessel *Sisters* arrived 25 May 1876 with 105,000 shingles and 4,000 railings. The Master Thomas Nichols, owners of timber BELBIN and DOWDELL.

The *Sisters* was built on the Huon River in 1852 and weighed 33 tons. This vessel was also used to cart pine and was apparently renowned for leaking. There is no further information although Featherstone states there were four or five local vessels of this name.

No. 435

The vessel *Odd Fellow* arrived 26 May 1876 with 12,000 feet of timber. The Master John Brackly, owner of timber TRACY, HAY and Co.

Odd Fellow was a barge built at Kermadie River in 1851 by John WEAVELL and Stephen GEEVES and weighed 28 tons. In 1869 her owner was Charles Bezett, in 1882 Thomas HOWARD and in 1884 Matthew FITZPATRICK. In 1885 she was mentioned as being a ketch and was purchased by the Mount Cygnet Coal Company. In April 1888 she sank between Three Hut Point and Arch Island but was later raised. In 1907 she sank at Hastings with the remains being removed in August 1908 (Featherstone).

No. 436

The *Gazelle* arrived 26 May 1876 with 16,000 feet of timber. Her master Joseph McDowell, owner of timber J. BECK.

No. 437

The vessel *Petrel* arrived 26 May 1876 with 5,500 palings and 20,000 lathes. The master A. HAWKESFORD, owner of timber Belbin and Dowdell.

Petrel, a ketch weighing 19 tons, was built in Hobart Town in 1855. Owner shown as F. IMS. According to Featherstone a ketch of this name sank in the Huon River at Stringers Creek in 1906. The vessel was raised two years later and broken up. In May 1874 her owner was Abraham Hawkesford.

No. 438

The vessel *Hero* arrived 26 May 1876 with 16,000 feet of timber. The master Henry CLAYTON, owner of timber Tracy, Hay and Co.

Hero was built at Hastings in 1873 by John Wilson she weighed 31 tons. Owner shown as Herbert Bell in 1902. Norman states her owner in later years was a J. Brackly. She was eventually wrecked at the mouth of Catamaran Creek. Owners

according to Featherstone were Henry Chesterman and John HAY (1873), John Hay (1874), Peter FACY, John Hay & William FISHER (1878). It is known Richard CLAYTON was her first Master and was still with her in 1882. In October 1884 she capsized off Oyster Cove Point. In July 1903 she went up on the rocks at Recherche and was reported to be owned by Herbert BELL.

No. 439

The vessel *Teddy Watt* arrived 26 May 1876 with 5,000 feet of timber. The master William CHANDLER, owner of timber H. Chesterman.

Teddy Watt was believed to be a ketch built by Thomas WILLIAMS of the Domain and launched in 1874 for George Watt. Other reports say she was built by Williams for Jacob CHANDLER and ended up being called *Foam*. According to Featherstone there is some doubt about this.

If any member can add further information regarding these vessels please feel free to let me know. ◀

References:

- John Featherstone, (Maritime & General History) – a verbal account 15 May 2013
- Gary Kerr, *The Tasmanian Trading Ketch Gazelle* – pp.13, 40, 102, 127, 162, 164, 171
- Esperanza* – p.107
- Sisters* – p.147
- L Norman, *Pioneer Shipping Gazelle* – pp.50, 128, 174
- Esperanza* – pp.76, 132
- Duchess of Kent* – p.193
- Lily* – pp.123, 128
- Richard & Emily* – pp.122, 126
- Sisters* – pp.31, 109, 123
- Odd Fellow* – p.125
- Petrel* – pp.46, 50, 123
- Hero* – p.128
- Teddy Watt* – p.132
- The Mercury Newspaper* as quoted

THE LESS IMPORTANT CLASSES

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)



SOME recent advertisements used to promote a proposed national education funding plan stated how the aim was to ensure every Australian child would receive a world-class education, regardless of where they lived, the school they attended, or their family background.¹ It may seem a sad indictment on our country's education system that what now appears to be such a basic motherhood statement still remains elusive and continues to be only aspirational. One might legitimately ask why, after two hundred years of State-controlled education and over a hundred years of Federal financial intervention, are we still just talking about such a notion? Part of the answer is contained in this article, which aims to show how education has always been influenced by prevalent social views of the times. Public attitudes to the notion of equity as understood today have been both evolutionary and long in the making.

A focus on the Tasmanian school system in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries provides useful insight. By 1904 it was reported that, out of the 500

teachers in the State system, only 150 had received any training at all. Most of those who had, had done so as Pupil Teachers. Few had studied at the Model School in Hobart.² A Training College for teachers commenced in the capital in 1906, but the number of entrants was limited, and placement was based on strict competitive criteria.

The Education Department openly made distinctions concerning its provision of teachers according to the different classifications of schools throughout the State, the largest schools being given the majority of teachers with the best qualifications or recognised good teaching skills. This position was at odds with the number of schools within each classification. In January 1911, the Government listed approximately 700 staff throughout the State in over 370 schools, ranging in classification from Class 1 (the largest) to Class VI and below (Provisional and Assisted). There were only four schools in the Class I category: Battery Point, Charles Street,

¹ News Limited Network, 1 May 2013

² *Journals, Papers and Proceedings of Parliament* 1904 paper 49, Report on the System of Primary Education in Tasmania

Beaconsfield and Trinity Hill; four in Class II: Goulburn Street, West Zeehan, Wellington Square and Queenstown; eight in Class III: East Launceston, Invermay, Glen Dhu, Central Hobart, West Devonport, East Zeehan, New Town and Burnie; 18 in Class IV; 45 in Class V; 149 in Class VI; 117 Provisional, and 31 Assisted.³

The training programs also reflected the thinking of the time. The original Training College courses consisted of years in total of full-time study and apprenticeship which, upon completion, resulted in recognised qualifications. In direct contrast, lesser short courses of preliminary training, usually of three to 15 weeks' duration, were set up for those with the status of provisional teacher. Eighty teachers who were not able to enter the Training College attended the initial three weeks' School of Instruction held in 1906 at the Wellington Square School in Launceston. The first 15 weeks' courses were offered at the Practising School at East Launceston from 1909 and then at the Wellington Square School in Launceston from 1917 to 1918.

A reduced teacher training program at the Hobart Training College, referred to as 'D Course', was advertised for 1919 in the August 1918 edition of *The Educational Record*, the monthly periodical of the Education Department. It was stated that the purpose of the 6 to 12 months' course was 'To supply the professional training required *for less important positions* [writer's emphasis] in the primary schools and for positions as teachers of provisional and sixth class State schools'. An E Course was added later. The Practising School and D and E Courses resulted in the classification of

'Uncertificated Teacher' for those in charge of a school or 'Uncertificated Assistant' for those not. Aged between 18 and 40, the participants were required to pass an entrance examination which included providing satisfactory evidence of good moral character and physical fitness, and then pass an exit examination in school management, music, drawing and school hygiene.

The annual Inspectors' Reports available for most schools across the State⁴ provide further indication of the perceived hierarchy of teachers and how that impacted not only on them, but also on the children they taught. There appeared to be an accepted understanding that some schools, teachers and scholars were less deserving than others.

An example is drawn from the Inspectors' reports on teacher, Miss Annette Kate PAYNE (1871–1964), at two different schools in 1890 and 1891. Miss Payne, who was born in London, England, had been an articled Pupil Teacher under the English Government from June 1886, and passed the necessary examinations with credit. Twelve months later, following her arrival with her parents in Launceston, Miss Payne applied for a teaching position with the Education Department and was appointed as a Pupil Teacher to New Norfolk from November 1887.⁵ In April 1889, she was made Teacher in Charge of Park State School near Westbury. When enrolments there dwindled to just seven children, the school was closed and Miss Payne was transferred to Flowerdale State School from June 1891. Later that year, the Inspector commented that Miss Payne seemed very fond of teaching and that *her talents were being wasted* [writer's

³ *The Educational Record*, 15 January 1911

⁴ TAHO: ED31 series

⁵ TAHO: ED2/1/980: file 1168

emphasis] at Flowerdale where the attendance was miserable.⁶ The Inspector's use of language about Miss Payne's capabilities as a teacher seems to undermine any right of the children at Flowerdale to be taught by someone with her implied talents on the grounds that there were problems with attendance. She was transferred to the larger Northdown State School from March 1892 and remained there until her marriage to Joshua Stephen DEWHURST at Longford in 1896.

The staffing profile of a cluster of country schools at Calder, near Wynyard, is used to illustrate the issues further. There were four official school buildings in the Calder area between 1904 and 1953, two at the lower end of the road, and two at the top. The schools, Calder Road, Upper Calder, Calder, and Lanaba State Schools all had small enrolments throughout their histories, thus fitting the Department's description of being in their 'less important' category.

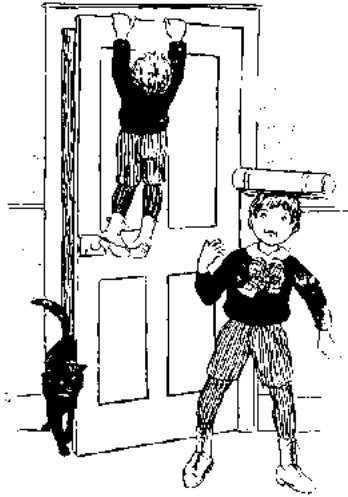
Close scrutiny of the records of the teachers at those schools indicates that many of them were inexperienced when appointed there, some being just beginners. A number did not stay long, and there were periods when the turnover seemed very high. Between 1929 and 1933, Calder State School had eight different teachers whose appointments, with one exception, lasted between 26

days and eight months. At the lower end of the road at Lanaba State School, too many of the teachers stayed for just months rather than a year or more.⁷

Some of the Calder teachers took up their positions with no previous experience at all. After they managed to obtain entry to a training facility, they were then frequently transferred to a larger school. Such an example was Miss Mabel PONSONBY who taught at Calder Road School between 1908 and early 1911.

Born at Ulverstone in 1890, the daughter of Alfred Septimus & Margaret (née HOGAN) Ponsonby, she passed the Candidates' Examination to enter teaching in 1907 and her first appointment was to Calder Road in 1908. The Inspectors' reports on Miss Ponsonby's work at the school were favourable, describing her as a bright, pleasant girl of active temperament. She was much liked by the

children and was thought to be doing very fair work considering the little experience she had had. In 1910 it was noted that she was willing to spend three months at the East Launceston Training School to help overcome her lack of exposure to modern teaching procedures and that was arranged in May of the following year.⁸ Miss Ponsonby was then transferred as an Uncertificated Assistant to the larger school at Waratah. By 1919, she was teaching at the Practising School at Wellington Square.



⁶ TAHO: ED31/1/3

⁷ TAHO: ED31 series

⁸ TAHO: ED31/1/11-13

From the comments on individual teachers in the Inspectors' reports on the Calder schools over the years, a number of common characteristics of inexperienced teachers in small schools during that era can be recognised. Beginning teachers in country schools were rarely exposed to the benefit of other colleagues' experience as happens in schools today. The annual visit by the Inspector was often the teachers' only source of professional feedback and advice. Given that Inspectors of the past were generally remembered with a sense of foreboding, it seems unlikely that such brief interaction would have been greatly beneficial.

Young teachers brought certain strengths with them, such as energy, enthusiasm and a desire to do well. However, over a period of time, children's continual exposure to mostly inexperienced teachers was not likely to lead to the attainment of high standards. Lack of consistent routines and constantly changing teacher expectations (including paucity thereof) created uncertainty for pupils, and some tested the boundaries. Although the children at the Calder schools were considered well-behaved and polite on the whole, there were times when it was stated that individual teachers had difficulty in controlling some of the boys.

Short term stays for teachers resulted in a lack of accountability for results. It was not unusual for the Inspectors to state, when they visited, that the teacher had been there for too short a time for comments made about children's progress to be attributed to the person in control. When the turnover of teachers was rapid and continuous, the problem escalated.

The next illustration of the notion of the less important classes moves to the larger

Class 1V Stanley State School to which Miss Eileen May Geraldine FAGAN was first appointed in October 1925. This was then a school with over 150 pupils and a staff of three teachers. Born in 1903 at Waratah, daughter of electrician, John and Julia Maria (née HANLON) Fagan, Miss Fagan had been a pupil at Waratah State School before attending Hobart High. In 1921, she was appointed as a Junior Teacher to Waratah, and the following year attended the Training College in Hobart to undertake the six months' E Course. Classified as an Uncertificated Assistant, Miss Fagan taught at Deloraine for the rest of 1922. From 1923 to 1925, she was given the opportunity to test her ability as an Uncertificated Teacher in charge of the small schools at South Gunn's Plains and then Mella. Miss Fagan showed that her skills were above average and, true to the Department's practice of the time, was transferred to the bigger school at Stanley where it was obviously thought that the children were more deserving of her talents.

