

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 40 Number 2—September 2019

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Tasmanian Ancestry

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

From the Editor

By the time you get to read this it will probably be much warmer than the current icy chill blowing up from the Antarctic circle. I am not tempted to rush outside to play in the garden—rather to turn up the heating and sit at the computer to complete the final edit.

This issue contains all the reports from the AGM held at Huon in June—President's Annual Report, Conference Report, Auditors Report and award winners.

Thank you to the Launceston Branch members for their submissions to this issue and special thanks to Helen Stuart who collected and sent them on.

There are accounts of convicts, schools, hospitals and a saddler's son who rose to the position of Mayor of Launceston and was invited to attend the Inaugural Celebrations in Sydney for the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.

Also included is an article by Leonie Mickleborough—an update to one which appeared in Vol. 1 No. 2, p. 37 'Inquest at Evandale', regarding the death of John Abberton.

Consequently space became very tight and I was unable to include many branch advertisements of their publications. Readers can check the TFHS Inc. State and Branch web pages to see publications available at branch libraries. And if you haven't looked at the new Hobart Branch web page yet do make sure to check it out.

Rosemary Davidson

Journal address

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

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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Cover: View of the Albert Hall and entrance to the City Park, Launceston, Tasmania 1901. The City Park Stables are situated between the Albert Hall and the Superintendents Cottage. Conservation Management Plan Vol.1 LCC 2006: 1887 – Outbuilding 1 was probably constructed around this time, to serve as a Stable for the Cottage.

© Collection of the QVMAG Launceston, Tasmania

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2018/2019

AS we commence the 39th Annual Conference of our Society, we should reflect on the fact we have already commenced the 40th year of our existence. In marital terms, we would be celebrating our ruby anniversary. Hence the ruby coloured covers of volume 40 of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

In researching numbers applicable to our society I also found I am the 13th president elected to the position. I hope the concept of 'bad luck' attached to that number has not been reflected in our activities over the last 12 months.

Membership, as at 31 March 2019 was down 6 per cent on the previous year; a total of 1004 financial members was recorded. Whilst most branches have had a decrease in numbers, membership from Hobart's area remained consistent with the previous year.

Attendances at our libraries, by both visitors and members were reported by most branches to be down, compared to the previous year. However, Hobart branch enjoyed a comparable number of visitors who used their services. They had a 900 per cent increase of Interstate/Overseas researchers seeking to use their services.

Income from sale of society publications was almost non-existent during the 2018/2019 year. The TAMIOT CD being the major item of interest.

During the year, some branches continued producing and publishing indexes and other reference material for the benefit of all researchers and to raise funds.

As reported in *Tasmanian Ancestry* at various times: Burnie Branch has produced *Index To The Advocate, 1 Oct – 31 Dec 1960*; and Hobart Branch pub-

lished another part to their *Undertakers of Hobart* series: *Vol. IV Index to H C Millington Pty Ltd Funeral Records: Part 9 June 1970 to April 1973*.

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

The life of our society depends on the volunteers who give of their time in so many areas of our organization. So many of them continue in multiple roles and without them none of our services and achievements would exist. I thank them for their past efforts over the 2018/2019 membership year and their willingness to continue into the next period. I urge other members to make themselves available to take on some of the tasks that are essential to the smooth operation of the branches and the society.

For many members, the major motivation to continue belonging to our society is the enjoyment of reading our quarterly journal *Tasmanian Ancestry*. Our editor, Rosemary Davidson continues to produce an excellent product that we all enjoy, and I thank her for the dedicated work she continues to provide.

Finally, I wish to formally acknowledge the retirement of our Secretary Robert Tanner. He volunteered to take on the role when it was evident that no other nominations were forthcoming. His efforts on our behalf are greatly appreciated.

Maurice Appleyard



39th AGM CONFERENCE AND MEETING REPORT 15 June 2019 at Huonville

A roaring fire in a big wood heater welcomed 46 members and 7 guests to the Huonville Bowls and Community Club Inc. for our annual conference. Registration was later than usual—from 11:30 to allow time for people from afar to arrive. Then lunch was served at 12:00.

After lunch the Huon Branch President, Betty Fletcher, welcomed all and wished everyone a pleasant visit and a productive meeting.

This was then followed by the first speaker, Rebecca Read. Rebecca has been the director of the *FamilySearch* Family History Centre at Glenorchy since 2010 and has worked as a tutor on some of the units offered in the Diploma of Family History at UTAS. She spoke about recent changes and additions to *Family Search*. This very informative talk demonstrated some of the lesser known features of this resource and all agreed they learnt something new.

The society president, Maurice Appleyard, then occupied the chair to continue proceedings.

The President called on our Patron, Dr Alison Alexander, to give a review of the 2018 LWFHA winning book edited by Susan Scott, *From the Proteus to Prosperity: In the steps of John Walduck (1809–1886)*. Dr Alexander then presented the award and certificates to the group who produced the book.

The President announced the winner of the Best Journal Article Award to be Dr Dianne Snowden for her article in *Tasmanian Ancestry* Volume 39, titled *Voices from the Orphan Schools: James*

Butterworth or Forrest, Entrepreneur and Collector. Maurice then presented Dianne with her certificate.

The President then announced that a Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Meritorious Service Award had been made this year. As the recipient, the Hobart Branch Librarian Judith Mudaliar, was unable to be present, the President read the citation and announced the award would be presented to Judith on a suitable occasion in the near future. It was formally presented by Maurice at a Hobart Branch Library Committee meeting on Thursday 27 June.

President Maurice then declared the 39th Annual General Meeting open. It was attended by 46 members with apologies recorded from two members.

The President then read the Annual Report. See page 63.

Following this, the Treasurer, Ross Warren, presented the audited financial statement. See pages 68–70.

The election of society office bearers for 2019/20 resulted in the following members being elected unopposed:

President: Maurice Appleyard

Vice President: Judith Cocker

Secretary: Eddy Steenberg

Treasurer: Ross Warren

The following appointed positions were confirmed:

Burnie Delegate: Peter Cocker.

(Second delegate and alternate to be advised.)

Hobart Delegates: Louise Rainbow and Sue Wallbank. Alternate: Howard Reeves.

Huon Delegates: John and Libby Gillham. Alternate: Betty Fletcher.

Launceston Delegates: Helen Stuart and Robyn Gibson. Alternate: Lucille Gee.

Mersey Delegates: Gary Bryant and Ros Coss. Alternate: Sue-Ellen McCreghan.

Minute Secretary: Vacant.

The President thanked members for attending and closed the meeting.

An interesting illustrated talk by Huon member Elaine Burton followed on some of the early Huon families and their homes, especially in Glen Huon.

The next Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., the 40th will be held at Ross on Saturday 20 June 2020.

The Huon President thanked the caterers for the excellent refreshments they provided, thanked all for their attendance and closed the conference.

Twenty-three members and guests later enjoyed the Conference Dinner, also held at the Bowls Club. ◀

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Members who renew membership by direct deposit into our Society account please ensure you can be identified correctly. Your CRN is unique to you. Please use that first. If you don't have space for eight digits please use your member number first, before your name or text such as 'membership renewal' etc. Check with your financial institution if you have any queries.

If you are renewing by credit card please ensure that card number is legible and card expiry date is entered and legible.

If you change address or contact details please notify promptly. If you change membership status, e.g. Ordinary to Concession or Joint to Single etc. please notify promptly.

Ross Warren State Treasurer

LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD 2018

Alison Alexander

As usual, I enjoyed reading the books entered for the Lilian Watson Family History Award. There was an interesting variety, all with their individual merits.

- *William Wyatt* has excellent illustrations.
- *Maria Island to Merridale* is a lovely tribute to a grandmother.
- *The Garde Family* is an endearing book, written from the family point of view.
- *The Weeding family of Oatlands* comprises letters, mostly written in England so of less interest to the general reader, but fascinating to the family.
- *Once we were young* comprises stories of the childhoods of elderly people living in West Kentish. I really enjoyed this book, with such a range of stories. Most of the participants were born in Tasmania but some come from overseas, and they have different life experiences. The interviews capture the individual voices, and the book is a pleasure to read. Unfortunately, it didn't fit the criteria of the Award as it contains no index or references.
- *John Campbell and Charlotte Dawson* is an excellent family history, well-written, with a good context in Britain and the rest of the story set in several Australian colonies.
- As usual, it was hard to pick the winner, but this year's award goes to Susan Scott (editor) *From the Proteus to Prosperity: in the steps of John Walduck (1809-1886)*.

This is an excellent example of a family history. In 1971 the Walduck family found they had a convict forebear. Ten years later they had a family reunion at Beaconsfield, 150 years after John Wal-

duck arrived as a convict. They decided to write a book, and the Walduck Book Team was set up, containing four descendants: Susan Scott, Joan Dennis, Beth Beynon and Jim Walduck. Many family members undertook research and Susan compiled the result into a book. A member of the Book Team kindly provided financial backing. Everything to do with the book was done in Tasmania—though there was some input from family members in England and on the mainland—and it was printed in Launceston. The family did employ a historian to write the first section set in England.

The story begins with Robert Walduck, born in England in 1719. His descendant John, born in 1809, was the only son of Henry, a hat-maker, and Mary. He became a shoemaker, and at 21 took part in a demonstration against the mechanisation of the paper-making industry—presumably supporting his friends since he was not a paper-maker. He was arrested. With prior convictions for hedge-stripping (stealing wood) and taking part in the Swing Riots, John was sentenced to death for riotous assembly, but this was commuted to transportation for seven years. He arrived in Van Diemens Land in 1831. Lieutenant-Governor Arthur recognised that these rioters could be of

higher moral worth than the usual run of thieves, and most were assigned to farming properties in the midlands. John went to Samuel Hill at Campbell Town.

As a convict he was very well-behaved, committing no offences, and gained his ticket of leave in 1835. He became an enterprising citizen—until in Launceston in 1839 he was found guilty of assaulting a constable and had to spend two years in the chain gang, and later eight months more for abetting assault. Finally, he was free in 1841. The next year he married a widow, Mary Ann Davis, the daughter of convict Elizabeth Bumstead. She brought John three stepsons, and she and John had more children of their own. The family settled at O'Briens Bridge where John worked as a shoemaker and ran the government pound. He and his stepsons went to the Victorian goldrush where they made a small fortune. Back in Tasmania the family moved to Beaconsfield, where one of John's sons had a store. Everyone prospered, with John becoming chairman of the Beaconsfield Town Board and a member of parliament. From there, some family members returned to England, some to Victoria and some remained in Tasmania.

The book covers the nine generations from the first Robert Walduck. It is well written, with a clear, strong narrative and

is very well produced, with few typos and excellent illustrations and maps. It is very hard to fault this book, and the Walduck Book Team are to be congratulated on a fine achievement. ◀



Left to right: Susan Scott, editor and compiler, Joan Dennis, a Walduck Book Team member with our Patron Alison Alexander Photograph: Leonie Mickleborough

2018 ENTRIES LILIAN WATSON FAMILY HISTORY AWARD

THE 2018 Award proved popular with ten entries. All were of a high standard making it difficult to pick a winner, however the winner announced at the annual conference was Susan Scott and her team. Terri Pollard donated her book to Burnie Branch, and the rest were donated to Hobart Branch.

Lorraine Dooley, *The Garde Family in Tasmania 1837–2017 A new life in a new land.*

John Gould (editor), *The Weeding Family of Oatlands, Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania: Letters Home 1832–1873.*

Lynette McDermott, *The Garth Trilogy: Book One of the Garth Trilogy: Of Angels and Eagles,*

Book Two of the Garth Trilogy: Perseverance

Book Three of the Garth Trilogy: The Promise of Tomorrow.

David Otterman, *John Campbell & Charlotte Dawson. Trials of Life and Law.*

Terri Pollard with help of Kim Johnson, *Once We Were Young.*

Felicity Anne Renowden (née Piesse) *Maria Island to Merridale: A tribute to my grandmother C. P. Christina Piesse (née Mc Rae) 1886–1970.*

Susan G. Scott (compiler and editor) *From the Proteus to Prosperity: In the steps of John Walduck (1809–1886).*

Douglas Wyatt OAM, RFD, *William Wyatt – Devonshire Ploughman and Van Diemen's Land Convict.*

BEST JOURNAL ARTICLE AWARD

WE have given consideration to the 2019 Award for Best Journal Article. There are many worthy articles but after much deliberation we chose Dianne Snowden for her article *Voices from the Orphan Schools: James Butterworth or Forrest, Entrepreneur and Collector*, which appeared in Vol. 39 No. 4, as the successful recipient for the 2019 Award.



Dianne receiving her award from President, Maurice Appleyard

Photograph: Leonie Mickleborough

We were impressed with the articles by Betty Jones which, as usual were interesting, particularly *Open Wide: The Tasmanian School Dental Service, 1916–1955*, and *A Past School Tradition: The ANZAC Sports*. Also rated very highly were the accomplished articles by Don Bradmore, especially *Trooper Henry Mitchell Black: A Young Man from Cressy, Tasmania.*

As well, we would like to commend *The Land Maria Campbell Wanted*, by Lorraine Redway, and *Somewhere to Live: A Suburb is Born*, by Jennifer Jacobs. ◀

Beryl Dix and Bev Richardson

2019 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

I have audited the accompanying accounts for Tasmanian Family History Society Incorporated for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

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

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

- a) The Society has kept proper accounting records and other books during the period covered by the accounts.
- b) The accompanying accounts are properly drawn up and in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (1964) so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the results for the period ended on that date according to the information given to me, the books of the Society and the explanations given.
- c) The accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Society's financial position according to the information at my disposal and the explanations given to me.
- d) The rules relating to the administration of the Society's funds have been observed.
- e) I have obtained all the information required.

Devonport

16 May 2019



NEIL WILKINSON
Registered Company Auditor

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Burnie	Hobart	Huon	L'ton	Mersey	Society	Consolidated Totals
Opening Balance	9,969	2,958	1,515	3,610	5,852	13,264	47,169
<u>Add Receipts</u>							
Membership Subscript.	2,498	0,734	357	3,888	2,790	30,587	34,643
Donations	620	1,388	174	2,794	231	790	5,576
Fund Raising	1,223	870	0	375	1,225	0	3,693
Research	0	312	0	1,222	252	0	1,786
Sales	1,480	4,834	0	1,446	1,337	465	8,313
Interest	8	9	1	3	0	8	30
Library Revenue	1,706	1,039	18	260	1,379	0	4,401
Sundries	3,273	9,735	20	439	50	960	14,477
Journal (Tas Ancestry)						1,650	1,650
Total receipts	0,808	8,921	570	10,426	7,264	34,460	74,568
Transfers from term loan a/c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total funds available</u>	0,777	1,879	2,086	14,037	13,116	47,724	121,737
<u>Less Payments</u>							
Membership Subscript.	1,277	4,717	333	1,870	1,526	0	0
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	4,619	4,619
Fund Raising	308	614	0	121	248	0	1,291
Research	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Items for re-sale	603	988	0	444	331	0	1,116
Bank Fees	0	36	0	0	0	447	483
Library Payments	5,593	8,151	792	4,895	1,141	0	20,572
Sundries	204	7,037	0	31	0	446	7,296
Journal (Tas Ancestry)	7,465	7,465					
Assets/Capital	4,859	2,842	0	624	481	0	8,806
Administration Payments	159	1,414	130	660	5,352	11,101	12,328
Total Payments	3,002	5,798	1,255	8,695	9,080	34,078	74,027
Transfers to term loan a/c	0	6,500	0	2,500	0	0	9,000
Closing Balance	7,775	9,581	\$830	\$2,841	\$4,036	\$13,646	\$38,710
Term Loans, Float etc	6,258	0,126	\$2,768	\$7,268	\$13,443	\$0	\$59,862
Total Cash Reserves	4,033	9,707	\$3,598	\$10,109	\$17,479	\$13,646	\$98,572
Value of Assets	5,500	6,296	\$14,221	\$70,000	\$26,311	\$0	\$362,328

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC

ABN 87 627 274 157

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

For the Year Ended 31st March 2019

	2019	2018
INCOME		
Donations	760	573
Collection Branch Membership	5362	6260
Collection Branch Donation	290	831
Collection Branch Sales	-	1835
Journal - Advertising/Sales	165	115
Journal - Subscriptions	1485	1800
Membership Subs Interstate	16761	16269
Membership Subs Branch	8204	8693
State Sales Books, CD's	325	4153
State Sales TAMIOT	116	412
AGM Registrations	960	20
Interest Received	8	9
TOTAL INCOME	34436	40970
LESS EXPENSES INCURRED		
AGM Expenses	1108	750
Audit Fees	176	165
Bank Charges	447	405
Executive Travel	1105	1050
Filing Fee	62	61
Computer Equipment	-	765
Insurance	4619	4123
Journal Postage/Printing	17465	19105
Lillian Watson & other awards	200	200
Postage, PO Box, Phone, Int,	1325	1364
Printing & Stationery,	212	2341
Room Hire/Meetings	331	413
Subscriptions (AFFHO/FFHS)	94	240
Tfer collection Branch Sales/Oth	-	1979
Tfer collection Branch Membership	6488	7860
Tfer collection Branch Donations	422	1371
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED	34054	42192
SURPLUS/DEFECIT FOR YEAR	382	(1222)

LAUNCESTON OFFICE BEARERS 1980–2019

Launceston President

Miss Karlena Nagle	1980–1982
Mrs Judith Parnell	1982–1983
Miss Karlena Nagle	1983–1984
Mr John Grunnell	1984–1987
Mr Tom Lello	1987–1989
Mrs Thelma Grunnell	1989–1992
Mrs Pat Harris	1992–1993
Mrs Anne Bartlett	1993–1996
Mr Joe Stephens	1996–1997
Miss Jenny Gill	1997–2000
Mrs Anita Swan	2000–2004
Ms Helen Stuart	2004–2007
Mr Anita Swan	2007–2010
Mrs Judith Whish-Wilson	2010–2012
Mr Russell Watson	2012–2015
Ms Helen Stuart	2015–2019

Launceston Secretary

Mrs Pat O'Toole	1980–1981
Mrs Helen Shaw	1981–1982
Mrs Pat O'Toole	1982–1983
Mrs Marlene Arnold	1983–1984
Mrs Kaye Kane (Grice)	1984–1987
Miss Carmel Pitt (Oates)	1987–1988
Miss Caterina Basile	1988
Mrs Kaye Kane (Grice)	1988–1989
Miss Jenny Gill	1989–1993
Mrs Thelma Grunnell	1993–1998
Miss Betty Bissett	1998–2001
Miss Muriel Bissett	2001–2017
Mrs Marette Lawson	2017–2019

Launceston Treasurer

Mr Geoff Rapley	1980–1984
Mr Roy Peck	1984–1987
Mrs Mary Blyth	1987–1994
Miss Jan Welsh	1995–1996
Mr John Grunnell	1996–1998
Mrs Dian Smith	1998–2000
Mr Alan Leighton	2000–2002
Miss Betty Bissett	2002–2017
Mr Barrie Robinson	2017–2019

Launceston Librarian

Mrs Betty Wood	1981–1982
Mrs Judith Parnell	1982–1983
Mrs Dorothy Wright	1983–1984
Mrs Betty Wood	1984–1985
Mrs Anne Bartlett	1985–1986
Mr Tom Lello	1986–1987
Mrs Janine Wilson	1987–1988
Mrs Anne Lello	1988–1990
Mrs Alma Ranson	1990–2000
Mrs Dian Smith	2000–2001
Committee	2001–2007
Mrs Anita Swan	2007–2010
Mrs Judith Whish-Wilson	2010–2012
Committee	2012–2013
Mrs Anita Swan &	
Mrs Irene Taylor	2013–2015
Ms Helen Stuart	2015–2019

Names in bold are current members

LIBRARY LOCATION

Mrs Betty Wood, Youngtown	1981–1982
Carr Villa, Kings Meadow	1982–1986
Cnr Paterson and Charles Streets, Launceston (upstairs)	1986–1988
72 Elizabeth Street, L'ton, Opposite Princes' Square	1988–1992
Flat 2, 47–49 Elphin Road	1992–1993
2 Taylor Street, Invermay	1993–2009
City Park Stables, 45 Tamar St, L'ton (next to Albert Hall)	2009–2019



City Park Stables

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

President: Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103

Secretary: Ann Bailey (03) 6431 5058

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It is amazing how many of our members and indeed other family researchers have had their DNA tested. No doubt the continuing TV

ads from *Ancetry.com* have contributed to this increase. We get lots of requests from our members to run information sessions on DNA. So that's what we did for the April meeting, which incidentally was also Burnie Branch AGM. The session that we presented was not so much about interpreting DNA results and what Centimorgans gave what relationship, but more on the science of genetics. We covered the laws of inheritance and all about recessive and dominant genes, DNA and RNA, autosomal and mitochondrial inheritance. The X and Y chromosomes plus much more.

