

# Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY  
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 39 Number 4—March 2019

# TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

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## From the editor

Thank you to all who responded to my plea for more articles. As we will be celebrating our 40<sup>th</sup> year from June onwards and each branch will be responsible for a journal I have reserved some of articles that are area significant to use for the appropriate branch.

If you have any articles that relate to an area or branch, you are welcome to send them as soon as you can so they can be prepared and collated for the branch concerned. Members can also send articles to their local branch secretary or library.

Hobart area will be first, followed by Launceston—with deadlines being 1 April and 1 July which will not be long after you receive this issue!

Once again we have a wide variety in this issue and everyone should be able to find something of interest. I am always fascinated by the stories to be told of the children who passed through the Queens Orphan Schools and some of their extraordinary lives. Thank you, Dianne.

Remember school picnics and Anzac Day sports? Another article full of memories from Betty.

And I do hope someone can help identify people in the two great photographs in *Help Wanted* section, pages 211–12.

The centrefold contains information for the next State AGM. This year it is to be held at Huonville and organized by Huon Branch.

Rosemary Davidson

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

### Deadline dates are:

**1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October**

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

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

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Cover: Louise Rainbow and Vee Maddock  
Hobart Branch Library  
See *Thank you, Vee* page 188

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**I**N the previous journal, I wrote how there appeared to be 15 members remaining from the original list of the first 100 'founding members' still active in our society.

In response to my article I was contacted by Pat Harris (member no. 97) to remind me that she was 'still alive and kicking'. How could I have missed such a prominent member as Pat?

I know of her efforts in organising the 6<sup>th</sup> Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations conference; held in Launceston in May 1991. We still sell copies of her publication *German Immigrants Arriving in Tasmania Per 'America' 1855* in the Hobart Branch Bookshop.

I thought the 'Financial Members List' in my office must be faulty so checked it again. It appears that my eyesight is faulty; or I have an aversion to the surname Harris.

I had missed not only Patricia Harris but also member no. 86, Helen Harris OAM, from Box Hill, Victoria. To both ladies, please accept my apology for such a basic error.

Also in the last journal; I made reference to the fact that we would soon be issuing membership no. **8,000**. To celebrate this 'milestone', the Society Executive has decided to provide a small gift to the new member who receives that number. It was decided to gift an additional 12 months membership to that new member.

As the deadline for articles in this journal was 1 January, and branches and most office bearers are on our traditional holiday break until the middle of January, it appears that the reported winner will be announced in the first journal of our 40<sup>th</sup>

year. It is perhaps appropriate, that we will celebrate the small milestone during the larger event in our Society's history. ◀

Maurice Appleyard, **President**

## IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM OUR TREASURER

Several members renewed their membership early which was very helpful. Please extend my congratulations to those members.

Unfortunately however, some members have renewed without sufficient identification, such as eight digit CRN (best), four digit member number (better) or member name (good).

Could all members please ensure they identify themselves when renewing. Sometimes the last digit of the CRN is cropped off so in that case a 4 digit number is preferable.

This will save me phone calls or emails trying to identify the correct renewing member.

Already, in a couple of instances, I am unable to identify the member so will have to hope they make contact to query why their renewal hasn't been acknowledged.

If you are renewing by credit card, please ensure you enter your **card expiry date** on the renewal form.

Thank you  
Ross Warren, Treasurer

# BRANCH REPORTS

## Burnie

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I trust that all had an enjoyable break over the Christmas and New Year period and are all set for a most productive research year. From all

accounts 2019 will be the year of the DNA research. During the latter half of 2018 the conversation in the branch lunch room seemed to be all about DNA matches, centiMorgans, and how many 4th cousins I have unearthed. Many of our branch members have jumped on the band wagon and posted off saliva samples, to be analysed and checked against the myriad of database, in the hope of a close match.

A Branch Day Meeting was not held in November as the first Monday was a holiday. However we did hold a sweep on the Tuesday of the Melbourne Cup, at the conclusion of our normal opening day. Those who attended enjoyed watching the race on the large screen and the all important glass of bubbly.

Our last meeting of the year in December was well attended and those present enjoyed a talk by our member Les Shearer. Les was a previous editor and owner of the *Circular Head Chronicle* and spoke about his recently completed book *Cries from the Past*. The book details the lives and events of his wife's Circular Head family. He also spoke

about information that has come to life after the book was published.

It is with regret that I pass on the sad news of the passing of our member Geoff Daniels. Geoff has been a valued member of our branch, involved with meetings, working bees, and the committee. Geoff was in his 92nd year. He leaves three sons and a daughter and former wife and best friend Ann Bailey.

**Peter Cocker** Branch President

## Hobart

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

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The Hobart branch concluded the calendar year on a festive note with the Monday Group enjoying a luncheon at a nearby restaurant. The

group has worked hard over the past year indexing undertaker's records and the early government appointments recorded in the *Hobart Town Gazette*. Behind the scenes, Julie Kapeller has worked over several years revising the *Mercury Birth, Death and Marriage* entries 1931–1954, and they have finally come to fruition and are now available on the NAS (Network Attached Storage).

The branch committee members also completed their year with a tour of John Sargent's *Moorings Museum* in Bellerive and met for lunch afterwards.

During Seniors Week in October, hosted by the Council of the Aging (COTA), Hobart branch participated for the first time and offered free one-on-one research sessions open to the general public over two separate sessions. We had six participants and our sessions seemed to be well received.

The Computer User's Group held their final meeting in October after many years of operation. Vee Maddock was farewelled at that meeting by the members who have enjoyed her insights and benefited from her knowledge which she shared so willingly.

Normally our General Meetings commence in February but this year is a planned launch in January of a DNA Video Presentation; *An Introduction to using DNA* followed by a Q & A session and supper.

### 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 guest speaker at the October meeting was Barry Riseley on the topic *Queen Victoria Home before 1960*. The history of the now Lindisfarne-based institution dates back to 1891 when a convalescent home was established at Granton (South Bridgewater) at *Ardley House*. Mr G H Hughes owned the house and gave free use of the house, however he did not want contagious diseases to be treated in there so the convalescent home moved to a cottage near the present day Cooley's Hotel in Moonah. The cottage was operated by glitterati of Hobart but proved to be too small. Funds from a Jubilee Fund and a bequest from the Guesden Trust were used to support the convalescent home and it became the Victoria Convalescent Home in Lindis-

farne when in 1898, a home, previously used as a licenced hotel, was purchased from William Frank Bond. Primarily it accommodated women who were ill and needed help and care in order to recover, but some men were accommodated as well as abandoned children. Wealthy people subscribed funds. The official opening of the Lindisfarne institution was on 30 January 1900 with guests being ferried from Hobart to its own jetty.

The Mafeking Ward for men opened in 1901 in the presence of the Premier and many government officials. Constructed of weatherboards and with 30 to 40 residents, safety concerns were raised in 1947 by the fire service. The constitution of the Trust was changed in early 1950 to allow the Home to accept elderly and not just convalescents. Proceeds from sales of land allowed expansion of the premises and the institution became the Queen Victoria Home for the Aged in 1958.

The speaker at the November meeting, the final meeting for 2018, was Graeme Broxam, on the topic *So Great Great Granddad was a Waterman? The Smart Family of Hobart*. From the early days of settlement there was interest in crossing the River Derwent to the eastern shore as its population grew and using the river for transport along its western shore to river ports. Graeme Broxam has long had an interest in the preservation of historical and distressed wooden boats and their owner-operators. Using BDM records and *Trove* he has published *Pride of the Port—The Watermen of Hobart Town* (Navarine Publications).

For almost two hundred years the River Derwent has been used by rowing, sailing and motor boats for passengers and freight. By 1816 there were two licenced boatmen. Other watermen carried cargo to river ports including the larger Risdon

port. There were no schedules, rather clients approached watermen to provide a service for a fee which was regulated by the licensing authority. Up to the 1820s the boats were rowed by the owner-operators, but in the 1830s owners employed convicts—drunkenness was a problem—to row and larger boats had sails as well as oars. Charles Dillon had a fleet of ferries and added steam to his yacht. By the 1850s there was a return to owner-operators. Pleasure boating became fashionable in the 1850s, with owners hiring boats to parties of picnickers. Mishaps and tragedies occurred.

The Smart family members were significant watermen of Hobart Town. John Smart was transported as a 19 year-old for seven years, arriving in 1836. By 1843 he was free and by 1845 was a waterman working as a rower. Rowing became a sport and in 1849 he won races at the Hobart Regatta and the Sandy Bay Regatta in 1850. Smart like many watermen followed the lure of the gold rushes in Victoria, New Zealand and the US. Some, like John Smart returned to the Derwent. John Smart was a colonist for over 60 years. Four sons and five third generation Smarts followed John into the waterman business.

### **Speakers for 2019**

**February 19:** David Owen, *George Eats Old Grey Rats and Paints Houses Yellow: A Life on Three Continents*.

**March 19:** Judy Travers, *The Frank MacDonald Memorial Prize*.

**April 16:** Three members, *Family Bible Show and Tell*.

## **Launceston**

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**Our DNA Discussion Circles** are continuing, with our September meeting resulting in more newly-discovered connections between

participants. The tentative date for the next meeting is Thursday 21 February 2019, and those registered to attend will be notified in advance by email.

During Seniors Week in October, the Launceston Branch held an Open Day involving hourly one-on-one appointments for *Getting Started Researching your Family History*. Thank you to our volunteers who so willingly gave of their time to make this possible once again. We also extended a welcome to David Rose from COTA (the organisation behind Seniors Week) during the day.

In November, it was great to see so many of our members attend the annual Christmas Luncheon. This year it was held at the Riviera Hotel at Beauty Point, with an enjoyable time had by all.

**Our March workshop** will be held on 20 Wednesday at 2:00 p.m., focusing on 'Ways of Presenting Your Family History'. Please register by coming into the Launceston Branch Library or contacting us by email.

**The Branch AGM** will be held at the Harry Abbott Scout Hall, 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday 16 April 2019. Our guest speaker will be Andrea Gerrard, the historian who is active in the 'Headstone Project' which aims to ensure that WWI



veterans buried in Tasmania have their gravesites marked to indicate their war service. We look forward to hearing from Andrea on this interesting project.

As usual, the library will be closed on Easter Tuesday 23 April 2018.

A reminder to our Launceston members to ensure your email details are up to date in order to continue to receive the Branch Newsletter (if you have been receiving this by mail). Printed copies are still available for collection from the Library for those without email access.

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

## Mersey

<http://www.tfhsdev.com>

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*The Advocate* newspaper personal notices indexing is complete for 2015, 2016, and 2017. The index is available at the branch library and

will be published together at a future date.

Forth/Leven Parish registers for baptisms to and including 1917 have been indexed and are only available at the Mersey Branch Library. Forth/Leven Parish registers for marriages are only available at the Mersey Branch Library. These original copies have the signatures of both parties as well as signatures of the witnesses. This detail is not on copies available from other sources e.g. Libraries Tasmania or *Ancestry* etc. Contact Mersey branch for more infor-

mation regarding dates available as the indexing is ongoing.

F. E. Watts funeral director of Latrobe original records held at the Mersey Branch Library are also being indexed. These originals are available into the 1960s.

Our Christmas raffle was successful, thank you to all who purchased tickets and for the donated prizes.

1<sup>st</sup> prize vouchers—Julie Smith, Bakers Beach.

2<sup>nd</sup> prize decorated Christmas cake—Mrs Francombe, Sheffield.

3<sup>rd</sup> prize two bottles of wine—Sue-Ellen McCreghan, Shearwater.

Our Christmas luncheon held at ‘Shadows’ restaurant, Latrobe was enjoyed by twenty members—good food and good company.

We are looking forward to 2019 and would like to encourage members to come and see what the library holds and to use the experience of the library assistants to help them with their research. Hope to see you in the New Year.

Library hours 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Wednesday and Friday. Other times by appointment. Contact numbers above.

## Huon

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No report received ◀

# THANK YOU, VEE



## Hobart Branch Computer Group final meeting 10 October 2018

Louise Rainbow, Vee Maddock, Maureen Gittus, Jenny Jacobs, Elizabeth Parkes, Leonie Mickleborough, Maree Ring, Jenny Brown, Vanessa Blair, Julie Kapeller and inset Maurice Appleyard

IT was sometime previous to April 2001 that Vee Maddock took over from Allen Wilson as convenor of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., Hobart Branch Computer Group. When Allen held the classes, it was in the branch office, using the computer there. No matter how big the class, lack of space meant that only four people at a time looking over his shoulder could see what he was doing on the computer.

When Vee became tutor, there was much preparation of notes and printing of overheads to explain and show methods and tips. The classes then moved to the front room of the library. Eventually, with a computer and projector, the participants were able to follow Vee's instruction and take their own notes!

It was always a casual gathering of competent users and novices and we had many interesting discussions and problem solving of genealogical programme problems. "Have you right mouse clicked?" She also passed on many tips and tricks for efficient use of the basic computer programmes, her favourite family tree software being *Legacy*. In the

later years, we learnt the use of tablets, phones and the synchronisation of these to a computer. She advocated the use of efficient filing (especially of photographs) and backing up the computer.

With the dwindling attendance and her imminent plans for travel, Tuesday night 10 October was the last computer group meeting conducted by Vee. She thanked Hobart branch via their newsletter to

all past and present attendees for over 17 years of laughs and long explanations, researching and right-clicks, atrocious weather (always on the 2nd Wednesday) and amazing Christmas break-ups.

Vee was presented with a lovely bouquet of flowers by Hobart Branch President, Louise Rainbow, and the farewell supper was enjoyed by all who attended.

I am sure we always went away from Vee's meetings having learnt another useful tip or two.

Thank you Vee.

Maree Ring on behalf of members of the group. ◀

# A PAST SCHOOL TRADITION: THE ANZAC SPORTS GLAMORGAN DISTRICT

Betty Jones (Member No.6032)



1930: Wheelbarrow Race at Bicheno

Courtesy of *The Illustrated Tasmanian Mail Christmas Number*, 12 November 1930

A number of school activities are repeated at the same time every year and become an expected part of a school's calendar of events. Some of the current favourites that come to mind are school picnics and excursions, concerts, presentation ceremonies, sports events, social occasions for school leavers, rituals associated with Easter and Christmas, and fundraising activities such as school fairs. Traditions are an important part of a school's culture and give indication of what is valued within a local setting. They can help to develop a sense of belonging and shared purpose, not just for pupils and staff but also for members of a school's wider community.

Traditions, however, do not always remain static. In the past, some annual school rituals were based on more broadly shared contemporary societal values, such as the celebration of Empire Day at a time when a majority of

Australian immigrants identified their past family ties with Great Britain.<sup>1</sup> Times change. The focus of this article is on another school tradition from the past that no longer exists in its original form but was significant in its time: the Anzac Sports. Anzac Day is still acknowledged proudly in most Tasmanian schools but its lessons and rituals now encompass a wider view of Australia's participation in war.

The first Anzac Day commemoration was held on 25 April 1916 but it was not until the late 1920s that a public holiday for the occasion was observed across Australia, despite the fact that some states had been onboard with the concept from earlier years.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 34, No. 1: Betty Jones, *A Cause for School Celebration: Patriotism in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century*



1922: Anzac Day, Waratah War Memorial  
 Image courtesy of TAHO: NS2218/1/48

In Tasmania the annual tradition of an athletics competition, where local schools came together in district clusters to commemorate the anniversary of the Anzacs, developed gradually. In many instances the occasion was incorporated in Empire Day celebrations which had been held in the month of May since the

early 1900s. The first combined schools' athletic carnival convened exclusively as an Anzac Day commemoration in April appears to have been organised in 1921 by the Lilydale sub-branch of the Returned Soldiers' Association. Approximately 300 children from the schools in that district took part on the Lilydale

recreation ground in a busy program which included obstacle, three-legged, jumble, donkey and flag races. Karoola State School won the inaugural Anzac Commemoration Shield.<sup>1</sup> By the late 1920s, many schools across the state were vying for annual possession of a similar locally-presented Anzac Flag, Anzac Cup or Anzac Shield in their own districts.



1930s: St Marys school children marching to Anzac Sports  
 Image courtesy of Libraries Tasmania: LPIC147-6-199

<sup>1</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, 28 April 1921

### The focus

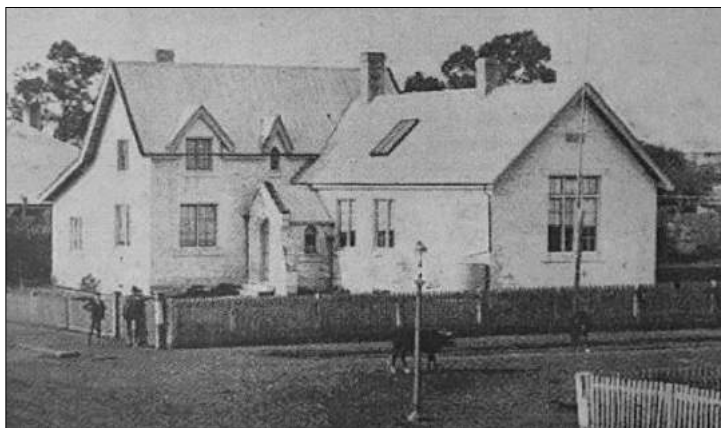
A cluster of six schools in the Glamorgan district on Tasmania's East Coast—Bicheno (1896–Present), Cranbrook (1902–1955), Llandaff (1917–1955), Ravensdale (1929–1954), Riversdale (1897–1948) and Swansea (1949–Present)—has been chosen as the focus for illustrating the way in which schools came together from the 1930s to the 1950s to participate in the annual sporting event.

### Glamorgan schools

All the schools in the district at that time were classified generally as 'small', with Swansea being the largest. Swansea was also the patriarch within the group, its existence dating almost continuously from 1849 when it first received public aid while operating in the old soldiers' barracks at Waterloo Point with Mr George Fox Bruce MEWBURN and his wife Marjorie Aitchison, (née AITKEN), the teachers in charge. In October 1850,

repair. The classroom was 23 by 16 feet in size. There were 13 boys and 13 girls on the books, one child being under the age of 5, 14 under 10 and one above 14. The children were wanting in neatness, discipline was defective and the overall impression of the school was not favourable.<sup>2</sup>

In 1858, the school was removed to rooms previously occupied by the Police Magistrate. They were in a very bad state of repair. The school's position, too, was an unfavourable one, making the situation altogether unsatisfactory. It was thus decided that the grant in aid would be terminated at the end of April 1859. However, the government was prepared to pay two-thirds of the cost of a new school, including a residence, should the community contribute the remaining amount.<sup>3</sup> In May of that year, Reverend MAYSON, on behalf of the inhabitants, had plans for a new building furnished to the Board, including space to accommo-



Reverend Arthur DAVENPORT visited the school to make a report for the Archdeaconry, Hobart Town. He noted there was a residence attached to the schoolroom, both of which were held rent-free but described as being in bad

1909: Swansea State School  
*The Tasmanian Mail*, 3 April 1909,  
courtesy TAHO

<sup>2</sup> TAHO: NS373/1/244

<sup>3</sup> TAHO: ED13/1/2

date 60 pupils. The government then pledged a grant of £525 towards the cost of a new schoolhouse and teachers' residence.<sup>4</sup> In October, local subscriptions totalling £150/14/- were forwarded. Tenders were subsequently called and after a number of defaults by the various tenderers and agreement that the locals would contribute an additional £25, that of Mr HURST was accepted in January 1860.<sup>5</sup>

The Board of Education erected a new stone building containing a schoolroom, a classroom and a residence that year. Between 1899 and 1903 the enrolment was noted as about 50 but following an increase, a new weatherboard building was provided in 1922.<sup>6</sup> By 1929, the school had an attendance of about 70 children.