The Inspector's report on Stanley in 1926 stated that Miss Fagan was much above the average. She controlled very well indeed and had brought order to what the previous year had been a disorderly class. Her methods were thorough and effective, interesting, and led to the creation of an energetic, mentally alert class. The mechanical work was of a very satisfactory standard. Miss Fagan's pupils were attached to her and responded with initiative and self-reliance. Her general ability was judged as very good.⁹ In 1927, the Inspector noted that Miss Fagan was a teacher who would be welcomed on any staff. She was bright in person and manner and spoke correctly.

⁹ TAHO: ED31/1/31

She managed her two classes with the utmost ease and their work was conspicuously good.¹⁰ Miss Fagan was transferred to the again larger Class III Glenorchy State School in 1928 and by mid-year to the school at Macquarie Street in South Hobart.

By 1929 (for reasons unknown to the writer, but what seemed to be an exception to normal practice), a transfer was effected back to Stanley where Miss Fagan stayed until 1931. Lucky Stanley! The Inspector reported that year on her happy and bright personality, and her strong influence for good. It was stated, 'So long as she is left at this school the Department is not getting the maximum benefit from her services.'¹¹ It was recommended that she be transferred to a position as a Demonstration Teacher, and in 1932 Miss Fagan started work as Head Teacher of the Model Small School at Wellington Square Practising School. However, the Department's plans for extracting maximum benefit from her services soon dissolved when Miss Fagan married Stanley-born George Athol PARSONS (1902–1969) half-way through that year and resigned from teaching.

The past practices of the Department, seemingly accepted by the public over a very long period of time, were almost the antithesis of today's aspirational rhetoric on equal opportunity for all. The message given and received was that all schools and children were not considered to be on the same footing. Procedures frequently reinforced the idea that pupils in small schools were viewed as less deserving of good teachers, while those in larger schools were more worthy.

The winds of change blow slowly. ◀

¹⁰ TAHO: ED31/1/32

¹¹ TAHO: ED31/1/37

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DO YOU RECOGNIZE THESE PEOPLE?

Kathy Duncombe (Member No.2012)

HAVE you got these photos or similar in your family album?



Since my mother in law died in 1993 I have in my possession a beautiful small leather bound album of photos with gold edging on pages, 62 photos altogether and I don't know who the people are. I have dated them approximately by the photographers of the time. Most were taken in Launceston, some in Melbourne, and a few in Hobart. One can imagine as a researcher how frustrating this is.

As these photos were placed side by side, I am presuming they maybe husband and wife.

I had a break through when I found some notes I had made when last attacking the problem tucked in the back of the album

and thought I wonder if anyone has photos of these people on *Ancestry*. Bingo I placed two photos straight away from the STROUD family tree, so now I at least know that the people are Strouds or Slaters, or friends of the family. Walter John SLATER married Louisa Frances Caroline STROUD in 1875.

I would love to contact anyone who may have similar photos in their albums. If the photos don't find their names I fear that the next generation may delegate the album to the tip or the fireplace.



Please contact Kathy at (03) 6260 6287, 315 Missionary Road, Barnes Bay, Bruny Island TAS Australia 7150 or email kdunc@netspace.net.au ◀

HELP WANTED

DESCENDANTS of *CAPE CLEAR* IMMIGRANTS

On 26 October 1883 the ship *Cape Clear* arrived in Hobart carrying 372 immigrants from the UK. The ship had been chartered by a group of concerned Hobart residents, headed by Dr Benjafield because the colony was suffering a skills shortage. The passengers were all young skilled tradesmen and their families wanting to take up work in Tasmania.

I would like to contact descendants of anyone who came on that ship, or on a subsequent similar ship in 1884 or 1885. Families in who I am particularly interested came from Middlesex or Surrey and were:

BARNES, Thomas and Mary
BLANCHARD, William and Ellen
DEACON, George and Jessie
DORMAN, Alfred and Susan
EYRE, James and Emily
HOLT, Alfred and Jane
LAUGHLIN, James and Louisa
MURRELL, John and Mary

Please contact Helen Dunford at **hdunford1@bigpond.com** or (03) 6234 3730 or PO Box 4645 Bathurst Street Hobart TAS 7000

LEWIS AND DAVIS

Could M Gregory of Inverell NSW please email the editor with their contact details as attempts to email and phone have proved unsuccessful.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Members' interests are published in two ways. Firstly when a member joins the Society and submits their interests with their new membership application. Secondly in the annual publication of *Members' Interests* compiled from current members' new and renewal of membership applications. The annual compilation is produced as a CD, available in each Branch Library and contains all of the interests supplied since 1998 by current members. As the interests are directly linked to the name and address of the submitting member, those members who wish their contact details to not be published cannot have their interests published in the annual compilation. Interests which cannot be published are retained in the database.

To assist in the compilation of *Members' Interests* would members please advise us with their next renewal application the details of any changes to their list of persons in whom they are interested, as well as any additions to the list.

John Gillham
Members' Interests Compiler

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ADAMS James	Tamar Valley TAS AUS	1827-1902	7419
ADAMS née McRAE Mary Anne	Tamar Valley TAS AUS	1827-1902	7419
ALEXANDER Joseph, Matthias & John	Convicts TAS AUS	1831+	7453
ALEXANDER descendants	TAS AUS	1831+	7453
ALLEN R	Any	Any	7380
ARMSTRONG Jeannette Grace Theresa	TAS AUS	1830-1900	7420
ARNETT	Any	Any	7380
ASHBURNER William Page	Sillwood (nr Carrick) TAS AUS	? - late 1880s	7412
ASHBURNER William Page	ENG (Indian Army)	? - late 1900s	7412
ASHFORD Robert M	SFK ENG	1799-1853	7440
ASHMAN George	Cleveland TAS AUS	Any	7384
AUBERT Charles	Channel Islands UK	1800s	7382
AUTON	ENG/TAS AUS	1850-1890	7431
BALAAM Rose Emma	ENG	1880-1953	7415
BARKER Robert	Cleveland TAS AUS	Any	7384
BARRON	Any	Any	7404
BARROW Samuel	Bothwell TAS AUS	1842-1846	7436
BEAMISH	TAS AUS	1800s	7401
BEECHY Samuel	Norfolk Island	1804	7426
BELLETTTE Anne or Annie mn HARPER	Any	Any	7468
BELLETTTE Jacob	LND UK/d.1815 New Norfolk TAS AUS	Any	7468
BISSON Walter W	Channel Islands UK	1890	7382
BLYTH James	Norwich NFK ENG	1787-1860	7393
BONGEN Henry	Any	Any	7408
BRACER William	Hatfield Hatford	c.1807-1860	7421
BRISTO Thomas	SFK ENG	1760-1900	7440
BRITTON Julia and William	Any	Any	7452
BROWN Irene Ivy	London UK	Any	7470
BROWNING Henry	Walbourne Vale TAS AUS	1823-1885	7466
BROWNING James	Macquarie Plains TAS AUS	1787-1826	7466
BUCKPITT William Sydney	Hobart TAS AUS	1893-1957	7417
BURKINSHAW John	Any	1821	7408
BURKITT Mary Eliza	Ireland & AUS	c.1800s	7471
BURLEIGH David	Chale IOW & Dublin IRL	1714-c1785	7416
BURNS David	Pontville TAS AUS	1826-1894	7417
BURNS James	Macquarie Plains TAS AUS	1855-1910	7417
BURNS Oscar	Macquarie Plains TAS AUS	1897-1957	7417
BURNS/BYRNE Mary Jane	Sligo IRL	1847-1915	7392
BYARD Henrietta	Launceston TAS AUS	1847+	7461
BYE Caroline Ida	TAS AUS	1903-1985	7430
BYRNE Peter	Castledermot Kildare IRL	1803-	7417
CAMERON Alexander Dhu	Corra Lynn Launceston TAS AUS	1838?+	7450
CAMERON Alexander Dhu (Black Sandy)	Hobart on <i>Clydesdale</i> 13 Oct 22	1822+	7450
CHAMBER James	Launceston TAS AUS & Hobart?	c.1839-1845	7433
CHAPMAN Edward Samuel	Hobart TAS AUS	1835-1893	7469
CHILDS Ray Gibson	BNE AUS	1909-	7418
CHIPPINDALE Richard	Leeds YKS ENG	1840-1910	7440
COCKSHUTT Charles Henry	Tunnack TAS AUS	1869-1909	7392
COCKSHUTT Edward	Clithero LAN ENG	1819+	7392

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
CAUSBY Keitha Anne	TAS AUS	1905-1985	7430
COKER Ellen	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1875-1941	7462
COLGAN Nathaniel Watson	Dublin IRL	1818-1863	7416
COOK William	Bath? SOM ENG	1828-1890	7421
COOKE William	Any	Any	7452
COTTON Florence Mary	Any	1859	7402
COTTON Francis Henry	Any	1857	7402
COTTON John Shelton	Any	1856	7402
COTTON Lavinia Hannah	Any	1863	7402
COX John	BKM ENG	1765-1848	7411
COX John	Hanslope BKM ENG	1765-1848	7393
COX John	BKM ENG	1765-1848	7412
COX John	BKM ENG	1765-1848	7412
CUNNINGHAM Robert	DFS SCT/Hobart TAS AUS	b.1823	7395
DAVIS John Robert	Sligo IRL	1853-1931	7392
DAVIS Lily Catherine	Tunnack TAS AUS	1883-1943	7392
DAVIS Samuel	TAS	1819-1871	7420
DEAN	Any	Any	7404
DEWHURST Ann	Bolton LAN UK	Any	7441
DEWHURST Doris	Bolton LAN UK	Any	7441
DEWHURST George	Bolton LAN UK	d.13 Nov 1916	7441
DEWHURST Harold	Boton LAN UK	Any	7441
DEWHURST William Abraham	Bolton LAN UK	Any	7441
DOWNHAM	Richmond TAS AUS	Any	7386
DUNNINGS	ENG	1800s	7401
EARLEY	IRL & SCT	1800+	7378
EDGAR George	Any	1860	7402
ENGLISH Mary Ann	b.Norfolk?	c.1816-1889	7421
FIGG	TAS AUS	1800+	7378
FINLAY Isabella	Wesley Vale TAS AUS	1850+	7381
FLEMING Robert	BNE AUS	c.1900	7418
GALLOWAY Ellen/Helen	to NZ 1839-1902	c.1855	7421
GALLOWAY James	to TAS c.1880	1850-1917	7421
GIBSON Gertrude Ann	AUS YAMBA	c1925	7418
GORRINGE	Any	Any	7404
GRAHAM	Melbourne VIC AUS	1840-1915	7390
GRANT Christina Adeline	TAS AUS	1908-1996	7430
HALL David	STS ENG	1814-1887	7393
HALTON Olive	Any	Any	7378
HAMILTON William Philipps	Shrewsbury UK	1841-1910	7466
HARRISON Alfred Peen	Shrewsbury UK	1854-1942	7466
HARTLAND Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	Any	7469
HASLAM Sarah Elizabeth	Bolton LAN UK	Any	7441
HAWKINS	Heston MDX ENG	1750-1880	7390
HAWORTH (nee HUNT) Mary	East Retford NOTT ENG	c.1760-1826	7416
HEEPS Frederick Arthur	Geeveston TAS AUS	1883-1927	7395
HIGGINS/ON Henry	Macquarie Plains TAS AUS	1812-1883	7387
HIGGINSON Margaret	Any	1836	7408
HILL George	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1840-1912	7387