The main topic for our May meeting was all about how to transfer data from an existing computer to a new laptop. We looked at what files need to be transferred, where to find them, and how to transfer them. After this interesting topic we had a quick look at Victorian BDMs: where and how to access them.

Once again DNA came to the fore as member Graeme Wood offered to share with the meeting an update on his findings on his DNA research for our June meeting. There is no doubt that DNA and

the ability to upload DNA to sites such as GEDmatch Genesis in some case can really break down those brick walls.

The last meeting that I wish to report on was our July meeting held on Monday 1 July. For this meeting we looked at Gedcom files, what are they, how to produce them, and what is their use? This topic was well received and was followed by a quick look at the Queensland State Archive site.

Our Branch Library has been very busy on most days but as we approach the depths of winter we notice a reduced number of members visiting our library, particularly on those cold wet windy days. We are all looking forward to the warmer months.

Peter Cocker Branch President

Hobart

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

President: Louise Rainbow

email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org

Secretary: Howard Reeves

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6244 4527



At the time of writing we are already in the middle of winter and wondering where the year has gone, but once again there has been much activity within the branch.

Our new look website was deployed on 11 May and many of you may have already investigated the content. The content is basically the same but with drop down menus and is suitable to be viewed via any device.

The recorded DNA presentation *An Introduction to DNA Testing* is now available for viewing and financial members of the society are most welcome to access this facility through a 'closed' Facebook page: www.facebook.com/groups/TFHSHobartDNA/

Recently we have been involved with a fundraising event and opportunities aimed at lifting awareness of the activities of the branch within the local community and beyond.

A Sausage Sizzle was conducted at Bunning's Glenorchy and raised over \$800 towards ongoing maintenance and the purchase of new resources. A bit of fun was involved with the wearing of our new aprons which advertised the benefits of Family History in a quirky manner.

Hobart Branch also participated at the City of Clarence inaugural *Collectors Roadshow* at the Rosny Farm. It was a lovely day and we were kept busy with enquiries from the crowds of people who attended.

On 1 May we were involved in the *National Trust Heritage Month* activities in collaboration with three other groups in Bellerive; the Sound Preservation Association of Tasmania (SPAT), Bellerive Historical Society and John Sargent's Ferrymans House, the theme being *This Place Matters*. It proved to be a very successful day and enabled visitors time at each venue all of which are within easy walking distance.

The speakers at our monthly meetings have continued to offer a wide range of topics and a summary of each of these talks is listed below.

There were three speakers (with four stories) at the April Meeting, each telling the story about a family bible in the possession of their families.

The first speaker was Christine Spry speaking about a British and Foreign Bible Society bible published in 1818. It was given to William Stills by his god-mother in 1819 and contains a list of 13 children, one of whom was Robert whose daughter Gladys was Christine's grandmother. Charlotte brought the bible to Australia when she came to live with Gladys and it remains in Christine's possession. While used little at the time the binding had deteriorated and an expensive restoration has been undertaken. The bible contains a table of conversions of measurement units from biblical times.

The second speaker was Maureen O'Toole speaking not about a Bible, rather *Fathers, Martyrs and Queen of the Holy Rosary* by Cardinal James Gibbons circa 1886. The book was given to Maureen's grandmother by her mother whose family's details were listed inside. It had been assumed that grandmother's fiancé was A J Hearps who died on the Western Front at Pozieres when he was 21 years-old, but after finding written family records about Hubert John Farrell's family in the book alongside great granny's name, it was suspected that Farrell was the fiancé, not Hearps. Farrell also served in WWI and died in France 1917 being commemorated at Coxyde Military cemetery, located near the Belgium border. Farrell went to King Island with his prospecting father, Thomas, around 1904 and the pair discovered a large vein of sheelite. The mine was subsequently listed on the share market as King Island Sheelite. Sheelite is a mineral and in high demand during the war period as it can withstand very high temperatures with its uses including the construction of war machinery, ammunition and weapons.

The third speaker, Ros Escott, spoke about two bibles in presentations she titled *The Stationmaster's Chinese Son-in-law* and *From a privileged life to the Australian bush*.

Margaret Scarlett married Mei Quong Tart in 1886 in Sydney, as soon as she turned 21. He was a respected and well-known Chinese identity who ran a series of fashionable teashops frequented by Sydney society. Not only did Margaret not have her father George's permission, but he was furious and demanded that all the family should swear on the Bible not to have anything to do with her ever again. Margaret's name was erased from the Family Bible on the day of her marriage, and her brother was erased later for his close contact with her. Two other siblings were merely 'disowned for life'. Sometime later George Scarlett had a change of heart and all four were restored. Over the original entries he pasted a page with a copy of what the page had contained before the deletions and 'disownings'. Recently, the glued pages were expertly unglued, recorded, and reglued, a legacy to how George had left them.

Marianne Calmady Richardson came from a family of landed gentry and married Henry Coates, a dashing young surgeon, in a grand church in London. Four years later he was in debt and they emigrated to South Australia. They settled in the bush in the Lyndoch Valley outside Adelaide and had 10 children. Then Henry was found dead at age 45. The next we hear of Marianne, she and the children are on the Victoria goldfields and she is marrying again 'in Mr Cayley's tent' on the Daisy Hill diggings. How did Marianne feel about being transplanted from a privileged life to the Australian bush? A poem that she wrote in 1847 is tucked in the Family Bible and suggests she loved 'The Bushman's Life'.

The speaker at the May meeting was Hobart lawyer Craig Mackie, speaking on the topic *R (The Crown) versus Campbell and Sparkes*. There being no children's court at the time (1843), the trial was held at the Supreme Court with Henry Sparkes (aged 14) and Charles Campbell (aged 16) on trial for the murder of Hugh McGuire, an overseer at Point Puer. If found guilty the penalty would be death by hanging, the same as for adults. Point Puer prison had two sections, one for large boys, and one for small. Although only 3ft 7in, Sparkes was in the large boys' section where the crime took place. After lunch on 23 June 1843, McGuire was bludgeoned and died six days later from wounds inflicted by broomstick-like rods and stone hammers used in the quarry. Although being conscious for a short time, he was unable to name the offenders. The case was heard by Chief Justice Pedder of the Supreme Court and there was a jury. The trial began less than a month after the murder and there was little in the day of forensic evidence. Conviction relied on confessions or eyewitness accounts.

Captain Errington took charge of the investigations and threatened the boys in a line-up with floggings if no one confessed or volunteered information. A 'large boy', Fletcher, volunteered Sparkes' name as the one rendering the first blow with a stick, then Campbell. Fletcher alleged further attack with stone hammers. Other eyewitnesses came forward with inconsistent evidence and stories; and Sparkes confessed. The trial lasted a full day and into that evening; the jury deliberated for five minutes and returned a 'Not Guilty' verdict and the boys were returned to Point Puer. The verdict was consistent with present day trial procedure. Confessions and eye-witness accounts secured under threat are inadmissible.

Prior to the murder a member of the large section of Point Puer, 18 year-old Harper Nicholl had had trouble with McGuire. At the trial Nicholl was cross-examined by the defence but admitted nothing. The speaker suggested that it is likely Nicholl had 'orchestrated' the murder with threats of bullying the perpetrators. Further, the speaker described the cruelty Sparkes in particular, was subjected to following his return to Point Puer: he escaped several times and was repeatedly subjected to floggings and solitary confinement. In 1844 he was transferred to Port Arthur and freed in 1850. In 1861 he was in the Outlands district and married and raised a family. Campbell spent 7 years at Point Puer and was generally better behaved. He was freed in 1848, but was sentenced to 10 years on Norfolk Island in 1851 when he stole bedding and a ring at Outlands. On release, Nicholl moved to the mainland and was sentenced for several crimes in South Australia, Castlemaine and Bendigo. He died at the age of 86 in South Australia's Gladstone Gaol.

The speaker at the June meeting was Catholic Church archivist Dr Pru Francis. She spoke about the life of Fr Martial Louis Frederic Mary, who always referred to himself as 'Missionaire Apostolique'. Fr Mary was born in Normandy (France) in 1840 and completed his classical studies at Saint Lo in Normandy.

In the 19th century he was a Zouave in the French Pontifical Army, an international regiment, defending the Papal States against Italian troops led by Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1867 he was honoured—the Cross of Faith and Heroism—for his bravery at the Battle of Mentana. After the war he completed his theological studies at the College of Brigole, Sale, Negroni in Italy and he was ordained as a priest in 1873 in Genoa.

Fr Martial Mary arrived in Tasmania in May 1878 and in December 1878 he was appointed to the Georges Bay mission on the east coast to replace Joseph Aloysius Sheehy. He travelled throughout the north east of Tasmania by horse. Being short in stature he rode side saddle, and serviced a much broader area than the Georges Bay and St Helens area, as tin mining was opening the region. In his time in Tasmania (1878–1902) Fr Mary was responsible for establishing seven churches: Boobyalla, Ringarooma, Lottah, Branxholm, Derby, Mathinna and St Marys. Although his use of English language was limited he was a caring, community-minded priest, building communities through bazaars and musicals. He also hosted visits by Governor Sir Frederick Weld (1874–1880).

In 1892 he holidayed in Victoria, his first break since his arrival in Tasmania. In 1894 he was appointed to the Campbell Town Parish and extended the parish to include Cullenswood, St Marys and Fingal. In 1902 Archbishop Murphy approved Fr Mary's return to Genoa. He spent some time in Launceston, returning to Genoa in April 1902. He died in Genoa in February 1923.

Future Meetings 2019

September 17: Ged Lagerewski

Tasmanian Military Museum, Glenorchy

November 19: Eddy Steenberg *The*

Underground Toilets of Hobart

[The meeting day is 'World Toilet Day'!]

Huon

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No report received

Launceston

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Our DNA Discussion Circles have been occurring for over two years now, with the most recent meeting held in May. Our next meeting

will occur in October, where Ros Escott will present on more advanced DNA research. Those who may be interested in attending this or an ongoing group can register their interest by coming into the library or contacting us by email.

Following a successful Seniors Week Open Day in 2018, Launceston Branch will be taking part again this year, with hourly one-on-one appointments available. The theme will be 'Starting out with your Family History including online researching', held on Thursday 17 October from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A number of members of the Launceston Branch attended the AGM held at Huonville. Thank you to the organisers for such an enjoyable and successful event.

Preparations for our July workshop are well underway, with the focus on 'Finding & Using Early Tasmanian Church Records'. Any requests for workshop topics are welcome; please contact the Branch Library to pass on your ideas.

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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Our first meeting of the new branch committee went well with our focus mainly on the articles for *Tasmanian Ancestry* Vol. 40 No.4 in 2020.

We welcomed Betty Keep to the committee and look forward to input from her and Lynn Chambers, our two new members.

Our long standing and much appreciated computer guy, Jim Rouse has finished up! (Oh no!) After many, many years of trying to drag us into the technological age we ask has he given up?

Jim set up our computers and printers, continued up-dating and fixing faults when they occurred. He was always ten steps ahead with technology. How we must have frustrated him! I remember a long, long, time ago at a committee meeting, Jim showed us a USB. We could not believe our family trees as well as a great deal of information could be stored on that thing. He had so much patience with we amateurs.

There are many stories. One springs to mind—after Jim had his DNA done, very early in the piece, he came to a committee meeting and in his broad Scots accent said "I don't know whether to burn me kilt or not". His DNA was quite a surprise.

We appreciate all Jim's input over many years and wish him the very best in his future ventures.

Mersey Branch continued with the U3A course last term. Three people attended the library one on one with a library assistant, for a small fee. These sessions are an hour and a half over a three-week period. This has proved popular with a waiting list of people wishing to attend. There is always a variety of enquiries from beginners to researchers who have 'hit a brick wall'. Many are interested in learning how to search online sites e.g. *Trove*, *LINC* and records from *Ancestry*. We are happy to show people the 'ropes'.

Any enquiries regarding the branch please phone our library (03) 6426 2257 on opening days—Wednesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.—or secretary Sue-Ellen (03) 6428 6328, or Ros (03) 6491 1141. ◀

Criminal Returns reveal that in England between 1822 and 1830 there were forty-three executions for horse-stealing, and none between 1830 and 1838. A similar result was observed for burglary and house-breaking, with forty-six between 1826 and 1830 and only two between 1834 and 1838. The English figures, when allowing for differences in population, were nearly twenty times those of Prussia, where between 1831 and 1834 six criminals were hanged compared to 124 in England and Wales. While in France, by the penal code of 1832, its enactment was almost exclusively limited to crimes of treason, murder and setting fire to an inhabited dwelling.

Reference: Criminal Returns issued by the Committee of the Society for the diffusion of information on Capital Punishments in 1838. *Leamington Spa Courier*, 25 August 1838, p. 3.

NEW AND EXCITING CONTENT AVAILABLE ONLINE FOR FREE

THE microfilm produced by the Australian Joint Copying Project has long been a first stop for those researching local or family history. The 10,400 microfilm reels however have been difficult to access even for those living near libraries holding the microfilm let alone those in rural areas. The content itself can often be dense and difficult to locate relevant information.

The National Library of Australia has begun a new project to address these problems. Thanks to the Australian Public Service Modernisation Fund the AJCP Online Project will digitise the 7.5 million records captured on the original AJCP microfilm, delivering them online free of charge to all.

All of the original paper handbooks and finding aids are now available and searchable online with added and enhanced content and indexing making it easier to locate the information you want.

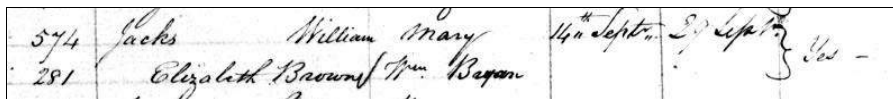
The original AJCP partnership of the National Library of Australia, the State Library of New South Wales and the National Archives of the UK, filmed records held in UK institutions and private hands relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific.

The records filmed cover a wide range of Australia's history from early exploration, languages and history of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, early European settlers, convicts, the establishment of Australian cities and pastoral properties, our involvement in conflicts, our social and political development, scientific discoveries, religious and missionary activities and trade. ◀

Shared by Emma on Facebook and Twitter
6 June 2019

ELIZABETH BROWN

Jayne Shapter (Member 7371)



William Jacks and Elizabeth Brown
Permission to Marry Register CON 52/1/1 Page 86

ELIZABETH BROWN was my great-great grandmother. She arrived in Van Diemens Land as a convict in 1833. I had thought that finding any information would be difficult, as hers was not an uncommon name. Even the ship that brought her, *William Bryan*, brought another Elizabeth Brown. I have relied on the Permissions to Marry Records to identify 'my' Elizabeth.¹

These records lead me to her Conduct Record, which recorded her Native Place as Knottingley, Yorkshire.²

Elizabeth Brown was baptised on 20 March 1811, at St Botolphs Church, Knottingley, Yorkshire.³ Her parents, William Brown and Sarah POLLARD, married at Pontefract, a nearby town, on 23 July 1809.⁴ Elizabeth was the eldest of six children, and would have been almost 13 years-old when her youngest sister was born in 1824. Her father was a waterman on the Aire River, a major inland waterway during the early part of the eighteenth century. There is nothing available which explains what Elizabeth

Brown was doing in Leeds when the following events took place.

On 26 January 1833, the Mayor of Leeds, Thomas TARRANT Esq, returned to Leeds from a trip to Lincolnshire collecting rents. Leaving his luggage at the coach station, he took his umbrella and a small writing case to walk to his residence in Albion Street. On the way, he was attacked and robbed. His writing case and some personal items were recovered the next day, but much of the cash, that had been in his writing case, had been removed. It comprised £165 in Provincial Banknotes from Boston & Lincolnshire Bank, among others, and £50 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

A report in *The Standard* on the 1 February, 1833, mentioned banknotes from the Boston & Lincolnshire Bank. Several versions of the story, some quite long, appeared in local and national newspapers during the time between the robbery on 26 January, 1833 and the court case on 2 March, 1833 at the York Assizes. The robbers were caught quickly because local merchants refused to accept banknotes from outside their area.

On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, as Thomas Tennant Esq., the Mayor of this borough, who had just arrived in Leeds from an excursion into a neighbouring county, was proceeding up Bank-street to his residence in Albion-street, he was attacked by four villains

¹ TAHO, CON 52/1/1 p. 85 Permissions to Marry—William Jacks and Elizabeth Brown

² TAHO, CON 40/1/1 p. 205. Conduct Record for Elizabeth Brown

³ West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England: Yorkshire Parish Records, Ref. WDP134/1/1/2

⁴ Ibid.

who had, no doubt, followed him along Boar-lane, and who seized him from behind, stopped his mouth, and eventually threw him down. One of them took from him a ... portable, writing desk, in which were 1651, and provincial notes of the Boston and Lincolnshire Banks, and ... in sovereign and half sovereigns, besides various letters, memoranda, &c. They also rifled his pockets of a silver snuff box, a pair of tortoise ... spectacles, and a gold watch and chain, the seals of which were broken off during the struggle, Mr. Tennant having retained his hold on them: with this bundle? the thieves rang off in different directions, but by the activity of our police, however, a portion of it was recovered the same evening, nine sovereigns and three of the notes having been traced to the possession of Elizabeth Woodhead, to whom it had been sent by one of the robbers. The writing case was found early on Saturday morning in a field near Brunswick Chapel; its apparent contents were gone, but the thieves had overlooked one of the parcels of notes value 100l. The snuff-box and spectacles were found in different places at a short distance. Two men and three women are now in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the transaction; their names are William Robinson, John Pickersgill, Elizabeth Woodhead, Elizabeth Brown, and Mary Wells. They have been severally examined before Alderman Hall and Thomas Beckett, and remained for further examination this day.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.⁵

Banknotes were printed by provincial banks at this time in England. This fact is important during the search for the robbers as local businesses refused to

accept banknotes which came from a different county.



