

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 36 Number 3—December 2015

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Volume 36 Number 3

December 2015

ISSN 0159 0677

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

From the editor

It was a lovely surprise to receive an article from Rosemary Sharples who is looking for a velocipede. Many of you will have fond memories of her mother, Theo Sharples, who was a stalwart of the society and a great help to me when I started my family history research. I do hope we will be able to help Rosemary solve the mystery of the missing machine.

I was also very pleased to receive the photograph on page 139 of a group of Tasmanian teachers in 1906. Especially as I was able to identify one of my great aunts before reading the caption—even though she has dark hair in the image while I only ever saw her with grey hair. Thank you Betty!

Welcome home to Maurice Appleyard and thank you for your contribution.

Once again we have an interesting range of articles with some new contributors amongst them. Welcome and thank you to you all.

Wishing everyone a happy festive season and hope you will find time after reading this issue to ‘put pen to paper’ and send an article for a future edition.

Rosemary Davidson

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover See article *Voices from the Orphan Schools : Arabella Tedder*, Dianne Snowden, page 149.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THIS is my first 'President's Message' since being elected at the 2015 AGM. And what a great Annual Convention it was! I would like to thank the organisers for a really enjoyable weekend at Swansea. I must admit that I was one of the doubters when Swansea was first suggested, but how wrong I was. Thank you members for electing me. I hope I can live up to the trust you have placed in me, and I hope I can visit all branches during my tenure.

Recently a member posed the question, "Do we really need a family history society these days?" Certainly there is a vast amount of information available on the internet, and many branches of LINC have built up a sizeable collection of family history material, so do we have anything extra to offer? I believe the answer to that question is, loud and clear, "Yes, we do." One of our greatest assets is the way we meet and talk to each other. Over the years I have added many names to my database simply because I have got hints and advice from fellow members. The combined experience of all our members is vast, and greater than anything available on the internet, or even, dare I say it, at LINC.

Another aspect of membership is just meeting fellow researchers. It is a great way to meet people from all walks of life—people we would not meet otherwise. This gives us a greater appreciation of our fellow citizens, and adds to our own experience of life.

Then we have our branch libraries. They contain much that is not available on the internet and are a very valuable resource for our research. And it is there that we can get face to face help either as a

beginner or as an experienced researcher. Face to face help, in my opinion, beats any 'how to' book or online advice.

Our biggest challenge in these days of falling membership is to get this information out to the general public. I have met many people who want to 'do their family history', but who didn't even know we exist. The 'customers' are out there—we just need to get them in!

Season's greetings to all our readers. May you spend time with your family, both memories of those from the past, and joining those of the present. ◀

Robert Tanner President

HELP WANTED

Queries are published free for members of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. (provided their membership number is quoted) and at a cost of \$10.00 per query to non-members.

Special Interest Groups are subject to advertising rates.

Members are entitled to three free entries per year. All additional queries will be published at a cost of \$10.00. Only one query per member per issue will be published unless space permits otherwise.

Queries should be limited to 100 words and forwarded to **editors@tasfhs.org** or

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BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

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The last three months have been very busy at the Burnie Branch Library. We have had a consistent movement through the doors of regular members as

well as the occasional visitor. Our July day meeting was well attended and covered a number of topics including, creating custom reports in Family Tree Maker 2014, Beatties Studios web site and their online images and a revisit to Cyndi's List. Members expressed their approval of having a number of different topics at our day meeting, as all those present will gain some useful information from the meeting.

Our August meeting was once again well attended to hear and view a most interesting presentation from Bryan Lucas, Member No. 211, on the records and graphic images held by the Burnie Regional Museum from the surviving Emu Bay Railway Records.

Once again our September meeting was a mixed bag of small topics that may be of interest to our members. First was a brief overview of the recent patch for Family Tree Maker 2014 and how to download and install. This was followed, by request, on the differences between Windows, Android and OS software as it applied to smart devices and tabloids. A quick look was then done on the ~ (tilde) search

capabilities of TROVE. The final session was an overview of the new LINC web site and how to quickly achieve a name search for vital records.

Our September workshop focused on basic techniques to improve/correct digital images using free and purchased software. Corrections included rotation, perspective, cropping, resizing, contrast, brightness and red eye. Some of the software we looked at included Paint Shop Pro, Inpaint, IrfanView, InPixio Pro, PhotoPad Image Editor. Some of our members have indicated that we should hold a workshop every week, which shows the value they must be obtaining from these sessions.

Peter Cocker Branch President

Hobart

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The Hobart Branch celebrated *National Family History Month* in August by inviting its many volunteers to afternoon tea in the

Branch Library. The volunteers included those who work on a regular roster in the library; in LINC libraries on behalf of the branch; work on the construction of indexes; serve on committees and assist with the expansion of the *Comprehensive Subject Index*. Many members of course serve the branch in a number of these

capacities. Our thanks are expressed to all our volunteers.

The afternoon tea was also an opportunity to acknowledge the support we have had from the Tasmanian Community Fund through its grants to the branch. Executive Officer Lola Cowle and Executive Assistant Toni Ashlin represented the TCF at the afternoon tea.

The branch's program of Saturday morning workshops for members concluded in August and were well patronised. They are likely to continue as part of our activities in 2016.

Given the popularity during the year of two meetings on the theme of DNA in family history research the branch is establishing a DNA interest group.

The Branch Committee's goal for 2016 is to increase the profile of the branch and society through an emphasis on advertising and promotion. It is hoped the outcome will be an increase in membership.

General Meetings

The Hobart Branch of the society has continued to hold its regular general meetings featuring invited speakers on the third Tuesday evening of the month at 'The Sunday School' in the St Johns Park Precinct in New Town. Three meetings were held in the three months July to September. There was a significant increase in the number of members and visitors attending, due in no small way to the press exposure of one of the meetings in *The Mercury* weekend magazine.

The speaker at the July meeting was architectural historian, Warwick Oakman, speaking on the topic '*Lauderdale* – its history and heritage values'. The branch had become aware of a proposal before the Hobart City Council for the redevelopment of the property in the Risdon/-Albert Road area of New Town. The proposal by a private developer is to

develop '*Lauderdale*' as a multi-storey aged care facility. Warwick pointed out the historical and cultural significance of the New Town area which contains evidence of harmonious and simultaneous aboriginal and colonial occupancy. He presented an overview of the history of the area; details about the significance of the area with respect to aboriginal middens and walking tracks; significant colonial buildings, farming and orcharding activities as well as the significance of '*Lauderdale*' as what is considered to be the only remaining intact colonial villa in Australia. It is unique because of its completeness with curtilage and its uncompromised state. The talk was accompanied by a wonderful collection of paintings of colonial houses in the New Town area, maps and plans. The meeting was attended by 31 members and visitors.

The speaker at the August meeting was Robert Tanner on the topic 'The architect and the plasterer'. More than fifty years ago Robert was teaching at Sorell District High School when he became aware of a disposal sale of darkroom contents of local photographer Albert Archer Rollings. Robert purchased the goods. Apart from a collection 2000 glass slides (many were subsequently printed, people identified, and the slides donated to the State Archives), were plans of workers' cottages planned to be built in Ware Street. In his search, using Trove, early and Google maps, post office directories and other resources, Robert found the architect was J Maddison, who amongst other credits was the architect for the Swan Street Methodist Church. He discovered that Ware Street, now Feltham Street, was in North Hobart, just off Park Street. The cottages were built in 1917 to house the workers of Grimmond Brothers, a plastering firm of the time. Trove searches revealed that Grimmond

Brothers won a government tender in 1900 to serve as plastering contractors for the new Customs House in Davey Street.

Robert's talk was illustrated with maps, plans and directories used in his search to identify the building and the architect and plastering firm. The meeting was attended by 29 members and visitors.

The speaker for the September meeting was well-known society member Dr Dianne Snowden, who spoke on the topic 'More sinned against than sinning? ... The women of the *Tasmania 2*, 1945'. Dianne provided details about the voyage which departed Kingstown Harbour, Ireland in September 1845, arriving 3 December 1845. On board were 138 women and 35 children. The average age was 29 years, with the oldest 64 years and eight others in their 60s. The youngest was 16. Most had been sentenced for 7 years mostly for stealing, two for 15 years and two for life (one for infanticide, and one for killing her husband of three weeks). There were two deaths during the voyage and most had been held at the Grangegorman Female Correction Factory in Dublin prior to transportation.

Dianne presented short histories of a number of the women, before their transportation, during the voyage and after their arrival in Van Diemen's Land. On their arrival in Hobart they were transferred to the *Anson*. In a number of instances the women had been convicted of stealing potatoes to feed their children. Many of the female convicts were accompanied by their children. Although free, many of the children spent their early years in Grangegorman with their mothers and in the colony in institutions such as the Orphan School. Six women from *Tasmania 2* were admitted to the New Norfolk Asylum; five died there, the last in 1900 having spent 41 years there.

Dianne concluded her talk with reference to her great-great-great-grandmother, Margaret Butler, and Margaret's two children, William and Mary Ann. William was Dianne's great-great-grandfather and was admitted to the Male Orphan School when he arrived.

Speakers for 2016

The following speakers have been arranged for forthcoming the General Meetings in 2016:

February 16: Dr Briony Patterson 'Using genealogy to trace genetic conditions'

March 15: TBA

April 19: Annual General Meeting with John Wadsley 'War memorials and memorial avenues of the Great War'.

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary

Launceston

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Workshop:

The September workshop was held on Wednesday 16 and those attending spent a profitable time delving into their Scottish research.

The 'Seniors Week' open day was held on Thursday 15 October. Thanks to those volunteers who so willingly gave of their time.

The Branch Christmas Dinner:

A good number attended the dinner held on Friday, 20 November at Colonial on Elizabeth.

Library break-up for holidays: 3pm, Tuesday, 8 December.

Cleaning day: Monday, 18 January

Library re-opens:

Tuesday 19 January 2016, 10am-3pm—
phone (03) 6344 4034. Other days
(except Saturday and Sunday), by
appointment only.

Check the website for the detailed list of
publications now available from
Launceston Branch.

Mersey

www.tfhsdev.com

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Secretary: Sue-Ellen McCreghan
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Library (03) 6426 2257

PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

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During the month of
August we had free
access to our library.

From the 18 September
U3A ran for four weeks
on Fridays.

Book 3 of the Ulverstone Lawn Cemetery
has been completed and is waiting to be
printed.

The Mersey Branch Library will close for
the Christmas holidays on 11 December
and will reopen on 12 January 2016.

We will be having our Annual Christmas
Lunch on the 6 December, starting
between 12:00 and 12:30 at the Lucas
Hotel, Latrobe. Looking forward to
seeing you there.

Our Annual New Year BBQ will be held
on 30 January 2016, at the Gilbert Street
Library residence Latrobe. Everyone is
invited to attend.

Please check our web site for updates of
events and information on new publica-
tions available at our Mersey Branch. ◀

AMENDED Circulation List for 2014 LWFHA Entries

Hobart	20 June 2015
Mersey	15 August 2015
Huon	21 November 2015
Launceston	20 February 2016
Burnie	18 June 2016

*Building on firm foundation. The Cooper
Family in Tasmania: Stonemasons,
builders and architects.*
Lorraine Dooley

A Reid and Shakespeare Family History.
Malcolm Ward.

*James Ginn, Robbery to Respectability.
Transported to Tasmania in 1835 'for the
term of his natural life'.*
Jennifer Clark

*The Remarkable Edward Myers. Convict,
Fortune, Doctor of Medicine and News-
paper Publisher.*
Don Bradmore and Judith Carter

*Comfortable & Happy. Alexander Thomas
Bisset Blair, Pioneer Shipwright of
Launceston. Including accounts of the
Hedington, Couch, Dell, Sleeman & Greene
families.*
Patricia J Feamley

We are because ...
Cynthia Brock

Tree of Hazel Wood. A Family Chronicle.
Vere Heazlewood.

Revised Edition by Ruth Hodges and
Miriam Heazlewood-Peck with Ivan
Heazlewood AM

*Clogs, Courage and Community. Stories of
the Dutch settlers in Penguin, Tasmania.*
Elizabeth Nickols

LINES WRITTEN BY JOHN LANCEY

Susanne Nixon

ON the North of Devon in a small village
There lives a man of worn out visage
And you could tell I know full well
That a lot of trouble on him befell.

Thirteen children had he altogether
But there are only nine left to storm the
weather
Nine sons he had first, without any daughters
And the seventh and ninth, they were Quack
doctors.

The first, he was a Gentleman's Page
When he was sixteen years of age,
But when he was twenty-two, at Llandors
The engine went over him and he breathed no
more.

The second, he died at the age of three months
And to the arms of Jesus he flew at once
Which was far better for himself and the rest
And now he is forever blest.

The third, he was a fine young man
Just such another as what I am
He loved the world but he had to part
With all the pleasures and all the lark.

He had something sweeter than the rest
He found the loving Saviour that was the best
So when he was twenty-two years old
He died rejoicing in the Lord.

The fourth, O yes he's dead and gone
He died in the year 1871
At that time, as was very well known
The fever was raging in this town.

And although the first four are dead and gone
The writer means to follow on
And when we all meet in that better land.
We will join the happy singing band.

The fifth is living I do believe
A letter from him I never received.
He is gone far beyond Europe and Asia
To the land that we all call Australia.

The sixth, he is of dark complexion
But he lives in quite another direction

And I think by what I can tell
That he is doing very well.

The seventh of course he is a jolly brick
For don't you know that his name is Dick.
So the seventh and the sixth they both dwell
together
And I know that they will rub along together
in all sorts of weather.

The eighth he is just twenty years
He has lost all formality and is not at all proud.
He has the love of Jesus deep down in his
heart
And so from religion he never will part.

He is a printer by trade and sinner by nature
But he is washed in the Blood and made a
new creature.

And whenever the Saviour wants him to go
I know that He is able to carry him through.

The ninth he is by what I Suppose
A bobby dressed in the Government's clothes
Nor a finer young fellow could be seen near or
far
For he was a regular la-de-dah.

So that ends the sons but four daughters I see
Reail, Susan, Polly and Florry.
So father and mother, brothers and sisters too,
There are some gone before, but let us all go
too.

And let us love and serve Him who did for
sinners die
Then we shall live with Him, in the sweet bye
and bye.
So Jack the eighth son has been blessed
And prays to God to bless the rest. ◀

Written for his brothers and sisters by an uncle
of my grandmother, giving an account of his
13 siblings, the sons and daughters of James
LANCEY and Agnes DELVE who lived in
Coombe Martin, Devon, England. S Nixon.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, 1906

Betty Jones (Member No. 6032)



TWENTY-FIRST century Tasmanian teachers are regulated by the Teachers Registration Board, a State Government body with a mission to promote, maintain and apply professional standards that ensure the provision of the highest quality teachers for Tasmanian students. Over 11,500 teachers were listed on the Board's register at the end of 2014, the majority showing that they had undertaken at least four years of teacher training.¹ On an annual basis teachers are required to participate regularly in a minimum number of sessions designed to maintain and update their professional knowledge. What a long way our education system has come over the last two hundred years! However, a simple review of past records shows that achieving such a uniform level of professionalism in schools was much harder to achieve in the early years of the last century.

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.² Few had studied at the Model School at Battery Point in Hobart.³

This contribution looks at the Department's attempts to expose large numbers of its untrained teachers to modern methodology when places were restricted at the new Training College introduced in 1906. Two Schools of Instruction, each lasting three weeks, were held during that year, the first in Hobart in June and the second in Launceston in September. Approximately 150 teachers were included in the two sessions.

The person leading the drive to provide training for the masses was William Lewis NEALE (1853–1913), a senior educator from South Australia who took up the position of Director of Education with the Tasmanian Education Department in 1905. Mr Neale had been contracted by Government in 1904 to produce a report on the state of education in Tasmania and to suggest cost-neutral ways in which its efficiency might be improved. His findings, based on his visits to 37 schools, including 24 that had been recommended by the inspectors as

¹ Teachers Registration Board of Tasmania Annual Report 2014

² See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 28, Number 3, December 2007: *Pupil Teachers, 1855–1899* by Betty Jones

³ *Journals, Papers and Proceedings of Parliament* 1904 paper 49, Report on the System of Primary Education in Tasmania

‘good’, were damning: about administration, about the teachers and their lack of formal training, teaching methods, and about Inspectors.⁴ It became the new Director’s task to implement his own recommendations.

Every Government teacher was invited to the Schools of Instruction, irrespective of rank and age, but enrolment was not compulsory as it was understood that some might have great difficulty in getting away from home for three weeks. It was also anticipated that a number of parents would be likely to raise objection to their schools being closed for a little while, and it was suggested that teachers take the trouble to explain how the time would soon be made up with increased efficiency of the work in the future. Where only two teachers were employed in a school an advantage was seen in their attending together.⁵

The Hobart Course

The first school commenced in a room at the Central State School in Bathurst Street, Hobart on 28 May 1906, the 64 teachers taking part in the course having been advised of their inclusion by post-card in the first week of that month.⁶ The participants, ranging from junior assistants to head teachers of large schools, were expected to surrender one week of their seven holiday weeks in the year, while the Department granted leave for the other time involved. The Manager of Railways kindly agreed to give return tickets at ordinary single fares.

The school was held daily and the Director and other officers of the Department gave instruction in the principles of education, organisation, the

preparation of time tables and programs, methods of giving lessons, and plans of working small schools.⁷ From a modern perspective it is interesting to take note of what was considered new in curriculum and methodology at that time.

Mr Neale lectured each day for about two hours on principles of education, methods of teaching, and the plans of working a small school of several classes with one teacher. He also gave specimen lessons to children. The modern methods of concrete teaching, the devices used for illustration in arithmetic, mensuration, geography, and nature study were fully explained, the meaning and the value of correlation of subjects were practically dealt with, and special attention was given to the method of using the activities of the children in all lessons. He also gave instruction in the use of phonics in teaching reading.

The principal of the Training College, Mr John A JOHNSON, MA, gave instructions in English, especially English literature. He also explained the methods of teaching reading, spelling, and composition, and gave specimen lessons to classes.

Mr Richard SMITH, Head Teacher of Battery Point School, gave practical demonstrations of approved methods of assembly, inspection, and dismissal, and he and his staff gave specimen lessons in the various school subjects.

Drawing was taught for an hour a day by Mr George V BROOKS, first assistant at Battery Point School. Free arm drawing on blackboards with chalk, free hand on paper, geometrical drawing, and brush work were practised in turn.

Mr Anthony HAMILTON, the first assistant at the Central School, had

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ *The Examiner*, 27 March 1906

⁶ *Daily Telegraph*, 30 April 1906

⁷ *The Examiner*, 27 March 1906

charge of the manual training in addition to lectures in theory. He gave practical work in paper folding, cardboard modelling, and clay modelling. Mr Albert BURING, first assistant of the Wellington Square School, Launceston, sent down an exhibit of carving done by the children at that school.

Mr Victor von BERTOUCH, first assistant at Trinity Hill School, undertook the instruction in music. He taught the elements of tonic sol-fa, and introduced the class to part singing. Many of the teachers made such rapid progress that they secured either the junior or the elementary certificate in tonic sol-fa before leaving Hobart. Mr von Bertouch also gave a course of lessons in the teaching of geography, showing how to make and use sand trays and relief maps in clay, putty, and plaster. The use of the lantern [the forerunner to the slide projector] in teaching geography and history was illustrated, and a fine collection of slides, lent by the Director



of Education in Adelaide, was shown in Mr von Bertouch's lantern.⁸

The new curriculum and the methods recommended were seen to be not only sound, but intensely interesting. The teaching of singing, for example, based on the tonic sol-fa method mentioned above, was particularly well-received at that time, although Tasmania lagged decades behind other Australian states in its introduction. It was not until 1905 that singing by that method (sight singing based on doh, ray, me, fah, so ...) was first included in the 'Course of Instruction' for primary schools. Graded certificates were awarded for different levels of achievement, with the possession of such taken into account in determining the general competency of teachers in the years that followed. The names of those who gained the certificates were published regularly in *The Educational Record*. The key figures in the development of school music in Tasmania were Frank GRATTON who promoted the method in Launceston and northern Tasmania from 1906 until returning to South Australia in 1911 and Victor von Bertouch, also a South Australian tonic sol-fa-ist, who became music instructor at the Hobart Teachers College.

