

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 38 Number 2—September 2017

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Society Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org

Journal Editor: editors@tasfhs.org

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

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander

Fellows: Dr Neil Chick and Mr David Harris

Executive:

President	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Vice President	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6248 4229
Society Secretary	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Treasurer	Ross Warren	0487 330 707

Committee:

Gary Bryant	Judith Cocker	Peter Cocker
Robyn Gibson	John Gillham	Libby Gillham
Sue-Ellen McCregan	Louise Rainbow	Eddy Steenbergen
	Helen Stuart	

By-laws Coordinator	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Web Manager	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Journal Editor	Rosemary Davidson	0408 445 532
LWFHA Coordinator	Leonie Mickleborough	(03) 6223 7948
Members' Interests Compiler	John Gillham	(03) 6239 6823
Membership Registrar	Lyndal Ayers	(03) 6243 9190
Publications Convenor	Beverley Richardson	(03) 6225 3292
Public Officer	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Sales Officer	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6245 9351

Branches of the Society

Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

petjud@bigpond.com

Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

vsbtas@bigpond.com

Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

mandbbissett@gmail.com

Mersey: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

secretary@tfhsdev.com

Tasmanian Ancestry

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

From the Editor

Congratulations must go to Burnie Branch for presenting a wonderful AGM at the Penguin Surf Club at Preservation Bay. The weather was superb, the food, prepared by the Cocker family, was enjoyed by all, and speakers kept us engrossed.

More congratulations to Dianne Snowden who was named in the Queen's Birthday Honours—'For significant service to the community as an historian and genealogical researcher, to higher education, and to heritage groups'. Dianne was awarded the Member of the Order of Australia (AM). Well done!

I am intrigued by the information supplied by Bojan Pajic and the search for descendants of Australian men and women who served in Serbia and the Salonkia Front during WWI. It would be wonderful if we can uncover more on Nurse Lucy Ryan (page 95) and discover if she was officially awarded a medal from Serbia.

Bojan has sent his recently published book *Serbian Decorations Through History and Serbian Medals Awarded to Australians*, which has illustrations of the medals as well as some Australians who served.

Our cover shows Sergeant Joseph Cooper from St Marys, Tasmania. Another Tasmanian born soldier was Bombadier Phillip Aubrey Medhurst who was also decorated—a familiar Tasmanian name.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

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

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover: Joseph Cooper wearing the Military Order of the Star of Karageorge, Gold, with Swords, Gold, which he was awarded for his service in Serbia (far right). See article page 97.

Photograph of Joseph Cooper reproduced with the kind permission of D M Wyatt, OAM, RFT.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2016–17

SINCE the year 2000 there has been a small but steady decrease in membership numbers. And this at a time when there is a growing interest in family history research. This is, no doubt, largely due to the ready availability of family history information in other places such as the internet and LINC. We must do more to inform the public that we hold a lot of information not available elsewhere, and that we can offer help on a personal level. The public needs to know that in this area we have more expertise than is available anywhere

Never-the-less, once again, this year, 2016–17, has been a good year for the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. The society is still in a fairly healthy financial situation, but our income is slowly decreasing commensurate with our decrease in membership. A full financial report is presented separately.

TFHS continues to have representation on the Digital Information Group (DIG), the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO) and the Joint Tasmanian Archives Consultative Forum (JTACF). The society is most appreciative of the work done by Maurice Appleyard as our representative in these groups. We continue to be a member of the British based Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS).

Last year I reported that, and I quote, ‘Although most branches are struggling to find new volunteers, a great deal of very useful work has been undertaken. This includes workshops, researching for members and the general public, indexing cemeteries, newspapers and the like as well as being active members of various committees.’

After reading the annual reports from each branch, I can only add that this is still the case, and even more so. I would like to thank all those volunteers. Without your willing participation there would be no Tasmanian Family History Society! Regular meetings or workshops, open to members and visitors, have been held by all branches. The use of DNA profiling in family history is becoming more popular and several branches have held workshops or meetings about this topic. The five branch committees are looking after the interests of their respective branches and meeting on a regular basis. Your efforts are greatly appreciated, especially as these committees form the backbone of our society.

I have enjoyed working with the Society Executive over the last twelve months as well as the previous year. I have found our meetings at Ross to be interesting, productive and most importantly, very friendly. It is great to share our ideas and activities. Delegates hearing about other branch's activities is interesting and inspiring. There is no doubt that all branches see themselves as part of an important organisation and not as competing entities. Recently there have been a few changes in the membership of the executive and I look forward to working with the group for the next twelve months. I would like to thank the members for 2016–17 for their hard work and constructive discussion. Although I don't like picking out individuals, I must on this occasion sincerely thank Betty and Muriel Bissett, and Lucille Gee who are leaving the executive. I would also like to thank Peter Cocker for his efforts as Society Treasurer in recent years. Fortunately Peter will continue as a

member of the society's executive committee as a delegate from Burnie Branch.

Finally, I would like to wish all branches and individual members a productive and enjoyable time in the next twelve months.

Robert Tanner President ◀



President Robert Tanner presenting Betty and Muriel Bissett with the President's Memorandum of Appreciation



Robert Tanner presenting the 2016 Lilian Watson Family History Award to Don Bradmore who co-wrote the winning entry with Judith Carter

37th AGM CONFERENCE AND MEETING REPORT 17 June 2017 Penguin Surf Club Preservation Bay

AFTER a sumptuous morning tea provided by hosts Burnie Branch, their president, Peter Cocker, welcomed all to the Conference. Before inviting attendees to move to the adjacent meeting room, Yvonne Greenberg was announced as the recipient of the 'Early Bird' Prize.

The first of the three speakers for the day, Dennis Turner, entertained us with tales about the characters involved with *Early Mining on the West Coast of Tasmania* with particular reference to the early miners at Adamsfield in their search for the rare but valuable metal, Osmiridium, discovered in 1925 by the Stacey Brothers of the Tasman Peninsula. The need for the precious metal declined with the manufacture of tin, and prices dropped dramatically—the miners gradually left, with few remnants of the township remaining today. Before lunch, Doug Elms, President of Victorian GUM Inc. (VicGUM), gave an interesting talk about *Genealogy Software—How can it assist you*, and followed this on the Sunday morning with an informative workshop, *Getting the Best out of 'Family Tree Maker'*. Before the AGM, Craig Broadfield, of Leven Antiques, expertly dated and valued the many and varied old and interesting items brought along by members.

The 37th Annual General Meeting was then held. President Robert announced the winner of the Best Journal Article Award for Volume 37 of *Tasmanian Ancestry* as Barbara Wilson, author of *The Abbott Family; Brewers, Cordial Manufacturers and Clerics*.

President Robert then congratulated co-authors, Don Bradmore and Judith Carter, judged as winners of the 2016 Lilian Watson Family History Award. As Judith was unable to be present, Don accepted both certificates and prizes.

Muriel and Betty Bissett were each presented with a well-deserved President's Memorandum of Appreciation for their 20 years' dedicated service in various roles on the Society Committee and as Launceston Branch Delegates.

In his Annual Report, President Robert thanked all the many volunteers and committees, and especially Peter Cocker, who is stepping down after many years as Society Treasurer.

The after-dinner speaker, Dale Elphinstone, Burnie manufacturing magnate, entertained guests with his life's story built around achieving his life-long quest with the Caterpillar Dealership.

The following members were elected unopposed:

President: Robert Tanner

Vice-President: Maurice Appleyard

Secretary: Colleen Read

Treasurer: Ross Warren

Minute Secretary: Ian Cooper.

The Delegates for 2017–2018 as appointed by Branches are:

Burnie: Judith and Peter Cocker; Alternate, Geoff Dean

Hobart: Louise Rainbow and Eddy Steenbergen; Alternate, Ian Cooper

Huon: John and Libby Gillham; Alternate, Betty Fletcher

Launceston: Helen Stuart and Robyn Gibson; Alternate, Lucille Gee

Mersey: Sue-Ellen McCreghan and Gary Bryant; Alternate, Ros Coss

2016 LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD ENTRIES

Eight entries were received in 2016: Don Bradmore and Judith Carter's winning entry *Sarah Bromley: Success, Sorrow, and Scandal in Van Diemen's Land* (gifted to Launceston Branch).

Of Smoke and Chains – the Story of Joseph Duckworth, convict (1824–1887) by Debra Duckworth (gifted to Launceston Branch).

In Morse Code – the Family History of James, Charles and Edwin Morse by Alan Dyer (gifted to Mersey Branch).

Legacy of Andrew Goodwin and Lydia Munro by Patricia Kennedy (gifted to Hobart Branch).

Reaching out from Trafalgar (Volume 1) – Stories of Farmers and their Farms around Evandale by Tony McCormack (gifted to Launceston Branch).

Convict to Merchant of Salamanca: Henry Pearce 1810–1901; His Life, Times and Family by Graham Pearce (gifted to Hobart Branch).

Cries from the Past by Les Shearer (gifted to Burnie Branch).

The Royal Marine and the Convict: Samuel Thorne, James Ward and their Heritage at Pitt Water and the Lower Ferry by Malcolm Ward (gifted to Launceston Branch).

Circulation of all 2016 LWFHA Entries

Burnie: 17 May 2017 – 19 Aug 2017

Hobart: 19 Aug 2017 – 18 Nov 2017

Huon: 18 Nov 2017 – 17 Feb 2018

Launceston: 17 Feb 2018 – 19 May 2018

Mersey: 19 May 2018 – 18 Aug 2018

The 2018 Annual General Meeting of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., to be held on 16 June 2018 at Ross.

2016 LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

Alison Alexander, Patron TFHS Inc.

READING the winners of the Lilian Watson Award has been very enjoyable and rewarding. All have some outstanding strength: a sure grip of complex history; excellent presentation and design; many interesting facts. This winner's outstanding strength is that the authors are natural storytellers, and the book is as gripping as any crime novel.

The winner is *Sarah Bromley: Success, Sorrow & Scandal in VDL*, by Don Bradmore & Judith Carter. Don had already won the award in 2009 with *That's the Way It Was: Stories from the Bradmore Family Past*—he is the first dual winner.

The talented duo of Don and Judith have written a number of books and articles, though they are too modest to include a list in this current book. This book is a cracker, with a really interesting story to tell. It keeps you on edge of your seat. Sarah Bromley was born in London in 1797, and had a difficult childhood owing to her parents dying. She came to Van Diemen's Land probably as the mistress of Dr Bromley, the Naval Officer, arriving 1820. She was his 'housekeeper', and when she became pregnant, he married her. He wrote to a friend that he would be astonished at the news. 'I was doing no more than an act of common justice to a careful deserving young woman and I am much pleased with myself for having the courage enough to brave the opinion of the world in so good a cause.' It's true that he was her social superior and was being kind in marrying her, but what sort of marriage would it be, a husband with that opinion?

However, Bromley was a kind, generous man, and they had a happy four years in Hobart Town society, Sarah bearing four children. Then Lieut-Gov. Arthur found a huge sum missing from the treasury. Bromley was cleared of stealing it—that was probably his convict clerks—but he had been very careless in not keeping proper records, and had to pay the money back. He sold all property he could, then returned to England to raise more money, ostensibly, leaving Sarah with four young children, his two daughters by earlier marriages, and no money. This was a very difficult situation for her.

Lieutenant-Governor Arthur obviously believed the family was not respectable. One daughter married, convicts accused Sarah of having affair with her son-in-law who was later transported for cattle theft, Arthur allowed them no more convict servants, and Sarah had to put her younger children in the harsh orphan school. There was no happy ending, and she died in poverty, aged 46.

The authors have a great story and tell it well, not taking sides, leaving it to the reader to judge, actually ending with the words, 'What do you think of her? Was she the victim of a cruel and callous husband and the object of vindictiveness of a merciless governor of Van Diemen's Land, or a dissolute and immoral woman who brought upon herself the misery she endured for the last two years of her life? I still cannot make up my mind, but it was a great read finding out about it. I congratulate Don and Judith on winning the Lilian Watson Award. ◀

2017 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

I have audited the accompanying accounts for Tasmanian Family History Society Incorporated for the year ended 31 March 2017 in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

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

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

- a) The Society has kept proper accounting records and other books during the period covered by the accounts.
- b) The accompanying accounts are properly drawn up and in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (1964) so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of the results for the period ended on that date according to the information given to me, the books of the Society and the explanations given.
- c) The accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Society's financial position according to the information at my disposal and the explanations given to me.
- d) The rules relating to the administration of the Society's funds have been observed.
- e) I have obtained all the information required.

Devonport

8 June 2017



NEIL WILKINSON
Registered Company Auditor

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Burnie	Hobart	Huon	L'ton	Mersey	Society	Consolidated Totals
Opening Balance	16,664	12,637	2,412	1,749	5,926	16,640	56,027
Add Receipts							
Membership Subscriptions	2,483	10,195	573	4,333	2,675	28,493	36,642
Donations	939	410	164	331	305	930	2,432
Fund Raising	1,246	3,885	0	294	1,076	0	6,511
Research	1,170	670	59	2,061	239	0	4,199
Sales	790	3,970	142	2,037	1,811	1,374	8,360
Interest	13	16	2	3	3	11	47
Library Revenue	1,215	1,277	50	347	799	0	3,688
Sundries	120	9,161	0	125	1,000	630	11,036
Journal (Tax Ancestry)						1,516	1,516
Total receipts	7,975	29,593	989	9,531	7,908	32,954	74,431
Transfers from term loan a/c	0	0	0	3,600	5,000	0	8,600
Total funds available	24,639	42,230	3,401	14,880	18,833	49,594	139,058
Less Payments							
Membership Subscriptions	805	3,333	173	1,364	728	0	0
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	4,472	4,472
Fund Raising	325	2,023	590	70	204	0	3,213
Research	150	0	0	0	0	0	150
Items for re-sale	636	1,859	0	1,344	1,574	0	3,650
Bank Fees	5	21	0	0	0	432	458
Library Payments	11,521	8,296	698	5,034	3,787	0	29,295
Sundries	110	198	0	220	361	1,536	1,778
Journal (Tax Ancestry)						19,366	19,366
Assets/Capital	375	12,612	0	3,052	4,333	0	20,371
Administration Payments	124	979	124	969	1,262	9,302	7,082
Total Payments	14,061	29,280	1,585	12,073	12,248	35,108	89,636
Transfers to term loan a/c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Balance	\$10,577	\$12,951	\$1,817	\$2,806	\$6,585	\$14,486	\$49,222
Term Loans, Float etc	\$6,099	\$16,869	\$2,613	\$4,744	\$12,966	\$0	\$43,291
Total Cash Reserves	\$16,677	\$29,820	\$4,430	\$7,550	\$19,551	\$14,486	\$92,514
Value of Assets	\$75,000	\$163,680	\$14,196	\$70,500	\$46,465	\$0	\$369,841

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC

ABN 87 627 274 157

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
For the Year Ended 31st March 2017

	2017	2016
<u>INCOME</u>		
Donations	930	556
Collection Branch Membership	6,200	6,295
Collection Branch Donation	345	455
Collection Branch Sales	155	1,314
Journal Receipts - Advertising	76	366
Journal Receipts - Subscriptions	1,440	1,655
Membership Subs - Interstate	14,539	14,936
Membership Subs - Branch	7,254	7,797
State Sales - TFI CD Rom	--	40
State Sales - Books, CD's, Fiche	1,174	666
State Sales - TAMIOT Sales	200	80
AGM Registrations	630	140
Interest Received	11	13
	-----	-----
	32,954	34,313
TOTAL INCOME	----- 32,954	----- 34,313
<u>LESS EXPENSES INCURRED</u>		
AGM Expenses	890	270
Audit Fees	165	165
Bank Charges	432	402
Executive Travel	1,263	1,075
Filing Fee	59	60
Insurance	4,472	4,536
Journal Payments	19,366	17,891
Lillian Watson & other awards	--	200
Postage, PO Box, Phone, Internet	952	1,015
Printing and Stationery	552	141
Room Hire/Meetings	325	300
Repairs and Maintenance	--	100
Subscriptions (AFFHO & FFHS)	298	293
Tfer collection Branch Sales	165	1,686
Tfer collection Branch Membership	5,523	5,860
Tfer collection Branch Donations	646	1,160
	-----	-----
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED	----- 35,108	----- 35,154
<u>DEFICIENCY FOR YEAR</u>	----- 2,154	----- 841
	-----	-----

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

President: Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Secretary: Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

email: petjud@bigpond.com



Firstly I would like to thank all those who worked behind the scenes and volunteered their time to help with catering and setting up

the venue for our AGM. The weekend was very successful and those who came thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The three Saturday speakers entertained the members and I am sure that many could have listened to Dennis Turner for several hours. It was even the first time for some of our Burnie members to hear our after Dinner Speaker. Dale Elphinstone, the richest man in Tasmania, enthralled those at the dinner with his anecdotes and stories from his early childhood through to his current manufacturing companies.

Further to my report in the last Journal I have much pleasure to advise, that through negotiations with *The Advocate* newspaper, we now have at our Branch Library much of *The Advocate's* archive material. This includes approximately 120 metres of archived articles published in *The Advocate* from 1985 to 2001. These are all filed into categories and years. For example there is a folder for each year for obituaries. In each of these folders is a photocopy of each obituary article that appeared in the papers for that year.

As well as these filed articles, they have also relocated to our library their Photographic collection. These are the glossy prints, not the negatives, and probably number in excess of 200,000. They are grouped into categories such as sports identities, general identities, sports, places, events and transport (boats, planes etc.). At the moment access to the collection is restricted as a procedure has to be developed for members to access the material. The copyright of the material is still owned by *The Advocate* so permission to use it in any publication must be sought.

Peter Cocker Branch President

Hobart

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

President: Louise Rainbow

email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org

Secretary: Howard Reeves

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6244 4527



In April, Hobart Branch conducted their AGM, and welcomed three new committee members and farewelled Ian Cooper who has served

the committee as Media Officer and who opted not to stand this year.

The June meeting of the DNA Interest Group was visited by Dr Jacqueline Savard from Genomics National Insights of Australia (GENIOZ). Dr Savard is undertaking postdoctoral research and is interested in finding out why and how people involve themselves in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. She is

conducting a forum in July and members have been invited to attend.

At the moment preparations are in hand for workshops to be held during Family History month in August. Five workshops in total are planned at the reasonable cost of \$5 for Members, and \$10 for the general public.

General Meetings

Monthly meetings continue to be held at 7:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month at the Sunday School, St Johns Park Precinct in New Town.

The speaker at the April meeting, the AGM, was Lois Green of the Coal River Historical Society, speaking on the topic *Oak Lodge ... the house and the garden*. 'Oak Lodge' in Main Street Richmond is a classic Georgian house, built in 1830–31 by Henry Buscombe from local sandstone from Butcher's Hill. Buscombe with the assistance of assigned convicts also built one of three flour mills in Richmond. Oak trees planted either side of the building in c.1860 resulted in the name 'Oak Lodge' being given to the dwelling from about 1880. In 1843 the house was purchased by Magistrate James Booth and his wife Jane. They wall-papered the foyer which has since been restored by Alan Townsend.

