

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 36 Number 4—March 2016

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 36 Number 4

March 2016

ISSN 0159 0677

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

From the editor

Here we are at the last issue for Volume 36 of *Tasmanian Ancestry* and what a wonderful diversity of articles.

The first is short but gives details of the current program being undertaken by Burnie Branch. It will be interesting to follow their progress. See page 196.

We have some new contributors with a well researched article by Michael Watt on the *Procida* immigrants of 1885. Included is a data base of the people who were recruited from Germany.

Deborah Norris has written on another fascinating topic—the nuances of language concluding with an amusing tale of Janet's boots.

Angela Prosser-Green is back with her search for Wallace Town and Ron Mallett has provided an up-date on his research for details of his family.

And of course our excellent band of regulars—Anne McMahon, Betty Jones, Dianne Snowden, Don Bradmore with Judith Carter, Maurice Appleyard and Vee Maddock. This issue also includes the final in the series of 'Making the most of Trove' by Catriona Bryce.

Sad news of the sudden passing of Sid Davis prior to Christmas—good we were able to publish his article in the previous issue. He will be missed at the Hobart Computer Group as I understand his questions often stimulated discussion.

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:

One of the 24 surviving headstones from Coronation Park, Burnie . See page 196 in this issue for article 'Adopt-a-Headstone Program'.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AS I write this, the festive season is upon us! Not only is this a time to spend with family, but it is also a time to reflect on the year just finishing. Again this year, as in all the years I have been a member, and that's now quite a few, I have been very impressed by the dedication of our volunteers. There is no doubt that TFHS could not exist without them. People from many different backgrounds come together with a mutual interest in family history as one might expect, but it is the willingness to help each other that is most impressive. Although it is dangerous to single out individuals, I am going to do so here. The amazing Bissett sisters—Betty and Muriel—have given immeasurable service to our society. They were members long before I was, but it was not long after I joined that I heard of their dedication. They have occupied many positions both in their branch, Launceston, and at a society level, and have set a great example for all of us. Thank you girls!

As a member of the executive, I have met some of the most dedicated members of each branch. People like Peter and Judy Cocker from Burnie, Betty and Muriel and Lucille Gee from Launceston, Sue-Ellen McCreghan and Helen Anderson from Mersey and Libby and John Gillham from Huon. By the way, Helen was a foundation member of TFHS, or GST as it was then! This list would not be complete without mentioning Maurice Appleyard and Colleen Read from my own branch, Hobart, and our editor, Rosemary Davidson. As I said above, it is dangerous to single out individuals, and I have mentioned these people as examples. But I know from my own branch that there are many other

members who are just as dedicated as these people, but who prefer to beaver away in their own branch. They are just as important as the people I have mentioned, or even more so! So—a big heartfelt thank you to **all** our volunteers!

Of course you will have noticed by now that we have made a small increase in our membership fees. Unfortunately our costs keep rising. For example, postage went up yet again at the beginning of 2016. But many more of the costs of running our organisation have also increased. Fortunately, as a result of careful budgeting, we have been able to keep our fees rising at considerably less than the official CPI!

Robert Tanner

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

2016

Lilian Watson

Family History Award

**for a Book
however produced or published on
paper, dealing with family or
biographical history and having
significant Tasmanian content**

**Entries Close
1 December 2016**

Further information and entry forms
available from

**TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries
or
www.tasfhs.org**

or
The Secretary
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK TAS 7018
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BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

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Our branch library continues to be busy with a consistent number of members coming through our doors to get help with their research

and to use our facilities.

We have now launched our 'Adopt-a-Headstone' program and have already received commitments from South Australia, Victoria and England as well as from local people. The background of this project started nine years ago when we were concerned with the gradual deterioration of the surviving 24 headstones from the Old View Road Cemetery (renamed Coronation Park in 1952). At this time it was decided to remove the headstones from the western boundary of the Park and place them in storage until such time that restoration and conservation work could be carried out. The Burnie City Council had them placed in storage and gave our branch a seeding grant for the restoration work.

We were successful in 2015 in obtaining a grant from the Tasmanian Community Fund to help with the restoration. One of the conditions was that we would raise the final amount of the restoration cost from the community through our 'Adopt-a-Headstone' program.

We have started presenting this to individuals and organisations and schools

in our area will be targeted early in 2016. When an organisation or an individual makes a commitment to adopt a headstone they will receive a certificate of appreciation/adoption as well as photographs of before and after shots of their adopted headstone. In return they will give a cash donation to the project.

The initial cleaning of the headstones has now been completed and the repair of broken stones and missing lettering will be carried out during the first half of 2016. If anyone would like to be part of this project please contact our branch and we can provide further details.

Our end of year function was again a BBQ. Many thanks to those who helped with the food, the venue and the donation of items that went into the raffle prizes.

Peter Cocker Branch President

Hobart

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The committee completed a successful year of managing the business of the branch with a December meeting followed by lunch at a local restaurant.

By the time this report is read the branches of the society will be approaching their AGMs and many activities for the calendar year will be under way. For the Hobart Branch the focus of the year

will be fund raising, promotion of the branch and its activities and continuing its program of workshops for members and prospective members. The fund raising (sausage sizzles at hardware stores, sale of pre-loved books etc) helps to pay the bills of branch (phone, power, heating, rent) while the workshops (run by our experienced researchers) and promotional activities educate existing members and to attract new ones.

In the last part of 2015 the decision was taken by the committee to cease the provision of volunteer research assistants at the Rosny branch of LINC. This decision followed a similar decision earlier in the year at Glenorchy where LINC management decided to remove family history resources from the library shelves. Our thanks are extended to Julie Kapeller, Kathy Bluhm and Keith Brown for the volunteer work they have provided these communities over many years.

General Meetings

The Hobart Branch of the Society concluded a successful calendar year of ten regular general meetings featuring invited speakers. There has been a small increase in the number of members and guests attending these meetings. The speaker program for 2016 is filling. Members are reminded that meetings are held on the third Tuesday evening of the month at 'The Sunday School' in the St John's Park Precinct in New Town.

The speaker at the October meeting was John Short speaking on the topic of *Hobart's Bank Arcade*. The speaker gave a full account of the history of occupancy and ownership of the site where the Bank Arcade is located in Liverpool Street between Elizabeth and Argyle Streets. While there is debate about the date of construction of original parts of the building—some sources suggest 1900—there

is clear evidence of the site and shape of buildings and a paper trail of its ownership and occupancy from the first year of Hobart's settlement.

In the PowerPoint presentation to accompany the talk John Short presented newspaper articles, photographs, artwork, maps and reports of archaeological digs. The proximity of the site to Hobart Rivulet adds to the heritage value of the site and the importance of the archaeological findings.

As for Bank Arcade itself, construction commenced in 1956 and it was opened in 1958 as the first shopping arcade in Hobart, its name acknowledging the debt incurred in the purchase and development of the site.

The speaker for November was Dr Michael Watt speaking on the topic *Researching Immigration to Tasmania from Germany in the 19th Century*. Michael provided an outline of his family history research on his paternal (Watt) and maternal (Mansson) lines. Using the resources of the AOT he investigated in depth the Mansson line (Swedish descent, settled east of Pyengana at Power's Rivulet). His investigations were published in *The Mansson Family: a Case History of Immigration and Settlement in Tasmania*, which was later revised as a result of information gleaned from Maria Hargraves' book *Inducements and Agents: German, Northern European and Scandinavian Recruitment to Tasmania 1855–87*. The revision began an interest in the analysis of the recruitment and settlement patterns of assisted immigrants from Germany, and specifically the recruitment, demographic characteristics and settlement patterns of the immigrants who arrived on the *Procida* in 1885.

Michael is presently compiling a database of the *Procida* arrivals and including as

much details as possible about the movements of these immigrants following their arrival. These include early settlers in the Pyengana, Gould's Country, Lilydale and Anchor Mine districts as well as the Break O'Day municipality. In addition to the Mansson family, the German immigrants arriving on the *Procida* included members of the Jestrinski, Kohl, Nicklason and Petterson families.

This final meeting for 2015 concluded with a special end-of-year supper.

Speakers for 2016

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

February 16:

Dr Briony Patterson 'Using genealogy to trace genetic conditions'

March 15:

Rosie Severs 'Robert Brown ... Nature's investigator'

April 19:

AGM and John Wadsley 'War memorials and memorial avenues of the Great War'

May 17:

Alan Townsend 'What colonial wallpaper tells us about luxury and wealth'

June 21:

Prof Hamish Maxwell-Stewart 'What's happening with Founders and Survivors and other projects'

July 19:

Rex Kerrison 'The beginnings, and expansion, of the Kerrison clan in Tasmania, and across Australia'.

Howard Reeves Branch Secretary

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On Wednesday 18 March, 2 p.m., we have planned for an informal gathering with John and Sue Reimers who will be speaking about their

research experiences in the British Isles. They spent time at the Northern Ireland (PRONI) office; in Edinburgh (Scotland's People); at the Dundee Archives in Angus and in Norfolk. Numbers are limited to 20, so call in and book early.

The Launceston Branch AGM will be held at the Harry Abbott Scout Hall in St George's Square, commencing at 7 p.m., on Tuesday 19 April. Following the meeting member Gus Green will be talking about his new book, *Duck Reach and the Electric Light*.

The Society AGM will be held on Saturday 18 June, at the Ross Town Hall. Check this edition of *Tasmanian Ancestry* for the detailed programme and booking form.

Library: Tuesdays, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.—phone (03) 6344 4034. Other days (except Saturday and Sunday), by appointment only.

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

Mersey

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Branch Christmas Dinner:

There was a good attendance of members and volunteers. We all enjoyed a tasty meal and social time together. This

year the dinner was held on Sunday 6 December at the Lucas Hotel, Latrobe.

The Mersey Branch Library closed on the 11 December 2015 and reopened on 12 January 2016.

Opening times are: Tuesday and Fridays, at 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Our Annual New Year BBQ was held on 30 January 2016, at the Gilbert Street Library residence, Latrobe.

Please check our web site for updates of upcoming events and information on new publications available at our Mersey Branch Library.

Huon

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No report received

BEST JOURNAL ARTICLE AWARD

This article has been revised due to ambiguity in Vol 36 No. 2 (p. 64)

UPDATED CRITERIA

for articles published in Volumes
36 & 37

IN order for the journal to maintain high standards it is important that the editor should have at his/her disposal a supply of articles that is ample, varied and of a high standard. Implied in this is that there should be a continuing supply of new authors; and that all authors should be enthusiastic about developing their skills.

Traditionally the society has tried to encourage all authors by recognising the article which has been judged the 'best' for that volume; although determining the 'best' is often difficult and at times may even seem arbitrary. The problem is rendered complex by the wide range of skills among our authors, from novices to professional historians, and also the fact that some authors write prolifically and to a high standard.

There is scope to recognise 'novice' writers with an Encouragement Award for Volume 37 which will be awarded only to those who have not previously received the Best Journal Article Award from the society. The society has decided that there will be no Best Journal Article Award to cover the issues of Volume 36.

This decision will be reviewed annually to allow professional and regular writers to be judged for the Best Journal Article Award in future volumes. ◀

ADOPT-A-HEADSTONE PROGRAM

(SEE BURNIE BRANCH REPORT)



THE Old Burnie Cemetery on View Road was the main burial ground for Burnie from the mid 1800s until the Wivenhoe Cemetery opened in January 1900. For about 50 years the cemetery remained virtually untouched until 1952 when the remaining headstones were relocated along the western boundary of the cemetery, the weeds, vegetation and broken grave-markers were cleared and the area grassed down and renamed Coronation Park.

It remained so for another twenty years or more until the new highway was surveyed to go through the north-eastern side. Significant earth works meant many burials were unearthed. Soil was carefully removed and located remains were reinterred at the new Burnie Lawn Cemetery. Approximately 60 remains were relocated. There is a cairn and brass plaque at the location where these reinterments

occurred. Nine years ago the 24 remaining headstones were placed in storage.

At the beginning of 2015 the Burnie Museum arranged for a professional conservator to do the cleaning and restoration of the headstones so they could be displayed properly and the inscriptions readable. We applied for a Grant with the Tasmanian Community Fund and were successful, so at last the restoration of the headstones could start.

To increase the awareness of this important heritage collection we are offering individuals, service clubs, schools and other organisations the chance to adopt a headstone and become familiar with the family and descendants.

Additional funds raised will not only go towards restoration costs, but also interpretation information and permanent display material.

NAMES ON THE SURVIVING 24 HEADSTONES

ARMITAGE, Katherine Isabella
ARMITAGE, Ella Winifred
BANNATYNE, Robert
BORROWDALE, Royden
BORROWDALE, Thomas
BOURDILLON, Laura Francis
BROWN, James Henry
BROWN, Thompson
CARTER, Jane
EVANS, Jane Elizabeth
FARRELL, Mary
GIBSON, John
HEINRICH, Katarine

HILDER, Eliza
HILDER, Elizabeth
HILDER, Mary S
HOLMAN, Elizabeth
KNIGHT, Henry
LAPHAM, Ada Olive
LENNARD, Mary
LONG, Bridget
LONG, John
MUNCE, Emily Jane
NORTON-SMITH, Frederick
Richard
POWLETT, Elizabeth

POWLETT, John
RATHBONE, Mary Catherine
REID, Arthur William
ROUSE, Alfred
ROUSE, Emily
ROUSE, George
ROUSE, John E
SMITHIES, Hannah

If you are interested in adopting a headstone please contact TFHS Inc. Burnie Branch (see p. 192) ◀

THE *JANUS*: A SCANDALOUS VOYAGE

Anne McMahon (Member No. 6463)

THE *Janus*, a south whaler of 308 tons built in New York during 1810, was under the master Thomas J MOWAT and surgeon James T CREAGH when she sailed from the Thames towards the end of October 1819 conveying 63 women prisoners, tried mainly in London. The ship had arrived at Cork harbour by 6 November when Corporal MOORE of the 48th Regt. came on board with Ann his wife. The *Janus* waited in the harbour for the embarkation of 42 women, convicted in Ireland, to fill her complement. Those women from northern counties such as Down and Antrim would come round the Irish coast in one of the sloops used to convey prisoners held in the Dublin county gaols to Cork.¹

While the ship was being prepared to continue her journey Edward TREVOR, the recently appointed superintendent of convicts, reported to his superior, the Under Secretary William GREGORY, at Dublin Castle in December 1819 after he had been on board the *Janus*:

I never witnessed such bad and ungovernable conduct among any class of prisoners as that of some of the English convicts, particularly those sent from Newgate, London.

He also remarked the *Janus* 'appeared to be dirty without arrangement or system'. Trevor also received a letter from Lieutenant SHERIDAN of the Flag Ship at Cove complaining of 'irregularities' among soldiers and the English women. The men had been dismissed but he proposed the English authorities be informed.²

Trevor was instructed to provide employment for the women on the voyage so sent a large quantity of worsted to the ship for knitting. Mowat brought on board two men convicted of mutinous and riotous behaviour to be kept as prisoners. Trevor reported he was alarmed at the prospect but complied. Surgeon Creagh advised the two groups of women were in the best order possible and thanked Trevor for his services. An ailing English prisoner, Rebecca CONNOLLY, was landed to be sent to Cork Depot.

Two Catholic priests boarded the *Janus* as passengers. The senior cleric Fr Philip CONOLLY, a Benedictine, volunteered as a missionary when Earl BATHURST permitted Catholic priests at Botany Bay. He was to transfer to Hobart Town in 1821 where he laboured for 14 years going about the island on horseback to celebrate marriages and baptise children. The second, Fr John Joseph THERRY was destined to serve for 44 years in New South Wales. The *Janus* sailed from Cove on 5 December 1819, a winter departure, carrying 104 women prisoners together with 26 children.³

No surgeon's journal for the voyage is available but the *Janus* called at Rio de Janeiro where new bars and locks were fitted to the prison to replace the items which were easily removed. As the ship was rounding the south-west coast of Van Diemen's Land surgeon James Creagh died which terminated a 'wrangling' relationship with the master. The *Janus* was scheduled to go to Hobart Town but

¹ Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787–1868*, Sydney, 1988, p. 343

² NAI, CSO/RP/1819/919, A, B, C.

³ 'Philip Conolly', *ADB*, Vol. 1, pp. 241–2; 'John Joseph Therry', *ADB*, Vol. 2, pp. 509–12

Master Mowat decided to proceed direct to Sydney.