The Launceston Course

The next School of Instruction was held at Wellington Square State School in September 1906 with about 80 participants. Word of the success of the previous school had obviously spread as it was reported that over 150 employees had made application to attend the course. Mr Neale promised that those who had missed out would be offered places at future similar sessions.⁹ The content of the course was similar to that at Hobart

⁸ *The Mercury*, 12 June 1906

⁹ *The Examiner*, 3 September 1906

earlier in the year, but with the substitution of more local tutors.

The participants and instructors at the Launceston School of Instruction included:¹⁰ Thomas ALEXANDER (Head Teacher, Wellington Square), Miss Ellen BELL, Miss Eleanor BERGAN, Miss Mabel BOYD, Albert BROCKETT (Inspector, instructor), Walter BRYAN, Albert BURING (Wellington Square School, instructor), Miss Emily BUXTON, Miss Barbara CAMERON, Miss Emily CLANCY, Arthur COLE, Miss Mary COLEMAN, Mrs Annie COTTMAN, Miss Lilian CROCKER, William CROCKER, Miss Margaret CRUICKSHANK, Miss May CUNNINGHAM, Alexander DALZIEL, James DALZIEL, Miss Mary DARCY, Charles DAZELEY, Louis DECHAINAUX (Art Master, Hobart Technical College, instructor), Miss Thora EDGAR, Frederick FINCH, Miss Ivy FLETCHER, Miss Jane FLETCHER, Mrs Margaret FORD, Miss Louisa FREEMAN, R Robert FRENCH, Miss Armine FURLONGE, Miss Marion FURLONGE, Richard GARDAM, Miss Muriel GOOCH, Miss Ernestine GOURLAY, Frank GRATTON (Charles Street School, instructor), Mrs Julia GREAVES, Godwin GREEN, Mrs Sarah GREEN, Harry HENRI, George HERITAGE (Head Teacher, Charles Street, instructor), Miss Alice IRVINE, John A JOHNSON (Principal, Philip Smith Training College, instructor), Mrs Helen KNIGHT, George LIMB (Charles Street School, instructor), Miss Elizabeth LOCKLEY, Mrs Christina LONDON, Ernest LONDON, Miss Minnie LOVELL, Miss Lucy LOWRY, Mrs Ellen LUTWYCH, Mrs Hannah LYONS, Joseph LYONS, Miss Teresa McAULIFFE, Edward McGREGOR,

Miss Rita MADDOX, Miss Agnes MATTHEWS, Mrs Rosa McMANUS, Arthur MILES, Robert MILLER, Walter MILLER, Miss Martha MORGAN (Charles Street School, assistant instructress on clay modelling), Miss Sarah NAIRNE, William NEALE (Director of Education, instructor), Miss Kate NEWTON, Arthur PALMER, Rupert RAFERTY, Miss Violet RAY, Miss Elyse ROBERTS (Trained at Froebel House Kindergarten College, NSW, instructress), Miss Marion ROBERTS, Mrs Annie SABINE (Invermay School, instructress), Mrs Mary SCOTT, Herbert SMITH, Vernon SMITH, Frank SOLOMON, Alexander STEWART, Henry SWIFTE, Miss Lilian SWIFTE, Charles TRAILL, Mrs Mary VAUGHAN, Miss Fanny VINEY, Miss Laura WALKER, Oswald WATERS, MISS Henrietta WELLARD, Stephen WELLINGTON, Miss Mavourneen WETTENHALL, Mrs Lizzie WHEELER, William WHEELER, David WHITCHURCH and Frank WRIGHT

Entertainment

As well as receiving additional lectures in the evenings, various entertainments were arranged for the teachers during the three weeks of instruction. A social evening was conducted on one occasion, hosted by Reverend S T WITHINGTON and Mrs Withington, at which the Patterson Street Church choir gave a performance.¹¹ A literary and musical night was also held at the Mechanics Institute one Saturday. The program included several musical items by a quartette of teachers: Percival H MITCHELL (Head Teacher, Beaconsfield School), Frank Gratton and George Limb (both of Charles Street School) and Albert Buring (Wellington Square

¹⁰ *The Weekly Courier*, 15 September 1906; special thanks to Kim Simpson

¹¹ *The Examiner*, 20 September 1906

School).¹² All four gentlemen trained as teachers in South Australia and had been ‘imported’ along with others (somewhat controversially) by Director Neale as a means of providing good role models in modern methodology to Tasmanian teachers.

Grace BARRETT, Hilda BARRETT, Marion BARRETT, Vida BARRETT, Evelyn BENN, Ruby KIRKWOOD and Sylvia NEWMAN.¹³ In 1908, two batches of pupils prepared by Mrs Vaughan at Wynyard State School passed the junior and elementary levels when adjudicated by Dr J M MUIR, the local



More on Tonic Sol-Fa

The teaching of music with emphasis on the tonic sol-fa method was again a significant and well-received part of the second School of Instruction. Many of the participants returned to their schools eager to impart their new knowledge to their pupils. One such teacher was Victorian-born Mrs Mary Jane ‘Bessie’ (née McGARVIE) VAUGHAN (1866–1959), then Head Teacher at Karoola State School. Pupils of Mrs Vaughan were later recorded as being successful in achieving certification in tonic sol-fa examinations by independent examiners. In 1907, the following Karoola students passed the Junior and Elementary levels:

examiner of sol-fa students: Sylvia ALDERSON, Beryl BLACKWELL, Jessie CALDER, Vera CALDER, Doris COLE, Amy DIXON, Vina EVANS, Mary LING and Phyllis PEART.¹⁴

Lessons in School Hygiene

Early in the course, Dr J S C ELKINGTON, Chief Health Officer, provided evening instruction at St John’s Mission Hall on the importance of school hygiene [a topic so well-known today that it seems surprising that such information needed explanation]. His presentation included details on the importance of

¹² *The Mercury*, 12 September 1906

¹³ *Daily Telegraph*, 16 March 1907

¹⁴ *North Western Advocate*, 19 October and 13 November 1908

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Launceston 1906

Facing page

good lighting and ventilation in the schoolroom. Dr Elkington advised that windows and doors needed to be opened at least every hour to enable fresh air to circulate, and teachers were shown modern patterns of school windows that allowed in better light and air. Methods of school cleaning were mentioned along with the insistence that damp cleaning was superior to dry. Dr Elkington also explained by the aid of lantern slides how exceedingly dangerous was the habit of working with the eye near the work.¹⁵

Final Thoughts

It is not uncommon in modern Australia from time to time to hear about or read of public criticism directed at teacher training institutions and their entrance standards for students. Achieving consensus on what should be taught in schools is also difficult to achieve. The positive side of such topics of debate, however, is that it indicates the importance the general community now places on education. A three weeks' course of instruction in curriculum and methodology as the only training given to teachers would be considered preposterous. Nevertheless, in 1906 when expectations were very different, little children in many remote corners of the state were the happier and the wiser for those two Schools of Instruction for teachers. ◀

BACK ROW (left to right)—Messrs. A. Palmer, A. T. Miles, F. A. Finch, O. Waters, J. Lyons, E. London, R. French, W. H. Wheeler, R. Gardham, W. Bryan, F. Wright, G. Green, S. Wellington, H. Smith, C. Dazeley, and W. Miller; Miss Wettenhall

SECOND ROW—Messrs. R. L. Miller, E. McGregor, C. T. Traill, A. Dalziel, J. Dalzeil and A. Cole; Miss E. Bergan; Mr. H. Swift; Misses E. Buxton, A. Matthews, L. A. Walker, Edgar and M. Furlong; Mesdames M. B. Ford and Greaves; Misses E. Lockley, R. Maddox, B. Cameron and T. McAuliffe; Mrs. Cottman; Misses Swift and Darcy.

THIRD ROW—Messrs. Rafferty, V. Smith, A. Stewart, W. Crocker, F. Solomon and H. Henri; Miss J. A. Fletcher; Mr. D. L. Whitchurch; Misses Viney, I. Fletcher, M. Cruickshank, Nairn and M. Coleman; Mrs. Knight; Miss Irvine; Mrs. Wheeler; Miss Roberts; Mrs. Scott; Misses E. Bell and E. Gourlay; Mrs. Lutwiche; Misses K. I. Newton, Wellard, Freeman, Ray, Boyd, Cunningham and Clancy.

FRONT ROW—Messrs. A. G. Buring, L. Dechaineux, T. Alexander and W. L. Neale; Miss Roberts; Mrs. London; Misses M. Gooch and Crocker; Mesdames Vaughan, McManus and Green; Misses A. Furlong and M. G. Lovell; Mrs. Lyons; Miss Lowrie.

THE WEEKLY COURIER, Saturday,
September 15, 1906. Page 22.

¹⁵ *The Examiner*, 6 September 1906.



TASMANIAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.—SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR STATE SCHOOL TEACHERS, AT PRESENT PROCEEDING AT LAUNCESTON.

DEATHS AT THE BEACONSFIELD HOSPITAL 1920–1930

Laurie Moody (Member No.5835)

ABBOTT, Joseph	d. 5 October 1925	b.17 October 1868 Hobart
ADDISON, Edwin Thomas	d. 1 January 1927	b. 28 February 1884 Pt Sorell (2mTPI)
CAMERON, Maud Mary	d. 3 February 1925	
CHALKLEN, Richard	d. 27 July 1926	
COPE, William	d. 22 July 1930	(1mTFI) (3mTPI)
COWIE, Caroline (Ella)	d. 11 July 1920	b. 30 September 1907 Beaconsfield
COWIE, Martha Williams [née COOPER]	d. 8 February 1925	
COX, George	d. 17 April 1924	(4bTFI) (8bTPI) (7mTPI)
DENNIS, George Greenwood	d. 26 April 1926	(2mTPI)
DOBIE, William	d. 13 February 1924	(1bTPI)
DOWSON, Joseph	d. 3 March 1924	(1bTFI) (1mTPI)
FAWDRY, (no name)	d. 29 May 1929	
FAWDRY, Margaret	d. 18 March 1930	
FORBES, James Hector	d. 24 June 1925	(1bTPI) (4mTPI)
HARDING, Eric Thomas	d. 27 August 1928	
HAWKINS, William	d. 12 January 1921	(2bTFI) (1mTFI) 9bTPI) (10m+TPI)
HINDS, Charles	d. 2 November 1925	(1bTPI)
HINDS, Lilian May	d. 22 July 1929	
HOBBS, Maria	d. 25 September 1930	
HOPE, Mark	d. 31 October 1923	b. 4 October 1867 Deloraine
JOHNSON, (no name)	d. 3 July 1922	
JOHNSON, John	d. 25 October 1927	(6bTFI) (10m+TFI) (10b+TPI) (3mTPI)
JOINER, William George	d. 1 August 1922	
JONES, Thomas Fisher	d. 23 January 1925	b. 14 March 1888 Campbell Town (10m+TPI)
McKENZIE, Sarah Anne	d. 20 December 1929	
MATTHEWS, Arthur Ernest	d. 13 August 1929	(1bTPI)
YEATES, Henry	d. 19 August 1928	(1bTFI) (2mTFI) (1bTPI)

Marriage Possibilities

ABBOTT, Joseph (aged 51) married Susan WILLIAMS (aged 49) at Hobart Town 18/1/1855
 ADDISON, Edwin Thomas married Margaret May ONIONS at Launceston 18/6/1914 (no ages shown)
 CHALKLEN Richard (aged 51) married Susan Ann PARKHURST (aged 42) at Lefroy 22/9/1896
 HOBBS, Henry (aged 39) married Maria Louisa RASMUSSEN (aged 45) at Beaconsfield 18/2/1898
 HOPE, Mark (Adult) married Elizabeth McKENZIE (Minor) at Deloraine 25/8/1857
 McKENZIE, Thomas (aged 29) married Sarah Ann CRABTREE (aged 25) at Launceston 5/4/1890

Legend

2bTPI: indicates two possible birth records see TPI

1mTPI: indicates a possible marriage record see TPI

2bFI: indicates two possible birth records see TFI

1mFI: indicates a possible marriage record see TFI ◀

FINDING LOWER JERUSALEM

‘SHE WAS NOT SOBER AND WAS NOT DRUNK.
SHE WAS JUST ABOUT HALF-AND-HALF.’

Jennifer Jacobs (Member No. 1826)

THIS description of my great-great-grandmother at the ‘Half-way House’ at Lower Jerusalem in 1859 sent me on a journey of exploration.¹ Exactly where was Lower Jerusalem, and were there any remains of the house? Where exactly did my ancestors live and why was Bridget (née NORTON) DOE in this condition?

The Valuation Rolls of 1859 provided the information that Bridget and her husband Ephraim DOE had rented parts of two properties, one called ‘Penrice’ (sic) at Lower Jerusalem, the other closer to Jerusalem. In February of that year, Ephraim was charged and found guilty, under the provisions of the slaughtering act, of having meat secreted in the bush, for which he could not account. He was fined £50 in lieu of three months imprisonment. Not wishing to be incarcerated, he headed for Launceston for eight weeks to try to raise his fine, leaving Bridget to manage the two farms. She began to clear the farm at Lower Jerusalem of all their belongings with the plan to move all to the other property. The owner of the ‘Penrice’ property, William BROWN, received word of what was happening and immediately sent for a bailiff to recover rent, before his lessees could skip away without paying.

The bailiff, William HUMPHREYS, accompanied William Brown on a visit to

Bridget at her home to serve a distraint order to collect rent of £40 and bailiff’s fee of £15. Unable to pay, Bridget drowned her sorrows as the bailiff removed two mares and a foal from her barn to keep as surety for the debt.

While Bridget was packing her farm implements and other belongings on the cart to move them, Humphreys was offering her livestock for sale at an auction held that very day. He raised an amount equivalent to what was owed, plus £10, which he deposited neatly in his own pocket. Unaware of this development, the half drunk Bridget drove her laden cart to the ‘Half-way House’ where she suggested to James CAVEY, the owner, he might buy the animals in order to allow her to settle the debt. Bridget had travelled to Van Diemen’s Land on the convict ship *Tory* (3) along with James’ wife Margaret or Martha McDONALD and may have been on good terms with them. Yet, the offer was not taken up.

Some weeks later, Ephraim Doe returned from his jaunt to Launceston having failed to raise his fine and was gaoled for three months. Bridget placed her two children, Ephraim and Mary Ann, in the orphan school where they remained for five months and waited for her world to reconstruct itself.² By December, Ephraim had been released and had brought a court action against William Brown as his horses had been illegally sold and he had not received the monies raised from the

¹ *The Hobart Town Daily Mercury*,
24 December 1859, p. 2 which shows
Ephraim recorded as William

² TAHO SWD6

sale, over and above the size of his debt. All goods seized should have been held for 15 days before going to sale. The verdict was in Ephraim's favour.

I enquired at a Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. meeting if anyone knew exactly where Lower Jerusalem was, and received emails a few days later to say it is now called Lowdina and is north of Campania. I collected original land maps of the area and overlaid them with a modern Tasmap. A search on Trove found several references to the 'Half-way House', two very useful ones being sales of land next to and opposite it.³ Armed with my research, I visited the Deed's Office in Macquarie Street, paid a fee and was asked whether I would like assistance. This was most unexpected. I thought I would be doing this all on my own. Doing as much research as possible before my visit and being able to clearly define my search was of great benefit. The assistance provided was brilliant.

The Half-way House was isolated (being part of a larger property) and the current reference documents found. I was stunned when reading them to discover the building was still intact and described as having been built in 1850 from stone—and had a Colorbond roof! I had expected to find a few broken bricks or a blank landscape. Google Earth was consulted and I set my eyes on a view of the 'Half-way House'. I could not wait to visit and take my own photo, and maybe share a glass of wine with Bridget's ghost. Within a couple of days, I was standing on the doorstep being informed by the current resident, "Everyone knows this is the Half-way House". The house has been extended at the back in recent years and many broken stones have been replaced in the walls. The Colorbond roof is quite new.

The Half-way House Lower Jerusalem

The earliest reference I could find for this property was in April 1848, when a



³ *The Mercury*, 13 September 1861, p. 1

The Half-way House Lower Jerusalem
Photograph: Jenny Jacobs

convict muster was held there.⁴ In 1849, it was advertised for sale as a farm of 90 acres with a four-room stone house, a blacksmith and a wheelwright's shop, and currently occupied by Mr John HOPSON.⁵ By 20 June 1851 it had been renamed 'Bird-in-Hand' and a shooting match was held there, the prize being a six year-old horse.⁶ Entry in the competition was £1, advertised by J FOSTER. By 1853, the licence was transferred from William KEARNEY jnr to George URCH and the name changed back to 'Half-way House'.⁷ Kearney had not given up the licence voluntarily. He had been murdered in an altercation over a shovel in January of that year.⁸ James Cavey appears in newspaper records in 1856 as Licensed Victualler of Lower Jerusalem and seems to have held the lease for several years, the owner being Joseph FOSTER.⁹

On 23 February 1859, Joseph Foster advertised for 30 wethers which had strayed or been stolen from his paddock on the night of 15 February.¹⁰ On 2 March Ephraim Doe was reported having been arrested. Was he responsible for this theft, or was the meat found on his property from another source? The

imposed fine of £50 suggests that the quantity of meat was large.

A few months later, Foster moved in to become the next landlord of the 'Half-way House'. He was an entrepreneur and tried various ways to attract business. Every few months he would advertise shooting matches with generous prizes. In 1860, a fat bullock was offered. Entry fees were 6 people at 30 shillings each or 12 at £1. Later in the year, prizes were £5, £3 and £1. In 1861, Professor EAGLE appeared to perform his myriad of magic tricks, including the production of various types of liquor, all from the same bottle.¹¹ On the Queen's Birthday Holiday in 1862, shooting matches, cricket and skittles were advertised.¹² In 1863, gold and silver women's watches became the prizes. No doubt, each of these events drew a crowd of spectators to drink and eat at the establishment.

By 1865, William CORRIGAN had taken over as landlord but business had slowed and Joseph Foster ordered all of his property be sold for distraint (unpaid rent).¹³ Fat pigs became the prize in August of that year and a good upstanding horse in October when William KEARNEY snr held the lease. By Easter Monday 1870, horse races had been added to the entertainment with a maiden plate, hurdle race and publican's purse. In October, a ploughing match took place with 16 teams in the main event. There were confectionery, cake and orange stalls and an excellent cold dinner laid out in the barn, as the house was too small.¹⁴

In 1872, the business was put out to tender and John WHITE took over. He

⁴ *Colonial Times*, 11 April 1848, p. 3, 'Ticket-of-Leave Muster'

⁵ *Colonial Times*, 8 May 1849, p. 3

⁶ *The Courier*, Hobart, 24 May 1849, p. 3, 1851, 'Classified Advertising'

⁷ *The Courier*, 16 February 1853, p. 3, 'Local'

⁸ *Hobart Guardian, or, True Friend of Tasmania* 22 January 1853, p. 2, 'Supreme Court'

⁹ *The Courier*, 16 April 1856, p. 3, 'Richmond'

¹⁰ *The Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 21 February 1859, p. 3, 'Classified Advertising'

¹¹ *The Mercury*, 16 September 1861, p. 2

¹² *The Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 7 June 1862, p. 2

¹³ *The Mercury*, 12 May 1865, p. 4

¹⁴ *The Mercury*, 26 October 1870, p. 2

held a pigeon match but the attendance was small. Ploughing matches, hurdle races and sweeps were held on the greater property, which belonged to George STOKELL, the 8 acres on which the 'Half-way House' stood having been subdivided from the rest of the farm. The area was going into decline as nearby Campania developed and by 1883 it was offered for sale as a farm and dwelling rather than a business. Again on the market in June 1892, it was to be auctioned. Further advertisements appeared in 1893 and 1896.