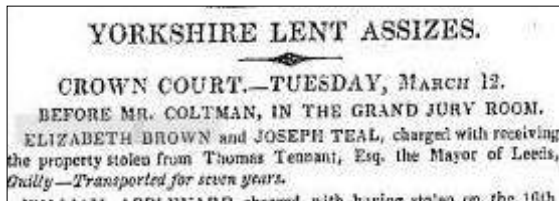
Boston & Lincolnshire Bank banknote

In 1833 the Bank's notes were made legal tender for all sums above £5 in England and Wales so that, in the event of a crisis, the public would still be willing to accept the Bank's notes and its bullion reserves would be safeguarded.⁶

Elizabeth Brown was lucky when she was found 'Not Guilty' of robbery on the 2 March 1833, as the two who were found guilty, William ROLLINSON and John PICKERSGILL were sentenced to death. Elizabeth Brown and Joseph TEAL, who was able to afford legal representation, were acquitted, but 'the judge ordered them to be detained, and indicted for knowingly receiving the stolen property'.⁷

Elizabeth Brown and Joseph Teal were returned to the Crown Court 12 March.⁸

Elizabeth Brown was aboard the *William*



⁶ Bank of England website, *A Brief History of Banknotes*, www.bankofengland.co.uk/banknotes/Pages/about/history.aspx

⁷ *The Standard* (London, England), 9 March 1833, Issue 1817. *British Library Newspapers, Part II: 1800–1900*

⁸ *The Leeds Mercury*, 16 March 1833

⁵ *The Standard*, 1 February 1833

Bryan when it left London on 13 June 1833. The ship arrived in Hobart Town, on 23 October 1833.⁹ Elizabeth was one of the 131 female convicts who walked from the docks in Hobart Town to the Cascades Female Factory.

Elizabeth Brown's Conduct Record shows she had no further charges brought against her, although the Convict Musters show her each time, in 1833 and 1835, as being at the House of Correction.¹⁰ In 1841, the Convict Muster showed her as having a Ticket-of Leave.¹¹ According to the Female Convicts Research Centre Inc database, her Certificate of Freedom was granted on 11 March 1833 and advertised in the *Hobart Town Gazette* on 28 February 1840.¹²

Elizabeth Brown and William JACKS requested Permission to Marry on 28

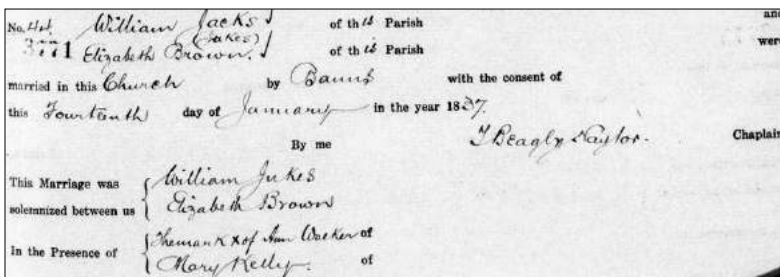
April 1835, when there was no decision given, and again on 14 September 1836, when the request was granted.¹³ They were married at St Johns Church, New Town, on 14 January 1837.¹⁴

Elizabeth and William only had two children, Frances Ann JACQUES, born 3 January 1846 and Samuel William JACQUES, born 26 February 1850.¹⁵

Elizabeth's husband, William Jacques died on 21 October 1877.¹⁶

Elizabeth died on 12 June 1891.¹⁷ ◀

Marriage Record of Elizabeth Brown and William Jacks, 14 January 1837
St Johns, New Town



⁹ History Australia. *Convict Stockade*. List of Convicts on the convict ship *William Bryan* in 1833 www.historyaustralia.org.au/twconvic/William+Bryan+1833

¹⁰ *Ancestry.com*. New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters 1806–1849. Original Data: Home Office: Settlers and Convicts, New South Wales and Tasmania. National Archives of the UK, Kew, Surrey, England.

¹¹ *Ancestry.com* New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters 1806–184

¹² Female Convicts Research Centre Database <https://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/index.php>

¹³ TAHO, CON 52/1/1 pp. 85–6 Permissions to Marry – William Jacks and Elizabeth Brown

¹⁴ TAHO, RGD 36/1/3. Hobart 1837/3771. Marriage – William Jacks and Elizabeth Brown

¹⁵ TAHO, RGD 33/1/2. Hobart 1846/1897. Birth Record for Frances Ann Jacques *FamilySearch.org. Australian Births & Baptisms 1792–1981*. Accessed 14 June 2016. Birth Record for Samuel William Jacques.

¹⁶ TAHO, RGD 35/1/9. Hobart 1877/797. Death Record for William Jacques.

¹⁷ TAHO, RGD 35/1/3. Hobart 1891/437. Death Record for Elizabeth Jacques.

LONGFORD HOUSE

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS OR GIRLS?

Marion Sargent (Member 1927)



Longford House, Longford

IN September 1848 David BOYD announced he intended to open a Preparatory Grammar School at Longford in the house lately occupied by Mr TAYLOR, believed to be at the old rectory, later named 'Pinefield' in Wellington Street.¹ The school, established under the auspices of the Church of England, opened the following month. Boys wishing to attend were to apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of Tasmania, Francis Russell NIXON or Robert Rowland DAVIES, Rural Dean of Longford.² From early November 1848 the spacious and genteel family residence, owned by Major Hugh Calveley COTTON, was

available to let. Advertisements claimed that it was most delightfully situated on the outskirts of Longford with 136 acres of good arable land, a separate farm, homestead, other buildings, and a well with excellent water. The house is on part of a 20-acre block bounded by Catherine, Brickendon, and Burghley Streets.³

It appears that Mr Boyd moved his fledgling school to this new site, as he 'secured the extensive premises occupied by Major Cotton.' The house, with its six large bedrooms and bathroom upstairs and commodious dining and drawing rooms downstairs, allowed him to take in a few boarders. He named it the Longford Grammar School.⁴

¹ *Courier*, 18 September 1848; *Launceston Examiner*, 27 September 1848

² *Launceston Examiner*, 21 October 1848

³ *Launceston Examiner*, 4 November 1848

⁴ *Courier*, 6 January 1849; *Launceston Examiner*, 13 January 1849

Ordained as a Deacon at St Johns Church, Launceston at the end of December 1848, the now Reverend Boyd opened his new school on 18 January 1849. Rev. Boyd provided a classical education for the young gentlemen of Norfolk Plains, a district 'possessing a large proportion of the oldest, the wealthiest, and the most respectable settlers of Tasmania'.⁵ At the end of this article is a list of nearly 100 of these boys. It reads like a who's who of the district, with names such as ARCHER, GATENBY, HORTLE, MACKINNON, RITCHIE and WILMORE among the students. (See page 86)

The subjects taught were Greek, Latin, English grammar and parsing, spelling with composition and derivation of words, arithmetic, trigonometry, algebra, geometry, Roman and English history, geography and the use of globes and elements of astronomy. Offered less often were subjects such as orthography, drawing and scripture history. Rev. Boyd advertised for a gentleman to instruct the junior Latin and English classes.⁶

In June 1849 the examination results listed fourteen boys who obtained the best results in a variety of subjects. W H D Archer, Ambrose WALSH and Robert GIBSON earned premiums for 'diligence and attention to their studies'.⁷ It is generally believed that Rev. Boyd ran the Longford Grammar School at what is now known as 'Longford House'. W H D Archer stated that he attended Rev. Boyd's school there.⁸

But here is the dilemma! From 1 September 1849 Mrs THOMSON began

advertising the Longford House Establishment for Young Ladies. She had taken a larger house, so could now accommodate boarders and day scholars as well as her existing private music students.⁹

Miriam Thomson, assisted by her daughter Emily, described 'Longford House' as 'delightfully situated in retired and extensive grounds'. She informed her friends and the public that she would attend to the health, happiness and education of the young ladies placed in her care. Far from a classical education, the girls would be tutored in 'useful knowledge and ornamental attainments'.¹⁰ Was this the 'Longford House' in Catherine Street?

Rev. Boyd continued to advertise his school and listed the prize winners at the end of each session. In 1850 and 1851 he signed the prize lists with 'Woodcot', Longford.¹¹ Major Cotton was from Woodcote, Oxfordshire, England, and *Woods' Almanack* for 1847 and 1848 list his address as 'Woodcot', Longford.

Both schools, in conjunction with Archdeacon Davies, employed Mr HOWSON to instruct their pupils in congregational singing.¹² In January 1851 Charles Thomson, Miriam's husband, a convict with a Ticket-of-Leave, announced that he had commenced business as an accountant and was happy to give lessons in book-keeping and to teach drawing and painting.¹³ It is possible that he taught drawing at the Grammar School during

⁵ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 28 October 1854;
Launceston Examiner, 7 November 1854

⁶ *Courier*, 11 August 1849

⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, 27 June 1849

⁸ Tasmanian Archives, Correspondence file 'Longford', W H D Archer

⁹ *Launceston Examiner*, 1 September 1849

¹⁰ *Launceston Examiner*, 22 June 1850

¹¹ *Launceston Examiner*, 21 December 1850,
25 June 1851, 20 December 1851

¹² *Cornwall Chronicle*, 10 April 1850

¹³ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 18 January 1851.

Charles Thomson arrived in VDL as a convict on *Isabella* (2) on 21 May 1842.

1851, as seven students won prizes for the subject during that year only.

At the end of 1852 Rev. Boyd's brother, Dr William Carr Boyd, arrived from England and joined the Grammar School as a teacher.¹⁴ In January 1853 he inserted a notice in *The Cornwall Chronicle* asking that letters be addressed to 'Woodcote Hall', Longford. He later established his own school at Campbell Town.¹⁵

Charles Thomson received a Conditional Pardon in May 1853 and immediately set himself up as a Commission Agent at 'Longford House'. He travelled to Melbourne once a month selling local produce such as wheat, oats, pigs, poultry and eggs and purchased merchandise for this colony. He advertised for sale horse-shoes, men's boots, silk and satin dresses, parasols and neck ties.¹⁶ Meanwhile, Mrs Thomson carried on with her school, also at 'Longford House'.

At the end of 1853 Rev. Boyd published the usual list of prizes awarded to his pupils at the Longford Grammar School. In addition to the subject awards, Thomas BONNEY received a prize for good conduct voted by his schoolfellows. The summer vacation was to end on 23 January 1854.¹⁷ Rev. Boyd and a son arrived back from Melbourne three days earlier, but it seems that the lease on his premises was terminated unexpectedly. He decided to remove his establishment to Launceston and was anxious that the parents of his pupils contact him as soon

as possible so that he could arrange the move without delay.¹⁸

Rev. Boyd secured a large house and garden owned by Mrs McARTHUR on the north side of Canning Street between Wellington and Charles streets. He was ready to start the school again on Monday, 6 March 1854 with a limited number of pupils.¹⁹ By the second session he advertised for boarders and day pupils in both senior and junior classes, with fees to be paid in advance, and a quarter's notice be given in case of removal. He charged boarders 80 guineas per annum, day boarders 30 guineas and day pupils 20 guineas.²⁰

By July 1855 Rev. Boyd had moved again, to the house on the corner of York and High streets owned by Keith Jackson KING.²¹ At the end of the semester a list of 15 prize winners was published in the newspapers. Rev. Francis HALES heard the boys examined and noted that the Latin class answered 'very fairly' but the knowledge of the boys' arithmetic and mathematics surpassed his previous experience and he hoped that the school prospered. Rev. Boyd intended to form a senior class for instruction in natural philosophy including the elements of chemistry and advertised for an assistant for the junior English and Latin classes which were to start on 21 January 1856.²²

But on 31 March W T BELL was to sell at auction all Boyd's household furniture,

¹⁴ *Launceston Examiner*, 15 December 1852

¹⁵ *Courier*, 23 October 1854. The Campbell Town Grammar School opened on 18 January 1855.

¹⁶ *Launceston Examiner*, 31 May 1853

¹⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, 22 December 1853

¹⁸ *Launceston Examiner*, 28 January 1854; *Tasmanian Church Chronicle*, 1 February 1854

¹⁹ *Launceston Examiner*, 1 March 1854; *Hobart Town Gazette*, Launceston Assessment Rolls, March 1854 and 1855

²⁰ *Launceston Examiner*, 24 June 1854

²¹ *Launceston Examiner*, 17 July 1855; *Hobart Town Gazette*, Launceston Assessment Rolls, March 1856

²² *Cornwall Chronicle*, 5 January 1856

piano, a pair of globes, sextant, artificial horizon, electrifying machine with apparatus, box of chemicals with retort, school desks, books and other items.²³ Rev. David Boyd, his wife Elizabeth and children moved to Heidelberg in Victoria.²⁴ In 1857 Boyd was appointed as schoolmaster for the Convict Department at Port Arthur.²⁵ He later moved to New South Wales where he died in 1892 aged 78.²⁶

Meanwhile, back in Longford, Mrs Thomson was happy to re-assemble her day and music pupils on 16 January 1854, at 'Longford House'. On 7 August 1855 Charles Thomson secured government employment, in charge of the Longford Gaol, with a salary of £100 per annum.²⁷ From 21 August Mrs Thomson announced she was 'desirous of relinquishing her school at the ensuing quarter' stating she had 45 day pupils, 22 receiving instruction in music and some in French and drawing.²⁸

After six years at her 'Longford House' establishment Mrs Thomson transferred the school to Mrs Sarah KERBY who had conducted private schools in Launceston.²⁹ A letter from Mrs Kerby to her daughter Grace, with the address noted as 'Longford House', provides an interesting glimpse into her first impressions of the

house, people and district. The outside of the house looked nice, although the inside was dirty, with some pretty rooms. The servant, Miss LYONS, made tea and breakfast and would 'greatly assist in the drudgery of the school'. Mrs Kerby called upon the parents of all Mrs Thomson's pupils, but named only one—Mrs BRUMBY, the widow of James.³⁰

Mrs Kerby doubled the fees and trained young women to become governesses. She advertised her school at 'Longford House' from September 1855 until January 1868. Three months later she sold her furniture and in June 1869 sailed to Melbourne, where she died in 1884.³¹

From 28 October 1854 the newspapers ran many advertisements to sell by auction, on 11 December, 'All that noble mansion, domain and garden, situate in the suburbs of Longford, and known as Longford House' on instructions from Major Cotton.³² The lithographed plan and elevation of the property and buildings proves that the house is the one in Catherine Street, but it did not sell. Advertised again in November 1855, it still failed to find a buyer. In May 1857 'Some night purveyors uninvited, helped themselves to a quarter of mutton from the premises of Robert PENNY Esq. of Longford House.'³³ Joseph Penny was occupying 'Longford House' when it was available to let in March 1858.³⁴

The house was finally sold by H C

²³ *Launceston Examiner*, 25 March 1856

²⁴ *Launceston Examiner*, 8 November 1856

²⁵ *Woods Almanack*, 1857

²⁶ *Launceston Examiner*, 16 April 1890; *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate*, 30 March 1892; *Launceston Examiner*, 14 April 1892. David Boyd died at Merewether, Newcastle on 29 March 1892 aged 78.

²⁷ *Blue Book*, 1855; QVMAG, vertical files / Properties, 'Longford House', letter from Sarah Kerby, 2 October 1855

²⁸ *Launceston Examiner*, 21 August 1855

²⁹ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 8 September 1855. Miriam Thomson died on 31 January 1875, at Clunes, Victoria, aged 62 years.

³⁰ QVMAG, letter from Sarah Kerby

³¹ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 4 April 1868; *Launceston Examiner*, 24 June 1869; 21 June 1884. Sarah Kerby, widow of William Kerby of London, died at 'Strathmore', on 20 June 1884 aged 83 and is buried at the Nile (Lymington) cemetery.

³² *Cornwall Chronicle*, 28 October 1854

³³ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 16 May 1857

³⁴ *Launceston Examiner*, 20 March 1858

Cotton to Theodore Bryant BARTLEY and William Dawson GRUBB in May 1859.¹ In June 1860 James Charles GROOM sold all his furniture and farm stock at his residence, 'Longford House'.² Bartley and Grubb tried to sell the property in October 1860, but by December it was advertised for let.³ Mrs PATON rented the house and 70 acres in 1861.⁴ It was not until April 1862 when 'Longford House', Catherine Street finally sold to William PITT. He inserted a notice in *The Launceston Examiner* in July stating 'All letters and papers in future to be addressed to me at Longford House, Longford.'⁵ The home remained in the Pitt family until February 1991—129 years.

The author concludes that 'Longford House' in Catherine Street was named as such in 1854 and was previously known as 'Woodcot'. Rev. David Boyd conducted his school for young gentlemen there from 1849 to 1853. The Longford House Establishment for Young Ladies run by Miriam Thomson (1849–1855) and Sarah Kerby (1855–1868) was most likely in the block bounded by Howick, Smith, Goderich and William streets in Longford, on two acres of land owned by Thomas POWELL.⁶ Having two different properties called 'Longford House' in the small town of Longford is confusing enough for a 21st century local historian, so spare a thought for the 19th century postie! ◀

¹ Lands Title, 7282, 20 May 1859

² *Launceston Examiner*, 2 June 1860

³ *Launceston Examiner*, 23 October 1860; 30 December 1860

⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, Longford Assessment Rolls, 3 December 1861

⁵ *Launceston Examiner*, 22 July 1862

⁶ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 26 January 1856; *Hobart Town Gazette*, Longford Assessment Rolls, 1858, 1861, 1866.

TO COMMA OR NOT TO COMMA THAT IS THE QUESTION!

THE Executive meeting held on 18 May this year discussed a recommendation from the Publications Committee that the society adopt the position of no apostrophe in 'Van Diemens Land'.

After much discussion the Executive decided that all official society publications should adhere to guidelines approved by the society and that these guidelines should be based on the *Style Manual*.

According to the *Style Manual* p. 86; 'The names of places, streets and roads, in Australia do not take apostrophes, even when they embody possessive constructions' e.g. Mrs Macquaries Chair, St Georges Terrace.