At the muster on arrival Secretary T CAMPBELL received most favourable reports from the prisoners who declared that all their rations had been allocated and every comfort accorded to them. There were no complaints by the clerics.⁴

Some weeks after 32 women prisoners had been landed and assigned to respectable married settlers or placed in the Parramatta factory, it transpired many of these women were pregnant. A letter addressed to Gov. MACQUARIE was received from a settler, Nicholas BAYLEY, who had been allocated two of the assignees. He enclosed a written appeal by one of the women, Lydia ESDEN, a literate English convict, which contained a damning account of events on the voyage. Both Mr Bayley's servants were pregnant, one to the master of the *Janus* and Lydia to the Chief Mate, John HEDGES. Lydia Esden had written of her desperate need to meet with John Hedges as he had agreed to acknowledge paternity if her pregnancy was confirmed. He also promised to go to see her family in England which, she said, would be a great comfort. Lydia was not released by Mr Bayley and Master Mowat and Chief Mate John Hedges sailed for the whale fisheries. It was their imminent departure on the *James* which had propelled them to name the two men as the fathers.⁵

On receipt of this information Governor Macquarie ordered an inquiry be conducted by a bench of magistrates presided over by Judge Advocate John WYLDE. In his address Master Mowat claimed he had maintained control: the women he said were ordered down to the prison every evening, the latches were fastened immediately and the sailors were never

down with the prisoners. He vehemently rejected accusations of impropriety while 'most unequivocally' denying having a female named Mary LONG as a constant companion in his berth. However both women under oath confirmed paternity by the men. In his evidence Fr Conolly reported he had received the impression that a complaint would not lead to any remedy while Fr Therry said he had expostulated with officers and the master frequently but found it of no use.⁶

The conclusion of the inquiry was that unrestrained intercourse between the crew and a number of licentious women existed to their full extent during the voyage from England, throughout their stay at Rio de Janeiro and continuing while the vessel arrived at Port Jackson. Fr Therry, in his submission, stated the 32 women who had embarked at Cove 'did not enter into the illicit intercourse'. Both clerics were favourably disposed to Surgeon Creagh as he had attempted to maintain discipline while engaged in altercations with the master but it was alleged he had also taken a woman before his death.⁷

Commissioner John Thomas BIGGE, who took the evidence, explained that there was no penalty in law to punish ships' crew for sexual intercourse with women prisoners on the convict transports. No master would incur the risk of mutiny by trying to prevent it while even corporal punishment inflicted on a seaman was dangerous. Both the master and surgeon had a duty to prevent prostitution or, at least, to discourage it. On this voyage however Master Mowat was a participant, John Hedges was not called before the inquiry and surgeon Creagh had died. Bigge remained pessimistic about prevention. He claimed that

⁴ *HRA* I, X, 1819–20, p. 319

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 320

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 323

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 326–29

no scheme of superintendence had yet been devised by which their intercourse with the crew can be entirely prevented thereby shifting some responsibility to the women.⁸

The notoriety of the voyage of the *Janus* was raised by Joy DAMOUSI in her book, *Depraved and Disorderly* in which she explored the cultural meaning of gendered relationships. She interpreted the *public space* of the female convict ship as one of control, order and routine, all of which were emphasised by Master Mowat in his testimony. Anxiety she saw was dispelled by the maintenance of the public space. On the other hand Joy Damousi represented *private space* as a realm of chaos and disorder upsetting the public space through sexual promiscuity. Within the enclosed environment of the female convict ship the *private space* remained invisible. It was the intersection of the two modes that was revealed by Lydia Esden and Mary Long, the two prisoners confirmed as pregnant, that temporarily undermined the public space claimed as intact by the master.⁹

On arrival at Sydney on 3 May 1820, after a voyage of 150 days, the 32 women prisoners were landed, the remaining 72 awaited transfer to the new government brig *Princess Charlotte* to be sent to Van Diemen's Land. The brig called first at George Town where she arrived on 7 June 1820. Twenty-seven of her prisoners were disembarked; being 25 women from Ireland with two English prisoners.

George Town in April 1820 was a small settlement consisting of 14 badly built

wooden houses and 43 skillings all constructed by convicts which were occupied by 241 males together with 24 females. Convicts were able to build their houses by being released from work at 3:00 p.m. each day. Provisions, such as meat, wheat, flour, sugar and tea, were rowed up from Port Dalrymple, a nine hour journey. During the winter of 1820 the George Town convicts suffered greatly from want of sufficient clothes. Bigge, who visited there, found 50 male convicts without shoes and 27 with no jackets. He did not mention the deprivation of the women. In spite of the primitive life the women seemed to settle readily at George Town as 24 had married prior to 1825; some within the year of their arrival.¹⁰

The *Princess Charlotte* sailed on to Hobart Town with the remaining 45 women prisoners where they were landed on 23 June 1820. Eight of these women had received life sentences; four for theft, two for disposing of forged banknotes or stamps, one for murder by an Irish woman who died in 1821 and one for impersonating a seaman's widow to claim prize money. Ten of the women had been punished for 14 years; the majority for forged banknotes while the remaining 54 were transported for seven years. An English prisoner in this last group had the misfortune to be sent to Macquarie Harbour in 1824 for absconding into the woods from her master where she remained for several months. The fate of 23 of the 26 children who accompanied the women remains unknown as only three are mentioned with their mothers in assignment. For the remainder there is silence.¹¹ ◀

⁸ P.P., H.C. *Commissioner of Inquiry into the State of the Colony of NSW. Report, 1822.* John Thomas Bigge p. 3, p. 12.

⁹ Joy Damousi, *Depraved and Disorderly: female convicts, sexuality and gender in Colonial Australia.* Cambridge University Press, 1997, p. 12

¹⁰ Bigge report, I, p. 26, pp. 46–47

¹¹ Phillip Tardif, *Notorious Strumpets and Dangerous Girls.* Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1990, pp. 365–421.

WALLACE TOWN

Angela Prosser-Green (Member No. 6599)

HAS anybody heard of Wallace Town in Van Diemen's Land? I hadn't until I fell over it, as you do, when researching on Trove. Thanks are due to all the wonderful people at the National Library who have made Trove possible and to those who continue to contribute and edit. So let's find out a bit about Wallace Town.

Wallace Town is situated on the North Esk River about three miles from Launceston. Curious? I was! A property was listed for sale in the *Hobart Town Courier* of 29 March 1828.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

TWO FARMS, situated on Paterson's Plains, within three miles of Launceston.

The 1st named Wallace town, (originally Foggo's grant) consisting of 35 Acres, wholly in cultivation, fronting North Esk River, on the east side. There is upon it a substantial weather-boarded House, of 3 apartments, with 2 fire places and good oven, yards, &c. enclosed, a valuable Hop Garden, of several years standing, producing great crops, which may be very considerably extended, where it is screened from every wind; an extensive Brewery might be erected there. The low ground was last year under clover, and produced a great crop of hay.

The 2d. a new Farm of 50 Acres, adjoining the back line of Wallace town, of which 10 Acres were in cultivation last year.

Half will be received in breeding Sheep, and the remainder in bills at three months, on approved security.

Apply to the proprietor, David Williams, District Constable, Paterson's Plains, near Launceston.¹

Quite a property from this description! So who was FOGGO?

In 1802 William FOGO (variously spelt as FOGGO, FOGOE, FOGOW and FAGO), was charged in the Circuit Court of Justiciary held at Glasgow on 1 April for stealing and breaking into the bleachfields at Ferenze.² On 2 April he was sentenced to seven years' transportation, although another report states 14 years. At the time he had been residing at Barrhead in Renfrewshire, about 13 kms south-west of Glasgow and then a busy cotton mill area. The bleachfields were large areas where the material was laid out in the sun to bleach.³ As we will see it appears that Foggo was no April Fool.

Foggo arrived in New South Wales on 7 May 1804 aboard the convict ship *Coromandel* on its second voyage and was later transferred to Van Diemen's Land. He is described as an emancipated convict and he received a pardon from Lieutenant-Governor William Paterson on 9 April 1810 on the proviso that he remained at Port Dalrymple for two years. At this time he was also granted 30 acres of land. It was from this land and

¹ *Hobart Town Courier* 29 March 1828 p. 2 col. 3

² *Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Miscellany* vol. 19, p. 232 of 1 April 1802 access via Google books

³ *Scots Magazine* vol. 64, pp. 439-43; access via Google books

his exertions he supplied the government stores with meat on a regular basis.⁴

It can only be assumed that being a dour Scotsman Foggo named his grant in honour of Scottish patriot Sir William WALLACE, who came from the same region as Foggo.

In 1815 he signed a petition for the establishment of a criminal court in Hobart Town.

In 1818 he was appointed a district constable on the North Esk in the county of Cornwall.⁵

By 1819 he had 60 acres of land, 21 cattle, 12 swine and grew potatoes and wheat. He had no family but one servant to assist him.⁶ He became a member of the Bible Society and donated a sum of £2 when paying his annual subscription of £1. 1s., being listed along with G Cimitiere Esq., Commandant, Vice President; Mr Richard Dry, A Barclay, Esq.; Mr Thomas Reibey; Thomas Walker Esq.; Mr James Brumby and Mr G R Walker, all of Port Dalrymple.⁷

On 17 June 1820 the *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter* noted that two men, namely William MONAGAN (MONNAGHAN) and Jacob McKOY (McCAY, MACOY, McKAY) had been taken to Sydney to stand trial for the murder of William Foggo, free settler, at Launceston. On 29 July the same paper reported the men had been put to the bar

for the wilful murder of William Foggo, at or near Launceston at Port Dalrymple. McCoy was found guilty of manslaughter and Monnaghan was acquitted.⁸

The register of deaths for the parish of St Johns Church, Launceston, records that William Fogo died 6 May 1820 at Pater-son's Plains. He was aged 53 years and was buried in the St Johns parish on 9 May 1820 by the Rev. John Youl.⁹ This would presumably have been in the Town Cemetery then situated at the corner of High and York streets.

After Fogo's demise, in 1822 Mr W F Baker of Norfolk Plains applied to the Supreme Court for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late William Fogo.¹⁰

The property changed hands several times after that. By 1835 Robert MANLEY was managing the property, which had been renamed 'Sidbury' for the DUNLOP brothers of Largs, Ayr, Scotland, and in December the property exhibited 'the best sample of hops grown in the colony' at the local agricultural show.¹¹

Foggo's grant was situated on what is now St Leonards Road, three miles from Launceston. It ran from the banks of the North Esk River in a north-easterly direction up the hill, across where the current road is situated. His immediate neighbours were D WILLIAMS to the north-east and Robert MURPHY on the south-east boundaries. By 1867 the road to St Leonards had divided the grant which had by then been given to Stephen

⁴ Colonial Secretary's records, New South Wales Government online

⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 30 May 1818, p. 1, col. 2

⁶ Schaffer, Irene; *Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists: Van Diemen's Land 1803-1822*, p. 149. General Musters of Proprietors of Lands and Stock, Port Dalrymple 11-15 October 1819

⁷ *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 12 June 1819, p. 1, col. 1

⁸ *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 17 June 1810 p. 2 col. 2

⁹ LINC, Tasmanian death records RGD 34/1/1 no. 452

¹⁰ *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 6 April 1822, p. 2 col. 2

¹¹ *Launceston Advertiser*, 10 December 1835, p. 3, col. 3

John ALDRICH and consequently located and granted to Clement BEUSNEL, who also had more land to the south-east.¹²

Why or when the name change to Wallace Town occurred has yet to be discovered but the 'substantial weather-boarded House' on the former Foggo's grant was replaced by a comparatively large brick homestead which was not demolished until the 1970s.¹³

Robert Manley Snr was declared insolvent in June 1844 due to his default on payment of the principal and numerous sales were consequently held of stock and property.¹⁴ This all took its toll on Manley who died there on 21 January 1845, aged 39 years.¹⁵ His wife and three surviving children remained at the property and later that year Mrs Manley opened an establishment for young ladies.¹⁶ She apparently employed Clement Buesnel to assist her and they subsequently married. Mrs Buesnel's establishment for young ladies flourished and grew, and later with her daughter Ann Manley, Mrs Buesnel moved the school to Broadland House, Elizabeth Street, Launceston. Mrs Buesnel's school was to be the forerunner of the current Broadland House campus

of the Launceston Church Grammar School.

Other families who lived at 'Sidbury' included the names HALSTEAD, AYRE, DENT, WILSON, HOWARD, and HUTCHINSON.

In 1908 it was proposed by J C HUTTON Pty Ltd to establish a bacon factory at 'Sidbury'. There was opposition to this proposal, mainly due to the possibility of odours emanating from the site. However, this opposition was overcome and the proposal went ahead, with the official opening held on 16 December 1908. The factory remained on this site until it was closed in the 1970s.

Wallace Town just happens to be immediately opposite where I live! ◀

**Dr Christina Henri Tasmanian Artist
Roses from the Heart
Memorial Global Project and
Tasman Historical Museum**

Tasman Historical Museum will be hosting an installation of bonnets to honour some of the 25,566 Female Convict Ancestors who were transported to Australia between 1788 and 1853. This installation is open to anyone currently living on the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas who has a female convict ancestor.

Your female convict ancestor does not have to have lived on these peninsulas.

A *Blessing of the Bonnets* will be held on Friday 15 April 2015 for all contributors, with an Open Day on Saturday 16 and Sunday 17 April 2016.

If you would like to be part of this historical event we would love to hear from you.

Please contact Marje or Colin on
6250 3436
or 0407 257 713



TASMAN
Historical Museum

¹² From several old survey maps
¹³ *Hobart Town Courier*, 29 March 1828, p. 2, col. 3

¹⁴ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 20 July 1844, p. 3, col. 3; *Launceston Examiner*, 31 August 1844, p. 5, col. 2; *Cornwall Chronicle*; 4 September 1844, p. 3, col. 3; *Launceston Advertiser*, 6 September 1844, p. 3, col. 3; *Launceston Advertiser*; 17 January 1845, p. 2, col. 1; *Launceston Examiner*; 25

January 1845, p. 5, col. 1
¹⁵ *Launceston Examiner*, 5 February 1845, p. 5, col. 1

¹⁶ *Launceston Examiner*, 31 December 1845, p. 5, col. 1.

A GOOD TEACHER IS A PRIZE WORTH HAVING, BUT ... THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TEACHER 'IMPORTS', 1906–07

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)

IN 1904 the Tasmanian Government had to face the woes of the state's economy and look for ways to ensure best value was obtained from the use of public money. Education did not escape such scrutiny and it was in this light that Mr William NEALE, then the Chief Inspector with the South Australian Education Department, was invited by Mr William PROPSTING, Premier of Tasmania, to produce a report on the state of education and suggest cost-neutral ways in which its efficiency might be improved. Mr Neale's findings, based on his visits to 37 schools, including 24 that were recommended by the Inspectors as 'good', were damning: about administration, about the teachers and their lack of formal training, about teaching methods, and about Inspectors.¹

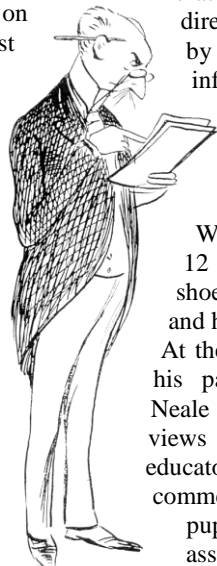
In 1905 Mr Neale took up the position of Director of Education in Tasmania and it became his task to implement his own recommendations. This he did over the next four years, but with such ferocity and apparent lack of tact and respect for the teachers from whom change was demanded that

great ill-feeling developed against him. Royal Commissions in 1907 and 1909 were set up to investigate teacher complaints.

This article aims to highlight some of the background to what eventually led to the replacement of Mr Neale. It also acknowledges the important and enduring benefits to Tasmania's education system that resulted from his turbulent directorship. Several other articles by this writer that include information about the Neale years have been published in previous issues of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.²

The 'imports'

William Lewis Neale was born on 12 May 1853 in London, son of shoemaker, Hilary William Neale and his wife Anne Sabb (née LEWIS). At the age of three he emigrated with his parents to South Australia. Mr Neale grew up with firm Methodist views and became a well-respected educator in his adopted state, commencing his career in 1866 as a pupil teacher at Pulteney Street. He assumed the status of head teacher in 1874 and from there worked his way up the promotion ladder to the level of Inspector by 1891.³ He was recognised as



¹ W L Neale, *Report on the System of Primary Education in Tasmania*, J PP, Vol L1, 1904, No 49

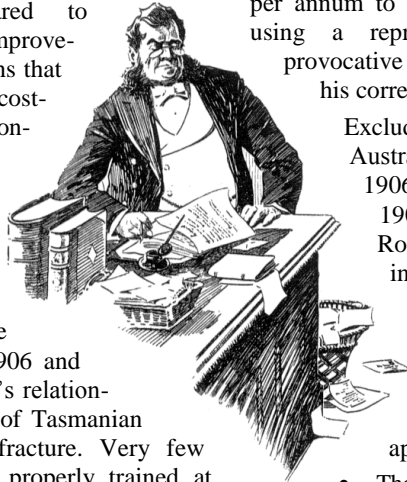
² See, for example, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol 27, No 3; Vol 30, No 2; Vol 34, No 3; Vol 35, Nos 1 and 3

a passionate promoter of the New Education. Mr Neale married Nancy LEAVER in 1874 and they had two sons and five daughters between 1874 and 1888.⁴

During his first year as Director, Mr Neale appeared to concentrate on improvements and innovations that seemed essential, cost-effective and non-controversial.

However, it was after he commenced a program of actively recruiting trained teachers from outside the state between 1906 and 1907, that Mr Neale's relationship with a number of Tasmanian teachers began to fracture. Very few local teachers were properly trained at that time.

Mr Neale proceeded to appoint 28 teachers from South Australia to act as role models and to introduce new teaching ideas. This move was perceived by many as giving those employees preferential treatment concerning salary and conditions over their Tasmanian colleagues. For example, although regulations stated that the maximum salary for an assistant was £120, it was known that a number of the 'imports' had been employed as assistants at salaries considerably in excess of that amount.⁵ Important appointments made after Mr Neale took charge were seen to be given to South Australian teachers. This caused



discontent and jealousy on the part of unqualified Tasmanian teachers, many of whom were in country schools and receiving minimal payment. Added to the complaints, Mr Neale reduced the salaries of paid monitors from the legislated £15 per annum to £10, and was accused of using a reprehensible, unnecessarily provocative and unjustifiable tone in his correspondence with staff.