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
HILLIER Arthur	TAS AUS	1831+	7420
HOLLOWAY Mary Erid	TAS AUS	1800s	7401
HOPE Grace	Any	1854	7402
HOPKINS Frederick Ernest	Basingstoke HAM ENG	b.12 Feb 1870	7389
HOPKINS Harry Herbert	Basingstoke HAM ENG	b.1868 d.1932 Hob	7389
HOPKINS Thomas – descendants of	Clewer BRK ENG	pre 1685	7389
HOPKINS Thomas William	Newbury BRK ENG	b.18Jan1866 d.Hobart	7389
HOPSON Catherine	Hobart TAS AUS	1842–1854	7469
HORNBY	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1800	7469
HOWLAND John	LAN ENG/IOM UK	1824–1898	7395
HUBAND SMITH Joseph	Dublin IRL	1804–1886	7416
HUMPHRIES	Cherington GLS ENG	1750–1850	7390
ILLMAN George	Launceston TAS AUS	1834–1878	7461
IMLACH William	Keith ABD SCT	1828–1905	7393
JONES David	Fingal TAS AUS	1869–1940	7462
KEATING, Joan	Westbury TAS AUS	1840–1930	7405
KEMP Margaret Louisa	Hobart TAS AUS	1824–1860	7436
KENNEDY Annie	Westbury TAS AUS	Any	7405
KENNY Catherine	Hobart area TAS AUS. Cork IRL	1817–c1840	7433
LAMONT Duncan	TAS AUS	c.1900	7414
LAWSON Vernon Frank	TAS AUS	1900–1950	7430
LE STRANGE Bridget	YKS ENG	Any	7388
LEONARD James	TAS AUS	1843+	7420
LONERGAN James Joseph	Clommel TIP IRL	1889+	7447
LOWE Agnes	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1837–1867	7433
MacDOUGALL Daniel Allan Rev	Kirklands Campbell Town & Hagley TAS AUS	1889–1894 & 1913–1918	7450
MacDOUGALL Ellen Jackson	d.Kirklands Campbell Town TAS AUS	1889–1892	7450
MADDEN	Any	Any	7380
MALHAM John	ENG/VIC & TAS AUS	1876–1908	7431
MANN Eliza	Fingal TAS AUS	1854–1935	7462
MARLEY Mary	Any	Any	7378
MATHIAS Wilhelmine	BNE AUS	1865–1928	7418
McALEER	Termonamongan TYR IRL	1800–1900	7390
McARTHUR Eileen	Zeehan TAS AUS	1898+	7447
McDONALD Ewen	Uist SCT	1804–1862	7421
McGRATH Walter James	TAS AUS	1903–1987	7430
McLAUGHLIN	Otahuhu NZ	1855–1930	7390
MONSON Daniel	Colchester ENG & TAS AUS	1819–1880	7457
MOORE	Any	Any	7404
MORROW Moira	Down IRL	19th C	7395
NEWPORT Norman Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	1898–1956	7392
NICHOLS John	YKS? ENG	Any	7388
NICHOLS Mary Ann	YKS? ENG	c.1833	7388
NORTH John Albert	Kensington London UK	Any	7470
NOY William	Dublin IRL	c.1680–1745	7416
O'HARA Michael Daniel	Slygo IRL	Any	7448
PATERSON Margaret Brown	Aberdeen SCT UK	1889+	7447
PEARCE Arthur	Branxholm TAS AUS	1860+	7381
PERRY	Any	Any	7385

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
PERRY George (butcher)	Hobart Town TAS AUS	c.1800s	7403
PETERSON George	Sydney NSW AUS	1920-1945	7379
PETERSON George	Old Tintinallong NSW AUS	1890-1920	7379
PETERSON John George	Wychitella VIC AUS	1890-1914	7379
PETERSON John Thomas	RAN Port Melbourne VIC AUS	1942-1943	7379
PHAIR John	Dublin IRL	c.1790-1857	7416
PILL Josiah John	Bedford UK	1890+	7447
PLUNKETT William	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1829-1907	7387
RATHWELL Ann	WEX IRL	1833-1926	7395
RATTIGAN Denis Augustine	Adelaide SA AUS	1889-1970	7462
READ John Francis	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1819-1895	7387
REES Margaret	WLS/TAS AUS	1830-1901	7420
RUSSELL Norman James	TAS AUS	1907-1976	7430
SAUAGE Job and Walter	Any	Any	7432
SAWTELL Edwin	TAS/VIC/QLD/NSW AUS	c.1800s	7471
SCHULZ Carl Friedrich Wilhelm		1865-1926	7418
SHIELD Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1859-1880	7433
SHIELD Emma Elizabeth	Hobart TAS AUS	1865-1883	7433
SLATER Olive	Adelaide SA AUS	1893-1983	7462
SPENCER Frances	MDX ENG	1834-1888	7395
SPURWAY	Farway DEV ENG	1600-1850	7390
STAIN	Any	Any	7404
STONE William	Any	Any	7452
STOTT Isaac	Wesley Vale TAS AUS	1850+	7381
STUBBINS Ann (m. George PERRY)	Hobart Town TAS AUS	c.1800s	7403
SUTTON John	TAS AUS	1800s	7401
SWEENEY Margaret	Macquarie Plains TAS AUS	1898-1975	7417
TAYLOR George	Sheffield LAN ENG	1820-1896	7449
TOWNS George	Stoke by Nayland SFK ENG	1817-1895	7393
TOWNSEND John	Hobart & Hamilton TAS AUS	c.1800	7426
TOY Dorothy Norma	VIC AUS	1921-2003	7429
TSCHIRBS Paulina Christina	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1839-1912	7387
VERRIER	Any	Any	7385
WALKER Benjamin	Hobart area TAS AUS	1820-c.1840	7433
WATSON Alexander	Unknown birthplace/TAS	1880-1950	7471
WEBSTER David Samuel	Any	Any	7386
WESTERWAY William	DEV? ENG	c.1808	7388
WHIFFEN Joseph	Any	Any	7432
WICKHAM Edward	Oatlands TAS AUS	Any	7384
WOODBERRY John	Taunton SOM ENG	1817-1906	7393
WOODS Mary Maud	Fingal TAS AUS	1899-1965	7462
WYATT William	Deloraine & Sheffield TAS AUS	Any	7424
WYTENBURG Marius John	Holland & QLD AUS	1900s	7471

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

If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members' listing for the appropriate name and address.

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

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7377	FIGG Mr Brian	2/150 Risdon Road	LUTANA	TAS	7009
7378	FIGG Mrs Dorothy	2/150 Risdon Road	LUTANA	TAS	7009
7379	PETERSON Mr John	331 Brinktop Road jandvpeterson@bigpond.com	PENNA	TAS	7171
7380	BOWDEN Miss Susanne (Sue)	1-2 Regent Court	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7381	BEST Mrs Julie	1/2 River Road picools@hotmail.com	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307
7382	EDEN M Madeleine (Mandy)	37 Hamilton Street madeliene44@bigpond.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7383	CLARKE Mr Phillip	152 Main Street cat.lip@bigpond.com	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
7384	ASHTON Mrs Vicki	365B Rosevears Drive	LEGANA	TAS	7275
7385	VERRIER Mr Graham	2 Burtonia St reet gverrier@bigpond.net.au	ROKEBY	TAS	7019
7386	VERRIER Mrs Marilyn	2 Burtonia Street	ROKEBY	TAS	7019
7387	BARKSHIRE Ms Kerry	64 Fitzgerald Road hwyl@bigpond.com	ESSENDON	VIC	3040
7388	FIELDING Mrs Donna	69 Lindhill Avenue frontdoor101@hotmail.com	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015
7389	FORSYTH Mr Alistair	PO Box 35 forsythofhatilk@hotmail.fr john.spurway51@bigpond.com	KEMPTON	TAS	7030
7391	CAMERON Mrs Anne	10 Bridge Street skateboard33@hotmail.com	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
7392	STEELE Mr Christopher	PO Box 40 steelorama@adam.com.au	MARDEN	SA	5070
7393	MEEK Mrs Iris	29 Riverview Road imeek@bigpond.net.au	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
7394	KESHOW Mrs Gloria	Not for publication			
7395	REDWAY Ms Lorraine	PO BOX 50 maregery281@gmail.com	ROKEBY	TAS	7019
7396	FINEGAN Ms Virginia	14 Jetty Road	OLD BEACH	TAS	7017
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7398	CHICK Mr John	2/204 Cambridge Road chick.john@bigpond.com	WARRANE	TAS	7018
7399	LEA Mr Jeffrey	3 Knocklofty Tce jeff.a.lea@gmail.com	WEST HOBART	TAS	7000
7400	STRETTON Mrs Patricia	Not for publication			
7401	SUTTON Mrs Sue	192 Little Village Lane	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7402	COTTON Ms Judith	PO Box 322 judy.cotton@live.com.au	BEAUTY POINT	TAS	7270
7403	ROBINS Mrs Nancy	23 Wingara Avenue rhoglen28@yahoo.com.au	EAST KEILOR	VIC	3033
7404	BARRON Mr Neville	72 McNamara Street	QUEENSTOWN	TAS	7467
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7406	COLLINS Mrs Wendy	2 Blair Street rco20163@bigpond.net.au	RICHMOND	TAS	7025
7407	COLLINS Mr Roger	2 Blair Street rco20163@bigpond.net.au	RICHMOND	TAS	7025
7408	GREENWOOD Mr Michael	75 Diamond Drive	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052

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7418	SCHULZ Mr Neal	8 Pierce St neal.r.schulz@gmail.com	MOONAH	TAS	7009
7419	PATTIE Mrs Joy	22 Balfour Street joy.pattie@hotmail.com	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
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7422	FISH Mr John	24 Balaka Street	ROSNY POINT	TAS	7018
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7434	SAUNDERS Mrs Dianne	Not for publication			
7435	SAUNDERS Mr Dennis	Not for publication			
7436	LAND Mr William	269 Richardson Street land140@bigpond.net.au	MIDDLE PARK	VIC	3206
7437	THOMAS Mr Howard	Not for publication			
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7448	PORTHOUSE Mrs Patricia	14 Radcliff Crescent eporthou@bigpond.net.au	ROSETTA	TAS	7010
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7452	BLAIR Miss Leanne	PO Box 138 leannetom@bigpond.com	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7453	SMITH Mr Derek	PO Box 252	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
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7455	RICHARDSON Ms Vicki	Not for publication			
7456	CHENEY Mr Ian	Not for publication			
7457	MONSON Mr Gerald	37 James Street letthard@outlook.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7458	NEWTON Dr Marjorie	Not for publication			
7459	MILLER Mrs Diane	4 Gilbert Street	FORTH	TAS	7310
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7461	DAVIES Mrs Dorothy	PO Box 8186 doffern@hotmail.net.au	FERNTREE GULLY	VIC	3156
7462	JONES Mr Kenneth	18 Duncan St ken.jones18@yahoo.com.au	STURT	SA	5047
7463	VELDHUIS Mr Willy	Not for publication			
7464	CLOTA Mr Greg	Not for publication			
7465	BACON Ms Carol	Not for publication			
7466	HARRISON Mrs Judith	2/55 Hymettus Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7467	ABBOTT Mr Trevor	Not for publication			
7468	LEACH David	1 Wallace Avenue	HUNTER'S HILL	NSW	2110
7469	HUTCHINSON Mrs Sandra	220 Schoolhouse Road phut9030@bigpond.net.au	WOORI YALLOCK	VIC	3139
7470	NORTH Ms Janet	PO Box 252	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
7471	HANSEN Mrs Rosemary	212 Channel Highway rose.hansen@bigpond.com	TAROONA	TAS	7053

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CHARLOTTE SALTER (née CLARKE)

1811–1893

MUCH LOVED TEACHER AT FENTON FOREST

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

WHY Charlotte SALTER (née CLARKE) left her native England at the age of 22 to emigrate, apparently alone, to distant Van Diemen's Land is unclear. However, when she died at New Norfolk sixty years later there were many, many hundreds who were extremely grateful that she had.¹ A moving tribute to her, published soon after her death, noted that she had led an exemplary life while 'shedding her influence like a sunbeam all around'.²

Nothing is known of her childhood in England except that she is believed to have been the daughter of a wealthy London tradesman who had died when she was young.³ It's probable that her mother had also passed away early.

The *Sydney Herald* of 28 November 1833 lists Charlotte (her surname misspelled as 'CLOOKE') as a passenger on *Countess Dunmore* which arrived at Launceston on 26 October.⁴

The voyage from London had been a hazardous one. The *Launceston Examiner* of 21 November reported that:

The cargo of the barque *Countess Dunmore* has been landed in good condition, notwithstanding the great quantity of water

made during her voyage which was only kept under by constant working of her pumps.⁵

Undoubtedly, too, Charlotte would have witnessed the 'most melancholy case of drowning' which occurred as the vessel was making its way up the Tamar. The *Launceston Advertiser* of 31 October reported the incident in this way:

The 'Countess Dunmore', from London, was met by a boat from the town, in which was a man named O'NEILL, an industrious individual, formerly watchman at the Cornwall Bank, who was proceeding on board the ship to see his children, accompanied by his daughter, a fine girl of 17, a soldier and the soldier's wife. When within a short distance of the vessel, the dangerous situation of the boat, which was mid-channel, full in the pilot's course, was observed by the pilot and officers of the ship, who shouted to the persons in the boat, without effect, and the ship soon afterwards went right over them, and left them astern struggling in the water. Three succeeded in gaining a hold of the boat, but the poor young female sunk to rise no more. Several boats plying the river were immediately on the spot, and picked up the survivors, who were conveyed on board the *Dunmore*. The body of the girl was found on Monday, and a coroner's inquest, which was called on Tuesday, returned a verdict of 'accidentally drowned'.⁶ Aboard *Countess Dunmore* at

¹ Death: 466/1893/35, New Norfolk; death notice: *The Mercury* (Hobart), 1 July 1893, p.4.