Our own publication guidelines state 'Omit apostrophes from church and place names e.g. St Marks Church, Childrens Hospital.' However, in the past, an exception was made for 'Van Diemens Land'.

Consequently, in future all society publications should omit the apostrophe in 'Van Diemens Land'. ◀

Copies of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Guidelines are available at all Branch Libraries.

Some of Rev. David Boyd's pupils at the Longford Grammar School, 1849–1853

Allison , Charles Baskerville	Gatenby , F	McKinnon , Allan McLean
Archer , Basil	Gatenby , John?	McKinnon , John Lachlan
Archer , Charles	Gatenby , John Frederick	
Archer , Edward	Gatenby , William	Paton , H J
Archer , H	Gibson , Robert	Peters , C
Archer , Joseph Lee	Gibson , William Henry	Peters , Ch
Archer , Robert Joseph	Groom , James Parker	Peters , Thomas
Archer , William Henry Davies	Groom , John P *	Pitcairn , Robert Henry
Arthur , Charles Reibey		Poole , A
Ashburner , Edward	Harrison , Arthur John	Poole , J
	Hartnoll , Henry John	
Bartlett , Henry?	Hayes , J	Ritchie , Henry
Bennett , William Henry	Hayes , W	Ritchie , W
Bird , Frederick Augustine	Hookey , Darnley Charles	Rogers , W
Bird , Robert Alfred	Hookey , Francis Henry	
Blyth , Edward Pearson	Hookey , Francis William	Smith , James
Blyth , William Crowther	Hookey , R?	Smith , J M
Bonney , Thomas	Hookey , Vernon William Bligh	Stubbs , W
Bonney , William	Horne , James Dennis	Swift , Edmund Henry Lenthal
Boyd , William	Horne , Robert George	
Brand , James	Hortle , Thomas William	Thomson , H E
Brand , William	(Hortle , William)?	(Tucker , F)?
Brooks , Richard	Hunter , Edwin Bourne	Tucker , Francis John
Brumby , Mansfield	Hunter , R	Tucker , Frederick
Brumby , James Peter Ainslie?		Tucker , William
	Innes , Humphrey William Grey	
Clerke , Thomas Moriarty		Walker , Albert Roberts?
Clyne , David	Kean , John (P)	Walker , H D
Collins , William	Kean , Michael	Walker , Hugh Slack
	Kennedy , George	Walker , John Abraham
Davies , Rowland Lyttleton Archer		Walker , John Rhodes
Dodery , George Webb	Lawson , George Hatton	Walsh , Ambrose
Dodery , William Henry?	Lucas , George	Walsh , Fenton
Dumaresq , Hy Rowland Gascoyne	Lukin , Charles	Walsh , Richard
	Lukin , George Lionel	Weston , Maurice
Feutrill , Samuel James	Lukin , Gresley	Williams , T
Feutrill , William Thomas		Wilmore , John Bedford
Franks , Robert William	McKenzie , H	Wilmore , Richard Hurd

Prize winners at Rev. David Boyd's school in Launceston, 1855

Bennett	Godfrey , jun.	Oakden , jun.
Boyd , William	Godfrey , sen.	Oakden , sen.
Dodery	Johnson	Penny
Gleadow , jun.	Lukin	Reid
Gleadow , sen.	McKinnon	Thom

LOOKING AFTER OUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Jenny Gill (Member 400)



Struan Hospital—Dr Pike
Photograph supplied by J Gill

THIS story contains few historical facts but is a retrospective view of how things should have been, glossing over the hardships, fears and terrors of the real life that it took to build our beautiful city. Further reading may be found in *Other Hospitals in Launceston* by J Gill.

In colonial times statistics were an important part of 'governing' life; especially when it came to food and feeding. Many free settlers growing food crops, wheat, potatoes, onions and raising beef and pigs were obliged to provide for the government stores for distribution among the convicts, other prisoners, families 'on the stores' the military and officials of the

settlement. Vital to this arrangement was the number of births and deaths. Food in those days was the greatest luxury, particularly, meat.

With the passing years the government officers went home to England and no longer controlled the convicts and the need for the stores disappeared as many householders had a vegetable plot to feed their family and exchange food with neighbours. Well-cooked wallaby stew became a favourite.

The significance of the birth-rate meant progress, a new generation of children, rising above the stain of the convict era and children not bound to convict or prisoner mothers were the builders and grow-

ers of the future. To survive the harsh way of life children had to be nurtured, fed, clothed and live with parents in a proper home.

Children also needed an education of sorts. Many schools opened up, conducted by enterprising young men and women in almost every town, settlement and country family estates, for instance the large ARCHER and O'CONNOR families with the extra children of farm labourers. A teacher or tutor could be found at these situations.

Coming from Hobart with still a few miles to travel the carriages of old cantered past Mr HAWKES' school for young gentlemen in what has become Franklin Village, then on to Launceston.¹ Once there and with immigrant teachers coming weekly from England and the continent, education took off in great fashion.

Every imaginable subject could be studied, from needlework through all the branches of English, several continental languages and many mathematical and science subjects not heard of in this new century.

Once in town there were no public signs to indicate the many schools, it was a case of getting a news sheet and reading the Educational column and drinking lots of cups of tea where offered, with a chat to local parents. Pints of home-made brew kept the men occupied at the Inns; there was one on almost every corner.

But what of healthcare of mothers and their babies? This was a hard issue in colonial times as most hospitals were for military use, not the settlers. In Launceston their needs had to wait until the

Colonial Hospital at the corner of Wellington and Balfour Streets opened.²

This was not an ideal establishment for the unwell. It was a place of great dread, a place to be feared. Death was certain, usually brought on by vermin and filth. An enterprising committee took over the place, and in an endeavour to improve the atmosphere they changed the name to the Cornwall Hospital and got rid of the convict nurses. Not much else improved.

An enterprising member of the hospital committee decided to petition the government, centred in Hobart. All members of the committee signed and many more from the town and districts. The government did not ignore the town's great need and decided to build on Mulgrave Hill. This was the Launceston Public Hospital which opened in 1863.

With this great event healthcare took a leap out of the rough nineteenth century. With young women inspired to become nurses, and the introduction of a nurse training school at Kew in Victoria, and the establishment of the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women in St John Street Launceston, many young Tasmanian women gained their nurse certificate there and returned to Launceston to complete a midwifery course at the Queen Victoria Hospital. The babies had waited nearly a whole century for this special care.³

Now into the twentieth century after a war or two in which Tasmanian men served, there was a spate of Military Hospitals caring for the sick and injured soldiers. These were inspired by Dr John RAMSAY, a military man of high rank. He moved one hospital three times to

¹ Dawn Dyson, *The Hawkes Family at Franklin House 1842–1888*, 1999

² Henry Button, *Flotsam and Jetsam*, 1910, p. 148

³ J Gill, *The Story of the Launceston Homeopathic Hospital*

provide for the men; at the last house in Hornsey Avenue there was available surgical and medical beds, physiotherapy outdoor therapies and a good kitchen.



St Margaret's Hospital Frederick Street
built for Dr John Ramsay
Photograph Jenny Gill

Dr Ramsay went on to build a specialist surgical hospital in Frederick Street and named it for his mother, Margaret. This hospital was eventually sold to the Catholic nuns in Victoria. The nuns gave the place its new name St Vincents.

Just before the turn into the twentieth century Doctors SMITH and GUTTERIDGE opened the Launceston Homœopathic Hospital in St John Street which they moved to Lyttleton Street where it flourished until 1953 when it was taken over by a board of management and became St Lukes Hospital.

Another type of hospital came into fashion, the 'lying-in' or maternity hospital. These places were conducted by fully-qualified nurses in rented or purchased houses with beds for three to five mothers-in-waiting and one or two post-

operative or palliative care beds. One nurse Miss HORNSEY owned her home, *Waratah House*, and had a fully-equipped operation theatre ready for use. There are hundreds of family notices in *The Examiner* and *Daily Telegraph* newspapers for the enthusiast to follow the good work done by these professionals.

Nurse MUNNINGS was very popular. Her premises were in George Street in a lovely double-fronted place with two big bay-windows. She opened there in about 1910 or 1911 soon after Miss Eliza WILSON had held her school for young ladies there.

Miss Munnings delivered many babies until her death 1934, aged 81. She also moved her hospital to other houses but seemed to prefer George Street, as she occupied 155 on the corner of Elizabeth Street.

Nurses who rented houses in George Street were Miss Lalla JAEGER and her sister Mrs HODGES, and Nurse Nancy YOUNG used the same house in different years and recorded the birth of a daughter to Dr and Mrs C CRAIG. She named the house the 'Stanlee Private Hospital'.

At the top of George Street once stood Malunga Hospital, now demolished, and this was the birthplace of a son born to Mr and Mrs RATCLIFF.

There were many little hospitals out in the suburbs; The Invermay Cottage Hospital served its community for many years. St Ives in College Street, almost to Newstead, where several people known to the writer; Dan HUON, Terry GILL, and several cousins and school friends were born before the 'Baby Boomers'.⁴

⁴ Personal interview with a patient and friends and relatives



St Ives Private Maternity Hospital College Street—Sister Kirkland
Photograph Jenny Gill

Hobart also had its share of little hospitals and well-known births at each.

It is noted that *The Examiner* newspaper reprinted a comment on the *Serious Decline in Birth Rate ...* in 1937. One opinion expressed that it was due to

... economic strain ... and the increase in luxuries and the increased opportunities to spend...on motor cars, sporting activities and wireless.⁵

All this could be a serious echo from the past when statistics were so important to the growth of the population and women should do their bit. The women hit back at the newspaper with comments on how the government should 'fix' the problem! Others were more helpful in stating the view that the children of the day should be cared for better and encouraged to produce larger families.

1937 and the 1940s was in the midst of the growing number of little hospitals all over the state, and perhaps the statisticians did not acknowledge non-govern-

ment events. Then came another war where nurses served in an important role.

As the private nurses and midwives were aging and new methods encroached into their field, the government-run hospitals in the cities increased their intake and trained their own midwives and captured all the market for safe births. The little hospitals closed.

Now, a new style of hospital, The Day Hospital, has come to our cities. In Launceston there are The Eye Hospital and the North Tas Day Hospital owned by a Urologist for quick day surgery. There is also a private Birthing Centre backing on to the boundary of the Launceston General Hospital.⁶ ◀

⁵ *Examiner*, Launceston, 2 October 1937
p. 9

⁶ Personal research.

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ALEXANDER	Table Cape TAS AUS	c.1875	8040
ALLISON (LEACH) Bessy	Calne WIL ENG/Hobart TAS/'Streanshalh' AUS	1843-1897	8047
AMOS Adam & John	Prior to Emigration	1777-1820	8055
AYTON Edward	Westbury TAS AUS		8048
BANFIELD George	Latrobe TAS AUS	c.1880	8040
BARTRAM Margaret Hannah			8031
BIRNIE/BURNIE Robert	Launceston TAS AUS/Donegal IRE	1790-1876	8049
BOURKE George	Latrobe/Railton/Kimberley TAS AUS	1850-1950	8025
BREWARD William	Derbyshire ENG/Deloraine TAS AUS	1816-1901	8049
BURKE Michael	Tipperary IRE	1830-1860	8025
CATO Cornelia	Hobart TAS/VIC AUS	b.1853	8047
CHEEK	Evandale TAS AUS		8024
CHICK	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1828	8043
CHILDS	Old Beach TAS AUS		8024
DAWSON Henry	St Marys TAS AUS		8048
DENNIS Elma	Longford TAS AUS	1904-1932	8043
East Coast Tasmanian Families			8033
FLANAGAN Mary Downie	Lanark SCT	1850-1930	8025
GANGELL Sarah Ruth	Tasmania AUS		8031
GHIBELINNE	ITALY		8037
GIBLIN	ENGLAND	c.1400	8037
GOBELIN	FLANDERS BEL		8037
GOODMAN Betty Patricia	Cygnets TAS AUS	c.1929	8053
GRAHAM Archibald			8031
GRAHAM David Vincent	Tasmania AUS		8031
GREEN George/John	Hobart TAS AUS	1817-1858	8029
HARDING/CATO/LEACH Mary Ann	Meriden ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1830-1914	8047
HENNESSY John	IRELAND	1830-1880	6021
HICKS Charles Norman	Latrobe TAS AUS	c.1886	8049
JESSUP James	Kenninghall NFK ENG	1820-1890	6021
JORDEN	Worcester ENG		8037
KEVILL Jane	Brighton TAS AUS	1829-1887	8029
LAING Mary Sinclair			8031
LANGDON William	Hamilton TAS AUS/Somerset ENG	1855-1944	8029
LEACH (BASSETT) Betsy	Lanreath CON ENG/TAS/VIC AUS	1816-1906	8047
LEACH Frederick Russell	Calne WIL ENG/TAS/VIC AUS	1845-1920	8047
LEACH Roger	Morchard Bishop DEV ENG/TAS/VIC	1817-1905	8047
LESLIE	Nabowla TA AUS		8043
LOONE John	Warwickshire ENG	1810-1850	6021
MAXFIELD Bob	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1854-1916	8050
MAXFIELD Frederick James	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1854-1979	8050
MAXFIELD James	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1854-1914	8050
MAXFIELD James Dominicus	South Nietta TAS AUS	1924-2002	8050
MAXFIELD Michael	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1854-1875	8050
McNEAIR Clara Pricilla	Myalor/Wynyard TAS AUS	1876-1927	8042
MEAGHER Kathleen Mary	NW TAS (Latrobe?)/IRE	1908-1943	8049

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
MORSE Edwin John			8052
MULRENNY Ellen	IRELAND/TAS AUS	1840-1915	8025
MURPHY			8051
NICHOLLS Frederick	Herefordshire ENG	1840-1920	6021
REEVE Ellen	Westbury TAS AUS		8048
RICHARDSON Charles	Kellevie/Spring Bay TAS AUS	1834-1904	8029
SHEEHAN Ann	Launceston/Port Sorell TAS AUS	1840-1890	8025
SHEPPERD (TAYLOR) Lydia	c.1855		8032
SHEPPERD R	Hobart TAS AUS	<1855	8032
SHEPPERD Robert	1855-1936		8032
SMEDLEY James	Horton TAS AUS	1840-1920	8025
SMITH Bernard John	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1913	8053
ST CLAIR Charles Howard	Kent ENG	c.1835	8046
TAYLOR George Perkins	Sandridge VIC AUS/WA	1875-1939	8049
WAH	Victoria AUS/CHINA		8043
WHEATLEY James	Springfield TAS AUS	1880-1890	6021
WHELAN John	Westbury TAS AUS	1870	8040
WHITE James	Pontville/Brighton TAS AUS	1830-1895	8029
WILLIAMS (O'LEARY) Susan Mary Josephine	Ireland/Brisbane AUS	c.1868-1945	8049
WISE	Victoria AUS		8043

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

6021	JESSUP Mr Anthony	9 Nation Court atjessup@bigpond.com	SCOTTSDALE	TAS	7260
7636	WAROAD Ms Kerry	6 Terrina Street djaml1@hotmail.com	LAUDERDALE	TAS	7021

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

8023	LANHAM Mr Dennis	Not for publication			
8024	CHILDS Dr Nicholas	PO Box 1434 drnjc79062@hotmail.com	COOLANGATTA	QLD	4225
8025	PREBBLE Mrs Lisa	60-62 Alexander Street lisatprebble@gmail.com	SHEARWATER	TAS	7307
8026	HAMILTON-SMITH Mr John	11 Murawa Street jlseagull@aapt.net.au	FRANKSTON	VIC	3199
8027	HAMILTON-SMITH Mrs Diane	11 Murawa Street jlseagull@aapt.net.au	FRANKSTON	VIC	3199
8028	CONNELLY Miss Michelle	Not for publication			
8029	WHITE Mr Noel	1056 Nugent Road pfwhite50@gmail.com	WATTLE HILL	TAS	7172
8030	MARSHALL Mr Paul	Not for publication			
8031	KELLETT Ms Fleur	Not for publication			
8032	SHEPPERROAD Mr Colin	33 Huddart Street sheppeRoad@inet.au	ALDERLEY	QLD	4051
8033	READ Ms Fran	3/7 Christina Court fread@southcom.com.au	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

8034	BENTLEY Mrs Kathleen	Not for publication			
8035	EDMUNDS Mrs Lorraine	1 Wirilda Drive l.edmunds@bigpond.com	BURNIE	TAS	7320
8036	QUARRELL Mr Malcolm	Not for publication			
8037	GIBLIN Ms Marie	1/53 Campbell Street	FIRTHSIDE	TAS	7050
8038	HUGHES Mr Peter	1/53 Campbell Street	FIRTHSIDE	TAS	7050
8039	ROGERS Ms Patricia	1256 Nugent Road parog@inet.net.au	SORELL	TAS	7172
8040	ALEXANDER Ms Leanne	Unit 5 134–136 Shearwater Blvd	SHEARWATER	TAS	7307
8041	LYONS Mr James	1/18b Burrows Avenue jameslyons71@hotmail.com	BRIGHTON	TAS	7030
8042	WALSH Mrs Cheryl-Rae	3 Dallas Road	SOMERSET	TAS	7322
8043	CHICK Mr Leon	10 Dove Court chicks55@bigpond.com	CLAREMONT	TAS	7011
8044	SAMPSON Ms Annette	29 Wendourie Parade a.sampson@bigpond.com	AUSTINS FERRY	TAS	7011
8045	GIBSON Mrs Judy	Not for publication			
8046	MURRAY Mrs Shirley	2/16 Iris Court shirleygmurray0@gmail.com	KINGSTON	TAS	7050
8047	KONGSAI Ms Jennifer	3387 Ararat-Halls Gap Road jennykongsai@gmail.com	POMONAL	VIC	3381
8048	DAVIES Mrs Leonie	PO Box 274 leoniedavies@gmail.com	CYGNET	TAS	7112
8049	TAYLOR Mr Mark	58 Tilanbi Street mark.r.taylor@internode.on.n	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
8050	MAXFIELD Ms Margaret	124 Panatana Drive maxfieldmargaret@gmail.co	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307
8051	COLLINS Mrs Sharon	40 Croft Avenue shaz_smurph@hotmail.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
8052	MORSE Ms Donna	12 Thomas Street donna.morse@bigpond.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
8053	SMITH Mr Donald	13 Winbourne Road barbdon2011@bigpond.com	WEST MOONAH	TAS	7009
8054	JACKSON Ms Judy	2/9 Chessington Court judyjackson47@gmail.com	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
8055	NATION Ms Alison	2/115 Derwent Avenue alison.nation@bigpond.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015

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

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

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A copy of the 'Privacy Policy' of the Society is available on request at Branch Libraries or from State or Branch Secretaries.

The 'Privacy Policy' document sets out the obligations of the Society in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1988 and the amendments to that Act.

HELP WANTED

Alice HUGHES and family

I am writing a book about the murder of a child named Alice Hughes at Bridgewater in Tasmania in 1859. Her father was a convict named Thomas Hughes and her mother was a free settler named Alice Hughes (née Steel). Together they had four children including the child Alice who was murdered.