Excluding Mr Neale, 12 South Australians were 'imported' in 1906, and the remainder in 1907. In early 1909, during Royal Commission hearings, individual details of the salaries paid to those teachers upon commencement were published in local newspapers.⁶ The appointments included:

- Thomas William BLAIKIE (1877–1959), first assistant at Glen Dhu on 1 April 1907 at £180: Mr Blaikie retired from the Department in 1934 after a fine career in education
- George Vickery BROOKS (1877–1956), first assistant at Battery Point on 1 December 1905 at £200: Mr Brooks went on to become the Director of Education from 1920–1945
- Albert Gustav Adolph BURING (1875–1956), first assistant at Wellington Square on 1 January 1906 at £180: Mr Buring had a long career with the Department including headship of Princes Street School from 1922 to his retirement in 1943
- Reginald George BURNELL (1884–1968), assistant at the Central School on 1 April 1907 at £130: Mr Burnell left the Department during 1914

³ <http://www.library.unisa.edu.au/condon/teachers>

⁴ <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/neale-william-lewis-7731>

⁵ *The Mercury*, 14 January 1909

⁶ *Daily Telegraph*, 10 February 1909

- William Gordon CORNOCK (1876–1947), assistant at New Town on 1 January 1907 at £90: Mr Cornock had a long, successful career spanning 40 years with the Tasmanian Department
- Heinrich Eduard Wilhelm DOERING (1863–1939), head teacher at St Leonards on 1 January 1906 at £160 and house: Mr Doering resigned in 1915
- Norman Holehouse EDWARDS (1876–1939), first assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 April 1906 at £180: Mr Edwards returned to the South Australian Department in 1910
- Frank GRATTON (1871–1946), first assistant at Charles Street on 1 January 1906 at £180: Mr Gratton returned to the South Australian Department by the end of 1910
- Violette GREENLAND (1875–1948), assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1907 at £102: Miss Greenland returned to the South Australian Education Department in 1909. She married twice, and resumed teaching in Tasmania from 1916 to 1923
- Anthony HAMILTON (1869–1960), assistant at Central School on 1 January 1906 at £180: Mr Hamilton retired from the Department in 1939 after 33 years' continuous service
- Annie Clive HOLT (1873–1929), assistant at Beaconsfield, on 1 January 1907 at £102: Mrs Holt and Miss Violette Greenland were sisters and were appointed to Beaconsfield together. Mrs Holt rejoined the South Australian Department in 1909
- William Woodman HOWARD (1866–1944), first assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1907 at £200: Mr Howard retired in 1936, having been a head teacher in Model Two Teacher Schools for many years
- George LIMB (1880–1952), first assistant at Charles Street on 1 April 1906 at £150: Mr Limb retired as head teacher at Campbell Street in December 1945. He was appointed part-time Supervisor of Music from 1947 to 1948
- Isabella C MAY (1854–1946), teacher at Forcett, on 1 January 1907 at £100 and house: Mrs May and her husband moved to Western Australia in 1908
- Dugald MELBOURNE (1878–1928), head teacher at Castle Forbes Bay in 1907 at £140 and house: Mr Melbourne returned to the South Australian Department in 1911
- Raymond Orlando Maurice MILLER (1883–1943), assistant at Battery Point on 1 April 1906 at £140: Mr Miller went on to become an Inspector and Senior Education Officer
- Janet Smith MITCHELL (1878–1953), infant assistant at Burnie on 1 April 1907 at £100: Miss Mitchell resigned in March 1910 to marry
- Percival Harris MITCHELL (1875–1963), head teacher at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1906 at £240: Mr Mitchell went on to become an Inspector and Senior Education Officer
- William Stanley MITCHELL (1882–Unknown), assistant at New Town on 1 April 1906 at £120: Mr Mitchell left the Department in 1909 and took up teaching in Victoria
- Miriam Blanche PETERS (1872–1924), assistant at Scottsdale on 1 August 1907 at £100: Mrs Peters resigned in 1915
- Mabel PICKETT (1878–1965), infant assistant at Glen Dhu on 1 April 1907 at £100: Miss Pickett returned to South Australia in March 1913 to take up an appointment at Methodist Ladies' College, Adelaide
- Kathleen Frances ROONEY (1871–1951), assistant at Beaconsfield on 1 January 1907 at £102: Miss Rooney returned to the South Australian Department in 1916
- Vera Olive STEPHEN (1884–unknown), assistant at Battery Point on

1 April 1906 at £90: Miss Stephen left the service in 1914 and joined the New South Wales Education Department

- Harold Bryar TURNER (1873–1961), head teacher at Mole Creek on 1 January 1907 at £180 and house: Mr Turner had a long career with the Tasmanian Department
- Alexander August VOLLPRECHT (1881–1972), first assistant at Zeehan on 1 January 1907 at £150 and £10 West Coast allowance: Mr Vollprecht had a long career in Tasmania up to his retirement in 1947
- Victor Von BERTOUCHE (1874–1962), first assistant at Trinity Hill on 1 April 1906 at £200: Mr Von Bertouch went on to become Master of Method at Wellington Square in Launceston as well as Teacher of Singing for the Launceston District. He was an Inspector before he retired in 1942
- Cecil Victor WEBBER (1887–1909), assistant, at Charles Street on 1 January 1907 at £110: Mr Webber left Tasmania at the end of 1908 and died in South Australia in January 1909
- Alice Victoria WELCH (1862–1921), head teacher at Colebrook on 1 January 1907 at £105: Miss Welch was head teacher of a number of country schools over the next 14 years.

The Royal Commissions

Widespread dissatisfaction developed within the ranks of the Tasmanian Teachers' Union and by August 1907 a Royal Commission was set up to hear the complaints of 76 witnesses who wished to give evidence of perceived unfair treatment of them. On that occasion, Mr Neale had no difficulty in convincing the Commission that the complaints made against him were trivial and unjustified, although it was acknowledged that the Director was sometimes too blunt in what he said and also lacked tact in how he

said it. Some of the matters raised included:

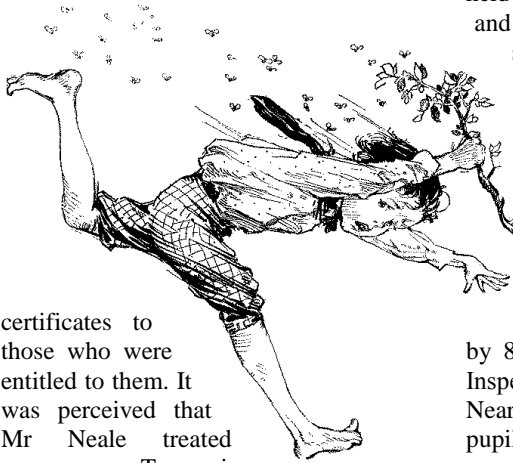
- One teacher alleged that he and an assistant had to teach 127 children but admitted Mr Neale's comment that the teacher shared this responsibility by teaching nineteen children while his assistant taught 108
- Another alleged that Mr Neale altered his [the teacher's] classification of students but admitted Mr Neale's comment that the teacher had kept children aged 15 years in Grade I to improve his examination results
- Another alleged that Mr Neale refused to pay her for duties she had carried out beyond a certain date but agreed with Mr Neale's comment that he had given her clear and adequate notice that her employ cease on that date because of her approaching confinement
- Another complained that Mr Neale, through personal vindictiveness, had refused to appoint his son as a cadet instructor but agreed with Mr Neale's comment that the son was aged 13
- A lady complained she had not been paid for her work as secretary of the local Board of Advice but agreed with Mr Neale's comment that the Board had ceased to meet by its own decision.⁷

The problems did not disappear after the 1907 enquiries; instead the chasm between the Director and a number of his unqualified teachers continued to widen. Mr Neale's different interpretations of the regulations were used to suit his decision making and when challenged he could usually quote aspects of regulations to justify his actions. In 1908, when he was again accused of paying the South Australian recruits above their classifi-

⁷ Donald Victor Selth, *The Trials of W L Neale*; Paper presented to the Royal Society of Tasmania (Northern Branch), 28 February 1969

cations, the Director advised that at least two of the 'imports' were being paid below their school's classification and provided a list of 34 'Tasmanian' teachers who were being paid above their school's classification.⁸

In early 1909 another Royal Commission appointed by Parliament was established to enquire into an escalating number of matters raised by teachers. One of the main concerns was that the Director would not classify them or issue



certificates to those who were entitled to them. It was perceived that Mr Neale treated many Tasmanian teachers with disdain because they had not undertaken proper training courses. The unqualified teachers were among his fiercest opponents. The older feared losing their employment and did not understand the new curriculum; the younger imagined their promotion opportunities would be lost to the South Australian 'imports'.⁹

As a result of the 1909 enquiry Mr Neale resigned, the Government paying him the equivalent of two years' salary in

recompense. He returned to South Australia and took up employment with the federal Land Tax Office. Mr Neale died on 16 December 1913, aged 60 years. A brief article on his passing in the January 1914 edition of *The Educational Record* noted that '... his industry was unflagging; his only recreation change of work. It was known he stood high in the respect of the leading educationists of Australia, possessed a wide knowledge of educational systems and practices, and held high ideals which animated his life and conduct. One of his favourite sayings was 'No pleasure is comparable to the pleasure afforded by faithful service'.

Summing up

William Neale was appointed in 1905 to reduce the chaos within the Education Department that he had described in his 1904 Report. In just over four years he increased the number of teachers by 8 per cent, added to the number of Inspectors and raised teachers' salaries. Nearly 30 more schools were built and pupil attendance rose by 20 per cent.

In retrospect, Mr Neale can be remembered as a social reformer of his time, for during his period of office he also was responsible for the following improvements:

- Introduced the Department's monthly communication periodical for teachers, *The Educational Record*, which publication endured from 1905 to 1967
- Introduced a money-saving system of bulk-buying school text books
- Introduced medical inspections of school children
- Improved hygiene and health standards including lighting, ventilation and furnishing of schools

⁸ *The Examiner*, 17 October 1908

⁹ D V Selth, *The Trials of W L Neale*; Paper presented to the Royal Society of Tas. (Northern Branch), 28 February 1969

- Introduced schemes in Hobart for the education of blind, deaf and dumb children who had previously been neglected
- Introduced a State Teachers' Super-annuation Fund
- Initiated the first Teacher Training College and in-service courses for teachers
- Persuaded Government to pass the Scholarship Act that enabled more children to undertake secondary education either at a non-State school or at the Training College
- Instigated high standard Practising Schools in Hobart and Launceston;
- Made provision for the training of Kindergarten teachers
- Established manual training in schools
- Broadened the curriculum to include drawing, singing and nature study
- Made provision for the introduction of Woodwork and Cookery Schools
- Abolished school fees paid by parents;
- Confronted the local Boards of Advice over their responsibility for compulsory attendance
- Set up a school registration board that forced the proprietors of non-Government schools to comply with minimum standards across a range of areas.

History shows that, as a man of outstanding ability and determination, Mr Neale was prepared to tackle difficult tasks in the best interests of improving educational opportunities for children. His unfortunate peremptory manner and the failure of key politicians to accept ministerial responsibility for his actions, however, left him at the mercy of his enemies. His resignation was a tragic blow to Tasmania where education was forgotten as personality and prejudice were allowed to preside.¹⁰ ◀

¹⁰ Ibid.

ORAL HISTORY WORKSHOP

SATURDAY 28 MAY 2016

10:00 a.m. – 4:45 p.m. at
Queen Victoria Museum at
Inveresk

conducted by Jill Cassidy
President of Oral History
Tasmania

Learn how to interview your
relatives, and how to ensure
your descendants can hear their
voices.

There will be a demonstration
of a digital recorder.

Cost (includes lunch):
\$50 non-members,
\$40 members Oral History
Tasmania,
\$30 students.

Contact Jill Cassidy on
0418 178 098 or
mandjcassidy@gmail.com

 Oral History Tasmania

VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS: THE SMITH FAMILY

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)

EDWARD (or Edwin) SMITH, Catherine Smith and Rose Smith, children of Catherine and Owen Smith, were admitted to the Orphan Schools in 1842.

The parents Catherine and Owen were convicted at Longford Assizes on 25 February 1842 for arson—burning a house. Five members of the Smith family were tried together for this offence, along with a sixth person Anthony KIERNAN. As well as Catherine and Owen, their sons Peter, a stout made farm boy aged 15 and Thomas, a stout made labourer aged 12, and their daughter Mary also 12 were transported.¹ Catherine and Owen were sentenced to transportation for life; Thomas and Peter received sentences of seven years. On arrival, the boys were sent to Point Puer near Port Arthur.² Anthony Kiernan worked for the Smiths. He confessed to ‘attempting to burn a man’s house together with himself & family’ and was sentenced to transportation for fifteen years.³ He later successfully petitioned for

his wife and three children to join him in Van Diemen’s Land.⁴

In May 1842, in gaol in Ireland, Owen Smith petitioned the government on his family’s behalf, protesting their innocence. Documents accompanying the petition refer to three ‘untried children’: four-year-old Rose, who was in Longford Gaol with her mother; and six-year-old Catherine and eight-year-old Edwin, who were in the country with an aunt.⁵

The governor of Longford Gaol responded to Owen’s petition:

I beg to state to you for the information of the Lords Justices that the prospects of the prisoners’ children are very bad – not having any thing of their own to depend upon and their relations are too poor to assist them.⁶

Richard PENNEFATHER, the sentencing judge, explained the sentences he had given, and how he had searched for leniency for the younger members of the group:

The Jury found them all guilty and having no reason to think that they had come to a wrong conclusion, and considering the enormity of the offence, to which human life might in all probability have been the sacrifice, I sentenced the elder prisoners, Owen & Catherine Smith who were the father and

¹ TAHO, CON15/1/2 *Waverley* (2) 1842 No. 548 Mary Smith and TAHO, CON19/1/2 *Waverley* (2) 1842 Mary Smith both give her age as 13

² TAHO, CON33/1/28 *Kinnear* (1) 1842 No. 6817 Owen Smith; No.6818 Thomas Smith; 6819 Peter Smith; TAHO, CON40/1/10 *Waverley* (2) 1842 No. 547 Catherine Smith and No. 548 Mary Smith

³ TAHO, CON33/1/28 *Kinnear* (1) 1842 No. 6752 Anthony Kiernan; NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith

⁴ TAHO, CON33/1/28 *Kinnear* (1) 1842 No. 6752 Anthony Kiernan; TAHO, CSO24/1/262/5875 *Anne Thompson*

⁵ NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith

⁶ NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith

mother of the other Prisoners Smith and the Master and Mistress of the Prisoner Kiernan to Transportation for life & the other ... to Transportation for fifteen years. I would here observe to their Excellencies, that although the younger prisoners, from the part they had taken in the transaction, were in my mind proper objects ... legally for conviction, yet that some excuse might perhaps be found in the relationship in which they stood to the Elder prisoners & that on that account I should have been disposed at least with regard to the younger female convict not to have ordered them to be removed from this country if I had thought they would have remained here with any advantage to themselves.⁷

On Pennefather's recommendation, the sentence of the three children was commuted to seven years' transportation, and the 'untried children' were granted permission to accompany their parents. Pennefather's comment is interesting for its suggestion that he thought it in the best interest of Mary Smith to transport her, given her age and situation. His enquiries into the circumstances of the family led him to conclude that 'it was not to be expected that their staying here would be attended with good results', and that, furthermore, 'the whole family seemed to regard the separation of the parents from their children in different countries a great aggravation of the punishment'. He continued:

I therefore passed sentence of Transportation for fifteen years, the shortest period the statute allowed me upon the younger convicts including the prisoner Kiernan as to whom at all events I should have pronounced sentence of Transportation, *and I should now be glad to find that the younger uncon-*

victed children if it be possible should not be separated from the mother if that be still their desire & that of their unfortunate parent [author's emphasis].⁸

As a result, the three youngest children came to Van Diemen's Land with other members of their family—but like the majority of free children of convict parents were removed from their parents on arrival or shortly afterwards. Edward came with his father Owen and older brothers Thomas and Peter on the *Kinnear*, arriving in Van Diemen's Land on 23 October 1842. On 28 October 1842, Edward was admitted to the male part of the Queen's Orphan School; he was 10. He was discharged on 4 November 1845 when he was apprenticed to W. SHARMAN, of Hobarton.⁹

Catherine and Rose came on the *Waverley* (2) with their mother Catherine and older sister Mary, arriving in Van Diemen's Land on 15 December 1842. Catherine, aged 8, was admitted to the Queen's Orphan School on 20 December 1842, and left when she was apprenticed to Patrick HILL at New Norfolk on 9 November 1846.¹⁰ Rose, aged 4 and the youngest member of the Smith family, was admitted to the Queen's Orphan School on the same day as her sister. The Register shows that she was delivered to her mother, holding a ticket of leave, on 11 October 1847.¹¹

Tracing a name like Smith in the colonial records is always difficult and it is not yet known what happened to the three Smith

⁷ NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith

⁸ NAI, CRF 1842 S20 Petition of Owen Smith

⁹ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 16 (Register of Boys) Edward Smith

¹⁰ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of Girls) Catherine Smith

¹¹ TAHO, SWD28/1/1 p. 20 (Register of Girls) Rose Smith

children once they left the Orphan Schools. Their father, Owen, possibly died in July 1852 from asthma. He was 50 and his death was registered by his wife, Catherine, of Providence Valley.¹²

The mix of convicted and ‘untried children’ in one family, all arriving as the result of a single crime, provides a remarkable opportunity to compare the life experiences of those tried and those free—but why, oh why, did they have to be called Smith? ◀

For more orphan stories, visit

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

For more information about arsonists, including the Smith family, see Dianne Snowden “*A White Rag Burning*”: *Irish women who committed arson in order to be transported to Van. Diemen’s Land*, University of Tasmania, 2005.