It is fitting to note that, in April 1923, plans were in place within the local community to purchase and renovate the old school and residence, situated on the corner of Franklin and Noyes Streets, as a Glamorgan soldiers' memorial in the shape of club rooms or an institution.<sup>7</sup> The resultant Glamorgan War Memorial Institute, which included a billiard table, a library and writing room, was officially opened in May 1925.<sup>8</sup> Over the years, the Institute played an important role in the Anzac Day commemoration ceremonies in the area, including perpetuation of the children's sports event at the Swansea recreation ground.

Cranbrook State School commenced its life in 1902 in the Presbyterian Church building as a half-time operation in tandem with the school at Brook Lodge.

After an extended break it was reconvened in 1912, and in 1920 the erection of a new building was commenced. By early August the following year, the school had been in use for over a month. It was reported that parents had held working bees to put the playground in order. Trees and shrubs were planted.<sup>9</sup> In 1927, the school had an enrolment of 34 children.<sup>10</sup> A paddy's market and sports organised by the Parents and Friends' Association, to raise money for the purchase of a piano, was held in May 1936. The net proceeds were more than £40. The sports included two girls' races, a handicap chop, wheelbarrow race, obstacle race, and a men's handicap race. A dance in the evening was well attended.<sup>11</sup>

Ravensdale State School opened in 1929 in rented premises and by the following year attracted an enrolment of about 30. In 1931, the Education Department arranged for the removal of the school building at Orford and had it re-erected at Ravensdale.<sup>12</sup> A significant drop in attendance by 1938 led to the school's closure, followed by its re-opening in 1939 with reduction in classification to the status of a subsidised school. The enrolment numbers then improved enough for the Department to assume responsibility for the school again up till its final closure.

The inhabitants of Llandaff started campaigning for the provision of a government school in 1909, but it was not until 1916 that pupil numbers were sufficient to warrant such building by the Department. Over the ensuing years, the enrolment ebbed and flowed and it was

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<sup>4</sup> *Journal of House of Assembly*, 1860

<sup>5</sup> TAHO: ED13/1/4

<sup>6</sup> *The Mercury*, 16 September 1922

<sup>7</sup> *The Examiner*, 13 April 1923

<sup>8</sup> *The Mercury*, 14 May 1925

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<sup>9</sup> *The Mercury*, 6 August 1921

<sup>10</sup> *The Mercury*, 19 January 1927

<sup>11</sup> *The Mercury*, 2 June 1936

<sup>12</sup> *The Mercury*, 13 October 1931

down-graded to the status of a subsidised school from 1925 to 1935 when numbers hovered between 7 and 12 children.

During the years of World War II, the small school's contribution to war aid was quite outstanding. When Mrs Gladys CLARK was in charge, a fair and dance were held at Apslawn House in September 1941 by the school's Junior Red Cross Circle.<sup>13</sup> At the 1941 end-of-year break-up, a large parcel of goods collected by the children was handed over to the Red Cross and a cheque for £33/- was presented from the Junior Red Cross. Another 13/- was subscribed to the Sydney Fund.<sup>14</sup> There were 17 children enrolled in 1942. On a Saturday morning in July 1946, the children held a tuck shop at the school with the £5 raised going to the Children of Holland fund.<sup>15</sup> A dance was held at Apslawn for school funds in December 1946.<sup>16</sup>



1952: Llandaff School  
Courtesy of TAHO: AB713/1/1088

Riversdale State School was another small on-again-off-again school dating from 1897 when the Education Department approved the construction of a school building.<sup>17</sup> Much of its existence thereafter depended on its survival as a subsidised school for about seven to eight children. In September 1914, the school combined with the one at Swansea to provide a patriotic concert.<sup>18</sup> A bonfire with fireworks display was held by the Parents and Friends Association in 1936. Supper was served around the bonfire before people retired to the schoolhouse for a dance.<sup>19</sup>

Bicheno State School was conducted in the Police room on a half-time basis with the school at Seymour from 1896–1901.<sup>20</sup> After then enjoying full-time status for a short period, it closed in June 1903. It was not until 1939 that a subsidised school was established in the settlement.

In October 1941, when there were 8 children enrolled, the Department advised that the school building at Runnymede was to be transported to Bicheno. The local residents carried out the removal at their own expense.<sup>21</sup>

**Glamorgan's Anzac Sports**  
Annual committees made up of members of the War Memorial Institute arranged the details of the sports from the mid-1930s. The head teacher of Swansea State School from 1934–1942, Mr

John Holland AIREY, demonstrated an interest in the success of the sports and

<sup>13</sup> *The Mercury*, 25 September 1941  
<sup>14</sup> *The Examiner*, 20 December 1941  
<sup>15</sup> *The Mercury*, 24 July 1946  
<sup>16</sup> *The Mercury*, 5 December 1946

<sup>17</sup> *Launceston Examiner*, 25 August 1897  
<sup>18</sup> *The Mercury*, 22 September 1914  
<sup>19</sup> *The Mercury*, 26 May 1936  
<sup>20</sup> TAHO: ED31/1/1  
<sup>21</sup> *The Mercury*, 22 October 1941

took the lead with organisation of the schools' program. Five schools including Swansea, Cranbrook, Ravensdale, Llandaff and Riversdale took part in an afternoon of competition in 1935. The flag presented by the Municipal Council for the school gaining the most points in the running, jumping and mixed teams' races was won by Swansea, and the silver cup presented by Captain W R TAYLOR to the school gaining the most points in the three teams' races was won by Ravensdale. Mr Gerald H SMYTH was the teacher in charge at that time. To make the schools as competitive as possible in consideration of the differences in their enrolments, a handicapping system operated with Swansea working off scratch.<sup>22</sup>

In 1937, in the presence of the Minister for Education, Mr E J OGILVIE, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Miss E COGHLAN, the Warden of Glamorgan, Mr L A AMOS, opened the sports meeting. He read a letter from the Governor (Sir Ernest CLARK) stressing the significance of Anzac Day and the Coronation. Mr Amos said the responsibility for maintaining the traditions of Anzac Day rested with the school children of the present. The children were presented with Coronation medals by Mesdames Ogilvie and Amos. Swansea State School pupils were the victors of both the Anzac Flag and Cup competitions.<sup>23</sup>

The Anzac Day service for Glamorgan district in 1939 was held at Swansea in the War Memorial Institute's grounds conducted by Reverends Ian MACDONALD and W GILMORE. It included the presence of every returned soldier in the district along with the children from

all the Glamorgan district schools. At the sports in the afternoon, Ravensdale won both the Council Flag competition and the cup for teams' races. Mrs Lois E REYNOLDS was in charge of the school at that time. A dance arranged by the parents of the schools involved was held in the Swansea Hall that night.<sup>24</sup>

The annual competition continued to be held throughout the years of World War II. In 1940, just four schools competed: Riversdale, Cranbrook, Swansea and Ravensdale.<sup>25</sup> The mix of competitors changed again over the years with Bicheno becoming a participant and eventually winning the Anzac Shield in 1952.<sup>26</sup> Miss Irma M CONROY was in charge of the school at that time.

The gradual closure of the schools at Riversdale, Llandaff, Ravensdale and Cranbrook by the end of 1955 resulted in the demise of the Glamorgan Anzac Sports. The tradition of district inter-school sports meetings did not disappear, however, and continued to develop throughout Tasmania, albeit at different times of the year. The state-wide co-ordination and administration of events was largely taken over by school sports associations. ◀

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## WHAT WERE YOU DOING ... ?

### On Coronation Day? [1953]

It was our first wedding anniversary. John had booked a table in the Launceston Hotel main dining room to celebrate. Much to our embarrassment we were the only couple not in evening dress!



Found in *Tasmanian Ancestry* 1995, Vol. 16 No. 1 page 38, Thelma Grunnell. ◀

<sup>22</sup> *The Mercury*, 29 April 1935

<sup>23</sup> *The Mercury*, 31 May 1937

<sup>24</sup> *The Examiner*, 28 April 1939

<sup>25</sup> *The Mercury*, 29 April 1940

<sup>26</sup> *The Mercury*, 29 April 1952



# TROOPER HENRY MITCHELL BLACK

## A YOUNG MAN FROM CRESSY, TASMANIA

1<sup>st</sup> CONTINGENT, TASMANIAN MOUNTED INFANTRY, BOER WAR,  
DIED OF TYPHOID FEVER AT BLOEMFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA, 1900

Don Bradmore (Member No. 6576)

**H**ENRY MITCHELL BLACK (pictured here before his enlistment), a young man from Cressy, Tasmania, was one of the first to answer the call for volunteers when, in 1899, Tasmania joined the other Australian colonies in sending troops to South Africa in support of Britain's war against the Boers.<sup>1</sup>

On 27 October 1889, the volunteers, referred to as the 1<sup>st</sup> Tasmanian Contingent, an infantry unit comprising four officers and seventy-six others, left Launceston on the steamer *Coogee*. On the following day, they boarded the transport *Medic* in Melbourne. They disembarked at Cape Town, South Africa, on 26 November 1899.<sup>2</sup>



The contingent was under the command of Captain (later Major) Cyril St. Clair CAMERON who, as an officer of the 9th (or Queen's Royal) Lancers, had already had considerable experience of fighting during the Anglo-Afghan War of the late 1870s and early 1880s.<sup>3</sup> In February 1900, the unit was strengthened in South Africa by the arrival of reinforcements—comprising two officers and forty-five men who were dispatched from Tasmania on the transport *Moravian* on 18 January 1900.<sup>4</sup>

Of the combined total of 174 of the 1<sup>st</sup> Contingent, ten were killed in action or died of disease in South Africa, two were 'struck-off strength', and 162 returned to Australia on the transport *Harlech Castle*, arriving on 7 December 1900. The contingent left Cape Town on 3 November 1900, and

<sup>1</sup> Photo via *Ancestry.com*, public trees; this conflict, also known as the Second Boer War, lasted from 11 October 1899 to 31 November 1902; also see H M Black's service record, Australian War Memorial; <https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/australian-units/165-tasmania/396-tasmanian-1st-contingent>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/australian-units/165-tasmania/396-tasmanian-1st-contingent>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.britishmedals.us/resources/regts/british/9thlancers.html>  
<https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/australian-units/165-tasmania/396-tasmanian-1st-contingent>

<sup>4</sup> <http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/military/bor-tas1.htm>;  
<http://www.tasmanianpioneers.com/boer.html>

arrived back in Tasmania on 7 December. On 8 December 1900 the unit was disbanded.<sup>5</sup>

Sadly, one of those who did not return from South Africa was Trooper Henry Mitchell Black. He was just 20 years-old.<sup>6</sup>

This is his story:

Henry Mitchell Black was the second of ten children, and eldest son, of William Henry Black and Mary Janet FENTON.<sup>7</sup> Formerly residents of the Glenora district, William, Mary and the children were living at Cressy where William was working as a labourer on the big McCrae's Hills Estate, at the time of his son's departure for South Africa.<sup>8</sup>

Nothing is known about young Henry's childhood but there are some very clear clues as to the sort of person he was as he approached adulthood. According to newspaper reports, he was single when he volunteered for active service. He was a labourer principally engaged in bush work. For two years before the outbreak of the war, he had been a member of the Cressy Detachment, one of the many locally-raised, volunteer militia units which had been formed in Tasmania after 1870 when the colony was left completely defenceless by the withdrawal

of the British forces which had been posted there to protect it.<sup>9</sup> That young Henry was well accustomed to guns and bush life in general is confirmed by a brief item which appeared in the *Tasmanian News* in May 1899. It told of his shooting of an unusually large grey eagle which had, for years been destroying lambs and even attacking humans on McCrae's Hills.<sup>10</sup>

When the war started, there had been no shortage of volunteers but it was decided that, as far as possible, those enlisted would be drawn from the local militia units. Subsequently, five young men from the Cressy Detachment and four from the neighbouring Longford Detachment put their names forward. Of these nine, only three—Corporal Edgar Hepburn LEE and Private (later Trooper) Henry Mitchell Black of Cressy and Private (later Trooper) Charles David CHILCOTT of Longford—were selected, subject to a medical examination. As it happened, all three managed to meet the standard height and chest measure and were considered fit for duty.<sup>11</sup>

In South Africa, in late January 1890, the contingent received horses and was re-titled the 1<sup>st</sup> Contingent, Tasmanian Mounted Infantry. The unit was then ordered to join the troops of British General Ralph Arthur CLEMENTS who were holding a long line opposite the Boer position near the town of Colesberg in the Northern Cape Province.

On 9 February 1900, the Tasmanian contingent experienced heavy fighting for the first time when the Boers made every

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<sup>5</sup> 'Struck-off-strength' = transferred to some other unit; see <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/Pages/read-service-record-casualty-form.aspx>; Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.

<sup>6</sup> Birth: 23 September 1879, New Norfolk; death: <https://search.ancestry.com.au/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=FindAGraveGlobal&h=812278&ti=5544&indiv=try&gss=p> t via 'Ancestry.com', accessed 12 November 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Marriage: 253/1877/RGD37, Hobart

<sup>8</sup> *The Mercury* (Hobart), 17 May 1900, p. 3

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<sup>9</sup> *The Mercury*, 8 August 1900, p. 3

<sup>10</sup> *Tasmanian News* (Hobart), 20 May 1899, p. 4

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/australian-units/165-tasmania/396-tasmanian-1st-contingent>

effort to outflank the British line. Under heavy fire from close range, the Tasmanians were forced to withdraw. One man, a non-combatant, William John LAMBIE, the senior war correspondent for *The Age* (Melbourne), who had accompanied the troops from Tasmania, was killed in the retreat. On the same day, two of the contingent's enlisted men, Privates Atherley GILHAM and Alfred BUTTON, were shot and killed when the forward observation post they were manning was overrun by the Boers.<sup>12</sup>

On 22 February, while the contingent was once again engaged in particularly heavy fighting near Colesberg, their commanding officer, Major Cameron (pictured right), happened to notice that one of his men was without a horse. Contemporary reports told of Cameron's incredible bravery in

giving his own horse to the man and ordering him to withdraw. Cameron, it is said, intended to make his own way back to camp on foot but he was wounded and captured by the Boers.<sup>13</sup>



Meanwhile, the Boers had begun to retreat from Colesberg, and on 28 February, the Tasmanian contingent was with the first British troops to enter that city. For the next month, the entire force enjoyed a relatively quiet period as it prepared to push on—first to Bloemfontein, capital of Free State Province, and then to Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa.

Arriving at Bloemfontein with the British troops about 4 April 1900, the men of the 1<sup>st</sup> Contingent were delighted to find their gallant leader, Major Cameron, waiting for them there. He had escaped from the Boers and was fit and well enough to rejoin the unit. However, the excitement that that news created was soon quashed by the realization that a serious outbreak of enteric or typhoid

fever (or simply typhoid as it is now more commonly known) was raging in the city. The disease was to have devastating consequences.<sup>14</sup>

The cause of the disease is the bacterium salmonella typhi which grows in the intestines and blood. Typhoid is spread by eating or drinking food or water

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/australian-units/165-tasmania/396-tasmanian-1st-contingent>

<sup>13</sup> *North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times*, 19 April 1900, p. 3; see also W T Reay. (1900). *Australians in war: with the Australian regiment from Melbourne to*

*Bloemfontein*. Melbourne: A H Massina & Co.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/australian-units/165-tasmania/396-tasmanian-1st-contingent>

contaminated with the faeces of an infected person. Outbreaks of the disease are usually due to poor sanitation and hygiene. Symptoms, which might vary from mild to severe, usually begin six to thirty days after exposure. Symptoms, including a high fever, fatigue, abdominal pain, constipation and headaches, might last weeks or months. Some people are able to carry the bacterium without being affected but they can still spread the disease.<sup>15</sup>

According to the South African Military History Society, 4,000–6,000 British Army troops had succumbed to the disease within a month of entering the city.<sup>16</sup> The official figures reveal that the disease was its greatest killer. Of the British Force of 556,653 men who served in the Anglo-Boer War, 57,684 contracted typhoid—and, of these, 8,225 died of the disease. In



comparison, 7,582 were killed in action during the war.<sup>17</sup>

Of the 1<sup>st</sup> Contingent Tasmanian Mounted Infantry, Trooper Henry Mitchell Black (pictured left soon after his enlistment) was the only one who died at

Bloemfontein. He passed away on 18 April. Today, his burial place is listed as President Brand Cemetery, Bloemfontein, Free State, South Africa.<sup>18</sup>

However, military records show that four other members of the 1<sup>st</sup> Contingent died of the disease elsewhere in South Africa about that time: Private Thomas William BARKER (died at Deelfontein on 15 June 1900), Private Joseph BUTLER (died at Germiston on 1 June 1900), Private Thomas GALVIN (died at Pretoria on 19 August 1900) and Private Roland Philip PITT (died at Norval's Pont on 19 June 1900). Other men, of later Tasmanian contingents, also died of typhoid in South Africa.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>15</sup> 'Typhoid and paratyphoid - including symptoms, treatment and prevention': <https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/health+topics/health+conditions+prevention+and+treatment/infectious+diseases/typhoid+and+paratyphoid/typhoid+and+paratyphoid+including+symptoms+treatment+and+prevention>. See also 'Typhoid Fever' at WebMD: <https://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/typhoid-fever#1ra>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24585840>

<sup>17</sup> The South African Military History Society – see <http://samilitaryhistory.org/vol063jc.html>; <http://samilitaryhistory.org/vol063jc.html>

<sup>18</sup> 'Australians Serving in the Boer War' at <http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/military/bor-tas1.htm>; burial: data via 'Ancestry.com', accessed 2 November 2018

<sup>19</sup> 'Australians Serving in the Boer War' at <http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/>

Mrs Mary Black, Henry Mitchell Black's mother, was informed of the sad death of her son in a letter from Lieutenant Francis Bede HERITAGE (pictured right), a 1<sup>st</sup> Contingent officer still serving in South Africa. Addressed to Mrs Black at McCrae's Hills, Cressy, and dated 16 May 1900. It read:

Dear Mrs Black,

It is with the greatest regret that I have to inform you of the death of your son, Pvt. Black, from enteric fever, at 2.30am on the 18<sup>th</sup> April, in the field hospital at Bloemfontein.

He had suffered from ill-health almost since his arrival in South Africa, but had rejoined us as cured before marching through the Free State, succumbing, however, to an attack of enteric (as I said) shortly after his arrival at Bloemfontein.

Private Black was of a most willing and obliging nature and his death was much regretted by us all.

I attended his funeral on the afternoon of his death, along with a number of his colleagues.