² *The Mercury* (Hobart), 22 June 1893, p.4

³ Ibid

⁴ *Sydney Herald*, p.2. See also http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~aus_tashs/immig/imgships_a.htm

⁵ *Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser*, 19 December 1833, p.3

⁶ *Launceston Advertiser*, 31 October 1833, p.3

that time, too, was another young female passenger, Miss Eliza TAYSPILL.⁷ It is possible that she and Charlotte had known each other in England and that Charlotte had decided to make her home in Van Diemen's Land because her friend Eliza was going there to be married.

Within a fortnight of arrival, Eliza had married Henry DOWLING junior, editor and publisher of the *Launceston Advertiser* and the eldest son of Henry Dowling, a highly-respected Baptist minister.⁸ It is likely Charlotte attended the wedding. She and Eliza were to remain close friends for the rest of their lives.⁹

On 3 August 1836, Charlotte married James Henry Salter, the eldest son of James and Mary Ann Salter.¹⁰ Shortly after the marriage, they chose Fenton Forest as their home, leasing a property from Captain Michael FENTON, a former Army officer who had migrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1828, received a large land grant near New Norfolk, and was soon to become a prominent member of the Legislative Council.¹¹ There, Charlotte gave birth to nine children.¹²

Little is known of the precise details of her life but the tribute to her published

when she died gives a glimpse of the way she lived:

The late Captain Fenton ... was so pleased at the way Mrs Salter conducted her family that he used his influence to get her installed as a teacher under the then Board of Education. This post she held for many years with advantage to herself while shedding her influence like a sunbeam all around. To say she was loved and esteemed will not express what is meant. The old pupils, of whom there were many at the grave, spoke of her with dimmed eyes. While to those of her own sex she was more than a mother, thinking no labour or exertion too great to assist them in time of need, and when one looks back into the forties, when there were no roads or bridges and often times the rivers in flood and the night dark, with only a man's saddle to ride on, the exertion to get to the isolated dwellings of the settlers was something terrible. Yet, to this lady it was a labour of love, for she was ever ready to give.¹³

Charlotte died, at 82, at 'Highfield', the home of her eldest son, James, at Glenora on 15 June 1893. She was buried beside her husband, who had died in 1885, at Red Hill Cemetery, Bushy Park.¹⁴ ◀



In a cemetery in England:

Remember me, as you walk by,
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now, so shall you be,
Remember this and follow me.

...To which someone replied by writing on the tombstone:

To follow you I'll not consent,
Until I know which way you went.

⁷ Eliza Tayspill: arrival, *Sydney Herald*, 28 November 1833, p.2

⁸ Dowling/Tayspill marriage: 6 November 1833, 2267/1833/36, Launceston

⁹ See Note 2, above

¹⁰ Marriage: 3507/1836/36, New Norfolk

¹¹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fenton-michael-2038>

¹² James Henry SALTER (1837), Marianne Elizabeth SALTER (1839), Charlotte Ann SALTER (1841), Catherine Mary SALTER (1844), George John (SALTER 1846), Flora Emily SALTER (1848), Louisa SALTER (1851), Clara SALTER (1853) and Lavinia SALTER (1858)

¹³ See Note 2, above

¹⁴ James Henry Salter: death: 907/1885/35, New Norfolk

AUNT ARBERRY'S THREE HUSBANDS

Lou Daniels (Member No.3646)

Mary Anne MITSON (1822–1902) and her husbands: Edmund EAYERS (1819–1845), John ALLUM, and Henry ARBERRY (1811–1877)

ON Tuesday 24 January 1837, Jane Mitson and her five children, including her only daughter Mary, arrived in Hobart on board the *William Metcalfe*, a ship of 447 tons, after ninety-three days at sea.

The *William Metcalfe* was the first ship sent to Van Diemen's Land under a new policy responding to the difficulties perceived by Lieutenant-Governor ARTHUR and the Colonial Office in previous emigration policy. It was thought that sending out families would improve the moral tone of both the voyage out and the colony when they arrived. The ship was fitted out for large scale emigration of families, filled with 289 immigrants, and sent off to Van Diemen's Land. The experiment was a dismal failure, and only one other ship followed under this scheme. Families selected from paupers on parish relief in the United Kingdom arrived penniless. Their descent on Van Diemen's Land so glutted the labour market that most could not find work and ended up a cost to the government.¹

The Mitsons do not seem to fill this image, although they certainly arrived penniless, as well as fatherless. They came on the recommendation of their local vicar. Whether this implies that the

Mitsons had fallen on hard times or not is hard to say, but is very likely. A diary was kept by Samuel ELLIOTT, a fellow passenger on the *William Metcalfe*, and it offers a most condemnatory opinion of the ship, its captain, PHILLIPSON, and its surgeon, EVANS.² Fourteen passengers died on the voyage, nine under the age of ten, two teenage girls, two young women both aged 24, and William Mitson.

It must have been with great trepidation that the Mitsons disembarked onto the wharf at 4 o'clock that afternoon, when the females and children were conducted to the Asylum in Campbell Street, presumably to have their state of health checked and to be allocated to waiting friends, relatives, or potential employers. The eldest boy, John Alfred, was 17, and the youngest only 7. Their father had died during the voyage out from typhus, on 28 December 1836, leaving his family to their fate in their new home.

Family legend does not quite tally with these facts. According to Trix KELLY, John Mitson's granddaughter, the family story was that William died as the result of a fall on the deck of the ship. His wife, so the story goes, tried to buy a bottle of brandy for him, because he was in great pain, and no-one on the ship could help him. She also recalls they were fairly well off financially, and after landing from the ship on the Hobart wharves, the family tried to get board at the nearest accommodation house. They were turned

¹ Ian Pearce and Clare Cowling, *Guide to the Public Records of Tasmania, Section 4: Records relating to Free Immigration*, Hobart Archives Office, 1975

² Elliott, Samuel, *A Journal of a Voyage from London to Van Diemen's Land in the "William Metcalfe"*, document held by the State Archives, Hobart

away because proprietors were not willing to take immigrants straight off ships because of body lice infestations. This is all fairly apocryphal in the light of the official records. For example, the family story claims that Jane landed with a babe in arms, whereas Henry, the youngest, was seven years old.

Still, the family faced trying times, if not as hard as that faced by the Welsh family, whose widowed mother arrived on the same voyage, suffering from a fatal disease, with five children aged 13 to 5, who all ended up in the Queen's Orphanage with the youngest Mitson boys.³

William Mitson had signed up in his home parish of St Cuthberts, Thetford, in Norfolk, on 27 July 1836, and his application was signed by the minister of the parish, the Rev'd Thomas SWORD and two respectable householders of the parish. The form gave this description of the family:

William Mitson, 50 years. Blacksmith and an excellent workman

Married, his wife well acquainted with dairy work.

Wife's age about 50.

Mary, 15 years, has been employed in household work with her mother.

John, 17, brought up to his father's business.

Robert, 13, brought up industriously in service.

William, 10, at day school.

Henry, 7, ditto.

The two youngest boys were admitted to the Queen's Orphan School at New Town on 13 February 1837, less than a month after they arrived. A notation on the record of admission states 'Father died on

the voyage. Mother a widow at New Town'.⁴ Jane worked there as a hospital nurse in the male school, so it is possible that they saw their mother most days, unlike their fellows. That may have helped them survive the rigours of the Orphanage, which was rife with disease and brutality. They left on 5 July 1838, after only 17 months but that was probably enough, and the family was reunited again.

Family tradition has it that their father William was a veteran of the Battle of Waterloo, and this is quite possible, as at the time of the battle in 1815 he was 29, and his first child was born in 1818. It seems as though he was demobilised, came home and married Jane SHAW on 30 August 1818 at Thetford. She was born at Kilverstone near Thetford, also in 1786. Both were recorded as single when married, and William was from Thetford. John WHISTLER of Thetford St Cuthbert, hairdresser, was the bondsman. In 1902 their son William wrote,

My father was at one time a soldier in the British Army and I believe attached to the Sappers and Miners. My father was by trade a blacksmith and carried on business in Magdalen Street in Thetford. The shop stood near the Green Dragon, a hostelry in that street and we likewise lived in the same street for some time before leaving England, having removed there from Hale's Lane. The house in Hale's Lane is as far back as I can remember.

In 1851 and 1852 Jane Mitson was the licensee of the Duke of Wellington on the south-eastern corner of Barrack and Macquarie Streets, Hobart, an occupation to be followed by three of her sons. It is most likely that her younger sons were involved in business with their mother, because the Licencing Court was unlikely

³ *Children in the Queen's Orphanage, 1828-1863*; compiled by Joyce Purtscher, published by Irene Shaffer, Hobart, 1993

⁴ CSO 5/86/1855 1837 p.160, and CSO 5/93/2074 1838 p. 66

to allow a single woman without male support to hold a licence. Their fortunes had certainly improved since the difficult early years in Hobart Town, when John had to support his younger brothers and sister. Jane must have been a strong-willed and capable woman to have achieved such a position so soon after arriving in Hobart Town as a widow in desperate straits. A photo taken in old age certainly gives that impression, and her only daughter inherited just these characteristics. Jane Mitson, aged 79 died 2 March 1865 from heart disease, (4898), at the Union Hotel, in Campbell Street, where her youngest son Henry was the licensee, and where she had lived for many years with him and his family.

MARY EAYERS

Mary Mitson, the second of the family, was born in Thetford, Norfolk, in 1820. She was remembered by her nieces as a wonderfully kind aunt, along with a confused legend as to the details of her early life. Her great-niece Trix Kelly wrote,

She was married in St George's Church to a man named Snape when she was about 17 years old. He was twice that age. Her husband was a fishmonger and had a shop in Elizabeth Street opposite what was a well known hotel called "the Old Bell". I remember this old place as a property which had a cobblestone courtyard at the back of it and it was the starting point for coaches running North and Northwest of the island. One day, Snape took a jug and went across the road to buy ale which they always took with dinner. He never returned home, nor did aunt ever find out what happened to him. It was not uncommon in those days for men to be shanghaied and carried off to the whaling ships and it was generally thought that is what happened to Snape. Aunt had only one child who died in infancy. Many years after losing her husband, legal steps were taken to enable

aunt to marry again. The second marriage was very happy, for both herself and her husband, Mr Henry Arberry.

The problem is the records do not bear out the story. Mary Mitson married not a SNAPE, but Edmund Eayers in St Davids Church on 11 January 1842, when she was 21 (1524). He was a 22-year-old convict. On 13 November 1841 Mary had applied for permission to marry him,⁵ probably because she was already five months pregnant. They were married by the Rev'd William BEDFORD, with Eayers able to sign his name, but Mary placing her mark on the documents. The witnesses were not family members, which may suggest some measure of disapproval at Mary marrying a convict.

Eayers was convicted on 4 March 1833 in Northampton at the tender age of 13 of stealing three pounds (£3) from his grandfather, and sentenced to seven years transportation. One wonders at the quality of family relationships when a grandson can be dealt with like this. His goal report says simply, 'bad character', but his hulk report says 'good', as does the surgeon's report. The impression nevertheless is of a nineteenth century juvenile delinquent and his record in Van Diemen's Land bears this out.

After arriving in Hobart Town, Edmund survived six months out of trouble, until March 1834 when he absented himself and was insolent to his master, for which he was admonished. Little more than a month later he was in much more serious strife, being charged with embezzling one Spanish dollar from Joseph WILLIAMS, tried and sentenced to gaol on 9 May. It seems he was sent to the prison at Port Arthur until 1841, a seven year sentence,

⁵ CON/52/2 page 46

during which he was reprimanded three times for repeated neglect of duty and being absent from his gang without leave, on one occasion being sentenced to solitary confinement on bread and water for six days. By March or April 1841, he was back in Hobart Town, for Mary Mitson's only child was born in February 1842, and was his son. At this time Edmund was working as a carpenter. His Ticket of Leave was granted on 4 October 1839.

On 12 February 1842 Mary gave birth to William Sinclair Eayers at Richmond, (1778). He was baptised in Holy Trinity Hobart aged two weeks on 27 February, but he died a week later, and his funeral was taken by the Church of England minister at Holy Trinity on 8 March. His state of health may have hastened his baptism. His parents were living in Murray Street at the time, so it is curious he was born at Richmond.