MARITA BARDENHAGEN MEMORIAL AWARD FOR LOCAL HISTORY

The Marita Bardenhagen Memorial Award for Local History is a biennial award to honour the memory of well-known historian Dr Marita Bardenhagen.

The aim of the Award is to encourage local historians to publish the results of their research.

The Award is for a book with significant Tasmanian local history content.

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Entries for the Award will close on
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For more information
about the Award, please contact
Dr Dianne Snowden at
dsnowden@tassie.net.au

¹² TAHO, RGD35/1/3 Hobart 1852/1547
Owen Smith.

A MALLETT BY ANY OTHER NAME

Ron Mallett

IN June 1998 I published an article in *Tasmanian Ancestry* concerning the tragic history of a family of MALLETTs based in Wynyard.¹ Oral tradition and genealogical research appeared to strongly complement each other and the article effectively implies a personal connection to that family. However that thesis was wrong and perhaps the journey to the truth and the issues raised by that search are just as interesting as the two separate historical stories it has revealed. So this article is firstly an attempt to set the record straight but also to reflect on some research-related issues that this two-decade-long journey has raised in my own mind.

My great grandfather William Thomas ‘Bill’ Mallett (1884–1956) did not know his father, William James Mallett (1862–?). His parents had been married at Forth, Tasmania, in 1883. When Bill was born in 1884, his father was an employee at the ‘Greenvale’ estate in Heywood, Victoria. In 1885 the older William apparently deserted when Bill was less than a year old. This event created a significant ‘fault line’ in the family story that eventually resulted in a myth being created. When I first became interested in genealogy and family history, I did what every young enthusiast does—I grabbed a pen, paper and (then) a tape recorder and started hounding every elderly relative who I could track down. The consensus of opinion amongst the elders was that Grandfather Mallett had drowned in the

Pieman River. I then hit the archives and I actually did find a ‘James Mallett’ (1868–1901) who had faithfully drowned in the Pieman River in 1901. I was able to firmly establish his ancestry through his letters of administration and his baptismal record kindly provided to me by the Catholic Parish of Circular Head. The newspaper accounts of this man’s tragic death also provided an eerie match to the story related to me, too close in fact to be entirely a coincidence.

But something just didn’t sit right and several inconsistencies continued to trouble me. The James Mallett in question was never listed as ‘William James’ on any documents that related to him. He was also listed on his son’s birth record as having been born at Circular Head and not Wynyard. Additionally he was also several years younger than my ancestor, who appeared to gradually age in an accurate manner on the very few documents that listed him (he is listed as 21 on his marriage registration in 1883 and 22 on his son’s birth registration in 1884). This would also have made him 15 or 16 years old when he married and while it wasn’t uncommon for people to be misleading about their age when marrying, I had very strong doubts that even in 1883, that a 15-year-old could pass himself off as 21. Part of the problem was that the older generation insisted the younger James Mallett who drowned in the Pieman River had been their great-grandfather and at least for my generation, when your elders spoke, you listened (and nodded).

Therefore (on the quiet) I continued to delve into not just the history of that

¹ Mallett BA, Ronald, ‘Those Cursed Mallett Men’, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, vol. 19, no.1, 1998, p. 17

particular Mallett family but every single other family that shared the name and lived in Tasmania. There were three main families with the surname who had long-term associations with the colony during the 19th century. The earliest was the family of convict Cornishman William Mallett (1796–1852), who arrived in Sydney per *Fame*, whose descendants appeared to have all transferred to Victoria by 1900. The next was the family of convict Englishman Henry Mallett (1829–?), who arrived in Hobart per *Vincent*, whose family also made the leap across the strait to Victoria. The third was the family of Irishman James Mallett (1812–96)—possibly the James MELLETT who arrived in Hobart per *Blenheim* (2) in 1849 from County Mayo—who was eventually based at Wynyard. Both his sons died young but his daughters provided him with numerous local descendants.

And then recently, for the first time in several years I have had some enforced down-time, so I set about putting some renewed energy into my ‘coldest of cold cases’. I had never really stopped, I’d even recently travelled down to the archives in Hobart during the previous year to look at Arthur and Maggie JONES’ family photo albums, themselves a branch of the Wynard Mallett family. It was rewarding but I was struck by how those ‘relations’ didn’t resemble ours at all; one of the things that had occurred to me early on in my research was how much resemblance there could be between relatives, even over a stretch of a century or more. I had managed to discount Henry Mallett’s son also coincidentally named William James Mallett (1859–1929) as he could be proven to be working at sea during the time that my ancestor married and had his only known child—so that William at

least was ‘in the clear’! This left the project a likely ‘two horse race’.

I’d long suspected my William James Mallett might have married again, and I thought it might have been his marriage registration to a woman named Jane BUTCHER in 1889 that I was ordering over the Victorian Registry’s cheap and instantaneous non-certified certificate online system. I was very surprised when I discovered that this William Mallett (1830–1902) was indeed a very much older man, indeed the son of William and Jane Mallett of Launceston. According to my own original research that William had died at Queen’s Orphanage in 1839?! Recovering from that shock but undeterred, I was also reasonably confident this was also the William who appeared to have died in 1902 at Bullarto, so I decided to ride the bull a bit longer and order his death certificate as well. Being far more detailed than their contemporary Tasmanian counterparts, Victorian registration records are a worthwhile investment. I knew I was going to get a list of any and all children including their ages which in itself would at least expand my database. I was stunned and relieved beyond words when I indeed discovered that he had had a son named William James born in Tasmania in 1862. With no place of birth listed, this wasn’t yet definite proof of a connection, but I suddenly realised that a two-decade-long search was almost over.

I had also learned that ‘my’ great great grandfather had two sisters, as well as a half-sister by his father’s second marriage. That very night in my mind I puzzled over how familiar the names of the older siblings were: Sarah Ada and Amy Jane. And then it hit me, one word: WOOLCOTT. I’d seen this family before as I’d even searched through all the relevant reels covering the Circular Head

region or the Horton district as it was known during the time of my ancestor's birth, hoping to find some reference to the surname Mallett. On checking my database I found all three children's names and ages were an exact match for the children of William 'Woolcott' and Ada Sarah JOHNS(T)ON/E, so exact in fact that it could not be a coincidence. I had a distinct memory of actually reading the birth registration of William James Woolcott at Black River many years before in the columns of the 1862 registers thinking, that should have been my ancestor William James Mallett! And it turned out that it had been all along!

So the first issue this research journey raises is recognition of the fact that *people lie* and they always have: records are only as reliable as the people giving the information. I am eternally thankful that the second William's step-son George Butcher was very diligent in his duty of passing on accurate information to the registrar. But why the change of surname? I strongly suspect the change of name from Mallett to Woolcott may have been precipitated by William's father's second conviction. In 1838 William Mallett (originally per *Fame* to New South Wales and per *Pilot* to Van Diemen's Land) was convicted of fraud and sent to Port Arthur for two years. This seems to have led to the disintegration of the family unit. Their eldest son George travelled to Portland Victoria aboard the *Milligan* in 1840. Meanwhile Jane placed her eldest son William in Queen's Orphanage, Hobart that same year. Their younger surviving sons James and Thomas travelled to Portland in 1845 with the Henty brothers aboard the *Minerva*. Once his sentence was completed, William appears to have returned north and died at Launceston in 1852, and was buried in the Anglican

Cemetery at Cypress Street. Jane made a visit to Victoria via the ship *Brothers* in 1848 but it appears she did return to Launceston and continued to work as a domestic servant, dying there in 1853.

It's highly likely that the use of an alias was related to what Henry REYNOLDS coined the 'convict stain'. It may have even been necessary for the second William to move away as well as change his surname in order to secure work because of his father's poor reputation. The fates of William and Jane's other children appear to have been highly variable, typical of the children of convicts with no social standing or capital to help ease their way through life. William's brother George (1829–53) never married and died young, but his Will indicates that he enjoyed some success in the Portland district. Elizabeth (1832–1911), on the other hand appears to have died unmarried at the New Town Charitable Asylum. Thomas (1833–1904) returned to Tasmania and struggled; he was convicted of public drunkenness in 1869 but he seems to have turned his life around, eventually working for the SHAW family on Castra Road for many years until his death in 1904. James (1835–1901) was probably the most successful of all, founding a large family around Merino, although he did have to declare bankruptcy at least once in his life.

The second issue this research journey has raised is that *persistence pays off*. This discovery has possibly opened the door to a very much extended family tree. The first William was ironically tried at Launceston, Cornwall in 1816 but that was not listed as his native place. He was charged with burglary of the property of a certain Henry PLINT. The contemporary local council records of Penryn Cornwall list adjoining properties at the quay there,

occupied respectively by a William Mallett and a Henry Plint. It is possible that this was the scene of young William's crime and that he was native to Penryn. The Mallett residence had been leased for a couple of generations first by mariner Thomas Mallett (1720–?), and then his wife Ann (née LIO, 1720–?), and lastly by his eldest son, William (1751–?). This was likely the 'William Mallett the Elder' inferred to exist by my William being listed as 'the Younger' and 'Junior' on his convict transcripts, though. 'William the Elder' may have just as likely been his uncle or cousin as his father. According to pre-existing research, all the Penryn Malletts (or more correctly the Malletts of the Parish of St Gluvias) are descended from William Mallett, originally of Mylor (1683–?) and his wife Elizabeth (née PELLOW, 1684–?) of Penryn through three of their sons: James (1711–?), William (1717–?) and the previously mentioned Thomas (1720–?). The fact that convict William Mallett was listed as a mariner living on Preservation Island when he married Jane BRICKHILL in 1828 suggests he did indeed have a long-term connection to the sea. The names of William and Jane Mallett's children also seem to wearily echo the naming patterns of the various generations of Malletts around Penryn. Perhaps not coincidentally, William the Elder's brother Thomas (1774–1816) did in fact have a son William with his wife named, you guessed it, Elizabeth (née ELIOT, 1768–1833) in late 1796. This is all theoretical but still a highly plausible scenario. Additionally it seems likely that Elizabeth Mallett (née Pellow) was the aunt of the infamous native of Penryn Thomas Pellow who along with his Uncle John was captured by pirates and sold into slavery in Morocco for 23 years. Revelations such as these, however

theoretical, were well worth 20 years of hard slog!

The entire experience has only reinforced in my mind the absolute *need for a strong paper trail of evidence*. I believe the original drowning myth developed as a result of my great-grandparents living in Stanley, my own grandfather being born there in 1918. Irishman James Mallett's wife Emma Catherine Mallett and all her daughters were still alive at this time and I cannot imagine that in such a small community that no one enquired if there was a link between Bill and the Malletts based in Wynyard. Hearing that his father had gone missing, a connection to the Mallett who drowned in the Pieman may have been suggested and that was the origin of the story that was handed down across three generations. I am totally convinced that those who passed the family tradition down to me firmly believed it was true. Oral history remains a fantastic guide as to where, when and what to look for, but it isn't actually empirical evidence in itself. In reality Bill's grandfather's death registration lists his father's current age as 36 in 1902, ironically making it very likely that he was even still alive at the time the imagined connection was made!

Which brings me to my last issue of reflection: *dealing with incompleteness*. One should never let the desire to complete a project diminish the necessary burden of proof, as I have clearly been guilty of myself. As researchers we can only see so much, while much more remains hidden. When collecting documents following my breakthrough, I was blown away when I discovered that the informant on the first (of the local four) William Mallett's death registration was listed as Ann Mallett of Bourke Street, Launceston, daughter-in-law! Who was she? Possibly a wife of either the second

William or the first local Thomas Mallett, or even the wife of a great-great-great-great-uncle I am yet to discover. There's no obvious record of a marriage or children or even a death for this woman—she's quite literally fallen out of the sky! It seems William was being cared for during his decline, which is reassuring, but it also just reinforces the fact that there is always more to discover. I have only started attempting to trace the wife of the second local William, Ada Sarah Johns(t)on/e (1830–78) and I can already tell that is going to be a major challenge, considering how common her family name is and what little I have to go on. Even the Penryn connection is simply theoretical. I may never be certain of an official link. So these research questions and others now represent a new front line of inquiry; it seems that more answers simply lead to more questions. Regardless, perhaps the words 'slow and steady' might be an appropriate motto for the family historian? ◀

For more information on the Mallett families of Tasmania please refer to my personal research website:
http://www.geocities.ws/jrd_mallett/

THE SHIP SARAH

488 tons burden, built London 1819,
principal owner Thomas Weeding

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(The *Sarah* also came out to Sydney in 1829 with 200 male convicts).

I am currently researching the ship *Sarah* and all those who sailed upon her, with a view to publishing a book on the ship. I'm interested in making contact and sharing information with anyone with an ancestor who sailed on the *Sarah*.

For further information
please contact **John Goid**
at theshipsarah@gmail.com

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
BARKER Annie	Ringarooma and Hobart TAS AUS	1860–1942	7738
BRACER William	London ENG	1827–1890	7732
BRACEY/COOK William	Ross, Campbell Town TAS AUS	1830s–1890	7732
BRADBURY Selina Rachel	b. 1856 m. Tasman Young, Hobart 1880	1856–1953	7738
BUNNING Christina	London ENG	c.1870	7735
CALLAHAN Mary	Clare IRL	1836–1900	7738
CUNNINGHAM Margaret	Launceston TAS AUS	1835–1860	7741
DIXON Thomas and Sarah	Ralphs Bay TAS AUS	1855–1921 drowned	7737
HUMPHRIES Lester John	London ENG	c.1910	7735
ILLINGWORTH	Any	Any	7736
LYNAM William	Any	Any	7732
MACKEY James	Parish Carron CLARE IRL	1838–1919	7738
MILLIS Adelaide	AUSTRALIA	1846–1900	7741
MILLIS Frederick William snr	AUSTRALIA	1820–1900	7741
MILLIS Frederick William	AUSTRALIA	1860–1910	7741
PATMAN	Any	Any	7736
PERCHERS Maurice Albert	India	1800s	7734
PEYCHERS Maurice Albert	India	1800s	7733
PURCELL Ivey Irene	Ringarooma TAS/Sydney NSW AUS	1890–c.1965	7738
PURCELL Henry	Ringarooma and Hobart TAS AUS	1857–1926	7738
REID Thomas	Launceston TAS AUS	1847–1860	7741
SULLIVAN Elsie Ellen	India	1800s	7734
SULLIVAN Elsie Ellen	India	1800s	7733
SWANTON	ENG	Any	7736
YOUNG Charles (Lennonville)	b. Hobart TAS AUS	b. Hobart 1823	7737
YOUNG Samuel (m. Ann EADES)	Wellington SSX ENG/Sydney AUS	1767–1834	7737
YOUNG Tasman	b. Bruny Is TAS AUS Drowned River Derwent	1855–1921	7737

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HELP WANTED

PARKER, James

Seeking information on James PARKER of 'High Plains' Hamilton c.1840s. He employed my convict ancestor and showed him kindness by recommending he could support his wife and five children. They arrived from England in 1849 thus laying the foundation for a large Tasmanian family. William HANNAFORD was another signature on the reference. Please contact Jean Munro email **jmunr@bigpond.com** ◀

THE NUANCES OF LANGUAGE

JANET'S BOOTS

Deborah Norris (Member No. 7056)

JANET SMITH or HOGG, 'habite & repute' a thief with previous convictions, stood before the Perth (Scotland) Spring Circuit Court in April 1840, accused once again of theft. On this occasion Janet had 'wickedly and feloniously' and 'theftuously away' taken 'two new shoes' from Boot and Shoemaker William Murray FAIRNEY's ground floor shop in Smith Street, Perth. In his statement Fairney attested 'The shoes were not fellows being both for the left foot but they are nearly one size'. So not only was 44-year-old widow Janet from Meal Vennel, transported to Van Diemen's Land for 10 years, but the men's boots she had stolen were not fellows.

Of interest from this chapter of Janet Smith's story, is the challenge to transcribers and readers alike, in understanding the flow of dialogue when faced with colloquialisms. While *wynd* translates to a lane or alley, *vennel* also translates as an alley; the only way to truly come to terms with the text is with the appropriate dictionary. So what of Janet's ill-gotten boots not being fellows? Referring to my dictionary I searched for *fellow* in the Scottish to English section to ensure my transcription was correct. But, with no *fellow* there, I referred to the English-Scottish translation and found *fella* (fellow) or *chiel* (lad or servant). Accordingly, there are some '20,000 entries' in my Scots-English, English-Scots dictionary.

In conclusion, when next reading a text and finding yourself a little unsure as to

what the writer really means, think about Janet's *fellows* or should I say not a pair of boots.

References

National Archives of Scotland, *Indictment and other papers*, Janet Hogg or Smith, Perth, April 1840
Scots-English English Scots Dictionary, published by Geddes & Grosset, 1998.

ABOUT JANET SMITH (HOGG)

JANET SMITH married mason Thomas Hogg in Perth, country of Perthshire in Scotland on 29 April 1825, was widowed by 1833 and left with four children.¹ During the next ten years Janet built up quite a reputation with the police, receiving various convictions for theft. On 8 September 1844, Janet, now a 44-year-old widow, departed England on board the convict ship *Tasmania* (1).² The next ten years of her life would be very different from the streets of Perth in Scotland.