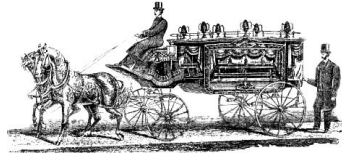
Over the years, the 'Half-way House' also hosted political meetings and several inquests following murders, deaths and accidents on the roads and nearby farms. Many horse-shoes have been dug up around the site of the blacksmith's shop, evidence of the work required to keep horses and carts on the road in the early days. Travellers rested and ate there and many would have drowned their sorrows or celebrated at the bar.

In March 1894, the *Launceston Examiner* reported that the name of Lower Jerusalem would change to Woodlands and in June the post office would take on the new name.¹⁵ Ten years later, a petition signed by residents requested that the post office be moved to Lowdina Siding, where a platform and goods shed were required to service the railway which was now the transport hub of the community.¹⁶ Today the area is sign-posted as Lowdina and there is little evidence of the interesting history of the 'Half-way House'. ◀

¹⁵ *Launceston Examiner*, 22 March 1894, p. 1

¹⁶ *The Mercury*, 12 March 1914, p. 7.

NEW INDEX UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART Vol. IV



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THE CANADA (4)

AN UNCOMFORTABLE DELAY AT COVE

Anne McMahan (Member No. 6463)

THE *Canada* (4), a two decker ship of 403 tons was built at Shields during 1800. By 1817 she was undertaking her fourth voyage to New South Wales for the convict service, but her first with Irish female prisoners. Her surgeon was James ALLAN and the master John GRIGG.

Sixty-three women prisoners, accompanied by eleven children, who were to be transported on board the *Canada* (4) embarked at Dublin on the sloop *Dumfries* on 30 January 1817 to be shipped round the east coast to Cork harbour where the *Canada* lay at anchor.¹

These prisoners had been assembled at Kilmainham and Newgate gaols from county gaols in the north and east. Prior to 1819 prisoners sentenced to transportation were not moved to the Dublin gaols until notification of the arrival of a convict ship at Cove had been received. These were among the few women in Irish county gaols awaiting deportation at that time.

The sloop *Dumfries* had been contracted from the military for the coastal passage and placed under the control of Captain H R DRAPER, one of the agents for the transmission of convicts and deserters. No clothing was supplied to the women as it was deemed a waste of money due to the short trip to Cove. Before embarkation the women were fitted with leg irons and together with their children put in the hold where straw matting had been laid

over the ballast of sand and gravel. With the trampling of the leg irons the straw was quickly broken up as well as being soiled by sea sickness. Their victuals were eaten in the hold as there was nowhere else.²

On this particular passage the sea was rough with strong winds typical of the winter season. Instead of the normal 30 to 40 hours the women and children were battened down in the hold for 96 hours being soaked by the water flowing over the deck and seeping below.

On arrival at Cove on 2 February 1817 the prisoners encountered a busy scene as the *Canada* and two other prison ships were waiting in the harbour being made ready to sail. They were the *Pilot* and the *Chapman* to embark male convicts. All three ships were bound for Sydney. The women on the sloop however were not taken on board the *Canada* but retained on the *Dumfries* anchored at the mouth of Cork harbour.³

A dispute arose about the fate of the eleven children on board the *Dumfries*. Through the influence of Dr Robert HARDING, Governor of the Cork Foundling Hospital, two infants were placed in that institution but the nine older children could not be admitted. Dr Harding requested permission of the Chief Secretary to send them with their

¹ P.P., HC., *Commissioners for auditing public accounts in Ireland. Report, 1818*, x, p. 130

² P.P., HC., *Select committee on gaols, 1817*, VII, p. 232

³ P.P., HC., *Commissioners appointed by the Crown to investigate certain alleged abuses in the convict department at Cork. Report, 1817*, VIII, pp. 31–32

mothers. Robert PEEL, the incumbent at Dublin castle replied that he did not that power. Lieutenant SAINTHILL, an agent in port at the time intervened, claiming there was no place to receive the children at Cork and they could not be thrown on the streets. He said there was ample room on the *Canada* and a small allowance of porridge would be the only expense to the government while it would be a great comfort to their mothers.⁴

At the time all was not well in the convict department at Cork as there had been complaints to the Lord Lieutenant about abuses involving victualling at the city gaol as well as on board the convict ships. In February an inquiry had been convened and all three ships were delayed for prisoners to be questioned.

The commissioners visited the city gaol where 26 women who were to sail on the *Canada* remained. They had been despatched to Cork from western and southern county gaols. The derelict gaol at Cork was found to be extremely crowded while the cells were described as loathsome. The provisions for the inmates amounted to 6d per day or 3/- a week. Although the government allocation was 13d per day the sheriff took 3d and the gaoler 4d. Their bread was purchased at the market by a messenger who short-changed the prisoners. The turnkey issued the bread but as punishment for misconduct he broke it up leaving the women without rations for the week.

Towards the end of the inquiry questions arose as to why the women prisoners and their children had been left on the *Dumfries* as eight days had elapsed since their arrival at Cove. James Allan, surgeon of the *Canada* protested to the naval agent on 9 February 1817:

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you, that the female convicts on board the sloop are in the most deplorable condition imaginable; several of them labouring under complaints of the most serious nature, and will most inevitably prove fatal if they are not removed; and as the *Canada* has been ready to receive them from the first day she arrived, I cannot conceive why they are detained in the sloop. It is my opinion, that if they are not immediately removed, a fever of the most desperate nature will be generated.

The surgeons of the *Pilot* and *Chapman* also complained of the delay as did Captain James TAILOUR with surgeon John GIBBS of HMS *Tonnant* then in port. They too condemned the crowded accommodation on the *Dumfries* where sick women were lying on straw that had not been changed since the sloop left Dublin. One contagious fever patient required immediate removal while six others needed urgent medical treatment.⁵

When Dr Harding, who was responsible for the clearance of the ships to sail, was asked why the women had not been transferred to the *Canada* he explained he had been ill for some days but reported they had access to the deck of the *Dumfries*. This was cold comfort for the prisoners dressed in rags during the icy winds of February.

The *Canada* (4) finally sailed from Cove on 23 March 1817 with her total of 89 female prisoners. Her voyage appeared uneventful although no surgeon's journal is available. She made the good time of 46 days to Rio de Janeiro while the duration of the passage from Cove was 138 days. No lives were lost but some women were afflicted with scurvy towards the end of the voyage and

⁴ NAI, CSO/RP/1817/932

⁵ Cork inquiry, p. 32

required treatment after their arrival at Port Jackson on 6 August.⁶

Sydney Hospital at the time was a primitive facility kept in slovenly condition and lacked adequate separation of male and female patients. The windows were kept locked to prevent patients escaping into the town. The diet was beef and flour with vegetables only for scorbutic patients. People from the town crowded onto the verandah hoping to obtain beef by barter.⁷

Rumours were circulating in Sydney during 1817 about sexual intercourse between women prisoners and crew on the voyages. Mr Justice FIELD, who had recently been a passenger on the *Lord Melville I* (2) from England which carried 99 female convicts, explained that the women had cohabited with officers and crew but it was extremely difficult to prevent it. No complaints had been submitted and the judge, confident in his well-developed self-esteem, trusted that the high office he was to fill in Sydney operated as some moral check upon the women. Surgeon James Allan of the *Canada* (4) however declared that, to the best of his knowledge, there had been no prostitution on his voyage.⁸

A fortnight after the *Canada* (4) had anchored at Port Jackson Governor Macquarie despatched 52 of her women prisoners to Hobart Town on board the colonial brig HM *Elizabeth Henrietta* under the command of Captain WHYTE. She also carried 30 recently arrived male prisoners. The *Hobart Town Gazette* of 30 August reported that the majority of

the women, as well as some of the men, were to be re-shipped to Port Dalrymple on the *Governor Macquarie*. Two women among the 37 prisoners remaining in Sydney, were later sent to Van Diemen's Land. One was part of a group of 30 female convicts shipped during 1820 while the second woman went to Port Dalrymple on the brig *Fame* in 1826 as a servant to a Mr HEANY.⁹

While serving sentences of transportation the women prisoners were punished in the colony by laws framed by the local legislature. These related to offences which were peculiar to their situations as convicts. They were mainly drunkenness, disobedience, abusive language, neglect of duty and absconding; this last offence being the women's practical way of dealing with sexually exploitive masters during their assignments.

The *Canada* (4) had brought the only three Irish women sentenced for life between 1814–1817 and all three were sent to Van Diemen's Land. Catherine FLYNN, a servant age 36, had been convicted at the Dublin city assizes during 1814 for stealing bank notes and street robbery. At Hobart Town she married Henry TOPPIN per the *Atlas I* (2). Catherine was frequently in the Factory for drunkenness, promiscuity and absconding. The second woman to receive a life sentence was Clarissa HARNEY, a laundry maid, aged 33, convicted at Dublin city of burglary and intent to rob. She had been retained in Sydney until September 1820 when she was shipped to Hobart Town with other female prisoners. Clarissa married William HARTLAND per the *Almorah* in December. Thereafter drunkenness and disorderly conduct were the offences for

⁶ Charles Bateson, *The convict ships*. 1974, pp. 340–341

⁷ John Ritchie, *The evidence of the Bigge reports*. Vol. 1, oral evidence. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1971, p. 125

⁸ HRA I, IX, 1817, p. 510

⁹ *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 30 August 1817

which she was charged. The third woman transported for life was Honora McDERMOTT, a servant, age 30, convicted of murder at Co. Mayo during August 1816. Described as quiet on the voyage, she married Thomas AYTON (or HETON) in the parish of Sorell and Richmond where Honora was assigned to her husband. Apart from episodes of drunkenness and two committals to the House of Correction she led an ordinary life.¹⁰

Among the prisoners examined during the enquiry at Cork several were sent to Van Diemen's Land. They included Ellen DIXON who had been convicted at Galway where she cohabited with the gaoler. In the colony she pursued a disorderly life with a long list of offences prior to her death in 1835. A second prisoner named at Cove was Ann KENNA, a 16 year-old servant convicted at Cork city of picking pockets. No offences were recorded against her. Mary Anne O'NEIL, a 50 year-old housekeeper convicted at Dublin city of stealing apparel also lived a blameless life in the colony. One of these Irish women, not content with her lot in Van Diemen's Land, was Sarah O'NEILL, who attempted to flee the colony as a stowaway with a companion, Francis VARDON. They were found secreted in the brig *Spring* bound for England with a cargo of black oil. On 7 February 1818 she was sentenced to four months imprisonment after which she became a reluctant colonist.

Meanwhile the *Canada* had departed Port Jackson on 24 October 1817 for Batavia. Surgeon James Allan was on board returning to England as a passenger.¹¹ ◀

¹⁰ Phillip Tardif, *Notorious strumpets and dangerous girls*. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1990, pp. 210–249

¹¹ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 7 February 1818.



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VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

ARABELLA TEDDER

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)

ARABELLA TEDDER was one of several children from the Orphan Schools who ended their days in the Victorian goldfields.

Arabella was admitted to the Female Orphan School from the *Hindustan* on 18 September 1839. She arrived in Van Diemen's Land with her convict mother, Ludlow Tedder, on 11 September 1839. Arabella was born on 5 September 1830 in Chelmsford, Essex, the youngest child of John Bully Tedder and Ludlow (née STAMMERS).¹

Ludlow, a widow with five children, was tried in the Central Criminal Court on 17 December 1838 and sentenced to ten years' transportation for larceny (stealing plate from her master). Although she allegedly had 'poor connexions', Ludlow was described by the Ship's Surgeon as 'the most attentive & best behaved on Board, doing duty as a nurse'.² Ludlow was sent to the nursery in Liverpool Street, where, in 1842, she was charged with

misconduct in taking advantage of her situation as a nurse in the Hospital at the House of Correction ... for the purpose of clandestinely delivering the same to Eliza

MORGAN, a prisoner of the crown then in confinement.³

For this, she received twelve months' hard labour in the separate working cells. By August 1843, Ludlow was in Launceston and in 1844, she was granted a ticket-of-leave. Arabella was discharged to her mother on 29 April 1844. By this time, her mother had married William Manley CHAMBERS in Launceston.⁴

In January 1847, Ludlow married former convict John ATTERWELL.⁵ Two years later she was issued with a Certificate of Freedom.⁶

On 28 November 1849, Arabella gave birth to a son, known as Henry Tedder. A second son, Benjamin WATERS, was born about 1851 in Launceston.⁷

Arabella married former convict Isaac WATERS, a butcher, on 5 April 1852, in the Independent Chapel, Launceston. Witnesses were James BEST and Eliza Mary Best.⁸

¹ Friends of the Orphan Schools Database: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)
² TAHO, CON40/1/10 No. 151 Ludlow Tedder *Hindustan*; Friends of the Orphan Schools Database (FOSD): Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)

³ TAHO, CON40/1/10 No. 151 Ludlow Tedder *Hindustan*

⁴ TAHO, RGD37/1/3 Launceston 1844/995 Ludlow Tedder and William Manley Chambers. She had previously married John Bully Tedder in England: Female Convicts Research Centre Database Convict ID 519 Ludlow Tedder.

⁵ Female Convicts Research Centre Database Convict ID 519 Ludlow Tedder

⁶ *Hobart Town Gazette* 9 January 1849

⁷ FOSD: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart).

⁸ TAHO, RGD37/1/11 Launceston 1852/878 Arabella Tedder and Isaac Walter



Arabella Tedder's descendants in 1903
at the marriage of her granddaughter Mary
Mooney to James Gallagher

Front Row: L to R, Elizabeth Birchmore (daughter), Arabella Birchmore (granddaughter), **Arabella Tedder/Waters/Oliver**, Lavinia Mooney (granddaughter), Arabella Tedder (granddaughter), James Gallagher (bridegroom), Mary Mooney (bride and granddaughter of Arabella) Edith Mooney (granddaughter), William Atkinson (fiancé of granddaughter), Arabella Punton (granddaughter) George Mooney (grandson), Jemima Mooney (daughter, nursing), Chatlotte Mooney (granddaughter), Charlotte Punton (daughter), Edith Punton (granddaughter)

Second Row: Jack Mooney, Andrew Mooney, Isaac Tedder (grandsons of Arabella Tedder/Waters/Oliver). The next few people are likely grandchildren of Arabella. Far right: Patrick Mooney (husband of Jemima and son-in-law of Arabella).

Back Row: Far left, Henry Tedder (son of Arabella); Arabella Ludlow and Sarah Maria (Arabella's eldest two daughters) are more than likely the two women pictured in the middle of this row.

Arabella's youngest son, Isaac John Waters, is probably pictured but not identified in photo.

COURTESY: Ed Mooney and Glad Wishart

On 23 May 1852, lured by the promise of gold, Arabella, her husband Isaac, two young sons, her mother Ludlow and Ludlow's husband John sailed from Launceston for Melbourne on the *Sphynx*. They settled in Bendigo where Arabella had several more children. Between 1856 and 1865, Arabella gave birth to four daughters and another son. Her son Benjamin died in 1872 aged 20 but the remaining children lived to old age.⁹

Ludlow died on 6 June 1880 in hospital Sandhurst (Bendigo) as Ludlow Atterwell. Arabella was 50 and the only child listed on her mother's death certificate.¹⁰

⁹ FOSD: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)

¹⁰ Victorian Death Certificate District of Sandhurst 1880/5478 Ludlow Atterwell

Arabella's husband, Isaac Waters, died 1867 and in 1879, she married widower John OLIVER. He died in 1896.¹¹

Arabella died in 1918 in Victoria:

OLIVER.—On 2nd September, 1918, Arabella (late Waters), loving mother of H. Teddar, Mrs. C. Collins, Mrs. S. Cahill, Mrs. J. Birchmore, Mrs. J. Mooney, Mr. I. Waters, and Mrs. R. Punton. Aged 91 years.

Deeply mourned.¹²

According to her death certificate, Arabella died from *senility* (old age), *myocarditis* and *exhaustion* in the Bendigo Public Hospital when she was 91. No details of her parents were recorded but the certificate noted that she

was born in Essex and had lived 65 years in Victoria. Her time in Tasmania was ignored. She married Isaac Waters when she was 22 and after his death, she married John Oliver. She had eight children from her first marriage: Henry (68), Benjamin (deceased by 1918), Arabella 'Ludow' (65), Sarah Maria (62), Elizabeth Alley (60), Jemima (57), Isaac John (55) and Charlotte Ann (52). Arabella was buried at White Hills Cemetery.¹³

Arabella's obituaries also ignored her Tasmanian life:

A well-known and highly esteemed resident of the Golden-square district (Bendigo) passed away on Monday last in



Photograph of Jocelyn Lobascher's great grandparents' wedding, also in 1903

Arabella Birchmore (Arabella's granddaughter and Francesco Sertori). Oddly they are not together in the photo, she is next to her father and Francesco is seated at middle front with a child on his knee.

¹¹ FOSD: Orphan 5287 Arabella Tedder (information submitted by Glad Wishart)
¹² *Bendigo Advertiser* 3 September 1918 p. 4

¹³ Victorian Death Certificate District of Bendigo 1918/7549 Arabella Oliver

the person of Mrs. Arabella Oliver, at the age of 91 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday, 3rd inst., in the family grave at the White Hills Cemetery, and was largely attended. The coffin, covered with beautiful floral tokens, was carried to the grave by four grandsons. The deceased leaves two sons and five daughters, 45 grandchildren, 84 great-grandchildren, also one great-great-grandchild. A grandson and a great-grandson are on active service. The deceased lady was the grandmother of Mrs. H. Golding, of Heathcote.¹⁴

Arabella spent only a few years of her long life in the Female Orphan School. Surviving the long sea journey to the other side of the world, she was taken from her mother and placed in a bleak institution, where she lived through the 1843 scarlet fever epidemic when many children died. It was a harsh start to a new life. ◀

Compiled with the assistance of Glad Wishart and Jocelyn Lobascher. For more stories like Arabella's, visit Friends of the Orphan Schools, St John's Park Precinct: www.orphanschool.org.au

¹⁴ *McIvor Times and Rodney Advertiser* (Heathcote, Victoria) 12 September 1918 p. 2; *Bendigo Advertiser* 4 September 1918 p. 8. The cortege left the residence of her daughter, Mrs J Moon, Woodward-road, Golden-square, her grandsons were named as Messrs B Birchm[ore], I Cahill, C Puntun and J Mooney.

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HELP WANTED

UNKNOWN photograph

I have a copy of a photograph given to me by my cousin Peter STOREY in New Zealand.

We are related to the WILLS family from New Norfolk, and Storeys from Colebrook and Broadmarsh.

Peter's grandmother was Cassie Gould Wills, grandfather was Charles Daniel William Storey, who lived in New Zealand.

My grandfather was Richard Cameron Storey, (brother of Charles) grandmother Olive Marion IBBOTT, from Broadmarsh.

I would love to know who these people enjoying the ride are! Suzanne Himmelreich (Storey), phone (03) 5662 3999 or 0407 825 488, or email skc46@tpg.com.au

JACOBS and NICHOLS

I have been researching the Richmond Tasmania Nichols family for many years and I am having trouble in tracing a branch of my tree. I am hoping that some members of the TFHS Inc. might be able to help me with my research.