Edmund Eayers' convict record ends with this notation, 'Died in H.M. Colonial Hospital Launceston. Vise Memo of C.A. 5, 25 February 1845.' It well may be that he had left Mary by then. No cause of death is given. No memory of him passed down to Mary's niece, but the only child who died in infancy was part of the family story. What happened in the years between Eayers' death and her marriage to Henry Arberry is somewhat of a mystery. Mary did have another husband, although no record of a marriage ceremony has been found. On 4 September 1849 Mary was witness with her brother Henry at the marriage of Elizabeth BEECHEY, sister of John Mitson's wife Jane, and William THORP, at St Georges Battery Point. She signed her name as Mary Eyres.

MARY ALLUM

Mary's next husband was a man surnamed Allum, although there is no

record of any marriage. In a letter written in 1857, John Mitson wrote 'Give our love to Mother, Mary and Hallum.' Annie Mitson married Robert THORP at the residence of Mrs Allum, 170 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, in 1864, and the next year Mary Allum, aged 43, married Henry Arberry, and so became the much loved Aunt Arberry of her great-niece and other family members. Who was Allum? There seem to be two possibilities. In the *Hobart Town Directory and General Guide*, printed in 1852 by J MOORE, Richard John Gilbert Allum is listed as living at 70 Davey Street, where he occupied a house and shop valued at 40 pounds (£40) a year. He died on 6 October 1862, aged 53, in Launceston. It is possible this Richard Allum was Mary's second husband. On the other hand, the 1856 and 1861 Electoral Rolls for the House of Assembly list John Allum, freeholder, resident of Elizabeth Street. This could be Mary's husband, as the street is the right address. She was living at 170 Elizabeth Street in 1864.

A John Allum signed on as crew on the whaling ship *Marie Laurie* on 7 November 1850 in Hobart,⁶ so it may be that her husband was a seafarer, and made a final voyage from which he never returned.

It is also possible that Trix Kelly's childhood memories of her Aunt's earlier marriage refer to Allum. It may have been him who disappeared, as there is no record of his death. He did live at 170 Elizabeth Street, and it was probably there Trix could remember as the fishmonger's shop opposite The Old Bell hotel. It may be that Mary needed some legal steps to be taken before she could marry Arberry.

⁶ TAHO MB/2/33/59

In the absence of their widower father in New Zealand, Aunt Mary Arberry became the most significant family member in the lives of the three elder daughters of her brother John. Trix Kelly wrote,

Aunt Arberry practically adopted Mother and Aunt Polly. When Grandfather disposed of his property, he placed mother with a family in Liverpool Street where she became a little drudge. One day Aunt went to visit her and found her in a faint on the floor which she had been sent to scrub. Aunt was horrified and took mother home with her. After that she sent for Aunt Polly who had been boarded with someone in the Huon district. Aunt and Uncle were very attached to the girls, who both helped in the factory until they were married.

It is no surprise then that when Annie Mitson was married on 6 June 1864 the ceremony took place at her Aunt's home, 170 Elizabeth Street (246). The Valuation Roll for 1865 shows 170 Elizabeth Street as a house occupied by Mrs Allum, owned by John MATHER, and valued at 10 pounds (£10) a year.

MARY ARBERRY

The next year saw the entry into the family of a most interesting man, Henry Arberry, (or Arbery, or Arbury, the spellings seem interchangeable), who became Mary Mitson's next husband on 2 August 1865. It was his third marriage too, having already been widowed twice. They were married at the residence of John COOMBS, 67 Brisbane Street, Hobart,

by John Wilkes SIMMONS, the Congregational minister. It seems that Mary was aligned with this congregation. Interestingly Mary now has a second name, Anne. The witnesses were John and Mary Coombs, and Hannah Mitson, Mary's sister-in-law. At this stage of his life, Henry was a salesman.

Henry Arberry was born in London in 1811, and baptised in St Luke Old Street,



Mary Arberry

Finsbury, on 28 September 1811, one of a large family born to James and Elizabeth Arberry. James was a bootmaker at 4 Windmill Street, Finsbury until at least 1840. Growing up in the city described so graphically by Charles Dickens had an effect on this family, as at least two of the children were transported to Australia. Henry was transported in 1832 for stealing a handkerchief from a person, in other words, pickpocketing. He was

tried in London on 7 April 1831, and sentenced to 14 years.

His elder sister Elizabeth was apprehended shoplifting with an accomplice. She was caught with 4 cap cauls, valued at 5 shillings. She was 30, and married, and received a 14 year sentence in the Central Criminal Court on 26 February 1837. She was sent to New South Wales on the *John Renwick* in 1838 where she eventually married a farmer, William JONES, and raised a family. Henry had already been in Australia six years when his sister was sentenced. His court record is brief.

Henry Arberry was indicted for stealing on the 18th of March, 1 handkerchief, value 3 shillings, the goods of William Cooke, from his person. William Cooke: I was in the Minorities between ten and eleven o'clock on the 18th of March—I felt a tug at my pocket, and a blow came against my thigh, just at the time that I turned aside to let an elderly lady pass me; I saw the prisoner close to me, with my handkerchief in his hand—this is it; I took him, and gave him to the officer. Prisoner: I leave myself to the mercy of the Court.

GUILTY. Aged 19 years—transportation for 14 years.

Henry may well have received such a long sentence for such a trifling offence because he had already been in the House of Correction four times. He had already been caught picking pockets twice, and served three months, and for house breaking two months, and another felony, one month. His hulk report says 'orderly'. He was single. He sailed on the *Elizabeth III* from London on the 7 October 1831. The ship was quite large for the times, at 506 tons, built in Calcutta. Under the command of John CRAIGIE, and with William MARTIN as surgeon, it took 130 days for the 220 male convicts on board to reach Hobart Town, safely on 14 February 1832. Martin described Arberry's behaviour on board as 'orderly'.⁷

His convict record describes him as a 21-year-old labourer and shoemaker, 5 foot 4 inches tall, with fair complexion, a round head, light brown hair, a low forehead falling back, light grey eyes, straight nose, small mouth and round chin. He had two pock marks on his right cheek.

On 28 July 1833 Henry was assigned to John McRAE at *Restdown*, Richmond.

Henry's first colonial offence was on 1 October 1833, 'trespassing upon the land of T. G. Gregson, Esq and with insolence to him when warned off,' for which he was reprimanded. He was still with McRae the next time he was charged, on 15 June 1836, when his crime was 'Damaging the rigging of Mr O'Mara's boat', for which he was discharged. On 5 October 1836 he was again charged, this time for 'being in a disorderly house and representing himself to be free'. This time he was imprisoned

with hard labour in a work party for one month, then to be assigned to the other side of the island.

On 27 December he was sent to Spring Hill, and afterwards to Oatlands for assignment in the interior only, by decision of the Lt Governor Sir George Arthur on the 15 October 1836. On 3 December that same year he was absent from the Barracks, and placed in a cell for six days on bread and water.

His Ticket of Leave came on 30 July 1838, while he was assigned back at Richmond, but he was still in trouble for being in town without a pass, and reprimanded soon after. He was given a Conditional Pardon in November 1841 and a Certificate of Freedom on 14 October 1852. The *Hobart Town Advertiser* on 19 September 1843 noted:

Henry HARBERRY [sic] was fined 5 pounds for breach of the Police Act, and in default of payment sent to the House of Correction for two months.

By the time he was free to begin a reasonably normal life out of service, Henry was 30, and so he quickly began to seek a wife. On 28 May 1843 he applied to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Franklin, for permission to marry Catherine GRANT, a convict who came on the *Atwick*.

⁷ Tasmanian Papers re Convict ships, Mitchell Library, CY1278

Catherine was sentenced to seven years' transportation at the Dumfries Court of Justice, Scotland, on 1 May 1837. She was convicted of housebreaking and theft of two pairs of blankets. It was not her first offence, having already served 18 months for stealing money, 9 months for stealing a watch and 6 weeks for stealing a handkerchief. She was lucky not to have been transported earlier. Scottish justice must have been more tempered with mercy than that of England at the time. Her convict record states she was single, but does not give her age. She arrived on the *Atwick* on 24 January 1838, aged 18, leaving on 30 September 1837. The ship carried 151 women convicts, and nineteen children, all from Scotland, of whom only one died in transit.⁸ Catherine was listed as a house and kitchen maid, and washerwoman, and appropriated by Mrs ROSE in Elizabeth Street.⁹

Then began a fairly stormy time for Catherine as a convict. She had been in Hobart Town less than a fortnight when she was charged with misconduct and disobedience of orders and insolence, reprimanded and returned to the Factory for assignment. That set the pattern for her life for the next six years. On 10 August 1938 she was reported for disobedience of orders and insolence, for which she was sentenced to the cells on bread and water for 10 days, and returned to the Government, which meant the Women's Factory at Cascades, to wait for a new assignment as a servant somewhere in Hobart Town.

This time she was sent to a Mr or Mrs SIMPSON, but this placement too broke down after two infringements, on 12

December for being out after hours, for which she was reprimanded, and on the 22 December she was charged with neglect of duty, but her prosecutor failed to appear, and she was returned to Cascades House of Correction to await a country assignment. It was decided that the city was no place for Catherine.

It must have proved too hard to cope with the isolation of wherever she was sent, for on 23 March 1839 she was charged with absconding, and her existing sentence of seven years was extended for 6 months. This time she was detained on probation for 6 weeks before a new assignment. She seems to have stayed in the city this time, assigned to the WATCH-ORNS, for on 12 June 1839 she was caught in a disorderly house after hours, and sentenced to 6 days in the cells on bread and water. Just a few days later Watchorn charged her with absconding, and another 6 months was added to her sentence. This time she was detained 3 months before assignment, according to the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Franklin.

Both Catherine and her successor Mary Snape spent quite some time at the Female Factory at Cascades, in South Hobart. The Cascades Female Factory was built in Degraeves Street, not far from the Cascades Brewery, and was so shadowed by Mount Wellington and the surrounding foothills that it was permanently dark and damp. It was opened in December 1828, and soon had a reputation for what Sir John EARDLEY-WILMOT called in November 1843, 'sexu'l horrors' that could not be mentioned in public 'without outraging decency and creating a disgust almost beyond endurance.' In the mind of the public, the women prisoners were seen as more dissolute and irredeemable than the males. They were considered to be sex-

⁸ Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787–1868* (Sydney), 1986), pp.364–65

⁹ Mitchell Library, CY1281

ually promiscuous, responsible for their own situation, and were often blamed for the excesses of the men who preyed on them. Catherine Grant was an inmate of the Cascades Factory during this time, and so would have been exposed to both the dehumanising effect of the place, and the stigma attached to those who emerged from it.¹⁰

On 8 February 1840 Catherine was again before the magistrate, this time for misconduct in being at New Town for improper purposes, and she was given one month's hard labour in the separate working cells, and ordered to be assigned somewhere in the interior of the island. Wherever it was, she did not like it, for on 17 June 1840 she again came before the magistrate for refusing to remain in the service to which she had been sent, and was put in the cells for two days and nights on bread and water.

She seems to have been quiet for a few months, but on 9 May 1842 she was absent for two nights without leave, and earned 6 months' hard labour in the House of Correction. She must only have been released into service a very short time before she did it again, absent without leave, charged on 27 December 1842, and sentenced to another 6 months in the House of Correction. Perhaps she had celebrated Christmas unwisely.

On 29 September 1843, Catherine was given a Ticket of Leave, but only five days later was charged with misconduct in being out after hours, and another 14 days of hard labour in the House of Correction. Her last court appearance came on 5 March 1844 when she was charged with misconduct and given 14 more days' hard labour back at the Cascades. On 30 August 1844 she was given a Conditional Pardon, but by then she was married to Henry Arberry. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in 1844.



Henry Arberry

Arberry had been unsuccessful on his first application to marry Catherine, but applied again on 28 January 1844. They were married by the Rev'd Philip PALMER in the parish church of St Davids Hobart, on 22 April 1844 (1184). Catherine's age is obscured but was most certainly 27. Henry was listed as a drayman. When their son Henry was born on

21 January 1845, they were living in Argyle Street, and Henry was a carter.

No further record seems to exist about this child, so he may not have survived infancy. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Henry and Catherine in 1844, but no birth or baptism record has been found. Catherine must have died soon after. No record of her death exists in Tasmania, but a rather poignant memorial notice appeared in the *Mercury* in April 1907.

IN MEMORIUM

ARBERRY.—In sad, but loving, memory of my own dear mother, Catherine Arbery, who died in Melbourne many

¹⁰ Mitchell Library CY1281

years ago, and the first wife of the late Henry Arbery, of the Cordial Factory, Brisbane Street.

A very sentimental poem follows.

Inserted by her only child, Elizabeth Lillye (nee Arbery), who, many a time in trouble, and sorrow, and injustice from others, mourned the loss of her loving sympathy. Many years has that dear mother in the Melbourne Graveyard lain.

What was she doing in Melbourne? Had she run away from Henry and Hobart, and did she take her daughter with her or not?