According to the ship's surgeon's report, Janet spent a quiet three months at sea before disembarking in Hobart Town on 20 December 1844.³ I wonder if her quiet demeanor throughout the voyage was due to the realization that she may never again return to Scotland and her family. Whatever the answer, Janet did not come to the attention of the police in Van Diemen's Land, as the records show no

¹ NRS, AD14/44/30 & *Perthshire Advertiser*, 2 May 1844

² TAHO, CON41/1/4 Conduct Report Janet Smith

³ *Ibid.*

colonial offences to her name. Indeed, learning any details about Janet's life in the colony has proved to be a difficult task.

Janet received her Certificate of Freedom in May 1854⁴ and may then have married Thomas STEVENS in Hobart on 14 August of the same year.⁵ But, the certification of that union lists Janet as being just 30 years old. Could her slight frame and fair features, albeit she had greying hair, have belied her age?⁶

There is also the possibility that Janet may have met with her son Peter Hogg, who arrived in Victoria in 23 October 1853.⁷ Could 28-year-old Peter have made the journey in search of his mother? Perhaps a descendant has the answer to this proposition.

The only record I could trace pertaining to Janet's demise was for a Janet STEPHENS, but I believe this is Janet Stevens. The death certificate identifies a Janet Stephens, aged 71, native of Perth, succumbed to 'congestion of the lungs' in the General Hospital, Hobart on 14 October 1871.⁸ ◀

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ TAHO Marriage Record, RGD37/1/13 no. 412

⁶ TAHO, CON19/1/4 Description Janet Smith

⁷ Victoria, Australia Assisted & Unassisted Passenger List, 1839–1923. Peter Hogg arrived on board the *Goldfinder*. His age, given as 28, fits with Janet's marriage in Scotland to Thomas Hogg and to Janet's declaration regarding her children upon arrival in VDL.

⁸ TAHO Death Certificate, RGD35/1/8 no. 614.



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THE ORIGINS OF TASMANIAN SETTLERS RECRUITED FROM GERMANY: A CASE STUDY OF THE *PROCIDA* IMMIGRANTS OF 1885

Michael Watt

INTRODUCTION

In the early 1850s, the gold rushes in New South Wales and Victoria and the cessation of transportation affected the pattern of recruiting new settlers to Tasmania. At the same time as the transportation of convicts ceased in 1853, a large proportion of able-bodied men left for the goldfields. This situation became sufficiently serious for the colonial government to introduce two systems, indented and bounty immigration, to overcome the diversion of workers to the goldfields. In 1852, a select committee of the Legislative Council recommended that the indented system should be used to recruit immigrants. Indented immigration, which accounted for most immigrants arriving in 1853 and 1854, involved the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission selecting emigrants to work for settlers. The emigrants were required to pay a set amount for their passage in advance, and repay the rest from wages they earned in the colony. The settler was required to pay half of the amount on hiring an immigrant and to give a promissory note for the remainder to be paid in one year. However, the commissioners failed to send sufficient numbers of immigrants, and relied on Irish sources regarded by the settlers as providing inferior immigrants. This situation led Lieutenant-Governor William DENISON to support the bounty system, initially proposed by the Legislative

Council. Bounty immigration required settlers to apply for immigrants through John LOCH in Hobart or William SAMS in Launceston, the government immigration agents Denison appointed in 1852. Applicants paid the government immigration agent half of a set amount per immigrant, furnished descriptions of the types of artisan, labourer, domestic or other servant wanted, and provided a promissory note for the remainder to be paid on the arrival of each immigrant. The government immigration agent then provided the required number of ordinary bounty tickets to the applicant, who engaged any agent in Britain and Europe to select suitable emigrants. The bounty system also enabled individuals to act as agents by allowing them to purchase blank bounty tickets for presentation to agents in Britain and Europe to issue as required to emigrants.

After immigration declined in the early 1860s, the colonial government fostered assisted immigration on two occasions to meet needs arising from labour shortages. In 1864 and 1865, parliamentary select committees, appointed to inquire into the issue of immigration, recommended that small farmers, who paid their own passages, should be encouraged to take up free grants of land set aside under the Waste Lands Act of 1863. The Immigration Act of 1867, resulting from these inquiries, established a Board of Immigration, which appointed agents in Britain

and Europe authorised to issue land warrants to immigrants, who paid their own passages. The immigrants exchanged the warrants for land grants after they had lived in Tasmania for five years, but the result was poor with only 1,500 acres being selected before this system was terminated in 1872. Meanwhile, the mining boom from 1871 boosted the influx of miners, but had led to a scarcity of agricultural labourers by 1880. The recommendation of a parliamentary select committee, appointed to examine the issue of immigration, led to the Immigration Act of 1882, which provided a fund to promote immigration through appointed agents. Bounty tickets were issued to agricultural labourers, domestic servants and artisans for assisted passages, land certificates were issued enabling holders to select 1,810 acres of waste land, and land orders permitted selection of 748 acres. Although the provisions for assisted passages and land grants were revoked in May 1885, the Immigration Act of 1882 led to the immigration of 2,734 persons between 1883 and 1892.

Recruitment of Emigrants from Germany

Documented extensively by HARGRAVES (2003), the recruitment of assisted emigrants from Germany began in the mid-1850s. A German, Ludwig Carl Wilhelm (William) KIRCHNER, who arrived in Australia in 1839 and established a mercantile trading company at Grafton, New South Wales, was active in arranging passages for Germans to immigrate to northern New South Wales. In May 1854, Kirchner purchased 500 blank bounty tickets from John Loch, and emigrants he recruited in Germany arrived at Hobart with 156 on the *Lewe van Nyenstein* in May 1855, 267 on the *America* in July 1855, 193 on the

Wilhelmsburg in August 1855, and 49 on the *San Francisco* in November 1855. Another group of 168 German immigrants, who arrived at Launceston on the *Montmorency* in June 1855, were sponsored by a group of prominent landowners in the northern Midlands.

In January 1869, the Board of Immigration appointed Amandus Friedrich (Frederick) BUCK, a German, who had arrived in Tasmania in 1854, as its immigration agent in Germany after learning that he was about to return to Germany. In February 1869, Buck, his second wife, Elizabeth, and five children departed from Hobart on the *Windward* for London. By August 1869, Buck was active in Germany recruiting emigrants. As a consequence of this mission, emigrants he recruited in Germany arrived at Hobart with 187 on the *Victoria* in August 1870, 137 on the *Figaro* in October 1870 and 198 on the *Eugenie* in March 1872.

Provisions in the Waste Lands Act and the Immigration Act encouraged Buck to write to the Board of Immigration in August 1884 proposing that he should be appointed immigration agent to Germany, issued with 100 bounty tickets to select suitable emigrants and authorised to issue land order warrants to emigrants prepared to pay their own passages. After the Board of Immigration adopted Buck's proposal, the Governor-in-Council approved his appointment in September 1884. Then, the Board of Immigration drew up regulations for introducing immigrants from Germany of the agricultural, ordinary labour and domestic classes, and developed a brief document regarding the colony, which Buck translated into German for the information of intending emigrants. Some 35 applications were received from Germans living in Tasmania nominating relatives and friends they wished to sponsor for

emigration. Late in September 1884, Buck departed for Germany, and by the end of December 1884 he was active recruiting emigrants in Germany. In April 1885, he reported to the Board of Immigration having received the names of 62 German adults, who were willing to immigrate to Tasmania. In August 1885, he reported to the Board of Immigration that 89 German immigrants had left Hamburg on the *Procida*. In September 1885, he supplied the Board of Immigration with a list of 121 immigrants on the *Procida*, of whom 118 arrived in Hobart from Melbourne on the *Wairarapa* on 17 September 1885.

The purpose of this article is to analyse the demographic characteristics of the *Procida* immigrants in order to identify critical information for determining factors that led to each immigrant's recruitment. Evidence obtained from documentary sources was evaluated to ascertain whether the pattern of the *Procida* immigrants' demographic characteristics reflects Buck's activities in recruiting emigrants, the actions of families and individuals in emigrating as part of a group or a combination of these factors. While this article focuses on identifying the origins of the *Procida* immigrants, a second article will report information about each individual immigrant after arrival in Tasmania.

Method

My interest in the *Procida* immigrants arose from a study I conducted on the MANSSON family, my father's maternal ancestors, who emigrated on the *Procida* and settled at Pyengana (Watt, 2006). In 2009, I read and reviewed Marita Hargraves' book and concluded that additional information contained in this source warranted revising the document on the history of the Mansson family. In 2011, the introductory chapter was re-

vised by including analyses of the recruitment, demographic characteristics and settlement patterns of the immigrants, who arrived on the *Procida* in 1885. Analysis of each immigrant's place of origin was possible, because Hargraves reported this information from the German language shipping list held in the Mortlock Library, Adelaide, South Australia.

Of particular interest as primary sources are two accounts written by *Procida* immigrants. The most important of these accounts is the autobiography of Adolph JAGER, written in 1907. In a substantial book of 408 pages, Jager (1908) includes several chapters describing his experiences as an emigrant on the *Procida*. Of less value is an account attributed to Rudolf JESTRIMSKI, then a fifteen-year old. Consisting of a 27-page handwritten document, it appears to be an unfinished journal of the *Procida*'s voyage commencing in Hamburg and ending when the ship docks at London. These documents were reviewed to identify relevant information that referred to Frederick Buck's recruitment of emigrants or the motivations of intending emigrants.

Content analyses of official statistics, archival records, newspaper articles and documents on local history were undertaken, when necessary, to support the research findings. Review of research literature involved reading books and articles published in journals and newsletters on the local histories of Bruny Island, Collinsvale, Pyengana and the Tasman Peninsula, where *Procida* immigrants settled after arriving in Tasmania. Review of literature on the settlement of Pyengana identified a book written by Gwen WEBB, a granddaughter of *Procida* immigrant, Ola NICLASSON. In this document, Webb (1975) described the reason why the

Procida immigrants, who settled at Pyengana, left Germany and their experience on arrival in Tasmania.

Demographic Characteristics

The names of the assisted immigrants, who sailed on the *Procida* for passage to Tasmania in 1885, are listed in the appendix. Analysis of their demographic characteristics, which examined gender, age, family structure, occupation and place of origin as reported in the appendix, provides valuable information for determining factors that led to their recruitment.

Of the 121 emigrants, one adult male deserted at Antwerp, Belgium and two infants, one a male and the other a female, died during the voyage. Of the 118 immigrants, who landed at Hobart, 61 were males and 57 were females. Of these immigrants, 35 were married and 83 were single. They consisted of 18 family groups, one of which had a single male parent, and 30 single adults and adolescents aged 12 years and older and 53 children, aged 11 years and younger. The family groups ranged in size from one family of three persons, three families of four persons, five families of five persons, six families of six persons, one family of seven persons and two families of eight persons. The ages of the married males ranged from 27 to 44 years and the ages of the married females ranged from 21 to 44 years. The ages of the single adult males ranged from 13 to 36 years and the ages of the single adult females ranged from 12 to 40 years. The occupations of 36 adult male immigrants and one single, adult female immigrant were stated. Of these immigrants, 12 were listed as 'farm labourers', four each were listed as 'ship carpenters', 'joiners' or 'cabinet makers', and two each were listed as 'locksmiths' or 'firemen'. One each was listed as a 'blacksmith',

'bricklayer', 'carpenter', 'cook', 'engine driver', 'house carpenter', 'labourer', 'photographer' or 'shoe maker'.

Nationality was stated as Germany for 94 immigrants, Sweden for 16 immigrants, Switzerland for five immigrants and Denmark for three immigrants. Based on the detailed information on each immigrant's place of residence reported by Hargraves, it was found that a large proportion of the immigrants were listed as residents of Schleswig-Holstein, particularly from the city of Kiel and its environs. The DANKER and Niclasson families, Louise DOHRMEYER and Friedrich FISCHER lived in central Kiel. The ANDERSON, GLAU, Jestrinski, Mansson, PETERSON (listed in the appendix under the surname 'Alm') and STOLZENBERG families and Fanny MAYER lived in Gaarden, a district of Kiel on the east coast of Kiel Fjord. The WIESE family and Claus RIEPER lived at Ellerbek, on the east coast of Kiel Fjord, north of Gaarden. The KRUSE family lived at Dietrichsdorf, on the east coast of Kiel Fjord, north of Ellerbek. Heinrich FRERCK lived at Dammdorf, Schleswig-Holstein. Franz KOHL lived at Friedberg, Hesse. The BURCZACK and SUHR families and Otto GARSO lived in central Hamburg. Adolph Jager lived at Ottensen, a quarter of Hamburg. Minna KOERBIN lived at Altona, a borough of Hamburg. Hermann LUDEMANN lived at Veddel, a quarter of Hamburg. Carl KOHLHAGEN lived at Eichholz, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. The RUTHSATZ family lived at Ballenberg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. Carl WACHHOLZ lived at Schlawe, now Slawno in the province of Zachonio-pomorskie, Poland. The ALBAT family lived at Halle, Saxony-Anhalt. The ULLRICH family lived at Giebichenstein, Saxony-Anhalt. The HAUSTEIN

and KADEN families lived at Niederplanitz, a district of Zwickau, Saxony. Carl UNGER lived at Cainsdorf, Saxony. Carl ZANOTTI lived at Plosen, Saxony. Paul SELZER lived at Niklasdorf, now Mikulowice in the Olomouc region of the Czech Republic. Niels MAAE lived at Oster Gesten, Denmark. Hans JOHNSEN and Niels NIELSEN lived at Norburg on the island of Als, Denmark. Lars HANSEN lived at Helingsborg, Sweden. Ola OHLSSON and Per Ohlsson lived at Lund, Sweden. The ZOLLINGER family lived at Mauer in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland.

Discussion

The analysis of the *Procida* immigrants' demographic characteristics showed that ten families and three individuals, totalling 60 out of 118 emigrants, lived in Kiel or its hinterland at the time they were recruited. The greatest concentration of six families and one individual lived in Gaarden, a suburb of Kiel. Although two families and one individual lived in Hamburg, the remaining six families and 16 individuals lived in places across a wider area of northern Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, the Czech Republic and Switzerland.

First, Buck's activities during the course of his recruiting missions are investigated to identify whether they biased the selection of prospective emigrants.

For the recruiting mission in 1869, Buck (1870) produced a 35-page pamphlet for intending emigrants during the voyage on the *Windward*, which was published in English by the Australian and New Zealand Gazette Office, while a German-English version was published by the Hamburg publisher, Boyes & Geisler. Enquires for the pamphlet from Jutlanders and Zealanders induced Buck to translate it into Danish, and have 2,000

copies printed in Copenhagen for distribution to small farmers in these regions. In 1870, the Board of Immigration reported that Buck visited localities in Germany where he believed the greatest number of emigrants might be recruited, establishing agencies in many towns and villages.

Several impediments, however, arose during the course of Buck's recruiting mission in 1884–85. On arriving in Hamburg, he found the German Imperial Government favoured German colonisation schemes rather than supporting emigration to British colonies. His relationship with Dugald BUCKLER, the secretary of the Emigrant and Colonists Aid Corporation, who was the Board's immigration agent in London on whom he depended for funds, proved difficult. Efforts in negotiating payments through Buckler and making arrangements with ship owners entailed Buck making five trips between Hamburg and London between December 1884 and April 1885. There is no account detailing Buck's activities in recruiting emigrants in Germany or disseminating the document, which the Board of Immigration produced in 1884, to intending emigrants. Instead, it seems a great deal of his time was spent in London, or travelling between London and Hamburg, to secure funds and make arrangements with shipping companies.

Another means Buck used to recruit intending emigrants was to place advertisements in German newspapers, which provided a London address for directing correspondence. An article published in the Tasmanian press, while he was recruiting emigrants in Germany in 1869–70, states Buck appointed a representative in London to answer enquiries, as reported below.

That a considerable number of intending emigrants have unavailingly sought Mr. Buck in London is a fact, for complaints on the subject have appeared in the *Times*, and have also been referred to in private letters received by residents in this colony. An occasional correspondent in England writes to us as follows, by the last mail:—"From the August papers I gleaned some news of the arrival of Mr. Buck in England as Tasmanian Emigration Agent. I thought this began to look as if your Government meant business in this line, and if you have received a paper I sent you containing a letter of mine, dated 21st December last, you will have seen by the postscript that I drew attention to Mr. Buck's arrival, and gave his address, which I learned accidentally from a Secretary of one of the Emigration Aid Societies. On 28th January, 1870, I instructed a friend to write and make enquiries of Mr. Buck about emigration to Tasmania. On 14th February, I wrote to him myself, making similar enquiries, but, receiving no reply, I took occasion to call at 15 Buckingham-street, Strand, and in the lobby I found a notice card referring 'inquirers on Tasmanian emigration matters to Mr. Algar, of 8 St. Clement's Lane, Lombard-street'. Determined to find out the root of this matter, I went on 19th February to St. Clement's Lane, and learned from Mr. Algar that Mr. Buck had been in Germany all the winter, but he expected him back the second week of March, and on enquiry I found that upwards of a hundred letters awaited his return, unopened. On the 4th April, I thought I would call again to see Mr. Buck; but, alas! Mr. Algar seemed out of patience at his long delayed return, and at the accumulating pile of unopened letters. Mr. Algar said 'he had been looking for his return the past two months, but did not (on the 4th April) then know when he would come back.'