From around 1909 the house was the residence of Dr William Goodwin Chadbourne Clark, known in the area for his generosity to his patients. He was followed by the Horsfall family which included three spinster sisters. The girls were artists and collectors of WA aboriginal art, a collection they bequeathed to TMAG. Margaret Horsfall was an art educator at the University of Tasmania, Muriel a mathematics teacher and Constance a nursery teacher.

The garden contained many fruit trees and was a wonderful spring garden with

bulbs. As was typical of the time the back of the house was less attractive than the neat finish of the sandstone front.

In the 1990s the Horsfalls left the house to the National Trust. It remained empty for three years before being taken over by the Historical Society in 2001 which has carried out extensive restoration.

The speaker for the May meeting was Joel Van Sanden current owner/restorer of 'Claremont House'. Joel provided a detailed history (illustrated with photographs and maps) of 'Claremont House', its previous owners and its surrounds.

John Pascoe Faulkner was granted 93 acres and occupied the land between 1813 and 1826. Henry Bilton took over the land in 1826 and built a four room Georgian House, the original 'Claremont House' in which he lived from the late 1840s. By 1858 Bilton had increased the estate to 384 acres and by 1889 when Bilton died the land holding was 734 acres. With no children, separate lots were auctioned, with Frank Bond buying the entire holding for £326—he remained the owner until 1897. He was responsible for the addition of the tower and the Victorian extensions (The house is now regarded as being Victorian).

The next owner was Albert Samuel Flexmore who purchased the estate for £380. He lost money in the collapse of the VDL Bank and sold land reducing the property to 53 ac. He donated land to the Anglican Church and paid for the building of the original St Albans Church. The property was next purchased in 1911 by 21-year-old Kathleen Brock and her sister Dora Brock. Kathleen lived at the property with her sister Dora until her marriage to Captain Otway Cottrell-Dormer. Kathleen carried out extensive improvements to the house adding thick King Billy pine flooring. The garden was a significant

feature of 'Claremont House' and was an important venue for fundraising and society functions at the time.

Next owners (1919–1940) were Alice and Joe Darling (Australian test cricket captain) having moved from 'Stonehenge' farm. Joe demolished the old out-buildings and used the materials to build sheds on the farm. The property now consisted of 5 ac. surrounding the house. The house was acquired for Red Cross and between 1941 and 1947 it was used as the Lady Clark Convalescent Home, with more than 2000 soldiers passing through as patients and being rehabilitated. Between 1951 and 1980 it was operated by the Royal Hobart Hospital; 1980–93 it was occupied by Adult Education and through lack of maintenance fell into disrepair. In 1994 the Glenorchy City Council ordered its demolition, but it was saved for its architectural, social and cultural values. In 1995 it was listed on the National Trust and National Heritage registers and in 1996 it was offered for sale by auction, but failed to sell. In 1997 the house of 210 sq. and 5 ac. were sold for \$125,000; in 2001 for \$750,000; in 2005 for \$1 million; and in 2007 it was purchased by the present owner for \$1.25 million. \$2.2 million has been spent on restoring 24 of the 33 rooms, the gardens and car park.

At the June meeting a group of four speakers from the Branch DNA Interest Group spoke about their personal experiences in using DNA testing as a tool in their family history research. Interestingly the presenters' outcomes were quite different despite some similar motives in beginning their DNA journeys. Beverly Richardson told the story of how US visitors to the branch library claimed to have a family connection with her, in contradiction of existing birth and baptism records. Eighteen years as a result of DNA test results the family con-

nection was confirmed. Alan McCreary long held the view he was adopted. In 1990 he commenced researching his origins and found he had been adopted not once, but twice. Through DNA testing he has been able to identify his birth mother, and has more than 1000 matches to work through to try to identify his father. This is still work in progress.

Andrew Cocker spoke about his use of DNA to make and confirm family connections within and outside his extensively documented family tree that includes more than 15,000 names. He pointed out the value of having a comprehensive tree in order to be able to identify connections suggested by DNA results. Initially overwhelmed by the number of matches, Andrew has been able to identify connections and has added significant branches to his family tree.

Ros Escott was the fourth speaker. Ros has a wealth of knowledge about DNA testing and experience with its use in family history research. While many beginners on the journey to use DNA testing embark on 'fishing trips', some engage seeking answers to specific questions. Ros focused on two aspects: the use of DNA to refute beliefs about family connections and the confirmation of traditional research that DNA testing and evidence provides. Ros has had success in both aspects. New branches have been added to her family tree through DNA testing and significantly, results have confirmed the accuracy of her family history research by more traditional means.

Future meetings

August 15: Malcolm Ward—*Cambria, Government House of the East Coast*

September 19: James Parker—*The Black Line*

October 17: TBA

November 21: John Graham—*The Ryerson Index*

Huon

No report received

Launceston

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

President: Helen Stuart – (03) 6331 9175

Secretary: Marette Lawson

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com.au

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6326 1399



In June we held our first DNA Discussion Circle, with many of those attending expressing an interest in participating in an ongoing group.

For further details please see our website, or visit/email the library to register your attendance.

A number of members of the Launceston Branch attended the AGM held at Penguin. Thanks to the Burnie Branch for organising such an enjoyable and successful event.

During Family History Month in August we will hold an Open Day of the library promoting what we do, specifically encouraging people to attend and investigate the resources we have that are not available online.

Following a successful Seniors Week Open Day in 2016, the Launceston Branch will be taking part again this year, with hourly one-on-one appointments available for *Getting Started Researching your Family History*. The Open Day will be held on Thursday 19 October from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Our next workshop will be held on Thursday 23 November at LINC Laun-

ceston, with the *topic Using Electronic Resources for your Family History*. This will include a presentation from John Graham of the Ryerson Index.

Library hours: Tuesdays 10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

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

Check our website for the detailed list of our publications available.

Mersey

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

President: Roslyn Coss—(03) 6491 1141

Secretary: Sue-Ellen McCreghan

(03) 6428 6328

email: secretary@tfhsdev.com

PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307



In February we held our Annual Barbeque which was well attended on a beautiful summer evening.

Our Scrap Booking Display and Workshop were enjoyed by members and visitors. It was a pleasure to have two male visitors interested in this form of showing family tree information. Thank you to Sue-Ellen and Helen for again sharing their expertise.

Our committee member Peter Marlow is having a bout of ill health. We wish him well and a quick recovery. His input is missed.

A long time member of the branch is hoping we can find a home for three scrapbooks. These scrapbooks contain articles from a newspaper of Caernarvonshire Wales, covering the years 1967–68 and 1971–72. If you are interested please contact the branch library. ◀

THE *RUNNYMEDE I*, 1839–40: TRANSPORTING JUVENILE PRISONERS

Anne McMahon (Member No.6463)

THE *Runnymede I*, a barque of 389 tons, was the fifth of eight prison ships chartered by the Royal Navy to convey convicted boys from England to Van Diemen's Land between 1837 and 1842. The barque sailed from Deptford on 20 November 1839, a winter departure with the promise of gale force winds.

Her Surgeon was Peter FISHER RN undertaking his second voyage with a convict transport while the Master William B FORWARD was commanding his first passage with the service. The military guard supplied by the war department was led by Captain FORMAN. John Philip GELL was a passenger whose letters to family and friends recorded events during the voyage.¹

One hundred and ninety convicted boys embarked from the *Euryalus* juvenile prison hulk at Chatham on 20 December 1839. Ten adult male prisoners were sent on board to act as their overseers.

The HMS *Euryalus* in her previous service had been a 36 gun frigate which had accompanied Lord Nelson's ship *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar during 1805. At the end of her career she lay at Portsmouth for 20 years before being converted to a hulk for juvenile offenders in 1825.

As a prison hulk the *Euryalus* housed 390 or more juvenile offenders at any one time. Basically she was a school for teaching crime. In the dormitories where 30 or 40 boys were crowded each night they could share tales of their real or imagined criminal pursuits. They were among the 'Artful dodgers' of Dickens

fame who had eked out an existence on the streets of London by petty theft. When apprehended they were dealt with by summary justice at a magistrates court. Many were convicted time and time again. These boys were predominantly illegitimate or had been discarded by parents. Being without family, transportation was seen by prison reformers as offering a healthy alternative life.

The hulk in which the boys waited for freedom or transportation was an oppressive place where lax discipline allowed the emergence of gangs whose members terrorised younger and weaker prisoners. The Nobs was the main gang and its victims learned to remain silent about their injuries, or, if severe, to seek refuge in the hospital.

The boy prisoners did not go on shore to work but made clothes for the English convict service. Their exercise consisted of marching around the deck in silence. Punishment for misdemeanours was reduced rations, caning, whipping with a birch rod or, for incorrigibles, time in a solitary cell.²

John Philip Gell, a graduate of Cambridge University, was 23 years of age when he was selected by Dr Thomas ARNOLD of Rugby School for the post of principal of a superior school to be built in Van Diemen's Land. The local aim was that the proposed school would offer boys a liberal education feeding into a College to prepare scholars for entry to the professions.

¹ AJCP M377 J P Gell Letters to family.

² W B Johnson, *The English Prison Hulk*. 2nd ed., London, Phillimore, 1970, pp. 148–156.

The scheme had been proposed by Sir John FRANKLIN to his personal friend, Dr Arnold as well as the Colonial Office, as Sir John and Lady Franklin were determined to improve the quality of education in the colony. Gell was a mild mannered, cultured young man of intellectual interests who was deeply committed to the Anglican faith and described by his contemporary A P STANLEY as ‘the noblest and most beloved ... of [Arnold’s] pupils’. Gell was ill prepared for the controversy evoked by the proposal.³

On board the *Runnymede I* Gell made the acquaintance of the Master and Surgeon. William B Forward, he saw as ‘being of the merchant sort and arbitrary towards his inferiors’. Gell felt he would not have much enjoyment in the Master’s company due to his violent, dogmatic opinions. As well, Forward had been excessively angry about the government interference on his behalf by insisting a passage be made available on the transport.

Peter Fisher, the Surgeon, was described by Gell as a prudent Scotsman used to service and anxious for the religious welfare of the convicted boys who were all under 16 years of age. On the first Sunday at sea Fisher read one of Dr Arnold’s sermons in a very indistinct voice which Gell thought was quite inappropriate for the congregation of boys whom he named ‘the Devils own’. Captain Forman, Commander of the Military guard, had undertaken extensive service in Greece. Gell saw him as a pleasant man who would be agreeable company on the voyage.

While passing through the English channel the *Runnymede I* was caught in a south west gale off Beachy Head which carried away her foretop sail and gaff

topsail. The motion of the vessel caused seasickness in everyone except the master and 2nd mate. Gell gratefully received a glass of curacao from Captain Forman which, to his great relief acted as a cure.

In the open sea Gell was tossed about by the sudden motion of the *Runnymede I* as she pitched violently, then was taken aback by a sudden change of wind and driven stern foremost. The Master ran out of his cabin in such a hurry that he lost his trousers and nightcap. However the vessel turned round in a favourable gust of wind. The swell left by the gale made it necessary to sail round the lee side of the island of Porto Santo (near Madeira). Still feeling apprehensive Gell described being threatened at midnight by a chest of drawers flying from one side of his cabin to the other. The sea continued to run high the next day when Gell was sitting on the hen coop which broke loose on the deck. Down he came on the other side of the vessel with the coop about his ears, full of flapping fowls in a dreadful state of excitement.⁴

The juvenile prisoners

On embarkation the boys were not a particularly healthy group as they suffered from pleurisy, otitis and diarrhoea. There were fourteen cases of ophthalmia treated with nitrate of silver but one boy lost the sight of his left eye while the right was said to be restored only ‘in a small degree’. Psora (the itch) was extensive with 23 cases which could only be temporarily relieved at that time. Tinea was also discovered when the boys embarked although Surgeon Fisher said he was not informed of it by the hulk surgeon.

Falling down from the deck into the hold was the main accident among the boys. One boy who fell through the main

³ G H Stephens, the Gell Job: early developments in private and tertiary education in Tasmania, THRA P & P, 1977, p. 111

⁴ J P Gell, Letters

hatchway was bundled up with blood flowing from his head to be patched up by the doctor. Surgeon Fisher told the boy that it was punishment for his misdeeds and warned that he would probably be killed the next time it happened. Gell found the lad in hospital next day in a sad state in need of a few kind words. Another boy had his knee bruised by the pig pen giving way in a lurch of the vessel which squeezed his leg between the sty and the booms. The punishment meted out was keeping the offenders below in the prison rather than being admitted to the deck.⁵

The call at the Cape

On going ashore Gell breakfasted with Dr ADAMSON, head of the Lutheran congregation who had contributed to the formation of a College at Cape Town. Gell then toured the environs of the city. In local commerce he found the colony almost wholly Dutch. He also found the heat excessive and was pleased to be shown a Dutch winery which employed English immigrant apprentices.⁶

After leaving the Cape one of the prisoners was detected having stolen shirts from the 1st mate and to have robbed the 2nd mate who had been his chief friend. Apparently his aim was to try to sell the goods later. The prisoner was flogged and afterwards made to walk about the deck with his bed on his back carrying a placard 'I am a thief'. This form of humiliating punishment had been adopted previously by Dr Thomas Braidwood WILSON on the *Richmond*, 1822 which he claimed was an effective deterrent.⁷

The *Runnymede I* berthed at Hobart Town on 28 March 1840. Twenty-seven boys were disembarked and two overseers. The

remaining 163 boys with eight adults were sent on board the *Tamar* government brig to sail to Point Puer.

Gell was welcomed enthusiastically by the Franklins as preparations for Christ College were set in train. The site chosen was New Norfolk and the foundation stone was laid in 1840. Unfortunately it was overturned the following day. Gell had insisted on a Charter to enable it to receive endowments independent of the government but three years elapsed without receipt of this document. Meanwhile Gell had become Master of the Queens School leased by the government until the College was built.

Strident criticism was disseminated by *Murrays Review* demanding a university instead. Persistent opposition was voiced by Presbyterians and Catholics. Sly, secret opposition was spread by the 'Arthur faction' namely FORSTER and MONTAGU. All parties claimed the College would give the Church of England a monopoly on education.

In 1843 Sir John Franklin was replaced as lieutenant governor by Sir John EARDLEY-WILMOT. In the midst of a severe depression he deferred the question of Christ College for ten years. Queens School was closed in 1844 after Gell resigned. He took holy orders in 1845 and held a living at St John the Baptist Church in Goulburn Street before departing from the colony during 1848.

An enduring legacy was left by Sir John Franklin—the founding of Launceston Grammar and the Hutchins School. Both were established in conformity with Dr Arnold's principle that learning and religion should be aspects of a single process: the production of Christian scholars.⁸ ◀

⁵ AJCP PRO 3209, *Runnymede I*, 1839–40

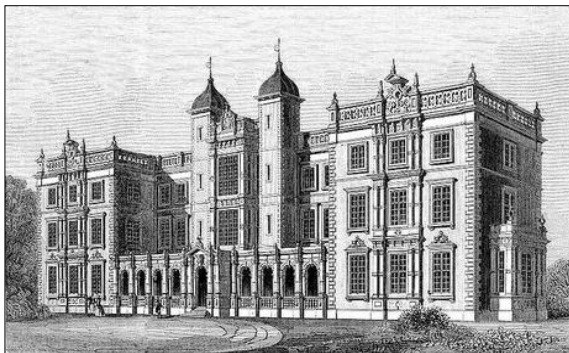
⁶ Gell, *ibid*.

⁷ AJCP PRO 3208, *Richmond*, 1822

⁸ K Fitzpatrick, *Sir John Franklin in Tasmania 1837–1843*. Melbourne University Press, 1949, pp. 189–190.

IN SEARCH OF BETTER PROSPECTS TWO ENGLISH TRAINED TEACHERS, 1855

Betty Jones (Member No. 6032)



Kneller Hall, 1850

Courtesy of *The Builder*, 9 February, 1850

KNELLER HALL, a mansion in Whitton in the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, with a history dating back to the 1600s, has housed the Royal Military School of Music since 1857. Between 1850 and 1855, it was used as a state-subsidised teacher training college. Groups of young men selected from the upper end of the working-class were provided with Queen's Scholarships to train as teachers to staff a number of envisaged specially designed district schools. Those schools were to be used for educating pauper and delinquent boys in a broader attempt to help eliminate pauperism. However, the winds of politics, religion and economics changed during that period and the district schools, conceptually ahead of their time, did not eventuate beyond the number of six or seven. Exiting trainees were then doomed by bond to becoming low-paid workhouse schoolmasters within an established rigid hierarchy. After having originally been promised

better, most found their positions personally and professionally unfulfilling.¹

In late 1855, in search of better prospects, two of Kneller Hall's young trained graduates, Edwin PEARS and George Valentine ROBERTS, emigrated to Van Diemen's Land to serve under the Board of Education. Accompanying them were two other trained teachers from England—John CLEMONS and Henry MORRIS. They all arrived in Hobart aboard the *Vice Admiral Gobins* under five-year contracts with the government of the colony on elevated annual salaries of £150, one third more than that received by First-Class Masters. Their appointments were part of a drive to bolster the quality of a then largely untrained teaching force. Earlier that year, the Board had made the same commitment to

¹ Moseley, Rev. Henry, *Report of the Kneller Hall Training School, 1855*, Presentation to Parliament, London

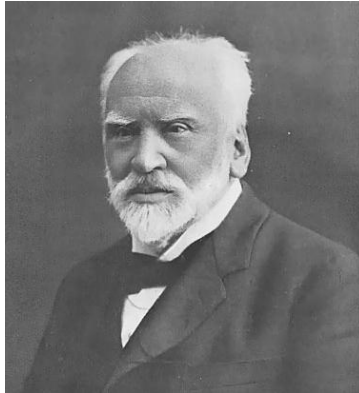
two trained teachers from Ireland (William John RICE and Roderick REYNOLDS) and two from Scotland (William Hepburn KIDD and John Brown PARK). Those four were already established in schools by the time of arrival of the teachers from England.

This article looks at the careers of the two teachers who trained at Kneller Hall.

Sir Edwin Pears (1835–1919)

Born at York, Yorkshire, son of Robert Pears and his wife Elizabeth (née BARNET), Mr Pears' initial appointment was as Master to St Georges School, Battery Point where he stayed from December 1855 until the school was closed in October 1858, owing to the unsatisfactory and dangerous condition of the building.