Joseph William NICHOLS convict arrived in Hobart Town on board the ship *Enchantress* on 31 July 1833. He married Mary Jane JACOBS in Hobart Town in 1841. They lived with their children in



Richmond and for some time lived at the property named 'Prospect'.

Mary Jane Jacobs was born in England in 1822, the daughter of Benjamin Phillip Jacobs convict and Sarah PARKER who married in 1824 in London England. Other Jacobs children were, Phillip born 1827 in England, plus Benjamin George born 1835, James Joseph born 1837, Sarah Elizabeth born 1839, George Benjamin born 1843 and John Thomas Benjamin born 1845, all born in Van Diemen's Land. This family lived in Sorell and Richmond.

I have lost my details for Ron and Elvie Jacobs who in the 1980s lived at 28 View Street Sandy Bay Hobart.

Any information in regards the Jacobs family would be appreciated. R G Nichols (Member No. 973), 14 Sweeney Way Padbury WA 6025 or email: rgnichols@bigpond.com.au ◀

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ABEL William	Birmingham St Martin WAR ENG	1773-1850	7728
ATKINS Samuel	NFK ENG/Horton TAS AUS	1808-1884	7668
AUSTIN Harriet	Blackwood Creek TAS AUS	Any	7686
BALDOCKS	Any	1700-1900	7675
BANKS	Any	1700-1800	7675
BARNES John	Dublin IRL/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1844-1902	7665
BARNES Patrick	Dublin IRL/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1846-1906	7665
BARNES Patrick Francis	Hobart TAS AUS	Any	7665
BEATTIE David & Christian	Springfield TAS AUS	1884-1930	7718
BEEDHAM George	Kimbloton CAM ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1802-1883	7699
BISHOP William Thomas	ENG	c.1823	7725
BOSWORTH George	ENG/Cressy TAS AUS	1832-1921	7668
BRADSHAW Joseph	Launceston TAS AUS	1844-1881	7677
BROMLEY Elizabeth	Hamilton TAS AUS	1820-1900	7707
BUTTERS Sydney Tasman	TAS AUS	1900	7665
CAMPBELL Andrew	SCT/George Town TAS AUS	1850+	7682
CARTER Thomas	Richmond TAS AUS	1800-1850	7689
CARTLEDGE John Samuel	Hobart TAS AUS	1875-1964	7728
CONNOLLY Thomas	Esperance and New Town TAS AUS	1840-1880	7689
CONOLAN Bernard	Hobart TAS/VIC AUS	1810-1910	7719
CONOLAN George James Reid	TAS/MIC AUS	1850-1929	7719
COOK Arthur	Hobart TAS AUS	Any	7694
COOK Rachel	KEN ENG	1829-1917	7731
COULSON Iris Irene	McRobies Gully Hobart TAS AUS	1930-1940	7722
CULLEN Mark	Latrobe TAS AUS	Any	7691
DALLY John	Helston CON ENG	1845-1870	7707
DAVIES	NZ/WLS	Any	7670
DONNELLY Anne	Dublin IRL/Con Longford TAS AUS	c.1822-1897	7699
ELEY William	SFK ENG/Con Longford TAS AUS	c.1818-1853	7699
ELLIS Charles	Richmond TAS AUS	c.1800+	7697
ELLIS Charles	Richmond Hobart TAS AUS	1854+	7697
ELLIS/LESTER Benjamin	Sydney NSW AUS	1879+	7697
ELLIS/LESTER Benjamin	Hobart TAS AUS	1879+	7697
ESSEN	TAS AUS	pre1840	7679
FOY William	London ENG	c.1780	7726
FREESTONE John	TAS AUS	Any	7694
GARDAM	Any	1700-1900	7675
GAUL Thomas William	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1893-1957	7700
GEARD Amy May	Macquarie Plains TAS AUS	1878-1921	7728
GEARD Naomi	Any	1817-1865	7731
GILLARD Mary	Dittisham DEV ENG	1700-1860	7707
GRACE	TAS AUS	pre1840	7679
HANSFORD	NZ/Portland UK	Any	7670
HARRIS Charles Francis	KEN ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1840s	7682
HEAP	NSW AUS/UK	Any	7670
HODGETTS Mary Maria	Blackwood Creek TAS AUS	Any	7686

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
HOGAN	TAS AUS	Pre 1840	7679
HORTIN Jane	Esperance TAS AUS	1840-1880	7689
HOWARD	TAS AUS	1800	7673
HUTCHINSON Henry Frederick	TAS AUS	c.1855-1925	7714
HUXTABLE George	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1870	7689
HUXTABLE William	DEV ENG	1700-1900	7689
IRWEN/IRWIN Amelia/Emily	New Norfolk TAS AUS	c.1834/5-1925	7700
JAGO	Any	1700-1900	7675
JORDAN Alfred George	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1900	7665
JORDAN Thomas	LEI ENG/Liffey TAS AUS	1800-1887	7668
KERR John James	Keady Armagh IRL	1800	7701
KERR William Alexander	Armagh IRL	1854	7701
KIMBERLEY Edward	Clarence Plains TAS AUS	c.1788	7674
KING Laurel Louisa	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1900	7665
KNEE James	WIL ENG/Con Longford TAS AUS	c.1820-1900	7699
KREFPP James Andrew	Hobart/Port Sorell/Forth TAS AUS	1826-1870	7672
LAKE Catherine	ESS ENG	1812-1879	7731
LAPHAM	TAS AUS	pre1840	7679
LATHAM	TAS AUS	pre1840	7679
MACKENZIE Aubrey James	McRobies Gully HOBART TAS AUS	1930-1940	7721
MAHONY Anne	Co. Limerick IRL	c.1823-24	7725
MAPLEY Sarah Jane	New Norfolk TAS AUS	c.1867-1924	7700
MCCARTHY (formerly FITZGERALD) Ellen	Deloraine Latrobe TAS AUS	1873-1951	7711
MCCARTHY Hilton (son of Michael & Ellen)	Latrobe TAS AUS	1924+	7711
MCCARTHY Michael	Don TAS and Latrobe TAS AUS	1875-1955	7711
McENNULTY John	TAS AUS	Any	7694
McGRAIL	Any	1850-1950	7675
McGUIRE William	Melbourne VIC AUS/Beaconsfield TAS AUS	1870s	7682
McNULTY John	TAS AUS	Any	7694
McSORLEY John	TAS AUS	Any	7694
MEDCRAFT	TAS AUS	1800	7673
MITCHELL Elizabeth Hannah	DUR ENG	1819-1898	7731
NEAL (NEIL) Mary Ann	Launceston TAS AUS	1834-1897	7677
NEAL John	Longford TAS AUS	1834-1881	7677
NEWMAN Henry Barker	Westbury WIL ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1850s	7682
OLDFIELD Mary Ann	TAS AUS	Any	7694
OWEN George	DBY ENG	1800-1850	7707
PACKHAM Geoffrey Brutus	Any	Any	7687
PAUL	ENG	1822-24	7712
PERKINS John Thomas	Horton/Longford TAS AUS	1850-1930	7668
RABE Heinrich	Holstein Germany	1849-1870	7728
REID James	SCT/TAS AUS	c.1760-1860	7719
ROACH John Philip	ENG/Liffey TAS AUS	1811-1890	7668
ROGERS Benjamin	YKS ENG/TAS AUS	c.1820	7676
RUDKIN Henry	Stainsby ENG	1812+	7697
RUDKIN Henry	Glouster NSW AUS	1812+	7697
RUMNEY William	Acton TAS AUS	1830	7674

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
SAUL Charles James	Carlisle ENG/Launceston TAS AUS	5 Mar 1848–6 Feb 1912	7699
SHREEVE	UK	Any	7670
'Symbister' history of building & residents	36 Cutts Road, Don (Devonport) TAS	c.1873	7713
SMITH Joan	George Town TAS AUS	1808	7674
SMITH Charles	Blackwood Creek TAS AUS	Any	7686
SOLOMON Lena Olive	Sydney NSW AUS	1800+	7710
SPENCER William	Swinford LEI ENG/Longford TAS AUS	1800–1876	7668
STANFIELD Daniel	Clarence Plains TAS AUS	c.1788	7674
STEEL(E) George	Hamilton TAS AUS	1820–1840	7707
STEPHENS Ruth	IRL/Father convict/Longford TAS AUS	c.1853–1907	7699
TIMBS/TIMS Richard Edwin	New Norfolk TAS AUS	c.1860–1863	7700
TOWNSEND William	b.Bremhill WIL ENG	1855–1890	7703
TRIFFITT James snr	Whitley YKS ENG	1769–1853	7728
TUCKER Richard	Dittisham DEV ENG	1700–1860	7707
TURNER Elizabeth	ESS ENG	1813–1892	7731
WALBOURN Matilda	Arr. Launceston TAS AUS 1844	1827–1894	7677
WALBOURN(E) James	Launceston TAS AUS/d.London ENG	1837–1870	7677
WALDUCK John	High Wycombe ENG	1809–1886	7715
WALSH	TAS AUS	pre1840	7679
WESCOMBE	TAS AUS	1800	7673
WESSING Peter Hveisel	Grenaa Denmark	1829–1902	7728
WHARF	NSW AUS/UK	Any	7670
WILLIAMS Edward & Grace	DERBY TAS AUS	1870–1950	7718
WOODWARD Cornelius	Emu Bay TAS AUS	1825+	7674
YOUNG Isabella	DUR ENG	1804–1876	7731

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7668	SCOTT Miss Katie	20 Legana Street kmscott55@gmail.com	SOUTH LAUNCESTON	TAS	7249
7669	HAYWOOD Ms Helen	Not for publication			
7670	HEAP Mrs Elizabeth	18 Cleburne Street greg.heap@bigpond.com	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
7671	HEAP Mr Greg	18 Cleburne Street greg.heap@bigpond.com	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
7672	HERBERT Mrs Mary	16 Hamilton Court ronandhele@bigpond.com	BARANDUDA	VIC	3691
7673	RILEY Mrs Lindy	PO Box 3014	BURNIE	TAS	7320
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7675	MOORE Mrs Teena	5 Cliffden Court ketem2@bigpond.com	EAST DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7676	McDONALD Ms Katrina	PO Box 380 katrina.mcdonald3@bigpond.com	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
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7679	WALSH Dr Robert	5 Nirranda Court rwalsh@australianwaterlife.com.au	OAKDOWNS	TAS	7019
7680	VAN LIEROP Mrs Sandra	Not for publication			
7681	McGINNISS Mrs Ann	Not for publication			
7682	WALLBANK Mrs Sue	PO Box 342 swall@aapt.net.au	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
7683	TURNER Mr Graham	Not for publication			
7684	TURNER Mrs Karen	U13/3 Balamara Street	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
7685	WALLER Mr Maxwell	Not for publication			
7686	SMITH Mrs Louise	1067 Bishopsbourne Road louise_m_smith@hotmail.com	BISHOPSBOURNE	TAS	7301
7687	PACKHAM Mr John	5/41 Avon Street jwpack@bigpond.com	PARKLANDS	TAS	7320
7688	PACKHAM Mrs Betty	5/41 Avon Street jwpack@bigpond.com	PARKLANDS	TAS	7320
7689	HUXTABLE Mr Kevin	14/86 Mannata Street kevin.huxtable@rochesbeach.net.au	LAUDERDALE	TAS	7021
7690	READER Mr Paul	5 Greenlane Avenue intuitas90@gmail.com	CLARENDON VALE	TAS	7019
7691	ABEL Ms Janet	65 Nicholson Street	MITCHELTON BRISBANE	QLD	4053
7692	AMOS Mr Gregory	1 Flinders Street	BEAUTY POINT	TAS	7270
7693	AMOS Mrs Susanne	1 Flinders Street	BEAUTY POINT	TAS	7270
7694	COOK Mrs Ann	19 Nelson Drive	DILSTON	TAS	7252
7695	WILSON Mr Robert	PO Box 183	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7696	BURR Ms Elizabeth	PO Box 183	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7697	ELLIS Ms Debra	47 Roxburgh Street ellisdh59@bigpond.com	STOCKTON	NSW	2255
7698	ELLIS Mrs Helen	47 Roxburgh Street	STOCKTON	NSW	2255
7699	HOWARTH Ms Helen	17 Montagu Street	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008
7700	HOWARTH Mr Michael	17 Montagu Street	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7701	GOODLUCK Mrs Antoinette	78 Louisa Street	BRACKNELL	TAS	7302
7702	TAY Mrs SHARON	Not for publication			
7703	TOWNSEND Mr Nigel	1 Cherry Court puckamajor@gmail.com	FORCETT	TAS	7173
7704	BLACKWELL Mrs Donna	Not for publication			
7705	HARPER Mr Noel	4 Starlight Drive	CAMBRIDGE	TAS	7170
7706	HARPER Mrs Jeanette	4 Starlight Drive	CAMBRIDGE	TAS	7170
7707	CARTER Mrs Judith	61 Mt Stuart Drive joadja32@hotmail.com	NEWNHAM	TAS	7248
7708	DURDIN Mrs Fabienne	Not for publication			
7709	COLLINSON Mr Michael	31 Bell Street training@bigpond.net.au	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008
7710	VASZOCZ Mrs Julie	12-14 Bernard Road	BURNIE	TAS	7320
7711	McCARTHY Ms Deidre	301 Montague Road deidre.mccarthy@bigpond.com	PARAVISTA	SA	5093
7712	COOPER Mr Doug	27 Woodcutters Road	TOLMANS HILL	TAS	7007
7713	BARNETT Dr Leo	PO Box 474 lbarnett@efel.net.au	MAROOCHYDORE	QLD	4558
7714	LEPPARD-QUINN Dr Chris	65 Smith Street cleppard@utas.edu.au	NORTH HOBART	TAS	7000
7715	SCOTT Mrs Susan	PO Box 19A susanscott47@bigpond.com	TUNNACK	TAS	7120
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7717	EDWARDS Ms Sally	PO Box 279	SORELL	TAS	7172
7718	CARINS Mr Glenn	16 Welman Street	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
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7720	BRUNSDON Mr William	4 Intrigue Court bbrunsdon123@hotmail.com	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
7721	MACKENZIE Mr Ross	59 Elinga Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7722	MACKENZIE Mrs Jennifer	59 Elinga Street	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7723	CANE Mrs Carol	PO Box 105 caroltonycane@gmail.com	MARGATE	TAS	7054
7724	CANE Mr Anthony	PO Box 105 caroltonycane@gmail.com	MARGATE	TAS	7054
7725	BISHOP Ms Leanne	9 Lawrence Street bishopleanne@gmail.com	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
7726	GILBERT Mrs Heather	1 Cronulla Court heathergilbert@gmail.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
7727	BATCHLER Ms Carlene	Not for publication			
7728	STEVENS Mrs Michelle	4 Oonah Road rena120471@hotmail.com	HIGHCLERE	TAS	7321
7729	HENRI Dr Christina	PO Box 1020 cjhenri@gmail.com	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
7730	ADAMSON Mrs Lesley	Not for publication			
7731	COLAHAN Ms Josephine	72 Lisle Road jocolahan@gmail.com	NABOWLA	TAS	7260

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

7665	BARNES Jacqueline	5/62 King Street	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
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AN EARLY BICYCLE IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Rosemary Sharples

IN the quest for historical one-upmanship in any field in Australia, Tasmania has the advantage of being settled early on. It is therefore a front-runner for priority, merely because it exists. Sometimes the honour of being first in a field, or at least the most important, is due to factors outside human control—think of the whaling industry. On the other hand, credit must sometimes be given to the pioneering spirit of the early settlers, as with the earliest Australian appearance of anything like a bicycle, in Hobart.

In 1827 the *Hobart Town Gazette* noted that a velocipede had been imported into Hobart Town. Other names in use at this time for such a machine were 'hobbyhorse' or 'dandyhorse' and it was a forerunner of the modern bicycle. This velocipede was part of the cargo of the vessel *Tiger* which arrived in Hobart Town on the 13 April 1827, having left London on the 12 December 1826.¹

The velocipede was amongst the cargo consigned to T RICHARDS. The master of the vessel was Thomas Richards, so I'm guessing these two Richards were the same person and that he brought the velocipede as a speculation.



Cecilia Farren riding a hobbyhorse
at a recent 'Jane Austen Day',
16 December, Bath, UK
Photograph: Paul Farren

Did he find a buyer, or did he take it away when he left? It was certainly listed as being for Hobart Town. Perhaps he had a private buyer in mind—it didn't appear in any of the advertisements listing goods imported via the *Tiger*. Furthermore, in 1836 John KERR & Co., at 7 Davey Street, advertised a velocipede (or dandyhorse) for sale so perhaps Captain Richards did find a buyer.² On the other hand, if the editor of the *Colonial Times* can comment of dandyhorses in 1830 that 'in process of time, these follies, like many others, will find their way to Van Diemen's Land', I have to assume that he hadn't seen the velocipede because it wasn't ridden around the streets of

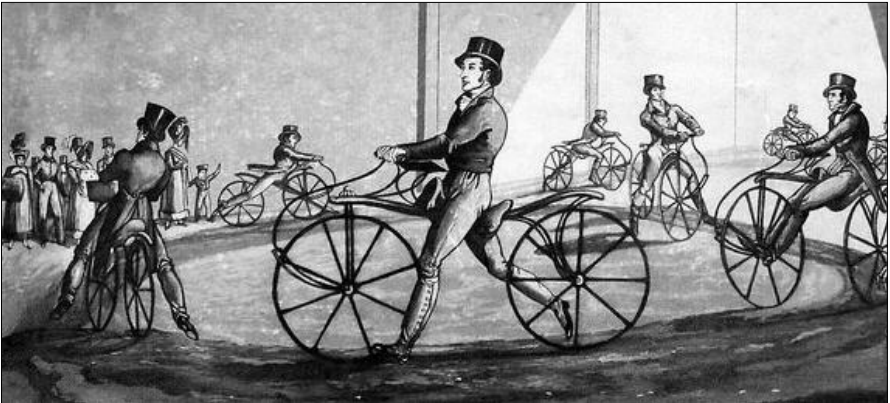
¹ <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/8791892>

² <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/8649553>

Hobart.³ This suggests the purchaser used it elsewhere in the colony. So, who was this person?

If things then were anything like they are nowadays, the pioneering cyclist would have been young, male and well off. He might have seen a velocipede when he was overseas and arranged to import one. Alternatively, he might have read about it. The velocipede isn't mentioned by Robert KNOPWOOD in his diary or any of the newspapers on Trove outside this one entry. That leaves private correspondence, or diaries, or family folklore (with an outside chance of the velocipede in question, covered in cobwebs, being discovered hanging up in a shed belonging to an old house). Do any of your readers know anything about either

sighting of the velocipede? In particular, does anyone know who bought (or sold) it? Is it even possible to narrow it down to a list of likely buyers? Who were the well-off families outside Hobart in 1827? I've seen photographs from the 1870s of Tasmanian cyclists, so we know there were several boneshakers (the next major development in the history of cycling) around by then. We also have a report of a Mr (W) WISE of Bothwell, (possibly a wheelwright)⁴ on a tricycle and (young) Mr BURDON, a coachbuilder, on a bicycle, racing each other along Macquarie Street in July 1869.⁵ Another resident of Bothwell had ridden to Hobart Town on one of Mr Wise's velocipedes in May 1869.⁶ Are any of these men related to the pioneering cyclist? ◀



Johnson's Pedestrian, Hobbyhorse Riding School
at 377, Strand, 40, Brewer Street, Golden Sq^e
London 1819

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/brizzlebornandbred/19200719011> and

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/244461085999388403/>

Published by Ackermann (1819)
entitled Pedestrian Hobbyhorse. (Creative Commons)

³ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8644803>

⁴ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article137565737>

See also Myles McPhail, (1867), *MacPhail's national directory for Tasmania for 1867-68, including a correct and complete map of the colony;* and, *The Tasmanian yearly Advertiser: Hobart Town*

⁵ <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/8860496>

Ibid. Myles McPhail

⁶ <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/8859244>

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GRATITUDE FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT PROFFERING THE HAND OF ENCOURAGEMENT AND REWARD TO THE EXEMPLARY

Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)

AS more and more convicts arrived in Van Diemen's Land after June 1818, the growing concern of government and free settlers about lawlessness in the colony became increasingly apparent.