The surviving children were:

- 1 **Thomas Hughes** (farmer) who died at the Royal Hobart Hospital in 1924 aged 86
- 2 **William Hughes** (blacksmith) who died in 1916 at his residence at 9 Liverpool Street Hobart
- 3 **John Hughes** (farmer) from Campania who died in 1899 aged 56. His wife Rachel Hughes was a prominent person in Campania for many years.

The mother, Alice Hughes, died on 29 October 1867 at Bridgewater. The father, Thomas Hughes, died in 1879 in Bridgewater.

If anyone is researching this family I would be most pleased to hear from them. Craig Mackie phone 0409 800 816 or email craig.mackie@doma.com.au ◀

FAMILY REUNION



SEARCHING IRISH RECORDS?

The Chief Secretary of Ireland's Office Registered Papers are progressively being made available at the National Archives of Ireland, in a searchable format: <http://www.csorp.nationalarchives.ie/>

Catalogues for the years 1818–1833 are now online. These include the curiously named 'Outrage Reports' on disturbances that have reference to some Irish convicts. ◀

175TH ANNIVERSARY HOBART SYNAGOGUE

My name is Jeff Schneider and I am a member of the Hobart Hebrew Congregation. We are planning the 175th anniversary of the consecration of the synagogue for July 2020. The committee would like to invite descendants of the many families that were vital to our congregation's survival to play a special part in this celebration.

There have been many responses to this from interstate; however we believe there are several descendants still living in the Hobart area. As our place in Tasmania is an emphasis of our celebration, we would be grateful if there are local descendants that could attend.

Note, we realise that these descendants are most likely not currently practising Judaism. We are not concerned about that and will welcome all descendants equally.

If you could pass on this announcement, we'd greatly appreciate it. Contact me, Jeff Schneider, mobile 0466 434 620 or treasurer@hobartsynagogue.org ◀

ROBERT PRICE 1807–1878 and HENRY PRICE 1836–1901

Christopher (Gus) Green, OAM (Member 6600)



The Fountain, City Park Launceston with Robert Henry Price
John Sparrow Album 27 NTCC 1885 April

ROBERT PRICE, my great-great grandfather, was born 20 January 1807 the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth (née DENYER). Robert worked for the HENTY family at Church Farm, West Tarring, Sussex, only a short distance from where he was born. The Henty's selected men to go with them to Australia and Robert, being one of the 24, sailed with them aboard the Henty's ship *Caroline* arriving at Swan River, Perth (WA) on the 12 October 1829. Robert was a servant of the Hentys as a saddler and harness maker. Mr Henty finding that he could not make headway in that colony in consequence of the hostility of the natives, sailed with most of his party to Van Diemens Land.

The brig *Cornwallis* arrived at Launceston on Monday 12 March 1832, from Swan River 26 January and King Georges Sound 11 February. Passengers—James Henty Esq, Mrs Henty, Mr DOD, and 17 steerage passengers, men, women and children, servants of Mr Henty, Robert as a servant was on board.

Robert married Hannah née HILLS at Launceston 13 July 1833 at St Johns Church Launceston. Robert and Hannah had 11 children. Robert opened his own business as a saddler and harness maker in 1836 commencing in Wellington Street, later in 1839 moved to York Street and later to Charles Street. Hannah died 19 January 1857 after a long and painful

illness, aged 44 years, only five children survived her.⁶⁴

Hannah's parents Henry and Elizabeth, with Hannah and five other children, departed England per the ship *Mary* on the 11 May 1832 and arrived at Hobart Town on the 9 September 1832. The ship was delayed at Hobart Town and finally arrived at George Town on the 6 December 1832.

Hannah's brother Henry travelled with Robert and the Hentys and arrived in Launceston on the ship *Cornwallis*. This was where Henry would have said to Robert that his sister Hannah was also coming to the colony, with her arrival at George Town December 1832. Robert being in Launceston and still a servant to Henty at *Cormiston* West Tamar, no doubt meeting Hannah on her arrival.

Robert and Hannah's second son, Robert Henry Price, my great grandfather, was born on the 16 February 1836. He was educated privately and attended the Launceston Church Grammar School in 1850. On leaving school Robert was employed in a grocery business and followed on from this starting with his own business 'Gold Mine Grocery Business and Tea Warehouse' in which he was

successful for some 25 years. It was located on the corner of St John and Paterson Streets opposite the Post Office. At 22 years of age he married Mary BUSHBY on 20 February 1858 in the Wesleyan Chapel, Paterson Street Launceston. Mary's parents were George Bushby and Mary (née STREETER).



Alderman R H Price, Mayor 1894

Robert Henry and his father would see the Launceston Chamber of Commerce formed in 1849. Together they would see William CAWSTON move from Hobart Town to Launceston in October 1859, advertising himself as a Carver, Gilder and Picture-frame Maker in Paterson Street near the old Union Bank. Cawston began his photographic business in St John Street 1863, taking a fine collection of colonial photographs of 19th century Launceston, together with a collection of portraits.⁶⁵

Robert a widower aged 51 years, saddler, married Marianne St JOHN aged 31, spinster, on 12 June 1859 at his residence, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Wesleyan Church.⁶⁶

Robert a widower aged 51 years, saddler, married Marianne St JOHN aged 31, spinster, on 12 June 1859 at his residence, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Wesleyan Church.⁶⁶

⁶⁴ TAHO: RGD Marriages 1833 Launceston 36-1-2 no. 2249 and Deaths 1857 Launceston 35/1/26 no. 231

⁶⁵ William Cawston photographer, bc.1827 England, arrived as a convict in 1845 [https://stors.tas.gov.au/CON33-1-73\\$init=CON33-1-73p21](https://stors.tas.gov.au/CON33-1-73$init=CON33-1-73p21) and may have died c.1916 Melbourne VIC

⁶⁶ TAHO: RGD Marriages 1859 Launceston 37/1/18 no. 496

From the following comment the marriage did not last. Robert, after witnessing the various changes in the colony in its early struggles left Launceston in 1863 for New Zealand, accompanied by his youngest daughter, to Waikouaiti-Otago. He continued with his saddlery and harness making business, with his own shop, but died suddenly and unexpectedly on 2 August 1878.

Robert Henry Price and Mary had ten children, one of whom was their sixth daughter Alice Maude born 30 January 1874. At the age of 24 Alice married Herbert (Bert) Prosser GREEN on the 26 April 1899. Bert was born at South Yarra, Melbourne on 4 May 1871 the sixth son of John Thomas Green (stock-broker) and Jemina PROSSER. Bert moved to Launceston and worked as a warehousman for P O FYSH, living at 35 The Esplanade. Alice was living with her parents Robert Henry Price and Mary at 38 Canning Street. Alice and my grandfather had four children, 2 boys 2 girls, one of the boys, Herbert Prosser Green, was my father born 24 September 1909.

From 1875 until his death, Robert Henry operated a mining agents' business in the Mining Chambers, 25 Paterson Street, being the legal manager of the best mines at Lefroy and Beaconsfield. At the height of the boom he managed about 40 gold mining companies. It was April 1881 when he had a new residence built at 38 Canning Street near Charles Street, built by Messrs Gunn Bros. The building was well finished and contained ten rooms with ornamental cornices, all the latest improvements—bathrooms etc. The house was brick with cement front. Robert named the residence *Lefroy-Villa*—the building still stands today. In 1870 Robert employed Mr John GUNN

who in 1871 was the founding partner of the firm J & T Gunn.

Robert was appointed as a JP in 1888, the same year he was elected to the Launceston Council as an Alderman. His street corner election speeches finished with the words: 'I stand for the Electric Light'. An alderman of the city for two successive terms of three years each, in December 1893 Robert became Mayor for one year.

Robert Henry was commissioner for the Tasmanian Exhibition of 1891–92 held in The City Park and the Albert Hall which was built for the Exhibition.

On 23 December 1893 *The Launceston Examiner* announced:

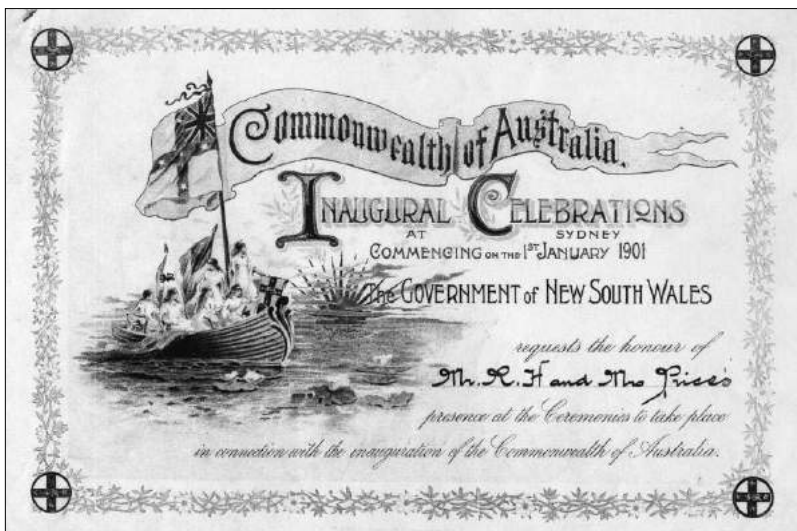
**GOLD ESCORT FROM LEFROY.
GOLD CHRISTMAS CAKES.**

The gold from the New and West Pinafore mines, Lefroy, was brought into the city yesterday and lodged in the National Bank of Tasmania. It will be on view in the windows of Mr James Barclay's establishment, at the corner of Brisbane and St John Streets today. A rather unusual circumstance connected with the bringing in of the gold was the fact that the Mayor of the city (Alderman R. H. Price) was in charge of it, he being manager of the two companies. The gold consisted of 2010½oz, in two cakes of 1530½oz from the New and 480oz from the West Pinafore.⁶⁷

As chairman of the Electric Light Committee he signed the contract for the supply and erection of the electrical plant for the Duck Reach Power Station. In 1898 he was returned as an Alderman.

On Friday 28 December 1900 Robert left Launceston on the steamer *Wakatipu* to attend the Commonwealth Celebrations

⁶⁷ *The Launceston Examiner*, 23 December 1893



Invitation to the Inaugural Commonwealth Celebrations
Family collection

in Sydney as the representative of the City Council.

But there was 'quite a sensation' in Launceston on the evening of the 4 January 1901 when the news of his sudden death in Sydney reached the city.⁶⁸ William HART, MLC, broke the news to his grieving widow Mary and their eight remaining children. The Stock Exchange closed and flags throughout the city were flown at half-mast.

Robert Henry's wife Mary died on 31 August 1936 aged 97 years.⁶⁹

During his life Robert Henry Price would have seen many a fine building erected in the city, the Cawston collection of 21 photographs taken in 1866 for the Inter-colonial Exhibition in Melbourne represents wonderful Architectural and Landscape views of Launceston and its scenery. ◀

⁶⁸ *Daily Telegraph*, 5 January 1901, p. 4

⁶⁹ *Examiner*, 9 September 1936, p. 3.

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MY IRISH CONVICT ANCESTORS

MARGARET O'NEILL and
WILLIAM LYNAM

Glennis Boxhall (Member 7732)

MMARGARET O'NEILL and William LYNAM are my great-great grandparents.

While researching my ancestors, Margaret O'Neill was the one person in my family who I found pulled at the heart-strings more so than many of the others. I don't know whether her parents died in the potato famine, as there is only one brother John listed on her convict records and they lived in Londonderry, Ireland.¹ Margaret didn't appear to learn from her mistakes once she arrived in Van Diemens Land (VDL) as she was repeatedly in trouble and spent time in the Richmond gaol on more than one occasion and also in the female factory at Ross. According to the inquest into the death of one of her children she had been in the Fingal gaol twice. She suffered hardship and tragedy during her lifetime, right up to her death, obviously alone in prison with no family around to comfort her, in her dying days.

Margaret was a needlewoman who was 22 years of age, 5'1¼" and could read. She was tried in Londonderry on the 21 July 1849 for vagrancy—6 months and 3 months for assault and 12 months on the town—she was sentenced to 7 years' transportation.² She sailed from Kingston, Ireland on the *Duke of Cornwall* on the 8 July 1850 and arrived in VDL on the 27 October 1850. From the ship's surgeon's report for the *Duke of Cornwall* several

women were put on the sick list (mostly for hysteria) before the ship had even left port at Kingston. Margaret O'Neill was one of these women.³

Folio 1 age 23—disease of hurt [sic], hysteria, put on sick list 6 July 1850—discharged 25 July 1850. Charles Smith, Surgeon.⁴

She was on the sick list a second time resulting from a fall which dislocated her elbow joint 27 August until the 19 September.⁵

On 11 November 1850 she was assigned to Joseph DETORES (ex convict Jose De Torres), in Launceston for a period of 12 months, the rate of wages being £9-0-0.⁶

Margaret obviously didn't last the twelve months in Launceston as by January 1851 she was in the Ross Female Factory for misconduct and insolence and given one month's hard labour.

This conduct continued including idleness and neglect of duty, absence without leave and disobedience of orders, awarding her with several stints in gaol. She received her ticket of leave on 1 May 1855.



¹ CON 15/1/16 Image 272 Indent

² CON 19/1/19 Image 45 Description

³ www.femaleconvicts.org.au/docs/ships/SurgeonsJournal - Duke of Cornwall

⁴ PB100123&4

⁵ PB100137 P24

⁶ CON 30/1/2 p. 296 Employment

WILLIAM LYNAM was a native of Ashbourne, County Meath, Ireland, the son of Richard and Bridget Lynam. He had four brothers: John, Thomas, Patrick and Richard and a sister Margaret.¹

William belonged to the military and was in the 12th for two years and the 87th for three years. He was tried at Port Louis, Mauritius (Court Martial) for striking Lieutenant PASS with his fist and for absenting himself from barracks for two months and twenty days. William was sentenced to transportation to VDL for 14 years.²

I have read that the convicts were first sent to Britain to await their transportation to the colonies. The time waiting was spent on the hulks. These floating prisons were moored near a dockyard 'so that the labour of the convicts could be applied to the public service'. They were sent out in gangs to work on shore, guarded by soldiers.³

William arrived on the ship *Dawson*, not a convict ship although he was transported with seven prisoners—notably men charged with military offences. I don't know the date of departure or the port (not shown on convict records) but he arrived in VDL on the 17 January 1845 from Mauritius. William was a Roman Catholic who could read and write, was 5ft 11¾ ins tall, aged 23 years with a fresh complexion, light brown hair and blue eyes. He was a farm labourer and could plough.⁴

William's offences after arriving are many and varied, but his record is very difficult to read.

Several misdemeanours (including neglect of duty, absent without leave, fishing during hours of work, misconduct for playing at cards during his time 'in service'. Between 1845 and 1851 he was at various places at Fingal, Tunbridge, Campbell Town and Avoca.

William was in gaol at Campbell Town 21 January 1850 for misconduct in refusing to work for Mr BOULTBEE of Avoca receiving 14 days solitary.

He was assigned to various people namely: Thomas SHARKEY Fingal, William PINES Fingal, and Lord QUORN Campbell Town.

William Lynam applied for a Ticket of Leave on the 22 March 1852. A Conditional Pardon was approved 19 December 1854.⁵

On 15 March 1852 William applied for permission to marry Margaret O'Neill, which was granted on 30 March.⁶ Margaret ONEIL [sic] married William at the Avoca Parish Church on 5 April 1852.⁷

While searching for children of this marriage I found several different spellings of the surname: Lynam, Lyan, Lyncham, Lyneham and Lynham.

Being parents in this family was not a joyous time as many of their children died in infancy. The following children were all born at Fingal.

Catherine born c.1852, but I have not found a birth record, but she does appear in the records from the Queens Orphan School.

¹ TAHO: CON16/1/2 Image 199

² TAHO: CON 37/1/2 Image 97

³ www.british-genealogy.com - forum

⁴ TAHO No. RT29282 19 June 2013

⁵ William Lynam CON 22-1-5 Register 1845 'Dawson' - Port Louis Court Martial 3/9/1854 C.P. 1854

⁶ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 30 March 1852 p. 263 Permission to marry

⁷ RGD Marriages Fingal, 37/1/11 1852 no. 87

Emma born about 1853—this date is taken from death date in 1870 as I have been unable to find a birth.

Bridgett Lyncham born 19 June 1856. Bridgett Lynham died on the 8 December 1856 aged 6 months of natural causes.⁸

Ellen Lynam born 7 October 1857.⁹

Male born 26 February 1860. Died nine hours old 27 February 1860 from convulsions.¹⁰

Maria Lynam 25 March 1861. Maria is named as Mary in the death records on the 25 June and also the inquest into her death on the 1 July 1861.¹¹

Mary Lynam came to her death on the 25 day of June in the year aforesaid at Fingal in the Island of Tasmania aforesaid died from congestion of the brain with inflammation of the lungs and do further say Margaret Lynam mother of the said Mary Lynam - has been guilty of great neglect in maternal attendance upon the deceased Mary Lynam.¹²

Margaret Lynam born 9 December 1862, died from injury at birth 3 January 1863.¹³

John Lynam born 29 May 1864 at Fingal and died 28 September 1864 of convulsions.¹⁴

⁸ RGD Births Fingal 33/1/34 no. 304 and Deaths Fingal 33/1/38 no. 983

⁹ RGD BDM Births 1857 Fingal 33/1/35 no. 419

¹⁰ RGD BDM Deaths 1860 Fingal 35/1860/548

¹¹ RGD BDM Births 1861 Fingal 33/1/39 no. 962 and Deaths 1861 Fingal 35/1/30 no. 470

¹² TAHO: Inquest SC195/1/45 No. 5119

¹³ RGD BDM Births 1863 Fingal 33/1/41 no. 445 and Deaths 1863 Fingal 35/1/32 no. 138

¹⁴ RGD BDM Births 1864 Fingal 33/1/42 no. 666 and Deaths 1864 Fingal 35/1/33 no. 142

Inquest 1 October 1864

John Lynam an infant being in the arms of his mother Margaret Lynam ... being ... Twice prisoner in the gaol at Fingal in the County aforesaid on the 28th day of September in the year aforesaid at the Gaol aforesaid by the visitation of God in a natural way ... of convulsions ... otherwise did die.¹⁵

Tasmanian Reports of Crime 1864

FINGAL.—On the 7th inst., by R. P. Stuart, Esq., J.P. is now in this Office, for the arrest of *William Lynam* charged with deserting the service of Mr. Robert Viney, of Fingal, on the 29th ultimo.