With sincere sympathy, I am, your obedient servant,

Francis B. Heritage

P.S. I enclose letter received from you for your son.<sup>20</sup>

On 20 June 1900, the *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston) reported that the residents of Cressy had organised a variety of local entertainments to welcome home the 1<sup>st</sup> Tasmanian Contingent. At a meeting of



the organizing committee on 18 June, members were advised that the celebrations had resulted in a profit £3.00 [pounds] and were asked for suggestions as to how that money might be spent. One highly favoured suggestion was to erect a monument to perpetuate the

memory of Henry Mitchell Black, the Cressy boy who did not come back. After discussion, it was decided that because other young men of the district, still overseas, might lose their lives in the conflict, it would be wiser to bank the money until the end of the war when the proposal would be considered

again.<sup>21</sup>

As it happened, no other young man from the Cressy district died in the Boer War conflict. And so the proposal that had been made earlier—to build a monument to Henry Mitchell Black—was taken forward. Located in front of the Anglican Church in Main Street, Cressy, the monument (pictured) was ready for unveiling at a ceremony on 10 January 1904.<sup>22</sup>

On 14 January, the *Examiner* carried this notice:

Sunday afternoon there was a very large gathering at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the fallen soldier H. Black, who went from here to the South African war. After the

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[military/bor-tas1.htm](http://military/bor-tas1.htm); see also <http://www.tasmanianpioneers.com/boer.html>

<sup>20</sup> *Mercury*, 8 August 1900, p. 3

<sup>21</sup> *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston), 17 May 1900, p. 4

<sup>22</sup> *Daily Telegraph*, 14 January 1904, p. 6; <https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/people/military/display/96006-trooper-henry-black>

singing of the hymn, "O God Our Help in Ages Past," Canon de Coetlogon asked Mrs. D. Campbell, sen., to unveil the monument, which disclosed a very neat work in freestone in two colours, with crossed rifles and arms, etc., inscribed.<sup>23</sup>



The inscription reads:

ERECTED  
BY THE RESIDENTS OF  
CRESSY  
IN MEMORY OF  
TROOPER  
HENRY M. BLACK  
1ST TASMANIAN CONTINGENT  
WHO DIED OF ENTERIC FEVER  
18TH APRIL 1900,  
AT BLOEMFONTIEN  
SOUTH AFRICA,  
AGED 20 YEARS & 7 MONTHS.<sup>24</sup>

Members of the Cressy Detachment were present on parade.<sup>25</sup> ◀

<sup>23</sup> *Daily Telegraph*, 13 January 1904, p. 6

<sup>24</sup> <https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/people/military/display/96006-trooper-henry-black>

<sup>25</sup> *Daily Telegraph*, 13 January 1904, p. 6.

## ORAL HISTORY WORKSHOP

Saturday 25 May 2019

10:00 a.m. – 4:45 p.m.  
at Glenorchy Library

conducted by Jill Cassidy  
President of Oral History Tasmania

The workshop will cover all aspects of oral history practice. Topics include: use of digital recorder, interview technique, pitfalls to avoid, ethics, transcription and alternatives, and publication.

Participants will be able to listen to interview excerpts and do practice interviews.

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

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

Contact Jill Cassidy  
on 0418 178 098 or  
[president@oralhistorytas.org.au](mailto:president@oralhistorytas.org.au)

 Oral History Tasmania

# BRIDGET LYNN AND CATHERINE CONNOR

Leonie Mickleborough (Member No. 20)

ON 20 October 1843, the ‘Much freckled’ laundress **Bridget LYNN** (née CONNOR) who was a Roman Catholic born in Athlone Ireland in 1811, admitted to the judge at Dublin that she and Catherine KEENAN had stolen a shawl and cloak from Mrs COBURN in order ‘to get over to my Husband’. Found guilty, both Bridget and Catherine were sentenced to seven years’ transportation.<sup>1</sup>

Bridget had been before the court on four previous occasions and sentenced to the Grangegorman Female Prison in Dublin three times, being six months for stealing clothes, three months for stealing ‘paper’, and once in 1838 for drunkenness, while on another occasion she was acquitted for stealing ‘bones’.<sup>2</sup> Catherine too, had previously been gaoled. She had been sentenced for one month for stealing a cloak and ten days for stealing money.<sup>3</sup>

Bridget, Catherine and Bridget’s 3-year-old son Matthew, arrived at Hobart Town on 2 July 1844 aboard the 480 ton barque *Greenlaw*, after a voyage of 119 days from Dublin. Five of the 120 female prisoners on board died on the voyage, a mortality rate of one to every twenty-four, which was a typical ‘relatively high’ rate for female transports after 1841.

Bridget had been ‘Generally Good’ on the voyage, and just nine days later Matthew was admitted to the Orphan School at New Town.<sup>4</sup>

**John LINN** [sic], Bridget’s husband, was tried at Dublin on 19 June 1843, and sentenced to seven years’ transportation after being found guilty of stealing clothes, namely an apron at Dublin. He was able to both read and write, and his goal report in prison before transportation was ‘very well conducted’. He arrived at the River Derwent aboard the *Duke of Edinburgh* on 2 January 1844. A Roman Catholic, John had been in the 88th Regiment of Foot for five years and was, at the time of his arrest, ‘a deserter’. His parents were James and Mary and he had one brother Patrick, and sisters Mary and Esther.<sup>5</sup> He was ‘freckled’ and had a scar on his left leg, and on his right arm, John had a ‘Woman BC enclosed with wreaths’.<sup>6</sup>

After arrival, John was employed in the gang at Rocky Hills on fifteen months’ probation in Class 3 and released from the 1<sup>st</sup> stage on 2 April 1845. Somewhere around this time ‘Biddy’ and John met

<sup>1</sup> CON40-1-2 image 71; CON19-1-4 image 67

<sup>2</sup> CON40-1-2 image 71; ‘Ireland Prison Registers, 1790–1924’ FamilySearch <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KMS5-2DT> citing Grangegorman Female Prison Dublin, Ireland Female Prison

<sup>3</sup> CON41-1-2 image 63

<sup>4</sup> CON15-1-2 image 325; Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787–1868* (Sydney, 1988) pp. 295, 366–67, 393; <http://www.orphan.school.org.au/SWD28-1-1> p. 19, Matthew Lynn was admitted on 11 July 1844

<sup>5</sup> CON33-1-48 image 63; CON40-1-2-1 image 236; CON14-1-27 image 213; CON15-1-2 image 325

<sup>6</sup> CON18-1-37 image 101; CON33-1-48 image 63

up, as two children were born in Launceston: James on 18 March 1846 at which time John was a gardener, and Catherine on 16 April 1847, when John was a constable.<sup>7</sup> John was granted his ticket of leave on 19 October 1847, and on 22 May 1849 their 9-year-old son Matthew joined the family, having been discharged from the Orphan School to his mother who, on 11 July 1848 had been granted her ticket of leave. Bridget had no offences recorded against her in the colony and she was granted her free certificate on 22 October 1850. John received his ticket of leave on 19 October 1847.<sup>8</sup>

Then on 19 October 1849 both John and George MOORE appeared at the Hobart Town Court charged with the murder of Dennis BROWN at Oatlands by having shot him five days earlier. Found guilty of manslaughter, John was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Hobart Town Goal, following which, he was sent to Tunbridge. John received his free certificate on 19 June 1850 and was free by servitude in 1852.<sup>9</sup>

What Bridget's movements were during the next two years are unknown, but John Linn left Launceston aboard the *Waratah* on 2 July 1852, but Bridget and any children do not appear to be listed. Yet at some time Bridget, her sons Matthew and James and daughter Catherine travelled to the mainland, because in January 1864 Bridget and James were in Young NSW where they witnessed Catherine's marri-

age to James David TATTERSALL (1836–1907), son of Sarah (née WATERS) and John Tattersall. Catherine died in Dubbo in 1884.<sup>10</sup>

Maybe John returned to Tasmania, as 62-year-old John Lynn died on 24 November 1878 at Fingal, the cause being 'Lung Disease'. There is no information to indicate if this was Bridget's husband.<sup>11</sup>

It is almost certain that Bridget and John's son Matthew Lynn married Jane Mary Josephine HILL (1857–1902), daughter of Julia and Henry Hill in Victoria in 1880 and that Matthew died at Ararat in 1920 aged 73.<sup>12</sup> As yet, no records have been located to follow the movements of Bridget and John's son James Lynn. Any available records await further research.

Bridget Lynn's husband was not her only family member in the colony. Her 'fresh freckled' sister **Catherine CONNOR**, a laundry and dairy maid was already in Van Diemen's Land. Catherine was tried at Dublin Quarter Sessions on 15 December 1842 and sentenced to seven years' transportation for having stolen eight linen sheets and sundry articles, including baby clothes, from Mr BARNES. Catherine arrived on the 436 ton barque *Waverley* on 15 December 1842 after a voyage of 102 days, with 148 other female convicts. The 21-year-old had

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<sup>7</sup> CON33-1-48 image 63; RGD32-1-23 Launceston births 1191/1846 James Lynn; RGD32-1-3 Launceston births 3149/1847 Catherine Lynn

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.orphanschool.org.au/SWD28-1-1> p. 19, Matthew Lynn admitted 11 July 1844; CON40-1-2 image 71

<sup>9</sup> CON33-1-48 image 63; SC32-1-6-0161

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<sup>10</sup> John Linn 'Ship to the Colony Dk of Richmond', 'Free by Servitude', TAHO POL 220/1/2, p. 74; TAHO POL220/1/2 p. 74, 'Steamer' Waratah for Melbourne 2 July 1852; Marriage Cert NSW 1864 no. 1609 Young. Place of residence for both: Back Creek Young. Catherine signed with an X, she died at Dubbo in 1884, no. 6930

<sup>11</sup> RGD35 Fingal deaths 191/1878

<sup>12</sup> *Pioneer Index of Victorian BDMs* Marriage Reg. no. 1787, Death register 1920 Reg no. 4014



been convicted before, and twice imprisoned in Kilmainham Prison, once for six months for 'bones', and in 1839 for a Breach of the Peace.<sup>13</sup>

The first of Catherine Connor's sentences to the Cascades Female Factory was in June 1844. She was assigned to Master HOPKINS from where she was sentenced to six months' hard labour for larceny under £5. This was later degraded to 1<sup>st</sup> class hard labour. Then in October 1845, when assigned to Master McKAY, she was again charged with larceny under £5 and her existing sentence of transportation was extended twelve months with the recommendation that she be detained for six months at Cascades.<sup>14</sup>

Between 4 November 1845 and 13 April 1849 Catherine's ticket of leave was issued three times, revoked twice, cancelled once, refused once, and finally issued on 13 August 1849. She received her free certificate on 8 July 1850, and her certificate of freedom on 15 July 1850.<sup>15</sup>

William BOOTH (free) and Catherine Connor received permission to marry on 23 May 1846, but no record of a marriage has been located. Just four days after this approval and assigned to Mr CRUMP, Catherine was found in bed with a man she claimed to be her husband, a misdemeanor which resulted in another six

months' hard labour at the Cascades Female Factory.<sup>16</sup>

About March 1847 Catherine became pregnant and this might have been the reason her ticket of leave was revoked on 21 September 1847. Sometime after this she was again sent to the Cascades Female Factory, as this was where her son John Connor was born on 12 December 1847, his father named as George CONNOLLY. John was baptised on 17 December 1847 at Cascades by a Roman Catholic priest. Baby John's life was very short, as he died from pneumonia less than three months later, on 10 March 1848 at the Brickfields Nursery.<sup>17</sup>

In August 1848, 2s5d was paid into the Savings Bank on Catherine's behalf, at which time her location was given as 'Factory Hobart'. On 25 June 1850 an application for Catherine and William ROSER, a convict who had arrived on the *Blundell*, to marry was refused.<sup>18</sup>

By 29 May 1848 Catherine was in Launceston and was again granted her final ticket of leave on 15 July 1850 and her free certificate on 8 July 1850.<sup>19</sup>

Differences in spelling due to regional dialects and convict clerks is frequent in official records relating to Bridget's co-accused and travelling companion **Catherine KEENAN** with whom she had stolen a shawl and cloak from Mrs

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<sup>13</sup> Ireland Prison Registers, 1790–1924 database with images, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KM3W-V7H>; accessed 18 May 2016; CON40-1-2 image 236. Item No. 4, Book No. 1/9/4, County: Dublin, GS Film number: 004492641, Image no. 00606 (Breach of the Peace); Bateson, pp. 366, 392–93.

<sup>14</sup> Magistrates JP/WC Hobart factory (CON40)

<sup>15</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette (HTG)* 19 May 1846; CON40-1-2 image 63

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<sup>16</sup> CON52-1-2 p. 285, application for permission to marry, 23 May 1846 Catherine Connor per *Waverley* and William Booth (free); CON40-1-2 image 236

<sup>17</sup> CON40-1-2 image 236; RGD35 Hobart deaths 1877/1848 John Connor aged 0

<sup>18</sup> CON73-1-1 p. 160 image 160 Journal of Moneys paid Into the Savings Bank on Behalf of Convicts; CON52-1-3 p. 380

<sup>19</sup> *HTG* 14 Aug 1849; TOL CON40-1-2 image 236

Coburn. Catherine was Roman Catholic, single and able to read. Her native place was Dublin, and her gaol report before transportation was 'Middling'.<sup>20</sup>

Catherine Keenan's parents were John and Bridget, and she had two brothers, Matt and John, all at Dublin.<sup>21</sup> After arrival in Hobart Town, the 'Reddish Brown' haired 18-year-old Catherine was sent to the *Anson*, a hulk in Prince of Wales Bay at New Town on six months' probation, and from there in December 1844, she was sentenced to four days' solitary confinement at the Cascades Female Factory. Her only other colonial punishment was in March 1846 where, after being assigned to Master KAYE, she was returned to Cascades for four months' hard labour for being absent all night without leave. Three years later Catherine was in Launceston where, on 20 July 1847, as Catherine KERNIN she gave birth to a son, Bartholomew. No father's name was recorded.<sup>22</sup>

**Bartholomew TIERNAN**, who had been sentenced to 14 years' transportation for stabbing Serjeant BAILEY with a bayonet, arrived with 110 other male convicts aboard the 470 ton barque *Duke of Richmond* on 12 March 1844 from Norfolk Island, where he had arrived on 1 January 1841. On 3 July 1848 Katherine KEARNEY [sic] and the 'face pimpled' Bartholomew Tiernan married at Avoca, permission having been granted on 31 May 1848.<sup>23</sup> When the birth of Catherine

Tiernan on 29 May 1849 was registered at Fingal, Catherine was recorded as her mother, and Bartholomew TIARNAN as her father.<sup>24</sup>

It is unclear whether the children survived, and whether Catherine and Bartholomew remained together, but Catherine, with her name spelt as Kathryn TEARNAN, a convict per *Greenlaw* who was free by servitude, left Launceston for Melbourne on 19 March 1851 aboard the steamer *Shamrock*. No other passenger was able to be identified as being related to her. There are several deaths with various spelling which might be Catherine but none have the required proof.<sup>25</sup>

Research may later discover that Catherine Keenan and Bridget met up again and renewed their friendship which had been formed in Ireland so many years before, as Catherine travelled to Victoria and Bridget was in New South Wales.

No records have been located to indicate if sisters Catherine Connor and Bridget Lynn maintained contact after sentencing, and whereabouts of both Catherine Keenan and Catherine Connor after they left the convict system remain a mystery at this stage. Hopefully the further release of records will mean the remainder of these three lives will be revealed. ◀

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<sup>20</sup> CON41-1-2 image 63

<sup>21</sup> CON15-1-2 image 323

<sup>22</sup> CON41-1-2 image 63; RGD33  
Launceston births 1814/1847

<sup>23</sup> CON33-1-52, image 185; Bateson, pp. 366-67, 393; CON18-1040 image 120; RGD37 Avoca marriages 1489/1848 Bartholomew Piernan [sic] 25yrs and Katherine Kearney [sic] 20yrs;

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CON52/1/2 p. 209 permission granted to Catherine Kearney and Bartholomew Tiernan, *Duke of Richmond*

<sup>24</sup> RGD33 Fingal births 1307/1849

<sup>25</sup> POL220/1/1 p. 345.

# VOICES FROM THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS

## JAMES BUTTERWORTH OR FORREST, ENTREPRENEUR AND COLLECTOR

Dianne Snowden (Member No. 910)

**J**AMES BUTTERWORTH was the son of convict Janet FORREST, who arrived in Van Diemen's Land on 3 December 1836 on the *Westmoreland*. James was admitted to the Orphan School as James FOREST on 8 March 1841, aged 2.<sup>1</sup> No record of his birth has been located and he is not mentioned on his mother's convict conduct record.

Janet Forrest was tried in the Edinburgh Court of Justiciary on 8 January 1836 for 'theft by housebreaking' and sentenced to transportation for seven years. She stated her offence to be stealing from her master, Alexander DUFF, a haberdasher.

She was said to have been convicted before but she denied this.

She was also recorded as being married with one child but she refuted this as well: 'I never was married nor have I one child, no one came to me in Gaol.'<sup>2</sup>



James Butterworth c.1903.  
reproduced in Day p. 3

Janet, aged 20, was a plain cook and housemaid, originally from Gibraltar.<sup>3</sup>

In Van Diemen's Land, Janet had four minor offences. In June 1837, assigned to McDOUGAL, she was reprimanded for being absent. The following month, still assigned to McDougal, she was charged with insolence and sentenced to the wash tub for one month and then ordered to be assigned in the Interior. In April 1840, assigned to WALKER, she was again reprimanded for being absent without leave and the issue of her ticket-of-leave was delayed one month. In February 1842, assigned to PATTERSON, she was charged with being absent without leave and insolence; it was recommended that

her ticket-of-leave be suspended one month. The final comment on her conduct record, dated 25 October 1845, noted she had a child in the Orphan School.<sup>4</sup> Apart from this brief remark, there is no mention of her son James on her convict records.

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<sup>1</sup> TAHO, SWD28/1/1 Register of Boys p. 17 James Forest

<sup>2</sup> TAHO, CON40/1/4 Janet Forrest *Westmoreland* (1) 1839 No. 144; National Records of Scotland AD14/36/306; JC26/1836/388

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<sup>3</sup> TAHO, CON19/1/14 p. 403 Janet Forrest *Westmoreland* (1) 1839

<sup>4</sup> TAHO, CON40/1/4 Janet Forrest *Westmoreland* (1) 1839 No. 144

Janet was issued with a Certificate of Freedom on 8 January 1843.<sup>5</sup> By this time, her son, James, had been in the Orphan School nearly two years.

In July 1843, Janet married William Butterworth, a miller, aged 33.<sup>6</sup> William was convicted of felony (housebreaking) at Northampton Assizes in 1829 and was transported for life. He arrived on the *Mary* (2) in 1830, leaving a wife in England.<sup>7</sup> According to one source, he wrote letters to his family in England.<sup>8</sup> William was granted a free pardon in 1846 and died of *consumption* in 1850.<sup>9</sup>

While James was still in the Orphan School, his mother created a new family with William Butterworth.<sup>10</sup> On 28 August 1850, James was discharged to his mother, 'now free'. This was not long

after William's death in May 1850. It is possible that Janet did not apply for James' release while William was still alive. From about this time, James Forrest was known as James Butterworth.