In August 1858, it was reported that another portion of ceiling had fallen during the night. It was fortunate that it had not occurred during the day when people were in the building. Mr Pears stated that during the continuance of rain the previous week the schoolroom floor was, in part, covering several square yards, literally under water and scarcely a dry part could be found. He also lamented the dangerous state of the roof and claimed that the privies were in a ruinous and indecent state. As well, the schoolroom was badly lighted and in wet weather damp.²



Sir Edwin Pears, 1913

Courtesy of,
<http://www.levantineheritage.com>

A transfer as relieving Master to Trinity Hill Public School followed and Mr Pears completed the year in that position. There was a question of his entitlement to fees from children who had paid the previous head teacher in advance, but the matter was settled in Mr Pears' favour.³

In addition to his duties with the Board of Education, during 1856–1858 Mr Pears gave a series of lectures at the Hobart

Town Mechanics' Institute. In 1856, in a hall filled to overflowing, he talked about developments relating to the electric telegraph.⁴ Over the following two years, he provided an extensive course in Chemistry for approximately 26 pupils.⁵

At New Town in December 1857, Mr Pears married Mary HALL (1836–1923). Miss Hall had been an untrained female assistant teacher at three

Hobart schools in Harrington, Liverpool and Bathurst Streets between 1853 and early 1857. She was born in Liverpool, Lancashire, elder daughter of master mariner, John Richie Hall and his wife, Mary Ann (who later remarried to William BARLOW in Hobart in 1855 and subsequently took up teaching positions with her husband at Mona Vale and Swansea).

The names of five witnesses listed on the marriage certificate for Edwin and Mary

² Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO): ED13/1/1

³ TAHO: ED13/1/2

⁴ *Colonial Times*, 22 August 1856

⁵ Digital copy of syllabus, slv.vic.gov.au/dtl

provide useful information concerning the couple's friends at the time. One was Annie [Downie] Hall, Mary's younger sister (who married William DENT at Mona Vale in 1868). Another female, Annie E NICHOL, was present. There were also three men in attendance, all employees of the Board of Education—Murray BURGESS, George Roberts and John Charles MAYNARD. The last named had also trained at Kneller Hall, and having not long arrived in the colony (not under contract), had taken up a position at Black Brush School in November 1857. (Mr Maynard later went on to become the Under Secretary to the Department of Education in New South Wales).

At the end of 1858, Mr Pears was appointed to the unique position of Organising Master of the Huon schools for three months from January 1859. On top of his normal salary, he was to receive a special allowance of £10. The range of tasks was very wide and included his attention being given to ventilation, school accommodation and furniture, timetabling, teaching methodology, establishing systems of home lessons, instructing in lesson preparation, ensuring that the correct range of subjects was taught along with supply of the correct books and materials, establishing correct procedures for roll call and the keeping of school accounts, preparing an annual examination for each school, improving the attendance of pupils in terms of punctuality and regularity and finally having to return a detailed report on each school to the Board of Education. Mr Pears was not to spend more than one week in each school, but he was allowed to return for a day or two if necessary before he left each locality.⁶ The length

⁶ TAHO: ED13/1/2

of Mr Pears' appointment as Organizing Master was extended and, in May 1859, the Board of Education noted that he had finished his organization of the 'Southern Side' and his services were therefore at the disposal of the Northern Board.⁷

An appointment to the position of Head Teacher at New Town Public school then took up most of the remainder of Mr Pears' career with the Board of Education, along with periods of involvement with the schools at Upper Macquarie Street and Central in Bathurst Street. He was an unsuccessful applicant for the position of School Inspector in 1859.⁸ In February 1860, Mr Pears was granted leave of ten days to attend the Matriculation Examination of the University of Melbourne. A year later, he requested a further ten days' leave of absence to attend more examinations in Melbourne.⁹

At the end of his five-year term in December 1860, Mr Pears was advised that along with similarly contracted teachers, his salary of £150 would be decreased to £100 in line with other First-Class Masters employed by the Board. This was part of an austerity drive by government. Mr Pears appealed on various occasions and finally resigned at the end of January 1862. The Board would not grant him leave before he resigned, but offered to reinstate him in his current position if he returned to the colony. In March 1863, the Attorney General again considered the case and concluded that Mr Pears would be entitled to one year's full salary at £150.¹⁰

He returned to England and, after graduating with Honours in Roman Law from the London University, was

⁷ *ibid.*

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ TAHO: ED13/1/3

¹⁰ TAHO: ED13/1/7

admitted to the bar. The family moved to Constantinople, Turkey in 1873 and, during an illustrious career as a barrister there, Mr Pears was knighted in 1909.¹¹ Long interested in history, he produced a number of works including *The Fall of Constantinople, A Story of the Fourth Crusade* (1885); *The Destruction of the Greek Empire* (1903), *Forty Years in Constantinople: The Recollections of Sir Edwin Pears 1873–1915* (1916) and, his most distinguished book, *Turkey and Its People* (1911).

Mr and Mrs Pears had four children. Two, Henry Edwin (1858–1946) and Ethel Mary (1860–1922), were born in Hobart. A second daughter, Kate Annie (1864–1923), was born at Newington, Surrey and a second son, Guy Barnet (1881–1965), in Constantinople.

In 1914, the family left Turkey to reside back in England. Sir Edwin died in Malta in 1919 from an accident on his journey home from Constantinople. Dame Mary Pears died in Bournemouth, Dorsetshire, England in 1923.

George Valentine Roberts (1834–1909), born in Liverpool, Lancashire, son of George and Mary Ann Roberts. He was educated in Lancaster and then at the Industrial School in his native city before undertaking teacher training at Kneller Hall in 1853–1854.



George Valentine Roberts
Photo courtesy of *Cyclopaedia of Tasmania*, p. 227

Following his arrival in the colony, and a month's orientation at the Orphan School at New Town in 1855, Mr Roberts was appointed to the position of Master at Emu Bay (Burnie) for the first nine months of 1856. Then followed a similar position at Oatlands until the end of 1857. In July 1857, he was granted one week's leave to enable him to transact private business in Hobart, but the Board

expected him to make some provision for the discharge of his duties during that absence.¹²

He married Elizabeth (also known as Eliza) BENN (1841–1917) at Oatlands in 1858, and they had ten children between 1860 and 1882: George Quinlan, Ida, Grace, Charles Valentine, Louis Arthur, Florence Isabel, Hugh Leonard, Maud, Frank Douglas and Allan Dudley. Elizabeth arrived in the colony in 1850 aboard the *Eliza* (3) with her mother, Mary, and

father, Military Pensioner John Benn, a former Corporal with the 17th Foot Regiment who subsequently was given a five-acre land grant at Oatlands.¹³ Mrs Benn is thought to have died by 1852, and Mr Benn expired from consumption at the Hobart Hospital in 1855. Elizabeth, still a young girl, was adopted by Oatlands couple, Michael and Margaret QUINLAN.¹⁴ Mr Quinlan was the Chief

¹¹ *The Advertiser*, South Australia, 8 December 1914

¹² TAHO: ED13/1/1

¹³ TAHO: CSD1/144/3992

¹⁴ *North West Post*, 26 January 1899

District Constable at Oatlands at that time.¹⁵

Two short-term appointments to the schools at Kangaroo Point and Pontville were served in 1858, and then followed a six-year placement as Head Teacher at Goulburn Street in Hobart. In his Annual Report for 1860 on behalf of the Board of Education, Inspector STUTZER noted that the Goulburn Street Public School, situated in a very poor neighbourhood, had steadily increased in numbers, owing chiefly to the ability and energy of its Master, Mr Roberts. He judged that the Master had a natural talent for teaching.¹⁶

A transfer to the Orphan School with charge of the boys' section from February 1865 to 1873 provided another change for Mr Roberts. In 1867, he indicated that as well as his teaching duties, he was responsible for the care of the Protestant Male Dormitory, took turn in taking charge of the yard, and occasionally supervised the boys at meals.¹⁷

The headship of Trinity Hill Public School was Mr Roberts' next responsibility from 1873 to 1896. It was a relatively large school in 1873, capable of housing about 300 pupils. In January 1886, he oversaw the move to a new, larger school building with accommodation for 400. *The Tasmanian Mail* provided the following description of the soon-to-be-completed school in an article dated 4 July 1885:

It is situated between Elizabeth Street and Church Street, with a right of way from

each. The centre schoolroom, 51' by 23', opens into another equally spacious room 50' by 23'. Adjoining this is the infants' room, 37' by 21' in which there is a raised row of seats for the little ones, tier above tier. There are two other cross rooms, 20' by 15' and 20' by 20' respectively, and upstairs there is a book room over the entrance hall. The masters and mistresses have each private rooms and the verandahs are roomy. There is a high belfry tower surmounting all, in which the summoning bell will be hung. The playgrounds are of good size, and the usual sanitary offices will be provided in modern fashion. The building is being constructed of red brick with stone dressings and slate roof. The walls inside are wainscoated and plastered. The roof is an open one ensuring good ventilation.

There was no residence attached, and in 1887 Mr Roberts was living at 255 Elizabeth Street, Hobart.¹⁸

Mr Roberts was well-respected for his teaching abilities and understanding of Mathematics, as well as being widely-known for his firm adherence to the 'Three-R's'. In the days before the existence of government high schools, he was responsible for a number of his pupils being successful in attaining Government Exhibitions to Superior Schools so they could further their education.¹⁹ The teachers and scholars at Trinity Hill presented Mr Roberts with an address, a handsome silver egg stand and a hand-painted moustache cup at his farewell from the school at the end-of-year break-up in 1896.²⁰

The final phase of his career started at the Battery Point Model School in 1897 when Mr Roberts' longevity in the job

¹⁵ Special thanks to Louise Gibson for assistance with information about the Benn family

¹⁶ *Journal of the House of Assembly (JHA)*, 1861

¹⁷ *JHA*, 1868

¹⁸ *Tasmanian Directory & Gazetteer*, 1887

¹⁹ See Jones, Betty, *Exhibitions to Superior Schools, Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 28, No. 4

²⁰ *The Mercury*, 12 December 1896

eventually started to take its toll. The school had become a training institution for teachers a decade earlier with three teachers brought out from England to provide leadership in instruction and to model new methods for the students. By the time of Mr Roberts' headship, the enrolment had grown to over 500 scholars. In May 1898, several aspects of his management of the school were criticised by Inspector LOVELL. He noted that the registers contained blurring and untidiness. While the methods of teaching were thought to be formally good, he did not regard the results above Class 11 to be satisfactory and stated that Mr Roberts was censurable for the classification of students from Class 111 up.²¹

He retired on a Government pension at the end of 1898. In 1905, Mr Roberts was elected as a member of the Town Board for New Town.²² He died as a result of

appendicitis in February 1909, his residence prior to that event being 'Neika', Pottery Road, New Town.

Three out of eight

The government's decision to cut by one-third the salary of the eight overseas 1855 teacher recruits at the end of their contracts caused considerable upheaval at the time. Despite the setback, three of them remained in the system for many years, their tenacity admirable. Mr William Hepburn Kidd retired in 1892 after 37 years of service in the north of the colony. Mr John Nicholas Clemons carved out a very successful career, also in the north, totalling 41 years until his retirement in 1896. Mr Roberts was the longest-serving member of the original group with 43 years of employment to his credit. ◀



c.1886: Mr G V Roberts (back, left) with a group of Trinity Hill School scholars

Between 1853 and 1885, the school was situated on church property on Trinity Hill between Holy Trinity Church and Patrick Street
 Photo courtesy of TAHO online: PH30/1/9315

²¹ TAHO: ED13/1/71

²² *The Examiner*, 24 April 1905

CONVICT ELIZABETH JONES *Siren* 1835 'THE MORNING STAR OF LIVERPOOL'

Don Bradmore (Member No. 6756) and
Judith Carter (Member No. 7077)

FROM 1803 to 1853, more than 13,000 female convicts were transported to Van Diemen's Land. While the vast majority of them had committed their offences in the United Kingdom, a significant number were from other countries. At least eighteen of them were from one or other of the Australian colonies.¹ One of the most infamous of this latter group was Elizabeth JONES (alias NOWLAN).

Elizabeth Jones/Nowlan, aged 18, first came to the attention of the general public when this brief report appeared in *The Australian*, Sydney, on 5 December 1834:

On Sunday last a barbarous murder was committed at Wilberforce, by a female named Elizabeth Nowlan, on the person of one Charles MULLINS, with whom she cohabited. The parties had retired to a sly-grog shop in the neighbourhood when a quarrel ensued between them, and it is supposed the unfortunate man was stabbed to the heart by the female who was seen with a knife in her possession shortly after the murder was committed which was subsequently found covered with blood. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body [and] returned a verdict of wilful murder against Elizabeth Nowlan.

¹ The database of the Female Convicts Research Centre, Hobart, lists sixteen women transported from New South Wales, one from Victoria and one from Adelaide; see <http://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/>

She was committed to prison on the Coroner's Warrant.²

In the first week of February 1835, Nowlan was tried for the murder of Mullins before Mr Justice BURTON and a military jury in the Supreme Court, Sydney. In the dock with her were Susannah DAVIDSON and William REYNOLDS, both of whom had been present at the sly-grog shop when Mullins was killed and had also been charged with his murder.³

The Sydney Monitor of 7 February 1835 reported the sordid details of the case. A witness told the court that Mullins and the three accused had arrived together at the sly-grog shop at Wilberforce in the late afternoon of 1 December 1834. While they were drinking there, a quarrel broke out between Nowlan and Mullins. During the quarrel, Nowlan was struck heavily, knocked to the floor and kicked by Mullins. When Mullins went off to another room in the house, Nowlan took a knife from the table and followed him,

² *The Australian* (Sydney), 5 December 1834, p. 3

³ *The Sydney Monitor*, 7 February 1835, p. 2; 14 February 1835, p. 2; *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 14 February 1835, p. 2; *The Sydney Herald*, 16 February 1835, p. 2. See also: 'Macquarie Law School Coronial Inquests, 1835': http://www.law.mq.edu.au/research/colonial_case_law/colonial_cases/less_developed/coronial_inquests/new_south_wales_inquests/1835insw/

declaring loudly that she would not be treated like that and that she was prepared to defend herself.

Another witness testified that as Nowlan picked up the knife she said that ‘she would have her revenge’ for what Mullins had done to her. Yet another witness swore that Mullins had wanted Nowlan to go to bed with him but she had refused to do so—an encounter the other four other men who were in the house that day watched. The witness added that Nowlan and Mullins were known to have been ‘very intimate’ up to the time of their going to the house.

Other witnesses said they had heard the noise of a scuffle in the other room and then someone had shouted, ‘Drop that knife!’ A few minutes later Nowlan came out of the room and left the house. Susannah Davidson had followed her. Almost immediately, Mullins, too, emerged from the room and appeared to be about to go after the women but then stopped, lay down on a bed and, it seemed, fell asleep. It was not until the next morning that anyone else at the house realised he was dead.

The doctor who had examined the body told the court that Mullins’s death was caused by a sharp pointed instrument which had been thrust into his left breast between the second and third ribs. This had pierced the membrane which encloses the heart, and had also made a very slight wound in the left artery. Blood flowing from this wound had filled the membrane and death had resulted. The doctor thought the wound could well have been made by the knife produced as evidence in court. He was also of the opinion that the wound could have been made ‘without the exertion of great violence’ and that a person who was very

intoxicated might have been insensible to the injury.

In summarising the evidence, the judge told the jury that there was nothing to incriminate either Susannah Davidson or William Reynolds and, consequently, they were acquitted. However, after hearing from the judge on the law relative to murder and manslaughter, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Nowlan and she was remanded for sentencing.

On 12 February 1835, Nowlan (now being referred to as ‘Elizabeth Jones’) appeared again before Mr. Justice Burton in the Supreme Court. *The Sydney Monitor* of 14 February reported proceedings as follows:

Elizabeth Jones, alias the Morning Star, of Liverpool, convicted of manslaughter, by stabbing a man named Mullins, on the 1st of December. In pronouncing sentence the judge remarked that the prisoner had been guilty of an offence which ought to cause her to ask for pardon at the throne of mercy; she had sent a fellow creature to his last home in a fearful state; she and the deceased had been desecrating the Sabbath by a series of actions of a most disgraceful cast which terminated in her stabbing the deceased to the heart; it had appeared in evidence, that she was a married woman, and had gone to the house where she slew him, in his company, for the express purpose of prostituting herself. As there was no premeditation, the jury had recommended her to mercy. Her life had been spared in order to allow her time for repentance; the lowest sentence he could pass was that she be transported for seven years.⁴

Within a few weeks, Jones was put aboard *Siren* for transfer to Van

⁴ *The Sydney Monitor*, 14 February 1835, p. 2

Diemen's Land. She was disembarked at Hobart Town on 25 March 1835. As Police Number 116, she was entered into the official convict documents as 'Elizabeth Jones or Nowlan'. She stated her native place was Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland, and that she had arrived free in the colony on the ship *Thames*. She gave her father's name as Richard Nowlan, and her mother's name as Mary. She said she had a sister, also Mary, who was married to John DONOVAN, a storekeeper at Windsor, New South Wales. Elizabeth's indent shows her to be 5'4¾" (about 165 cms) tall, a Roman Catholic, and a nurse-maid by occupation. She could neither read nor write.⁵

Further research indicates that Richard Nowlan, Elizabeth's father, had arrived in New South Wales as a convict aboard *Hadlow* in 1820. In August 1819 he had been found guilty of horse-stealing in Ireland and sentenced to death. Later, the punishment was commuted to transportation for life.⁶ On 16 October 1834, ironically just a few weeks before his daughter Elizabeth was charged with the murder of Mullins, he was granted a conditional pardon. The certificate he received refers to him as 'Richard BROGDEN alias NOLAN'.⁷

In 1826, Elizabeth's mother, Mary Nowlan, had followed her husband to New South Wales, arriving free on *Thames* and bringing her daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, 19 and 12 respectively,

with her. The 1828 census of New South Wales shows the family reunited at Richmond, near Wilberforce, about thirty-eight miles (sixty kilometres) north-west of Sydney. There, Richard Nowlan's occupation is shown as 'farmer'.⁸

All of that said, however, there are a number of most intriguing details of the life of convict Elizabeth Jones's that are still not known.

For instance, on 12 February 1835 the judge referred to Elizabeth Jones as 'a married woman' but her convict papers do not mention a husband. Was she married? If so, to whom? The most likely answer, of course, is that her husband was a man called 'Jones' but no marriage for her—to Jones or anybody else—has been located to date.

And who was the Charles Mullins for whose death Elizabeth Jones was responsible? Was he the Charles Mullins who arrived in New South Wales aboard the vessel *Asia III* in 1825 after being convicted at the Somerset Assizes in 1823 and sentenced to transportation for life?⁹ As far as is known, that Charles Mullins is the only convict of that name to have been transported to New South Wales but nothing has yet been found to confirm that he was the man with whom Elizabeth had been cohabiting.

And why was Elizabeth Jones referred to by the strange alias, 'the Morning Star of Liverpool' in *The Sydney Monitor* of 14 February 1835? Was Elizabeth ever at Liverpool? Liverpool is quite a long

⁵ CON40-1-5, Image 217

⁶ *Dublin Weekly Register*, 14 August 1819, accessed via 'Ancestry.com', 28 November 2016

⁷ *New South Wales, Australia, Convict Registers of Conditional and Absolute Pardons, 1788–1870* [via Ancestry.com, on-line, accessed 27 November 2016]

⁸ *New South Wales, Australia Census, 1828* [via Ancestry.com on-line, accessed 27 November 2016]

⁹ <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/> and <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/convicts/mullins> and via 'Ancestry.com', accessed 26 November 2016

distance from Richmond and Wilberforce. Did the newspaper reporter make a mistake, perhaps? Was there another Elizabeth Jones (or Nowlan) at Liverpool who was known as 'the Morning Star'? It is a mystery!