(*Launceston Examiner*, 25 June 1870, p. 2)

Evidence from an independent source suggests that Buck advertised in German newspapers to recruit the *Procida* emigrants under similar circumstances. In his autobiography, Adolf Jager described his own recruitment in the following terms.

Every day I carefully scanned the daily papers and at last came across something which seemed to suit, and which did indeed suitably prove to be the finger-post on the road which led to the success I sought. In one of the newspapers I saw an advertisement to the effect that the Government of Tasmania was offering about 200 free passage tickets for approved emigrants to that place who had any relation there; application to be made to an address in London which I have forgotten.

Directly I read the advertisement I fairly jumped up and ran off with the paper to my friend's place, which was not far distant. It was Sunday, by the way, so he was home, and with some excitement I read the good news to him. We both decided to try to seize the opportunity, so that very afternoon I wrote my application, stating that I had an uncle somewhere in Tasmania but I did not know the exact locality ...

For a few days after posting my letter I was in feverish expectation. A fortnight passed without a reply, so I gave up all hope and even further thought of the matter. This was about Christmas 1884, and I was in constant work and earning good wages. Many months slipped by and at last in June I received one day a letter from London notifying that if I had still a desire to go to Tasmania I must forward 30s. to the London address and be ready to start by the 5th of July. I did not hesitate, but posted the required money straight away, all I possessed at the time. (pp. 257-9)

Second, evidence that families and individuals emigrated as part of a group

was evaluated by reviewing research literature on conditions in Germany and Scandinavia as well as accounts of the *Procida* immigrants during the voyage and after arrival in Tasmania.

Nearly all emigration from Germany to eastern Australia, which occurred between 1850 and the mid-1880s, coincided with a period of economic recession in Germany, and poor harvests and political unrest in central Europe. Overpopulation along with lack of agrarian reform made it increasingly difficult for small farmers and agricultural labourers, as well as artisans in the cities and towns, to maintain their life styles. The disbanding of the Danish army in Schleswig-Holstein after the war of 1849–51, and the loss of these duchies to Prussia in 1864 caused the emigration of a large number of young Danes. Mass emigration in Sweden began in the 1860s, following a famine in rural areas. Improved agricultural practices and the widespread growing of potatoes led to over-population in rural areas. The failure of crops in the 1860s led to many people leaving rural areas for cities, where poor conditions were exacerbated by the influx of people. Between 1870 and 1890, more than 2,000 Swedish families migrated to Kiel where many of the men worked in the naval shipyards. Attention given to the gold rushes in Australia served to make potential emigrants aware of opportunities for sudden prosperity, and political and religious independence.

As the Jestrinski, Mansson and Peterson families lived in Gaarden, and the Niclasson family lived in Kiel at the time they were recruited, the families may have known each other and emigrated as a group. In the narrative on the history of the settlement of Pyengana, Webb (1975) described the reason why these emigrants

left Germany in terms that suggest a group migration.

Some of these men were tradesmen, forced to earn a living at whatever offered, some had worked on farms previously. News had reached their ears of new lands being opened up in Australia, where grants of land were being made to new settlers, so they decided to try their 'luck', not knowing what hardships and privations were awaiting them. All they had in mind was land to call their own, something they would never have in Europe.

In 1884 this band of men sailed from Hamburg in the vessel 'Procida' with very few belongings apart from the necessities of which they were most in need. This ship was apparently a trading vessel and carried only a few passengers as partitions of pine were erected to form cabins for people. On arrival at their destination these partitions were dismantled and sold for a princely sum, pine being a prohibited export at that time.

The party consisted of Sven Mansson, his wife and four children, one having died during the voyage; Franz Kohl and Lars Hansson, both of whom were single men; Jacob Jestrinski, his wife and four children; Karl Peterson, his wife and two children; and Ola Nicklason, his wife and three children, two others having died in infancy in Germany. (pp. 15–16.)

Conclusion

After the founding of a unified German state in 1871 few emigrants came from those regions that formed the heart of the new empire. Instead, they came from eastern border regions, initially from Silesia. Later, they came from Saxony, Pomerania and the Danish border area. Furthermore, emigration from Germany diminished sharply during the 1880s, when economic conditions improved as a unified Germany challenged Britain and France to become an imperial power. Since the unification of the German states

and the economic growth of the German Empire were well advanced in 1885, the *Procida* emigrants were among the last to depart Germany motivated by the promise of new land and sudden prosperity.

Changing conditions arising from German unification account for some of the difficulties Buck experienced recruiting the *Procida* emigrants and explain why most of the *Procida* emigrants came from northern Germany as well as Denmark and Sweden.

The findings of this study show that the method Buck used to recruit the *Procida* emigrants probably relied on placing advertisements in German newspapers rather than visiting localities and interviewing prospective emigrants. It is likely that such a practice would lead to a random selection of emigrants. The large number of *Procida* emigrants, particularly family groups, who originated from Kiel and its environs suggests these families probably emigrated as a group.

It is not possible, however, to substantiate these conclusions, because of the lack of primary documents containing specific information relevant to the recruitment of the *Procida* emigrants. Extension of this research to Germany, particularly to Hamburg and Kiel, could identify emigration records and genealogical information that would confirm or reject these conclusions. ◀

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Abbreviations to Appendix

G	Gender
M/S	Married or Single
Den	Denmark
Ger	Germany
Swe	Sweden
Swit	Switzerland
Schleswig-Hol.	Schleswig-Holstein

Notes to Appendix

- 1 The Alm family subsequently adopted the surname 'Peterson'.
- 2 Elida Louise Anderson was subsequently known as 'Eleda Lucie Anderson'.
- 3 The Burczack family was incorrectly listed by Hargraves as 'Burezack'.
- 4 Heinrich Frerck subsequently spelt his surname as 'Frerk'.
- 5 Lars Hansen subsequently spelt his surname as 'Hansson'.
- 6 The Hausteim family spelt their surname alternatively as 'Haustein' or 'Houstein'.
- 7 Auguste Jestrinski was subsequently known as 'Martha Jestrinski'.
- 8 Fanny Mayer was subsequently known as 'Fannye Agelgende Caro Meyer'.
- 9 The Niclasson family subsequently spelt their surname as 'Nicklason'.
- 10 Horna Jorson Niclasson was subsequently known as 'Karna Nicklason'.
- 11 Ola Ohlsson was subsequently known as 'Olaf Ohlson'.
- 12 The Ullrich family subsequently spelt their surname as 'Ulrich'.

APPENDIX
LIST OF ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN TASMANIA ON THE *PROCIDA*, 1885

(After Hargraves, 2003, pp. 109-222)

Surname	First Names	G	M/ S	Age	Native Place	Country Origin	Occupation
ALBAT	Wilhelm	M	M	36	Halle, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	Farm labourer
ALBAT	Louise	F	M	37	Halle, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	
ALBAT	Marianne	F	S	9.6	Halle, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	
ALBAT	Carl	M	S	7.6	Halle, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	
ALBAT	Lydia	F	S	6	Halle, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	
ALM (1)	Carl Petterson	M	M	29	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	Farm labourer
ALM	Emma Christ.	F	M	25	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	
ALM	Carl Herm.	M	S	3	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	
ALM	Ernst Emil.	M	S	0.3	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	
ANDERSON	Johann Peter	M	M	32	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Ship carpenter
ANDERSON	Caroline	F	M	32	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
ANDERSON	Anna Elvera	F	S	10	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
ANDERSON	Alma Matilda	F	S	8.3	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
ANDERSON	Gust. Adolf	M	S	6	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
ANDERSON	Elin Marie	F	S	4.3	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
ANDERSON (2)	Elida Louise	F	S	2.6	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
ANDERSON	Hildegard Joh.	F	S	0.6	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
BURCZACK (3)	Martin Franz	M	M	33	Hamburg	Ger	House carpenter
BURCZACK	Johanna Wilh.	F	M	37	Hamburg	Ger	
BURCZACK	Elise Marie	F	S	8	Hamburg	Ger	
BURCZACK	Johanna C	F	S	7	Hamburg	Ger	
BURCZACK	Franz Henry	M	S	5	Hamburg	Ger	
BURCZACK	Joachim Willy	M	S	0.6	Hamburg	Ger	Died on voyage
DANKER	Johann	M	M	27	Kiel, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Joiner
DANKER	Marie	F	M	39	Kiel, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
DANKER	Heinrich	M	S	3	Kiel, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
DOHRMEYER	Louise	F	S	17	Kiel, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
FISCHER	Heinrich H	M	S	26.6	Kiel, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Joiner
FRERCK (4)	Heinrich Fried.	M	S	24	Damndorf, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Joiner
GARSO	Otto Adolf	M	S	23	Hamburg	Ger	Photographer
GLAU	Claus Heinrich	M	M	42	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Farm labourer
GLAU	Anna Magdal.	F	M	39	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
GLAU	Marie Christine	F	S	12.5	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
GLAU	Emma Fr.	F	S	10	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
GLAU	Claudine Margaretha	F	S	0.7	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
HANSEN (5)	Lars	M	S	30	Helsingborg	Swe	Farm labourer
HAUSTEIN (6)	Julius Alb.	M	M	35	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	Farm labourer
HAUSTEIN	Caroline	F	M	35	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
HAUSTEIN	Albine Anna	F	S	12.6	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
HAUSTEIN	Anna Agnes	F	S	9	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
HAUSTEIN	Alma	F	S	7.6	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
HAUSTEIN	Adolf Alfred	M	S	5.9	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
HAUSTEIN	Camilla	F	S	3.9	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
HAUSTEIN	Emma	F	S	0.6	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	

Surname	First Names	G	M/S	Age	Native Place	Country Origin	Occupation
JAGER	Adolph	M	S	32	Ottensen, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Locksmith
JESTRIMSKI	Johann Jacob	M	M	40	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Ship carpenter
JESTRIMSKI	Amelia	F	M	40	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
JESTRIMSKI	Rudolph	M	S	15	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
JESTRIMSKI (7)	Auguste	F	S	13	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
JESTRIMSKI	Hugo	M	S	7	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
JESTRIMSKI	Herm. Alfred	M	S	5	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
JOHNSEN	Hans Peter	M	S	22	Norburg	Den	Farm labourer
KADEN	Carl Herm.	M	M	39	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	Engine driver
KADEN	Augusta Marie	F	M	41	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
KADEN	Olga	F	S	14	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
KADEN	Anna	F	S	11.6	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
KADEN	Hermann	M	S	10	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
KADEN	Frieda	F	S	9	Niederplanitz, Saxony	Ger	
KOERBIN	Minna	F	S	40	Altona, Hamburg	Ger	
KOHL	Franz Heinrich	M	S	24	Friedeberg, Hesse	Ger	Cabinet maker
KOHLHAGEN	Carl Christ.	M	S	27	Eichholz, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	Ger	Locksmith
KRUSE	Wilh. Heinr.	M	M	44	Dietrichsdorf, Schleswig-Holstein	Ger	Ship carpenter
KRUSE	Anna Marie	F	M	44	Dietrichsdorf, Schleswig-Holstein	Ger	
KRUSE	Wilh. Heinr. Joh.	M	S	13	Dietrichsdorf, Schleswig-Holstein	Ger	
KRUSE	Anna Sophie	F	S	11	Dietrichsdorf, Schleswig-Holstein	Ger	
KRUSE	Meta	F	S	9	Dietrichsdorf, Schleswig-Holstein	Ger	
KRUSE	Elvira Dorothea	F	S	6	Dietrichsdorf, Schleswig-Holstein	Ger	
LUDEMANN	Hermann	M	S	24	Veddel, Hamburg	Ger	Carpenter
MAAE	Niels Jacob S	M	S	33	Oster Gesten	Den	Shoemaker
MANSSON	Sven	M	M	35	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Farm labourer
MANSSON	Christina Dora	F	M	21	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	
MANSSON	Friedrich Wilh.	M	S	7	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	
MANSSON	Anna Gertrud.	F	S	5	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	
MANSSON	Alwine W	F	S	1.6	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	Died on voyage
MANSSON	Emma M.	F	S	0.3	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Swe	
MAYER (8)	Fanny	F	S	18.6	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Cook
NICLASSON (9)	Ola	M	M	41	Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein	Swe	Farm labourer
NICLASSON (10)	Horna Jorson	F	M	41	Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein	Swe	
NICLASSON	Mathilde	F	S	7	Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein	Swe	
NICLASSON	Carl Alfred	M	S	5	Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein	Swe	
NICLASSON	Heinr. Oscar	M	S	2	Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein	Swe	
NIELSEN	Niels Peter	M	S	19	Norburg	Den	Farm labourer
OHLSSON (11)	Ola	M	S	24	Lund	Swe	Blacksmith
OHLSSON	Per	M	S	25	Lund	Swe	Farm labourer
RIEPER	Claus Detlev	M	S	17	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Farm labourer

Surname	First Names	G	M/S	Age	Native Place	Country Origin	Occupation
RUTHSATZ	Wilhelm	M	M	28	Ballenberg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	Ger	Fireman
RUTHSATZ	Pauline	F	M	26	Ballenberg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	Ger	
RUTHSATZ	Gustav Wilhelm	M	S	2	Ballenberg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	Ger	
RUTHSATZ	Friedrich Alb.	M	S	0.3	Ballenberg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	Ger	
SCHURBOHN	August	M	S	30	Ebeshagen, Schleswig-Holstein	Ger	Deserted at Antwerp
SELZER	Paul	M	S	24.6	Niklasdorf	Ger	Joiner
STOLZENBERG	Joh. Heinr. A	M	M	40	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Ship carpenter
STOLZENBERG	Margaretha	F	M	38	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
STOLZENBERG	Dora	F	S	15	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
STOLZENBERG	Johanna	F	S	11	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.		
STOLZENBERG	Anna Cath.	F	S	8	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.		
STOLZENBERG	Carl Joh. Chr.	M	S	6	Gaarden, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
SUHR	Joach. Heinr.	M	M	27	Hamburg	Ger	Farm labourer
SUHR	Anna Catherine	F	M	30	Hamburg	Ger	
SUHR	Joh. Heinr.	M	S	6	Hamburg	Ger	
SUHR	Joachim H W	M	S	4	Hamburg	Ger	
SUHR	Carl Joh. H	M	S	2	Hamburg	Ger	
ULLRICH (12)	Carl	M	M	44	Giebichenstein, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	Labourer
ULLRICH	Anna	F	S	16	Giebichenstein, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	
ULLRICH	Louise	F	S	14	Giebichenstein, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	
ULLRICH	Wilhelmine	F	S	10	Giebichenstein, Saxony-Anhalt	Ger	
UNGER	Carl Hermann	M	S	36	Cainsdorf, Saxony	Ger	Fireman
WACHHOLZ	Carl Friedrich Alb.	M	S	24	Schlawe	Ger	Cabinet maker
WIESE	Georg Hermann A	M	M	41	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	Bricklayer
WIESE	Margaretha	F	M	37	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
WIESE	Heinrich Carl A	M	S	11	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
WIESE	Johannes Christian	M	S	7	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
WIESE	Dorothea Magdalena	F	S	5	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
WIESE	Gretha	F	S	3	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
WIESE	Georg Gottlieb Heinr.	M	S	0.6	Ellerbek, Schleswig-Hol.	Ger	
ZANOTTI	Carl	M	S	33	Plosen, Saxony	Ger	Cabinet maker
ZOLLINGER	Rudolph Zac.	M	M	38	Mauer	Swit	Cabinet maker
ZOLLINGER	Catharina	F	M	31	Mauer	Swit	
ZOLLINGER	Rudolph	M	S	5.6	Mauer	Swit	
ZOLLINGER	Anna Marie	F	S	3	Mauer	Swit	
ZOLLINGER	Johanna	F	S	0.1	Mauer	Swit	



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Enquiries: Suzanne Smythe
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THE INTERTWINED LIVES OF CONVICTS HARRIET MUNSLow, WILLIAM KINGSBURY AND THOMAS WILDGUST

EARLY TENANT FARMERS AT 'ADELPHI',
NEAR WESTBURY

Judith Carter (Member No. 7707) and
Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756)

IN 1844, after a troubled life in Shropshire, England, Harriet MUNSLow was transported to Van Diemen's Land. She was 21 years old. Two years later she married William KINGSBURY, a 45-year-old former convict and settled down with him on his small leased farm on the big 'Adelphi' estate near Westbury. But the marriage was an unhappy one and when Kingsbury, an alcoholic, died in 1855. Harriet quickly remarried. Her second husband was Thomas WILDGUST, a young labourer on a neighbouring 'Adelphi' property and also a former convict. This time, Harriet found the happiness that had eluded her for so long. By the time they passed away—Harriet in the 1890s and Thomas a decade or so later—they had not only achieved financial security but had become highly respected members of their community. Their convict pasts had become quite irrelevant.