Janet married again in May 1851, this time to Walter Baxter CROOKS, a carrier.<sup>11</sup> Janet and Walter had at least one child, George.<sup>12</sup>

Janet Butterworth was licensee of the *Royal Oak* in Macquarie Street, Hobart in 1851 and then as Janet Crooks, licensee from 1853–1857.<sup>13</sup>

Janet, aged 38, died from *jaundice* on 27 February 1857. Her son, J. Butterworth of Macquarie Street, was the informant for her death certificate but it is not clear whether this was James or Joseph.<sup>14</sup> It is also not clear why she reverted to the surname Butterworth, although Walter died in Victoria in 1868 and the couple may have separated.<sup>15</sup>

James Butterworth married three times and is said to have had 20 children. His first marriage, when he was a gold miner, was to Hannah Selina HEAD in Maryborough, Victoria, in 1859.<sup>16</sup> A son, James, was born in 1860 and a daughter Ann in 1862.<sup>17</sup> The young family had moved to

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<sup>5</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette* 8 January 1843

<sup>6</sup> TAHO, RGD37/1/3 District of Hobart 1843/402 Janet Forrest ['Jannett Forest'] and William Butterworth.

<sup>7</sup> TAHO, CON31/1/4 William Butterworth *Mary* (2) 1830 No. 1297

<sup>8</sup> Kelvin Day, 'James Butterworth and the *Old Curiosity Shop*, New Plymouth Taranaki' *Tuhinga*, No. 16 (2005) p. 93 [www.tepapa.govt.nz/sites/default/files/tuhinga.16.2005.pt7\\_p93-126.day\\_.pdf](http://www.tepapa.govt.nz/sites/default/files/tuhinga.16.2005.pt7_p93-126.day_.pdf). Accessed 10 October 2017.

<sup>9</sup> TAHO, RGD35/1/3 District of Hobart 1850/98 William Butterworth

<sup>10</sup> TAHO, RGD32/1/3 Parish of St Davids 1843/2005 William Butterworth [mother recorded as 'Jessy']; TAHO, RGD33/1/1 District of Hobart 1843/1252 Butterworth, given name not recorded (male); TAHO, RGD33/1/2 District of Hobart 1844/693 Joseph Butterworth; TAHO, RGD33/1/2 District of Hobart 1846/1889 Butterworth, given name not recorded (male); TAHO, RGD33/1/3 District of Hobart 1848/1065 Butterworth, given name not recorded (male). The Female Convicts Research Centre database also lists Kate and George Butterworth born in 1846

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<sup>11</sup> TAHO, RGD37/1/10 District of Hobart 1851/216 Janet Butterworth and Walter Baxter Crooks

<sup>12</sup> *Ancestry*: Family Tree 'Rhonda Valentine 458'

<sup>13</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette* 11 February 1851, 4 October 1853, 2 January 1854, 15 January 1856, 13 January 1857

<sup>14</sup> TAHO, RGD35/1/5 District of Hobart 1857/126 Janet Butterworth

<sup>15</sup> Victorian Death Certificate 1868/4323 Walter Crooks

<sup>16</sup> Victorian Marriage Certificate 1859/3235 Hannah Selina Head and James Butterworth

<sup>17</sup> Victorian Birth Certificate 1860/13624 James Butterworth; Victorian Birth

Melbourne by 1862: James was a labourer living in Lonsdale Street when James and Ann were baptised.<sup>18</sup> Ann Selina, daughter of James and Hannah, died in 1862.<sup>19</sup> Hannah died a few months later and James and family moved to Dunedin, New Zealand.<sup>20</sup>

In August 1866, James, a widowed settler aged 27, married Ann CARNELL, aged 17, in the Wesleyan Chapel in New Plymouth.<sup>21</sup>

James and Ann had 11 children. Ann died in 1891, leaving five sons and five daughters.<sup>22</sup>

In 1896, James married Mary LAMBERT and there were a further six children from this marriage.<sup>23</sup> By this time, James was an established entrepreneur and collector of curios. He had steadily raised his profile, beginning in 1867, when he announced he had opened a shop as a ‘Green-



Butterworth's Old Curiosity Shop display at the New Plymouth Industrial Exhibition, 1904–05 (James Butterworth in Waihi). Reproduced in Day p. 12

grocer and General Dealer’. By 1890, he was advertising his business as ‘The Old Curiosity Shop’.<sup>24</sup> In 1901, he moved to larger premises to accommodate his growing collection of Maori artefacts.<sup>25</sup> The *Taranaki Herald* reported that

His general stock ... includes a great variety of odds and ends, everything, as he himself puts it, ‘from a needle to an anchor’, being obtained at his shops.<sup>26</sup>

A further relocation in 1892 prompted the *Taranaki Herald* to comment,

Everything, we believe, is to be found in Mr Butterworth’s shop, but his Maori collection is a most unique and valuable one ... Mr Butterworth is well known all over New Zealand as a dealer of Maori curiosities, and he is often called upon to execute very large orders for foreign tourists coming to New Zealand. Visitors, therefore, could not go to a better person, for what he cannot supply they may reckon upon as being unobtainable.<sup>27</sup>

Day noted

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Certificate 1862/15741 Ann Selina Butterworth

<sup>18</sup> *Ancestry*; St Peter’s Eastern Hill, Baptisms 1862 No.5473 Ann ‘Celina’ Butterworth and No.5474 James Butterworth

<sup>19</sup> Victorian Birth Certificate 1862/15741 Ann Selina Butterworth; Victorian Death Certificate 1862/9303 Ann Selina Butterworth

<sup>20</sup> Day, ‘James Butterworth’, p. 94

<sup>21</sup> NZ Marriage Index 1866/573 Ann Carnell and James Butterworth

<sup>22</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 27 July 1891 p. 2 (Anna Selina); *Ancestry*: New Zealand Cemetery Records Te Henui Cemetery Ann Margaret Butterworth died 26 July 1891 aged 41 and Selina Butterworth died 11 March 1879 aged 9 months

<sup>23</sup> NZ Marriage Index 1896/264 Mary Lambert and James Butterworth; Day, ‘James Butterworth’

<sup>24</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 7 September 1867 cit Day p. 94

<sup>25</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 9 November 1901 p. 2

<sup>26</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 15 June 1891 cit Day p. 94

<sup>27</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 19 September 1892

During the late 1880s and 1890s Butterworth was, on several occasions, mentioned in the local press as having purchased commercial and residential real estate within New Plymouth.<sup>28</sup>

James Butterworth, aged 63, died from *pleurisy* and *pneumonia* in 1903 in New Plymouth, New Zealand. His obituary, in the *Taranaki Herald*, noted,

Perhaps one of the most striking personalities in New Plymouth, or it might be said in the whole of Taranaki passed away to 'that bourne whence no traveller returns' on Tuesday night. It was only a few days ago that deceased was talking to the writer of this notice, and in course of conversation he remarked ... he never felt better in his life. A few days subsequently Mr Butterworth was laid up with an attack of pleurisy and was compelled to take to his bed. The complaint became very acute, and despite all the doctors could do pneumonia supervened and Mr Butterworth became delirious on Monday night.<sup>29</sup>

The obituary also provided details of James Butterworth's life, including that he was married three times and had several children from each marriage.

The deceased was a native of Hobart, Tasmania, and came to New Zealand when quite a young man. In his youthful days he engaged in the whaling industry. He settled in Taranaki during the Maori rebellion, and except for a brief residence in Auckland, he had lived here ever since. He was a great dealer with the Maoris, and during his life he must have purchased thousands of pounds worth of curios and manufactured articles from them. His business place was known as 'the Old Curiosity Shop', and it was well named, for the proprietor had collected a most miscellaneous and valuable assortment of Maori as well as other curios. The deceased

was as well known as 'the town clock' in New Plymouth, and generally took a foremost part in all public affairs. As a keen politician he was also in evidence, and at election times he became a prominent figure in politics. Though a determined fighter and a hard hitter, he was a most loyal friend, as many have cause to know.<sup>30</sup>

James was buried at Taranaki with his daughter, Georgina Elizabeth WEBBERLEY.<sup>31</sup>

After his death, James' wife, Mary, continued to operate his business. A son, James Seddon Butterworth M.M. (14th Reinforcements) died of wounds in France in September 1918 aged 21.<sup>32</sup>

The story of James Butterworth, who spent almost ten years in the Orphan School in Hobart and carved a remarkable career in New Zealand as an entrepreneur and collector, is an extraordinary one. His 'Old Curiosity Shop' in New Plymouth and his success as a dealer in curios, and particularly Maori artefacts, is significant. He published detailed catalogues and conscientiously recorded provenance and associations. Some of his collection is in the Canterbury Museum. ◀

Additional information from Rhonda Valentine DIXON on the *Friends of the Orphan Schools* database. A comprehensive article Kelvin Day, 'James Butterworth and the *Old Curiosity Shop*, New Plymouth Taranaki' can be accessed at [www.tepapa.govt.nz/sites/default/files/tuhinga.16.2005.pt7\\_p93-126.day\\_.pdf](http://www.tepapa.govt.nz/sites/default/files/tuhinga.16.2005.pt7_p93-126.day_.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 19 August 1903 p. 5; *Evening Post* 21 August 1903 p. 4

<sup>31</sup> *Ancestry*: New Zealand Cemetery Records Te Henui Cemetery James Butterworth died 18 August 1903 aged 63 and his daughter Georgina Elizabeth Webberley died 16 April 1896 aged 27

<sup>32</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 1 November 1918 p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> Day, 'James Butterworth', p. 2

<sup>29</sup> *Taranaki Herald* 19 August 1903 p. 5

# NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

| NAME                         | PLACE/AREA                     | TIME      | M'SHIP NO. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| BARFIELD Jacqui              | HAMPTON VIC AUS                | c.1917    | 7998       |
| BARKER Joseph                | LND ENG/Hobart TAS AUS         | 1776-1849 | 7995       |
| BROWNELL Joseph Henry        | NEW ZEALAND                    | 1830-1860 | 6127       |
| BROWNELL Martha              | AUSTRALIA                      | 1848-1927 | 6127       |
| CAULFIELD John               | Glamorgan TAS AUS              | 1850-1900 | 7992       |
| COULSON Henry Frederick      | Tasmania AUS                   | 1890-1963 | 6126       |
| COULSON Henry Frederick      | ENGLAND                        | 1914-1925 | 6126       |
| CRUTCHLEY Esther             | Southern Tasmania AUS          | 1840-1880 | 7992       |
| FIRTH John Thomas            | Kingston TAS AUS               | 1837-1903 | 7994       |
| HAMNETT Donald Arthur        | Deloraine TAS AUS/ENGLAND      |           | 7997       |
| HARRIS William               | Latrobe TAS AUS                | 1826-1900 | 6822       |
| HAWKINS Robert               | London ENG                     | cir.1910  | 6696       |
| HILL Elizabeth               | Hobart TAS AUS                 | 1817-1880 | 7995       |
| HILL Frederick               | Hobart TAS/Melb VIC/Sydney NSW | 1861-1948 | 7995       |
| HOCKING Ernest               | Victoria AUS                   | 1870-1918 | 6126       |
| HOCKING Ernest               | Tasmania AUS                   | 1870-1948 | 6126       |
| IBBOTSON Thomas John         | Yorkshire ENG/Hobart TAS AUS   | 1807-1840 | 7995       |
| JUDGE William Collis         | ENGLAND                        | 1840-1865 | 6127       |
| JUDGE William Collis         | AUS                            | 1850-1887 | 6127       |
| LLEWELLYN Frances            | Port Fairy VIC AUS             | c.1917    | 7998       |
| MASON Alice Cecilia          | Tasmania AUS                   | 1905-1975 | 6126       |
| MASON Ernest Robert          | Tasmania AUS                   | 1850-1929 | 6126       |
| RUBY Mary                    | London ENG/Hobart TAS AUS      | 1792-1826 | 7995       |
| TINKER Isaac                 | Southern Tasmania AUS          | 1840-1880 | 7992       |
| VINES John                   | WIL ENG/VDL/Melb VIC AUS       | 1811-1884 | 7995       |
| WATTS George J               | London ENG                     | c.1870    | 6696       |
| WESTON Charles Frances Avery | Longley TAS AUS                | 1885-1910 | 7994       |
| WILLIAMS Amie                | Latrobe TAS AUS                | 1840-1928 | 6822       |
| Williams Mary Anne           | Mersey District TAS AUS        | 1860-1950 | 6822       |
| WILLIAMS William             | Hobart TAS AUS                 | 1804-1820 | 7994       |

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

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# NEW MEMBERS

## A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

|      |                       |                                                    |                 |     |      |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|------|
| 6126 | COULSON Mr Richard    | 10 Bertha Street                                   | WEST ULVERSTONE | TAS | 7315 |
| 6127 | COULSON Mrs Christine | 10 Bertha Street                                   | WEST ULVERSTONE | TAS | 7315 |
| 6696 | HAWKINS Mr Brian      | 33 Benwerrin Crescent<br>Brianhawkins2@bigpond.com | NORWOOD         | TAS | 7250 |
| 6822 | HARRIS Mr John        | 176 Abbott Street<br>Jarris55@hotmail.com          | NEWSTEAD        | TAS | 7250 |

## The above members have re-joined after a break and were allocated their original numbers

|      |                      |                                                   |               |     |      |
|------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|------|
| 7991 | DAVEY Ms Janet       | 2 Turnbull Crescent<br>davey@hotmail.com          | ROSETTA       | TAS | 7010 |
| 7992 | CRUMMY Mrs Elizabeth | 5 Pipe Clay Esplanade<br>gcrummy@bigpond.net.au   | CREMORNE      | TAS | 7024 |
| 7993 | BARRY Mr Robert      | 5 Quarry Street                                   | NEW NORFOLK   | TAS | 7140 |
| 7994 | LOCKREY Mr Stephen   | 1/39 Crossman Drive<br>sjlockrey@gmail.com        | CROYDON HILLS | VIC | 3136 |
| 7995 | VINES Ms Margaret    | 7 Sherbrooke Crescent<br>margtvines@gmail.com     | TAYLORS LAKES | VIC | 3038 |
| 7996 | HAMNETT Mr Lewis     | 1 Seabourne Place<br>hamnett@netspace.net.au      | LINDISFARNE   | TAS | 7015 |
| 7997 | HAMNETT Mrs Anthea   | 1 Selbourne Place<br>hamnett@netspace.net.au      | LINDISFARNE   | TAS | 7015 |
| 7998 | GILLETT Mr Neale     | 510 Lower Beulah Road<br>nealegillett@bigpond.com | LOWER BEULAH  | TAS | 7306 |
| 7999 | HAMBLY Mrs Kim       | 16 New Ecclestone Road<br>kimhambly@tpg.com.au    | RIVERSIDE     | TAS | 7250 |

## 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/>



# HELP WANTED



## **CROOKS and IKIN or MAYS?**

Seeking help with identifying people in the above wedding photo. There is confusion as to who the bride and groom are and when the wedding actually took place. One theory is that it is the wedding of William John CROOKS to Annie MAYS on 25 March 1882. A second theory is it's the wedding of Louisa Ray CROOKS to Albert Edward IKIN on 30 September 1903. It would be useful to know whose wedding it is and also if William Crooks, father of William John and Louisa, is in the photo.

Please contact Dawn Brown, 8 Hawick Court Greenvale NSW 3059 or email [gdbrown@iprimus.com.au](mailto:gdbrown@iprimus.com.au)

## **ROBINSON, John—Oatlands store owner 1831–1876**

I am currently writing the history of my gg-grandfather, John ROBINSON who, after gaining his Ticket of Leave, settled

in Oatlands and established a store which he ran until his death in 1876. He was married three times: Hannah KELLAWAY—1831–1842, Mary Ann HIGGINS—1843–1859 and Eliza CROSSIN—1860–1876. His children married into the LITTLECHILD, WILLIAMS and WHITEWAY families.

Any information or photos relating to John would be gratefully appreciated. John is buried in the Oatlands General Cemetery with other family members. Please contact Tony Robinson, 13 Kiara Avenue, Doreen Melbourne VIC 3754 or email [tonyrobinson6@bigpond.com](mailto:tonyrobinson6@bigpond.com)

## **Can anyone put a name to people in the next photograph?**

It is owned by PULLEN descendants but they do not recognise anyone, so they think it might be of related families. The two most likely would be ACKLIN or GREEN. All three families were from the



north-west coast—the Pullens were at Barrington—and the backdrop is reminiscent of photos taken in Latrobe or Devonport at the Marshall photographic studio. If you can help, please contact Jill Cassidy on [mandjcassidy@gmail.com](mailto:mandjcassidy@gmail.com)

#### MUSINGS FROM THE ED.

The first photograph has two possible dates—1882 or 1903— so someone with experience in dating photographs may be

able to provide a clue as to which wedding? The style of hats may provide another clue?

The second photograph really intrigues me. Are the men standing in the back row all brothers? Several seem to be wearing flowers so could this also be the result of a wedding? But no bride apparent? ◀

#### HELP WANTED

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

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# PUBLISH AND PROSPER

## HOW WE FOUND OUR WARD AND BUTLER ANCESTRY

Malcolm Ward (Member No. 6224)

### **B**ackground to research on the **WARD family**

As I researched my family's ancestors, beginning in the mid-1990s, I discovered other researchers who were looking into the Ward and immediately related families. There were a number, but those I had close contact with included Judy PEARSON on the Ward, THORNE and DODGE families, Elaine LORD on the Ward and FREE families, the late Ken Ward on the Wards and the late John HAMMOND on the Ward and Thorne families, amongst many others.

Ken Ward I would describe as a determined researcher from the era when writing letters was the main route for investigation. I visited Ken in Adelaide on several occasions in the 1990s and he was generous in showing me his collection of letters and replies. His main line of enquiry on the Ward family was pursuing the family legends that a) the Wards came from or near Sheffield, in England, b) they were in the cutlery business, and c) that James Ward, the first of our line in Tasmania, was a cricketer of note and may have played for Yorkshire in the early-mid 1800s. All his letters of enquiry had unfortunately drawn a blank.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> As Ken was at the end of his ability to do family research, he gave his research collection to me, which I accepted with gratitude for safekeeping. They included copies of letters my grandmother had written to him, which contained valuable

James Ward was regarded by me and others as a 'swimmer'—someone who just seemed to 'pop up' in Van Diemen's Land, with his first known event being his marriage to Harriet KENNEDY, the grand-daughter of Samuel Thorne, a sergeant of Marines who had arrived in the colony in 1804 with David COLLINS. Ward became a blacksmith and a publican, and he played cricket in the Sorell district. This fitted with the family legends.

John Hammond, from Brisbane, had been researching the various lines of his family, including the Wards, for a long time before I first contacted him. He was exceedingly thorough and had accumulated vast amounts of detail that I could only dream of. We became good friends and I was greatly saddened at his passing earlier this year (2018). For all his diligence, John, like me, could make no progress on James Ward's origins or mode of arrival in the colony.