On 2 January 1844 the *Hobart Town Advertiser* reported:

Henry Arberry was charged by Constable LOVELL with refusing to give an account of himself, whether good or bad is not known. Arberry denied the charge. Lovell deposed he met him and asked him if he was free, and he made no answer, and was making off when he confined him. Constable SMITH partly corroborated Lovell – and pushed a little on, by stating that Arberry pushed Lovell, and was very riotous, which Arberry denied, nor did Lovell recollect. This was a hard push for half a crown. Arberry was discharged.

On 29 January 1856, Henry applied to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Fox YOUNG, for permission to marry Mary Snape, a convict who came out on the fourth voyage of the *Emma Eugenia*. Mary was not unlike her predecessor, having quite a record. She was sentenced at Birmingham on 1 March 1850 to seven years for ‘larceny by a servant’. It seems that she stole three watches from a public house in Bolton where presumably she was employed. Her record says ‘Goal report, frequently before the Police Court’. The surgeon’s comment was ‘fair’.

The *Emma Eugenia* left Portsmouth on 10 February 1846 for a voyage of 115 days. On board were 170 women con-

victs, and six of whom died on the way.¹¹ Mary arrived in Hobart on 7 March 1851, a housemaid, aged 20, from Warwickshire, who could read and write. She was 4 foot 10 inches tall, with a dark complexion, long head, dark brown hair and eyebrows, large visage, low forehead, dark hazel eyes, thick nose, large mouth and chin. What was it that attracted Arberry to these two girls?

For the next six years Mary Snape, accumulated sentences much like Catherine Grant. Three months after arriving, on 17 June 1851, she was admonished for insolence. This was her third assignment. She was now with W E LEWIS in Macquarie Street. On 4 September Lewis charged her with being absent without leave, and she was sentenced to five days in the cells.

On the 15 December 1851, her new mistress, Mahala MILLS, landlady of the Brunswick Wine Vaults in Liverpool Street, charged her with being absent. This time she received 6 months’ hard labour. On 14 October 1842 she was charged by James STAPLES of Broadmarsh with refusing to work, and another six months’ hard labour was the result. On 15 October, the day after her sentence, her application for a Ticket of Leave was received, and for obvious reasons had no effect. On 31 January 1854 she was given her Ticket. However the next notation on the record states that Mary was not allowed to reside in the district of Hobart. On the 27 of that month she was recommended for a Conditional Pardon, but nothing came of it, and on 16 September she was absent from her authorised place of residence, and ten days later her Ticket of Leave was revoked. On 27 January 1855 she was

¹¹ Bateson, *The Convict Ships*, pp.368 & 393

sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for absconding. The sentence must have been reduced for on 18 January 1856 Mary was assigned to G THOMPSON of Melville Street. Did Arberry meet her there, or had he known her earlier? It was at the end of January that he applied for permission to marry her.

On 28 March 1856 Mary was given her Ticket of Leave again, so the marriage took place on 26 May 1856 at St Georges Battery Point, with the Rev'd Henry Phibbs FRY as the officiating minister, and James and Hannah LEE as witnesses (219). Mary was a 28-year-old spinster born in Birmingham, England. One wonders if Trix Kelly's story about her Aunt Mary marrying a Snape who was shanghaied and disappeared owes something to confusion with Henry Arberry's second wife. There were a few Snapes in Hobart Town at the time, but it is hard to see how her name came to be transferred to the second husband of her own husband's third wife.

Henry had risen above his convict origins by 1856 to the extent that he was appearing regularly as a signatory to Election Notices requesting various leading citizens to nominate for election to the Legislative Council. He supported John DUNN, John WALKER, Thomas HORNE and Henry HOPKINS in this way, between April and June 1856.¹²

On 8 April 1857 Henry sailed for Sydney on board the *Tasmania*. In 1858 he travelled to Port Albert, on the Gippsland coast, from where he returned in September on board the *Eclipse*. These were probably business trips, or perhaps he was checking alternative places to live.

In 1860, Henry began a business manufacturing cordials and ginger beer, which became a significant firm in late 19th century Hobart, at 69 Brisbane Street, near the corner of Elizabeth Street.

Mary Arberry never quite lost her wild ways. In March 1860 she charged Mrs Maria EVANS of Brisbane Street, in the Hobart Police Court, with unlawfully assaulting and beating her. Mr MORIARTY appeared for Mary and Mr Lees for Mrs Evans, who was found guilty and fined 40 shillings and costs. A subsequent claim in the same Court by Evans against Arberry was withdrawn. No reasons for the spat were recorded.¹³

Mary (or Maria) Arberry died at 35 from cancer of the rectum at their home, 69 Brisbane Street on 22 September 1864, recorded as a 'yeoman's wife' (4662). The funeral moved from the house on Saturday the 24th, at 2 o'clock for the Congregational Cemetery in Huon Road.

Henry did not remain single long. On 2 August 1865, in the home of his next door neighbours, John and Mary Coombes, 67 Brisbane Street, he married Mary Anne Allum, and she became for her nieces, Aunt Arberry. They were married by the Rev'd John Wilkes SIMMONS, minister of the Presbyterian Church, and the Coombes were witnesses, along with Hannah Mitson, Mary's sister-in-law (224).

On 2 December 1865 Henry became a grandfather for the first time when his only daughter Elizabeth Arberry gave birth to her first child. Whether this was welcome to Henry is not known, but it was another two years before Elizabeth married Thomas GREEN on 5 January 1869. Thomas was a constable, working at first in Hobart, then at Port Arthur in 1867–1869.

¹² *Mercury*, 16 April 1856, 26 May 1856, 30 May 1856, and 2 June 1856

¹³ *Mercury*, 18 March 1860

The Ginger Beer Factory became well known around the city, and Henry kept a horse and cart for sales and deliveries. In December 1870 his horse made the local newspaper, when he slipped and in trying to kick himself free, one of his legs got over the shaft, and for some minutes the horse was in danger of breaking a leg. The back bands were cut, and the horse released before doing any damage.¹⁴

Henry had become quite prosperous through his business, and owned several properties. The 1860 Valuation Roll for Hobart shows him as owner of 69 Bris-

ment questions of the Chairman, leading to Alfred KENNERLEY, one of the magistrates present, to observe,

I hope that the proceedings will be conducted properly and that the magistrates who were there to perform an unpleasant and invidious duty would not be subjected to insult.

To this Arberry replied,

I was insulted too, for they would not hear a word I had to say, and why not give the citizens the same protection as the magistrates?

No offence seems to have been taken, for



Cordial factory, Battery Point, started by Henry Arberry, continued by Kelly and Noble, his nephews by marriage

bane Street, a house and shop, which he occupied and 67 and 65A Brisbane Street as well, both houses that were leased, at 17 and 8 pounds per annum respectively. In 1869 he was most unhappy about the rates he was assessed to pay to the city, and appeared before the Court of Appeal. He and another appellant, Alfred BOLTER, demanded they be heard as soon as the Court convened, and asked some impert-

the Court agreed to hear Arberry straight away. He objected to having had a lean-to rated as a warehouse. Walker, the city assessor, referred to the building as a store, to which Arberry retorted,

If so, then Mr Walker has a hundred stores about his place and should be rated accordingly,

which raised a laugh. The alleged warehouse was put with the house, and the amount fixed at 18 instead of 20 pounds. Another property assessed at 13 pounds

¹⁴ *Mercury*, 10 December 1870

and appealed against, was confirmed, and a three roomed house adjacent, rated at 10 pounds 8 shillings, occupied by DAY, was also appealed against. Arberry said that the rent he received was only 4 shillings a week, and he supplied wood and water. He called attention to a row of brick two-storied houses opposite, substantially built belonging to Mr REYNOLDS, which were assessed at only 10 pounds, which he submitted was unfair and unequal. However the assessment was confirmed. Arberry quipped, to much laughter, and cries of "order!", that he would take the liberty of pointing out in the paper as to Reynolds' houses.¹⁵

Late in 1876, now in partnership with George KELLY, Henry built a new factory, containing state-of-the-art machinery imported for the purpose. A reporter was sent from the *Mercury* to inspect the premises, and he wrote an enthusiastic article, concluding

It is well known that for a considerable length of time the wines and cordials supplied to the trade by Mr Arberry have enjoyed the highest place in public favour, and he and his partner, Mr G. E. Kelly, for several years the obliging steward of the SS Southern Cross, are not likely to risk such a reputation by turning out anything that is not fully up to the standard required.¹⁶

The remaining years of Arberry's life were happy ones. He inherited an

extended family when he married Mary Allum, and two of her nieces and their husbands lived with them and helped in the cordial factory. One of them, Alice, provided him with his business partner and heir when she married George Edward Kelly.

Henry died from pneumonia, seven months after taking George Kelly as his partner, aged 66, at his home 69 Brisbane Street, on 29 July 1877 (618), and was buried in the Congregational Cemetery,



Mary Arberry in old age

Huon Road. Members of the United Brothers Lodge and the Ancient and International Order of Oddfellows followed their Brother Arberry to his grave.

Mary Arberry was a part owner and maintained a keen interest in the Cordial factory. She built a little cottage in the factory yard after Henry died, so the Kelly family could have 69 Brisbane Street for their

expanding family. She died on 21 May 1902 at the residence of her niece Polly GORDON, 51 Hampden Road, Battery Point, most likely while visiting. She was 82 years old. Her funeral left the Kelly home on the 23 May, for the Congregational Cemetery, Huon Road. This was closed many years later and the three Arberry graves, of Maria, Henry and Mary, were relocated to Cornelian Bay Cemetery. ◀

¹⁵ *Mercury*, 24 February 1871

¹⁶ *Mercury*, 4 December 1876

PRESERVING THE PAST MEMORIES—DIARIES

Allison Carins (Member No.668)

ABOUT two years ago, our youngest granddaughter, then aged 12, was studying ballads at High School and was required to write one of her own. It was suggested that it be a story with a sad ending. Her Dad, our son, advised her to go and ask Granddad (Peter), next door. He remembered being told stories about old Herb who had worked for Peter's father as a bullock driver and bushman—how he could crack his whip and cut off the fronds of a man fern and how he died of a heart attack on the shoe track to the saw mill, in a timber area called The Mutual between Derby and Weldborough.

So she came over with her notebook and pen and listened to Granddad tell her about Herb who spent many years living in a hut up in the bush near to the mill mostly only returning home at Christmas, though some of his family went to stay with him at times. He loved the bush and his bullocks, fourteen in a team—all had names, such as Devon and Cherry, Spot and Brindle. They pulled the logs where they were felled in the bush to the mill. One day, the bullocks arrived back at the mill without log or log shoe, or the driver. His mates (one was his brother-in-law) went looking and found Herb had died on the track. He had been about to replace the shoe under the log; it had become unattached.

Julia wrote her ballad, very thoughtful, sensitive, with all the relevant points,

How a family
learned about
a grandfather
they had
never known

well done for one so young. We are friends with herb's granddaughter, Anne, and we gave her a copy. She loved the poem; she and some of her cousins had little knowledge of their grandfather, as he had died before they were born. Anne's father, the youngest son was only 15 when Herb died. Anne set out the poem on her computer, two columns on one page with a striking heading, framed a copy and gave copies to her cousins who have also hung them. Peter also gave her a small snapshot of Herb taken on a fishing trip. They had no photo of him so this has been copied.

Anne took her framed copy to her Aunt (aged 85), the youngest and only remaining child of Herb. She too was delighted. Anne asked if there were any other photos of her grandfather, and there on the wall was a photo of Herb and his bullock team!

The next step in this 'learning about her grandfather' was for Peter to look up his father's diaries. Tom had kept detailed daily accounts of business, family and local matters. He found the entry:

Thurs. Nov. 9th 1939 H. S... found dead on shoe track near Briseis intake of race about 4:30. Left bush with log about 10 chains away at 3 o'clock. Log had come off the shoe and he had unhooked and getting reading to shoe log again and dropped dead. Bullocks got to the mill about 4:30 ... (Tom working elsewhere) I came home at 6 o'clock and Mum (wife Agnes) told me of tragedy at the mill. Went out to mill in the car and waited

there for police and doctor. They arrived about 8:30 and we brought the body to Derby in my car. I arrived home at 11 pm. Mill closed down for the weekend.

Fri. 10th I did odd jobs and went to Derby about 9:30 am ... waited to hear result of examination on H. S. ... Doctor reported death due to heart failure. I came home and rode to the mill and got bullocks home for the weekend.

Sat. 11th Don and I went to H. S...’s funeral in the afternoon.