And what did Mr. Justice Burton mean when he said that Elizabeth Jones had gone to the house at Wilberforce 'for the express purpose of prostituting herself'? Was Elizabeth Jones a prostitute? Was there something else given in evidence at the trial that was not reported in the newspaper? Or was it simply that being 'very intimate' with Charles Mullins and 'cohabiting' with him constituted prostitution in the eyes of the judge? Again, it is a mystery?

And, perhaps the biggest mystery of all is this: What happened to Elizabeth Jones after serving her time in Van Diemen's Land?

Her seven years as a convict were unpleasant ones for her. She re-offended many times and was frequently punished by the authorities.¹⁰ In May 1835, after being in Van Diemen's Land for just six weeks, she was charged with refusing to obey the woman to whom she had been assigned. The woman told the magistrate that Jones was 'of no use to her' and had stated that she was 'not brought up to work'. She was returned to the Female House of Corrections and 'placed at the wash-tubs' to await further orders.

In the six years between December 1835 and October 1841, she was charged another twenty-one times for offences including being drunk and disorderly, insolence and disobedience, neglect of duty, absenting herself from her master's premises without permission, and misconduct in being in an overseer's hut

contrary to orders. On many occasions she was returned to the Female House of Corrections for punishments which included solitary confinement and hard labour often while being allowed only bread and water. In one instance, a magistrate ordered to be sent to 'the other side of the island', expressing his concern that she had 'formed bad company' at Hobart Town.

Eventually, however, her term of servitude was over. In 1842, she was granted a certificate of freedom.¹¹ Thereafter, she seems to have disappeared completely from the pages of history. Did she marry? Did she return to New South Wales? As yet there are no answers. ◀

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¹⁰ CON40-1-5, Image 217

¹¹ Certificate of Freedom No.113, 1842, via
Conduct Record: CON40-1-5, Image 217.

VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS THE LAST YEARS

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)



THE Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children (formerly the Queen's Orphan School) closed on Monday 19 May 1879.

By 1878, there were only 117 boys and girls in the Asylum, 61 were admitted and 45 apprenticed and discharged, leaving 88 at the close of the year.¹ In 1879, only thirteen children were admitted to the Asylum and these were 'those have been sent there solely on account of exceptional circumstances, arising either from their own age and conduct or the bad character of their connections.'² Some of the admissions were apprentices who were returned to the Asylum. The boarding-out system—placing children with foster parents who were paid a small sum—was increasingly favoured as a method of care.

Image: Queens Orphan School
see www.orphanschool.org.au

¹ *Launceston Examiner* 28 July 1879 p. 2
² *The Mercury* (Hobart) 27 February 1879 p. 2

system. Numbers at the Queen's Asylum were diminishing:

It was the subject of comment on a recent occasion, when the children took part in the annual celebration of Fox's Feast, there being only eighty-eight boys and girls present, which represents the whole of the children now belonging to the Institution. Those who have had opportunities of watching the progress of the Asylum may well call to mind the large numbers formerly congregated within its walls, to the extent of 400 or 500 at a time.

Within the last twenty years more vigilant supervision has been exercised with regard to admissions to the Asylum, the effect of increased care and investigation as to the circumstances of supposed destitution. There was a time when it was an easy matter to get children admitted, and we have heard that admissions were permitted in a most reckless manner, with scarcely any regard to parentage, or to the means those children were received into the Institution. But, in the course of time, the checks to improper admissions

became more stringent, which may partly account for the fact that from 1860 to 1869, the numbers were reduced to the extent of 111—namely from 490 in 1860 to 385 in 1869.

In January 1879, the annual distribution of prizes was a much smaller event than in previous years. There were about 70 present: 'All of them had a well-cared-for appearance, their face wearing a joyous and contented expression, and betokening the highest degree robust health'.³ The School Band played the National Anthem to mark the arrival of the Governor at the event.⁴

The *Tribune* published the following list of prize winners.⁵ At this time, there were only 12 children in Fifth Class: nine boys and three girls.

Fifth Class.—George BERRY, doing well in the five subjects of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, and excelling in Reading, Writing, and Grammar. Samuel HARRIS had done well in all the same subjects, but has not equalled Berry in the neatness and carefulness of his work generally. George ROSS excelling in Geography and William Smith in Arithmetic. Kate EGAN and Fanny WILSON have both done good careful work during the year, the former especially in Grammar and Arithmetic. John STOKES and Fanny Wilson are especially commended for good conduct.

Fourth Class had 38 students, 22 boys and 16 girls. There was an upper and lower division.

Upper Fourth Class.—In this class, Theophilus HAYES, Henry McPHERSON, Alfred RIGNEY, and Joseph REID among the boys, and Georgina SUT-

CLIFFE and Alice GURNIN among the girls, have done the best. The two girls are also commended for their unvarying good conduct and attention. George Stokes is worthy of reward for having earned the highest number of marks for carefulness in writing from dictation.

Lower Fourth Class.—In this division are the two best writers in the school—William SUTCLIFFE and James WILLIAMS, named in order of merit. James Carns, working well in most subjects, deserves special mention for Geography, and Thomas HEWSON and Edward IVORY for Arithmetic. Among the girls, Sarah APPLEBY, Mary Ann DENIS and Julia SIMMONDS have done the best. Jane CLARKE and Victoria WILLIAMS are noted for good conduct.

In Third Class, there were ten boys and ten girls.

Upper Third Class.—Robert BROWN and Angelina SUTCLIFFE deserve favourable mention for Arithmetic, James Stokes for Writing, and Maria BEDGER for Reading. Their behaviour has also been all that can be desired.

Lower Third Class.—Henry TEMPLE and Sarah LOWRIE have generally acquitted themselves best at Arithmetic, John SIMPSON at Reading, and Walter McDONALD at Writing.

There were 16 altogether in Second Class—seven boys and nine girls.

Upper Second Class.—Thomas JONES has taken most pains with Writing and Arithmetic, Mary CARROLL has done well at Reading and Writing, and James ARMSTRONG is commended for good conduct.

Lower Second Class.—James HARPER and Sarah GURNIN have given most attention to Arithmetic, Emily Oliver to Writing, and Ada Sheehy is the best Reader in the class.

³ *Tribune* (Hobart) 1 January 1879 p. 2

⁴ *Tribune* (Hobart) 1 January 1879 p. 2

⁵ *Tribune* (Hobart) 1 January 1879 p. 2

There were only three children in First Class.

First Class.— ... One of them only is deserving of special mention, and that is Patrick Carroll, for his unvarying good behaviour during the year.⁶

Awards were also presented for religious instruction.

Fifth Class.—Boys, Samuel Harris, George Ross (2nd prize). Girl, Frances WILSON. Upper Fourth Class.—Boy, Henry McPherson. Girl, Isabella ABRAHAMS.

Lower Fourth Class.—Boys, James CAIRNS, William FAULKNER (2nd prize). Girls, Julia SIMMONS, Sarah Appleby (2nd prize).

Third Class.—Boy, Robert BROWN.

Lower Third.—Boy, Robert GLYDE.

Second Class.—Boy, Francis ATKINSON. Girl, Eliza APPLEBY.

Attention to Religious Instruction.—Boy, James William. Girl, Jane CLARK.

Special Awards.—To Mary Ann BYLAND: for instructing younger children; and Mary Ann ARMSTRONG and Martha BROWN for proficiency while in the school.

Forty-six Roman Catholic children were also examined.

First Class, Boys.—First Division, Charles COWLAN [CONLAN], William SMITH and G. BERRY. Second Division, James McDONALD, Frank STOKES, and J. STOKES.

Second Class.—Thos. HUSTON, James STOKES, Peter CARRICK, Wm. SUTCLIFFE, and John SHEEDY.

First Class, Girls.—First Division, Catherine [?EGAN], Annie MILLMAN, Anne GURNIN, and George SUTCLIFFE, Second Division, Mary SLATTERY, A. M. BEDGER, M. A. CARRICK.

Second Class.—Mary CARROLL, Julia HARPER, Sarah McDONALD, and Sarah GURNIN.⁷

Some of latest admissions to the Queens Asylum for Destitute Children were the Stokes children from Fingal, whose stories appeared in an earlier edition of this journal.

Several children were apprenticed out in March 1879, shortly before the institution closed. Charles Conlan, son of convict Margaret Martin LUTHER, was admitted at the age of 3 in 1869. He left on 12 March 1879, apprenticed to Patrick REILLY at Port Cygnet.⁸ His brother, Denis, was admitted in 1866 and discharged in June 1879. He was later at the Boys Training School, a reformatory which became the Ashley Detention Centre.⁹ Henry McPherson, son of Ellen, was apprenticed in January 1879 to Edward ADAMS at Deloraine.¹⁰ George Berry was the son of Sarah (McCLAIR) and William BERRY *Equestrian* (2). He was admitted in 1871 and discharged in March 1879.¹¹

Catherine 'Kate' Egan, was 10 when she arrived at the Queens Asylum in 1870. In March 1879, she was apprenticed to John GLEESON of Battery Point.¹² Her younger sister, Lucy or Louisa, was admitted at the same time, when she was 4, and was sent to St Josephs Orphanage in May 1879.¹³

Mary Carroll, daughter of Catherine (HANLON) and Patrick Carroll was transferred to St Josephs Orphanage. She had been admitted to the Asylum in 1877

⁷ *Tribune* (Hobart) 1 January 1879 p. 2

⁸ TAHO: SWD26/1/11

⁹ TAHO: SWD26/1/11

¹⁰ TAHO: SWD27/1/1, 32/1/1

¹¹ TAHO: SWD26/1/12

¹² TAHO: SWD27/1/1, 32/1/1

¹³ TAHO: SWD27/1/1, 32/1/1

⁶ *Tribune* (Hobart) 1 January 1879 p. 2

at the age of 9.¹⁴ Georgina Sutcliffe, her sister Angelina, and Alice and Sarah Gurnin were also sent to St Josephs Orphanage in May 1879.¹⁵ Julia HARPER, aged 15, died of 'heart disease' and 'congestion of the lungs' at St Josephs Orphanage in September 1882.¹⁶

Some children went to other institutions. Theophilus Hayes, son of Jane (McCLURE) and William Hayes, was placed in the Boys Industrial School in May 1879.¹⁷ He had been at the Queens Asylum since 1871 or 1872, admitted at the age of 3. Julia SIMMONS, admitted at the age of 4, was transferred to the Girls Industrial School in May 1879.¹⁸

In May 1879, the *Cornwall Chronicle* reported the closure of the institution:

THE QUEEN'S ASYLUM—Mr W. Tarleton, P.M., accompanied by Messrs. Downing and Reynolds, proceeded to the Queen's Asylum on Monday (the *Tribune* says), and drafted the children off to the various charitable institutions of this city, and also closed the institution. The following is the number of children transferred:—To the Girls' Industrial School, 5 for a period of 5 years, 3 for 7 years, total 8. Boys' Home, 1 for 2 years, 5 for 3 years, 2 for 4 years, 3 for 5 years, total 11. St. Joseph's Orphanage, 2 for 2 years, 7 for 3 years, 5 for 4 years, 1 for 5 years, total 18. Mr Tarleton addressed some kind words to the children, and the work of transference began immediately after.¹⁹ ◀

For information about the children mentioned in this article, visit www.orphanschool.org.au

¹⁴ TAHO: SWD26/1/13

¹⁵ TAHO: SWD27/1/1, 32/1/1

¹⁶ TAHO: RGD35/1/10 District of Hobart 1882/400 Julia Harper

¹⁷ TAHO: SWD26/1/13

¹⁸ TAHO: SWD26/1/13

¹⁹ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 21 May 1879 p. 2 (Wednesday)



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NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
AIKEN Lavinia	Poplar Cottage Dromedary TAS AUS	1890–1920	7855
BALL	Nuneaton Warwickshire ENG	c.1890	7852
BARWICK	Burnley LAN ENG	pre 1920	7865
BIBBY	Burnley LAN ENG	Pre 1920	7865
BRAGG Maria	Bradford Abbas, Dorset ENG	c.1800	7850
BRITT Hubert Alfred	Westbury TAS AUS	1855–1930	7863
BRITT Thomas	IRE/TAS AUS	1807–1884	7863
BRITT/O'DONNELL Mary Ann	IRE/TAS AUS	1807–1862	7863
BUCK Martha Pearl			7879
BYRNE Patrick	Carlow IRE	1815–1903	7875
CAIRNS Ellen	IRELAND	1839–1895	7881
CAIRNS John	WIC IRE	1814–1909	7881
CARTER James	Hobart TAS AUS	1842–1860	7854
CARTER Sarah	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1845	7854
CHAFFEY Thomas	Norfolk Island/TAS AUS	c.1763	7878
CHAPMAN	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7887
CHISHOLM Mary Isabel			7879
CLARK	Burnley LAN ENG	pre 1920	7865
CLARK Rachel	Sandfly TAS AUS	1860–1917	7880
CLARK William	Port Cygnet TAS AUS	c.1800	7880
COBB Francis		c.1767	7874
COHEN Isaac		c.1830	7868
COLLINS Julia	Co. Kerry IRE	c.1800	7884
CRAGER Isabella	Orkney SCT	c.1803	7874
CULLEN	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7886
CURTIS Richard	Southampton ENG	c.1800	7850
DAVIS Thomas William			7879
DELANEY Edward			7879
DERUGGE	FRANCE/ENG		7861
DORAN Thomas	Cygnet TAS AUS	1850–1909	7858
DOWNES/RAY Sarah	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7886
EASTON	SFK ENG		7884
FERGUSON John	Swansea TAS AUS	1833–1864	7854
FINNIGAN Bridget	Green Ponds TAS AUS	1860–1905	7857
FINNIGAN Patrick	Green Ponds TAS AUS	1860–1915	7857
FLEMING Thomas	Burnley LAN ENG	1799–1870	7865
FURLONG Thomas	Swansea/Hobart TAS AUS	1837–1874	7854
GARDNER Frances Rebecca	Marcham BRK ENG		7868
GRANT Emily	St Josephs Orphanage Hobart TAS	1897–1903	7872
GRANT Lucy	Hobart TAS AUS	1880–1903	7872
GRANT Lucy	St Josephs Orphanage Hobart TAS	1903–1908	7872
GRANT Vida	St Josephs Orphanage Hobart TAS	1893–1903	7872
HABERLE Michael and Catherine	Caveside TAS AUS		7873
HAIGH Jessie	Huddersfield ENG	1839–1860	7870
HARTNETT	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7887
HILDER	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7887
HODDY Rachel	Norfolk Island/TAS AUS	c.1765	7878
HOGAN	Franklin TAS AUS	1855	7866
HOUSE John Stag			7879

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
HOW James and Maryanne	Chudleigh TAS AUS		7873
HUDDLESTON Gent	Lincoln ENG	1700–1900	7850
JACOBS Phillip	Wonersh SRY ENG	c.1762	7876
JONES Walter	Hobart TAS AUS	1865–1900	7870
KEAN Margaret	Waterford IRE	1834–1915	7875
KEARNS John	WIC IRE	1814–1909	7881
KERRISON	Tasmania AUS/NFK ENG		7878
KIERNAN Michael	WEM IRE	1827–1902	7880
KIERNAN Sarah Selina	Snug TAS AUS	c.1888	7881
McCABE	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7886
McCORMACK James	Glaziers Bay TAS AUS	1821–1862	7880
McDONALD Johanna	IRELAND	1815–1905	7881
McGINN Catherine	Cygnat TAS AUS	1850–1919	7858
MULCAHY Margaret	LIM IRE	1827–1883	7880
NETTING	ENG/AUS	1800–1900s	7884
NEY Henry	New Norfolk Hospital TAS AUS	1876–1895	7854
NICHOLLS John	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7886
NICOLSON Annie		1890–1923	7866
NOBLE		1700–1800s	7884
NORWOOD	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7887
PANITZKI	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7887
PARKER Mary Ann	Hobart TAS AUS	1844–1861	7870
PAYNE John	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7887
PERRY Emily	ENG	1835–1892	7880
PICKETT Daniel and Mary	Chudleigh TAS AUS		7873
PRICE Emma	Melbourne VIC AUS	1860–1930	7868
PROSS James	per <i>Bardaster</i> 1836	1816	7874
Red Hills Cemetary	Bushy Park TAS AUS	1919–1930	7855
ROACH James Thomas	Port Cygnat TAS AUS	c.1863	7881
ROACH Mary	Co. Cork IRE	1832–1912	7875
ROLSTON John			7871
RUBERY/PIRDELLE/		1828	7874
PEARWELL/PIERWELLS		1828	7874
RUDGE George Charlton	Latrobe TAS AUS		7861
SANGWELL William	Hobart TAS AUS	1855–1885	7872
SHARP Henry	Franklin/Geeveston TAS AUS	c.1849	7866
SHELTON John	Hobart TAS AUS	1839–1863	7870
SMITH John	Thatcham BRK ENG	1820–1860	7868
SONNERS Albert			7879
STEPHENSON		1700–1800s	7884
STEWART/STEWART	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7886
SUTTON	Burnley LAN ENG	pre 1920	7865
TAYLOR Thomas	ENG	1816–1900	7875
WALKINSHAW Elizabeth	Middlesex ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1825–1899	7850
WALTERS Charles and Deliah	Chudleigh TAS AUS		7873
WENN	Tasmania AUS		7884
WHITE Annie Marie (Hannah)	Belfast IRE	c.1817	7874
WHITELY	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	7886
WILLIAMS Isaac	Norfolk Island/TAS AUS	c.1758	7878

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
WILMOTT Margaret	Hobart TAS AUS	1855-1921	7875
WILMOTT William	Wexford IRE	c.1824	7875
WOODBERRY Miriam	Latrobe TAS AUS		7861