### **Book on Samuel Thorne**

In the mid-2000s, Judy Pearson and others were working hard on having a piece of Sorell Council land between Dodges Ferry and Lewisham named after our mutual ancestor and pioneer of the

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snippets of information and many letters by Ken himself to his research contacts. About 20 years later, a son of Ken, who never knew him, contacted me. He and I were both delighted that I was not only able to pass on to him my Ward family research, but also images of Ken and his collection of letters.

area, Samuel Thorne. They were successful in this, and, anticipating the opening of the 'Samuel Thorne Reserve' by the Governor of Tasmania, William Cox, Judy mentioned to me that 'someone should write something for the day'. I responded to this challenge by putting together a small book; *Sergeant Samuel Thorne: A Royal Marine in the Napoleonic wars and a first settler of Port Phillip and Hobart Town*, which was launched by the governor during the opening of the reserve in October 2007.<sup>2</sup>

The book traced the Thorne family from their origins in Somerset, England, through several generations in Van Diemen's Land, including Samuel's granddaughter Harriet Kennedy's marriage to James Ward. In it, I noted that, regrettably, we hadn't found the origins of James Ward. The book was duly sent around family and friends. Sometime later, a distant cousin, whose name and e-mail I much regret I haven't preserved, contacted me and expressed that they thought James Ward came to VDL as a convict, and that some police records had him working in the Dodges Ferry area prior to his marriage.

To this I was a little sceptical. The convict records were well known, and we had looked at them, obviously.

But had we? I recall that I had had a look at the convict records very early on, but at that time I wasn't an experienced researcher and the indexes weren't as comprehensive as they were now. I also assumed that others had looked at and eliminated convict ancestry of James Ward. An elementary error.

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<sup>2</sup> This book is out of print, but an expanded successor volume, *The Royal Marine and the Convict: Samuel Thorne, James Ward and their heritage at Pitt Water and the Lower Ferry* was published in 2016

### James Ward's origins revealed

I went through the convict records of various James Wards of the time and to my surprise, I found one who was a possible candidate. James Ward's conduct record revealed that he was transported on the *Southworth* (2), having been convicted of stealing two pairs of trousers (and having a prior conviction) and he arrived in Hobart Town in January 1834.<sup>3</sup> He was a blacksmith, which fitted, but he was a violent convict and had spent several periods at Port Arthur—that didn't sound like our James Ward, family man and cricketer, at all! He received his Ticket of leave in December 1843, after serving almost twelve years, as a result of his behaviour in captivity. Several police reports and records from the Pittwater district made after his release clearly linked James Ward, blacksmith off the *Southworth* (2) with the James Ward who married Harriet Kennedy in 1848, so we had our man!

Well, almost.

I was able to visit the London Metropolitan Archives not long after and found the records of James Ward's conviction for stealing. He was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, Queens Square, Westminster on 7 February 1833.<sup>4</sup> He and John WILLIAMS were found guilty of stealing two pairs of trousers, the property of Mark CARTER, of Chelsea, London. Aged 19, he was sentenced to transportation for Life. At the bottom of the record of conviction (Figure 1) was a key note:

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<sup>3</sup> Convict Department, Conduct Registers of Male Convicts arriving in the Period of the Assignment System, CON31/1/47, p. 24, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office. [TAHO]

<sup>4</sup> SC4523 MJ/SR 4294 and MJ/SP/1833/02/055, London Metropolitan Archives

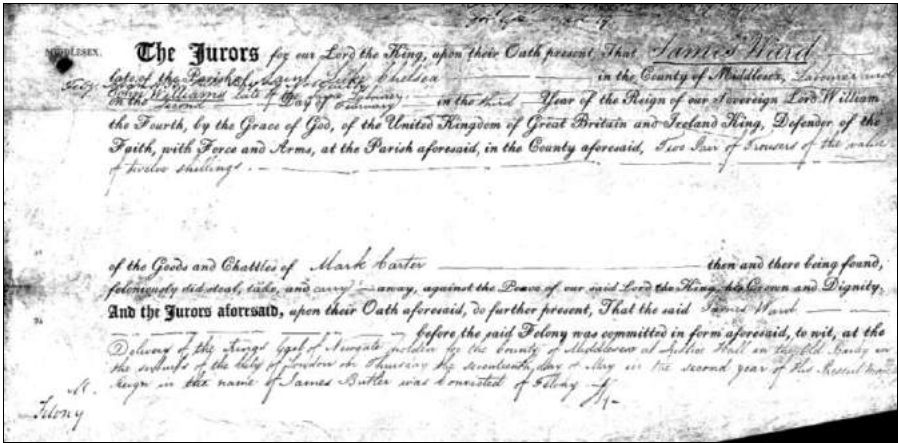


Figure 1. Conviction of James Ward for stealing, 7 February 1833 with a note about his prior conviction under the name of Butler, at the bottom. SC4523 MJ/SR 4294, London Metropolitan Archives.

And the Jurors aforesaid upon their Oath aforesaid, do further present, That the said James Ward before the said Felony, was committed in form aforesaid, to wit, at the Delivery of the King's Goal of Newgate holden for the County of Middlesex at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey in the suburbs of the City of London on Thursday the seventeenth Day of May in the second year of His Present Majesty's Reign in the name of James Butler was Convicted of Felony

So, James Ward had a previous conviction, in the name of BUTLER! A search of the Proceedings of the Central Criminal Court (The 'Old Bailey') on-line quickly found this conviction which occurred in May 1832 (Figure 1). It appeared that James Butler had a younger brother, Henry and that they were in Chelsea at this time also. An excited search of church records of numerous parishes around Chelsea failed to find any pairs of James and Henry Butler or any James Butler (or Ward) of the right age. They could have come from anywhere in the country, of course.

1210. HENRY BUTLER and JAMES BUTLER were indicted for stealing, on the 28th of April, 1 saw, value 2s.; 1 steel, value 6d., and 1 lb. weight of, mutton, value 6d., the goods of Charles Martin.

CHARLES MARTIN. I am a butcher, and live at Chelsea. On the 28th of April I missed this property from my shop, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening—I did not know the prisoners.

HENRY BROWN (Police-constable B 60). I saw the two prisoners on the night in question, in Pimlico, contending about this saw, which laid in the road—a woman came by and picked it up, and then each of the prisoners claimed it—as they gave a very bad account of it I took it and them down to the station; I then asked them how they came by it—James said he lived with a butcher named Green, who had sent him to get it set; I found on him this steel, and on Henry I found two pieces of mutton which he said were given him for his Sunday's dinner.

H. BUTLER—GUILTY. Aged 16.  
J. BUTLER—GUILTY. Aged 19.  
Confined One Month.

Figure 2. Precis of the trial of James and Henry Butler, May 1832  
Old Bailey Proceedings Online  
www.oldbaileyonline.org viewed 6 April 2016

I shared this information with family and Ward researchers and we were confident that we could track down the Butlers before too long—it was just a matter of waiting for more parish records to be put on-line and eventually a trawl would bring rewards.

### The research breakthrough

Unfortunately, this was not the case. In the following seven years, we made no progress on the Butlers and Wards. Despairing of ever finding out, and with my visits to England becoming rarer, I decided to bite the bullet (and cost) and engage a professional researcher in London, Judy Lester of Kerrywood Research. I passed on all we knew on the Wards and Butlers and Judy went to work.

What Judy found was stunning, and comprehensive. Of several new records she found, two were critical. First, a hulk register that yielded the information transcribed in the adjacent column.<sup>114</sup>

Second, a petition for clemency signed by thirty-nine family and friends (Figure 3).<sup>115</sup> The names included the prosecutor (Mark Butler), various merchants of the Chelsea area and, critically, members of the Butler and related families. Armed with these names, Judy was able to reconstruct James' family in Chelsea over several generations. Several of James' extended family were in the glass trade, but his father Henry was a smith.

James was the son of Henry Butler and Charlotte BATES and was born 15 December 1815 and was baptised 4 February 1816 at St Luke's, Chelsea, the youngest of five children.<sup>116</sup> His middle name was given as Edwin, but this middle name has not been sighted on any other record.

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No.                   | 2899                                                                                                                                                                |
| Name                  | James Ward                                                                                                                                                          |
| Age                   | 19                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Offence               | Felony                                                                                                                                                              |
| Conviction            | When 11 Feb 1833<br>Where Hicks's Hall                                                                                                                              |
| Sentence              | Life                                                                                                                                                                |
| Character from Gaoler | Here before & Convicted                                                                                                                                             |
| How disposed of VDL   | Per Southworth<br>17 Sept 1833                                                                                                                                      |
| Where born            | Town Chelsea County<br>Middx                                                                                                                                        |
| Hair                  | Light Brown                                                                                                                                                         |
| Eyes                  | Gray                                                                                                                                                                |
| Eyebrows & Lashes     | Light Brown                                                                                                                                                         |
| Nose                  | Small                                                                                                                                                               |
| Mouth                 | Small                                                                                                                                                               |
| Complexion            | Fair                                                                                                                                                                |
| Visage                | Oval                                                                                                                                                                |
| Make                  | Slend[er]                                                                                                                                                           |
| Read or write         | Both                                                                                                                                                                |
| Height (ft ins)       | 5 2¼                                                                                                                                                                |
| Married or single     | Single                                                                                                                                                              |
| Trade or occupation   | Glass Cutter                                                                                                                                                        |
| Remarks               | Right arm JB rope &<br>anchor in red<br>Left arm heart & dart JB SF<br>I LOVE YOU TO MY ♥<br>other marks back of<br>hand;<br>rope & anchor ring<br>on second finger |
| Addresses             | Brother at No. 5 Yew Place<br>Regent Street Oxford Street                                                                                                           |

James' siblings were:

**Henry Robert Butler**, born 16 July 1804 and baptised on 15 November 1804 at St Margarets, Westminster. He married Maria HUDSON on 6 July 1828 at St Margarets. Their children were William Joseph, Elizabeth Jane, Charlotte, Mary, Henry, Emma and Maria Isabella. Henry and Maria can be traced through the censuses through 1861 where he is variously described as a smith, a white-smith or locksmith. From his age and

<sup>114</sup> Admiralty, Register of convicts in the hulk *Cumberland*, with gaolers' reports, ADM6/418, p. 169, The National Archives.

<sup>115</sup> Home Office, Criminal petitions, series 1, Rp-Rr, HO17/94/Rr32, The National Archives.

<sup>116</sup> Various parish records found on-line, searched by Judy Lester.

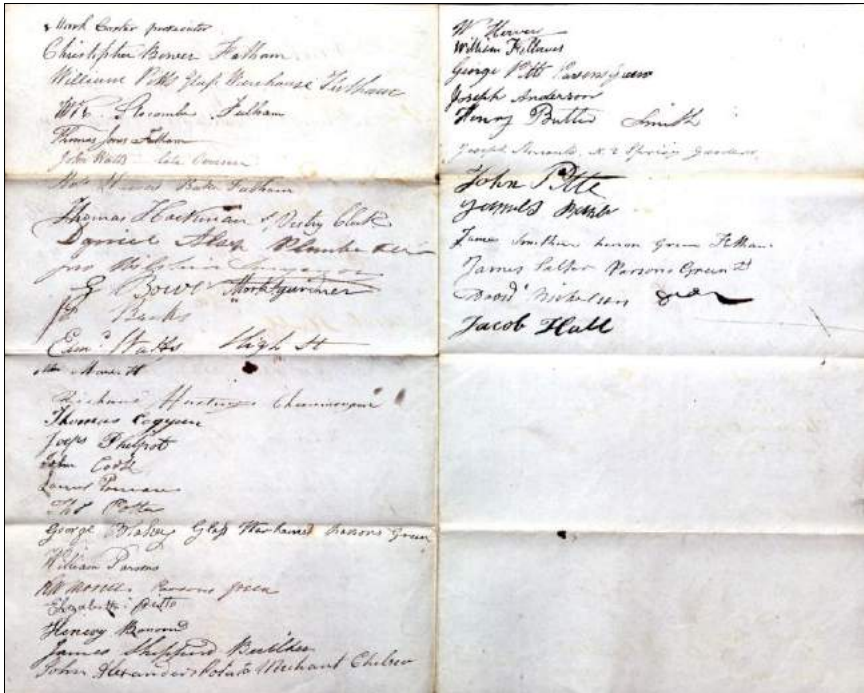


Figure 3. Names of petitioners for clemency for James Ward. Home Office, Criminal petitions, series 1, Rp-Rr, HO17/94 Rr32, pp. 2-3, The National Archives.

married status at the time of James Butler's first conviction for stealing, it is doubtful that the 'Henry Butler' named was, in fact, Henry.

**William Butler** was baptised on 1 May 1808 at All Saints, Fulham. He married Sarah PECK on 8 September 1828 at St Lukes Chelsea. They had a daughter Sarah in 1830 and at her baptism at All Saints, Fulham, her father was described as a glass cutter. William died in 1834 and was buried at All Saints, Fulham.

**Emma Butler** was born 26 November 1809 and was baptised on 4 February 1816 at St Lukes, Chelsea. She married William Peck, the brother of Sarah, above, on 9 December 1827 at All Saints, Fulham. He was a tailor and they lived variously at Parsons Green, Chelsea and

addresses in adjoining Fulham, while having ten children.

**George Butler** was born 22 May 1814 and baptised on 4 February 1816 at St Lukes Chelsea. He married Esther BANWELL in 1835 at St Pauls, Hammer-smith. Like his brother William, George was a glass cutter and lived at Parson's Green. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Sarah, who was baptised at All Saints Fulham in 1835. George died in 1841 (he was ill when his grandmother Elizabeth Pitts made out her will) and was buried at Parsons Green on 21 June 1841.

Henry Butler senior has not been able to be traced, but James' mother, Charlotte BATES, was the daughter of Elizabeth Bates and an unknown father. Charlotte would later marry John PITTS and a

number of the Pitts family signed the petition for clemency for James.

The reason for James Butler adopting a different name for his arrest and trial is not known, but it may be that he hoped to escape a harsher conviction for a repeat offender. The origin of the 'Ward' name he adopted has not been found. Ward is a reasonably common surname in the Chelsea area at the time.

### **Conclusions and lessons**

Although the internet allows us to share our research easily, I believe there is nothing like publishing your work to get it out there and seriously considered. The choices in publishing these days are many and varied and can be very economical. Perhaps at one end is a photocopied document with plastic spiral binding. My very first effort was like this, and I lodged a copy with the State Library [now Libraries Tasmania] and the Tasmanian Family History Society and people still refer to it.

Put your problems and brick walls out there!

There are ways to quality print, bind and publish just a few copies, such as with 'Blurb' or many relatively cheap copies as high quality black-and-white or colour photocopies via printers. Printers can also offer even better-quality copies relatively economically, but of course the price per copy comes down the more you print and overseas printing is cheaper than in Australia, unfortunately.

A lesson I learned very late is to use a professional researcher for that obstinate brick wall, especially if the area is overseas. Yes, it can be expensive, but I certainly got excellent value and a huge amount of information that I could never do myself. ◀

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## **REEVES REUNION**

Descendants of  
**John REEVES**  
arr. VDL Feb 1842  
and

**Mary Ann McMASTER**  
arr. Melbourne January 1850

**Lake Barrington**  
Saturday 30 March 2019  
from 10:30 a.m.

Register interest and  
be on the mailing list by  
emailing:

**reevestasmania2019@gmail.com**



# WHAT'S IN A NAME?

## THE CREALY QUERY

Gordon Cleary (Member No. 7616)

**I**N the September 2017 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Maree Ring told us, in 'What's in a Name?' of the varied fortunes and naming distortions of one Raspberry/Roseberry/Riseborough/Riseberry/Rosbery/Roxburgh SUCKER/SEEKER/SEAKER. In researching my own family, I found a thread of similar distortions that officially entwined a handful of separate lives while revealing the common ground between the individuals involved and the broader social context in which their misadventures arose.

The tale also shows the importance of advising Tasmanian Archives Heritage Office (TAHO) of correct database linkages between related people, rather than leaving in place an assumed association between unrelated people based upon the historic misspelling of surnames. TAHO staff knows well that the legacy of illiteracy is inaccuracy.

The thread starts in Ireland during the 1840s, where tenancy laws and land use practices resulted in ongoing social pressure for access to farming land for potato growing, the principal staple of the Irish diet. Much of the Irish population was already in dire need of food for survival, even before the potato blight wreaked havoc from 1845 until 1849.

In 1848, a year after the 'Black '47', Nicholas CREALY stole a cow. A native of County Armagh, he was a widower aged 32 with a child when he was sentenced to 7 years' transportation to Van Diemen's Land (VDL). He was dispatched from Dublin in the ship *Blenheim* (2), arriving in Hobart Town in February 1849. In committing a 'hunger' crime, he

was in good representative company on the *Blenheim* for its convicts came from 29 of Ireland's 32 counties and had between them been driven to steal 64 cattle, 161 sheep, 47 poultry, 41 pigs, 3 donkeys, a goat, 1,622lbs of grain and meal and 924 lbs of potatoes.

In a sign of things to come, the Description List on his arrival has him as Nicholas CRALEY,<sup>1</sup> despite his Indent<sup>2</sup> and Convict Record<sup>3</sup> showing him as Crealy. He soon met Catherine BROWN (née WALLACE),<sup>4</sup> a married dressmaker from Perth, Scotland who had arrived in the ship *Stately* in 1849 and was housed with other female convicts on the *Anson* hulk in Prince of Wales Bay. They applied for permission to marry in 1850,<sup>5</sup> but the marriage did not proceed, possibly because Catherine was sent to the Ross Female Factory, at or near, where it seems she gave birth to Nicholas John Wallace in March 1851.<sup>6</sup>

Subsequently, she and Nicholas Crealy again applied for permission to marry in 1853 which was approved.<sup>7</sup> The record then shows that Catherine Wallace (36) married Nicholas CREOLY (39) in May 1853.<sup>8</sup> Nicholas Crealy was freed by servitude on 13 January 1854 and was grant-

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<sup>1</sup> TAHO: CON18-1-50 p. 83

<sup>2</sup> TAHO: CON14-1-40 p. 111

<sup>3</sup> TAHO: CON33-1-93

<sup>4</sup> TAHO: CON41-1-23

<sup>5</sup> TAHO: CON52-1-4

<sup>6</sup> RGD Births: Nicholas John 94/1851

Campbell Town

<sup>7</sup> TAHO: CON52-1-6

<sup>8</sup> RGD Marriage: Creoly-Wallace, 1377/1853, Oatlands

ed his Certificate of Freedom in June 1854. Catherine received her Ticket of Leave in April 1854. A month later, the Oatlands Deputy Registrar of births, the redoubtable Thomas ANSTEY's son-in-law John DOUGHTY, recorded that Catherine was delivered of a daughter Catherine, whose father was Nicholas Cleary.<sup>9</sup>

Nicholas Cleary had been a 22-year-old shepherd when, in 1840, he assaulted a public notary at Carrick, Ireland.<sup>10</sup> He and two others had undertaken the assault in retribution for the eviction of a tenant farmer, which they blamed upon the notary. Following the attack, Nicholas fled to England for several months until the hue and cry abated, then returned to his home in County Westmeath, where his widowed mother and siblings resided. Arrested shortly after his return, he was tried at the Mullingar Assizes in 1841 and sentenced to transportation for 15 years. He arrived in Hobart Town aboard the *Waverley* (1) on 13 September 1841. His arrival coincided with the recent establishment of the Probation Station system and he was sent to Jericho Probation Station in the Midlands for 2 years. Misconduct for stealing flour and trafficking suggests that hunger was his constant companion whilst at Jericho.