Description. 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, large features, blind of an eye, but the eye is not closed; has been a soldier; walks erect; a labourer or ploughman. Heard of at Campbell Town and Ross.¹⁶

Vide *Crime Report*, 15th July 1864, page 114. *William Lynam* has been arrested by Mr. Superintendent Shea, of the Ross Municipal Police.¹⁷

Lynam, William, tried P.O. Fingal, 28th September 1864, assault, 2 months.¹⁸

The family must have been affected during these difficult times as in 1864 there is an application for several of the children to enter the Queens Orphan School. The records state.¹⁹

No. 3309 Catherine Lynam 12 years.

No. 3310 Ellen Lynam 7 months— [should be 7 years] and

No. 3311 Emma Lynam 11 years

Mother: Margaret O'Neill—ship *Duke of Cornwall*

¹⁵ SC195/1/49 No. 5766

¹⁶ Reports of Crime 1861–1883 William Lynam 1864 p. 114

¹⁷ Ibid. p. 135

¹⁸ Ibid. p. 193

¹⁹ www.linc.gov.au SWD26/1/7/ pp. 412–16 Health and Welfare 1864

Father: William Lynam in prison.²⁰

A letter with the application states

the parents are both in prison and the children are destitute paupers in effect deserted without any protection. The father will be discharged in a few weeks in the mean time and from the state of them destitute of charity is to afford them food and shelter. John Henry Stuart, Pastor.

Memorandum dated 15 November 1864.
The Honourable The Colonial Secretary

The Governor approves of the sum of ten shillings and eight pence weekly for three months being paid in aid of the maintenance of Catherine and Emma Lynam residing at Fingal.

Comptroller General - Memorandum 16 November 1864 - The Colonial Treasurer

The Governor approves of the payment of the sum of sixteen shillings per week from the 16th Ultimo to Francis Smith through the agency of the warden of Fingal for the maintenance of the three children named in the margin namely Catherine, Emma and Ellen Lynam until the discharge of their father who is undergoing sentence of three months imprisonment, ten shillings and eight pence or two thirds of the above allowance will be paid from convicts funds.

The family then moved to Westbury where three more children were born.

William Lynam born 25 December 1865—died of convulsions on the 20 January 1866.²¹

Two children born on the 26 December 1866 were twin girls namely Amelia and Louisa. They died one day apart—Louisa

dying of weakness on the 4 July 1867 and Amelia on the 5 July 1867.²²

In 1868 William was again in trouble.

Lynam, William, Ship Dawson, Tried Fingal 27 Nov. '67, Offence Indecency Sentence 1 month Native place Dublin Age 38 Height 5 10¾ Hair Light.²³

5/10/1868 - William Lynam - Fingal for embezzlement - 6 months - Court appearance 1869 - light hair, fair skin.²⁴

From a report in the *Examiner* on the 13 February 1869 Margaret and three daughters were living in Twinning Street, Launceston. Margaret and two daughters returned to Westbury by 1870 when her daughter Emma was murdered by her husband John Regan, and witnessed by another daughter Ellen (another story).

Perhaps Margaret and William separated as the only other information for William is his death record 13 March 1877 at Launceston.²⁵ After William's death Margaret LINHAM married John GIBLIN in 1877 at Westbury.²⁶ This marriage lasted five years until John's death 8 February 1882.²⁷

CITY POLICE COURT.— ... Margaret Giblin and Ann Smith were each sent 14 days to prison for having absconded from the New Town Charitable Institution.²⁸

²⁰ Queens Orphan School SWD 26/7, 27

²¹ RGD 1866 Births Westbury 33/1/44 no. 1526 and Deaths Westbury 35/1/35 no. 504

²² RGD 1867 Births Westbury 33/1/45 nos. 1616 and 1615, 1867 Deaths Westbury 35/1/36 nos. 539 and 538

²³ Prisoners discharged from H.M. Gaols and Houses of Correction week ending 1 January 1868

²⁴ Tasmanian Convict, Court & selected records

²⁵ RGD 1877 Deaths Launceston 35/1/46 no. 3327

²⁶ RGD 1877 Marriages Westbury 37/1/36 no. 822

²⁷ 1882 Deaths Westbury 35/1/51 no. 757

²⁸ *The Mercury* 20 July 1886 p. 2

Margaret's story gets even more depressing, as in order to seek medical attention, she resorted to committing an offence to get medical help in the prison, as she was obviously close to dying.

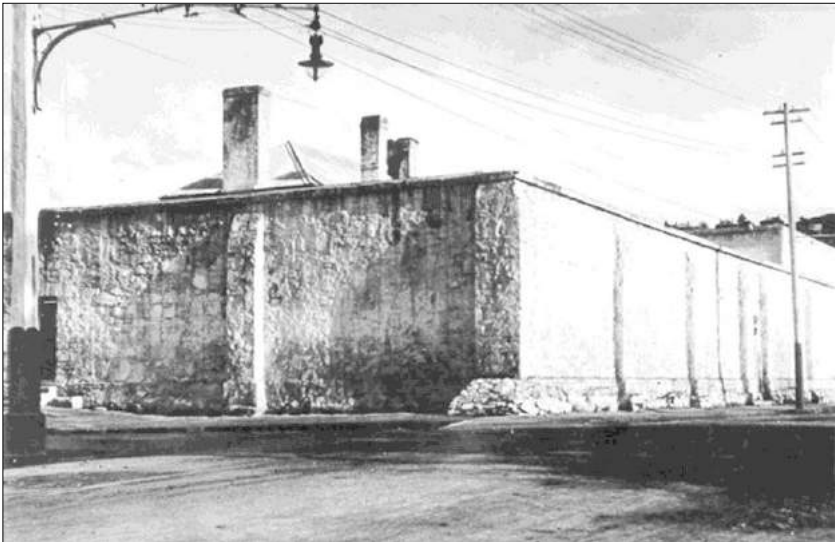
An old woman named Margaret Giblin, who is said to hail from Westbury, about noon yesterday adopted a singular course to obtain what she wanted, viz., admission to the gaol or the Invalid Depot. She deliberately smashed two panes of glass in the window of a store at the corner of York and Bathurst streets, and then sat down on the steps waiting for transmission by the representatives of law and order. Failing this she proceeded up York-street and was about to repeat the previous wanton destruction at Dyson's Prince of Wales Hotel but was prevented, and taken into custody.²⁹

Margaret Giblin, aged 57, was charged with wilfully breaking two panes of glass at the shop of Owen Curran, in York-street on Wednesday last. The damage was estimated at 3s, and accused was sent to gaol for a month.³⁰

An old woman named Margaret Giblin, who was serving a term of a month's imprisonment in the local gaol for damaging some property, died yesterday. An inquest will be held today at 3 o'clock.³¹

Margaret Giblin died on the 28 March 1889 at Her Majesty's Gaol (born Ireland), aged 56 years, seamstress, cause of death – Bright's disease of the kidneys.³² ◀

Old Launceston Gaol on the corner of Bathurst and Paterson Streets



²⁹ *Launceston Examiner* 7 March 1889, p. 2

³⁰ *Launceston Examiner* 8 March 1889, p. 3

³¹ *Launceston Examiner*, 29 March 1889, p. 2
RGD1889 Deaths Launceston 35/1/58
no. 150

³² SC195-1-67 No. 9552 Inquest.

THE SILWOOD/SILLWOOD MURDER

Glennis Boxhall (Member 7732)



The Toll Gate Keepers House at Sillwood
www.linc.gov.au

THIS is the story of Emma REGAN (née LYNAM), who was murdered by her husband and witnessed by my great grandmother, Ellen Lynam. Ellen was only 12 years-old at the time this took place. This story has all been found on *Trove* and had never been mentioned in our family.

Emma was the daughter of William Lynam and his wife Margaret (née O'NEILL). This couple were both convicts and led a troubled life after arriving in Van Diemens Land, which I have previously recorded.

THE SILWOOD MURDER

On Tuesday night last a barbarous murder was perpetrated on the main road to Westbury, and within half a mile of the Silwood toll-gate. The perpetrator of the murder is John Regan aged about 46 years, and the victim his young wife, a girl of 16 or 17 years, whom he stabbed to death by inflicting seven wounds on her neck with a penknife, when they were

proceeding from Carrick to Hagley in a chaise cart. Regan resided for many years in a rickety-looking wooden structure opposite Mr Beveridge's workshop on the Wellington-road (Launceston). He was a labourer and carter, and a woman with several children lived with him there, but it appears he was not married to her, and they separated. ... Regan next became acquainted with a Mrs Lynam and her family of three daughters, who had resided at the Pensioner's allotments, Westbury, for a long period, and then came to Launceston. They lived at the corner of Twining and Victoria-Streets, and the character of the family did not stand very high. They again moved out of town to Westbury or Hagley about twelve months ago with the exception of the eldest girl who had been married. Regan married Emma, the second eldest girl about five months ago, and continued to work on the railway.¹

¹ *Cornwall Chronicle* 2 April 1870

An inquest was held at Westbury, on the 31 March 1870, upon the body of Emma Regan and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against her husband John Regan.²

£100 REWARD AND A FREE CONDITIONAL PARDON

I am authorised by His Excellency the Governor to offer a Reward of one hundred pounds, in addition to any sum that may be guaranteed by the Municipality of Westbury, for the apprehension of the said John Regan, or for information that will lead thereto: and in case such person is a colonially convicted prisoner he shall, in addition to the said Reward, be entitled to a Free Pardon, and in case of him being an Imperial prisoner, be recommended to Her Majesty's mercy for a Conditional Pardon. John Regan arrived per Blenheim 2. He was tried in Galway on the 14th August 1847 and sentenced for 7 years. He is 45 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches tall with a fair complexion, reddish brown hair, no whiskers and blue eyes.³

SURRENDER OF JOHN REGAN

John Regan, who deliberately murdered his wife. Emma Regan ... 29th March is now in custody at the Launceston Police Station ... having been delivered up there by Father Walsh at 9 o'clock last night. It appears now that the rumours to the effect of Regan having been seen in the long gully at the back of Cataract Hill, and in the vicinity of Prospect Village were correct. ... Regan had sent a message by some person to Father Walsh begging that the clergyman meet him at a locality named, and he, Regan, would give himself up. Father Walsh accepted and brought Regan to the police station.⁴

The newspaper report of the inquest states Ellen Lynam (sister of the deceased about 12 years of age) deposed—

I reside at Westbury with my mother, Margaret Lynam; the deceased Emma Regan was my sister; she was about 16 years of age, and married to John Regan; he was a labourer; they had been married about six months, and were living with my mother; on Tuesday morning last Regan said he should go into Launceston as he wanted to get his money out of the bank; he obtained a horse and cart, and he, deceased, and myself started for Launceston about 8 o'clock; on our way we called at three public houses—at the Hagley Inn first, then at Mrs Fogarty's [Entally Inn] at Carrick and Mr Pitcher's, the Rising Sun, [Westbury Road, Prospect]—but I cannot say whether Regan had anything to drink at the places, as I did not see him take anything; on arriving in town we put up at Mrs McDonough's; she is a relative of Regan's; we stayed there and had dinner, and after that Regan, the deceased, and I went out into the town; Regan went into a shop and purchased a cloak for deceased; he also bought her a pair of ear-rings; the ear-rings now on the body are not those bought by Regan; he also bought some sausages; we then returned to Mrs McDonough's, and after having some tea, started for home; the deceased and Regan did not quarrel whilst in town; it was about four o'clock in the afternoon when we left Launceston; I and deceased sat in the back part of the cart, she on one side and I on the other; Regan who was driving, sat in the front; the first place we stopped at was Mrs Fogarty's, at Carrick; it was dark when we got there; Regan got out, and had two glasses of spirits; he bought my sister a glass of gin, and after she had drunk it she asked for some water, and he bought her two tumblers full; he gave me a glass of ginger beer; I am certain Regan had two glasses of

² SC195 Reference: SC195/1/53 (inquest 6726)

³ Police Department. p. 55 – Reports of Crime

⁴ *Cornwall Chronicle* Friday 8 April 1870

spirits there, one gin, and the other either rum or brandy; I could see him in the bar from where I sat in the cart; he appeared rather the worse for liquor before we got to Fogarty's; after remaining at Fogarty's about 20 minutes we left, but after driving a few yards, Regan pulled up, and told me to drive, and he went and sat beside deceased; we did not stop at any other place at Carrick; I remember driving across the bridge; we did not meet any wagon about there, but passed a carriage about half a mile beyond the bridge; when about a mile on the road to Westbury; the deceased began to sing; we did not pass any vehicle except the carriage between Carrick and the Silwood toll-gate; when about half way between these two places, Regan and deceased had some words; he said she was squandering away his money in buying my mother a dress and hat; deceased said "what odds?" Regan then looked around for something and said "You—, I'll show you," and standing up in the cart, he struck her a blow in the face with his fist; he then put his thumb down on the throat; deceased said "Oh Johnny, what are you going to do?" he then uttered another curse, and pulled out a knife from his coat pocket; whilst holding her throat with his left hand, he opened the knife with his teeth, and then cut her throat, deceased at the same time saying "Oh Johnny what are you going to do?" he said "I am going to kill you"; I then caught hold of him, and said "Oh, Johnny don't"; when Regan stabbed her, my sister's head was lying on the side of the cart; he then flung her down into the bottom of the cart, and she fell into the same position the body is now; he then looked round, and caught hold of me by the neck, gave me a kick and threw me out of the cart; I fell on my back on the road; the horse was walking at this time; Regan then jumped out of the cart, and as I rose from the ground he caught hold of me by my ribbons on my hat; there are

marks of blood on the ribbon now; it came off Regan's hands; I then ran round the cart, and he followed me; after chasing me some time, he must have heard some carts coming, for he took his hat in his hands and ran into the bush; I did not hear or see any cart at the time; our horse did not stop; when I saw Regan run into the bush I jumped into the cart and drove on; the cart never left the road; during all the time Regan was chasing me, about twenty minutes, I was not more than half a yard from the cart; no other man could have been near the cart without me seeing him; on getting up into the cart I said to deceased "Emma get up", but she did not answer me; she moaned twice; I then tried to raise her by taking hold of her dress, but could not do so; she was lying in the same position as that occupied by the body now; there was blood on the cushion of the seat, and when I sat down some of it came off on my dress; I did not meet any person before getting to the Silwood toll-gate; on arriving there I saw a wagon; I called out, "Is there a man there?" someone said "Yes"; I then said, "There is a murder committed; come quickly"; Mrs Roberts and the waggoner then came over to the cart; I know Mr Roberts; he was in bed at the time I got there, but dressed himself and came out; I stated that John Regan had killed my sister; Mr Roberts and the waggoner then took the cart into the yard at the back of the toll-gate; they looked into the cart, but did not touch the body; on leaving Carrick we had a light, but it went out before the murder was committed; Regan got the candle, which was in a lantern, from Mrs Fogarty; I cannot say at what time we arrived at the toll-gate; Regan, the deceased, my mother and all the family were going to Melbourne next week; Regan wanted us to go; the deceased and Regan had a disagreement some time ago; they quarrelled about a young man named Clancey, and Regan went to the police

about it; during the time of that disagreement Regan and my sister lived apart for about a week, but they afterwards made friends and lived together; during the week they were separated Regan used to come nearly every day to see her; during those visits I heard no angry words between them; previous to the separation, Regan bought my sister some clothes, and it was to obtain these clothes that Regan used to come to see my sister; when they took the body of deceased into the toll-gate house I went into Mr Robert's, and the matter was then reported to the police.⁵

John Regan who was convicted on Tuesday of the wilful murder of his wife, Emma Regan, was placed in the dock.

The usual question was put as to whether the prisoner had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Regan was greatly affected as to be unable to speak for some time. After a minute or two had elapsed, he said a few words, which could barely be heard in consequence of the low tone in which they were spoken. He was understood to say that at the time of his wife's death he did not know what he was doing. She had been robbing him; and while they were in the cart he lost his temper, and committed the offence, for which he was very sorry. He had nothing else to say.

His Honor, addressing the prisoner, said that the law left him no alternative but to pass upon him the sentence of death. He had nothing to say respecting the circumstances of the crime. The murder was so barbarous that His Honor could hold out to the prisoner not the slightest hope that his life be spared; and that being the case the prisoner knew what was his duty as a Christian man—to resort to the consolation and advice of the clergyman who would attend him. His Honor then passed sentence of death on

the prisoner, amidst the most profound and solemn stillness.

The prisoner was removed from the dock.⁶

EXECUTION OF JOHN REGAN

John Regan was executed within the Gaol at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning ...

This article goes into great detail. His death wasn't instantaneous as he 'struggled for a long time—a full twelve minutes afterwards'.

... His coffin, forwarded by his relatives prior to his death, bore on the plate this inscription:—

JOHN REGAN,
Died 28th June 1870.
Aged 46 years.⁷

Ellen Lynam married Benjamin SMITH and their son, my grandfather Francis Benjamin Smith, was born at the Toll Gate Keepers house at Sillwood. ◀

CORRECTION

Apologies to Lynne Hoggett for an incorrect email address on page 30 of the last issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Vol. 40 no. 1

Lynne asked for help: *How do you solve a problem like Maria?* re Maria Lord c.1822/25–1890.

Her email address should read
mrshoggy@bigpond.net.au

⁵ *Cornwall Chronicle* 9 April 1870 p. 3

⁶ *Launceston Examiner* 11 June 1870

⁷ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 2 July 1870, p. 3.

GOODLUCK MEN IN BATTLE WAR WAS FOUGHT AT HOME AND OVERSEAS

Lucille Gee (Member 6297)

PRIVATE RHODES HENRY GOODLUCK was born in Launceston Tasmania, to Harry and Mary Ann (née WILSON) Goodluck. On the 4 June 1917 at the age of 18 he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces in NSW.

Rhodes, now part of the 2nd Light Horse Brigade, embarked on the ship *SS Canberra* on the 16 November 1917. They disembarked at the Suez Canal and along with the 7th Light Horse Regiment they marched to Moascar Training Camp, North Egypt.

The Moascar Camp consisted of miles of white tents in the desert, and thousands of sweaty sun bronzed soldiers from Australia, New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries, along with strong Waler bred horses. (A Waler horse was an Australian bred riding horse developed in New South Wales in the 19th century, from horses sent out to the colonies from all over Europe.)

After basic military training including desert style horsemanship and lessons at the Gas School at nearby Rafa, Rhodes was deployed to the 7th Light Horse Regiment. During Rhodes time of deployment in Egypt, he was admitted several times to various field hospitals suffering from Pleurisy and Measles. Measles is a

condition that can break out often when soldiers are isolated together for long periods of time. Many of the hospitals in Egypt at that time were in tent conditions or reconverted hospital buildings, and the workload in these hospitals for medical staff was extreme. In one of the 1,000 bed

hospitals at Kantara, the nursing staff would have consisted of one Matron, fifteen Sisters and 30 Staff Nurses. The nursing staff was deployed from the British Commonwealth, including many Australian and New Zealand nurses. The soldiers were so grateful to the nurses they named them their *Front Line Angels*, for their continued and caring nursing.