Causing particular alarm were ravaging bands of armed bushrangers, many of whom were absconders from the gaols at Macquarie Harbour and Maria Island, who spread terror as they plundered their way across the inland in desperate bids for freedom and survival. Of no less concern were the 'native blacks', seen by most as 'a savage and vindictive race', with murder and theft their only intent.¹

In the face of such violence and mayhem, some individuals distinguished themselves by their courage in defending themselves, their families and property from the attacks of violent marauders. Their heroic deeds, often performed in regions where the assistance of police was not available, were invariably met with the heartfelt thanks of grateful neighbours and the appreciation of the population in general. On occasions, their bravery won them tangible rewards as well.

In August 1824, for instance, a number of prominent citizens of Hobart Town, including Colonial Secretary W H HAMILTON, leading merchants Anthony Fenn KEMP, Walter A BETHUNE and

William WALKINSHAW and auctioneer R W FRYETT, publicly expressed their admiration and gratitude to a settler named George TAYLOR who, with his sons, had managed to fight off an attack by a gang of bushrangers, led by the notorious Matthew BRADY, on Taylor's isolated home earlier that year.²

Dear Sir

We, your Fellow Colonists of Van Diemen's Land, having learnt that your premises, situate on the Macquarie River, were attacked last week by a banditti of armed convicts lately escaped from Macquarie Harbour, beg to sympathize with you on what has brought so much affliction on your family. This banditti, after carrying terror and dismay through the Country, and after having baffled for a considerable time the pursuit which was instituted for their apprehension, we have now from your spirited and manly conduct, and that of your sons, every reason to hope will soon terminate their career of outrage and depredation ...

We are so deeply impressed with the very meritorious conduct displayed by you and those of your household on this occasion, that we hasten to express our decided and most unequivocal approbation of a resistance so well calculated to stimulate the other Colonists, and to put down all aggression on the public peace. In further testimonial of these our unanimous

¹ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 18 November 1826, p. 2

² See Matthew Brady, in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/brady-matthew-1822>

sentiments, we request your acceptance of a Piece of Plate, and beg you to consider it as a token of our due sense of a conduct that is approved, and we trust will be imitated by the Colonists at large.³

Of most interest perhaps, is the hope of the donors that public recognition of Taylor's meritorious conduct would 'stimulate' other colonists to follow his example.

While this might have been the first time that a reward of this kind was given in Van Diemen's Land, it was certainly not to be the last. During the next four decades, rewards of various kinds were handed out to a widening range of recipients and for an expanding list of praiseworthy actions and achievements.

In September 1825, for instance, a ticket-of-leave man by the name of WILKINSON was rewarded with 'emancipation and the pecuniary reward of £10' when he assisted a party of soldiers in the capture at Spring Hill near Jericho, of William PRIEST, who, at that time, was 'the most dangerous and worst of the bushrangers'. Wilkinson, driving a cart, had tenaciously followed Priest as he fled into the surrounding bush after a hold-up, and eventually managed to secure him.⁴

A few months later, the *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser* called for a reward to be granted to a constable from the Clyde by the name of DRUMMOND, whose meritorious conduct had been noted on more than one occasion. Not only had he been active in the pursuit of the infamous bushranger Michael HOWE in 1818 but he had also assisted in the arrest of Brady in early 1826. According to the newspaper:

It was Drummond who made such a bold attempt to take Brady, when the latter shot at and wounded Mrs. Drummond, and when Drummond himself nearly lost his life. With two other persons, he lately apprehended that unfortunate person at the Clyde ... and it was Drummond who brought that person into Hobart Town, a distance of fifty miles in five hours.⁵

In 1829, Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR granted conditional pardons to two ticket-of-leave men, John ASHTON (*Guildford*, 1820) and Robert CALDWELL (*Malabar*, 1821), who, while serving with the Field Police, had been instrumental in the capture of convicts who had absconded from the property of Donald McLEOD, Esq., at 'Talisker', near Perth, in the north of the colony.⁶

In October 1830, Arthur again saw fit to grant a conditional pardon to a convict when he wanted to 'mark in a special manner his high admiration for the intrepidity, firmness and coolness that John BENFIELD (*Lady Ridley*, 1821) had displayed in the capture of three Aboriginal natives'. In announcing the reward, *The Hobart Town Courier* commented:

The manner in which Benfield succeeded in effecting the capture of these natives is so praiseworthy and in every respect completely in accordance with the views of Government, that His Excellency has directed the circumstances under which it took place to be made public, in the hope that it may stimulate other prisoners to act with equal humanity and forbearance to any of these unfortunate people who may happen to fall in their way, in the firm reliance that such meritorious conduct will at all times meet with the reward which it so well

³ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 6 August 1824, p. 2

⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 24 September 1825, p. 2

⁵ *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, 19 May 1826, p. 2

⁶ *Colonial Times*, 9 October 1829, p. 2

deserves. It appears that John Benfield on his return home from tending the sheep belonging to his master M. L. SMITH, Esq. at his farm at Whiteford Hills, on the 25th ultimo, observed a fire at some short distance from his hut, on going up to it, he saw three Aboriginal natives two of whom retreated on his approach, the remaining one, on being offered bread, said he would accompany him to his hut for some *if he would put away his gun*—HE DID SO, and they went together to the hut, in which there was no other person, Benfield gave him bread and two blankets for his companions, with which they returned to the place where they had left the other two natives, and he soon succeeded in so completely conciliating all three as to induce them to go opposite shooting with him, by which strategy he led them voluntarily to the military party stationed at Captain MORIARTY'S.⁷

By the beginning of the 1850s, more than 400 such acts of courage had been announced in newspapers of the colony. Most frequently, the rewards were given for bravery related to the apprehension of bushrangers and armed absconders but others were presented for such acts of courage as saving people from drowning, the protection of property from fire and the provision of information leading to the apprehension of law-breakers.

In June 1833, for example, convict William LUTY (*Larkins*, 1831) was granted emancipation for 'intrepid conduct' in endeavouring to apprehend three men who had stolen property from his master.⁸ In October of that same year, John ELLIS (*Lady Harewood*, 1829) and Thomas MAY (*Marmion*, 1828) were granted tickets of leave for their part in the capture of a highwayman named

PHILLIPS.⁹ In April 1834, conditional pardons were granted to Charles CARTER and William OWEN, ticket-of-leave men, for the apprehension of three thieves.¹⁰ In July 1835, an overseer was rewarded for recovering the sum of £120 in notes which had been stolen from a property at the Cove.¹¹ In November 1835, a ticket-of-leave was granted to a convict for rescuing a boy from drowning.¹² In January 1836, a free pardon was granted to John WALLER (*Manlius*, 1828) and a ticket-of-leave to Isaac BOWATER (*Asia*, 1827) for their 'intrepid and meritorious exertions in the apprehension of a runaway of desperate character'.¹³ In August 1837, a ticket-of-leave was granted to Joseph STOCKTON (*Enchantress*, 1833) for saving his mistress from drowning.¹⁴ In March 1843, Matthew HYLAND (*Waverley*, 1842) was granted a ticket-of-leave for preventing a robbery at the hut of his master.¹⁵ In September 1844, William WINTERBOTTOM (*Elphinstone*, 1836) and James WATERS (*Lady Kennaway* 1835) were granted a conditional pardon and a ticket-of-leave respectively for having rendered assistance in extinguishing a fire at the retail premises of Messrs. COUNSEL & WALKER at Sorell.¹⁶ In November 1844, Gilbert McCALLUM (*Eden*, 1836) was granted a ticket-of-leave 'for saving the child of a soldier of the 51st regiment from being drowned'.¹⁷

⁷ *Hobart Town Courier*, 2 October 1830, p. 2

⁸ *Hobart Town Courier*, 28 June 1833, p. 2

⁹ *Hobart Town Courier*, 4 October 1833, p. 2

¹⁰ *Colonial Times*, 29 April 1834, p. 3

¹¹ *Hobart Town Courier*, 24 July 1835, p. 2

¹² *Launceston Advertiser*, 26 November 1835, p. 2

¹³ *Launceston Advertiser*, 21 January 1836, p. 4

¹⁴ *Hobart Town Courier*, 18 August 1837, p. 2

¹⁵ *Hobart Town Courier*, 24 March 1843, p. 2

¹⁶ *Hobart Town Courier*, 7 September 1844, p. 2

¹⁷ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 23 November 1844, p. 4



It is not surprising that most of the recipients of these indulgences and rewards were men; at that time the male population of the colony far exceeded the female population. But women were not entirely overlooked.

In May 1839, Lieutenant-Governor Sir John FRANKLIN granted 17-year-old Esther Rebecca SOLOMON 'the means of purchasing one hundred acres of land' of her own choosing as a reward for her meritorious conduct when, in the previous year, the home of her father, David Solomon, an innkeeper at Antill Ponds, had been attacked and his life threatened by a gang of bushrangers led by James ELY.¹⁸

In May 1845, conditional pardons were granted to convicts Elizabeth DYER and Mary HARFORD for meritorious conduct on board *Royal Admiral*, which brought 202 female prisoners to Van Diemen's Land in 1842. From the outset, the voyage of *Royal Admiral* was troublesome. Before departure from England, the captain drowned after throwing himself over the side of the ship and the first mate, after attempting to shoot himself, had been dismissed. Replacement officers had been quickly appointed but these had not met with the favour of the crew and soon there were threats of mutiny. At sea, two of the seamen broke into the hold and stole a keg of rum. Before long, most were drunk and trouble was brewing. Fortunately, the vessel was obliged to take on fresh water at Cape Town, and there the newly appointed captain and first mate were arrested and removed

from the ship. The vessel then sailed on to Van Diemen's Land without further incident. At Hobart Town, thirteen seamen were arrested and sentenced to three months on the treadmill in Hobart Gaol.¹⁹

The nature of the assistance the two women had rendered was described in these terms:

Having given information of the intention of some of the seamen of the vessel in which they arrived to set fire thereto and in the confusion to make their escape in the boats with certain of the female convicts; in consequence of which the project was defeated ...²⁰

But perhaps the most interesting story of a female who received a reward for meritorious conduct is that of convict Isabella RENSHAW (*Hydery*, 1832) who was granted a free pardon by Lieutenant-Governor Arthur in 1836 for her heroic conduct in the capture of Henry HUNT, another violent bushranger. She had, in fact, saved her husband from certain death at Hunt's hands.

In 1831, Isabella had been sentenced to transportation to Van Diemen's Land for seven years. She had been convicted of 'compounding the felony of Edward JONES' (*Mary*, 1829), who had been convicted for stealing a quantity of lead and leather and transported for fourteen years.²¹ In 1833, with no further offences

¹⁸ *Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, 6 September 1839, p. 2; *Colonial Times*, 24 April 1838, p. 7; *Hobart Town Courier*, 27 April 1838, p. 3; *Launceston Advertiser*, 25 June 1838, p. 2

¹⁹ *Colonial Times*, 3 May 1845, p. 2; *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859* (HO/59) via 'Ancestry'

²⁰ *Colonial Times*, 3 May 1845, p. 2; see also the report of J R Roberts, surgeon-superintendent, 'Royal Admiral', 1842, transcribed by Port Arthur Historic Site for Female Factory Research Group, at www.femaleconvicts.org.au/docs/ships/RoyalAdmiral1842_SJ.pdf

²¹ Isabella Renshaw conduct record, TAHO CON40-1-7, Image 289

in the colony, she was given permission to marry a free settler, James KERR, and went to live with him on a property at the Nile River. Without warning, on 18 June 1836, they were attacked by bushranger Henry Hunt, a man who had already admitted to two cold-blooded murders.²²

Some years later, Kerr recounted the way in which his wife had saved his life:

I was digging potatoes in my garden when my dog scratched me twice and the third time he leaped upon my back, I turned around and desired him to go to it which he accordingly did in the direction of an old hut twenty-five yards distant from me, I followed him when a man stepped from behind the hut, who presenting his gun ordered me to kneel down which I did. He then leaped over a four railed fence with his gun cocked. He cleared the fence without touching it at one leap. He then came up behind me, when I looked over my shoulder and asked who are you to which he answered 'I will very soon let you know who I am'. I then wheeled around and got under the muzzle of his gun which I turned upwards and attempted to seize him by the throat, but caught him under the ear. Upon this he drew a pistol from a belt at his side. I snatched it by the barrel and threw it to the ground. He struggled with me and threw his gun from him when the muzzle fell towards me. We then struggled about ten yards distance. In falling, he took another pistol from his belt which he cocked and put to my right side. He fell under me. He then got the pistol to my breast ... I seized his hands, holding his finger from the trigger and called out 'Murder'. My wife came to my assistance with my musket loaded with a ball, and called out: 'Which of you is

[James]?' I replied: 'I am him.' She put the musket to the man's side, who was under me, and asked if she should shoot him, but instead of cocking the piece she opened the pan and the priming fell out. She then said, 'What shall I do. The powder is gone. Shall I hit him?' I directed her to hit him on the head. She then stepped on the opposite side and struck him with the butt, which broke in her hand. At this time she saw the man's pistol snapped at my breast and she tried to wrench it from him but could not. She then repeated the blow upon his head with the barrel of the musket. He received four blows from her and called out, 'Hit me no more. I am a done man'. We then turned him on his face and having secured him ... [called the police]²³

Three weeks later, Henry Hunt died. A subsequent inquest found that the cause of his death were 'certain wounds and fractures inflicted upon his head with a musket by Isabella Kerr', and the conduct she had displayed on that occasion was not only 'fully justifiable' but deserving of the 'highest commendation'.²⁴

Isabella and James left Van Diemen's Land in 1837 and, helped by the reward Isabella had received, settled at Carcoar in New South Wales. There, Isabella, the mother of at least six of James's children, died aged 44 in 1856. James re-married

²² James Kerr/Isabella Renshaw marriage: Reg: 2361/1833/36, Longford; Hunt's murders: *Launceston Advertiser*, 7 April 1836, p. 3

²³ See 'My Ride on an Ozzie Icon' by Doreen Barrow, Journal of the Illawarra Branch of the Australian Society for the Study of Labour History at <http://ro.uow.edu.au/do/search/?q=My%20Ride%20o n%20an%20Ozzie%20Icon&start=0&cont ext=119687edu.au/unity/vol2/issue3/2>

²⁴ Henry Hunt: inquest: From 'Echoes of Bushranging Days in Van Diemen's Land: Original Accounts from Frontier Tasmania' at <http://manuscript3251.wordpress.com>

twice. In 1884, aged 88, he died at Eugowra, near Carcoar.²⁵



There can be little doubt that the rewarding of individuals for meritorious conduct was a popular initiative. At a time when violence and lawlessness were rife in the colony, the scheme had considerable intuitive appeal.

On 11 September 1829, the *Colonial Times* expressed the view that 'every Crown Prisoner who takes an armed Bushranger ought ... to receive an Emancipation at least' and, two weeks later, it was pleased to report that its recommendation had been accepted.

... the motives which influence a prisoner for life, viz. his Emancipation, is the strongest incentive to do his duty and signalize himself ... Such a motive does not attach to a free man. Consequently, prisoners for life are the very best persons to be employed on such occasions, both in capturing armed runaway prisoners, as well as the native blacks.

In 1833, the *Hobart Town Courier* had been no less enthusiastic about the idea.

The government cannot exert its predominant influence more beneficially in a colony containing so large a proportion of convict population as this, than by promptly proffering the hand of encouragement and reward to the exemplary who by such praiseworthy conduct evince at once their own desertion of evil courses and their willingness to check it in others.²⁶

But was the scheme really successful? Did the granting of indulgences and rewards to individuals for acts of heroism inspire others to follow suit?

There were certainly those who held the view that the scheme had no merit at all – especially when applied to the convict population. Arguing that the very best inducement to good behaviour by convicts was the reward of emancipation after a consistent record of good conduct and not after a single act of so-called 'meritorious conduct', the *Cornwall Chronicle* was scathing in its condemnation of prisoner indulgences. It pointed out some of the ways in which the system was open to abuse, contending that the government 'had been imposed upon' frequently in the past:

If a man ... could contrive to get on 'bush services' in the police, and then persuade some companion, for a pound or two of tobacco, to turn bolter, and then to give himself up to his friend, the friend would stand a chance of promotion, and a Gazette or two afterwards would inform the world that for 'meritorious conduct' that individual had been recommended for his indulgences ... Many have got their tickets [of leave] under pretence of having assisted to extinguish fires at which they were never present; one man agreed with his master who wanted to befriend him, that if the master would fall into the river, the man would have no objection to jumping into the water to save his life.²⁷

Was the *Cornwall Chronicle* correct? Were some of the acts of heroism which the government rewarded with cash and other indulgences just 'pretence'? It is unlikely we'll ever know. ◀

²⁵ As for Note 23

²⁶ *Hobart Town Courier*, 4 October 1833, p. 2

²⁷ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 1 September 1847, p. 2.

MY DAVIS, COLE, PECK AND NICHOLSON CONVICTS

Sidney Quinn Davis (Member No.3100)

WHEN I was about 10 years-old I was curious about my second Christian name of 'Quinn'. When I asked my mother about this, she told me that it was also one of my father's Christian names, and I was shown what my father called the 'Quin Box' which held his Confirmation Certificate and recorded his name as James Michael Quin DAVIS. In more recent years, when researching my ancestry, I discovered the name has an association with one of my ancestors, and also with the female orphan school at New Town. Intertwined with these people were four convicts.

Between late 1841 and early 1842 three of my Davis ancestors were found guilty of theft or receiving stolen goods, the property of Mr and Mrs Mary SAVERY, who, it seems ran a warehouse in London. One was sentenced to imprisonment and the other two to transportation, one of whom ended his voyage at Hobart Town.