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

7850	CURTIS Ms Kerri	PO Box 1572 kerridwen51@gmail.com	LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
7851	ROBINSON Mrs Flora	Not for publication			
7852	BALL Mr Eliot	Not for publication			
7853	SIDNEY Mrs Peta	16 Richardson Avenue pssidney@internode.on.net	DYNNYRNE	TAS	7005
7854	WELLS Mrs Vivienne	PO Box 2053 L_vwells@bigpond.net.au	LOWER SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
7855	CRANFIELD Ms Zelda	9 White Gum Place kilamanjaro13@gmail.com	OLD BEACH	TAS	7017
7856	HURBURGH Mr Michael	36 Hynch Street mike_robin@aapt.net.au	WULGURU TOWNSVILLE	QLD	4811
7857	MARTYN Mrs Susanne	PO Box 4014 mulga3@gmail.com	OATLEY	NSW	2223
7858	STOCKHAM Mr Jason	U 8G Beachpoint The Esplanade jasonstockham5@gmail.com	SURFERS PARADISE	QLD	4217
7859	SMITH Mr Eric	2145 Old Sale Road emsmith@bigpond.com	SHADY CREEK	VIC	3821
7860	STEPHENSON Mr Paul	PO Box 192 deruggeTas@gmail.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7861	STEPHENSON Mrs Greta	PO Box 192 deruggeTas@gmail.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7862	CREELEY Mr Peter	13 Palmers Road	LATROBE	TAS	7307
7863	PERRY Mrs Dianne	Not for publication			
7864	REYNOLDS Ms JC	192a Steele Street beezawoman@yahoo.com.a	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7865	FLEMING Mr Peter	13 Loinah Road ptfleming38@gmail.com	MONTAGU BAY	TAS	7018
7866	FLEMING Mrs Colleen	13 Loinah Road ptfleming38@gmail.com	MONTAGU BAY	TAS	7018
7867	JACKSON Ms Pamela	Not for publication			
7868	SMITH Mr Graeme	PO Box 343 graemeandcindy@gmail.com	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
7869	HINDS Ms Suzie	17 Riverside Drive	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
7870	HAIGH Ms Caroline	20 Turnip Fields Road cardine@haigh.name	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
7871	HARRISON Mrs Margaret	8 Hull Street	WIVENHOE	TAS	7320
7872	BREADMORE Mr Max	239 Were Street majobr@optusnet.com.au	BRIGHTON EAST	VIC	3187
7873	GREATBATCH Mrs Catherine	10 Meredith Street shalom1outlook.com	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008

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7874	BARSHAM Miss Elizabeth	148 Begonia Street barsham@tasmaniangothic.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
7875	SMITH Mrs Jenna	Not for publication			
7876	HICKEY Mrs Lorraine	2/40 Topham Street lahickey@yahoo.co.au	ROSE BAY	TAS	7015
7877	WALKER Mrs Joy	1 King Street ljoywalker0@gmail.com	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
7878	BROWN Mr Chris	PO Box 490 cpb7@bigpond.com	NORTH HOBART	TAS	7002
7879	HOUSE Mrs Robyn	PO Box 443 housef@southcom.com.au	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
7880	RENS Mrs Cheryl	89 Glenlyon Drive cjrens@hotmail.com	WULGURU	QLD	4811
7881	RENS Mr John	89 Glenlyon Drive cjrens@hotmail.com	WULGURU	QLD	4811
7882	HODGETTS Mrs Marilyn	2 Levy Court ma3_hodgetts@bigpond.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7883	HODGETTS Mr Stephen	2 Levy Court ma3_hodgettsbigpond.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
7884	JOPLING Ms Susan	Not for publication			
7885	MAARSEVEEN Mr Heinz	406 Strickland Avenue maarseveen@netspace.net.a	SOUTH HOBART	TAS	7004
7886	PAYNE Lady Anita	PO Box 1188 anitapayne58@gmail.com	CRAIGIEBURN	VIC	3064
7887	PAYNE Lord Ian	PO Box 1188 anitapayne@gmail.com	CRAIGIEBURN	VIC	3064
7888	McFARLANE Mrs Helen	PO Box 562 raymefarlane@bigpond.com	LOCH SPORT	VIC	3851

CORRECTION:

7842	MULLIGAN Mr Graham	grahsalla@bigpond.net.au
7843	MULLIGAN Mrs Sallie	grahsalla@bigpond.net.au

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NURSE LUCY RYAN

Bojan Pajic

I am a member of a group researching the identities and services of Australians in WWI who were decorated by Serbia for their services, or served in Serbia in 1914–16 or at the Salonika (or Balkan) Front in 1916–1919. In 1915 Mr and Mrs H E Blackwood, of Ulverstone, received letters from Nursing Sister Lucy Ryan, a native of Tasmania, employed in the English Red Cross mission, Serbia.

THE AGONY OF SERVIA¹

Nurse Ryan gives an account of a visit to Belgrade, which she said “is the beautiful capital of Serbia; but alas! It is now a deserted city, and made me sad, particularly the King’s Palace, with its shattered walls and broken windows. There is not much left in it in the shape of furniture, but quantities of lovely deep crimson embossed velvet hangings by doors and windows, the most costly stuff, now thick with dust. There are lots of books in every language, and one can easily see how nice it must have been.

Simlin [today Zemun], across the water, looks very pretty. You get more news in



Nurse Lucy Ryan
Tasmanian Mail, 16 January 1919

Ulverstone than we do in Serbia, but it is a time of agony. There are about 20,000 orphans in Serbia, and efforts are being made to succor these poor children who have been bereft of their parents.”

Some beautiful post cards were enclosed, one showing the building in which Miss Ryan stayed. The writer also spoke very highly of the kindness of Sir Thomas Lipton in conveying the nurses to Serbia in his magnificent steam yacht *Erin*, which for the time being is attached to the Red Cross Society. “The action of Sir Thomas Lipton in placing his vessel at the disposal of the society is but one

example of the manner in which the wealthy people are assisting to bring relief and medical assistance to those who are facing the enemy in the trenches.”

There is little doubt that Miss Ryan will now be in a position to see at closer range the terrible effect of war, as it is more than probable the nurses will be required at the front.²

Miss Lucy Ryan, Army Service Nursing Sister, 10 Quarry street, Hobart, has returned, after a long and interesting period of service at the front. She holds decorations for similar service at Omdurman and during the South

¹ Serbia was used in contemporary English reports at the beginning of WWI but changed to Serbia by end of 1916

² *The North-Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times*, 23 November 1915

African war, and has been recommended for the Royal Red Cross. She was in England at the outbreak of war, and at once offered her services. She was first engaged in attending to a number of wounded Belgian soldiers, who were brought over to England, and then went to Serbia, where she devoted a year to the gallant Serbians before being captured by the Austrians at a hospital between Nish and Belgrade. After being detained three months as a prisoner, she was allowed to return to England, and was placed in charge of a hospital at Spring Hill, Halifax, after which she served as matron of a sanatorium in Wales. After another period of service in Yorkshire she went to London as night superintendent of the Battersea Hospital, and returned to Australia by H.M.T.S. Borda.³



LUCY RYAN, also known as Hannah Lucy O'RYAN, (?–1941) was the second daughter of William and Margaret Henderson Ryan (née MAXWELL), of Ericht Cottage, Woodbridge, Peppermint Bay. When Lucy died 14 June 1941 her will included the following:

My funeral is to be of the very plainest, simple casket, name-plate only, no flowers or announcements in the Press. Burial to be at Woodbridge in the grave of my sister Beatrice. Union Jack over the casket, and gun carriage if possible.⁴

But a few days later:

A military funeral was accorded Sister Lucy H. O'Ryan at the Woodbridge Church of England cemetery yesterday. The service was conducted by the Revs. A. A. Bennett and C. Roberts. Mr. Bennett said it would be practically impossible to estimate the value of her services as a nursing sister, and servant of the Church.

³ *The Advocate*, 9 January 1919

⁴ TAHO: AD961/1/18 Will No.6338 Hannah Lucy Ryan, p. 262

During the South African War she was matron of a British hospital, and subsequently in England established a hospital. In the First World War she served throughout with conspicuous courage ...⁵

Lucy's eldest sister was Margaret Emma Ryan, 1852–1929, who began teaching at Peppermint Bay in 1874.⁶

Beatrice Mary or Marie Ryan (?–1930) Lucy's youngest sister, was appointed to be in charge of one of the Hobart Free Schools in 1886.⁷ By the end of the year she was teaching at Plenty near New Norfolk. Her father, William, died there on the 27 December 1886.

The girls' mother, Margaret Henderson Ryan, died on 5 August 1905 at 'Buena Vista', Quarry Street, West Hobart. William (a mariner) and Margaret had married on 31 November 1851 at St John the Baptist, Hobart.⁸ Margaret had earlier been a witness at the marriage of her sister Mary Stuart Maxwell who married Henry HASLAM at Hobart in 1841. The Haslams moved to Ballarat, Victoria.

In her will dated 1902 Margaret mentions her then widowed sister Margaret Haslam and her 'daughter Lucy at present in London'. She asks to be buried at

Woodbridge in a plain pine coffin at as little expense as possible and in the same grave as my deceased baby James ... and to erect a plain stone over my grave similar to the one erected over the grave of my deceased daughter Jane ... with my name and age inscribed thereon ... also "Let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not".⁹

⁵ *The Mercury*, 18 June 1941

⁶ Correspondence B Jones 25 June 2017

⁷ *The Mercury*, 22 January 1886

⁸ *Tasmanian Names Index: Marriages* RGD37/1/10 no. 418

⁹ TAHO: Will Margaret Henderson Ryan, AD960/1/27, p. 393

MISS BEATRICE MARIE RYAN passed away at her residence, Quarry Street, North Hobart, on Wednesday afternoon. The late Miss Ryan, who was the youngest daughter of the late William and Margaret Henderson Ryan, of Ericht, Woodbridge, the Channel, Tasmania, was known to many friends on the North-West Coast. As a nurse she had professionally visited the Devonport and Ulverstone districts, and as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Blackwood, of whom she was a very close friend, had spent holidays at Ulverstone, Burnie and Queenstown, where she had gained many friends. The late Miss Ryan had travelled fairly extensively, and spent some time in South Africa, of which country she possessed a vast knowledge. Miss Ryan was a woman of remarkable fortitude, and although partly a cripple from early life, had never suffered ill-health to any extent. She was a member of a pioneer family of the Channel district, who were visited with much misfortune. Several members of the family died when only babies, and later three brothers, all young men, were drowned when their yacht capsized, in full view of their distressed relatives.¹⁰ The deceased will be buried at Woodbridge to-morrow, following a service in the Swan Street Methodist Church, of which she was a staunch supporter.¹¹

A simple cross overhung with a vine is the decoration of the new window at Swan Street Methodist Church, Hobart, unveiled to the memory of Miss Beatrice Marie Ryan by her sister, Miss Lucy Ryan.¹² ◀

SEEKING DESCENDANTS OF AUSTRALIANS WHO SERVED IN SERBIA AND THE SALONIKA FRONT 1914–1919

Bojan Pajic

I am a member of a group researching the identities and services of Australians in WWI who were decorated by Serbia for their services, or served in Serbia in 1914–16 or at the Salonika (or Balkan) Front in 1916–1919. One of our group is a grandson of a nursing sister who served in Serbia in 1915. So far we have identified about three dozen medical volunteers who served in Serbia or in support of the Serbian Army on the Salonika Front, some 134 Australian servicemen and others decorated by Serbia and some 400 Australian nurses who served in Salonika. We are identifying and contacting other descendants and relatives of these Australians in order to obtain more information about their ancestors for a publication we wish to produce on their ancestors' services. So far, descendants who we have contacted have been most enthusiastic to become part of our project. In addition, we aim to organise a commemoration of the service of these Australian volunteers and AIF soldiers decorated by Serbia, sometime in 2018 in conjunction with the Serbian Embassy in Canberra.

Please see the list of names of the 134 Australian decorated servicemen and medical volunteers, whose descendants and relatives we would like to contact. We are fairly sure the five names in bold are from Tassie but there will be others who as yet we are unaware.

¹⁰ TAHO: Deaths RGD35/1/33 no. 210—James Peter, son of William Ryan, died of croup aged 10 months 5 days, 17 August 1864. Registered at Gordon.

¹¹ *The Advocate*, 4 April 1930

¹² *The Mercury*, 27 October 1930

AUSTRALIANS DECORATED BY SERBIA IN WWI

Servicemen and women, medical volunteers and others such as journalists and fundraisers

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	RANK / POSITION	UNIT or ORGANISATION
ALEXANDER	Hubert De Vere	Lance Corporal	4th Field Company, Aust. Eng.
ALLEN	John	Private	Machine Guns
ALLUM	Robert	Private	Imperial Camel Corps/22nd Australian Infantry Battalion
ARMSTRONG	James William	Private	2nd Aust. Infantry Battalion
BAILEY	Joseph Cameron	Lieutenant	20th Aust. Infantry Battalion
BALDWIN	Arthur Alfred Baron	Sergeant	1st Field Company, Aust. Eng.
BARTLET	Richard William	Staff Sergeant Major	Australian Imperial Force
BEDFORD	Mary	Orderly and Transport Supervisor	Scottish Women's Hospitals
BENNETT	Agnes	Chief Medical Officer	Scottish Women's Hospitals
BENSON	John	Private	Aust. Army Medical Corps
BESSEL-BROWNE	Alfred Joseph	Lieutenant Colonel	2nd Aust. Field Artillery Brig.
BLACKMAN	John Reginald	Lieutenant	8th Aust. Infantry Battalion
BLAIR	Albert George	Private	Anzac Police
BRIDGES	Earl Clemence	Lance Corporal	Imperial Camel Corps
BROWNE	R Spencer	Brigadier	Associate Editor, Courier Mail
BRUGGY	Stephen	Major	2nd Australian Division
BUCHAN	William Forbes Stuart Erskine	Captain	Australian Imperial Force
CAMPBELL	William	Private	1st Aust. Pioneer Battalion
CARNE	Walter Mervyn	Private	Aust. Army Medical Corps
CLARKE	William	Private	3rd Aust. Infantry Battalion
CLOWES	Cyril Albert	Major	Royal Australian Artillery
COLEMAN	Katherine	Nursing staff	Lady Paget's Nursing Unit
COOK	Henry George	Private	22nd Aust. Infantry Battalion
COOPER	Lilian	Medical Officer	Scottish Women's Hospitals
COOPER	Joseph	Sergeant	12th Aust. Infantry Battalion
COPLEY	Alfred Wright Henry	Trooper	Light Horse Regiment
CRESWELL	Randolph William	Captain	Royal Australian Artillery
DAWSON	C St V	Sergeant	5th Aust. Infantry Battalion
DE GARIS	Mary	Chief Medical Officer	Scottish Women's Hospitals
DEY	George	Captain	27th Aust. Infantry Battalion
DINGWALL	Harry	Private	2nd Aust. Machine Gun Co.
DODD	Arthur William	Captain	6th Aust. Field Artillery Battery
DON	James Lever	Sergeant	2nd Aust. Signals Company

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	RANK / POSITION	UNIT or ORGANISATION
DUFTON	William	Sapper	12th Field Co., Aust. Eng.
DURRANT	James Murdock Archer	Lieutenant Colonel	13th Aust. Infantry Battalion
EDWARDS	Charles Crichton	Second Lieutenant	20th Aust. Infantry Battalion
FALKNER	Christopher	Driver	3rd Aust. Field Artillery Brig.
FARR	Walter Percy	Lieutenant-Colonel	Aust. and New Zealand Mounted Division
FINNIE	Collin	Private	60th Aust. Infantry Battalion
FOOTT	Cecil Henry	Major	1st Aust. Division
FORD	George Henry	Trooper	7th Aust. Light Horse Regt
FRANCO	Henry Albert	Private	28th Aust. Infantry Battalion
GHENT	Lloyd	Lieutenant	2nd Aust. Machine Gun Co.
GILLIES	John William	Private	13th Aust. Field Ambulance
GILLINGHAM	Ethel	Nursing sister	British Red Cross
GOODWIN	Shirley Thomas William	Lieutenant	2nd Aust. Field Artillery Brig.
GORNALL	Edgar Allan	Private	20th Aust. Infantry Battalion
GOULD	Martin Thomas	Trooper	7th Aust. Light Horse Regt
GRINTER	Charles Victor John	Private	60th Aust. Infantry Battalion
HANSFORD	William King Charles	Private	21st Aust. Infantry Battalion
HANTON	Samuel John	Regimental Sergeant Major	6th Aust. Light Horse Regt
HARRISON	Stuart John	Private	60th Aust. Infantry Battalion
HERROD	Ernest Edward	Lieutenant Colonel	2nd Aust. Infantry Battalion
HOBBS	Joseph John Talbot	Colonel (Temporary Lieut General)	Fifth Aust. Division
HOLLAND	Clive Edward	Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant	7th Aust. Light Horse Regiment
HOPE	Charles	Medical Officer	Scottish Women's Hospitals
HOPE	Laura	Medical Officer	Scottish Women's Hospitals
HYNES	John Thomas	Company Quarter- master Sergeant	15th Aust. Infantry Battalion
JESS	Carl Herman	Lieutenant Colonel	7th Aust. Infantry Battalion
JOHNSON	Harold Woodford	Captain	17th Aust. Infantry Battalion
KELLY	Charles Henry	Private	45th Aust. Infantry Battalion
KIMBERLEY	William George	Staff Sergt Major	Aust. Imperial Force
KING	Olive May	Sergeant	Scottish Women's Hospitals Serbian Army Medical Service
KIRKBRIDE	Thomas	Sergeant	2nd Aust. Light Horse Regt
LANGLEY	George Fumer	Lieutenant Colonel	14th Aust. Horse Regiment
LARSEN	Herbert Alexander	Private	2nd Light Horse Regiment
LEANE	Benjamin Bennett	Captain	48th Aust. Battalion

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	RANK / POSITION	UNIT or ORGANISATION
LEESE	Edwin Alexander	Lance Corporal	1st Aust. Light Horse Regt
LLOYD	Herbert William	Lieutenant Colonel	2nd Aust. Division Artillery
MACKAY	Sir Iven Giffard	Lieutenant General	4th Aust. Infantry Battalion
MACKAY	Edith	Nursing sister	Scottish Women's Hospitals
MACMILLAN	William Henry	Private	1st Aust. Machine Gun Co.
MAINWARING Dr	Wentworth Rowland Cavenagh	Major	Aust. Army Medical Corps
MAKEPEACE	Arthur	Private	2nd Aust. Light Horse Field Ambulance
MARKS	Douglas Gray	Lieutenant Colonel (Temporary)	13th Aust. Infantry Battalion
MARSHALL	James David	Trooper	8th Aust. Light Horse Regt
MARTIN	Robert James	Private	21st Aust. Infantry Battalion
MATTHEWS	Ian Burn Stuart	Private	8th Aust. Infantry Battalion
MAYHEW	Ernest	Sapper	1st Aust. Division Signals Co.
MCEWAN	Thomas	Private	46th Aust. Infantry Battalion
MCEWAN	Thomas	Private	4th Aust. Infantry Battalion
MCFARLANE	Jack	Trooper	7th Aust. Light Horse Regt
MCGREGOR	Charles Henry	Company Sergeant Major	2nd Aust. Machine Gun Company
MCGREGOR	Roy Stanley	Lieutenant Colonel	Aust. Army Medical Corps
MCLEAY	Lancelot James Barton	Private	12th Aust. Field Ambulance
MEDHURST	Phillip Aubrey	Bombardier	3rd Field Artillery Brigade
MEREDITH	John Baldwin	Lieutenant Colonel	1st Aust. Light Horse Regt
MILLER	William David Alexander	Sapper	Aust. Mounted Division Signal Squadron
MINTER	Mervin	Flight Lieutenant	Royal Flying Corps
MITCHELL	John	Sergeant	4th Aust. Infantry Battalion
MOORE	Frederick William	Private	4th Aust. Field Ambulance
MOORE	James Alexander	Sergeant	20th Aust. Infantry Battalion
MURPHY	George Frederick	Major	18th Aust. Infantry Battalion
NEWMAN	Arthur Frederick	Private	5th Aust. Infantry Battalion
NICHOLSON	Edmund James Horton	Lieutenant Colonel	1st Aust. Pioneer Battalion
O'BRIEN	Michael Joseph	Private	6th Aust. Machine Gun Co.
OGILVIE	Ronald	Private	49th Aust. Infantry Battalion
OWEN	Llewellyn Joshua	Private	6th Aust. Infantry Battalion
PLUCKNETT	Edgar Ewart	Captain	13th Aust. Infantry Battalion
POWER	Ernest	Mr	Assistant Sub-Editor, The Age
PRICE	Thomas James	Lance Corporal	12th Aust. Field Ambulance
QUINLAN	Frank	Private	1st Aust. Pioneer Battalion
READFORD	Edward William	Gunner	1st Aust. Field Artillery Brig.