On the 4 January 1919, the 7th Light Horse Regiment was re-assigned to work as

foot soldiers, as a detachment sent to the Dardanelles (Gallipoli) aboard the ship *HMT Royal George*. The assignment was to ensure that the site kept Turkey's compliance with the Terms of the Treaty of Surrender, by showing Australian Military presence, and to ensure the Australian and New Zealand dead were buried and their personal effects collected to take home to family members. History records that many of these soldiers became ill and some died from the



Inscription: With love from
Rhodes, Jerusalem, Palestine,
19/6/18

extremely unhealthy conditions at this site. Rhodes again suffered in these conditions from measles and was transferred to the hospital at Moascar. He finally embarked on HMAT *Madras*, arriving in Sydney in August of 1919 to start his new life back in Tasmania. Rhodes married in June 1923 and lived his later life back in Hobart Tasmania.

The story above is about Private Rhodes Henry Goodluck's deployment with the Australian Imperial Forces in Egypt during 1917–1919.

At the time Rhodes was in Egypt, his father Harry Goodluck of the Nationalist Party of Tasmania was debating vigorously in Launceston, Tasmania on the subject of conscription. This debate was recorded by *The Examiner* newspaper on 19 November 1917.

Conscription had become the only way the Australian Government was able to satisfy the British Parliament's requirements for troops. Harry Goodluck strongly supported conscription, and had written many letters to the Nationalist Party and *The Examiner* advocating for it. His son had joined up in 1917.

These letters always included his opinion that this decision should not be by a plebiscite but should be by vote in the upcoming election. He felt that every political party had the right to spread the word about their preferences towards conscription, and that every person had the right to vote for which party they thought had the best views on what was right for their family and their country.

A large number of men from the first enlistment of soldiers in 1914 were badly injured, gassed or dead. Enlistment to go to the Western Front had lost its appeal. The British Army was demanding 35,000 men as reinforcements from Australia immediately. The Prime Minister, Billy

HUGHES, and the Nationalist Party were trying to encourage men to join the Australian Imperial Forces.

Leaflets were handed out at debates, in post boxes, and the radio and newspapers spread the word that *YOUR GOVERNMENT NEEDS YOU* and *JOIN UP*. The government decided to encourage young men, fit men and divorced men with no dependants to join up.

Women were also encouraged in articles of the newspapers, to shame their sons and husbands for not defending their country. White feathers, as a sign of cowardice began to appear in the letter boxes of men who had not joined up. Businesses and trade companies were not employing eligible volunteers. Tasmania must have become a very difficult place for young men to live and work happily.

At two different intervals people of Australia were asked to vote for conscription during World War I and both times the vote was to the negative. A large majority of people in Tasmania voted for conscription. Harry Goodluck remained with the Nationalist Party until it became the Country party in 1922.

Conscription in Australia was not advocated again until 1951, when the young men of Australia were conscripted to army training within their home states, this was called National Service. This training ceased, in 1959. The next conscription came when all Australian young men on a birthday ballot, were called to arms for the Vietnam War 1962–1973. ◀

<https://www.awm.gov.au/research/guide/wwI>

<https://www.anzacday.org.au/history/wwI/overview/nurses.html>

<https://www.awm.gov.au/nominalrolls/wiembarkation/person.asp?p=31986>

The Examiner, 19 November 1918 p. 8.

THE ANCESTORS OF MARY FRENCH (née OLIVER)

Barrie Robinson (Member 443)

ON page 23 of the book, *Go ... Be fruitful and multiply* (hereafter referred to as '*The French Book*'), there is a brief section outlining the four previous paternal generations of Mary FRENCH (née OLIVER).¹ The following presents a pedigree for Mary, at the stage of knowledge when the book appeared. A photograph of Mary, the widow of Francis French, appears on page 32, 'The Grandmother of all the Frenches' from a caption in a family album. It is the purpose of this article to supplement this pedigree, as well as correct what may be an unfortunate error or errors in it.

The state of knowledge and availability of records is quite different today from 1989 when this book was produced, and most of the church records for Cornwall are now available to view on-line. Also, four quite comprehensive index series are available for the county. These are: Cornwall OPC (with 3,148,169 records, including banns and marriage bond allegations);² *FreeREG* Cornwall with 2,353,198 baptism, marriage and burial records;³ the Cornwall baptism, marriage and burial indexes on *FindMyPast* with a total of 1,855,354 baptism, marriage and burial records; and the indexes on the *FamilySearch* site containing 2,654,327

baptism, marriage and burial records.⁴ The coverage of these indexes varies, with the Cornwall baptism and marriage indexes on *FindMyPast*,⁵ which I believe were produced by the Cornwall Family History Society are more complete than any of the other indexes, while Cornwall OPC and *FreeREG* cover about twice as many burials as the other resources. If you can't find a record for which you are searching, try the others!

I have endeavoured to view the original parish register records on *FamilySearch* for every event in the pedigree to confirm the details. The exceptions are noted.⁶

Mary's parents, Charles OLIVER and Jane LEAN, do not appear to be shown in *The French book*, at least not in the chapter, 'Cornish Ancestors'.⁷ Charles and Jane were married by banns at the parish church of St Neot on 13 May 1770. Charles a labourer, signed the register, whereas Jane, a spinster made her mark. Witnesses were Phil. Hillman, who appears to witness most marriages and Jos Davey. Their children were baptized at Warleggan, Elizabeth, 1 April 1771, Charles, 18 April 1773 and at Lanlivery (Florence, 12 October 1775, Jane, 10 December 1777, Ann, 6 June 1780, John, 28 July 1782, Nicholas, 1 May 1785, Richard, 26 December 1787 and Mary, 27 June 1790.)

The families of Charles Oliver and Florence (née SCORE), Mary's grandparents, and of Samuel OLIVER and Joane (née

¹ The French and Badcock Family Book Committee: *Go ... Be fruitful and multiply — A history of the Francis French, John Badcock and Edward French families and their descendants from the late eighteenth century to 1989*
² <https://www.cornwall-opc-database.org/home/>
³ <https://www.freereg.org.uk>

⁴ <https://www.familysearch.org>
⁵ <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
⁶ *ibid.*
⁷ *The French book.*, pp. 18–24

DABB) Mary's great-grandparents, were exactly as shown in the book. It was when looking at the recorded birth details of this Samuel Olver that I was a little surprised: he was supposed to have been born at Ludgvan, the opposite end of Cornwall, and Joane his wife at St Michael Penkevil, about half-way between Duloe and Ludgvan. I am always suspicious of reputed births at the remote end of a county, so I decided to investigate further. Samuel and Joane were married at Duloe, next to Pelynt where Francis and Mary French's children were baptized, in the same general area as St Winnow, St Neot, Warleggan and Lanlivery. The parish register of Duloe commences with records in the year 1668. Unfortunately, the images of these are not available at any of the websites I am aware of. However, Bishops' Transcripts are available from 1607 (damaged) to 1608, 1614, 1617, 1619, 1631-32, 1635, 1664, 1665 and 1667 (badly damaged). There is, however, a carefully composed transcription made by W Martin FURZE in 1935, available through *Familysearch*. Mr Furze supplemented this with the Bishops' Transcripts up to the start of the register.

The BT reveals just one Olver baptism in 1664, two marriages in 1614 and 1617 and burials in 1635, 1665 and 1667. None of these records throw any light on the origins of Samuel Olver, other than to establish that a family of OLIVERS existed in those days in that parish. Two families arose between 1688 and 1701: Richard Olver and Jane Olver married on 30 May 1676 and had one son, Water, and Thomas Olver and Mary PENGELLY married on 7 August 1679 and had seven children, Jane, Mary (died), Joane, Sarah, Mary, Thomas and William.

An investigation of Samuel Olver baptized at Ludgvan on 1 Jan 1673/4 found a family belonging to Samuel and Eliza-

beth Oliver at the adjacent parish of St Hilary, resident in Marazion. Their children were baptized in 1693, 1696, 1697, 1700, 1701 and 1704 which fits perfectly with a father baptized in 1673. This doesn't prove that Samuel didn't move across the county to Duloe, but given no index shows another Samuel Oliver birth between 1646 and 1683 it seems likely the Samuel baptized at Ludgvan actually settled at Marazion and raised his family there. In this case, it is probable the Samuel whose family were born at Duloe was born in this parish or nearby, and the record has now been lost. Unfortunately, with no record we are unable to determine Samuel's age or to predict when he was born. The situation for Joane DABB is similar: Johane Dabb or DOBB was baptized at St Michael Penkevil on 9 January 1661/2 and would have been in her 40s when Charles was born. There was a marriage for Joan DAB to Steven STOOLE or STOOTTE in 1682 at St Clement which is adjacent to St Michael Penkevil. There were baptisms for Jane Dabb in 1680 at St Erme and Probus about 35 km west and for Jane Dab in 1685 at St Austell about 25 km west. The nearest baptisms of Dabb children to Duloe in those days were at St Austell, so likely her family came from that part of Cornwall if not in her generation, then not long before.

Turning to other branches of Mary Oliver's family; Florence SCORE, her grandmother was the daughter of John and Jane Score, who married on 27 December 1688 at Duloe. Furze records John SKORE married Jane HUPER, however, The French Book has her name listed as HARPER, and her date of baptism as 14 February 1669. The baptism of Jane Harper occurred on that date at Luxulyan to parents Thomas and Mary Harper. It is quite possible this is Jane the ancestress of Mary

OLIVER, however as there are several other Huper and HOOPER vital events in the Duloe register, it is likely she was actually Jane Hooper. No baptism under either of these spellings was found, so it is likely she was baptized at Duloe during the period when records are missing.

Jane LEAN, Mary Oliver's mother, was baptized at Lanreath on 22 February 1746. She was the daughter of John Lean and Elizabeth. Their children were baptized at Lanreath: William 7 April 1745, Jane, Wilmot (female) 25 January 1752 and Edward 20 March 1757. It would appear Elizabeth was Elizabeth CHAPPLE, rather than Elizabeth LITTLETON as shown in *The French Book*. John LEANE and Elizabeth were married on 12 May 1744 at Lanreath—the record reads: 'John Lean & Elizabeth Chapple of Truro were married with Banns'.

Five baptisms appear for Elizabeth Chapple, or variants, in Cornwall between 1710 and 1730, or eight with more remote variants, with only one remotely close to Truro in Illogan about 13 km west of Truro. In view of this, it is probable Elizabeth was in service in Truro and came from elsewhere. (The Truro baptism records are well represented in the indexes for that period.) This makes it difficult to decide which of these is the correct Elizabeth. By process of elimination, the two youngest were probably too young to marry (14–16 years old) and the oldest would appear to have married near her parishes of birth and residence. This leaves Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose and Mary (née PAUL) baptized 21 August 1719 at Cardinham, and Elizabeth daughter of William and Alic, baptized 29 September 1723 at Illogan. The latter seems more likely based on the likelihood of parents naming their child after their own parent, Elizabeth's eldest being William. The former would be more likely

based on the proximity of Cardinham to Lanreath, so John and Elizabeth may have known each other.

It is possible John had previously married Elizabeth Littleton (at Lanlivery in 1728) and was widowed in between. I have not pursued this angle in detail, but there only appears to be one possible birth of a child to this marriage. Most likely that John was baptized on 23 December 1705 at Lanreath, his parents being Edward Leane and Willmoth, formerly GRILLS. Edward and Willmoth married on 1 June 1701 at Lanreath. They apparently only had two children, John, and Mary (baptized 23 October 1709.) Edward died and was buried at Lanreath on 24 April 1710.

Edward Leane was baptized at Lanreath on 11 February 1666/7, the son of John and Amey. John Leane married Amy MARK on 23 October 1666 at Tywardreath and appears not to have had any other children. Willmot was baptized on 13 April 1669 at Lanreath, to Nathanell GRILLES, gent., and Elysabeth, the eldest of four children baptized at Lanreath, but no marriage was found for Nathaniel.

I have identified with reasonable certainty all four of Mary Oliver's grandparents, and six of her great-grandparents, with two likely candidates for the remaining pair. Previous generations are more problematic, due to gaps in the records especially at Duloe. It is noted that serious problems and civil war between 1642 and 1645 prevented the keeping of records in many places. This was especially so in Cornwall towards the end of this period. From 1653 to 1660, parliament replaced the keeping of church records with civil records, kept by an appointed person, called 'the Register.' These records haven't always survived. Perhaps finding details of wills may help to bridge this gap in the future. ◀

JOHN ABBERTON or ALBERTON THROWN 'SO VIOLENTLY'

Leonie Mickleborough (Member 20)



Photograph: Leonie Mickleborough

JOHN ABBERTON (c.1838–70) arrived in Tasmania sometime before 1864 when he married Annie O'MEARA.¹ No details of his arrival and only limited information on his background have been found, but he was possibly 32-year-old John ALBERTON, a farmer, and one of the 49 Irish amongst the 151 passengers aboard the *British Trident* from Liverpool on 10 January 1860 which arrived in Melbourne on 7 April. There were four people in cabins and 113½ in steerage and intermediate, of which John was one.² No other likely arrival of either a free settler or a convict has been found.

John ALBERTAN [sic] and Annie married on 25 April 1864 at St Josephs Catholic Church in Launceston. John, aged 25, was a farmer and Annie, 19, a spinster, both signing the register with an 'X'. Witnesses to the marriage were Michael and Bridget O'Meara.³ Annie and John lived in the Evandale area where four children were born: Mary Jane (1865–1908), Thomas Michael (1866–1940), a male born in 1868 who died from imperfect respiration an hour later, and Catherine (Katie) (1869–83), during which time John was employed on properties in the area as a farmer, a

¹ As detailed in my article 'Inquest at Evandale' in *Tasmanian Ancestry* Vol. 1, no. 2 (September 1980)

² PRO Victoria, Microfiche VPRS 7666, copy of VRPS 947. Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists 1839–1923

British Trident (Eagle Line) 1860 (cited *Ancestry* 5 June 2019); *Argus* Saturday 7 April 1860.

³ RGD37 Launceston marriages 442/1864, St Josephs Church is now Church of the Apostles

labourer or a shepherd. Mary Jane was the only one who married. She married George JACOBSON (1865–1947) in Launceston in 1888.⁴

Family life was cut short for the Abberton family. John was employed by Donald CAMERON, and after attending a sale at Isaac SMITH's property 'Coolmore' on 20 February 1870, he agreed to race James MANING along the Nile Road for 'glasses'—maybe both ecstatic over a great purchase or to drown their sorrows—we may never know. At a 'rapid pace' they both turned the corner of Bryants Lane, and John's horse 'swerved and threw him so violently as to fracture his skull and cause instant death'. The 'unfortunate' man left a wife and family to mourn his loss. James was

'seriously hurt', one arm was broken, and he was 'very much bruised in several places on his body'. John's body was conveyed to Evandale in Mr TURNER's cart where an inquest was held at the Prince of Wales Hotel. On 23 February the Coroner, John RALSTON, returned a verdict of accidental death.⁵

John's death is recorded in the register for St Andrews Church of England Evandale, but his burial place is unknown. His name is not recorded in any burial records held by the Evandale History Society Inc. which cover both St Andrews churches in Evandale the Church of England and Presbyterian, St Peters Church of England Nile, St Marys Catholic Church Evandale and White Hills' two cemeteries.⁶



Prince of Wales Hotel
Photograph: Leonie Mickleborough

Annie, and presumably the three surviving children, did not remain in Evandale very long after John's death. Sometime before 1874 she travelled to Melbourne, where, that year, as Anne OMAHER, she gave birth to a daughter she named Annie Abberton, the baby's father recorded as John Abberton—but this was four years after John's death.

⁴ In documents the surnames were also variously spelt: Omarah, Omaher, Abbottan, Albertan, Abbotson, Abbotan, Abboton, Alberton. Abbottan, Abberton and Abbartan; RGD33 Morven births 985/1866; RGD33 Morven births 1034/1868; RGD35 Morven deaths 347/1868; RGD33 Morven births 980/1869; RGD35 Launceston deaths 76/1883; RGD37 Launceston marriages 627/1888

⁵ *Mercury* 24 February 1870; *Examiner* 24 and 26 February 1870; RGD35 Morven deaths 326/1870 John Abbotan Male. Age: 32.

⁶ I am grateful to Lynette Louis of the Evandale History Society for her information and for searching their records in May and June 2019. There were also cemeteries at: Ockerby Gardens, Cypress St Cemetery High Street, Westbury Road and a small cemetery at Deddington with a few grave sites but the Evandale History Society don't hold records for these cemeteries.

The baby only lived for ten months and died in Melbourne the same year.⁷

Most likely Annie remained in Melbourne from 1874 until at least 11 January 1876 because that day, as Annie Alberton, aged 30, daughter of Thomas O'Meara and Bridget (née MORAN), she and 34-year-old Patrick FAY were married at Gore Street Fitzroy by the Registrar General of Victoria. Patrick and Annie both gave their residential address as King Street Melbourne. Patrick, a labourer, was born in Dublin, son of Patrick a butcher and Catherine [née BUGGLE?] Fay. According to information supplied by Annie for her marriage to Patrick, she was born in Tipperary, had been a widow since February 1874 (which was incorrect), and she had three surviving and two deceased children from her former marriage.⁸ The two children she listed as deceased would have been the male who was born and died in 1868 in Evandale and Annie Abberton, who was born and died in Melbourne in 1874.

Sometime after 11 January and before 25 October 1876, Patrick and Annie travelled to Tasmania where a further eight children were born in either the Evandale or Launceston areas: Myles Francis born 1876 and died the following month.⁹ The others were: Ellen Francis 1877–1966; Freda Linda 1878–1993; Frederika Annie b. 1880; Albert Henry 1881–1916; Florence Ethel Tasmania 1884–1935; James William 1885–1915 and Rose b. 1887.

⁷ RGD Victoria births 1874/4196 Annie Abberton, parents: John Abberton and Anne Omaha; RGD Victoria deaths 1874/12939 Annie Alberton

⁸ Marriages solemnized in the District of Collingwood 1875/1113

⁹ RGD33 Launceston births 2655/1876 Myles Francis Fay at which time Annie's surname was spelt Abbartam and RGD35 Launceston deaths 3209/1876

Annie (O'Meara) Fay died of phthisis (tuberculosis) on 1 May 1908 at her home in Walter Street, off Wellington Road Launceston. In the death notices she was detailed as the wife of Patrick and mother of Mrs Jacobson (Ravenswood) and Mr Thomas Abberton (Gisborne NZ). Aged 63, Annie was buried on 3 May at the Catholic Cemetery. According to Annie's death certificate, she had been in the Commonwealth for 40 years, which was incorrect, as she was in Launceston in 1864 when she and John Abberton married.¹⁰

Patrick survived Annie by fifteen years and died 23 October 1908 at the home of their daughter Freda Linda and son-in-law John BROOKS, at 57 Galvin Street Launceston. Patrick, late 13th Royal Irish Regiment and native of Dublin, was buried at the Catholic Cemetery, Glen Dhu.¹¹

Only one of John Abberton and Annie O'Meara's children had any descendants. The unnamed male who was born in August 1868 died the same day, Catherine (Katie) died at the age of twelve and Thomas Michael, a road contractor, lived in New Zealand and did not marry. Mary Jane and her husband George JACOBSON had nine children, the eldest of whom was my paternal grandmother.