On 8 April 1841 at the Old Bailey, my grandfather Richard Archibald Davis (aged 20) and his mother Sarah (née COLE) Davis (aged 52), were both found guilty of stealing a long and assorted list of items, including 4 tooth-brushes value 3s, 1 nail-brush value 1s. 6d, 5 packets of wafers value 2s. 6d, 2 boxes of quill nibs value 3s. 6d, 2 inkstands value 3s., 1 ivory-handled penknife value 1s., 4 pearl needle book backs value 5s., 1 dressing-case value £1, 1 dressing-case value 10s., 3 printed books value 10s. 6d, 1 thimble value 1s. 6d, 1 printed book value 3s, 1 work box value 8s., 1 pair of razors value

4s., 1 case value 1s., 1 sugar basin value 9s., 14 printed books value £1 15s., 10 razors value £1 3s, 1 penknife value 2s., 1 thimble value 1s. 6d and 2 toilet bottles value 7s.¹

The same day Sarah's husband (and Richard's father), 52-year-old William Davis, a painter, was found guilty of receiving some of these items, including: 2 dressing-cases, 4 printed-books, 1 work-box, 1 thimble, 6 razors, 1 penknife, value 2s., 13 printed-books, 2 toilet bottles and 1 sugar basin, part of the said goods, well knowing them to have been stolen.²

Richard, Sarah and William all pleaded guilty. Sarah was ordered to imprisonment, Richard was ordered to seven years' transportation and William to fourteen, but no evidence of William being transported has been located. Maybe, at the age of 52, he was considered too old to be engaged in probation gangs, probation having replaced the assignment of convicts to settlers in Van Diemen's Land in 1840. Richard's sentence did not stop his criminal ways, and just one month later, on 28 May, he pleaded guilty to stealing 1 work-box value £5.10s., 1 pearl handle pen-knife value 2s., 1 pearl stiletto value 1s. 6d, 1 pair of scissors value 4s. 6d, 1

¹ <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/images.jsp?doc=184104050091-92> Ref: t18410405-1097, pp. 883-84

² <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/images.jsp?doc=184104050091-92> Ref: t18410405-1097, pp. 883-84

pearl needle-case value 3s and 1 prayer-book value 7s. 6d.³

On 1 January 1842 Richard was again charged, this time for ‘Robbing my Master and stealing Stationery viz a work Box—fr Mr Savery’.⁴ Now aged 21, Richard, whose native place was London, could read and write, he was a Protestant and 5ft 4¾ inches tall. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was ordered to be transported for an additional seven years. It is unclear why he was not imprisoned after twice being found guilty, therefore allowing him to commit a third offence. His trade was listed as a ‘Warehouseman’, and it seems he took advantage of his position to steal such a varied and large number of goods from his employer.

On 27 November Sarah Davis was again charged with stealing goods, the property of Mary Savery. She was found guilty of stealing 1 set of printed bed furniture value £1 and 3 bed curtains value £2, to which 52-year-old pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment.

It is likely that Richard’s brother Christopher William Davis was also employed in the Savery family business, as on 10 February the following year the 18-year-old was charged with theft from his ‘mistress’, Mary Savery. Christopher pleaded guilty to the theft of 1 pair of nail-scissors value 2s., 6 silver thimbles value 2s., 4 printed books value 9s., 1 work-box value 5s. 6d, 2 almanacs value 3s. 6d, 2 pairs of brushes value 5s., 1 case

value 2s., 2 books value 10s., 3 points value 1s. 6d and various other articles of cutlery and stationery value £4. 2s. He was given the same sentence as his mother—imprisonment for two years.

On 13 January 1842 Richard Archibald Davis, who was single, arrived at the River Derwent aboard the 730 ton *Barossa* as one of 348 male convicts who left Sheerness the previous August.⁵ Remaining in England were his brothers William Richard and John Joseph. Their father William, mother Sarah and brother Christopher were probably all in prison in England at the time, as no evidence of their transportation has been located.

After arriving in Hobart Town, Richard was stationed at Flinders Bay for eighteen months as part of a probation party.⁶ On 12 September 1843 he was assigned to work at Eastern Marshes with Samuel DICKSON and in 1845 was sent to H NICHOLAS at ‘Cawood’ for twelve months. Apart from being described as ‘Idle’, Richard had no offences recorded against him in the colony. He was a founding member of the Bellringers at Holy Trinity Church on 1 December 1847, and on 20 January 1849 was recommended for a conditional pardon. This was approved on 10 April 1850.

Meanwhile, on 30 March 1846, Elizabeth EDWARDS (née NICHOLSON) and Eliza RUSSELL (alias SAUNDERS), were convicted at the Central Criminal Court of uttering counterfeit half crowns and sentenced to ten years’ transportation. Extensive evidence was given by the prosecution about their movements.

³ <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/images.jsp?doc=184104050091-92> Ref: t18410405-1097, pp. 883-84; TAHO CON33/1/16/0073; Indent CON 14/1/12 images 26 and 27

⁴ TAHO CON33/1/16/0073; Indent CON 14/1/12 images 26 and 27

⁵ Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787-1868* (Sydney, 1988), pp. 364-65; TAHO CON33/1/16/0073

⁶ Appropriation list CON27/1/9 image 131

Among the witnesses called were: Mary COLDERY for the 'Prince of Wales' public-house at Deptford, Jane Sophia GAIN whose sister kept a child bed linen warehouse at New-cross Deptford, policemen Thomas WEST, John CARPENTER, Joseph SEAMONS, James CUDDY and John WHITLAM, Caleb Edward POWELL assistant- solicitor of the Mint and John FIELD the inspector of counterfeit coin for the Mint.⁷

Elizabeth, aged 36, from Westminster, a laundress and plain cook, who had two previous convictions and had spent twelve months in prison for similar offences, had an 'R' tattooed on her left arm. When she left London it was possibly the last time she saw two of her children, her mother Elizabeth and her brothers Edward and Robert. According to Elizabeth, her husband, John Edwards, who had been a coach painter, died two years earlier.

Eliza Russell and Elizabeth, accompanied by Elizabeth's 10-year-old daughter Louisa Ann Frances Edwards, left London aboard the *Elizabeth and Henry* on 7 September 1846, and arrived at the River Derwent on 4 January 1847.

Just four days later Louisa was admitted to the Orphan Schools at New Town, where she remained until 1852.⁸ Elizabeth had no charges reported by masters against her, therefore, it is not known if she was assigned near Hobart

Town or whether she maintained contact with Louisa during their early years in the colony.

On 29 October 1847 Elizabeth applied to marry John SAUNDERS, a convict who had arrived on the *Bardaster* on 12 January 1837.⁹ On 19 November, just nine months after arriving in the colony, she and John were married in Hobart.¹⁰

Elizabeth had very few misdemeanours in the colony, and her husband John Saunders probably died before 12 March 1850 when Elizabeth applied to marry Samuel PECK who was 'free'. He was probably the John Peck who was transported on the *Triton* and sentenced to seven years' transportation after being found guilty of stealing 10lbs of copper, the property of F WALDER of Graham Street, Warwick. He arrived at the River Derwent on 19 December 1842. Elizabeth Nicholson and Samuel Peck were married at George Town on 28 April 1850.¹¹ On 16 May 1851 Elizabeth was granted a ticket-of-leave, and on 14 December 1852, was granted her conditional pardon.

Louisa Edwards remained in the Orphan School until 1852 during which time James Michael QUIN was assistant master at the Male Orphan School and his sister Catherine Anastasia Quin was mistress of the girls' school. During much of this time Louisa was a 'monitor', after which, she was appointed to John KNIGHT of Launceston. Her mother and her new step-father John Peck, were also living in the Launceston area.

⁷ Extensive evidence and descriptions of Elizabeth's movements was given at the trial, which can be found at the Proceedings of the Old Bailey <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org> Ref **t18460330-964**

⁸ SWD28; Joyce Purtscher, *Queens Orphanage Hobart Town 1828-1863* (Hobart, 1993); <http://www.orphanschool.org.au/>

⁹ CON52/1/2 p. 442 application to marry RGD37 Hobart marriages 871/1877

¹⁰ Elizabeth Edwards or Nich (32) and John Saunders (33)

¹¹ CON52/1/3 p. 350 application to marry; RGD37 Launceston marriages 660/1850 Samuel (36), Elizabeth (29)

Sometime in 1856 or earlier, 36-year-old Richard Archibald Davis and 20-year-old Louisa Edwards crossed paths, as they married on 9 December 1856 at Hobart.¹² Laura's mother Elizabeth died on 12 August 1870 near the 'Millbrook' estate at Tunbridge. Following an inquest the cause of Elizabeth's death was given as inflammation of the bowels. Her death was not registered and she was buried on 17 August in the Parish of St John at Ross.

Following her mother's death, Laura maintained contact with her step-father Samuel Peck, who was granted a licence for the 'Alabama Hotel' at 50 Liverpool Street, Hobart. He died at the 'Alabama' on 2 July 1896 and this was also where Louisa and Richard DAVIS raised their children. It was while at the hotel Louisa and Richard Davis came by the cedar writing chest engraved with 'C. J. QUIN', which was probably given to my grandmother while at the Orphan School between 1847 and 1852.

On 30 April 1870 both James Michael Quin died and my father James Michael Quin Davis was born. Therefore, it seems to me that either the rector or my mother spelt my second christian name incorrectly as 'Quinn'. Catherine Anastasia Quin died in 1897, the year my elder sister was born, and about the same time my father left the 'Alabama Hotel' and went into a grocery business at Ranelagh in the Huon Valley. Neither the writing chest, nor the name 'C. J. QUIN' is mentioned in the wills of James or Catherine Quin, and I would welcome any further information about the chest. ◀

¹² RGD36 Hobart marriages 316/1856 Richard was recorded as Davies.

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
The Descendants of
Convicts' Group Inc.
PO Box 229 Coldstream,
Victoria 3770
Ph. Sec. (03) 9739 1427

email docs.vic@gmail.com
<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~dcginc/>

CONVICT ELIZABETH WICKS (*Brothers*, 1824) TROUBLED VOYAGE, TROUBLED LIFE Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)

CONVICT Elizabeth WICKS was one of 89 female convicts aboard *Brothers* which sailed from the Downs on 6 December 1823.¹ With 49 others, she was put ashore at Hobart Town on 15 April 1824 before the vessel continued on to Port Jackson where, on 7 May, the remainder disembarked.²

The voyage had been a troubled one, and events that occurred at sea were at the centre of a celebrated series of court actions when *Brothers* reached Sydney.³

As it happened, Elizabeth Wicks's life in Van Diemen's Land was also a troubled one.⁴ She was often brought before a magistrate, usually for offences involving theft or for being drunk and disorderly. After one of her court appearances at that time, a newspaper report described her as 'a troublesome pest to Argyle Street'.⁵ By the late 1830s, she had become somewhat of a laughing stock in her locality.

While her unsettled life cannot be accounted for solely by the circumstances surrounding the disturbances on *Brothers*, it is interesting to speculate about the effect they might have had on her.

Brothers had sailed in 1823 under the command of Charles MOTLEY. In charge of the health and welfare of the prisoners was Surgeon-Superintendent James HALL.⁶

Hall had been highly recommended for the post by Mrs Elizabeth FRY (1780–1845) who, since 1816, had been working to improve the conditions under which women, many of whom had their children with them, were kept in English prisons.

In 1817, she had founded the Association for the Reformation of the Female Prisoners in Newgate and had quickly won renown not only as a prison and social reformer but also as an energetic and visionary Christian philanthropist.⁷

In 1823, she had become aware of a small group of women about to be put aboard *Brothers* who were in need of very special care. This group—twelve in all—had been brought to the dockside from a prison in Lancaster 'iron-hooped around their legs and arms, and chained together' so that

they were not allowed to get up or down from the coach without the whole being dragged together ... [and] some of them had children to carry'. Needless to say, 'the complaints of these women were very mournful'.⁸

¹ 'Convict Ships to Tasmania': www.members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/convict_s/shipsTAS.html

² *Ibid.*

³ C Bateson. (1959), *The Convict Ships*.

Glasgow: Brown, Son and Ferguson.

⁴ Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO) Conduct record: CON40-1-9, Image 249

⁵ *Colonial Times*, 12 November 1839, p. 6

⁶ As for Note 1, above

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Fry

⁸ As quoted in 'Free Settler of Felon?'

http://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship

As a consequence, Mrs Fry was at pains to have a capable and kindly surgeon-superintendent aboard.

Her faith in James Hall, however, was sorely misplaced. He had made voyages in charge of convicts previously—on *Agamemnon* in 1820 and *Mary Anne* in 1822—but was considered by many to be too much of a ‘zealous, meddlesome and litigious individual’.⁹ Not surprisingly, he quickly earned the enmity of the prisoners and a section of the crew on *Brothers*.

The crux of the problem was his clumsy attempt to prevent prostitution on the vessel. In doing so, he was trying to obey orders. For a considerable time, the authorities in London had been concerned about the extent of prostitution on convict ships, and they had been urging ships’ masters and surgeon-superintendents to be more vigilant in preventing it. But, commonly, the unruliness of the worst of the women and the resistance of the seamen to the orders of the ships’ officers had thwarted their attempts.¹⁰

On *Brothers* in 1824, tensions over this issue came to the surface after only six days at sea. On 12 December 1823, Hall was set upon by six women as he was treating others in the prison quarters of the ship. His attackers knocked him down, hitting and kicking him. When, with the help of other officers, order was restored, the women who had led the affray were locked in the coal-hold of the ship where they were given nothing but bread and water for the next seven days.¹¹

brothers_1824.htm The author of the report is not named.

⁹ Bateson, *op. cit.*, p. 205

¹⁰ *Ibid. op. cit.*, p. 206

¹¹ *Ibid.* See Bateson, *op. cit.*, for full details of the inquiry.

Upon arrival at Sydney, Hall accused the chief mate, James Thompson MEACH, of instigating the assault, claiming that Meach had promised the prisoners alcohol if they would knock him (Hall) down. Motley, the ship’s master, supported Hall, telling the inquiry that he was aware that Meach had actively encouraged the crew to associate with the women and had used duplicate keys to allow his men access to the women’s quarters.

Meach was immediately suspended from duty but Hall was not satisfied. He insisted the chief mate be charged with ‘mutiny’ and ‘attempted murder’. The attorney-general, however, refused to charge Meach with those offences, arguing that ‘aggravated assault’ and ‘conspiracy’ appeared to be the only charges of which a court could possibly find him guilty.

A disgruntled Hall then decided to take his own action against Meach, charging him in a civil court with ‘mutiny’ and ‘conspiracy of assault’. When Hall lost the case, he was even further angered at being ordered to pay Meach’s costs, refusing to do so until a distress warrant had been issued against him.

Most commentators believe the primary cause of the trouble had been Hall’s lack of tact in dealing with the women and the crew, and that he was temperamentally unsuited to the job.¹² They point out that, in his previous post—on *Mary Anne* in 1822—he had become involved in a dispute that did not concern him. Subsequently, he had challenged a government official to a duel, and, later, he had had to defend himself in a libel suit.

¹² See James Hall in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/>

When reports of the voyage of *Brothers* and the events which followed reached London, the Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Navy Board, decided that Hall would not be employed in the convict service again.¹³



How had these matters affected Elizabeth Wicks? It is difficult to know the answer to that question.

She was *not* one of the Lancaster women brought to *Brothers* in chains and she was *not* one of the six women who attacked James Hall at sea—but she must have been affected by the sorrow and misery of the Lancaster women and she may have witnessed the assault on Hall. And, while there is no suggestion she was involved in prostitution, she must have been well aware of the immorality of some of the women and of the lustful behaviour of a section of the crew.

On 25 June 1823, Elizabeth had been convicted at the Old Bailey, London, of stealing 2¾ yards (about 2½ metres) of bobbin lace, valued at 5/6d (about \$1.10), from her master, a draper. She had been sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. She was 21 years of age, and single.¹⁴

In November 1824, just eight months after her arrival at Hobart Town, she was brought before the Supreme Court charged with stealing clothing and other household items from the home of Dr Edward Foord BROMLEY, to whom she had been assigned as a servant. However, when Bromley, a prominent government official, failed to attend the court to

testify against her, the case was dismissed. She was returned to the Female Factory to await further assignment.¹⁵

In the following year, she was fortunate to avoid punishment again when, assigned to Anthony Fenn KEMP, a leading Hobart merchant, her service was considered unsatisfactory. She was again returned to the Female Factory.¹⁶

On 16 September 1826, she gave birth to a son who she named James Henry LEE. Although the birth registration shows her name as Elizabeth Lee, she was still unmarried. The father is named as ‘Henry Lee’. It is thought he might have been the convict of that name who had arrived at Hobart on *Dromedary* in 1820, but that has not been confirmed.¹⁷

Although no application for permission to marry seems to have been made, Elizabeth married Henry Lee at Hobart on 12 May 1828.¹⁸ A second child, Charles Lee, was born to the couple a month after the wedding but died in infancy. A third child, Elizabeth Lee, was born on 1 April 1830 and a fourth, Thomas Lee in 1831.¹⁹

¹⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 12 November 1824, p. 3. Bromley’s non-appearance was probably due to his own problems with the law. In September 1824, he had been accused of the embezzlement of £8,500 of Treasury Funds; see details in *Australian Dictionary of Biography* at <http://adb.anu.edu.au/>

¹⁶ As for Note 4, above

¹⁷ Son, James Henry LEE, birth – 2136/1827/32. Henry LEE (*Dromedary*, 1820) was granted a certificate of freedom in April 1826 (*Hobart Town Gazette*, 29 April 1826, p. 1) but Elizabeth had not yet even been granted a ticket of leave.

¹⁸ Marriage – 1114/1828/36

¹⁹ Charles Lee – birth: 20 June 1828 (2696/1828/32) but died in infancy: 28

¹³ ‘Free Settler of Felon?’ http://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_brothers-1824.htm

¹⁴ As for Note 4, above

There is reason to think the marriage might not have been a happy one. On 11 May 1830, Elizabeth was charged with ‘being on her own hands’ and ordered ‘to be placed under the surveillance of the police until the pleasure of his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, be known’. Six months later, however, she was granted a ticket-of-leave.²⁰

It was to be another six years before she offended again. On 11 May 1836, she was charged with being ‘drunk’ and ‘out after hours’. Admonished, her ticket-of-leave was revoked—and not restored for some months.²¹

But worse was to come! On 11 August 1836, she was found guilty of stealing a quantity of wood. This time, not only was her ticket-of-leave revoked but her existing term of transportation was extended by a year. She was returned to the Female Factory.²²

In June 1837, her ticket-of-leave was again restored—but it did her little good. Just a few months later she was charged with stealing a leg of mutton that was hanging from hook outside a butcher’s shop in Argyle Street, Hobart Town. Found guilty, she was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment with hard labour. It was obvious from the report of her trial in the *Colonial Times* of 12 November 1839 (p. 6) that the authorities had lost patience with her. As mentioned above, the report ridiculed her, describing her as a pest and nuisance to the community.

November 1828 (1776/1828/34);
Elizabeth Lee – birth: 1 April 1830
(3347/1830/32); Thomas Lee’s birth was
not registered

²⁰ Ticket of Leave; 15 October 1830, *Hobart Town Gazette*, 18 September 1830, p. 1

²¹ As for Note 4, above

²² *Ibid.*

On 29 June 1839, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that he was pleased to remit the unexpired portion of Elizabeth’s punishment sentence.²³



Records show that at about the time of her conviction for stealing wood in 1836, Elizabeth’s third and fourth children, Elizabeth, aged 7, and Thomas, 5, had been admitted to the Queens Orphan Schools, Hobart. They remained there until August and December 1844 respectively.

Thereafter, Elizabeth (Wicks) Lee seems to have vanished from the pages of history. Nothing more is known of her.

Can her uneasy life have been due, at least in part, to the events that occurred on *Brothers* as it made its way to Van Diemen’s Land? Who can say? It does seem logical, however, that they might have had some effect on the way she lived afterwards. ◀



Here lays The Kid,
We planted him raw.
He was quick on the trigger,
But slow on the draw.

In a cemetery at Silver City, Nevada

Here lies Johnny Yeast.
Pardon him for not rising.

In a cemetery at Ruidoso, New Mexico

²³ As for Note 4, above.

MAKING THE MOST OF TROVE

Catriona Bryce

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WERE ANY OF YOUR ANCESTORS HANGED AT NEWGATE PRISON?

Laurie Moody (Member No. 5835)

The following information was researched by Matthew Spicer and appeared in a 'Master Detective' magazine in December 2010.

ON 7 November 1783 John Austin became the last person to be executed at Tyburn, where London's Marble Arch now stands. Following the vast expansion of London in both size and population it was decided that in future, executions for London and Middlesex would take place in a more central location. The obvious solution was to use the open area outside the newly rebuilt Newgate Prison, close to the Old Bailey where nearly all the condemned would be tried.