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	RANK / POSITION	UNIT or ORGANISATION
REYNOLDS	Percy	Sapper	Aust. and NZ Mounted Division Signal Sqn
ROBERTSON	John	Private	57th Aust. Infantry Battalion
ROSE	Thomas	Private	11th Aust. Infantry Battalion
ROWE	Albert Henry	Major	10th Aust. Infantry Battalion
RUSH	Horace Roy	Captain	20th Aust. Infantry Battalion
SHADBOLT	Leslie James	Private	67th Aust. Infantry Battalion
SINCLAIR- MACLAGAN	Ewen George	Major General	3rd Bde (York R)
SINTON	Rolland Giffin	Corporal	2nd Light Horse Regiment
SMYTHE	Vernon Erle	Captain	56th Aust. Infantry Battalion
STRANG	William Walter	Staff Sergeant Major	Aust. Imperial Force
THOMPSON	Leslie Edward	Company Quarter- master Sergeant	20th Aust. Infantry Battalion
TRANTOR	Clarence Joseph Henry	Private	Light Horse (Attached Imperial Camel Corps)
TROUGHTON	Fred	Private	49th Aust. Infantry Battalion
TURNER	Sidney George William	Corporal	2nd Aust. Infantry Battalion 1st A.L. Trench Mortar Battery
TYTHERLEIGH	Charles Large	Private	52nd Aust. Infantry Battalion
WALKER	James	Lieutenant Colonel	5th Aust. Infantry Battalion
WATSON	Stanley Holm	Major	2nd Aust. Division Signals Co.
WATSON	William	Private	48th Aust. Infantry Battalion
WEIGHILL	Horace Victor	Lance Corporal	12th Aust. Infantry Battalion
WELCH	Edward	Corporal	20th Aust. Infantry Battalion
WHITE	Jessie McHardie	Principal Matron	Aust. Army Nursing Service
WILLIAMS	Gordon	Private	47th Aust. Infantry Battalion
WILSON	Robert Victor	Private	15th Aust. Battalion
WOOLCOTT	Frances Mary	Mrs	Charity Organiser, Melbourne
WRIGHT	Charles Robert Victor	Captain	ICC (32nd Battalion)
WRIGHT	Arthur	Private	13th Aust. Infantry Battalion

**Names in bold are connected to Tasmania
Do you know of any others?**

Although Lucy Ryan served in Serbia in 1915, like others who we have not found any evidence they were decorated, her name is not on this list—however, we are keen to contact any of Lucy's relatives.

If you recognise any names on the list or know of others who served
please contact Bojan Pajic

AN ELUSIVE ALEXANDER JAMIESON

Allan Jamieson (Member No. 5501)

YOU HOO! Does anyone out there have an Alexander JAMIESON on his/her family tree?

I have often been asked if I am related to one or other Jamieson in Tasmania and, so far, I have always answered in the negative.

I was born in Victoria and my research on the Jamieson side of my family showed my great grandfather, James Jamieson, arrived in Victoria in 1854 on the *Cheviot* (on its maiden voyage from Greenock, Scotland, to Melbourne). I believe that I had traced all of James' descendants and located them in either Victoria or New South Wales. There was no evidence of any descendant ever living in Tasmania prior to my own arrival here in 1981.

There is, though, one mystery connected with my Jamieson family tree. My great grandfather James was 'a natural son' born in Gartly (Aberdeenshire) to Alexander Jamieson and Jane LESLIE in May 1827. I have considerable documented evidence relating to Jane Leslie, but—despite engaging the help of an experienced researcher at Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society—I was unable to find any mention of Alexander other than that bare detail in James' baptism record. Eventually, I turned to researching the family histories of my other three grandparents.

Then, out of the blue, a George Jamieson emailed me from London seeking any information I might have relating to his ancestors who lived in Moray and Banff (north of Gartly). George asked if my Alexander could be connected to his line. When I replied with my 'don't know' answer, George posed this question:

"Could your James have followed his father to Australia?" Images of cats and pigeons immediately filled my mind and, after kicking myself as well, I started searching for Alexander again.

I was pleasantly surprised to find that there were very few Alexander Jamiesons who died in a year and at an age that made it possible for them to be 'my' Alexander (only two in NSW for instance). It was the sole 'relevant' record in Victoria, though, that caught my eye:¹

Alexander Jamieson, stonemason, died in Melbourne of pleuropneumonia at age 67 in 1878. He was born in Scotland. His father was also Alexander Jamieson and the father was also a stonemason. No information was known of his mother. He had come first to Tasmania and was in that colony an unknown number of years but he had been in Victoria for 41 years. He married Elizabeth Binton[?]* in Tasmania when she was 23 years old.

*The registrar of Alexander's death certificate was not the best of writers and Elizabeth's maiden name could have been *any* name ending in 'ton'.

If this *was* 'my' Alexander, he would have been about 16 years old when he and Jane Leslie registered the birth of James and he must have arrived in Van Diemen's Land (VDL) sometime prior to 1837.

I searched for any record of the children of Alexander and Elizabeth and found:

Margaret born 1838 (married John WILSON); Alexander born 1839–40; John born 1844; Christopher born 1847–48; James born 1849–50; Joseph David born 1852 (married Phoebe Catherine

¹ VIC BDM Death record No. 6048

Wilson); Elizabeth born 1852 (married Wm. John RANKIN); Jane born 1857–58; Frederick William born 1859.

Joseph and Phoebe had nine children, all born at Hamilton in the Western District of Victoria.

Alfred Joseph born 1879 died 1970²

Herbert James born 1880, married Johanna May COCKS in 1903. Died 1948³

William Henry born 1880, married Mary BETHUNE in 1912. Died 1943⁴

Elizabeth Rose born 1882

Lillian Adeline born 1883, married Joseph MOURANT in 1912

James Earnest born 1885⁵

Eva May born 1886, died 1889

Alice born 1888, died 1978. Did not marry.

I searched the shipping list for VDL and found one (and only one) potentially relevant shipping record:⁶

Mr Jamieson arrived in Hobart on the *Bachelor* on 18 April 1835. This ship left Liverpool on 14 Dec. 1834.

I then searched for a Tasmanian marriage record and found this (again, it was the only possible one):⁷

On June 9th 1835, Alexander Jameson married Elizabeth Panton in Hobart.

All the details on that certificate were entered by the Minister (no personal signatures by anyone) and his handwriting was very clear so there is no doubt he thought the bride's name was PANTON and the groom's was JAMESON. I am inclined, however, to believe he was mistaken regarding the spelling of Alexander's surname. Eliza-

beth's death certificate (in 1874) recorded her maiden name as Panton.⁸

Was any of this relevant to me? The connection, if any, between me and this Alexander is all circumstantial at present, viz.:

- This Alexander was born in Scotland in 1811, his father being stonemason Alexander Jamieson.
- Apprenticed to his father, Alexander was able to practice as a stonemason too. Could there be a work-related reason for him to visit Gartly? A belt of slate that was quarried for roofing purposes ran along the west border of the county and towards the Tap o' Noth (a 500 m high hill about three km. south west of Gartly). The population of Gartly had risen from 979 in about 1823 to its 1836 level of 1136 and the increase 'has chiefly arisen from the additional number of labourers lately employed at the slate quarries, many of whom are married and have families.'⁹
- In late 1834, Alexander departed from Liverpool to migrate to VDL. He had money to go cabin class so must have done reasonably well in his trade (or maybe his father helped).
- Just two months after arriving in Hobart, Town he married Elizabeth Panton and two years later they moved to Melbourne.

Alexander was a stonemason at Merri Creek in Melbourne.¹⁰ His children were recorded as born in Collingwood, sug-

² VIC BDM Death record No. 20616

³ VIC BDM Death record No. 8796

⁴ VIC BDM Death record No. 3394

⁵ VIC BDM Birth record No. 10453

⁶ *Morning Star and Commercial Advertiser*, Hobart Town, 21 April 1835, p. 2

⁷ TAS BDM Marriage record No. 2846

⁸ VIC BDM Death record No. 5506

⁹ Information was 'taken from the Statistical Accounts of Scotland, an online service run by EDINA on behalf of the Joint Board for the Statistical Accounts of Scotland, a consortium set up by the Scottish Confederation of University and Research Libraries (SCURL)'

¹⁰ *The Directory for the Town and District of Port Phillip* in 1847

gesting to me he actually lived in what is now known as the suburb of Clifton Hill: This lies sandwiched between the suburb of Collingwood and Merri Creek. In the 1850s, the Melbourne City Council operated a basalt quarry in Clifton Hill, 'considered the more salubrious part of Collingwood council's area'.¹¹

Thus, I couldn't exclude him from being 'my' Alexander. If he was my ancestor, this picture implies he was never slow with the women, having a child with Jane Leslie when he was less than 16 years old and then finding a marriage partner in Hobart Town within two months of arriving there! Was it his money that got him the women?

Is there anyone with this Alexander Jamieson on his/her family tree? ◀



HISTORICAL MEDICAL TERMS

Historical	Modern
Ablepsy	Blindness
Bone shave	Sciatica
Brain fever	Meningitis
Cholelithiasis	Gallbladder stones
Coryza	A cold
Cramp colic	Appendicitis
Cynanche	Diseases of the throat
Oedema of lungs	Congestive heart failure
Failing sickness	Epilepsy
Puerperal exhaustion	Death during childbirth
Quinsy	Tonsillitis
Scirrhus	Cancerous tumours
Screws	Rheumatism
Winter fever	Pneumonia

More historic terms can be found in the *Cambridge World History of Human Disease* Reference: Nicola Davies, 'What ailed your ancestors?' *Family Tree*, August 2013, pp. 29–32 www.family-tree.co.uk Copies of this journal are available in the Hobart Branch of TFHS Inc.

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/>

¹¹ <http://www.meckiff.com.au/reports/CliftonHill.pdf>, p. 3.

WHAT REMAINS?

Simon Cocker



IT is of great interest to many people to know what remains under the ground of the grassy hillside behind the Old Sunday School at St Johns Park, New Town.

Nearly 80 years ago, in December 1938, Archdeacon Frederick Taylor WHITINGTON was the last person buried at St Johns Burial Ground. Over the previous 100 years approximately 2000 people, including just over 400 children from the Orphan Schools, were buried on the site.

In 1963, many vaults and tombstones were removed to Cornelian Bay Cemetery and relocated in the Church of England section F. These removals were privately arranged. The largest vault is that of the SWAN family with eleven known burials recorded. Many of the remaining headstones were also moved to Cornelian Bay and were placed in the south-western corner near the old crematorium. More recently they have been relocated to an area in the former paupers section nearer the entrance to the cemetery. A list of burials and a brief history of the burial ground, compiled by

Rosemary Davidson, has been published by the Friends of the Orphan Schools.¹

The only memorial to remain as a visible reminder that this was a burial ground is that of Matthew FORSTER, Comptroller General of Convicts. Forster married a niece of Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR.²

A former nurse shared her memories of seeing some small lead coffins dug up during roadworks some 30 years ago. Comparison of aerial photos old and new show that Middle Road has cut through the corner of the Anglican part of the burial ground and the parking area on the northern side is over some grave sites.

It was therefore an offer greatly welcomed when engineering company *GHD Australia* offered to do a geophysical survey of the burial ground.

¹ Rosemary Davidson, *Deaths and Burials in the Parish of St John's New Town*, 2010

² A G L Shaw, 'Forster, Matthew (1796–1846)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 1, (MUP), 1966.

The survey uses ground penetrating signals transmitted downwards and then measured by sophisticated equipment when bouncing back. The transmitter and measuring equipment are transported on a wheeled trolley which in this case was pushed up hill and down again by Tim SWANN, Senior Technical Officer and GHD's technical expert. Tim covered nine kilometres in gathering the data that covers much of the burial ground and about half the vacant hill side.

Interpretation of the collected data is a specialist task performed in this case by Hugh TASSELL, Principal Geophysicist at GHD Civil Engineering.

In a special public presentation hosted by the Friends of the Orphan Schools, Hugh and Tim explained to nearly forty interested people how the process works and gave an interpretation of the data.

Two of the key findings are that coffins remain in the burial ground and that there was an unexpected level of disturbance in several places which probably means that soil has been dumped on the site possibly

from surrounding building works and the graves are therefore deeper underground than expected.

Hugh has offered to extend the survey as a project with University students. The Friends of the Orphan Schools thank GHD, Hugh and Tim very much for donating their valuable expertise and time to this important work.

To find the burial ground site, travel north from Hobart along Main Road, New Town past Ogilvie High School. Take the next turn left at the gatehouses into St Johns Avenue. Turn left and then right. The burial ground with the Old Sunday School building and Forster monument are on the left hand side. ◀

For more information about the Friends of the Orphan Schools please visit <http://www.orphanschool.org.au>

On the left hand side of this image rectangular patches are clearly visible on the surface. Unfortunately the digital image from the underground survey is unclear in black and white.



MARY LOUISA BRADMORE

SAD VICTIM OF GRIEF, GUILT AND FEAR

Don Bradmore (Member No.6756)

ON 4 April 1922, Mary Louisa BRADMORE (née FRENCH) died, alone and unloved, at the Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk, where she had been an inmate for thirty-five years.¹ She was 73 years old. The exact circumstances which had led to her admission in 1887 are unclear, but it seems likely that grief, fear and extreme feelings of guilt were contributing factors.

Mary was born at Launceston on 23 December 1849, the eldest child of John French and Sarah Jane HODGES (or HARRY).² On 1 July 1867, at the age of 17, she married George Bradmore, the younger son of ex-convict George BREADMORE (*Chapman*, 1826), at Westbury.³ During the next five years she gave birth to two sons, Thomas (1868) and Gleadow (1870), and a daughter, Emily Rowena (1872).⁴

Her husband George, a farm labourer, appears to have moved the family around the district frequently as he looked for work. It was at Barrington, about fifteen kilometres south of Devonport, that grief first entered their lives. On 7 October 1875, little Gleadow tragically died.⁵

The *Launceston Examiner* of 16 October reported the incident in this way:

¹ RGD Death: 2406/1882, New Norfolk

² RGD Birth: 1213/1849, Westbury

³ RGD Marriage: 580/1867, Westbury

⁴ RGD Births: Thomas, 1716/1868, Westbury; Gleadow, 1809/1870, Hagley; Emily, 225/1872 Deloraine

⁵ RGD Death: Gleadow, 779/1875, Port Sorell

A very serious and fatal accident occurred near Barrington on the 7th inst. to a son of Mr. George Bradmore, a fine little fellow about five years of age. Bradmore had only come to reside in this part of late; his former residence was in the Westbury or Deloraine district. It seems on the day in question Bradmore was at work ploughing in a paddock near the homestead, and the boy was playing about in the same paddock; the father called over to the house to send him something to drink, the boy offered to go for it; he had to climb over a log fence to get to the house, and when he got on to the top of the fence the top log fell off, carrying the boy with it, and fell on him and crushed his head to a pulp. Death was instantaneous. The body was buried in the Don Cemetery on the 9th.⁶

Although George and Mary were soon to have two more children—Christina Elizabeth (known as Clara), born in 1877, and Sarah Jane in 1878—more grief was to follow.⁷ On 21 May 1879, the baby, Sarah Jane, passed away at Port Sorell. She was eight months old. The death certificate shows the cause as ‘diarrhoea’. On 29 May, she was buried beside her brother at Don.⁸

For George and Mary, life was never to be the same again. Although nothing is known about them with any certainty for another eight years, it is probable that they lived apart for some of that time.

⁶ *Launceston Examiner*, 16 October 1875, p. 3

⁷ RGD Births: Christina, 1463/1877, Port Sorell; Sarah Jane, 1644/1878, Port Sorell

⁸ RGD Death: Sarah Jane, 528/1879, Port Sorell

On 12 July 1887, Mary, now 37, was admitted to the Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk (or Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk, as it came to be known after 1915).⁹

The Hospital Register shows she was from Westbury and her admission had been ordered by Justices D BURKE, Esq. and E POWELL, Esq. The examining doctor's diagnosis was 'delusional insanity', the causes of which were given as 'religion & fear of her husband'. A medical certificate signed five days earlier by her physician, a Dr ROOME, stated she had suffered from her illness for two months and that her present condition was 'fair'.

But what had led to this state of affairs? Who, or what, had instigated her admission? Why was she afraid of religion? And why was she in fear of her husband?

It is unlikely the answers to these questions will ever be known, because, according to information at the Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO), Mary's hospital file—which must have been a thick one—has mysteriously gone missing.

However, it is possible to give an explanation that could account for her condition.

On 30 March 1882, a woman by the name of 'Mary French' gave birth to a male child at Port Sorell. The baby's name was registered as 'Edmund Bartlett French'. The father's name was not recorded.¹⁰

Had Mary left her husband and conceived the child by another man? Was the guilt of having done so the reason for her fear of religion? Is this why she now feared

her husband? Had he acted violently towards her? All of this seems plausible.

Also, when a man named 'Edward BRADMORE' married at 'Kamona', Ringarooma on 31 March 1908, he gave his year of birth as 1882 and his parents' names as George and Mary Bradmore.¹¹

The report of an inquest held the day after Mary's death confirmed that she had 'come by her death in a natural way and not by any violent means whatsoever.'¹² It is likely that she was buried, as was customary for paupers from the Hospital, in the New Norfolk General Cemetery, also known as North Circle Public Cemetery. If buried here, Mary's grave is unmarked, and its exact location unknown. ◀

REUNION

McSHANE REUNION

to celebrate the
200th anniversary
of the arrival in VDL of
Michael and Hugh McShane
on the *Minerva* June 1818
will be held on
Sunday 10 June 2018.

More details will be available in
the next journal.