Back at Oatlands, John Doughty dutifully recorded the arrival of a sister to Nicholas and Catherine in 1856 when Jane was born at Oatlands to Catherine and Nicholas CRAWLEY.<sup>11</sup> According to TAHO, the pickpocket Nicholas Crawley arrived in Hobart Town from Portsmouth in 1823 aboard *Asia* (1), although, perhaps

unsurprisingly, he is shown on his convict record as Nicholas CROWLEY.<sup>12</sup>

Later in 1856, an assisted passenger on a single Bounty ticket, nominally 18 years old, arrived in Hobart on the ship *Sir W F Williams*, out of Liverpool. He was a Belfast glove maker named Thomas, the son of his sponsor, Nicholas CREELY.<sup>13</sup> Nicholas had saved the £16 ticket price and reunited with the son he had last seen back in Ireland in 1848, before he was transported. In late 1857, a step-brother to Thomas and a brother to Nicholas, Catherine and Jane was born; recorded as John Creely son of Nicholas Creely, farmer of Hilly Park, Oatlands and Catherine Creely (née Wallace).<sup>14</sup>

With the birth of John, the last it seems of Nicholas's children, an observer might have forecast an end to officialdom creating opportunities to mutilate the Creely/-Creely surname. Sadly, fate now intervened. By 1858, Tasmania was in recession after the collapse of much of the demand for the colony's exported goods,<sup>15</sup> including presumably the agricultural commodities Nicholas and his family produced in the Oatlands district. Like many faced with a sharp decline in the family's living standard, Nicholas chanced his arm and it is not surprising that in 1860, the record shows that Nicholas CRAWLEY pleaded guilty to larceny in the Supreme Court at Oatlands for stealing 30 bushels of wheat and was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.<sup>16</sup> With remissions, he was released in July

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<sup>9</sup> RGD Births: Catherine, 1040/1854, Oatlands

<sup>10</sup> TAHO: CON33-1-12

<sup>11</sup> RGD Births: Jane, 1277/1856, Oatlands

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<sup>12</sup> TAHO: CON31-1-6

<sup>13</sup> TAHO: CB7-12-1-6 BK43 pp. 310–311

<sup>14</sup> RGD Births: John, 1716/1857, Oatlands

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion/biogs/E000104b.htm>

Accessed 11 October 2018

<sup>16</sup> TAHO: SC32-1-8 pp. 77 and 79; TAHO: CON37-1-9 p. 5117

1863, although to what immediate economic and marital future is unclear.

We know that a decade on, his first Australian-born son Nicholas John (Wallace) Creeley, aged 22, a sawyer from Blue Hills, near Oatlands, married 21-year-old Amelia HERBERT.<sup>17</sup> The records show the subsequent births of Henry John Creely in 1874, George Crealy in 1876, Thomas Creely in 1878, James Creely in 1881, John Creely in 1883 and William Creely in 1885. The registrars maintained their perfect record of mutilation by assigning their own spelling of the surname of each child to the recorded surname of the father, Nicholas John. In this way, a second generation of distortions began, though with less variety than in days past. We also know that when ex-glove maker Thomas Creeley, 38 years, married Elizabeth BAXTER, 21 years, at the Church of England Parish Church in 1879 at Deloraine, the marks of William Baxter and Nicholas Creeley, presumably the fathers, were appended as witnesses.<sup>18</sup>

Old Nicholas eventually died of general debility, aged 73, at Lebrina, north of Launceston, on 27 December 1891, recorded as Nicholas Creeley.<sup>19</sup> It will not surprise that the following day, the inquest into his death recorded his name as Nicholas Creely, the same spelling reported in the *Police Gazette* in the new year.<sup>20</sup>

I doubt he'd care—he knew who he was.

What happened to Nicholas Crowley/Crawley? After numerous misconduct charges, Nicholas Crowley was released from custody by proclamation of the

Supreme Court in Launceston in 1827.<sup>21</sup> Subsequently, Nicholas Crowley departed for Sydney on the ship *Nereus* in September 1831.<sup>22</sup> He may have been a crew member since he is not listed among either cabin or steerage passengers on the ship at its arrival in Sydney.<sup>23</sup> Thereafter, he led a so-far untraceable life. Whatever he did, he certainly didn't father Jane Crawley/Crealy of Oatlands.

What happened to Nicholas Cleary? On completing his probation at Jericho, his luck and diet changed, as he was assigned as a gardener to George McLEAN of the Commissariat Department who resided in Macquarie Street. He married Bridget BRITTON in 1845, received his Ticket of Leave in 1847, his Conditional Pardon in 1849 and, in 1850, was licensee of two Murray Street, Hobart hotels,<sup>24</sup> one now known as the 'Waratah'.<sup>25</sup> He left for the Victorian gold rush in December 1850,<sup>26</sup> became a butcher at the McIvor Goldfield, now Heathcote and bought his first land within that township. He subsequently took his family to Talbot Victoria where he lived out his days as a pig farmer and market gardener, dying with a full stomach at 69 in 1887 having fathered five children.<sup>27</sup> Catherine Cleary/Crealy of Oatlands was not one of them. He was my great-great-grandfather. ◀

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<sup>17</sup> RGD Marriage: Crealey-Herbert, 550/1873, Oatlands

<sup>18</sup> RGD Marriage: Creeley-Baxter, 447/1879, Deloraine

<sup>19</sup> RGD Death: Nicholas, 412/1891, Lebrina

<sup>20</sup> TAHO: SC195/1/69 Inquest 10032/1891; TAHO: POL709/1/24 p. 3 (1892)

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<sup>21</sup> TAHO: SC32-1-1 Image 238

<sup>22</sup> TAHO: CUS33-1-1 p. 395

<sup>23</sup> <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/12843476/1527300> Shipping Intelligence. *The Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831–1842)*, 12 September 1831 p. 4

<sup>24</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette* (HTG) 29 September 1850; HTG 5 August 1850

<sup>25</sup> <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/172048008> Commentator. *Critic (Hobart Tas. 1907–1924)*, 11 May 1923 p. 3

<sup>26</sup> POL 220/1/1 P304, Ship *Shamrock*; ironically listed as N. CLAREY on the passenger manifest

<sup>27</sup> Vic BDM Death 1887/Reg. no. 10837

# THE GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN PRESENCE IN TASMANIA:

## A METHODOLOGY FOR ETHNIC STUDIES BASED ON INTEGRATING LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORIES

Michael Watt (Member No. 7770)

### INTRODUCTION

From the mid-1850s to the mid-1880s, the colonial government used immigration agents to recruit assisted emigrants from Germany. Official records indicate that 1,573 assisted immigrants arrived in Tasmania from Germany between 1855 and 1887. Of the 32 ships which brought these immigrants, the majority arrived in response to three mass recruitments. Wilhelm KIRCHNER recruited 665 immigrants, who arrived on four ships in 1855. Landowners in northern Tasmania sponsored 168, who arrived on the *Montmorency* in 1855. Friedrich BUCK recruited 522, who arrived on three ships from 1870 to 1872. Friedrich Buck also recruited 118 immigrants on the *Procida* in 1885. Small numbers of assisted immigrants, who arrived on other ships, were sponsored by settlers, often immigrants, who had previously arrived from Germany.

Although immigrants arriving in Tasmania from Germany in the nineteenth century settled throughout the state, they often established small clustered settlements in particular localities. German and Scandinavian immigrants from rural backgrounds, sometimes preferred to establish small farms in inaccessible areas where land was available. By the end of this period, clustered settlements of Germans and Scandinavians had become established at Collinsvale (then known as Bismarck), the Huon Valley, the D'Entre-

casteaux Channel and Bruny Island, near Hobart, Falmouth on the east coast, St Marys in the Fingal Valley, and Lilydale in northern Tasmania.

My interest in German and Scandinavian immigration to Tasmania arose during a study I conducted from 2004 to 2006 into the MANSSON family, my father's maternal ancestors, who emigrated from Germany on the *Procida* in 1885 and settled at Pyengana. A review of Marita HARGRAVES' book on German and Scandinavian immigration to Tasmania in 2009 confirmed its suitability as a reference for researching the settlement patterns of German and Scandinavian immigrants. Hargraves (2003) reported having initiated work in progress, called *The Procida Immigrants to Tasmania*, to identify where these immigrants were living 30 years later, although a report on the findings was never published.

Prior to the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc's (TFHS) AGM and Conference at Swansea in June 2015, the Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society published my article on German immigration to Tasmania (Watt, 2015). An outcome of the article's publication was a presentation on this topic given to a group at a TFHS general meeting held in November 2015. The talk focused mainly on the immigrants, who arrived from Germany on the *Procida* in 1885. An outcome of the talk prompted a study to identify demographic characteristics concerning

these immigrants after their arrival in 1885. Two articles on this topic were published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* (Watt, 2016a; Watt, 2016b).

After the meeting at Swansea, I visited the St Helens History Room to examine records held on German families who settled in the Fingal Valley. I also interviewed the Heritage Lilydale committee about the settlement of German immigrants. It was evident from these visits that local history groups hold information and records about families that settled in their districts, which are not accessible from other sources. From this survey, it seemed feasible to extend the research conducted by Hargraves to produce a document on the settlement patterns of immigrants, who arrived from Germany in the nineteenth century.

The purpose of this article is to discuss procedures for using case study method to investigate the backgrounds, status, and interactions of Germans and Scandinavians living in clustered settlements at Lilydale, the Fingal Valley and on Bruny Island. The first phase for each case study involves collecting data by reviewing research literature on the local history of each settlement, accessing family history documents for each settlement, researching archival records on German and Scandinavian immigrants, and interviewing local historians and descendants of these settlers. The second phase for each case study involves analysing data collected in the first phase to report the results in the forms of the local history on the settlement, family profiles and family genealogies. The third phase involves synthesising and categorising the data according to five key attributes of a clustered settlement: social interaction; occupation; religion; education; and language use.

### **Lilydale—Methodology**

In May 2015, I contacted Heritage Lilydale about an exhibition, *Fighting our cousins: Lilydale in World War I*, which focused on interactions between Anglo-Celtic and German families living at Lilydale during this period. In communications with Heritage Lilydale's secretary, Catherine Hamilton, I indicated an interest in documenting the history of Lilydale's German families as part of a more extensive study. After attending a meeting of Heritage Lilydale's committee in June 2015, I commenced research into the landowners, who sponsored the *Montmorency's* German immigrants, the recruitment of the German immigrants, and the settlement of families from among these immigrants at Lilydale. The research involved reading two theses on Lilydale's German heritage by BARDEN-HAGEN (1987, 1993), reports on the history of the DORNAUF family by PARISH (1989) and POOLE (2002), and a report on the history of the MARX family written by Marx and WILLIAMSON (2005). An analysis of the demographic characteristics of the *Montmorency's* passengers, compiled by Poole (2007), was also reviewed.

The first draft, was sent to Heritage Lilydale in May 2016, and in mid-June 2016 I met with their committee to collect feedback. Local historian and committee member, Nigel BURCH, provided additional references. Also consulted was the report of a study on the settlement of the former rural municipalities of Lilydale and St Leonards, commissioned by the Launceston City Council (TASSELL, 2000), a book by Burch (2016) and a thesis by KELP (1971) on the settlement of the Piper's region. References on the settlement of the Northern Districts (BREEN, 2001) and the Norfolk Plains, commissioned by the

Northern Midlands Council (HAY-GARTH, 2015), documented the geographical and historical context for the recruitment and settlement of the *Montmorency's* German immigrants. The histories of several abandoned settlements in the Piper's region, by Burch (2015) and HOLMES (2014, 2017), showed associations with either mining activities or the North Eastern Railway Line, while a report on the history of the ARNOLD family by VINEY (2007), documents information about the Bardenhagen, MAHNKEN and WACHERS-HAUSER families. Committee member, Suzanne GRIFFIN, and genealogist, Wynnette FORD, offered corrections to the appendices.

In September 2016, the second draft, based on a review of the additional references and revised appendices, was made available for a final review. Recommendations for revising the draft were received from Heritage Lilydale's committee. The final revision was completed in November 2016.

### **Location and Settlement**

Lilydale is located on lowland near Mount Arthur, 28 kilometres north-east of Launceston.

Settlement of the Lilydale district followed the establishment by William GRUBB and William TYSON of a water-powered saw-mill on the Piper's River at Underwood in 1854 followed by construction in 1855 of a horse-driven tramway for transporting timber to Mowbray. With the settlement of saw-mill workers at Underwood, a site for a township was surveyed in 1860. Close settlement, however, never occurred at Underwood due to poor soil, steep and rocky land. Enactment of the Waste Lands Act of 1858, which allowed settlers to purchase small blocks of land under 130 hectares, and the surveying of

a track by Richard HALL from Underwood through Lilydale and Lebrina to north-east Tasmania in 1860, led to the first settlement for farming in the district.

In 1861, the first blocks were selected at Lilydale. Settlers initially built huts in clearings within the forest. Later, they built permanent houses as they cleared their blocks for farming. In the 1860s and 1870s, wheat, oats and potatoes were planted to provide settlers with the means of subsistence. At the beginning of settlement, a few rough bush tracks provided access, but by the late 1870s a network of roads was emerging, although they were impassable in winter.

The township of Lilydale emerged in the 1870s through community and individual enterprises beginning with the building of a public school in 1870, operation of a post office from 1873, and construction of a church in 1879. The construction of the North Eastern Railway Line from Launceston to Scottsdale stimulated the development of Lilydale in terms of population and the range of services. The presence of the railway station shifted the town's central place northwards. New businesses, such as Bardenhagen's store, a boarding house, a coffee palace and a military hall were established close to the railway station.

The development of mining activities was important in stimulating agriculture by providing a market for produce and casual employment. The quarrying of slate from 1873 to 1875 and 1884 to 1887 led to the establishment of the town of Bangor. The discovery of gold in 1878 led to the establishment of Lisle, which peaked at about 2,500 people in 1879. In August 1879, a track was cut from Lilydale to Lisle enabling settlers to use pack-horses to supply the miners.

The construction of the railway line led to the development of several small rural centres along the line, notably at Karoola, Tunnel, Lebrina, Nabowla, Golconda and Wyena. By 1900, the pattern of settlement and agriculture stabilised in the Lilydale district as the limits of growth for rural service centres had been reached. Lilydale was the main town providing a range of services, while Karoola, Nabowla and Lebrina offered essential services for the immediate hinterland.

### **Recruitment of German Immigrants**

The settlement of German families at Lilydale is associated with the recruitment of German immigrants by a group of prominent landowners from Norfolk Plains, south-west of Launceston.

Soon after the establishment of Launceston in 1805, exploration of the hinterland led to the discovery of the Norfolk Plains, which were regarded as ideal for agriculture. Haygarth (2013) identified three waves of early settlers, who formed distinct social groups. More than 100 Norfolk Islanders were resettled there in 1813. In the 1820s, free settlers with capital received land grants, and established large pastoral properties worked by convict labour. In 1825, the New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Establishment selected land in the Cressy district and imported indentured labourers and stock for its property. These settlers laid the foundations for the towns of Perth, Longford, Cressy, and rural properties on the Norfolk Plains.

Particular factors encouraged large landowners on the Norfolk Plains to sponsor assisted immigrants, who were perceived to be superior workers to convicts and emancipists. Founded in November 1853, the Launceston Immigration Aid Society promoted the Reverend John WEST's concept of introducing a superior class of assisted immigrants by rais-

ing funds from subscribers to send agents to Britain to recruit immigrants using the bounty system introduced by the colonial government in January 1854. Several members of the group of prominent landowners, who nominated German immigrants recruited in 1855, were original subscribers to the Launceston Immigration Aid Society.

The group of landowners consisted of Thomas WALKER of *Rhodes*, William ARCHER of *Brickendon*, John Kinder Archer of Carrick, John COX of Norfolk Plains, William WESTON of *Hythe*, Adje DOUGLAS, a politician and later Tasmanian premier, Abraham WALKER of *Home Vale*, Arthur Walker of *Iveridge*, Adolphus Frederick ROOKE of *The Retreat* near Deloraine, Dr James RICHARDSON of *Hagley House*, Robert STEWART of *Point Rapid* at Rowella, and Alexander CLERKE of *Mountford*. Members of the group were connected by family relationships and intermarriage, common commercial and business interests, or participation in local and colonial government.

The group of landowners employed Wilhelm Kirchner as agent to recruit emigrants in Germany. Once recruited, the head of each family signed a contract to work for the sponsor for two years after arrival in Tasmania. After signing their contracts, the emigrants travelled to Liverpool, England. The *Montmorency* departed from Liverpool in April 1855 with 349 emigrants consisting of 168 Germans, 44 Irish and 137 Scots. On arrival at Launceston in June 1855, the German immigrants were transported to their sponsors' properties.

### **Settlement of German Immigrants**

Initially, each family and single adult worked for sponsors on their properties. Contracts signed with William Weston, which have been preserved, specified

duties including assisting the landowner with any lawful work and obeying the lawful commands of the landowner.

Analysis of records on the *Montmorency's* immigrants and their descendants, conducted by POOLE (2007), found that many of the German families settled in the northern districts near properties owned by their sponsors. The availability of land, however, led some of the German

immigrants to purchase blocks of land opened up for settlement at Lilydale.

Table 1 lists the German families, who settled at Lilydale. Analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that eight families were assisted immigrants, who arrived on the *Montmorency* in 1855. The other four families originally immigrated to other colonies.

**Table 1 List of German Immigrants who settled at Lilydale**

| Name                    | Family           | Arrival | Sponsor         | Settlement | Occupation          |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| Bardenhagen, Luder      | single           | 1862    | none            | 1893       | storekeeper         |
| Bardenhagen, Ludwig     | single           | 1856    | none            | 1874       | business proprietor |
| Beutenmuller, Gottfried | wife, 8 children | 1855    | Walker, Arthur  | 1862       | farmer              |
| Dornauf, Ludwig         | wife             | 1855    | Archer, William | 1862       | farmer              |
| Erb, Gottfried          | wife, 2 children | 1855    | Walker, Thomas  | 1888       | farmer              |
| Kelb, Adam              | wife, 2 children | 1855    | Walker, Abraham | 1874       | farmer              |
| Mahnken, Johann         | single           | 1857    | none            | 1879       | farmer              |
| Marx, Johann            | wife, 3 children | 1855    | Cox, John       | 1972       | farmer              |
| Oestreich, Caspar       | wife, 1 child    | 1855    | Walker, Abraham | 1865       | farmer              |
| Staubi, Caspar          | wife             | 1860s   | none            | 1874       | farmer              |
| Sulzberger, Johann      | wife, 4 children | 1855    | Weston, William | 1867       | farmer              |
| Wachtershauser, Conrad  | wife, 4 children | 1855    | Clerke, Alex.   | 1877       | tailor              |

### **Fingal Valley—Methodology**

After contacting the curator, Kym MATTHEWS, I visited the St Helens History Room in February 2016 and again in May and December 2017 to access family history files on German families, who settled in the Fingal Valley. The search identified information and records on the BECKER, HAAS, LEHNER, LOHREY, JOST, RILAT, SCHRECK, and ZANGLEIN families. Furthermore, a letter by Tony SATCHELL in October 1998 about his research into the SCHMIDT family led to the identification of his book (SATCHELL, n.d.). A visit to the Ringarooma History Room in December 2017 identified files on the Haas, STENGEL and Zanglein families, who had moved to Ringarooma. In June 2018, in the Ringarooma History Room I interviewed local

historian, Helen STINGEL, who loaned copies of the files on these families.