When Harriet Munslow was born at Ludlow, Shropshire, England, in 1823, there was an expectation she would have a secure family life. Her parents, Thomas Munslow and Sarah HARPER, had married in 1822. Thomas was described on Harriet's baptismal records as a 'flax draper' and it is probable that the family was in comfortable circumstances. Undoubtedly, they rejoiced at the birth of

their daughter and welcomed the arrival of their second child, Joseph, when he was born in 1827.¹

But, then tragedy struck! On 19 May 1829, Thomas passed away and Sarah was left with two young children and a third due in December.² When Sarah herself died in 1833, the children—Harriet, 10, Joseph, 6, and the baby, whom they had called Jane, now 4 years old—were orphans.³ Harriet was sent to live with a grandmother.⁴ The 1841 England Census shows Joseph, 14, working as an agricultural labourer and

¹ Harriet's birth: England Births and Christenings, 1538–1975, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N5XP-7N5>; marriage of Thomas Munslow and Sarah Harper: England Marriages, 1538–1973, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NNQ6-7XZ>

² Birth of siblings Joseph and Jane: England Births and Christenings, 1538–1975, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JWNF-N8R>

³ Thomas, death: England Deaths and Burials, 1538–1991, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/J8JK-Q2G>; Sarah, death: England Deaths and Burials, 1538–1991, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/J8JK-WJH>

⁴ Harriet's conduct record: TAHO CON41-1–4, Image 121

Jane, 11, living with a family by the name of DAVIS.⁵

On 5 March 1844, Harriet was convicted at the Shrewsbury Quarter Sessions at Salop, Shropshire, of stealing a purse containing nine sovereigns and a shilling (about \$18.20) and sentenced to transportation for a term of ten years. It was not the first time she had been in trouble with the law. Earlier, she had been imprisoned for six months for stealing a watch and before that she had served a term for assault. It was also known that she had been 'on the town'—that is, working as a prostitute—for four years.⁶

On 8 September 1844, she left England aboard the vessel *Tasmania* and arrived at Hobart Town on 20 December that year.⁷

Thomas SEATON, the ship's surgeon, noted in his journal that her health throughout the voyage had been 'good' but that she was an 'irritable' woman.⁸

It is little wonder that she was 'irritable'. Her life in England had not been pleasant.



In Van Diemen's Land, however, Harriet was a changed woman. She committed no new offences and her record as a convict was without blemish. After six months in the colony she was elevated to the Class 2

level of probation and after a year to the Class 3 level.⁹

In early March 1846, she applied for permission to marry William Kingsbury (also seen as KINGSBERRY), a former convict (*Earl St Vincent*, 1826) who is believed to have been born at Sudbury, Suffolk, England, in 1801.¹⁰

In England, in 1821, William married Ann RICE and a daughter had been born to the couple in the following year. But, four years later, he was found guilty of stealing a sheep. Although this was his first offence, he was sentenced to transportation for life. In Van Diemen's Land, he served his time without further trouble and was granted his ticket of leave in 1834. In 1839, he received a conditional pardon and, in 1842, a full pardon.¹¹

Interestingly, although official documents show his application to marry Harriet was approved on 28 March 1846, there is no record of the marriage ever having taken place. Nevertheless, the couple settled down in the north of the colony where Harriet was known as 'Mrs Kingsbury'.¹²

At about that time, Kingsbury applied successfully for the lease of a small farm on a big estate, near Westbury, owned by the very wealthy Charles Robert PRINSEP. Nearly twenty years earlier, while holidaying in Van Diemen's Land from

⁵ England 1841 census: Joseph <http://search.findmypast.com/record?id=gbc%2f1841%2f0008773098>; Jane: <http://search.findmypast.com/record?id=gbc%2f1841%2f0008776158>

⁶ As for Note 4, above

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ As per Female Convicts Research Centre database at <http://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/>; see also http://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/docs/ships/Tasmania1844_SJ1.pdf

⁹ As for Note 4, above

¹⁰ Permission to marry: TAHO CON59/1/2, p. 99; Kingsbury, birth: conduct record CON31/1/7, Image 29

¹¹ Marriage of Wm Kingsbury to Ann Rice, 1821: England Marriages, 1538–1973, <https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/NLMC-82G>; see also conduct record: CON31/1/7, Image 29

¹² Harriet's surname is shown as 'Kingsbury' when she married Thomas Wildgust; see marriage reg: 1016/1855/37, Longford

his home at Calcutta, India, where he usually resided, Prinsep had been granted 2 330 acres of land and had later, purchased an adjoining 2 450 acres. But, thinking of it only as an investment, he rarely visited the property, which he called 'Adelphi', and had left its day-to-day management to paid overseers.¹³

In the late 1840s however, Prinsep decided to change the management strategy of the estate. Henceforth, 'Adelphi' would not be farmed as a single entity but broken down into more manageable units, each leased to a tenant who would pay an annual rent for his or her parcel of land. Prinsep was happy to make the leases, which varied in size from about 40 acres to 1,000 acres, available to a wide variety of applicants, many of whom were of humble origins. A paid manager was appointed to oversee the productivity of the estate as a whole.¹⁴

William Kingsbury's lease was one of the smallest on the estate. In fact, at just 39 acres, it was possibly too small to produce a good living even for one man and his wife.¹⁵ For that reason, Harriet appears to have had to look for other work.

In early 1849, during a court case in which she was called as a witness, Harriet said she was working as a washerwoman for a man by the name of Thomas Wildgust, a ticket-of-leave labourer on a neighbouring property.

In its report of the case on 7 March 1849, *The Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston) said that a woman by the name of Emma WALTON had told the court that her

home had been burgled in the previous August and some of her clothing had been stolen. Some months later, she had seen ex-convict Frances FILLMORE wearing one of her dresses in the street. Promptly arrested, Fillmore had claimed she had bought the gown from Harriet Kingsbury. Called to testify, Harriet confirmed she had sold the gown to Fillmore but said that she had bought it from a ticket-of-leave man named John BROWN. Brown had then been charged with the burglary.¹⁶

Harriet had also mentioned that Brown had shown her a roll of calico which she had so admired that Wildgust, the man for whom she worked, had bought it for her, paying Brown seven shillings and sixpence.¹⁷

But how likely is it that a young man, single, would buy a gift worth that considerable sum for his washerwoman? Was 'washerwoman' a euphemism for a relationship that was closer than the term suggests?

The questions are good ones because, as events were about to prove, all was not happy in the Kingsbury household.



In March 1855, William Kingsbury died. He was 54 years old.¹⁸

At the inquest which followed his death, Harriet, now 32, revealed his alcoholism had been a serious concern for some time and she had lived apart from him for the previous six months. She told the coroner

¹³ Prinsep story: see Ivan C Heazlewood. (2002). *They Sowed, We Reap*. Whitmore: Whitmore Historical Group

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 7 March 1849, p. 418

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ See Inquest into William Kingsbury's death, 10 March 1855: TAHO SC195/1/36, Inquest No: 3482

that every time her husband left the house ‘he came home tipsy’. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes brought on by excessive alcohol consumption.¹⁹

Within months of Kingsbury’s death, Harriet, who had received her ticket of leave in 1850 and conditional pardon in 1852, had married Thomas Wildgust.²⁰

Born in Nottingham, England, and baptised there on 17 August 1823, Wildgust was the son of honest and industrious parents, George Wildgust, a frame-work knitter, and his wife Elizabeth BONSER, a seamstress. But, while young Thomas had a trade as a needle-maker, he was idle and dishonest and he kept bad company. At 18, in 1841, he spent five months in a house of correction after being charged with larceny and a year later he was gaoled for six months for a similar offence. When, on 3 January 1843, he was charged with larceny for the third time—he and one of his friends had stolen twenty pairs of women’s stays—he was sentenced to seven years’ transportation.²¹

After spending a little time on the hulk *Justitia*, he was transferred to the vessel *Henrietta*, which left England on 13 July 1843 and arrived at Hobart Town on 19 November of that same year.²²

In Van Diemen’s Land, it seems to have taken Thomas a year or two to settle down. His conduct record shows three charges were brought against him for

minor thefts while assigned as a labourer to properties at St Mary’s Vale, Break O’ Day and Bridge Side in the Fingal and East Coast area in that time but all were dismissed.²³

In 1847, he was granted his ticket of leave and by 1850 he was free by servitude. The last property at which he worked as a convict was ‘Adelphi’, where it seems he was assigned to the overseer, Mr John BURT.

It was at ‘Adelphi’, of course, that he met Harriet Kingsbury.

From the start, the marriage appears to have been a good one and the Wildgusts prospered. Neither of them was ever in trouble with the law again.

Although the ‘Adelphi’ records for these early years are a little vague, Thomas is believed to have been leasing a farm in his own right there by 1856. Newspapers of the day mentioned his name frequently as a well-respected member of the community, serving on juries and taking a leading role at meetings where road works and similar regional needs were discussed.

Around 1874, Thomas and Harriet appear to have surrendered their lease at ‘Adelphi’ and moved to nearby Cluan, where they continued to prosper. They were still there when Harriet passed away in 1890. Because she could neither read nor write and her parents were dead, she had probably lost touch with her siblings. It is likely that no one in England mourned her death.

Thomas stayed on at Cluan for a few years but found that, without Harriet, his toil and fortune had no meaning and so in 1894 he sold up the farm and moved to

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Marriage of Harriet Kingsbury and Thomas Wildgust: 1016/1855/37, Longford. Thomas’s name is spelt ‘Wildgush’ on the marriage entry.

²¹ Wildgust, conduct record: TAHO CON33-1-46, Image 184.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ As for Note 21, above

Mathinna, near St Helens, to be closer to old friends.

The following extract from the *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston), 31 August 1903, shows the deep respect in which Thomas was held by this time. His convict past has been quite forgotten:

The many friends of Mr Thomas Wildgust will be sorry to learn that at the present time he is almost unable to get about by reason of the infirmities of old age. Mr Wildgust comes of a good old English family. He arrived in Tasmania in the year 1842. Being a farmer's son, and understanding agriculture, he elected to settle in the Westbury district, where he remained for over 50 years. Honest and thrifty habits enabled him to make a competency, but at about the time the goal of fortune was reached his wife died. This so unsettled the old gentleman that he decided to sell his farm, and live amongst relatives. For the past six years 'old uncle' (by which sobriquet he is generally known) has been living with Mr and Mrs BOTTCHER, of the Telegraph Hotel. His kindly and genial manner has made him very popular at Mathinna. He was generally conspicuous at political and other public meetings, and often was the cause of inserting a little harmless fun by a witty interjection. Honest Tom at the age of 80 is an evidence that there is truth in the old adage that the exercise of honesty and charity brings honour to old age.

Within a year of this, Thomas was dead. The *Daily Telegraph* of 11 July 1904 carried this touching tribute to him:

On Thursday morning there passed away, at the residence of Mr O. Bottcher, an old colonist, in the person of Mr Thomas Wildgust, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Deceased, who came to the colony some sixty years ago, was well known in the Westbury district, where he followed farming pursuits for a number of years. He was one of the first men on the

Victorian goldfields in its earliest days. For the last eleven years he has made his home with Mr Bottcher, and for some seven years has been a resident of Mathinna. The genial face and pleasant smile of "Old Uncle," as he was always called, will be missed by old and young alike.

The Mercury (Hobart) of 14 July 1904 spoke of him in similar terms:

There passed away at the residence of Mr. O. Bottcher on Thursday morning an old colonist of some forty years' standing in the person of Mr. Thomas Wildgust. The deceased had reached the ripe age of eighty years, and had been ailing for some time, and since last week was gradually sinking, his medical advisor expressing no hope for recovery. Mr. Wildgust, or more familiarly known as "Uncle," was a native of England, and was on the Victorian gold-fields in the early days, subsequently following farming in the Westbury district. He eventually came to Mathinna with Mr. Bottcher some seven years ago, and resided there up till his death. Mr. Wildgust was deeply respected by everyone who knew him, and by the genial disposition made many friends. His remains were interred on Friday afternoon, when a large and representative gathering assembled to pay their last respects.

Thomas had made a good life with Harriet and prospered. One would not have expected the youth of 19, who arrived in Tasmania as a convict, would have made such a success of his life. His mother and father, who died in 1872 and 1874 respectively, probably did not know how well he had done. Thomas could read but not write and so it is possible they had had very little, if any, news of him.

Perhaps of even greater interest to some readers of the story of Harriet and Thomas Wildgust will be the way they seem to have been able to keep hidden the

fact they had been transported to Van Diemen's Land as convicts. Did no one ever know of, or remember, their convict past?

How was it possible, for instance, for Thomas, a convicted thief, to be referred to as 'Honest Tom', for it to be said of him that 'he comes from a good old English family', that he 'elected to settle in the Westbury district' and he owed his success to 'honest and thrifty habits'? Was the reference to his having spent some time on the Victorian goldfields in his early days a way of hiding the truth about his arrival in Van Diemen's Land?

In her book, *Tasmania's Convicts: How Felons Built a Free Society* (2010), Alison Alexander provided a very convincing answer to questions such as these. She wrote:

Tasmanians as a community tried a variety of methods, both overt and instinctive, to repudiate the convict stain ... They banded together to defend themselves against outsiders. Within that community ... individuals tried to hide their past, for no matter how much the community was united against the stain, there was some stigma on individual ex-convicts and their families. But this was not said publicly; the general population supported people trying to hide their past – most of the population was in a similar situation anyway – because if hardly anybody was known to be a convict, everyone could see that Tasmania had nothing to do with them anymore. Everyone would be distanced from the convict stigma.

Thus, it is likely that there were people who knew the truth about the past of Harriet and Thomas but chose not to divulge it, either because they or members of their family were in the same position or because it did no favours to the state of Tasmania to do so. ◀

Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc.

1788–1868

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

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

The Secretary
Descendants of
Convicts' Group
PO Box 229
COLDSTREAM
Victoria 3770

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

MAKING THE MOST TROVE

Catriona Bryce

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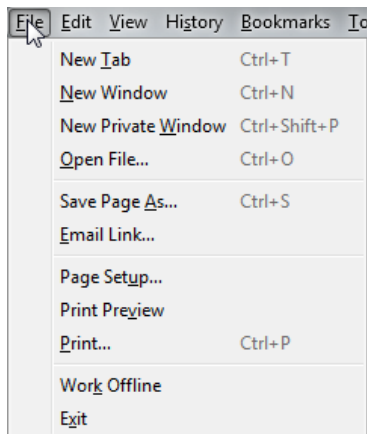
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Cite

Article identifier
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article189832830>

Page identifier
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page20771473>



APA citation
BRITISH MINELAYERS TAKE TOLL. (1943, June 10). *Pinnaroo and Border Times* (SA : 1911 - 1954), p. 4. Retrieved June 10, 2015, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article189832830>

MLA citation
"BRITISH MINELAYERS TAKE TOLL." *Pinnaroo and Border Times* (SA : 1911 - 1954) 10 Jun 1943: 4. Web. 10 Jun 2015 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article189832830>>.

Harvard/Australian citation
1943 'BRITISH MINELAYERS TAKE TOLL.', *Pinnaroo and Border Times* (SA : 1911 - 1954), 10 June, p. 4, viewed 10 June, 2015, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article189832830>

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{cite news |url=<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article189832830> |title=BRITISH MINELAYERS TAKE TOLL. |newspaper=*Pinnaroo and Border Times* |Pinnaroo and Border Times (SA : 1911 - 1954)] |location=SA. |date=10 June 1943 |accessdate=10 June 2015 |page=4 |publisher=National Library of Australia}}

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GENES ON SCREEN

Vee Maddock (Member No. 1875)

DON'T panic! Yes, it's true Ancestry is no longer going to support Family Tree Maker as a program after the end of the year. This means there will be no more updates, no new versions, and you won't be able to use FTM to access your data online on Ancestry. However, if the program currently works on your computer there is no reason that it shouldn't continue to work for many years to come. It is important though to ensure you have the most recent edition in order to extend its life as far as possible.

Changing family tree programs is a painful process and not something to be rushed into. Being realistic, most of the current programs will probably go the way of Ancestry in the not too distant future and become subscription based online services rather than a program you own. This is a pattern we are seeing in all sorts of software these days like the Adobe graphics software (Photoshop, etc) which you now purchase by the month, and the latest versions of Microsoft Office. At some point we are all going to have to deal with this 'advance' of renting software instead of owning it. The prediction is that all our operating systems will be hosted somewhere else online too within a few years so we may even be used to it by the time we have to make a choice. Remember though, whether on our own computer, or stored on a server like Ancestry or family-search.org, or some future subscription service that stores our tree on a cloud, none of them are guaranteed. Programs can fail, systems can fail, clouds can drop

offline, servers can get fried. We can however be prepared.

The first problem with changing tree software is importing your existing tree. (Remember no one needs to rush to do this, FTM will continue working on your system for some time, even after it is no longer supported.) You can (and should regularly as part of your backup) export a copy of your tree from your current program in GEDCOM format. GEDCOM is a standard that most family tree software will recognise, however it is not without problems. While basic data usually transfers from program to program without issue, often multimedia (images etc.) won't successfully transfer, and there can be issues with customised fields and notes appearing in the wrong place and such. However, if your program dies and you can't reopen your database then a GEDCOM import into another software may be your only hope. Practice exporting GEDCOMS, ticking all the boxes to include sources etc. You can also just export tagged records, or descendants of one line, etc. Sometimes, when your tree has become very large it is useful to back it up in sections.

Stanford University has an archival project named LOCKSS—Lots of copies keep stuff safe. While the system is intended for large libraries, the acronym is worth remembering. In the event of a disaster, be it a software or hardware failure, a theft, fire or electrical short, no one has ever said, 'Oh damn, I have too many backups to choose from.'

Back up your tree in MORE THAN ONE FORMAT. It is no longer enough to just

have your FTM or LEGACY or whatever tree program files backed up because if the program stops working on your computer (for example in a couple of years when FTM is no longer supported, a Windows update could render it inoperable,) you may not be able to access your data! People have been caught over the years with the backups made by the program itself which have been compressed (which it seems, easily corrupts), or that must be opened by the same version that created them (no use if you've had to buy a new computer with a newer operating system that will no longer run the old software.) For this reason I've always recommended you find where your program stores the databases (or save as to My Docs so you know), and make a simple copy of all the relevant database files onto disk, or into the cloud, or on a portable drive that is stored somewhere else (or all of these options), and you do this every time you make a change to the files, along with copies of all the photos, videos and other documents you may link into your tree.