For further information
please contact Ruth Moon
0417506195

⁹ Admission register: TAHO
HSD247/1/1/1887

¹⁰ RGD Birth: Edmund Bartlett French,
2406/1882, Port Sorell

¹¹ RGD Marriage: Edward Bradmore,
1185/1908, Ringarooma Tasmania

¹² Coroner's inquest: TAHO: No.
1455/1/1922

JOHN RUSSELL DICKER

LIFE OF A LIFER

Ken Read (Member No. 406)

THE sentence of life transportation in 1829 for larceny from the person was not John Russell DICKER's first conviction. English gaol records provide details of his prior criminal activities. In the 1824 Devon July to September quarter sessions, he was convicted of larceny and sentenced to one month in gaol.¹ In the March assizes three years later, he was again convicted of larceny, receiving a sentence of four months' imprisonment.²

It was after his third trial, at Southampton on 2 March 1829, that he received the sentence of transportation for life. The *Bath Chronicle* reported, 'John Russell Dicker, a violent assault and robbery on Catherine Chase, at Portsea'.³ A few days later, another newspaper reported Dicker and others were moved to the *York* hulk in Portsea in readiness for transportation.⁴

Dicker's tendency to assault people was a harbinger of what would occur 20 years later.

While confined to the hulk, identified by the number 7016, his behaviour was good according to one report, while another indicates his transfer on 20 July 1829 to the ship *Thames* for transportation to Van Diemen's Land (VDL).⁵

The conduct record, compiled after the *Thames* arrived in VDL in November 1829, includes Dicker's statement that his crime was 'highway robbery', 'stealing from a lady'.⁶ He was allocated police number 540.

¹ Class: HO 27; Piece: 27; Page: 110.
Source Information: Ancestry.com.
England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791–1892 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009. This collection was indexed by Ancestry World Archives Project contributors. Original data: Home Office: Criminal Registers, Middlesex and Home Office: Criminal Registers, England and Wales; Records created or inherited by the Home Office, Ministry of Home Security, and related bodies, Series HO 26 and HO 27; The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England.

² Class: HO 27; Piece: 33; Page: 124
Source Information: Ancestry.com.
England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791–1892 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009. This collection was indexed by Ancestry World Archives Project contributors. Original data: Home Office: Criminal Registers, Middlesex and Home Office: Criminal Registers, England and Wales; Records created or inherited by the Home Office, Ministry of Home Security, and related bodies, Series HO 26 and HO 27; The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England.

³ *Bath Chronicle* 12 March 1829, p. 2, accessed via LINC.

⁴ *Salisbury & Winchester Journal*, 23 March 1829, p. 4, accessed via LINC.

⁵ Hulk return *Findmypast* : HO 8, Home Office, Convict hulks and prisons, Piece 20, record set: England & Wales Crimes, Prisons & Punishments, Institutions and organisations; Hulk return *Findmypast* : HO 8, Home Office, Convict hulks and prisons, Piece 21, record set: England & Wales Crimes, Prisons & Punishments, Institutions and organisations.

⁶ TAHO: Conduct record Image :1387218, CON31/1/9

What happened to him while under sentence? His conduct record shows he was well behaved. It was not until 25 June 1835 when he was Gate Keeper at the hospital that he was convicted of disorderly conduct in permitting gambling in the hospital. As a first offence in the colony he was admonished. Two other offences were recorded, but were dismissed, one of stealing two half-crowns; the other of assaulting an assigned servant.

Appropriation records and musters indicate to whom he was assigned. He served J SKIRVIN or SKIRVING from 1829 to 1833.⁷ In 1841 he was a police constable.⁸

He received a Ticket of Leave on 15 October 1835, after about 6 years in the colony—a short period for a life sentence.⁹ He received Conditional Pardon number 3536 on 11 November 1840.

Dicker twice married women convicts, like him, still under sentence.

His first marriage was to Jane RITCHIE or REILLY on 28 March 1836 at New Norfolk.¹⁰ She arrived on the *Frances Charlotte 1* on 10 January 1833.¹¹ Jane was a widow, with two children. The records state her 'real name' was Ritchie.

They had one son, born 11 June 1837, christened 31 July 1837 at New Norfolk: named John Dicker.¹² At this time John Russell Dicker was a 'Prisoner of the Crown'. Jane died in 1837 and was buried at New Norfolk on 24 October.¹³

In 1838 Dicker applied to again marry.¹⁴ He was granted permission to marry Hannah HUNT, who arrived on the *Arab 3* on 25 April 1836, and were married at New Norfolk 10 December 1838.¹⁵

Given the imbalance in the number of men to women, it would seem Dicker was attractive as a potential spouse to convict women. His description indicates he was 5 feet 8 inches in height.¹⁶ Perhaps a standout catch, coupled with apparent good behaviour (or undetected misbehaviour) on his part. The fact he twice

⁷ Class: HO 10; Piece: 47 Source information Ancestry.com. *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806–1849* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: Home Office: Settlers and Convicts, New South Wales and Tasmania; (The National Archives Microfilm Publication HO 10, Pieces 5, 19–20, 32–51); The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England.

⁸ Ancestry.com. *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806–1849* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: Home Office: Settlers and Convicts, New South Wales and Tasmania; (The National Archives Microfilm Publication HO 10, Pieces 5, 19–20, 32–51); The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England.

⁹ See above CON31/1/9.

¹⁰ TAHO: Tasmanian Name Index: 1246250, CON52/1/1 p. 33; TAHO: Tasmanian Name Index: 823013 RGD/1/3, New Norfolk, 1836/3496, John Russell Dicker & Jane Ritchie.

¹¹ TAHO: Conduct record, CON40/1/7 p. 62

¹² TAHO: Tasmanian Name Index: 1085781 RGD32/1/2, New Norfolk, 1837/8108, John Dicker

¹³ TAHO: Tasmanian Name Index: 1180815 RGD34/1/1, New Norfolk, 1837/5217, Jane Dicker

¹⁴ TAHO: Tasmanian Name Index: 1246251, CON52/1/1 p. 35

¹⁵ TAHO: Tasmanian Name Index: 1404101, CON40/1/6 p. 3, TAHO Tasmanian Name Index: 824937, RGD37/1/1 1839/79 John Russell Dicker & Hannah Hunt

¹⁶ TAHO: CON18/1/21 Description List of Male Convicts 1828–1835, Image 41 of 304

received permission to marry and was a constable while under sentence, suggests his behaviour was reasonably acceptable.

Dicker received a conditional pardon on 11 November 1840.¹⁷

His conduct record includes subsequent notations:

(That he was convicted by the) Supreme Court Hobart Town 6 March 1849 of cutting and wounding with intent to kill Samuel Edward Withers – To be Hanged – Executed March 1849.¹⁸

Did Dicker's convict past preclude any hope of clemency? His sentence was carried out within weeks of his conviction.

A detailed report of the trial, outcome and sentence can be found in the newspaper reports—a list is attached.

At Hobart Town, on 18 January 1840, Samuel Edward WITHERS, an off-duty constable, asked Dicker why he was on the grounds of a house. In the ensuing exchange, Dicker struck Withers about the head with a tomahawk.

Dicker was arrested and placed in prison.¹⁹ It was some time before he was

charged, as Withers needed time to recover from his injuries.²⁰

The trial was on 6 March 1849. The jury found Dicker guilty of the lesser of the two charges for which he was tried.²¹ Sentence of death was pronounced the following day. The reported comments of the judge include the following:

His Honor ... made those observations with a view to show how soon depravity could take root in the heart of man, and to what an extent crime would eventually be carried if the strings of morality which bind society are once let loose. ... It was necessary that in such cases the law should be enforced, or there was an end to the well-being of society. Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form.²²

The authorities would not tolerate assaults on police constables. Dicker's death occurred because he assaulted an official, occasioning actual bodily harm.

The processes leading up to the execution were printed in the newspapers, including the issuing of the death warrant.²³ A copy of the Power of Attorney exists, naming and authorising the executioner to do

¹⁷ Class: *HO 10*; Piece: 57
Source Information Ancestry.com. *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834–1859* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: Home Office: Settlers and Convicts, New South Wales and Tasmania; (The National Archives Microfilm Publication HO10, Pieces 31, 52–64); The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England.

¹⁸ See above reference to Conduct Record

¹⁹ <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8764278> Domestic Intelligence. *Colonial Times (CT) (Hobart, Tasmania)*, 19 January 1849: p. 2

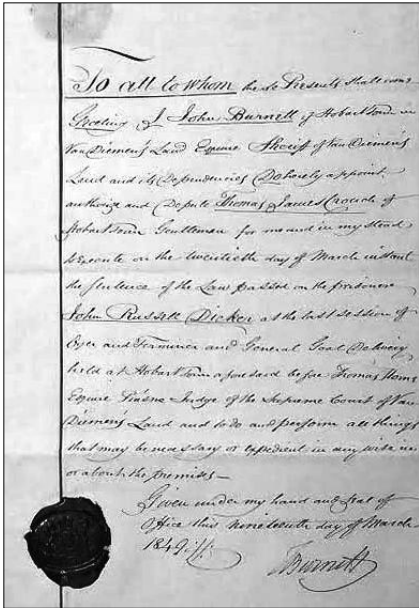
²⁰ QUARTER SESSIONS. *Launceston Examiner (LT) (Tasmania)* 14 February 1849: p. 5. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/36256708>

²¹ SUPREME COURT. *Hobart Guardian, or, True Friend of Tasmania (HGFTT) (Hobart, Tasmania)* 7 March 1849: p. 3. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/163503959>

²² HOBART TOWN SUPREME COURT. *The Courier (TC) (Hobart, Tasmania)* 10 March 1849: p. 2. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2966532>

²³ Domestic Intelligence. *CT (Hobart, Tasmania)* 16 March 1849: p. 3. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8764604>

whatever was necessary to carry out the sentence.²⁴



Sherriff's Power of Attorney

The execution was reported as follows:

EXECUTION.— John Russel Dicker, who was convicted at the last criminal sessions for cutting and wounding S. E. Withers, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, was this morning publicly executed in front of the gaol. The miserable culprit, who was attended by the Rev. W. Tancred, appeared perfectly resigned to his fate.²⁵

It was a dramatic end to the life of this man who left a widow and two children

shamed by the circumstances of his death. His son, although christened as John Russell Dicker and marrying under that name in 1870, became known as John Russell.²⁶ After returning to southern Tasmania he was always known as John Russell. All his children were registered with the surname Russell.²⁷

The convict stain was hidden. ◀

Trial Reports:

Domestic Intelligence. *CT* 19 January 1849: p. 2.

QUARTER SESSIONS. *LE (Tasmania)* 14 February 1849: p. 5

LOCAL. *HGFT (Hobart, Tasmania)* 17 February 1849: p. 2.

SUPREME COURT. *HGFT (Hobart, Tasmania)* 7 March 1849: p. 3.

SUPREME COURT—CRIMINAL SETTINGS. *CT (Hobart, Tasmania)* 9 March 1849: p. 2.

HOBART TOWN SUPREME COURT. *TC (Hobart, Tasmania)* 10 March 1849: p. 2.

HOBART TOWN SUPREME COURT. *TC (Hobart, Tasmania)* 10 March 1849: p. 2.

Domestic Intelligence. *CT (Hobart, Tasmania)* 16 March 1849: p. 3.

Domestic Intelligence. *CT (Hobart, Tasmania)* 20 March 1849: p. 3.

²⁴ TAHO: Series SC169/1/1 Sherriff's Powers of Attorney Issued to the Executioner to Execute Person Capittally Convicted (available only in hardcopy in the reading room)

²⁵ Domestic Intelligence. *CT (Hobart, Tasmania)* 20 March 1849: p. 3
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/news/paper/article/8764639/674000>

²⁶ TAHO: NAMES INDEX: 873825
RGD37/1/30 Fingal 1871/89 John Russell Dicker and Henrietta Josephine Syngline

²⁷ Registrations of their children's births:
TAHO: RGD 33/1/50 Victoria Huon 1872/1725 : (unnamed female) Russell;
TAHO: RGD 33/1/11 Hobart 1874/848 : William Russell; TAHO: RGD33/1/55 Franklin 1877/547 : Ellen Mary Russell;
TAHO: RGD 33/1/57 Franklin 1879/1089 : Susan Virgin Russell; TAHO: RGD 33/1/60 Franklin 1881/1312 : John Powell Russell; TAHO: RGD 33/1/63 Franklin 1884/1566 : Josephine Henrietta Russell.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

THE DISTORTIONS OF A NAME

Maree Ring (Member 552)

IN the last *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Jennifer Jacobs had a most entertaining article entitled 'The Ugly and the Beautiful'. Within it she mentioned that 'Raspberry Seeker' was missing from his whaleboat crew and queried if this might be his real name. She was nearly there ...

The name Raspberry SUCKER has been sitting on the desktop of my computer for nearly two decades. In fact the first mention might have been by our remarkable editor, though I can't find Raspberry's name indexed in previous journals.

Under the name of Raspberry HALL alias Roseberry Haw Sucker, in October 1845, he was convicted at Durham to transportation for seven years for stealing clothes. In April earlier that year, under the name of Raspberry Haw Sucker, he had a conviction of four months for Larceny.

The paperwork for both convictions in Durham stated he was aged 19. Yet when he arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1848 his age was recorded as 24.

Once in Van Diemen's Land and over a period of two years, he had several offences; absent without leave from the barque *Lady Franklin*, larceny under £5 and recommended 'that he reside in the Interior'. When he was assigned to [John] PETCHEY, the renowned mariner, he was charged with being drunk and out of the district without a pass and taking his master's boat without leave. Lastly, Sucker was using obscene language in a public street. His Free Certificate was awarded in 1852.

On the 18 July he was before the court again. He was charged by the complaint

of John COLLINS with disturbing the peace on the previous day and fined 5/-.

In late December 1855 he was up before the Launceston Quarter Session for stealing 4000 palings valued at £40, the property of E L DITCHAM. Sucker, with Henry BENNY and Charles HOWARD were sentenced to four years' penal servitude at Port Arthur where he was employed as one of the crew on the schooner, *Harriett*.

Again he was before the courts; 1863 saw him 'neglecting to join his ship' and this earned him ten weeks imprisonment with hard labour. *The Police Gazette* records states his name as Raspberry Sucker alias W JOHNSTONE.

Who was Raspberry Sucker?

His convict records note he was born in Wells, Norfolk.

I found the baptism for Riseborough Hall Sucker son of Robert and Elizabeth baptised 3 October 1822 at Wells next to Sea, Norfolk. Under the name of Riseberry/Rasberry (sic) Hall Sucker, he married Mary Jane YOUNGS on 11 October 1843 at Wells, Norfolk, in the registration district of Walsingham.

On 12 Aug 1845, as Rosbery Hall Sucker, aged 15, he was indentured into the Merchant Navy on the vessel *Expert*. Why he dropped his age 8 years, we might never know but I do feel this is the same man who dropped his age from 21 to 19 when charged for offences in Durham.

Two years later he was sentenced to transportation and in July 1848 was across the world in Van Diemen's Land!

Why did Riseborough's name change? Was it originally a mispronunciation between counties and dialects or indistinct speech? I can imagine teasing by both children and adults for corruption of Risborough to Roseberry or Raspberry Sucker. Can you see the smirk of derision as court officials called his name and wrote the name of 'Raspberry Sucker'?

As Jennifer Jacobs' article in *Tasmanian Ancestry* found, a warrant for his apprehension was issued in May 1862 under the name of Raspberry Seeker for having absconded from the whaling vessel *Emily Dowling*. (He was apprehended the next week at Brighton.)

With a court appearance in October 1863 for failing to join his ship he was reported in the local newspapers as Roxburgh SEAKER. Sentenced to ten weeks and his discharge from imprisonment, the *Police Gazette* gives his name as Raspberry Sucker alias W Johnstone as noted above.

He appears to have disappeared from records after this. Perhaps he had had enough of the disdain that went with the name Raspberry Sucker and its variants and just kept the W Johnstone name? ◀

Sources:

TAHO: Convict record Raspberry Sucker CON33/1/90; CON37/1.

Trove: various Tasmanian newspapers.

Ancestry.com: Wells Next to Sea, Norfolk, Baptism Register 1813–1827; England and Wales Civil Marriage Index, 1837–1915; UK, Apprentices Indentured in the Merchant Navy, 1824–1910; England & Wales Criminal Records; Tasmania, Australian Convict Transportation Records; Australia Convict Court and Selected Records; *Tasmanian Police Gazettes*.

CEMETERIES OF SOUTHERN TASMANIA

Vol XI

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TAHO RECENTLY DIGITISED CONTENT

PLEASE find below a list and brief description of material recently digitised, ingested and available online—based on access and preservation needs. (April, May and June 2017)

There is a variety of subject and formats to view, including the films uploaded to the LINC Historical Tasmanian Films channel on YouTube.

Follow the hyperlinks provided to view contextual information provided in **Archives Search**.

If the series number (e.g. AF720) is searched in the one search on LINC Online, clients can also browse items with image thumbnails.

Some items are also linked through the Tasmanian Names Index providing clients with a variety of ways to access this material.

Photographs

Aerial photographs taken during the search for two missing prospectors in the South West in 1938, Dudley Ransom collection, [NS4894](#)

Photograph Album “Just the Thing, Tasmania”, by Anson Brothers, 1881 [LPIC14](#)

Photograph Album “Tasmanian Views”, by J W Beattie, [LPIC54](#)

Convict records

Cash list for the convict ship, Proteus, 1831, [CON122](#)

Assorted miscellaneous convict documents, [CON70](#) and [CON77](#)

Nominal return of men employed at Richmond Public Works, 1835 [AF876](#)

Assignment of convicts to hard labour gangs, predominantly in Richmond, 1833 [AF877](#)

Plans

Plans of the Theatre Royal (Victoria Theatre) alterations, 1850, [NS699](#)

Land

Plan of the town of Launceston, H W H Smythe, 1835

Land district (L.D.) survey maps and plans, (individually listed—outsourced scans) 1890s–1960s, [AF720](#)

Town Maps (manuscript, individually listed—outsourced scans), 1825–1990s, [AF721](#)

“P” series Maps (manuscript, individually listed—outsourced scans), 1876–1960s, [AF718](#)

Justice

Register of Criminal Cases prosecuted by the Crown, 1853–1958, [AB693](#)

Register of Lower Court Cases, Campbell Town, 1845–1847, [LC83-2-1](#)

Cemetery records

Record of inscriptions on tombstones in St David’s Park c.1820–1872, compiled 1920, [AB415](#)

Records of inscriptions of tombstones in the Presbyterian Burial Ground, Church Street, 1835–1871, compiled 1934, [AB416](#)

Record of inscriptions on tombstones in the Queenborough Cemetery, 1864–1942, compiled 1953–1955, [AB413](#)

Orders for burials and cremations, Cornelian Bay Cemetery, gaps in 1890s now completed, [AF70](#)

Health

Case books, Royal Derwent Hospital, 1878–1889, [AB365](#)

Land

Early Land Grants, 1804–1823, [LSD405](#), Volume 3 (completes the series)

Online Tasmanian films

A Perilous Journey (1982) made for Division of Road Safety—child safety

What's Cooking (1982) educational documentary about how to improve hygiene in food handling and preparation at home subject is treated in a light hearted way

Bush Safety aka Don't Be A Bloody Idiot (1978) shows how most tragedies can be avoided by application of simple and fundamental rules

The Manton Plan—Nothing Ever Happens Here (1979) second in series of three for State Emergency Services about setting up of local emergency operation team in fictitious township of Manton

Phoenix And The Cross (1967) shows the lasting horror of Southern Tasmania's Black Tuesday—the loss of beautiful churches at the time they were most needed

Search And Rescue (1965) an elite unit with the Tasmanian Police Force

Noise Annoys (1986) suburban noise—good interior and exterior and domestic scenes

Salamanca Market (1972)

Batman Bridge (1968)

Oatlands: Old facades (1973)

Follow the Leader aka Outdoor Recreation (1982) Film takes a comical approach to bushwalking safety

Enchanted Corner (1961)

Tasman Peninsula in the 60s. Featuring Eaglehawk Neck, Tessellated Pavement, Port Arthur and Tasman Lighthouse.