I commenced compiling appendices of genealogical data and a list of hiring records for each German family in December 2017. A list of references on local history was used to document the settlement of the Fingal Valley and the former Portland municipality, since several German families subsequently settled at Gould's Country and Ringarooma. Research on the settlement of the Fingal Valley focused on reading the report of the Fingal Valley Historical Research and Heritage Assessment Project (SCRIPPS, 1999) and information reported on the St Patricks Head and Esk Valley Historical Society's website. A standard reference on the settlement of



Falmouth was used to document the historical context of the locality where the first German immigrants settled (McMANUS, 1993). An article by DEAN (2000) discussed the arrival of the Lohrey family at Falmouth and that family's settlement at German Town. Research on the former Portland municipality involved reading a general reference (Richardson, 2017). An article, by Meikle (2014), formed the main source for information on the settlement of Gould's Country. A reference by BENNETT, Bennett, Stingel and WISE (n.d.), formed the main source for information on the settlement of Ringarooma. The histories of towns and villages of the Fingal Valley and the former Portland municipality, reported by Holmes (2014, 2017), supplemented information in other sources.

Local historians, genealogists and descendants of German settlers played an important part in documenting the histories of the German families. Lance DWYER provided genealogies on several German families. Local historian, Kathy DUNCOMBE provided files on the Becker and Lehner families. Local historian, Patricia RUBENACH provided documents on the Rubenach family. Helen STINGEL provided a family history document on Stengel family. Valerie SCHIER provided documents on the Lohrey and Schier families, and also conducted a guided tour of Falmouth.

The first draft, consisting of the text and two appendices of genealogical records, was completed in June 2018. This, and two updated versions were circulated to the contributors for review and feedback during 2018.

### **Location and Settlement**

The Fingal Valley extends for 75 kilometres along the course of the South Esk River from Conara on the Midlands Highway, 56 kilometres south of Laun-

ceston, to St Marys at the foot of St Patricks Head, which rises to 694 metres near the east coast.

Discovery of the Fingal Valley has been attributed to explorer Henry RICE. Commencing at the Coal River east of Hobart Town in 1820, Rice crossed Prossers Plains to explore the east coast northwards to St Patricks Head, and then inland along the course of the South Esk River reaching Launceston in 1821. In 1825, Surveyor John Helder WEDGE surveyed St Pauls River, south of Avoca, the South Esk River and the Break O'Day River, south of St Marys.

In 1825, Lieutenant-Governor George ARTHUR appointed Surveyor-General Edward DUMARESQ as chief land commissioner to survey the settled districts, and value Crown land in preparation for sale. Between 1826 and 1829, two other commissioners, Peter MURDOCH, commandant of the Maria Island penal settlement and Roderic O'CONNOR, a land owner, valued the land, recommended reserves for towns, and established the alignment of roads. In 1827, the land commissioners visited the Fingal Valley and selected sites for the townships of Avoca at the western end and Fingal in the central section.

Settlement of the eastern part of the Fingal Valley, known as Break O'Day Plains, began with land grants to settlers. In 1847, land owner, Robert LEGGE, constructed the Anglican Christ Church on his property, *Cullenswood*. With a number of land grants nearby, a village developed around the church. When a Catholic Church was constructed a short distance west of Christ Church in 1858, there was a post office, store and inn at Cullenswood.

Difficulties experienced by the settlers of the Break O'Day Plains in getting their

produce to markets led them to petition the colonial government to construct a road from St Patricks Head to Falmouth. Not only did completion of the road in 1846 provide access for transporting produce to the coast, but an influx of miners and assisted immigrants into the district in the 1850s led to the need for a new town. In 1867, a site for the new town was surveyed, proclaimed in 1864, and named St Marys in 1869. With the opening of an alternative route through Elephant Pass in 1878, the township of St Marys expanded, and the village at Cullenswood declined.

Situated on a rocky headland, Hendersons Point, on Tasmania's east coast, Falmouth was first settled by Alexander THOMSON, who built a small villa in the late 1820s that later became known as *Thomson Villa*. In March 1829, John HENDERSON established the first farm, *Huckamabad*, to the south of *Thomson Villa*. These two properties, renamed *Thompson's Villa* and *Glencoe*, were the sites, where the first German immigrants worked for the owners, Michael STEEL and Archibald McINTYRE. In 1846, 38 lots were offered for sale on the site of Falmouth. In 1849, Archibald McIntyre was appointed postmaster, and the Falmouth Hotel was constructed by George PINEO.

### **Recruitment of German Immigrants**

HARRIS and SCHAFFER (1996) described the recruitment of the German immigrants, the voyage of the *America*, and its arrival at Hobart. Following recruitment by Wilhelm Kirchner, all the German emigrants travelled to Liverpool, England, to board the *America* in April 1855. On a voyage of 99 days, there were 21 deaths mostly due to complications following a measles epidemic. Five of six babies born on board died before the ship berthed, and the other baby died

eight days afterwards. On arrival in July 1855, the *America* anchored in the River Derwent, but the German immigrants were not allowed to disembark until they had signed agreements to stay in Tasmania for four years.

### **Settlement of German Immigrants**

In September 1855, approximately 50 immigrants from the *America* consisting of the Becker, Haas, Lohrey, NICOLAI, PFEIFFER, Rubenach, Schmidt and Stengel families were transferred to Falmouth on the Eastern Coast Steam Navigation Company's vessel, *Fenella*. They landed at Mariposa Point south of Falmouth, and were accommodated in George Pineo's Falmouth Hotel at government expense until appropriate accommodation was found for them by their new employers.

The Becker, Lohrey, Nicolai and Schmidt families were hired as tenant farmers by Michael Steel. Late in 1855, the STROHSCHNITTER family, who travelled to Falmouth on the schooner, *Robert Burns*, was hired by Michael Steel. Rations, accommodation, use of a bullock team, and four hectare lots were leased to the immigrant families for their own use. The Haas and Pfeiffer families were hired by Francis GROOM of *Harefield*. Two single men, Wilhelm BACH and F G GUNTER were also hired by Francis Groom and another single man, Georg SATTLER, was hired by Thomas RANSOM of *Millbrook*. The Rubenach family was hired by Simeon LORD of *Bona Vista*, near Avoca. Although no hiring records have been identified, the Stengel family lived and worked on the property, *Fern Banks*. The Zanglein family was hired by Archibald McIntyre in 1856. Christian and Walburga Haas were hired by Francis Groom in 1856. The Jost family was hired by Francis Groom in 1857. Brothers, Friedrich and Christian

WEPPELMAN, were hired for six months by John MEREDITH of *Cambria*, near Swansea. The Lehner family settled at Cullenswood sometime before their daughter, Maria Theresa's marriage to George WRIGHT in September 1858. Friedrich WAGNER, who settled at Cullenswood before his marriage to Caroline KING in May 1861, was the son of Valentine and Christianna Wagner who settled at Woodsdale. There are insufficient records available to ascertain when the MENNE family settled at St Marys. Once the period of indenture to landowners was completed, many of the German immigrants moved to Cullenswood and later to German Town on the slopes of South Sister.

The presence of other German settlers and the availability of land led later German immigrants, who arrived on the *Victoria* and *Figaro* in 1870, to settle at German Town. The ABRAHAM family was hired for 12 months by Thomas Pressland COWLE of *Hazelmere*, near Fingal. The AULICH family was hired for 12 months by Edwin ALLEN of *The Springs*, near Swansea. The KOGLIN family was hired for 12 months by John WOODBERRY of *Glencoe*. The KRUNGEL family was hired by John AMOS of *Glen Heriot*, near Cranbrook. The MEINAS family was hired by Olaf HEDBERG, Hobart merchant and Seymour Coal Mining Company director. The Rilat family was hired for 12 months by Gottfried BECKER of *Cullenswood*. There are insufficient records available to ascertain when the BOUCHAIN family and Carl HEISE settled at St Marys. In 1882, Ludwig Schier, whose family had worked on the goldfields in Victoria, settled at St Marys. The WOITHE family, issued with a land order warrant, emigrated on

the *Wodan* in October 1882. The ROTHE family, who arrived on the *Cephalonia* in March 1883, was hired by William HUNN. The BERTKO family arrived as unassisted immigrants on the *Catania* in March 1884. Son of Wilhelm and Wilhelmina GALL, who settled at Collinsvale, August Gall probably settled at Gray at the time of his marriage to Paulina Schreck in August 1886. Herman LANGER arrived on the *Neckar* in May 1887.

Table 2 lists the Germans, who settled in the Fingal Valley. The data shows that 13 families and five single adults were assisted immigrants, who arrived on the *America* in 1855. One single adult arrived as part of a family on the *Wilhelmsburg* in 1855. Six families and two single adults were assisted immigrants, who arrived on the *Victoria* or the *Figaro* in 1870. Three families and one single adult arrived on separate ships in the 1880s. Ludwig Schier's father immigrated to Victoria settling at Castlemaine.

### **Bruny Island—Methodology**

Discussions with Kathy Duncombe, Bruny Island Historical Society's coordinator, about the immigrants, who had arrived from Germany on the *Procida* in 1885, led to a presentation on this topic. In July 2016, I presented a talk to the Bruny Island Historical Society at the Adventure Bay Hall. The presentation also formed the basis for establishing contacts in the local community.

Kathy Duncombe provided documents on the DORLOFF, DUNCKEL, GLAU, HANSSON, KADEN and ZSCHACHER families that the Bruny Island Historical Society had prepared for its collection of family histories as well as a report on the OHLSON family written by CLARKE (n.d.).

**Table 2 List of German Immigrants who settled in the Fingal Valley**

| <b>Name</b>            | <b>Family</b>    | <b>Arrival</b> | <b>Employer</b>   | <b>Settlement</b> | <b>Occupation</b> |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Abraham, Ludwig        | wife, 5 children | 1870           | Cowle, Thomas     | 1870              | farmer            |
| Aulich, Wilhelm        | wife, 6 children | 1870           | Allen, Edwin      | 1870s             | farmer            |
| Bach, Wilhelm          | single           | 1855           | Groom, Francis    | 1855              | cheese maker      |
| Becker, Georg          | wife, 4 children | 1855           | Steel, Michael    | 1855              | farmer            |
| Bertko, Heinrich       | wife, 2 children | 1884           | none              | 1890s             | farmer            |
| Bouchain, Heinrich     | wife, 2 children | 1870           | McDowall, L.      | 1870s             | farmer            |
| Gall, August           | single           | 1870           | none              | 1880s             | farmer            |
| Gunter, F. G.          | single           | 1855           | Groom, Francis    | 1855              | farmer            |
| Haas, Christian        | wife             | 1855           | Groom, Francis    | 1856              | farmer            |
| Haas, Heinrich         | wife, 3 children | 1855           | Groom, Francis    | 1955              | farmer            |
| Heise, Carl            | single           | 1870           | Krause, Mr        | 1870s             | farmer            |
| Jost, Peter            | wife             | 1855           | Brock, Dr         | 1850s             | farmer            |
| Koglin, August         | wife, 5 children | 1870           | Woodberry, John   | 1870              | farmer            |
| Krungel, Friedrich     | wife, 4 children | 1870           | Amos, John        | 1870              | farmer            |
| Langer, Herman         | single           | 1887           | none              | 1887              | farmer            |
| Lehner, Johann         | wife, 7 children | 1855           | none              | 1850s             | farmer            |
| Lohrey, Heinrich       | wife, 5 children | 1855           | Steel, Michael    | 1855              | farmer            |
| Meinas, Wilhelm        | wife, 5 children | 1870           | Hedberg, Olaf     | 1870s             | farmer            |
| Menne, Lorentz         | wife, 4 children | 1855           | none              | 1860s             | farmer            |
| Nicolai, Johann        | wife, 4 children | 1855           | Steel, Michael    | 1855              | farmer            |
| Pfeiffer, Johann       | wife, 1 child    | 1855           | Groom, Francis    | 1855              | farmer            |
| Rilat, Georg           | wife, 4 children | 1870           | Becker, Gottfried | 1870              | farmer            |
| Rothe, Johanna         | 3 children       | 1883           | Hunn, William     | 1883              | farmer            |
| Rubenach, Johann       | wife, 5 children | 1855           | Lord, Simeon      | 1855              | farmer            |
| Sattler, Georg         | single           | 1855           | Ransom, Thomas    | 1855              | farmer            |
| Schier, Ludwig         | wife             | 1878           | none              | 1882              | saddler           |
| Stengel, Johann        | wife, 3 children | 1855           | none              | 1855              | farmer            |
| Strohschnitter, Johann | wife, 5 children | 1855           | Steel, Michael    | 1855              | farmer            |
| Wagner, Friedrich      | single           | 1855           | none              | 1860s             | farmer            |
| Weppelman, Christian   | single           | 1855           | Meredith, John    | 1850s             | farmer            |
| Weppelman, Friedrich   | single           | 1855           | Meredith, John    | 1850s             | farmer            |
| Woithe, August         | wife, 4 children | 1882           | none              | 1880s             | farmer            |
| Zanglein, Paulus       | wife, 6 children | 1855           | Simpson, James    | 1856              | farmer            |

Research also involved reading a reference on the settlement of South Bruny (PYBUS, 1988), a book on the history of Adventure Bay (TURNBULL, 2006), a guide for intending visitors to Bruny Island (Courtney, 1969), and a thesis by Coward (1966). In January 2016 I developed the first draft by compiling appendices containing genealogical data and the text on the German and Scandinavian families. The first draft consisting of the text and two appendices of genealogical

records was sent to Kathy Duncombe and other interested people. Feedback was used to revise the draft.

In March 2017, a second visit was undertaken to Bruny Island to examine an updated document on the Kaden family (Duniam and Duniam, 2012). This document was examined at a meeting with Kathy Duncombe, and Geoffrey and Beryl Duniam. Following the meeting, Kathy Duncombe provided documents on the Abraham and Dunckel

families that the Bruny Island Historical Society had prepared for its collection of family histories. These documents were used to prepare the second draft.

### **Location and Settlement**

Located off Tasmania's south-east coast, Bruny Island is a 362 square kilometre island consisting of two land masses known as North Bruny and South Bruny, connected by a sandy isthmus. While North Bruny rises to over 200 metres in its northern section, South Bruny, which is more than twice the area of North Bruny, is dominated by a mountainous region in the centre and south-east with several summits rising over 500 metres.

The settlement of South Bruny was preceded by the establishment of whaling stations at Adventure Bay, then known as Cookville. The stations, occupied during whaling operations over the winter months, were abandoned in the 1840s as the number of whales decreased due to exploitation. Between 1836 and 1839, a lighthouse, which used a semaphore communication system, was constructed at Cape Bruny.

Timber was first cut on South Bruny in the 1820s for the Hobart Town market. A ship-building industry became established on South Bruny during this period. In 1853, a steam-operated saw-mill was established at Little Taylors Bay. In 1888, the saw-mill was transferred to Quiet Corner, Adventure Bay, a 16 kilometre tramway was constructed for steam-powered log haulers, 200 hectares of freehold land was purchased, and 600 hectares of Crown land was leased to provide a supply of timber.

In 1820, coal was discovered at Coal Point to the north of Adventure Bay, and an unsuccessful attempt made to mine it in the early 1830s. Wilhelm Zschachner, a coal miner, leased Coal Point in 1876,

and first shipped 18 tonnes of coal to Hobart in 1877. It was not until Arthur RISBY, son of Joseph Risby, a timber and bark merchant based in Hobart, acquired the lease in 1879, funded the mining operation and engaged Zschachner as manager that production peaked at 815 tonnes in 1884. About 1882, a tramway was constructed enabling horses to haul the coal to Quiet Corner, where it was taken by lighters to barges for transport to Hobart. The coal mine closed in 1891 due to the mediocre quality of the coal, difficulties in mining and the distance from a market in Hobart.

In 1843, the population of Bruny Island was 146 with most settlers living on North Bruny. A rapid increase in population from 258 in 1891 to 647 in 1911 reflected increased alienation of land on South Bruny, which accounted for 80 per cent of the total population. Between 1881 and 1911, the population of South Bruny increased with the selection of 150 allotments, but land clearance for farming was slow. By 1912, most farms engaged in orchard activity with livestock and associated arable and pasture land uses.

The increase in population on South Bruny led to the establishment of services. In 1889, an elected road trust gave settlers control over the planning of roads. In 1900, schools opened at Adventure Bay and Alonnah. A mail delivery service was established in 1899 and a post office opened at Lunawanna.

### **Recruitment of German Immigrants**

The recruitment of Germans and Scandinavians, who settled on Bruny Island, is associated with immigrants, who arrived on the *Victoria* and the *Figaro* in 1870, but more markedly with immigrants, who arrived on the *Procida* in 1885.

### Settlement of German Immigrants

The presence of a coal mine at Adventure Bay was an important factor influencing decisions by the Zschachner, Dunckel and Kaden families to settle on South Bruny. Wilhelm Zschachner was engaged by John Abbott, owner of the property, *Rookwood*, at Gordon in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel to drive a shaft to determine the feasibility of mining a seam of coal. This contract led the the Zschachner family to settle at Adventure Bay. In 1882, the Dunckel family settled at Adventure Bay, where Heinrich intended working at the coal mine. Instead, he purchased 90 hectares of land in 1883, because the mine had temporarily closed. He established a dairy farm, *The Dairy*, on this property. Karl Kaden's employer in Germany received a request from Wilhelm Zschachner for help in testing specimens of coal from Coal Point. Arrangements were made for the Kaden family to immigrate to Tasmania on the *Procida* in July 1885.

The presence of a saw-mill and an increase in the alienation of Crown land were important factors influencing decisions by the Glau, Hansson, Ohlson and Abraham families to settle on South Bruny. In 1888, the Glau family moved to Adventure Bay, where Claus worked in the saw-mill. In 1893, Lars Hansson, who had married Augusta Dunckel in July 1890, settled on Bruny Island. Following the death of Heinrich Dunckel in April

1896, Augusta inherited the northern section of *The Dairy*, which was renamed *Highwood*. In 1898, Heinrich Dorloff, who married Olga Kaden in June 1892, bought a property at East Cove. In 1900, Heinrich bought a fishing boat, *Ripple*, and became a fisher. Robert Muller, who married Anna Kaden in September 1896, arrived on South Bruny shortly before the coal mine closed, and purchased a block of land near Cooleys Gully, north of Coal Point. In the late 1890s, the Ohlsons settled at Adventure Bay and Olaf worked in the saw-mill. In May 1904, Olaf purchased 30 hectares of Crown land, which he developed into a farm and later constructed a blacksmith's workshop. In 1904, August Abraham purchased *Glencoe* at Alonnah and his father-in-law, John TANNER, bought a property at Lunawanna. In 1905, Ludwig Abraham purchased 20 hectares adjoining *Highwood*. In May 1908, Johanna Abraham and her family moved from St Marys to Bruny Island, where her husband, Henry Lehner purchased a property of 40 hectares.