Newgate's first execution, of nine men and one woman, took place a month later on 9 December 1783. By the end of the century, more than 550 people—approximately 35 a year—were said to have been hanged, the vast majority being for property and financial crimes.

Between 1800 and Newgate's final execution in 1902 some 630 were hanged, including 30 women. Once again the majority were executed for property and financial crimes until capital punishment was abolished for all 'ordinary' crimes bar murder in 1861.

The range of offences for which one could be sentenced to death in the years prior to 1861 varied from burglary to buggery, sheep-stealing to highway robbery, including the intriguing offence of being 'unlawfully at large' which in effect meant being found back in London

when you were supposed to have been transported to Australia for your earlier crimes.

The youngest to hang during this period was 15 and there were 13 people hanged under the age of 18. The oldest was 73—the only person over 70 to be executed.

The gentlemen who handled the executions were as follows—William Brunskill (186 between 1800 and 1814), John Langley (39 between 1814 and 1817), James Botting (44 between 1817 and 1819), James Foxen (213 between 1819 and 1829), Thomas Cheshire (four in May 1829), William Calcrafft (86 between 1829 and 1874), William Marwood (17 between 1874 and 1880), Bartholomew Binns (one on 17 December 1883), James Berry (12 between 1883 and 1890), James Billington (27 between 1890 and 1901) and William Billington (one on 6 May 1902).

It is interesting to note many of the surnames are in common use in both Tasmania and the mainland today and perhaps a missing family member in your family tree may have had the misfortune to end up on the gallows at Newgate.

A list of those executions follows.

Abbreviations:

Attd Murder—Attempted Murder
H/breaking—House breaking
Hy Robbery—Highway Robbery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
24 02 1800	James Hartley	29	Murder
26 02 1800	John Hall	33	Burglary
	Peter Chapman	19	Burglary
	Joseph Jones	20	Burglary
	Joseph Abbott	18	Forgery
05 06 1800	John Dawson	23	Forgery
	Edward Davis	23	Burglary
	William Crompton	32	Hy Robbery
	Thomas Smith	27	Hy Robbery
	Sylvestor Smith	35	Hy Robbery
	John Brewer	25	Burglary
	John Colley	20	Burglary
	John Barnett	23	Burglary
23 07 1800	John Newman	36	Burglary
	William Mead	26	Robbery
	Richard Franklin	30	Hy Robbery
30 07 1800	Charles Price	36	Forgery
12 11 1800	Thomas Chalfont	17	Theft
	John Price	32	Burglary
	John Robinson	28	Burglary
	Thomas Newman	30	Horse Theft
	William Hatton	20	Attd Murder
11 12 1800	Thomas Williams	32	Hy Robbery
	Henry Nerod	23	Hy Robbery
	Robert Glasson	26	Burglary
21 01 1801	John Fisher	23	Theft
24 06 1801	James Macintosh	46	Forgery
	William Cross	23	Hy Robbery
	James Riley	27	Hy Robbery
	Robert Nutts	20	Hy Robbery
	Joseph Roberts	26	Hy Robbery
	James Wooldridge	38	Forgery
02 11 1801	James Legg	73	Murder
	Richard Stark	32	Murder
11 11 1801	Thomas Thomas	32	Forgery
23 12 1801	John Salmon	40	Hy Robbery
	John Potter	40	Rape
28 01 1802	Joseph Wall	65	Murder
23 06 1802	Henry Cock	26	Forgery
	John Fennell	28	Forgery
	Edward Hartwright	22	Forgery
12 11 1802	Benjamin Harper	40	Burglary
15 12 1802	James White	24	Forgery
	Charles Hawkins	23	Hy Robbery
	Edward Thompson	42	Burglary
	Kenneth M'Kenzie	27	Burglary
18 01 1803	George Foster	32	Murder

Date	Name	Age	Offence
09 02 1803	Francis Finlay	37	Forgery
27 04 1803	Joseph Jemmett	29	Forgery
	Michael Healy	37	Forgery
08 06 1803	Patrick Gregory	39	Forgery
	Abraham Nicholas	50	Theft
	Robert Smith	30	Hy Robbery
19 09 1803	Michael Carney	55	Murder
06 10 1803	John Thompson	42	Horse Theft
08 02 1804	Mathuselah Spalding	48	Buggery
	Anne Hurle	22	Forgery
05 07 1804	Providence Hansard	24	Forgery
26 07 1804	Joseph Jackson	23	Forgery
	Thomas Bucknell	26	Forgery
21 11 1804	Thomas Webb	24	Horse Theft
	Robert Prentice Brown	32	Horse Theft
	Joseph Lloyd	28	Forgery
14 01 1805	Samuel Mitchell	54	Murder
28 02 1805	Richard Heywood	24	Hy Robbery
	John Tennent	24	Burglary
08 05 1805	John Turner	34	Forgery
05 06 1805	William Field	45	Forgery
	John George	35	Riot
03 07 1805	John Troy	28	Forgery
13 11 1805	William Cubitt	31	Robbery
	Mary Parnell	23	Forgery
	John Harding	33	Forgery
05 02 1806	John White	49	Attd Murder
11 06 1806	George Walker	40	Forgery
	Christopher Dodds	55	Forgery
	George Calder	35	Forgery
	Charles Hemmings	26	Hy Robbery
	George Bevan	3	Hy Robbery
13 08 1806	David Robertson	48	Buggery
26 11 1806	Louis Languis	29	Forgery
	Joseph Westwood	36	Forgery
	Alexander M'Kenzie	22	Forgery
	James Vaughan	47	Forgery
	John Beasley	30	Unlawfully at large
28 01 1807	Watkin Herbert	25	Hy Robbery
23 02 1807	John Holloway	28	Murder
	Owen Haggerty	24	Murder
	Elizabeth Godfrey	24	Murder

Date	Name	Age	Offence
25 03 1807	Patrick Prendergast	56	Burglary
20 05 1807	John Fordham	26	Burglary
	John Harvey	28	Burglary
	Richard Hartford	21	Burglary
	William Bridge	25	Burglary
	William Freeman	28	Forgery
	William Fisher	23	Forgery
19 08 1807	George Finch	27	Unlawfully at large
	William Tomlinson	29	Unlawfully at large
	William Pearce	41	Horse Theft
20 01 1808	John Almond	45	Forgery
23 11 1808	John Palmer	23	Attd Murder
15 02 1809	James Atkins	38	Burglary
	Thomas Cavill	21	Burglary
	Samuel Lasper	25	Burglary
22 02 1809	Mary Barrington	31	Forgery
	John Nicholls	45	Forgery
03 05 1809	William Cook	28	Robbery burglary
09 08 1809	William Jones	28	Forgery
15 11 1809	Dennis Fitzgerald	43	Rape
	Richard Oakden	49	Buggery
	Cornelius Sullivan	26	Rape
07 03 1810	Samuel Walker	20	Attd Murder
25 04 1810	Edward Duffey	34	Burglary
	George Upton	33	Burglary
	William Maddox	30	Burglary
13 06 1810	Richard Cowling-Jones	34	Forgery
	Melinda Mapson	26	Robbery
14 01 1811	Antonio Cardoza	41	Murder
20 02 1811	George Towers	20	Burglary
	William Cane	36	Hy Robbery
27 02 1811	William Trueman	23	Hy Robbery
	Joseph Cope	50	Forgery
	John Fruin	35	Horse Theft
07 03 1811	Thomas White	16	Buggery
	John Hepburn	42	Buggery
03 04 1811	Lawrence Jolta	28	Attd Murder
	Joseph Cardoza	22	Attd Murder
08 04 1811	James Fallon	32	Murder
10 04 1811	Joseph Blair	27	Forgery
24 07 1811	Richard Armitage	30	Forgery
	Charles Thomas	29	Forgery
27 08 1811	Joseph Antonio	28	Robbery
	Joseph King	24	Robbery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
	Thomas Mann	25	Forgery
18 11 1811	William Bevan	30	Burglary
29 01 1812	Edward Phillips	52	Arson
	John Frazier	34	Burglary
	William Hebersfield	50	Forgery
	Paul Whitecheat	36	Forgery
	Edward Hall	20	Burglary
	William Higgins	20	Burglary
19 02 1812	John Clayton	28	Burglary
	William Jenkins	30	Burglary
18 03 1812	George Skene	42	Forgery
18 05 1812	John Bellingham	42	Murder
15 06 1812	Thomas Flanagan	29	Forgery
	Neil Daley	60	Forgery
	George Smith	38	Forgery
12 08 1812	Catherine Foster	36	Forgery
	Joseph Thompson	29	Forgery
21 08 1812	Thomas Bowler	65	Attd Murder
17 12 1812	John Skipman	30	Forgery
23 12 1812	Thomas Caley	54	Forgery
25 01 1813	Joseph Winter	30	Theft
	Benjamin Allen	42	Theft
	William Taylor	22	Theft
	John Lemere	29	Forgery
25 02 1813	John Langhorne	29	Forgery
16 06 1813	Robert Kennett	49	Forgery
29 07 1813	William Badcock	27	Forgery
	Edmund Birkett	35	Forgery
	Peter Ennis	22	Forgery
	William Smith	25	Theft
20 09 1813	James Leary	30	Murder
	John Denton	45	Murder
10 11 1813	Thomas Fols	32	Forgery
	Richard Hucknail	63	Forgery
	William Hughes	49	Forgery
	Joseph Sylvester	21	Hy Robbery
02 04 1814	John May	30	Forgery
	Thomas Lyons	28	Forgery
	Thomas Smith	50	Forgery
	William Atkinson	34	Forgery
	John Keen	27	Forgery
	William Golding	43	Burglary
	William Sturman	33	Arson
30 05 1814	William Botteril	23	Forgery
22 08 1814	John Ashton	25	Hy Robbery
	William Lyle	24	Burglary
	John Mitchell	34	Forgery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
	Francis Sturgess	40	Hy Robbery
	Michael Mahony	23	Hy Robbery
	John Field	21	Burglary
19 09 1814	James Mitchell	33	Murder
	Henry Hollings	45	Murder
31 10 1814	Thomas Sharpe	27	Murder
23 12 1814	James Strangeways	28	Hy Robbery
	James Magennis	28	Burglary
	Munnoo	28	Buggery
22 02 1815	James Seagrim	23	Hy Robbery
	Richard Moore	29	Hy Robbery
15 05 1815	William Sawyer	29	Murder
26 07 1815	Abraham Adams	51	Buggery
	Elizabeth Fenning	20	Attd Murder
	William Oldfield	21	Rape
	Edward Harland	28	Forgery
	Josiah Box	41	Forgery
18 09 1815	Thomas Bedworth	51	Murder
05 12 1815	John Binstead	20	Forgery
	Samuel Halliday	26	Burglary
13 12 1815	William Bradford	23	Forgery
17 04 1816	John Fancott	32	Burglary
	Thomas Turner	20	Burglary
	Thomas Cooper	59	Attd Murder
14 07 1816	Phillip Street	23	Burglary
17 07 1816	Joseph Peru	60	Murder
27 07 1816	William Gregory	24	Forgery
	Joseph Boyce	59	Forgery
	George Maycock	53	Forgery
23 09 1816	John Eglerton	30	Buggery
02 12 1816	Henry Pegg	49	Theft
	Thomas Rawlinson	23	Theft
	John Warren	41	Hy Robbery
	Robert Yandell	44	Buggery
12 12 1816	William Anderson	25	Murder
24 02 1817	Sarah Pery	33	Murder
05 03 1817	Andrew Savage	42	Forgery
	Benjamin Savage	28	Forgery
	Thomas Cann	28	Forgery
	James Gates	39	Robbery
	James Baker	46	Robbery
	William Kelly	33	Burglary
	Elizabeth Fricker	30	Burglary
14 03 1917	Andrew Barton	19	Hy Robbery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
	James Frampton	20	Hy Robbery
02 05 1817	Patrick Brown	29	Hy Robbery
20 08 1817	James Fitzwilliam	32	Burglary
	Henry Wilkins	22	Burglary
	Henry Bull	19	Burglary
	John Coffin	43	Rape
11 12 1817	John Vartie	19	Forgery
	George Pearson		Forgery
	Thomas Dealtay	22	Hy Robbery
17 02 1818	Mary Ann Jones	20	Forgery
	Charlotte Newman	33	Forgery
	William Hatchman	25	Forgery
	John Attel	33	Burglary
23 02 1818	David Evans	38	Murder
25 02 1818	William Rawlinson	21	Theft
	John Rawlinson	18	Theft
24 04 1818	John Ward	28	Forgery
	Harriet Skelton	33	Forgery
02 06 1818	Joseph Davey	32	Forgery
	George Claxton	22	Forgery
22 06 1818	John Dennett	62	Murder
22 07 1818	Thomas Mcnamara	52	Forgery
	Thomas Buttery	49	Forgery
	Richard Fernandi	37	Hy Robbery
02 11 1818	Francis Losch	44	Murder
15 12 1818	John Driscoll	39	Forgery
	William Weller	20	Forgery
	George Cashman	26	Forgery
	John Williams	20	Burglary
12 01 1819	William Knight	17	Hy Robbery
	Stephen Morris	31	Robbery
	Andrew Tingay	30	Cow Theft
16 02 1819	John Fellows	22	Robbery
	John Corderoy	20	Burglary
24 03 1819	John Adams	25	Forgery
	Edward Dent	18	Forgery
	William Lynch	24	Hy Robbery
	John Willett	42	Sheep Theft
07 04 1819	Daniel Macvey	27	Robbery
	William Green	46	Robbery
23 06 1819	Benjamin Alben	32	Theft
	Thomas Jeffcote	36	Theft
	Charles Wright	32	Burglary
	William Ambrose	28	Attd Murder
	George Price	20	Forgery
28 07 1819	Benjamin Noble	46	Robbery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
01 11 1819	John Holmsby	25	Murder
26 11 1819	John Henley	20	Robbery
	Henry Lovell	15	Robbery
	Edward Cassidy	21	Robbery
	Thomas Fenwick	57	Forgery
29 12 1819	John Markham	25	Buggery
31 12 1819	Thomas Wildish	25	Forgery
	Charles Booth	33	Theft
29 03 1820	William Conner	32	Theft
	Dennis Keaton	17	Forgery
	Edward Voss	18	Forgery
	William Frith	36	Burglary
12 04 1820	John Bird	26	Burglary
	George Bird	20	Burglary
	Henry Wicks	21	Forgery
	John Smith	22	Forgery
	Charles Harris	21	Forgery
01 05 1820	Arthur Thistlewood	50	High Treason
	James Ings	30	High Treason
	John Brunt	38	High Treason
	John Davidson	34	High Treason
	Richard Tidd	45	High Treason
05 07 1820	William Paling	28	Forgery
	John Robinson	26	Forgery
	William Stanford	19	Forgery
	Henry Hawkins	17	Burglary
	William Saunders	30	Horse Theft
	William Arnold	20	Extortion
27 07 1820	Peter Miller	36	Forgery
	James Gardner	33	Forgery
	Henry Brown	28	Forgery
	William Wilkinson	48	Extortion
	Thomas Cumber	26	Theft
24 10 1820	Isaac Smith	64	Forgery
	James Marshall	48	Forgery
	Henry Marsh	50	Burglary
05 12 1820	Joseph Ellinger	21	Hy Robbery
	George Edwards	27	Hy Robbery
	Thomas Webb	29	Sacrilege
	Thomas Hamett	27	Forgery
	John Maddon	20	Forgery
	Sarah Price	43	Forgery
11 12 1820	Martin Feely	22	Robbery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
	Thomas Eaton	26	Hy Robbery
	Thomas Hunt	23	Hy Robbery
	John Hughes	20	Hy Robbery
	Charles Goodwin	33	Robbery
	Richard Scott	21	Attd Murder
	William Gentle	26	Robbery
	William Reid	31	Robbery
31 03 1821	Joseph Martin	32	Hy Robbery
	John Davis	17	Hy Robbery
	James Reeves	17	Hy Robbery
	Joseph Johnson	19	Hy Robbery
	Henry Tobin	27	Extortion
13 02 1821	Thomas Elliott	24	Robbery
	Joseph Wootton	19	Robbery
	William Bullock	22	Robbery
	Abraham Hemmingway	40	Sacrilege
27 03 1821	George Berry	21	Robbery
	James Pitcher	21	Robbery
	William Robinson	30	H/breaking
	Joseph Kitsall	23	Robbery
04 07 1821	Matthias Driscoll	19	Hy Robbery
	Cephas Quested	30	Attd Murder
	John Snape	36	Forgery
	John Blakeny	21	Hy Robbery
	Robert Holding	21	Burglary
	Charles Wade	18	Burglary
25 09 1921	George Lee	20	Forgery
	William Thompson	17	Robbery burglary
	Thomas Patmore	40	Attd Murder
21 11 1821	Josiah Cadman	25	Forgery
	Edmund Sparrow	21	Forgery
	Thomas Tapley	23	Forgery
	George Ellis	21	Forgery
	William Garton	24	Robbery
	George Smith	31	Hy Robbery
	Isaac Cobelia	24	Hy Robbery
	William Harding	55	Sheep Theft
27 11 1821	Samuel Haywood	23	Burglary
	Joseph South	16	Forgery
	Ann Norris	21	Robbery
23 01 1822	Richard Jago	28	Burglary
	Henry Thompson	32	Forgery
12 02 1822	John Tye	43	Forgery
	William Rivers	18	Forgery
25 02 1822	William Abbott	49	Murder
02 04 1822	Edward Cochran	19	Burglary
22 05 1822	Henry Naylor	24	Burglary