The surname of Abberton in John's ancestral line ended with the death in 1940 of 74-year-old Thomas Michael in Cook Hospital Gisborne, New Zealand, and unfortunately with it went what appears to have been any knowledge of John's arrival or family background. ◀

Footnote: Bryants Lane remains unsealed almost 150 years later.

¹⁰ *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston) 2 May 1908; RGD Launceston deaths 208/1908

¹¹ *Examiner* 24 May 1923; *Mercury* 24 May 1923.

FROM THE *PROTEUS* TO PROSPERITY: IN THE STEPS OF JOHN WALDUCK (1809–1886) AN EDITOR'S PERSPECTIVE

Susan G Scott AE

THIS article has been written from the perspective of an accredited editor, also tinged with excitement at winning the Lilian Watson Family History Award for 2018.

First of all, production of this book was very much a team effort, with solid input from four cousins, as well as many other family members in Tasmania, four mainland states and England. Our book team included Joan Dennis, whose father was the main instigator of the concept of a book (I will come back to her); Jim Walduck, whose research skills are second-to-none, and whose diligence and dedication could not be faulted; and Beth Beynon, the oldest surviving member of the Walduck clan, whose connection with our English cousins was so very important; and me. I work from home as a freelance editor, combining this with working as a library technician, and helping to run our sheep farm in the southern midlands of Tasmania.

Of all the books and reports I have worked on in the past ten years or so, this family history has been the hardest and most rewarding. Managing a project of this magnitude meant sourcing people who were experts in their field, such as my graphic designer daughter-in-law Julia Scott, who did the cover; and Robyn Whiteley who proofread the finished manuscript, and of course, the wonderful printers, Foot&Playstead in Launceston.

So back to Joan. Her father Rod Walduck and my father Tom Walduck were both very keen, following a family reunion

back in the 1980s, to make a book happen. With so much information, photos and old letters floating around amongst the family, and some unanswered questions still to be researched, it was a no-brainer to sit down and pull it all together. Or so they thought! Remember, this was before the internet and mobile phones, so it was never going to be easy or straightforward.

Joan worked for a year or two with a professional historian, and although this covered the early generations very well, the job was incomplete, as Joan wanted to leave a legacy for the younger generations, and include them in the book. At the same time, I had just become an accredited editor. I tapped my despairing cousin on the shoulder and suggested we really did **not** need a high-calibre historian. We could do it ourselves. Even though Joan's father wanted a permanent record for the benefit of the family, it didn't have to be a best-seller. And after all, who knows our story better than we do?!

So, from that day, I put my editing skills into practice and managed the project, bringing in another five generations. We met in Victoria every three months for two years, pooling our findings, wrangling over structure, content, photos, family trees, and which old letters to leave out. Editors have finely-tuned communication skills, and I became good at cajoling cousins into sending me their stories, which I gradually crafted into a cohesive manuscript.

The criteria for the Lilian Watson Award require that the story has significant Tasmanian content. Our John WALDUCK, a convicted Buckinghamshire machine breaker, came to Van Diemens Land on the *Proteus* in 1831. He eventually became widely known at O'Briens Bridge, as the pound keeper and a shoemaker and was esteemed for his church affiliations, community affairs and civic commitments. It has been stated elsewhere that the machine breakers were a superior class of convict, mostly from rural backgrounds with a strong sense of family and community, and accustomed to hard work. John was a fine example of this.

His sons Thomas Henry, John and Robert made an extraordinary contribution to the thriving northern mining town of Beaconsfield, which then became the third-largest town in Tasmania. Thomas Henry had one of the first general stores in the town, built 'Alicia Hall' (named after his daughter), and went on to become a Member of the House of Assembly. John Walduck's three daughters married into Beaconsfield mining families, all Industrious people. Robert later relocated to Launceston, opening a large department store and shoe shop.

The WALDUCK family also had strong connections with the DAVIES/DAVIS family of George Town, through John's wife Mary Anne (previously married to James Davis).

We uncovered a picture of hardship and sadness amongst the convict women connected to our family. My heart goes out to John's mother-in-law Elizabeth BUMSTEAD, widowed in England, transported with four of her children, becoming pregnant, into solitary confinement, a lifetime of heartbreak, as she buried far too many family members before their time.

Accuracy is practically my middle name. It's a skill I have honed in my work in libraries, as well as in my work as an editor. So, when it came to checking spelling and dates, I was in my glee. Our cousin Jim, our go-to man for historical facts, names and dates, was absolutely invaluable for this aspect. He has practically dedicated his life to family history research, and his recall of information is astonishing. Sometimes, there would be an undercurrent of gentle annoyance from his corner, as the rest of us tried to keep up with him.

I tried very hard to keep some balance in the narrative, as well as consistency in the layout and style in general, and the goalposts did shift towards the end. It is quite a challenge to work in a team on such a project, and accommodate the wishes of every team member, and we all got to know each other pretty well by the end. Picture the four of us, seated at Beth's big table at their Melbourne waterfront home, surrounded by papers, notes, photographs and more in boxes on the floor. I have a large collection of brass bells, and would always have one on the table, to bring things back to order, if they started to reminisce too much about their childhood. Beth's diligent husband Ian was the coffee monitor, and airport taxi for me.

I am sure the topic of family trees comes up at your meetings. It did at ours too! I looked at many examples in library books, and decided on the four-generation tables included in each section. But we still needed a more-or-less whole-of-family tree to go in the back, and after much deliberation and pleading on my part, we settled on this one, which covers ten pages. It was my bedtime tonic, building the family tree. I would add a few names and dates, as the information came to me from others. It covers the

seven generations from John to the current children. Finally, the index is, sadly, my pride and joy. I pleaded with Joan to let me do it myself. It needed to be done by someone who recognised the fact that there are six Thomas Walducks (including four Thomas Henrys), seven Mary Walducks, three Roberts, three Sues ... Are you getting the picture? I have included separate listings for women under both their maiden and married names, and included other details such as lifespan and states/countries they lived in. It was a bit like a drug for me. A pleasurable final task, while under pressure from the printers, which made it all the more thrilling. To save time, I set up the index as a Word document while waiting for the final proof to be returned by the printers. Then I was able to quickly go through and just add the correct page numbers.

Thank you to the Tasmanian Family History Society for encouraging writers of family history to take it that next step, to make our stories available to a wider readership. You are providing the opportunity for many to move out of our comfort zone and give it a go. Copies of the book are available from me. ◀

susanscotteditor@gmail.com

NEW PUBLICATION Hobart Branch

INDEX TO GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS FROM TASMANIAN GAZETTES including Constables, Magistrates, Postmasters, Poundkeepers etc.

Vol. I
1814–1833

Price: \$25.00 + \$6.35 p.&p.

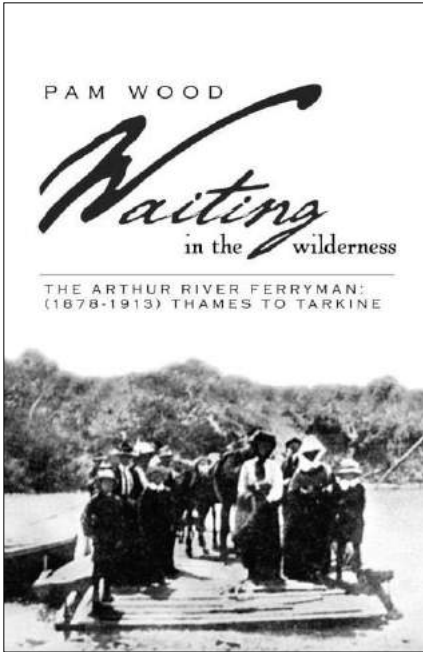
This index lists names of all people, whether convict or landed gentry, appearing in official Government Notices of appointment, dismissal or resignation giving date of gazette.

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BOOK REVIEW



Pam Wood, *Waiting in the wilderness—The Arthur River Ferryman (1878–1913) Thames to Tarkine*. Forty South Publishing, Tasmania, 2018, 2 parts, 29 chapters, 321pp. soft cover. ISBN 978-0-6483631-8-7. RRP \$29.95.

In creating history in the Tasmanian Tarkine, or takayna wilderness, ordinary people do extraordinary things.

Born in London in 1834 when the Thames is the world's busiest stage, Henry Gardiner settles in the developing British Colony of Tasmania. He becomes the first whitefeller ferryman on the mystical Arthur River where he meets citizens of the world.

From 1878 to 1913 the Arthur River is Henry's stage where, like the mythical Charon on the River Styx, he ferries

intrepid souls into the unknown. But who crosses over? And who pays the ferryman?

Death, droving, mining expectations and shipwrecks keep wilderness life on high alert. At age fifty Henry marries and fathers five children. During his thirty-five years at the Edge of the World, living amongst the raw beauty of the wilderness, he experiences creation, remonstrance, deterioration, and revelation. Faith and hope are his companions.

'Waiting in the wilderness' is based on historical fact.

The main characters and their names existed and the key events took place. Sketches of life at the Arthur River have been written from historical writings, newspapers and letters written by the ferryman Henry Gardiner 1878–1913. Conversations are imagined from literature and family history.

The author: Pam Wood, a third generation Tasmanian, was born on the West Coast of Tasmania and spent her early years in Zeehan and Rosebery before undertaking secondary education in Hobart.

Travels, global people migration and family history have always fascinated her. After reading Henry Gardiner's letters in The State Library of Tasmania, she decided to explore the history of early European settlement in the Tarkine, and Henry's life as the Arthur River's first ferryman. ◀

Maurice Appleyard

The author has donated a copy to our Society.

WHAT IS THAT PUBLICATION ABOUT?

Maurice Appleyard (Member 4093)

NUMEROUS publications are named in the Acquisition Lists of the various branches of our society but on some occasions the title does not give a clear indication of the subject matter. The following details of a few in the Hobart Branch Library may help to describe some of the more obscure titles and deserve a look. **Perhaps the publication may also be held in your local library?**

ANDERSON FAMILIES—of Westertown and the North East of Scotland, their descendants and related families with Armorial Bearings and historical notes on contemporary events.

Hard cover quarto book of 99pp. by Michael A Anderson was published in 1984 by Phillimore & Co. Ltd.

Several Anderson families appear to share the same origins in the north-east of Scotland. In a wide-ranging study that explores the roots of Andersons in Banff and Aberdeenshire, their pedigrees are traced, through branches in Perth, Fife, Edinburgh, England and Ireland, from the early 16th century through to present descendants. The author's researches have been extensive and, inevitably, there are leads to many other branches of the family where, although the research is incomplete, the clues provided may well be the missing links needed by others in tracing their family origins. Many members of the branches that have been traced are known to live in Canada, the United States and Australia.

Anderson relationships through marriage with a number of other families are explained and, in some cases, complete

chapters are devoted to them. The Lindsay family, for example, with a pedigree from the 11th century, is traced not only to the present Earl of Crawford and the Earl of Lindsay, but also through lesser-known lines of descent. Similarly, the Hampton family, of Anglesey, is traced from 1460 to recent years. Some 200 other related families are mentioned, to a greater or lesser extent, providing a large amount of genealogical information of value to a wide range of others interested in family history.

One chapter deals with the heraldry related to Anderson families, with speculation on the connections for which the heraldry could provide evidence. There is also a very full index, giving dates, which will be of great practical help to other searchers, while the text is well supported by references to sources. In addition there is a bibliography and there are family tree charts showing the relationships between all the main families discussed. The book will be of great interest to all who bear the Anderson name or claim Anderson descent. It will also appeal to many others engaged in Scottish genealogical research and those interested in Scottish history in general.

CRIME, PUNISHMENT and REDEMPTION—A Convict's Story

Paperback quarto book of 208pp. by June Slee was published in 2014.

John Ward, groom to an officer and gentleman, is sentenced to ten years' transportation to Australia for theft. Arriving on Norfolk Island in 1840, he began writing his life experiences in a diary in 1841. Using this diary as her base, June Slee explores the fascinating criminal mind of a man who claims that

thwarted love is the root of all his troubles, including the thefts and sexual assaults that formed part of his early life. In telling the candid story of his downfall he exposes his ruthlessness, lack of empathy and capacity to blame others for his predicament.

‘Crime, Punishment and Redemption’ offers glimpses into the way nineteenth-century English aristocrats lived—there dress and food, pastimes and prejudices—from a servant’s perspective. It also includes a rare account of incarceration aboard prison hulks and describes Norfolk Island under the radical, forward-thinking Captain Alexander Maconochie, who believed in a system of improvement and vocational training for convicts.

THE KIRKYARD OF ECHT

The three following A5 booklets compiled by Sheila M Spiers were published by the Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS.

First published in 1995 it contains 317 headstone transcripts.

In addition, the booklet contains an alphabetical index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan in the centre.

THE KIRKYARD OF KING EDWARD

First published in 1982 and reprinted in 1988 it contains some 319 headstone/-memorial transcripts and an alphabetic index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan of the Old Churchyard; in the centre.

THE KIRKYARD OF NEWHILLS

Published in December 2006 as the 2nd edition it contains 458 headstone transcripts and an alphabetic index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan in the centre.

The booklet relates to the oldest section of the cemetery, and the first extension, which covered burials up to the mid-1960s. Since the first edition was published in 1990 there have been many additions to both these areas so a 2nd edition became necessary.

DAVID HOWIE: DEVIL OR SAINT?

This octavo paperback of 186pp. was published in 2003.

DAVID HOWIE – A MAN OF MANY PARTS.

This is a long-awaited biography of a man who became a household name in Australia in 1845. Researched over many years in England, Scotland and Australia the book tells the story of a man who became a legend in his country of forced adoption.

As a man he was a deeply divided maze of contradictions and paradoxes, an angel of mercy to some while a mystery to others with his honesty questioned.

This is the story of his life; his family and the era in which he grew to manhood; his court trials and subsequent banishment from his homeland; his experiences half-way across the world in an unknown and feared convict colony.

The story is one of crime, passion, wrecked ships, attempted murder, sealers, pirates, aborigines, graft and incredible bravery.

His life was one of challenge with unsubstantiated accusations, strife and rumoured misdeeds. ...

David Howie was presented with a gold medal by the grateful citizens of Melbourne after his rescue of the survivors of the ‘Catarqui’ wreck on King Island; Australia’s worst sea tragedy on record. Awarded the title of Straits Constable by the government of the day in order to police the islands of Bass Strait, a title he took seriously and carried out to the letter. ◀

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- *Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS; *The Kirkyard of Echt*. [929.3204412 SPI]
- *Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS, *The Kirkyard of King Edward*. [929.3209412 SPI]
- *Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS; *The Kirkyard of Newhills*. [929.3204412 SPI]
- *Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS, *The Kirkyard of Turiff*. [929.3209412 MIT]
- *Buckby, P; *David Howie—Devil Or Saint?*
- Burch, N; *An Iron Will—mining at Beaconsfield, 1804–1877*. [994.60 BUR]
- *Camp, Anthony J; *My Ancestors Came With The Conqueror*. [929.2 CAM]
- *Chesterman, Bob; *Smithy, Sawmiller, Ship Owner—The story of Henry Chesterman and the timber Company he founded*. [Q929.2 CHE]
- *Denholm, Carey & Stefan Petrow; *Dr Edward Swarbreck Hall, Colonial Medical Scientist & Moral Activist—includes text of his 1833 shipboard diary*. [610.92 DEN]
- *Hawkins, Mick; *The Family of William John Hawkins* [Q929.2 HAW]
- Holmes, M; *Vanishing Towns—Tasmania's ghost towns and settlements*. [994.6 HOL]
- Hoban, M; *An Unconventional Wife—The life of Julia Sorell Arnold*. [994.60 HOB]
- *Lewis, Dr. Tom; *Teddy Sheean—A Tasmanian Hero ... and other brave warriors of the Royal Australian Navy*. [940.54994 LEW]
- McNeice, R; *Jubilee of Tasmania and the Cessation of Transportation Medal*. [737.222094 MCN]
- *Neal, Laura (Ed); *'It Doesn't Snow Like It Used To'—Memories of Monaro and the Snowy Mountains*. [994.47 NEA]
- *Numeralla and District Community History Group; *"In Those Days"—Numeralla—Countegany—Peak View and Surrounding Areas*.
- *O'Brien, K; *Shaking The Foundations—The Fairbrother Story*. [994.47 NUM]
- *Smythe, S; *Knocklofty—Hobart's Backyard*.
- *Stone, C. & P. Tyson; *Old Hobart Town And Environs, 1802–1855*. [Q994.61 COL]
- *Talbot, Diann; *Grave Recollections—The History of the Bright Cemetery with some brief histories of our early pioneers*. [994.55 TAL]
- *TFHS Inc. Hobart; *Index to Government Appointments from Tasmanian Gazettes, including Constables, Postmasters, Poundkeepers, etc. Vol. 1 1814–1833*. [Q929.3 IND]
- *TFHS Inc. Hobart; *Undertakers of Hobart Vol. IV—Index to H C Millington Funeral Records—Part 10 Apr 1973–Nov 1975*. [Q929.3109946 UND]
- *Vellacott, Helen (Ed.); *A Girl at Government House—An English Girl's Reminiscences 'Below Stairs' in Colonial Australia*. [640.460924 STO]
- *Ward, Malcolm, Maureen Martin Ferris, Tully Brookes; *Houses & Estates of Old Glamorgan*. [728.09964 WAR]

Computer Disks

Australian History Research; *HMS Sirius, Her Final Voyage.*

*Australian History Research; *Norfolk Island Deaths, 1st Settlement 1788–1814.*

*Denotes complimentary or donated item.

Launceston Branch

ACCESSIONS–Books

*Gunn, Dr Thomas (Compiler); *More diverse lives – marking the achievements of fifty past students – Launceston Church Grammar School*

*Meredith, Louisa Anne; *Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania Volume 1 1860 & Volume 2 1891 – Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society Inc. – First reworked double volume edition*

*Simpson, Kim and Richards, Julieanne; *Home from War – Stories from the Newstead War Service Homes – Launceston, Tasmania, Australia*

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Index to Government Appointments from Tasmanian Gazettes including Constables, Magistrates, Postmasters, Poundkeepers etc. Vol. 1 1814–1833*

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch; *Undertakers of Hobart Vol. IV Index to H C Millington Pty Ltd Funeral Records Part 10 April 1973–November 1975*

*Ward, Malcom, Ferris, Maureen Martin, Brookes, Tully; *Houses & Estates of Old Glamorgan*

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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/~dgcginc/>

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Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10.30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details.

HOBART Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
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email vsbtas@bigpond.com

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Check the Branch News and the website
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MERSEY Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257
Library 113 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
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Meetings Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the secretary@tfhsdev.com for updates.

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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.

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