Table 3 lists the German and Scandinavian families, who settled on Bruny Island and shows that three families were assisted immigrants, who arrived on the *Victoria* or the *Figaro* in 1870. Two families and two single adults arrived on the *Procida* in 1885. Two single adults were mariners.

**Table 3 List of German Immigrants who settled on Bruny Island**

| Name                | Family           | Arrival | Sponsor       | Settlement | Occupation    |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Abraham, Ludwig     | wife, 5 children | 1870    | Cowle, Thomas | 1904       | farmer        |
| Dorloff, Heinrich   | single           | 1874    | none          | 1898       | fisher        |
| Dunckel, Heinrich   | wife, 2 children | 1870    | Allen, Edwin  | 1882       | farmer        |
| Glau, Claus         | wife, 3 children | 1885    | none          | 1888       | farmer        |
| Hansson, Lars       | single           | 1885    | none          | 1893       | farmer        |
| Kaden, Carl         | wife, 4 children | 1885    | none          | 1885       | coal miner    |
| Muller, Robert      | single           | ?       | none          | 1890s      | timber worker |
| Ohlson, Olaf        | single           | 1885    | none          | 1890s      | blacksmith    |
| Zschachner, Wilhelm | wife, 3 children | 1870    | none          | 1876       | coal miner    |

## Conclusion

Research for this study has concentrated on aspects associated with the first phase. Searches were undertaken in various online resources accessible on the internet, in articles and family notices published in historic newspapers accessible on Trove, and in indexes listing births, marriages and deaths, and other print resources available through Libraries Tasmania. Convenors of local history groups and historians were interviewed to identify documents and information about particular settlements and families. Descendants of German and Scandinavian families and genealogists were consulted in compiling genealogies.

The approach adopted in the second phase involves using content analysis to systematically describe the geographical and historical settings for each settlement, document family profiles and compile appendices of genealogical information. Consulting local historians, genealogists and descendants of the families to review drafts produced during this process forms an important step in verifying the accuracy of the subject matter.

The third phase involves categorising and synthesising quantitative and qualitative data collected and reported in the first and second phases to establish patterns across the five key attributes of a clustered settlement. Synthesis of data relating to social interaction involves determining the extent of intermarriage and out-marriage within the community and the extent of interactions with other communities of Germans and Scandinavians. Synthesis of data relating to occupation involves determining the immigrants' occupational distribution. Synthesis of data relating to religion involves determining the extent to which the immigrants adhered to their respective religious denominations. Synthesis of data

relating to education involves determining the extent to which the immigrants established and maintained schools in their communities. Synthesis of data relating to language use involves determining the extent to which German continued to be spoken by the immigrants. The implications of the findings of the synthesis of data across the five attributes will be presented in the discussion section of the final report.

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# WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member No. 4093)

**N**UMEROUS 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?**

## **ORDNANCE SURVEY MEMOIRS OF IRELAND, VOL. 1—Parishes of County Armagh, 1835–8**

This paperback text book of 143 pp., was published in 1990 by The Institute of Irish Studies, The Queens University of Belfast.

In 1824 a House of Commons committee recommended a townland survey of Ireland with maps at the scale of 6", to facilitate a uniform valuation for local taxation. The Duke of Wellington, then prime minister, authorised this, the first Ordnance Survey of Ireland. The survey was directed by Colonel Thomas Colby, who commanded officers of the Royal Engineers and three companies of sappers and miners. In addition to this, civil assistants were recruited to help with sketching, drawing and engraving of maps, and eventually, in the 1830's, the writing of the Memoirs.

The Memoirs were written descriptions intended to accompany the maps, containing information which could not be fitted on to them. Colonel Colby always considered additional information to be necessary to clarify place-names and other distinctive features of each

parish; this was to be written up in reports by the officers. Much information about parishes resulted from research into place-names and was used in the writing of the Memoirs ...

The Memoirs are a uniquely detailed source for the history of the northern half of Ireland immediately before the Great Famine. They document the landscape and situation, buildings and antiquities, land-holdings and population, employment and livelihood of the parishes. They act as a nineteenth century Domesday Book and are essential to the understanding of the cultural heritage of our communities.

Parishes featured are: Ballymore; Ballymyre; Clonfeacle; Creggan; Drumcree; Eglis; Forkhill; Jonesborough; Keady; Kilclooney; Killeevy; Killyman; Kilmore; Loughgall; Loughgilly; Montiagh; Mullaghbrack; Newtownhamilton; Seagoe; Shankill; Tartaraghan; Tynan.

## **ORDNANCE SURVEY MEMOIRS OF IRELAND, VOL. 3—Parishes of County Down I, 1834–6—*South Down***

Paperback text book of 135 pp., was published in 1990 by The Institute of Irish Studies, The Queens University of Belfast.

Parishes featured are: Castlewellan; Kilkeel; Newcastle; Newry; Rathfriland; Rostrevor; Warrenpoint; Tartaraghan; Tynan.

## **ORDNANCE SURVEY MEMOIRS OF IRELAND, VOL. 7—Parishes of County Down II, 1832–4, 1837—*North Down & The Ords***

This paperback text book, of 138 pp., was published in 1991 by The Institute of

Irish Studies, The Queens University of Belfast.

Parishes featured are: Ardkeen; Ardquin; Ballyhalbert (St. Andrew's); Ballyphilip; Ballytristan; Ballywalter; Bangor; Castlebooy; Comber; Donaghadee; Drumbeg; Drumbo; Dundonald; Grey Abbey; Holywood; Inishargy; Killinchy; Kilmood; Knockbreda; Newtownards; Saintfield; Slanes; Tullynakill; Witter.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY MEMOIRS OF IRELAND, VOL. 12—Parishes of County Down III, 1833-8—*Mid Down*.**

This paperback text book, of some 158pp, was published in 1992 by The Institute of Irish Studies, The Queens University of Belfast.

Parishes featured are:

Aghaderg; Annalcone; Blaris (Lisburn); Donaghcloney; Dromara; Dromore; Garvagh; Hillsborough; Magheralin; Magherally; Moira; Seapatrick; Shankill; Tullyfish.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY MEMOIRS OF IRELAND, VOL. 17—Parishes of County Down IV, 1833-7—*East Down and Lecale*.**

This paperback text book, of 145 pp., was published in 1992 by The Institute of Irish Studies, The Queen's University of Belfast.

Parishes featured are:

Ardglass; Ballee; Ballyculter; Ballykinler; Bright; Down; Dunsfort/Inch; Killelief; Killyleagh; Kilmore; Loughinisland; Magheradrool; Rathmullan; Saul.

**YOU CAN'T HANG ME FOR IT—Life of James Mitchell.**

This A5 paperback book, of 228 pp, by Brian Rieusset and Charles Leofwyn Willes was published in 2018.

Brian Rieusset introduces the book by declaring:

YOU CAN'T HANG ME FOR IT: Life of James Mitchell is a fascinating insight into the life of a Tasmanian man, who was born in the early convict days of the colony.

In his twenties he spent several years at sea with the Royal Navy. He returned to Australia where he then became involved in a life of crime. As an habitual recidivist he received more than seventy sentences for a diversity of crimes.

This saw him incarcerated in various gaols in Victoria and Tasmania for over eleven thousand days, totalling some thirty years of his memorable life.

In his latter years he was sent to the New Town Men's Infirmary and finally he was locked securely away at the Mental Diseases Hospital at New Norfolk where he died aged 94.

Thus this is his biography, based on his own life story as dictated by him to Launceston Gaol Superintendent, Charles Leofwyn Willes in 1919 when he was seventy-nine years old.

James vividly covered his youthful years, with his surprising memories of nineteenth century convicts, bush-rangers, snake charmers, man-eating pigs and floating coffins. He intermingled these tales with a very limited reporting of his various criminal activities. But that was only what he wanted us to hear and it is just the foundation of this book, the story of his life ...

**THE HISTORY OF DUNORLAN**

This A5 booklet, of 40 pp., by A.J.R. Hall, was published circa 1984 by Regal Press.

The area known as Dunorlan was first taken up by an Irishman, Captain William Moriarty, R.N., in 1829. This retired naval officer from Dunorlan, County Cork in Ireland, was granted four square miles of land, to which he made up to about 4,000 acres by purchase ...

Dunorlan, in the Deloraine area, developed into a thriving community with a distinctive tenant-farmer history. However, the continuing growth of modern communications since the Second World War has seen the decline of Dunorlan community identity and its increasing reliance on the services of near-by Deloraine.

Significant dates and events (featured in some detail) were:

- 1828** Grant to Captain Moriarty.
- 1829** First Dunorlan House built.
- 1846** Henry Reed acquired Dunorlan.
- 1863** First school (Rev. Wellard).
- 1870** Stone houses built and other Henry Reed tenant houses.
- 1872** Railway between Deloraine and Coiler's Creek.
- 1873** First Government School (Rev. Wellard).
- 1880** General store opened by William Fair.
- 1884** Forest Hall Methodist Church.
- 1907** Dunorlan Public Hall opened.
- 1919** New school opened.
- 1925–30** Bridges replace fords on Dunorlan Rd.
- 1936–38** Hydro-Electricity.
- 1936–40** Telephone services.
- 1947** School closed and moved to Deloraine.
- 1957** Dunorlan store closed and demolished.
- 1960–70** Road sealed in stages.

- 1972** Post Office closed and R.S.D. commenced.
- 1978** Last passenger train (Tasman Limited).
- 1982** Railway Station demolished.
- 1982** Forest Hall Church removed.
- 1984** Old School House demolished.

## **NINE AROUND THE TABLE—100 Years Around The Table**

This hardback, quarto book of 241 pp., by Allan Lockwood, was published in 1988 by the Council of the Shire of Arapiles, Natimuk, Victoria.

The Shire of Arapiles was a local government area in the Wimmera region of western Victoria, Australia. ...

The Shire of Arapiles was divided into three ridings, each of which elected three councillors: North Riding, Central Riding, South Riding.

Hence the apt title of the book.

The Duke of Wellington fought a crucial battle outside the village of Arapiles [the Spanish pronunciation is Ara-pi-lees] in 1812. This was the historic battle of Salamanca, named after the nearby city.

Wellington's aide-de-camp was Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, whose brother was killed in the fight.

After the peninsula wars, Major Mitchell was appointed Surveyor General of New South Wales.

In July 1836 he took a small party to the Grampians and camped on Mount William, then walked to Mount Zero, from where he saw an isolated mass and a rock resembling a mitre.

Eventually, he ascended the highest point of the mount and named it after the hill and valley where his brother had been killed 24 years earlier. ◀

# LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

## Hobart Branch

### ACCESSIONS:Books

- \*Australian Post Office; *History of the Post Office in Tasmania*
- Cassidy, Dianne J E; *Cypress Street Cemetery* [Q929.32099465 CAS]
- \*Davis; R & M (Eds), *The Rebel in his Family—Selected Papers of William Smith O'Brien*
- \*Day, A & P McWilliams (Eds); *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland Vol. 1—Parishes of County Armagh 1835–8*. [941.6 DAY]
- \*Day, A & P McWilliams; (Eds), *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Vol. 3 — Parishes of County Down I, 1834–6 (South Down)*. [941.6 DAY]
- \*Day, Angelique & Patrick McWilliams; (Eds), *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Vol. 7—Parishes of County Down II, 1832–4, 1837 (North Down & The Ards)*. [941.6 DAY]
- \*Day, Angelique & Patrick McWilliams; (Eds), *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Vol. 12—Parishes of County Down III, 1833–8 (Mid Down)*. [941.6 DAY]
- \*Hall, A J R; *The History Of Dunorlan*
- \*Harrison, P; *Samuel Harrison—His Life and Times 1820–1910*. [Q929.2 HAR]
- \*Henderson, M H & W; *A Greater Prize Than Gold—Augustus Oldfield, 19<sup>th</sup> century botanical collector and ethnographer in Australia*
- \*Hookey, Margaret; *The Chaplain—Being some further account of the days of Bobby Knopwood*
- \*Killalea, A; *The Great Scourge—The Tasmanian Infantile Paralysis Epidemic, 1937–8*. [616.835 KIL]
- \*McNeice, Roger V; *Coins and Tokens of Tasmania 1803–1910*
- \*O'Loughlan, M; *Master Guide to the Various Spellings of Irish Surnames*
- \*Rieusset, Brian and Charles Leofwyn Willes; *You Can't Hang Me For It—Life of James Mitchell*
- \*Sargent, John; *Truthful Tales & Treasured Moments—Bellerive Primary School, 175 years of history*
- \*Schaffer, I; *Red Lion Inn, Liverpool St, 1820–1910; 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*. [Q994.61 SCH]
- Snowden, D; *White Rag Burning—Irish Women Committing Arson To Be Transported*. [364.37409946 SNO]
- \*Turnbull, C; *Black War* [305.899159 TUR]
- \*Webster, H; *The Tasmanian Traveller—A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Companion For Modern Travellers*. [919.4064 WEB]
- \*Wuchatsch, R; *John Muston—Draper, Squatter, Speculator, In Colonial Australia*. [994.02902 WUC]

## Computer Disks

\*Kent FHS; *Parish Registers, Vol. 23; Memorial Inscriptions, Vol. 3 (CD39)*

\*SA Genealogy & Heraldry Society; *The South Australian Genealogist 1973–2010*

\*Yvonne Graves; *Index to St. Michael's Highgate Parish Magazine 1863–64, 1866*

\*Denotes complimentary or donated item

## Launceston Branch

### ACCESSIONS—Books

Cassidy, Dianne J E; *Cypress Street Cemetery*

\*Fisher, Laurel & Ian; *Orton-Woodbridge-Cork-Macclesfield to Hobart – Jane Nash & George Smith*

\*Niven, Jann; *Out of the Shadows – The Story of William Pow*

\*Niven, Jann; ... *and I be Claridge*

\*Denotes donated item

## Mersey Branch

### ACCESSIONS—Books

Cassidy, Dianne J E; *Cypress Street Cemetery*

Smee, Craig James; *Births and Baptisms, Marriages and De Facto Relationships, Deaths and Burials 1821–1830*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *Index & Transcription of Devonport State School Admission Register 1898–1908, 1912*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2017*

Watts, John; *Thomas Hainsworth - A Remarkable Pioneer*

Watts, John; *Tamar River Leads - Creating a Safe Harbour Entrance*

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

### 2019 Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a Book

however produced or published on paper, dealing with family or biographical history and having significant Tasmanian content.

Historical fiction is not eligible.

Prize is currently \$200 plus a year's membership of TFHS Inc.

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|                                                                    |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3</i> (p&p \$6.30) .....  | \$10.00 |
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| <i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1–20</i> (p&p \$8.50)** .....  | \$15.00 |
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| <i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 26–30</i> (p&p \$6.30)** ..... | \$25.00 |
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(p&p \$13.80 for 3 books or more)

### CD-Rom

|                                                                               |         |
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| <i>Tasmanian Ancestry Vols 1–20, [Jun 1980–Mar 2000]</i> (p&p \$8.50)** ..... | \$50.00 |
| <i>TAMIOT</i> (p&p \$8.50) ** .....                                           | \$50.00 |

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Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee  
Tuesday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.  
Saturday 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.  
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10:30 a.m. on 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

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**HOBART** Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527  
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive  
Tuesday 12:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.  
Wednesday 9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.  
Saturday 1:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.  
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7:30 p.m. on 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

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**HUON** Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6239 6823  
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 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of each month, except January.  
email [vsbtas@bigpond.com](mailto:vsbtas@bigpond.com)

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**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.  
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Check the Branch News and the website  
<http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org> for locations and times.

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**MERSEY** Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257  
Library 113 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)  
Wednesday & Friday 10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.  
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.  
Meetings Held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of the month at Branch Library in Latrobe at 1:30 p.m. Please check the website at [www.tfhsdev.com](http://www.tfhsdev.com) or contact the [secretary@tfhsdev.com](mailto:secretary@tfhsdev.com) for updates.

# MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

**Dues are payable annually by 1 April.** Membership Subscriptions for 2019–20:-

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

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

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

## Membership Entitlements:

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

## Application for Membership:

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

## Donations:

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

## Research Queries:

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

## Reciprocal Rights:

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

## Advertising:

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

ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by *Mark Media*—Moonah Tasmania

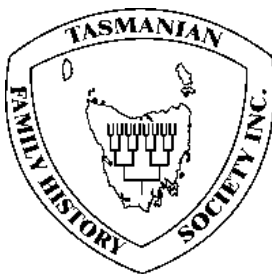


# 39th Conference & Annual General Meeting

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

ABN 87 627 274 157



to be held at

**HUONVILLE BOWLING CLUB  
5 Shield Street  
HUONVILLE**



**Saturday, 15 June 2019**

**39th Annual General Meeting**  
***Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.***  
**Saturday 15 June 2019**

**11:30 a.m.**      **Registration and set up tables by branches**

**12:00 a.m.**      **Welcome by Huon Branch President**

**LUNCH**

**1:15 p.m.**      **Rebecca Read**  
*FamilySearch update*

**2:00 p.m.**      **Presentation of**

- Early Bird Prize
- Lilian Watson Family History Award
- Best Journal Article Award

**2:30 p.m.**      **AGM**

**3:00 p.m.**      **Upper Huon History Group**  
*Family Histories in community context*

**6:00 p.m.**      **Dinner at the Bowling Club**

BOOK STALLS with publications from branches will be  
on offer during the day.

# Registration Form

Closing date for registration and payment is **4 June 2018**

The Branch Secretary  
Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Huon Branch  
PO Box 171  
HUONVILLE Tasmania 7109

phone: 03 6239 6823  
email: [vsbtas@bigpond.com](mailto:vsbtas@bigpond.com)

Name .....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

I/we will be attending on Saturday, 15 June 2019 Lunch \$20.00

I/we will be attending the Dinner (3 courses) \$35.00 each

Please indicate dietary needs .....

.....

A cheque/money order is enclosed for \$ .....

OR 1 debit by: Master Card  VISA  (*Please tick*)

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Name on Card (please print): .....

Signature: ..... Expiry Date: .....

OR 2 enclose receipt for EFT payment to account:  
BSB #037 015 Acc #168921

Register before **Monday 13 May 2019** to be in the draw for the  
**President's 'Early Bird Prize**

## Location of Huonville Bowling Club



## About the Program and Speakers

### **Rebecca Read – FamilySearch developments**

Rebecca grew up in Sydney and worked as a primary school teacher before moving to Hobart thirty years ago. She is the wife of Ken J Read and mother of four grown up children. She holds an Advanced Diploma in Local, Family and Applied History from UNE and is currently completing a PhD at UTAS about the convicts who arrived in VDL in the years 1830–1835. She has been the director of the *FamilySearch* Family History Centre at Glenorchy since 2010 and has worked as tutor on some of the units offered in the Diploma of Family History at UTAS.

### **Upper Huon History Group – Community History/family history**

Various members of the group formed in 2012 from a number of users of the Glen Huon Hall with the purpose of collecting and maintaining the history of the district.