Date	Name	Age	Offence
	George Adams	32	Burglary
	William Bartholomew	34	Burglary
	John Close	33	Burglary
24 05 1822	John Anson	26	Burglary
	Edward Ward	21	Burglary
26 06 1822	John Lomas	19	Forgery
	James Neumhier	18	Hy Robbery
	Robert Crawley	17	Hy Robbery
25 11 1822	John Holland	42	Buggery
	William King	32	Buggery
27 11 1822	William Reading	26	Theft
	John Roberts	26	Burglary
	Frank Purdon	25	Robbery
	William Corbett	20	Robbery
	Samuel Greenwood	24	Hy Robbery
	Edward McWilliams	30	Burglary
24 02 1823	William North	51	Buggery
26 02 1823	Thomas Watts	25	Burglary
	William Brown	33	Burglary
	John Fuller	22	Burglary
	Mark Herd	22	Burglary
	John Harris	23	Robbery
	John Wait	53	Forgery
30 04 1823	John Walker	18	H/breaking
	James Aldridge	22	H/breaking
	Henry Seaton	26	H/breaking
19 05 1823	George Elliot	23	Hy Robbery
21 07 1823	John Wilford	42	Burglary
	Robert Roe	25	Burglary
	Samuel Miles	23	Forgery
26 11 1823	John Smith	24	Forgery
	John Crisp	29	Burglary
	Edward Hogan	18	Attd Murder
	James Scott	48	Attd Murder
23 02 1824	Charles Johnson	27	Murder
23 03 1824	Samuel Raines	27	Attd Murder
	John Wren	18	Attd Murder
01 06 1824	John Wagstaff	27	Forgery
	John Easterby	34	Burglary
	William Hill	36	Forgery
05 07 1824	John Williams	19	Burglary
	Thomas Davis	24	Burglary
	John Reading	32	Robbery
25 11 1824	Joseph Harwood	18	Hy Robbery
30 11 1824	Henry Fauntleroy	41	Forgery
22 02 1825	Cornelius Wood	20	Rape
	Edward Harris	37	Hy Robbery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
30 03 1825	Henry Durham	19	Burglary
	John Ferguson	25	Robbery
	William Lintot	23	Burglary
	William Walker	19	Burglary
20 06 1825	William Probert	36	Horse Theft
	William Seargeant	30	Horse Theft
	James Harper	30	Horse Theft
	John Smith	28	Burglary
27 06 1825	James Goff	21	Burglary
	Edward Dunn	17	Burglary
19 09 1825	Patrick Welch	24	Murder
16 11 1825	Samuel Crook	20	Robbery
27 12 1825	William Austin	35	Theft
	Richard Jasper	24	Forgery
	John Edmonds	25	Horse Theft
16 01 1826	Mary Cain	44	Murder
21 02 1826	John Jones	22	Burglary
	Edward Cockerell	29	Forgery
16 05 1826	Peter Naden	20	Hy Robbery
	William Leach	23	Hy Robbery
07 06 1826	Joseph Taylor	31	Horse Theft
	Robert Savage	20	Burglary
	Joseph Benfield	22	Burglary
	James Johnson	23	Robbery
02 08 1826	Charles Butcher	27	Sheep Theft
29 11 1826	George Nicholls	24	Hy Robbery
	James Gouley	18	Hy Robbery
	John Hayes	24	H/breaking
	James Boyce	25	Robbery
	Robert King	21	Hy Robbery
	John Robinson	19	Hy Robbery
02 01 1827	Charles White	23	Arson
	Amelia Roberts	30	Robbery
20 03 1827	James Wingfield	25	Rape
	William Davis	26	Robbery
	Robert Young	34	Burglary
	John Keats	21	Sheep Theft
29 05 1827	George Williams	35	Sheep Theft
	Benjamin Sanders	24	Hy Robbery
	John Eagles	35	Theft letter
06 07 1827	William Condell	38	Burglary
	George Warner	42	Forgery
27 08 1827	Thomas Norton	25	Hy Robbery
17 09 1827	Mary Wittenback	40	Murder
22 11 1827	Charles Smith	18	Hy Robbery
	John Keaton	46	Hy Robbery
	John Powell	23	Robbery
	Edward Love	40	Forgery
19 12 1827	John Williams	23	Robbery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
	John French	54	Horse Theft
12 03 1828	Thomas Chapman	28	Horse Theft
	William Johnson	30	Horse Theft
	William Melford	21	H/breaking
	Charles Melford	17	H/breaking
	Jeremiah Sullivan	28	H/breaking
26 03 1828	Alex Shorter	50	Forgery
	Samuel Weldon	35	Burglary
28 03 1828	George Wyeth	25	Hy Robbery
14 04 1828	Catherine Welch	24	Murder
13 05 1828	John Roberts	22	Robbery
	Russell Brown	18	Hy Robbery
	Hambrey Price	28	Forgery
	John Baker	48	Horse Theft
	John Brown	35	Burglary
04 07 1828	William Rice	22	Burglary
01 12 1828	John Harpure	22	Burglary
	Thomas Higgins	54	Attd Murder
08 12 1828	John James	19	H/breaking
	James Abbott	28	Attd Murder
	Joseph Mahoney	26	H/breaking
	Joseph Hunton	58	Forgery
21 01 1829	James Coleman	33	Forgery
	James Wheeler	21	Hy Robbery
17 02 1829	Benjamin Barrup	26	Attd Murder
	Joseph Burnham	27	H/breaking
24 03 1829	Charles Goodlad	22	Robbery
	Thomas Birmingham	21	Hy Robbery
	Joseph Redguard	23	Hy Robbery
	William Kelly	21	Hy Robbery
04 04 1829	Esther Hibner	61	Murder
19 05 1829	William Carr	29	Forgery
	John Shaw	24	H/breaking
	Thomas Hawkins	20	H/breaking
22 07 1829	Edward Turner	19	Hy Robbery
	Thomas Crowther	18	Hy Robbery
	Ann Chapman	28	Attd Murder
27 07 1829	Edward Martelli	25	Forgery
	Charles Jones	24	Forgery
	James Butler	20	Arson
	Henry Conway	19	Forgery
24 09 1829	James Brown	22	Burglary
19 10 1829	Richard Gifford	26	Forgery
	Richard Chick	28	Burglary
	Josiah Nathan	27	H/breaking
31 12 1829	Thomas Maynard	36	Forgery

Date	Name	Age	Offence
	William Newitt	36	Sheep Theft
	Stephen Stanford	24	Burglary
	William Lesley	31	Burglary
09 02 1830	James Butler	32	H/breaking
04 04 1830	Thomas Sales	27	Burglary
20 09 1830	William Sapwell	36	Murder
11 11 1830	John Gorman	26	Hy Robbery
25 05 1831	George Widget	48	Sheep Theft
	John Breach		Robbery
05 12 1831	John Bishop	39	Murder
	Thomas Williams	26	Murder
09 01 1832	Eliza Ross	38	Murder
13 02 1832	John Barrett	24	Theft
05 06 1832	John Druitt	27	Robbery
09 07 1832	John Smithers	35	Murder
11 07 1832	Thomas Reilly	50	Murder
07 01 1833	William Johnson	29	Murder
12 02 1833	Thomas Attrel	20	Extortion
23 04 1833	George Coney	23	Robbery
27 11 1835	James Pratt	30	Buggery
	John Smith	40	Buggery
07 03 1837	John Pegsworth	35	Murder
02 05 1837	James Greenacre	42	Murder
08 07 1839	William Marchant	18	Murder
16 12 1839	William Lees	33	Murder
06 07 1840	Francis Courvoisier	23	Murder
15 11 1841	Robert Blakesley	28	Murder
20 12 1841	Job Ward	28	Murder
23 05 1842	Daniel Good	44	Murder
02 07 1842	Thomas Cooper	28	Murder
27 05 1844	William Crouch	28	Murder
24 03 1845	James Tapping	22	Murder
28 04 1845	Thomas Hocker	22	Murder
02 06 1845	Joseph Connor	20	Murder
05 01 1846	Martha Browning	23	Murder
30 03 1846	Thomas Wicks	20	Murder
10 01 1848	Thomas Sale	25	Murder
21 02 1848	Harriet Parker	33	Murder
24 07 1848	George Hewson	45	Murder
10 01 1853	Henry Horler	24	Murder
21 11 1853	Nathaniel Mobbs	32	Murder
22 01 1855	Emile Barthelme	32	Murder
30 04 1855	Luigi Buraneli	31	Murder
31 03 1856	William Bousfield	29	Murder
15 12 1856	Robert Marely	39	Murder
16 11 1857	Thomas Davis	39	Murder
08 02 1858	Christian Sattler	37	Murder

Date	Name	Age	Offence
26 04 1858	Giovanni Lani	21	Murder
04 07 1859	Samuel Adams	36	Murder
19 11 1860	James Mullins	52	Murder
14 10 1861	William Cogan	30	Murder
20 10 1862	Catherine Wilson	40	Murder
17 11 1862	Robert Cooper	32	Murder
27 04 1863	Joseph Brooks	25	Murder
22 02 1864	Francisco Bianco	23	Murder
	Ambrosio Durano	25	Murder
	Miguel Lopez	22	Murder
	Marcus Vartos	23	Murder
	Juan Leon	22	Murder
02 05 1864	John Devine	21	Murder
01 08 1864	Frederick Bricknall	23	Murder
14 11 1864	Franz Muller	23	Murder
09 10 1866	John Jeffrey	30	Murder
15 10 1867	John Wiggins	34	Murder
26 05 1868	Michael Barrett	27	Murder
08 09 1868	Alexander Mackay	19	Murder
13 12 1868	Frederick Hinson	30	Murder
01 08 1870	Walter Miller	31	Murder
09 12 1872	August Elliott	31	Murder
25 05 1874	John Godwin	27	Murder
29 06 1874	Frances Stewart	43	Murder
04 01 1875	James Cranwell	54	Murder
21 12 1875	Henry Wainwright	37	Murder
23 05 1876	George Kadi	22	Murder
	Pascal Caladis	33	Murder
	Matteo Corgalis	36	Murder
	Giovanni Caccaris	21	Murder
29 08 1876	John Ebletrift	37	Murder
11 12 1876	Charles O'Donnell	57	Murder
15 10 1877	John Lynch	29	Murder
12 11 1877	Thomas Pratt	27	Murder
24 03 1879	James Simms	43	Murder
	James Dille	41	Murder
05 01 1880	Charles Surety	29	Murder
22 03 1880	John Wingfield	34	Murder
13 12 1880	William Herbert	54	Murder
	George Pavey	29	Murder
17 12 1883	Patrick O'Donnell	48	Murder
06 10 1884	Thomas Orrock	21	Murder
	Thomas Harris	48	Murder
13 07 1885	Henry Alt	31	Murder

Date	Name	Age	Offence
05 10 1885	Henry Norman	45	Murder
07 12 1885	Daniel Minahan	28	Murder
21 03 1887	Joseph King	41	Murder
18 04 1887	Thomas Currell	31	Murder
22 08 1887	Isreal Lipski	22	Murder
13 11 1888	Richard Bartlett	66	Murder
26 03 1890	John Neal	69	Murder
27 08 1890	Francis Monteau	51	Murder
23 12 1890	Mary Wheeler	24	Murder
01 03 1892	James Muir	39	Murder
29 03 1892	John Noble	46	Murder
16 08 1892	John Wenzel	25	Murder
	James Taylor	60	Murder
15 12 1892	Thomas Cream	38	Murder
25 07 1893	George Cooke	27	Murder
14 08 1894	Paul Koczula	24	Murder
13 11 1895	Richard Wingrove	33	Murder
25 02 1896	Alfred Chipperfield	25	Murder
09 06 1896	Henry Fowler	31	Murder
	Albert Milsom	33	Murder
	William Seaman	46	Murder
10 06 1896	Amelia Dyer	57	Murder
06 10 1896	James Jones	26	Murder
15 11 1898	John Ryan	30	Murder
03 01 1899	Johann Schneider	36	Murder
28 03 1899	George Robertson	45	Murder
03 10 1899	Frederick Preston	22	Murder
15 11 1899	Thomas Skeffington	20	Murder
09 01 1900	Louisa Masset	36	Murder
08 03 1900	Ada Chard- Williams	24	Murder
22 05 1900	Henry Grove	26	Murder
17 07 1900	Alfred Highfield	21	Murder
14 08 1900	William Irwin	61	Murder
02 10 1900	John Parr	19	Murder
19 02 1901	Samson Salmon	32	Murder
19 11 1901	Marcel Fougeron	23	Murder
06 05 1902	George Woolfe	21	Murder

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?**

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY & CHURCHARD

A5 booklet, of 64 pages was compiled by Sheila Pitcairn and published in 2003 by The Scottish Genealogy Society.

The first abbey in Scotland was founded by Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity in 1074. The text provides a history of the Abbey and describes the architecture of the building.

It also contains a Chronological table of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses and Nobility, Interred at the Church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline, Sepulture of the Royal Family of Scotland.

Other Chapters are devoted to:

St. Margaret's Chapel and Shrine; Dunfermline Abbey's Five Saints; Seal of Patrick, Abbot of Dunfermline 1203; Abbots of Dunfermline Abbey; Sir William Wallace, The story of the 'Thorn Tree' in the Abbey Churchyard; The Family of Margaret, mother of Sir William Wallace; The Wallace Family Tree; Monumental Inscriptions (Pre 1855) from the Abbey Churchyard.

ALL ABOUT LOTTIE—A BRAVE WOMAN AND WILLIAM THE GENTLEMAN

A5 booklet of 62 pages was published in 1998 by Gwendolyn Appledorff.

The chapter 'All About Lottie' is a picture of Charlotte APPLIEDORFF (née FOSTER) her life and times in and around Collinsvale, Tasmania.

The second, smaller chapter, 'William the Gentleman' contains additional details about her husband, William Appledorff and his family.

The narrative text of the booklet is well supported by a range of early photographic images from the families featured.

AN HISTORIC CENTENARY—ROBERTS, STEWART & CO LTD, 1865–1965

This book of 123 pages by E A Bell, was published in 1965.

When the firm of Kemp, Roberts & Co was formed on July 1, 1865, it was the beginning of a new era in the auctioneering business in Tasmania—a business that was to expand until it encompassed the whole island.

The founders were Henry Llewelyn Roberts (1831–1919), George Anthony Kemp, and John William Abbott.

In 1955 the business of Allan Stewart Pty Ltd, Launceston was acquired and later in 1958 the Farmers' Co-operative Auctioneers Ltd, Burnie were added.

This work deals with the history and growth of the company in Tasmania as it

developed a widespread and substantial interest in wool/broking, stock and station agency and pastoral merchandising fields.

The last chapter deals with the unique rearing of Tasmanian Tigers by Mrs Mary Grant Roberts at Beaumaris. It was decided to include this subject because it is felt to be something of exceptional interest today.

TASMANIA OVER FIVE GENERATIONS—Return to Van Diemen’s Land

This substantial work, by John Biggs was published in 2011.

In ‘Tasmania Over Five Generations’, we see Tasmania’s political progress through the eyes of five father-son generations of one family. Put the stories together of a fire-and-brimstone Wesleyan lay preacher and builder; a quarrelsome teacher, inventor and astronomer; an upright Scottsdale banker and retailer; a frustrated musician and schoolteacher; and a disillusioned Anglican and convert to environmentalism – and you have a fascinating ground-level look at Tasmania’s social and political history over a period of nearly 180 years.

Chapters devoted to the five generations of this family, feature:

Abraham BIGGS (1799–1875)
Alfred Barrett BIGGS (1825–1900)
Albert Walter BIGGS (1865–1958)
Oscar Walter BIGGS (1904–1968)
John Burville BIGGS (1934–)

BYGONE BRANXHOLM 1883–1983

Supported by many early photographs, the articles cover the farming, tin mining, timber cutting, transportation methods, and the life and times of the pioneer families of the area.

A FINE AND PRIVATE PLACE

Published in 1977, this book contains a collection of Epitaphs and Inscriptions chosen by Joan Bakewell & John Drummond, with photographs by Andrew Lawson.

It is a personal anthology of epitaphs and inscriptions, selected primarily for the beauty of their language, expression or appearance.

Ranging over five hundred years, from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries they recall, sometimes poignantly, often with humour or irony, the largely forgotten or unknown people they commemorate.

OUR LIVERPOOL BOYS

This A5 booklet was published by the Liverpool City Council (NSW) to commemorate the ANZAC Centenary.

It presents the stories of soldiers who were born or bred in the Liverpool area and who have a strong connection with Liverpool.

Cecil Alfred ASHCROFT; Arthur Percival ATTWOOD; Thomas Walter BARKER; George Francis BELL; Harry BOYLAND; John BOYLAND; James Ashcroft BRAITHWAITE; Walter Henry BREWSTER; William BROWN, MM; Charles Alfred BULL; William Francis CLOKE; Eric Gladstone DEADMAN; George Leslie FULLAGAR; Joseph GOMES; Lawrence Robert HANNA; Charles Elvin HYLAND; John Frederick KAMMEL, MM; Joseph Harold KEMP; Samuel KIRKPATRICK; Nathan Douglas LACKIE, MM; Joseph Henry LEACH, DCM; Harry LEAROYD; Charles Michael McFARLINE; Joseph Campbell McMILES; Robert McMILES; James Unison MORN; Edward Hugh OPREY;

Arthur SALIS; (Henry) Studley SEALY-VIDAL; Eric Sydney Walpole SEALY-VIDAL, MC; Walter Samuel SHAW alias Walter SAMUELS; Samuel John SOUTHWELL, MM; Geoffrey Gordon STEENSON; Eric Andrew TAYLOR; John TAYLOR; Thomas George TAYLOR; Alfred Charles THORN; Andrew Charles THORNE; Charles Thomas Patrick THORNE; Campbell THROSBY; William George WATERS; Albert Ernest WEARNE, MC; Thomas William Garnet WHITNEY.

**THE JAMES OF GEORGE TOWN
1813–1857**

A Colonial Maritime, Mercantile and Family Correspondence

Published in 2002, this book was edited by and with an introduction by Graeme Broxam.

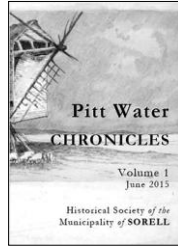
Through correspondence with officialdom, business associates and amongst themselves, a forgotten pioneer Australian merchant-shipmaster and his family are brought back to life.

Captain Joseph James operated out of Sydney, NSW from 1811 until becoming the first merchant at George Town, Van Diemen’s Land in 1820. With his death in 1844 leaving his family virtually penniless, it was his son Captain William Henry James’ duty to rebuild the family fortune.

This book give a first-hand look into some of the difficulties faced by our commercial pioneers—inconsistent Government decisions, unscrupulous business partners, perils of the sea and the uncertainty of life and death itself.

**PITT WATER CHRONICLES—
Volume 1, June 2015**

An A4 periodical of 72 pages published by the Historical Society of the Municipality of Sorell.



Pitt Water Chronicles is a collection of history articles recording family histories, memories and community interest of the people and places of the Sorell Municipality in southern

Tasmania.

Pitt Water recalls the name of the Sorell district when first settled by Europeans in the early 1800s.

Articles include:

Timeline

The Mumirimina at Steele’s Island

Norfolk Islanders at Pitt Water

The Brady Raid at Sorell 1825

‘Princess Royal’ Goes Aground

Thomas Featherstone—Pitt Water Publican

The First Hazells in Tasmania

The First Sorell Regatta

Forcett Hall Centenary 1914–2014

Everyone is Dancing at the Forcett Hall

Grannie Reardon

Sarah Thornbury (née White) 1883–1948

Private A R Blackmore 12th Infantry Battalion

Neil (Mick) Hohne at Nugent

Days at “The Shack”

Midway Point Yacht Club

Forty Years of Lions

Dodges Ferry School celebrates 25 years ◀

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Launceston Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- *Mickleborough, Leonie; *William Sorell in Van Diemen's Land – Lieutenant-Governor, 1817–24 – A Golden Age?*
- *Phillis, Susan; *Wherever You May Go – The Story of Charlotte Martha Reeves*
- *Smith, Beverley; *A Convict and his Four Daughters*
- *Tasmanian Heritage Council; *A Guide to Preserving Tasmania's War Heritage*
- TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2013*

*Denotes complimentary or donated item

Mersey Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- *Ford, E H R, & Fforde, C de LW; *The Fords of Ford Green*
- Holmes, Michael; *Vanishing Towns - Tasmania's Ghost Towns and Settlements*
- *Hyland, Raymond [Comp.]; *Gunns Plains Honour Roll World War 1 Centenary 1914–2014*
- *Liverpool City Council; *Our Liverpool Boys*
- Oliver, Judith Anne; *Becoming Australian - The Dewhurst Story*
- Phillips, Kim; *The Spirits of Gallipoli - A Century of Anzacs*
- Smee, Craig James; *Births and Baptisms, Marriages and De Facto Relationships, Deaths and Burials 1788–1800*
- Smee, Craig James; *Born in the English Colony of New South Wales 1801–1810*
- *Snowden, Dianne; *Foundations of a Tasmanian Industry The History of the Master Builders' Association 1891–2005*
- *TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2013*
- *TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Central Coast Memorial Park Ulverstone - Register of Burials 1977–2015*
- *TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *The Advocate Personal Announcements January 2014 – December 2014*

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

- Phillips, Kim; *The Spirits of Gallipoli - A Century of Anzacs*
- TFHS Inc.; *Members' Interests 1998–2015*

*Indicates donated item

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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.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10:30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details

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
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Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary,
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LAUNCESTON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6344 4034
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Monday to Friday by appointment only (03) 6344 4034
Workshops Held on Wednesday 18 June and Wednesday 17 September
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 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.
Meetings Held on the 3rd Wednesday 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 2015–16:-

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ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by *Mark Media*—Moonah Tasmania