So here was a first-hand account, if somewhat brief. Anne requested a photocopy of the hand written entries. There is a footnote:

Anne said, “I don’t think that’s the date on the headstone.” So she went to check and the date is two months earlier! ◀

[Unable to resist temptation I checked *Trove* and found the following in the *Examiner* for 11 November 1939.—*Ed.*]

SIMMONDS — On November 9 (suddenly), Herbert Harold, dearly beloved husband of Alice Simmonds, of Branxholm, aged 49 years. Funeral to leave Church of England, Branxholm, at 2.30 p.m. today for interment at Branxholm Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

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TASMANIAN pre-1900 BDMs ON-LINE

Maree Ring (Member No.552)

THE Registrar-General's pre-1900 birth death and marriage registrations have been digitised and are now on-line through family search. Don't forget to bookmark!

The information in this article is correct at the time of writing.

<https://familysearch.org/search/collecti on/2125029>

[click on 'Browse through 73,580 images'. On following notes I will refer to this as 'home'.]

TASMANIAN pre-1900 BDMs

The original pre-1900 records of the Tasmanian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages are held by Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office. These contain the formal registration records for births, deaths, and marriages in Tasmania from the beginning of official registration in December, 1838 (eighteen months after England began formal registration). Many but not all church records of baptisms, marriages, and burials for the period 1803 to 1838 were incorporated into these records by the Registrar in the mid-1900s. Few baptisms and burials from 1900 to 1933 are available within the old records/new digitised images, but are still worth checking. There are less than thirty for the 1930s and are noted in the appropriate indexes.

For a full list of church registers held by the Archives Office of Tasmania see http://www.linc.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/333253/Church_Register_List.pdf

The information expected to be found in the Tasmanian registrations is at

<http://www.linc.tas.gov.au/tasmaniasheritage/search/guides/brief/bg015>

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS

The Tasmanian records of birth and death registration districts were divided into three main areas; Hobart, Launceston and Country districts.

The site <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~austashs/resource/regdist.htm>

lists the names of the various registration districts for births, deaths and marriages, in Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania during the period 1838 to 1945. It describes how the districts were divided up and combined to form new districts, and also includes notes on name changes.

USING TAS BDM INDEXES

Before using family search, it is probably much, much easier to search for any birth/baptism, marriage or death/burial on the CDs of *Tasmanian Pioneer Index* 1803–1899. Even the Colonial Links database may be useful, but do be aware that there are limitations with this database. Do read the information on the link page <http://portal.archives.tas.gov.au/menu.aspx?search=8> and note the Symbols found at the bottom of the page when and where a family linkage has been found.

SYMBOLS

Dates of birth which do not give a place are based upon age at death or marriage and therefore may not be accurate.

@ indicates that the date given for a marriage is derived from the date of the first identified birth of a child to the two people and therefore may not be accurate.

In such cases the place is derived in the same way and may not be accurate.

[AO] indicates data added, and verified from other records, by the Archives Office.

[c] indicates that data is derived from christening/baptism records.

[t] indicates that the data is derived from TAMIOT (*Tombstone and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania*).

USING THE ON-LINE FAMILY SEARCH INDEXES

The original, now digitised have indexes and are rather complex to use. The indexes are in categories of births/baptism, marriages, deaths/burials. Each category is in chronological order and by specified years. The indexes for 'country' events are alphabetical by district; then alphabetical indexing is by surname initial only and then chronological for each year.

Once you have found the entry of interest, from any of the indexes, do make a note of the registration number, year and district (if available). (The registration district for baptisms, burials and marriages is not needed for the pre-1900 records, as the numbering is sequential irrespective of district.) Be aware that most of the registrations have two numbering sequences; one being for the original register and the other created by the Registrar-General's Office and used in their indexes. It is this second one that will be needed to find the required entry. It may be found on either side of the page and at times may be in the fold of the register and perhaps not filmed.

This listing of indexes for the Tasmanian Birth, Deaths and Marriage are from the original *Archives Office of Tasmania: Guide to the Registrar-General's Department*. (Note the indexes are numbered higher than the reels for the various reg-

isters and consequently are found under/lower down the page than the registers.)

BAPTISMS AND BIRTHS

Indexes to Baptisms in Tasmania RGD 38/01

Tasmanian baptisms are found on RGD 32/1 to 4

'Home'> All localities (combined), Baptisms

Index to Hobart births 1838–1856 RGD 39/01

Index to Hobart births 1857–1892 RGD 39/02

Index to Hobart births 1893–1899 RGD 39/03

Hobart births are found on reels RGD 33/1 to 22 and 89

'Home'> Hobart, Baptisms

(N.B. These reels N39/01 to 03 are actually indexes to births not baptisms!)

Index to Launceston and country births A – M 1838–1870 RGD 39/04

Index to Launceston and country births N – Z 1838–1870 RGD 39/05

Index to Launceston and country births A – Z 1871–1884 RGD 39/06

Index to Launceston and country births A – Z 1885–1892 RGD 39/07

Index to Launceston and country births A – Z 1893–1899 RGD 39/08

Launceston and country births are found on reels RGD 33/23 to 88

'Home'> Launceston and Country districts, Births; reels found in numerical order and at bottom of page

DEATHS

Index to Burials 1803–1899 RGD 40/01

Tasmanian burials are found on reel RGD 34/1

'Home'> All localities, Burials

Index to Hobart deaths 1838–1856 RGD 41/01

Index to Hobart deaths 1857–1899 RGD 41/02

Hobart deaths registrations are found on reels RGD 35/1 to 68

'Home'> Hobart, Burials

RGD 41/01–2 are indexes to death registrations, not burials.

Index to Country deaths 1838–1886 RGD 41/03
Index to Country deaths 1887–1899 RGD 41/04

Country death registrations are found on reels RGD 35/18 to 68

'Home'> All Localities, Burials

41/3–4 are indexed to death registrations for the country districts not burials!

Index to Launceston deaths 1838–1899 RGD 41/5

Launceston death registrations are found on reels RGD 35/16 and 17 then to country districts reels RGD 35/22 to 68 1838–1852; 1853–1899).

'Home'> Launceston and country districts, Burials

(N.B. These reels N41/05 are actually indexed to Launceston only deaths not burials!)

MARRIAGES

Index to Marriages (pre civil registration) 1803–1838 RGD 42/01

Index to marriages (males) 1838–1844 RGD 43/01

Index to marriages (females) 1838–1844 RGD 43/02

Index to marriages (males) 1845–1856 RGD 43/03

Index to marriages (females) 1845–1856 RGD 43/04

Index to marriages 1857–1878 RGD 43/05

Index to marriages 1–1886 RGD 43/06

Index to marriages 1887–1892 RGD 43/07

Index to marriages 1893–1899 RGD 43/08

Marriage pre-registration 1803 to registration 1838 are on reels RGD 36/01 to 3.

Other marriage registrations are on reels RGD 37/01 to 61.

'Home'> All localities, Marriages

Scroll to bottom of the page

FURTHER NOTES

Even though Tasmania followed the English system of registration with similar information, the fathers' names of

brides or grooms are not available on marriage registrations until 1896 when both parents' names were added.

The limited information is all that is available on registrations. Those who have certificates from other states, may consider this to be only an extract, but this is not so.

HOBART REGISTRATION DISTRICT

The dates given on the site for the start of reels for births and deaths in the Hobart Registration district (reels RGD 33/1 to 22 and 89 and RGD 35/1 to 68) are the dates of registration NOT of the event.

<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1971-35348-3573-33?cc=2125029&wc=M93C-94L:n1234713104> or [tinyurl \(an abbreviated form which will automatically expand to the above.\)](http://tinyurl.com/lwktowz) <http://tinyurl.com/lwktowz>

With the death registered on 9 May 1859, Hobart death registrations include where died and where born. With the latter sometimes an address if local, sometimes just the country.

Hobart registrations of birth and death are the original records; the marriages for Hobart and the registrations from Launceston and country areas were copied and then forwarded to the Registrar-General. From what I understand the originals from these districts are not available. Original marriages are held by the church where the marriage occurred.

CHURCH MARRIAGE REGISTERS, ST MARKS CHURCH OF ENGLAND, PONTVILLE

This church is found within the registration district of Brighton.

The original church marriage register is held on microfilm by Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office. It is not yet digitised so not on-line.

From 8 July 1844 to 1 May 1877, the Rev. John Burrows kindly added to most of the entries the names of the parents and their abode. On the change of the minister, these details were no longer added. (These records, sadly, in many cases, are quite hard to read.)

From 1901 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE COMMONWEALTH is noted. This can help establish an approximate (at least) year of arrival in Tasmania.

The original article was first published in *Australian Family Tree Connection* June 2013. Printed here with permission.

BIRTHS PRE-1900 AND REGISTERED POST 1900

Looking further at the Tasmanian Federation Index I see that there are just under 60 people whose birth was pre-1900 and not registered until 1900. These do not include those births in 1899 and legally registered in 1900. Among these there are two whose birth was registered legally pre-1900 and then registered again post-1900.



A lawyer's epitaph in England:

Sir John Strange.
Here lies an honest lawyer,
and that is Strange.

John Penny's epitaph in the Wimborne, England, cemetery:

Reader, if cash thou art in want of any,
Dig 6 feet deep and thou wilt find a
Penny.

In a cemetery in Hartscombe, England:

On the 22nd of June, Jonathan Fiddle
went out of tune.

Carr Villa Memorial Park

Burial and Cremation records
(updated 23 January 2001)

CD-ROM, \$50.00

Index to Passenger Arrivals and Departures

From early Launceston newspapers
1829-1865

CD-ROM, \$60.00

Available from
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Launceston Branch
PO Box 1290
Launceston TAS 7250
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TFHS Inc. Members less 10% discount,
plus \$5.50 p&p

Index to

The Kelso Chronicle

Index to BDM notices and personal items of interest to Family Historians which appeared in *The Kelso Chronicle*, Scotland From 1855-1864.

Now available—

1855-1857—\$22.00

1858-1859—\$22.00

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1864-1865—\$22.00

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plus \$12.50 p&p

GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No.1875)

ONE of the biggest problems for family historians over the last 150 or so years has been the *unnamed photograph*. The excitement of discovering a box of old photos has been coupled with the disappointment of discovering none of them have a name or date on them, and you can only guess that maybe it's grandma in the hat. I'm sure all of us have, after a similar experience, vowed to write on every photo we have. Personally I did fairly well naming every print as I brought the envelope into the house. Around here you can generally find names on most photos up until my youngest niece was born in 2002 when I got my first digital camera. Probably less than 3% of the thousands of photos I've taken since then have been printed. About half the digital photos were identified by being stuck in folders, Rebecca, Richmond May05, Maddock Xmas 2006, etc. A few had descriptive file names like Bec_Dan_Jun03 or Mums90thBirthday. None of which was going to help the poor family member who inherits my hard drive sometime in the future.

The problems with identifying people or locations in digital photos are numerous. Folders are fine for photos of individuals, but become complicated if there's more than a single person or single family in the picture. Also, images can be moved out of folders and away from their identification details.

Filenames have a limited number of characters. Yes, really, they do. The filename length is added to the characters in the path, that is, the name of the folder or folders, and the drive name, etc.—if the

filename has more than 260 characters then your file may not be found when you attempt to open it—it won't go into zip archives and you'll have problems burning it to CD/DVD. Punctuation in filenames might sometimes save, but are also a bad idea. Spaces can cause problems in some situations, for example, when transferring a file to the internet. Filenames like Jack Maddock_GeoMaddock_JaneSmith_nee Maddock_SarahMaddock_at_back1898_picnic_at_Richmond.jpg really don't work.

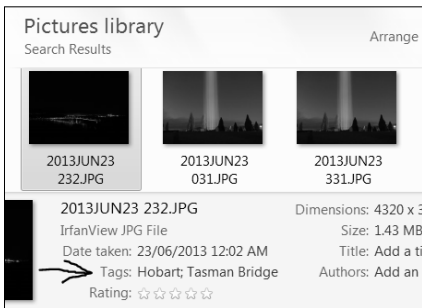
Some people have used album software to index their images. Some of these free albums like to share your images online, or retain usage rights to anything you put in them. The main issue however with specific software is being able to access the albums after a crash or upgrade or on a different computer. Many people have found their backups wouldn't open in the new version or their albums were corrupted in a crash. Add to that the fact that if you share the images, a lot of the information vanishes, especially if the other person doesn't use the same software.

So what is the solution? How can we manage our images so we can find any photo we want without scouring dozens of folders? Sorting by date taken only works when the date of the photo is the date the image was created, so photos and scans of old images don't sort accurately. It also doesn't help if you can't remember when the event you are looking for occurred.

To print and label every image is not practical (although it is a good idea for important images to not totally rely on technology) and again means the information is not automatically attached to a shared copy.