Mrs Harding Teaches Resourcefully (1979)

A comical look at school teaching and resourcing.

Cray Season (1969)

Crayfishing in Tasmania.

Fatty and George (1980)

10 episodes

The Mesmerist (1981) AKA Willow
5 episodes

Save the Lady (1981)

Tasmania's Road West (1970)

Take a 1970s road trip through Tasmania's rugged West Coast.

Valley of the Derwent (1958)

A historic tour up the River Derwent to New Norfolk and the Derwent Valley.

The Tasmanian Thousands (1969)

Coverage of the yearly cycling and running carnival held at Devonport featuring interviews with competitors and the main events. Includes interviews with Eric Reece, Keith Oliver, Don Campbell.

The Royal Visit Tasmania (1954)

Includes footage of Hobart, Government House, Huonville and Huon Valley Apple Festival, North West Coast and Launceston.

Top Axe (1974)

World wood chopping and sawing championships, Ulverstone (Tasmania).

The Gamble (1984)

A gambler and photographer tour Tasmania.

Time to Grow (1974)

Tasmania is one of Australia's richest agricultural States, with this film exploring many Tasmanian industries including vegetable crops, the fruit industry, dairy, beef and sheep farming. Also the production of Mercury Cider, Cheese (Lactos), creating combat ration packs and dehydrated foods (Armed Forces Food Science Establishment, Scottsdale), Leatherwood and Clover Honey (Golden Nectar, Mole Creek).

Children Crossing (1956)

How to teach children road safety 1950s style! Follows the training of children as Road Safety Patrol Officers. Includes

footage of Hobart, Huonville School Bus, Kempton School Bus, presentation of road safety certificates and graduation.

HMS Endeavour (1970)

A short film showing a scaled down replica of HMS *Endeavour* at Constitution Dock, Hobart.

A Man And His Forest (1987)

The story of Bob Thomas and his life in forestry.

Tasmanian Government Anniversary Review (1953)

A brief history of Tasmania, including footage of towns and industries. Introduced by the Tasmanian Premier (Robert Cosgrove).

City of Launceston (1957)

Dental Nurse (1967)

Training of Tasmanian dental nurses who operate school dental clinics providing regular examination, treatment and dental education.

Shoparound (1981)

Stylised comedy about two people who decide to buy each other a stereo.

Fit As A Fiddle (1980)

A film to motivate the fifty and over age group to undertake regular exercise.

They Don't Teach Them Like They Used To (1979)

Explores how school teaching and the relationship between teachers and parents has changed over the years.

Private Eye (1966)

Eye protection and safety, particularly in the workplace and industrial environments.

Matter of Survival (1971)

A film on bushwalking safety.

Tourism (1984)

Includes advertisements from the '80s promoting Tasmania. ◀

Indexes to
The Examiner

Births, Deaths & Marriages from
The Examiner Newspaper
1900-1965

* New combined alphabetical edition of
Index to *The Examiner*, Births, Deaths,
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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?**

ST MARKS CHURCH, BADULLA, SRI LANKA—Births, Baptisms, Burials, Marriages

This CD contains data compiled by Eileen Hewson, FRGS and was published in 2013 by The Kabristan Archives.

St Mark's Church, Badulla is situated in the Uva district, part of the Central Province and is attached to the Diocese of Colombo. It was built in honour of Major Thomas William Rogers after he was killed by lightning in 1845. ...

The church was consecrated on St Marks Day, April 25, 1857 ...

The Birth/Baptism, Burial and Marriage records on this CD are transcribed from photocopies of the originals which are in poor to fair condition and in some places the ink has faded and impossible to read. Unfortunately there are gaps in the burial records where some have been lost or destroyed. ... The Burial Register for 20 October 1920 to November 1928 is missing, however the memorial inscriptions found in the churchyard have been included and help to fill in the gaps ...

Researchers, whose UK ancestors were working or living in Sri Lanka for a period of time, may find the elusive mis-

sing details amongst the records of St Marks. The periods covered are:

Births/Baptisms: 1883–1905

Burials: April 1857–December 1920, and December 1928–December 1939

Marriages: 1857–1898.

SOME BANFFSHIRE NAMES AND PLACES

This CD, containing data compiled from a range of sources, was published in 2006 by Elizabeth Gabriel.

The data is provided in PDF files and is fully searchable. The material has been sourced from:

CHRONICLES OF BANFF OLD CHURCHYARD—Over 850 names taken from the gravestones in Banff Old Churchyard by James Imlack in 1868, together with many interesting observations about some of the people mentioned.

DEBTORS IN WILLS AND TESTAMENTS—Over 1500 names of debtors (and some creditors) taken from Wills and Testaments between 1831 and 1920 ... The names mentioned are mainly from the Parishes of Banff and Gamrie, with a few from other places.

MACDUFF ROLL OF HONOUR—This lists 141 names from Macduff war memorial, of those local men (and some with local connections) who died in the First World War. It includes addresses, ranks, regiments, dates and circumstances of death.

MAPS AND CHARTS—Some maps of Banff from 1823, a chart of Banff and Macduff harbours in 1834 and a sketch map of Rothiemay.

DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS—A selection of etchings, drawings and

photographs of the area from around 1817 ... Macduff to Banff in the 1980s.

HUGUENOT PEDIGREES (Two Volumes in One)

This publication by Charles E Lart was originally published in two volumes in 1924–1925.

This hard cover copy of 136pp. was reissued in 1973 from the 1967 Reprint as a single publication.

Few pedigrees are of greater interest, from an historical point of view, than those of Huguenot families, for they touch the history of two countries, and are as a rule those of men and women who stood apart from the common herd in more or less degree, and whose lives are a record of continued struggle against the tyranny of Church and State.

The Huguenot immigration was not that of a few thousand refugees who settled at Rye, Sandwich and Dover, but a swarm which commenced to flee to England, Holland, Germany and Switzerland, in the middle of the sixteenth century, and continued up to the French Revolution.

Charles Lart, a Fellow of The Huguenot Society of London, has painstakingly collected information from early church registers and acts of naturalization to create the pedigrees published in this book.

An alphabetical index of all names is provided at the end of each volume.

Pedigree lines featured are:

D'ABZAC
BOYBELLAUD
BUOR, de la Lande
CHAMIER
COLUMBINE
COSTEBADIE
DESCHAMPS
FONNEREAU
DE GENNES
JANVRE, de la Bouchetiere
LEGGE

LUARD
MONTOLIEU, de Saint-Hippolite
RAVENEL
DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD
DE RUVIGNY
DE SAINTE-HERMINE
DE VICOSE
D'AULNIS, de la Lande
BELCASTEL
BOILEAU, de la Castelnau
CHARDAN
CHATEIGNER, de Cramahe
CHAUVIN, de la Muce
COLLOT, d'Escury
CORNEILLE
GOUICQUET, de St. Elroy
GUILLEMARD
ST. JULIEN, de Malacare
NICOLAS
OLIVIER
PALAIRET
PORTALES
DE RAMBOUILLET
RAMEZAY, de Lumeau
RAVENEL
DE VIGNOLLES.

WHAT'S THE LAND FOR?—

People's experiences of Tasmania's Central Plateau Region, Vol. 3, 4, & 5

These three volumes (of some 220pp. each) are part of the six volume report published in 1991 by The Central Plateau Oral History Project Committee.

Initiated in 1989 as a joint project between the Deloraine, Bothwell, and Hamilton Municipal Councils and the State Government with the aim of capturing the oral recollections of those who had lived and worked there. The resulting transcripts detail life on the plateau over the last 90 years. The Project was administered by a Committee with representatives from each of the councils, the Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage and other significant interested individuals. David Bannear, a historical archaeologist employed as the Project

officer, interviewed sixty individuals resulting in 80 one hour tapes transcribed by Robyn Annear.

Transcripts of the following interviews are contained in:

Volume 3:

Peter CARTER
Doug CASHION
Es [sic] CONNELL
Joe COWBURN
Denis DAVIE
Val DELL
Joe DENNY
Ian DOWNIE
Geoff EDGELL
Doug EDWARDS
Ron EYLES
Geoff FURMAGE
Ted GALE
Albert GOGGINS

Volume 4:

Jim HALL
Ned HALL
Irene BENNETT & Kathleen HAAS
(née HANDLEY)
Fred HANSCH
Joan HANSCH
Joe HAZELWOOD
William HILDER
Evelyn ISLES
Hector JONES
Len KEEP
Lionel LEWIS
Verne LONG
Olive McNEILL

Volume 5:

Don McPHERSON
Dick MILES
Verily MONKS
Amy MOORE
Mrs M PEDLEY
Ted POINTON
Amy PULFORD
Keith PULFORD
Monica PULFORD
Ray RIDGERS
Jack RILEY
Jack ROGERS

Margaret ROZMARYNIEWICZ
Tony ROZMARYNIEWICZ.

GRAINS, GROCERIES & GOURMET MEALS—The history of Sheffield's oldest shop.

This quarto size book, of 124pp. was published in 2011 by Alan F Dyer.

It covers the period 1877–2010.

This book tells the fascinating life stories of all the owners and occupiers of Sheffield's oldest shop. It is a captivating collection of its many entrepreneurs, who arrived in Sheffield from all parts of the world—England, Scotland, Ireland, America, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand and even New Guinea. Some were wealthy millionaires, others started with nothing. Set against the unfolding history of Kentish, this book begins with the first pioneer leader Robert Manley and his incredible mother and sister. Next is wealthy Scottish immigrant Andrew Ballantyne with his very talented family. Then comes American born Major Thomas J Clerke and his younger brother Lieut Colonel J Martyn Clerke, both of whom made an enormous contribution to Kentish. Local sportsmen like Phil Cohen and Mont Bantham, and ex-serviceman Roy Jackson were all owners. It relates how Lord Peter and Lady Beverley Murray, along with ex-Premier of Queensland Sir Joh and Lady Flo Bjelke-Petersen, generated so much media attention that this insignificant Sheffield shop received national publicity like no other restaurant in the whole of Australia. It concludes with the adventurous life story of the present owner Phil Dickinson, who amazingly retired at the age of 35. Most of the local staff, who have worked in Sheffield's oldest shop over the years, are also mentioned. As are the personal stories of our town's iconic tourist personalities: Martin Klussendorf with his horse and wagon, Mathew Simms

with his bagpipes and Ludo Mineur with his alpacas.

JAMES & BETSY CHEYNE—The story of their emigration from Aberdeenshire to Dunedin, N.Z. on board R.M.S. ‘Remuera’; 28 September–11 November 1911

This A4 manuscript of 15pp. was compiled in 2010 by, Ian Florence.

Much of the text is faithfully copied from James Cheyne’s diary; including its grammatical spelling errors, and describes the journey to Dunedin and the short ‘stop over’ in Hobart on the way. Evidently, they were so impressed with Hobart they ultimately returned to Tasmania and settled permanently; after completion of duties in Dunedin (James was to set up the tramways there). Their house is still located in Lenah Valley Road.

The Royal Mail Steamship ‘Remuera’ is also of interest as it was on its maiden voyage. The vessel was ‘up to date’ in all departments and even had the *Marconi system of wireless telegraphy installed*.

[NB: The Ian Nicholson books *Log of Logs* appears to indicate James diary is the only surviving record of the maiden voyage. Other records mentioned in these volumes, state that the vessel was a ‘troop ship’ carrying AIF in 1917; and in 1940 was

On passage, Wellington–Panama–London when sunk by German aircraft, 26 August ... off the coast of Scotland. All saved.]

BARTLETT’S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS, 15TH Ed.

A collection of passages, phrases and proverbs traced to their sources in ancient and modern literature.

First published in 1855, this tome of over 1,539pp, is the 1980 revised and enlarged edition.

It is an excellent research tool for family historians, particularly those who may have headstone quotations that are partly worn away. The missing text may be discovered by conducting a search using the partial text.

The book commences with a large index of authors. It may be clear that a text is from ‘Tennyson’, ‘The Bible’, etc. so a researcher can then go straight to the appropriate page to find the full text.

The Familiar Quotations are arranged in alphabetical order, based on the name of the author/source.

When the author/source is not known, researchers can resort to the extensive index at the back of the book. This alphabetical index contains numerous ‘key’ words such as ‘Die’ that will lead to the appropriate missing quotation; e.g. ‘heavenly days that cannot die’. Page references then lead to full details of the quotation and its source.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS

This A4 ‘book’ of some 81pp. was printed circa 1988 by the Tasmanian. Department of Sport & Recreation.

It contains anecdotes collected and collated by Retired Senior Volunteers Programme Members.

Recorded interviews from the following people have been transcribed and presented in this production:

Miss J ALLPORT (b. 1903, d. 1986);

Miss Emma BAYLEY (b. 1890)

Mr Bruce CHESTERMAN

Miss Gwen GILHAM (b. 1907, d. 1986)

Mr V L HOOPER

Mr Laurie MCKENZIE

Mr T MURDOCH

Mr Selby SIMPSON (Chief Accountant Vacuum Oil Co. [later Mobil Oil Co.])

Mr R G SOUNDY

Mr Basil J. WALDIE

Mr H WHELAN. ◀

LIBRARY AQUISITIONS

Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- Barnard, Simon; *Convict Tattoos—Marked men and women of Tasmania*. [391.650994 BAR]
- Bartlett, John; *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations*. [808.882 BAR]
- Broxham, G & M Nash; *Tasmanian Shipwrecks, Vol. 1 1797–1899*. [Q 910.4 BRO]
- Broxham, G & M Nash; *Tasmanian Shipwrecks, Vol. 2 1900–2012*. [Q 910.4 BRO]
- *Central Plateau Oral History Project Committee; “*What’s The Land For*”—*People’s experiences of Tasmania’s Central Plateau Region*:
Volume 3 –Transcripts. [Q 994.63 CEN]
Volume 4 –Transcripts. [Q 994.63 CEN]
Volume 5 –Transcripts. [Q 994.63 CEN]
- Cox, Peter; *Lefroy—Tasmania’s Forgotten Gold Town*. [994.65 COX]
- *Dennison, C J; *A Tour to Port Arthur*. [994.64 DEN]
- Dyer, Alan F; *Grains, Groceries & Gourmet Meals—The history of Sheffield’s oldest shop*. [333.3387 DYE]
- Farmer, K; *DNA For Genealogists, 4th Ed*. [929.1 FAR]
- *Florence, I (Comp.); *James & Betsy Cheyne—The story of their emigration from Aberdeenshire to Dunedin, New Zealand on board R.M.S. Remuera; 28 Sep–11 Nov 1911*. [Q 929.2 CHE]
- *Henning, Peter; *Doomed Battalion—Mateship and Leadership in War and Captivity. The Australian 2/40th Battalion 1940–45*. (2nd Ed.) [940.541294 HEN]
- Hicks, S; *Trove—Discover Genealogy Treasure in National Library of Australia*. [929.10285 HIC]
- *Lart, Charles E; *Huguenot Pedigrees—Two volumes in one*. [929.2 LAR]
- *McNie, Alan; *Clan Mackintosh*. [Q 929.4 MCN]
- *Morris, W; *From Convict to Colonist—Christopher Briggs, 1801–1885* [Q 929.2 BRI]
- *Potter, Maurice; *South Arm Story*. [Q 994.62 POT]
- de Quincey, Elizabeth; *A history of Some Small Towns and Villages around Launceston*. [994.65 DEQ]
- *Rayner, Tony; *Historical Survey of the Female Factory Historic Site, Cascades, Hobart*. [Q 365.43 RAY]
- *Sullivan, L (Ed); *Who’s Who of Australian Women—Embrace the Journey. 2007 Edition*. [R920 WHO]
- *Tasmanian Dept of Sport & Recreation; *Those Were The Days*. [Q 994.6 THO]

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

- *Gabriel, Elizabeth; *Some Banffshire Names and Places*
- *The Kabristan Archives; *St. Mark's Church, Badulla, Sri Lanka—Births, Baptisms, Burials, Marriages*
- *Macbeth Genealogy; Queensland Pioneer Index—Birth, Deaths & Marriages 1829–1889

ACCESSIONS—Microform

- *Derbyshire FHS; *Monumental Inscriptions: DERBY, St Alkmund & St Pauls Churches*. [ENG/DBY]
 - *Hastings Valley FHG; *Known Burials and Headstone Transcriptions in Wauchope General Cemetery*. [AUS/NSW]
 - Port Macquarie General Cemetery Records, 1868–1985*. [AUS/NSW]
- *Denotes complimentary or donated item.**

Mersey Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- Brauman, Glenice & Oakley, Marilyn [Comp]; *Catholic Records Index to films 227, 228, 229, 241, 247, 248, 249 Baptisms Book 1 A – O'Keefe*
- Brauman, Glenice & Oakley, Marilyn [Comp]; *Catholic Records Index to films 227, 228, 229, 241, 247, 248, 249 Baptisms Book 2 O'Keefe – Z Confirmations*
- Brauman, Glenice & Oakley, Marilyn [Comp]; *Catholic Records Index to films 227, 228, 229, 241, 247, 248, 249 Marriages*
- Brauman, Glenice & Oakley, Marilyn [Comp]; *Catholic Records Index to films 227, 228, 229, 241, 247, 248, 249 Burials*
- Cassidy, Dianne J E *Charles Street General Cemetery 1841 to 1925 Launceston's Non-Denominational Burial Ground*
- Cox, Peter; *Lefroy Tasmania's Forgotten Gold Town*
- Davis, Graeme R; *In Pioneers' Footsteps - Exploring Deloraine's History and Built Heritage*
- Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society; *Swansea Heritage Walk*
- Government of Northern Ireland; *Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland*
- Heazlewood, Anne M; *The Pearn Chronicle*
- TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol. XI Kingston Regional Cemetery 1983–2013*
- TFHS Inc. Huon Branch; *Huon TFHS Calendar 2017 Pioneer Orchardists*
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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.
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Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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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.
email vsbtas@bigpond.com

LAUNCESTON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6326 1399
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) 6326 1399
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 Monday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:30 p.m. or sometimes for lunch at 12:00. Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the Secretary for updates.

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