But it's not enough. No matter how many copies we have, if they are locked into a software format there is always the chance (slight, but definitely not impossible) that at some point we will not be able to access the data in that format. It may be we can extract the names and BDMs but not the relevant notes or photos. It may be that we cannot read the sources in a different program. Just imagine if you had to gather up all those bits of paper and letters and files and try to recreate the family tree you have now. We need a way to access all the data we have in our tree in a logical manner. While currently there isn't a fool proof way of extracting it electronically for import into another program, there is a way we can at least make sure it is all in

the one place and grouped with other relevant details and that it is a full tree report. Creating a report of everyone in the tree (or breaking it down into family lines) is one way to ensure the information is readable—even if it had to be physically re-entered in case of a disaster.

This report will vary according to your software—look for a narrative book, or a book format report, then edit the options so it includes everything you can tick, sources, photos, notes, private individuals, everything you can possibly get it to include. You don't have to print out the hundreds of pages it will create—just choose pdf as the end result (or print to Primo pdf) (a free little program that acts like a printer to convert docs into pdfs.)

Then, of course, make several copies of that pdf and store them all over the place.

Just remember how many hours you've put into creating that tree. Isn't it worth dropping everything right now and spending an hour making sure it can be read in the future? What if you stopped working on it tomorrow (death, illness, travel) and it was several years before you returned to it, or some relative tried to open it up in the future. Chances are they won't have access to your software, so that pdf might be the only working copy one day. Don't wait until you've added in this or that. Make it today. Mine is formatting as I type this. Remember, don't panic, be prepared. ◀

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?**

THE REGISTERS OF MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL 1666–1700

Volume 183 of a series produced by the Lancashire Parish Register Society was published in 2015.

The material has been transcribed from The Registers of Collegiate Church St Mary, St Denys and St George; Manchester.

It contains chronological indexes of baptisms, marriages and burials for the period 1666–1700; supported by alphabetical indexes of surnames, placenames, miscellaneous items.

GOD'S LIGHT SHINES—The Story of the Girls' Friendly Society in the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania; 1901–2012

Four volumes by Barbara Phillips were published by the GFS in September 2012.

Volume 1—The Seed is Sown

Begins with the sowing of the seed of the Society in Tasmania by Mrs Josephine Mercer, and the growth and development of the GFS in the Diocese of Tasmania. Mrs Mercer, wife of the Right Reverend

John Edward Mercer, fifth Bishop of Tasmania, established the Tasmanian society soon after they arrived from England in 1902.

Volume 2—Members, Camps and Councils

Features the Life Members of the Society in Tasmania, some of the extra 'ordinary' members and their contributions, and the camps, National Councils and World Councils that have been attended by Tasmanian members.

Abbreviated biographies of the following are contained in this section:

Julia ADAMS, Beatrice ASH, Aileen ATKINS, Dot BATGE, Jane GEAVAN, Janice BELTZ, Kathleen BENJAFIELD, Ida BLACKWOOD, Muriel BRAIN, Doris CORNWELL, Jean COX, Rosamund CRANSWICK, Eva CROMER, Anne DAVIS, Betty DEAN, Caroline de COETLOGAN, Katrina-Rae DICK, Nora EADY, Louise EVANS, Harveline FEATONBY, Barbara FINCH, Sandra FOGARTY, Wendy FRENCH, Louise GILLIE, Elaine GRAY, Marjorie HALL, Marcia HAY, Dr Elizabeth HEGEDUS, Celia HILL, Henry Bishop JERRIM OBE ED ThL, Elsie JESSOP, Elizabeth KIDDE, Joan LANGLOIS, Anne-Marie LILICO, Beryl PRIDHAM, Shirley RAYNER, Anne RICHARDSON, Cynthia LYNCH, Cynthia McDOUGALL, Helen McGUIRE, Margaret McLENNAN, Elenor MURRAY, Emily MUSCHAMP, Susan NEWNHAM, Emily NORMAN, Isabel OATES, Rev. (Irene) Kaye PAICE, Rev. Rosemary PERROTT-RUSSEL, Barbara PHILLIPS, Alison PRENDERGAST, Kathryn RAYNER, Mollee ROBERTS, Mary SENIOR,

Karen SIBBRITT, Julie SMITH, Leonie STITZ, Emily STOPS, Ethel STURZAKER MBE, Mary TUTIN, Majorie WARREN, Catherine YOUNG.

Volume 3 (1)—The Branch Diaries

(All Saints, Exeter to St George's, Sorell)

Volume 3 (2)—The Branch Diaries

(St James the Apostle, New Town to Waterton)

These are the records of the activities of the branches and their involvement in the life of the parishes where they were located.

The extensive text in each volume, provides valuable historical details about the organisation, the various parishes, and the individuals involved with the movement. All sections are heavily supported with appropriate photographs and members are often featured in their youth and also later maturity.

CORRUPTION AND SKULL-DUGGERY—Edward Lord, Maria Riseley and Hobart's tempestuous beginnings

This book by Alison Alexander, of some 305 pp. was published in 2015.

Corruption and Skullduggery tells the story of Edward Lord and Maria Riseley, from their unromantic first meeting, through their marriage, their flourishing business ventures and their eventual positions as the wealthiest and most important citizens of Van Diemen's Land.

Their lives were full of contradictions. Maria was a convicted criminal, but Edward was the one with the shady business practises. Edward served as acting governor of the fledgling colony, although Maria's convict status meant that she could never be admitted into polite society. Years later, Maria's scandalous affair with a man twenty years her junior was the talk of the town and

subject of a court case, but Edward did not divorce her.

All the well-known names of early Tasmania appear in this book: Collins, Murray, Geils, Davey, Sorell, Kemp and Knopwood. It's not giving anything away to say that none of them come out of it well.

The work is illustrated with images of historic documents, maps, paintings and supported by coloured photographs taken in more recent times.

From the EDGES OF EMPIRE—Convict women from beyond the British Isles

This book of some 278 pp. was published in 2015 by the Convict Women's Press.

'From the Edges of Empire' tells the remarkable stories of women transported to Australia who were born or tried outside the British Isles. The stirring accounts of these women's lives in Australia remind us that the colonies were from their beginning populated by people from many cultures.

The book contains fifteen articles by a range of authors who have crafted the life narratives of some of these convict women from bits and pieces of information scattered across the world.

The articles are broadly arranged in three chapters: Part 1, The Indian Ocean; Part 2, The Caribbean World; Part 3, Europeans and the High Seas.

PIONEERS, PLOUGHMEN AND PULL-SHOTS—A family's experience in Tasmania from 1808

A4 book of 165 pp. first published in 2012 by Cecily Dougan. It was gifted to Hobart branch via the Lilian Watson Family History Award—winning the 2013 Award.

The book largely covers the author's connections to the MORRISBY, LUMS-

DEN and SCHAEDEL families that developed in and around the Sandford area of Tasmania and their origins.

The text is well supported with images of the families throughout the chapters with appropriate family trees and the essential index is found at the end of the book.

Cecily records:

Essentially they were pioneers of the soil. On the Morrisby side of the family, our great great grandfather George was a champion ploughman. At the same time on the Schaedel side, the occupation of ploughman enabled our maternal great great grandfather Heinrich, to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land as a bounty migrant. A common thread with all these families was an interest and later passion for the game of cricket.

VAN DIEMEN'S WOMEN—A history of transportation to Tasmania

Book of some 400 pp. published in 2015 by Joan Kavanagh & Dianne Snowden.

On 2 September 1845, the convict ship 'Tasmania' left Kingstown Harbour for Van Diemen's Land with 138 female convicts and their 35 children.

On 3 December, the ship arrived into Hobart Town. While this book looks at the lives of all the women aboard, it focuses on two women in particular: Eliza Davis, who was transported from Wicklow Gaol for life for infanticide, having had her sentence commuted from death, and Margaret Butler, sentenced to seven years' transportation for stealing potatoes in Carlow.

Using original records, this study reveals the reality of transportation, together with the legacy left by these women in Tasmania and beyond, and shows that perhaps, for some, this Draconian punishment was, in fact, a life-saving measure.

125 YEARS HOBART FIRE BRIGADE 1883–2008

A4 book of 100 pp, authored by society member no. 7346 Terry Gill AFSM, it was published by the State Fire Commission in 2009 to celebrate the Brigade's quasiquintenary.

Tracing the Brigade's history from its 1883 beginnings up to 2008, the narrative and the accompanying 520 + pictures take the reader through its development from literally the horse and buggy era when all the members were retained volunteers, to almost the present day. Today with its mix of career, retained and volunteer personnel, the Brigade operates as a unit within the Tasmanian Fire Service.

Along the way details of significant fires and other emergencies, key personalities, changes in brigade equipping and keeping pace with technological change, are revealed. Many of the photographs depict brigade members and where possible they are identified by name. In addition the book contains a number of lists of names, including those who have received bravery and long service decorations.

The author advises that since publication his research has continued. This has led to a number of as yet unpublished occasional papers being written, detailing particular aspects of the Hobart Brigade's story and its equipping. The aim is to republish an expanded history of the Brigade as an e-book. A further ongoing project is to complete a database of all the people who ever served with the Brigade from inception to the present day.

Terry is an active member of the Tasmanian Fire Museum, further details of which can be gained by visiting <http://fire.tas.gov.au> and searching for "museum". He can be contacted at terry.gill@fire.tas.gov.au ◀

Tasmanian Ancestry



Volumes 1 to 20 June 1980 to March 2000

Tasmanian Ancestry, the Journal of the TFHS, (originally known as the Genealogical Society of Tasmania), was first published in June 1980 shortly after the formation of the society.

This DVD covering Volumes 1 to 20 was digitised by the Hobart Branch of the Society in 2012–14.

It is in PDF format and is fully searchable.

Members who joined after March 2000 are now able to acquire the 80 back issues (hard copy prices total \$132) and the valuable Information they contain. Long term members and Family History Groups can gain valuable shelf space by replacing their hardcopy collection with one DVD.

Available from:
Sales Officer TFHS Inc.
PO Box 326 Rosny Park TAS 7018
or email sales@tasfhs.org

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LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

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ACCESSIONS—Books

Alexander, Alison; *Corruption and Skullduggery*. [994.66102 ALE]

*Banff Preservation & Heritage Society; *St Mary's Kirkyard, Banff*.
[929.3209412 BAN]

*Dougan, C; *Pioneers, Ploughmen and Pull-shots—A family's experience in Tasmania, from 1808*. [Q929.2 QUI]

Frost, Lucy & Collette McAlpine, Eds; *From the Edges of Empire—Convict women from beyond the British Isles*. [364.370994 FRO]

*Gill, T; *125 Years—Hobart Fire Brigade, 1883–2008*

Howatson, Donald; *The Story of Bellerive, Street by Street*. [Q994.61 HOW]

*Jones, D & W Friedrich; *A history of the Quinns, Hanlons, Nimmos, McDevitts & Palmers in Tasmania*. [Q929.2 JON]

Kavanagh, Joan & Dianne Snowden; *Van Diemen's Women—A history of transportation to Tasmania*. [364.3709946 KAV]

*Lancashire Parish Register Society; *The Registers of Manchester Cathedral 1666–1700*

*Phillips, Barbara; *God's Light Shines—Volume 1: The Seed is Sown*

*Phillips, Barbara; *God's Light Shines—Volume 2: Members, Camps and Councils*

*Phillips, Barbara; *God's Light Shines—Volume 3 (1): The Branch Diaries*

*Phillips, Barbara; *God's Light Shines—Volume 3 (2): The Branch Diaries
The Story of the Girls' Friendly Society in the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania
1901–2012*. [Q267.809946 PHI]

*Pridmore, W; *Oatlands—A colonial treasure*. [994.63 PRI]

*TFHS Inc. Hobart; *Undertakers of Hobart Vol. IV—Index to H C Millington Pty Ltd
Funeral Records Part 7, May 1964 to April 1967*. [Q929.31099461 UND]

*Watt, M; *The Watt Family—From bounty immigrants to mining entrepreneurs;
2nd Ed*. [Q929.2 WAT]

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

*Archive CD Books; *Kelly's Directory of Bedfordshire 1890*

*Archive CD Books; *Pigot & Co. 1839 Directory of Bedfordshire*

* Denotes complimentary or donated item.

SOCIETY SALES

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Publications
Payment by Visa or Master Card now available (mail order only)

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to:
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PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

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BURNIE Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
Tuesday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
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
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Other times: Library visits by appointment with Secretary,
48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4:00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
Please check Branch Report for any changes.

LAUNCESTON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6344 4034
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Monday to Friday by appointment only (03) 6344 4034
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 2016–17:-

Individual member	\$45.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$55.00
Australian Concession	\$35.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$45.00

Overseas: Individual member: A\$50.00; Joint members: A\$55.00 (inc. airmail postage)

Organisations: Journal subscription \$45.00—apply to the Society Treasurer.

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

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

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

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

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

Advertising for *Tasmanian Ancestry* is accepted with pre-payment of \$30.00 per quarter page in one issue or \$90.00 for four issues. Further information can be obtained by writing to the journal editor at PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018.

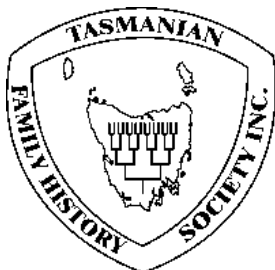
ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by *Mark Media*—Moonah Tasmania

36th Conference & Annual General Meeting

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

ABN 87 627 274 157



to be held at

**TOWN HALL, CHURCH STREET
ROSS**



Saturday, 18 June 2016

36th Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

- 10:30 a.m. **Registration**
Morning Tea
- 10:55 a.m. **Welcome by Society President, Robert Tanner**
Presentation of 'Early Bird' Prize
- 11:00–11:30 a.m. **Nick Brodie**
Kin: a real people's look behind the scenes.
- 11:30–12:00 a.m. **Ros Escott**
How DNA testing can supplement family history research.
- 12:00–12:45 p.m. **Lunch**
- 12:45–1:15 p.m. **Roger McNeice**
Flames of Fire: Fighting the Fiery Fiend.
- 1:30 p.m. **Annual General Meeting**
incorporating presentation of:
- Lilian Watson Family History Award, and
 - Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Awards



The Tasmanian Wool Centre & Museum

Book Stalls with new publications from branches will be on offer during the day.

Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **6 June 2016**

The State Secretary
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
PO Box 326
ROSNY PARK Tasmania 7018

Phone: 03 6244 4527
email: secretary@tasfhs.org

Name

Name

Address.....

.....

I/we will be attending on Saturday, 18 June 2016

Morning Tea and Lunch: \$20.00 per person

'Early Bird' Prize

Register before **Monday 17 May 2016** to be in the draw
for the President's 'Early Bird' Prize.

A cheque/money order is enclosed

OR debit by: Master Card VISA (*Please tick*) @ \$20 = \$.....

Name on Card (please print):

Signature: Expiry Date.....

Authorisation No (*office only*):

About our Guest Speakers

Nick Brodie is a historian, archaeologist, and writer. He is the author of *Kin: A Real People's History of Our Nation* (Hardie Grant, 2015) and *Joyful and Glorious: Building St Mary's Cathedral, Hobart* (40° South, 2013). His research interests range from late-medieval beggary—the subject of his PhD—to the First World War, to Pacific voyaging, to Antiquity, and beyond. Nick has also specialised in frontier Van Diemen's Land, publishing a number of articles in leading journals. He regularly writes for *Tasmania 40° South* magazine.

Born in country New South Wales, Nick first studied at the Australian National University, before then going on to do postgraduate degrees with Flinders University and the University of Tasmania. Since graduating from his PhD in 2010 Nick has worked as a Tasmanian-based University Lecturer, Researcher, Field Archaeologist, Heritage Adviser, Archivist, and Writer. He is online at www.nicholasdeanbrodie.com and www.facebook.com/DrNickBrodie

Ros Escott's Irish great-great-grandfather arrived as a free settler in Australia in 1841, bringing with him his family tree going back four generations on all branches. Her parents also passed on to her an interesting family history and boxes of papers. She clearly has family history passion in her DNA, but it was only about ten years ago that she had the time to start researching for herself. She found the inevitable brick walls and unanswered questions.

About two years ago she decided to use DNA testing to support her research. It's been a big learning curve since then, but very rewarding. She has also encouraged other family members to test, which has helped tease out the DNA strands from both sides of her family.

Roger McNeice OAM was involved with fire brigades from 1968–85. A member of the Taroom Rural Fire Brigade from 1968, in 1972 he was appointed captain and in 1982, when the brigade became a dual purpose brigade under the operational control of the Hobart Fire Brigade, he was appointed first officer, a position he held until 1984.

From 1973 to 1982 he was Group Captain of the Kingborough Group of Brigades. He was a founding member of the Tasmanian Rural Fire Brigades Association, regional and state secretary and editor of the *Tasmanian Fire fighter*. In 1979 he assisted in the formation of the Tasmania Fire Museum.

In 1979 he was awarded a Certificate of Merit from the Kingborough Municipality for service to the community and an Australian National Medal for service in 1985. He was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1996. Roger was made a Life Member of the Taroom Fire Brigade in 1996 and a Life Member of the Tasmanian Volunteer Fire Brigades Association in 2001.