Firstly name your images consistently. I like to import from the camera every day, bringing them in with a file name of the date. Year first, then month and day, so 2012DEC25_045.jpg, is the 45th image taken at Christmas. Using numerals for months means they will sort accurately but I find the letter code easier to view. When an image is changed (contrast, sharpen, cropped etc) I add an 'a' to the end of the file name. When adjusted to a smaller size I add an 's'. This way all copies of an image stay together in the folder.

Now, how to sort every image without having to move the files? How to make finding the image you want easy without having to remember locations or file names? Modern versions of Windows have a tool that enables you to *tag* most image files and even some document formats with identifying labels. These are stored in the file, so can be viewed on other Windows systems. They travel with the file, in copies, and are not affected by moving the file across directories or even drives.



To view or edit the tags on a file open your windows explorer and view the file. Select it and in the Details pane at the bottom of the window you'll see several editable fields; tags, Rating, Title, Author and comments. Click *save* after editing.

If you're like me you'll take large numbers of photos at an event. Some deserve to be

tossed straight away; a few are great shots and the rest you can't throw out because they are good record shots. By giving the top images a star rating you can quickly locate them later while still storing them with the rest of the day's photos. Giving an image a title, putting your name in as the author and adding comments are all optional extras.

Adding descriptive tags is where the real power starts. Tags are searchable. Any number of tags can be attached to a single file. Tags can be anything, a word, a place, a name, a date. Once a tag has been used it should appear as you start typing so you don't end up with Elizabeth St, Eliz St and Elizabeth street all referring to the same location. You can select multiple images to add tags, and add several tags at once.

Searching is easy. In the search box at the top of windows explorer (in your picture library) click on tags then enter your search term. Generally if you do a normal text search, text from tags will also turn up. By limiting it to tags you don't get the filenames and contents of files searched, so it is faster and more specific.

But what about group shots? Even adding a tag for each person isn't going to show which person is where in the photo. Then there are those with so many people you have trouble even writing a description because they're not standing in neat rows. Open the (tagged) image in Irfanview (free image editing software). Using text boxes insert names on each face.

Save the image as exactly the same filename with the word named at the end, e.g. 2013JUL01_435named.jpg. When you share, send both images (the named one can be saved as a smaller size.)

Like all indexing, it's going to take time to tag all your images. Start by tagging everything as you import and go on from there. It is worth the effort. ◀

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?**

YOURS VERY TRULY: DOBSON MITCHELL & ALLPORT 1834–2009

This A4 book, of some pp.135, by Alison Alexander was published in 2009.

The legal firm of Dobson Mitchell & Allport was founded in 1834 in Hobart by John Dobson, an English lawyer. His son Henry developed the practice into a major legal firm, in partnership with John Mitchell and Cecil Allport.

In 2009 Dobson Mitchell & Allport celebrated its 175th anniversary. From a sole practice, it has developed into a leading Tasmanian institution. Not only has it produced judges, premiers and a state governor but many senior lawyers in public positions. It has also advised and represented generations of Tasmanians.

WAY BACK WHEN—People, Places and Events ...Contributed stories about the early days of settlement in northern Tasmania.

This A4 book, of some pp.132, was published by the West Tamar Historical Society Inc. in conjunction with the George Town and District Historical Society Inc. in 2012.

‘This book brings together over 230 original stories of People Places and Events of northern Tasmania, from seventy-five individual authors.

They were originally published as a weekly series in ‘The Examiner’ newspaper between 2004 and 2008 in a collaboration of the three Tamar Valley historical societies, to commemorate the 2004 Bicentenary of European settlement in northern Van Diemen’s Land.

The stories have been strategically arranged to present a logical, cohesive picture of the early settlement that began in the Tamar Valley and gradually spread across the north of the island.’

The stories are grouped under the broad headings of: Exploration and Early Settlement; Tamar Valley; Launceston; Launceston Hinterland; The North East and East Coast.

Most stories are supported by an image/s pertaining to the early period featured in the subject matter.

GOULBURN PIONEER CEMETERIES—St Saviour’s, Mortis Street, Towrang Stockade, Jewish and St Patrick’s College.

This large paperback book, of some 282 pages, was self-published in 2013 by Jan Grant and June Penny.

‘The Goulburn Pioneer Cemeteries represent the oldest existing European graveyards located within the City of Goulburn [NSW]. ...

Within the covers of this book, in addition to the names recorded on each of the headstones, broken portions or footstones, the information is recorded in full as it appears on the stones and includes

verses, details of monumental masons, status of the current condition of the headstone and surround, together with additional priceless information not previously published of many unmarked burials of pioneers, for whom there is no memorial. ...'

THE GENERATIONS OF MEN

This paperback book by Judith Wright is a 1970 reprint.

'In this book, Judith Wright, the well-known Australian poet, tells the story of her forebears in Australia, who were pioneers of the wine-growing and cattle-raising industries in New South Wales and Queensland. ...

The times of May and Albert Wright, with whom 'The Generations of Men' is chiefly concerned, were mainly hard times. Their life in the outback of north-eastern Australia, cut off as they were from the comforts and companionships of more populated districts, was one of isolation and unending toil.'

**DELORAINE CEMETERIES—
Monumental Inscriptions of Deloraine District Cemeteries**

These three A4 books are 'second, updated editions' to replace earlier publications about individual cemeteries; the text has been updated to December 2012.

Book 1: Features the Deloraine General Cemetery and includes many additional inscriptions.

Book 2: This book includes many additional inscriptions as well as three previously unpublished cemeteries.

Featured Cemeteries:

Deloraine Lawn; Deloraine Wall of Memory; Deloraine Anglican Burial Ground; Deloraine Presbyterian; Deloraine Catholic.

Book 3: This book includes many additional inscriptions as well as three

previously unpublished cemeteries. Featured Cemeteries:

Mole Creek; Chudleigh Anglican; Chudleigh Presbyterian; Meander Methodist; Meander Anglican; Kimberley Anglican; Caveside Private Burial Ground. ◀

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
Mersey Branch
117 Gilbert Street
Latrobe Tasmania 7307
Ph. 6426 2257



*Memorial Inscriptions of the
the Deloraine District, Northern Tasmania*



Book 1
General Cemetery -
Deloraine

Book 2
Lawn Cemetery &
Wall of Memory -
Deloraine
St Marks Cemetery,
St Andrews Cemetery,
Catholic Cemetery -
Deloraine

Book 3
General Cemetery -
Mole Creek
Anglican &
Presbyterian Cemeteries-
Chudleigh
Public Cemetery -
Western Creek
Methodist & Anglican
Cemeteries -
Meander
Anglican Cemetery -
Kimberley
Private Cemetery -
Caveside

\$35 per copy
\$90 for complete
set (includes disc
of images)

Note: Some of the material found in these volumes has been published before in previous publications which have now been superceded and updated to December 2012 to include all of the cemeteries listed above.

HISTORY OF THE CALENDAR

Maurice Appleyard (Member No.4093)

THE calendar as we know it evolved from a Roman calendar established by Romulus. The calendar, consisting of a year of 304 days was divided into ten months and commenced in March. This was modified by Numa, who added two extra months, January and February, making the year consist of twelve months of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately plus one extra day and a year of 355 days. This required the use of an Intercalary month of twenty-two or twenty-three days in alternate years. In 45 BC Julius Caesar asked for the help of the Greek astronomer Sosigenes as Caesar found the calendar had fallen into some confusion. This led to the adoption of the Julian calendar in 45 BC (in fact the year 46 BC was changed to 445 days to adjust for earlier faults and is known as 'The Year of Confusion').

In the Christian system the years are distinguished by numbers before or after the Incarnation. The periods being denoted by the letters BC (before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini). The starting point being the Jewish calendar year 3761 AM (Annus Mundi) and the 753rd year from the foundation of Rome. This was said to have been introduced into England by St Augustine about AD 596 but was not in general use for some time until it was ordered to be used by the bishops at the Council of Chelsea in AD 816.

In the Julian calendar all centennial years were leap years (i.e. the years AD 1200, 1300, 1400, etc.) and for this reason towards the end of the 16th century there was found to be a difference of ten days between the Tropical and calendar years. This was corrected in 1582 when Pope Gregory ordained that 5 October should

become 15 October, thus making the ten day correction, and that only every fourth centennial year should be a Leap Year. This is known as the Gregorian calendar and is the one we now use. It was adopted by Italy, France and Portugal in 1582 and other countries made the correction at various dates up to as late as 1923. The change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar did not take place in Great Britain and her dominions until 1752, when the correction was made by the omission of eleven days, Wednesday, 2 September, being immediately followed by Thursday, 14 September.

The Julian and Gregorian calendars are also sometimes referred to as the Old Style and New Style calendars. Interestingly, these terms originally applied to the date of the beginning of the year (New Year's Day). In the old style this was on the 25 March and was changed to the 1 January (New Style) in England when changing from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar in 1752. New Year's Day was changed to 1 January in Scotland in 1600.

The Equinoctial or Tropical Year is the time the Earth takes to revolve around the Sun from one Spring Equinox to another. This is approximately 365.24219 mean solar days or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.216 seconds. The Equinox is the point where the Sun crosses the Equator, making day and night equal.

The Calendar Year is 365 days except if the year number is evenly divisible by four, this being a Leap Year with 366 days. The last year of a century is not a Leap Year unless its number is divisible by 400 (i.e. the years 1800 and 1900 were not Leap Years but the year 2000 was). ◀

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/~dcgin/>

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Please note Society's change of address:

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Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—BOOKS

- *Alexander, Alison; *The Southern Midlands—A history*. [Q 994.62 ALE]
- *Alexander, A; *Yours Very Truly—Dobson, Mitchell, Allport, 1834–2009*. [340.092 ALE]
- Bartlett, A; *Way Back When—People, Places & Events*. [Q 994.6 BAR]
[Q 929.38 BIS]
- *Black, Adam & Charles; *Who's Who 1967*. [R 920 WHO]
- Coad, D; *Irish Convicts Port Cygnet*. [Q 994.6 COA]
- *Fisher, Judith; *Turning Pages—The Fisher story with Richmond years*.
- Grant, Jan L & June F Penny; *Goulburn Pioneer Cemeteries*. [929.5099447 GRA]
- Howatson, Donald; *The Story of North Hobart—Street by street*. [Q 994.61 HOW]
- Osbourne, Helen J; *From Jerusalem to Colebrook—A history of Colebrook and surrounding area and its Pioneers*.
- TFHS Inc. Launceston; *The Tasmanian Mail—A photographic Index, Vol. 13, 1933*. [Q 929.38 TAS]
- TFHS Inc. Mersey; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1981*. [Q 929.38 IND]
- TFHS Inc. Mersey; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 1983*. [Q 929.38 IND]
- TFHS Inc. Mersey; *Deloraine Cemeteries, Book 1*. [Q 929.32099465 INL]
- TFHS Inc. Mersey; *Deloraine Cemeteries, Book 2*. [Q 929.32099465 INL]
- TFHS Inc. Mersey; *Deloraine Cemeteries, Book 3*. [Q 929.32099465 INL]
- TFHS Inc. Mersey; *Latrobe Cemeteries, Book 2*. [Q 929.32099465 INL]
- *Wright, J; *The Generations of Men*. [Q 929.2 WRI]

ACCESSIONS—COMPUTER DISKS

- *Kent FHS; *Kent Parish Registers, Vol. 17*.
- *The Parish Register Transcription Society; *Sussex Parish Register Transcripts; Blessed Virgin Mary, Singleton*.

*Denotes complimentary or donated item

Launceston Branch

ACCESSIONS—BOOKS

- Edited by Marion Sargent and Prue McCausland, *The Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891–92*
- Bissett, Muriel & Betty, *The Weekly Courier—Index to photographs, etc.*

ACCESSIONS—COMPUTER DISKS

- The Scottish Genealogy Society, *Heirs : Retours of Services of Heirs, covering 1544–1699*.

*UK Maps

*Tasmanian Public Service Officers, 1934–38

*The Examiner, 2002 Deaths

*Denotes donated item

Mersey Branch

ACCESSIONS—BOOKS

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Church Records of Tasmania Vol. 1 Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Deaths A-K*

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Church Records of Tasmania Vol. 1 Index to Miscellaneous Catholic Deaths L-Z*

*Harman, Eileen [Comp.]; *The Gregory Family*

*Henslowe, Dorothea I; *Our Heritage of Anglican Churches in Tasmania*

*Nickols, Elizabeth [Comp.]; *The Story of the Big Penguin*

*Clark, David E [Comp.]; *West Leake - Past and Present - Part Two - Ten Years On*
Coad, David; *Port Cygnet Irish Convicts*

ACCESSIONS—COMPUTER DISKS

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *The Advocate Personal Announcements Newspaper Images 2007*

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*comScore, 2011

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

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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
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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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