

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 40 Number 3—December 2019

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Society Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org

Journal Editor: editors@tasfhs.org

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

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander

Fellows: Dr Neil Chick and Mr David Harris

Executive:

President	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6248 4229
Vice President	Judith Cocker	(03) 6435 4103
Society Secretary	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154
Society Treasurer	Ross Warren	0487 330 009

Committee:

Gary Bryant	Peter Cocker	Burnie (tba)
Ros Coss	Robyn Gibson	John Gillham
Libby Gillham	Louise Rainbow	Helen Stuart
	Sue Wallbank	

By-laws Coordinator	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154
Web Manager	Robert Tanner	(03) 6231 0794
Journal Editor	Rosemary Davidson	0408 445 532
LWFHA Coordinator	Leonie Mickleborough	(03) 6223 7948
Members' Interests Compiler	John Gillham	(03) 6239 6823
Membership Registrar	Lyndal Ayers	(03) 6243 9190
Publications Convenor	Beverley Richardson	(03) 6225 3292
Public Officer	Colleen Read	(03) 6244 4527
Society Sales Officer	Maurice Appleyard	(03) 6245 9351

Branches of the Society

Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

petjud@bigpond.com

Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

Huon: PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109

vsbtas@bigpond.com

Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

ltntasfh@bigpond.com

Mersey: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

secretary@tfhsdev.com

Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 40 Number 3

December 2019

ISSN 0159 0677

Contents

From the editor	126
President's Message.....	127
<i>Past and Present Burnie Office Bearers 1980–2019</i>	128
Branch Reports	129
<i>A Six Hour Trip from Burnie, Judy Cocker</i>	134
<i>Gone are the Days, Tatlow's Royal Mail Service, Stanley to Burnie,</i> Betty Jones	135
<i>All honour to such worthy pioneers, Burnie's Lennard-Mylan Connections,</i> Louise Gibson	143
<i>Robert Robertson 1854–1888, Wynyard State School Head Teacher,</i> Derek Smith	149
New Members' Interests and New Members	i–iii
Help Wanted	iv
<i>To the editors...</i>	iv
<i>Dr Heinrich Von See, One of the First Medical Officers for the</i> <i>Emu Bay Railway Co., Peter Cocker</i>	155
<i>Unusual Marriage Times, Judy Cocker</i>	157
<i>Perhaps it is Better to Journey than Arrive? Alexander Family, Derek Smith</i>	159
<i>Mawbanna's Early Settlers, Pioneer Settlers, Betty Jones</i>	162
<i>Mawbanna School, Betty Jones</i>	171
Using Tasmanian Government Gazettes	174
<i>Jottings from the Advocate, Mary Ann Latto Boland (née Bett),</i> Judy Cocker	175
<i>History of Burnie Burials, Judy Cocker</i>	177
<i>What is that Publication About? Maurice Appleyard</i>	179
Library Acquisitions	181
Recently Digitised Records from Libraries Tasmania	183
Society Sales	184

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

From the Editor

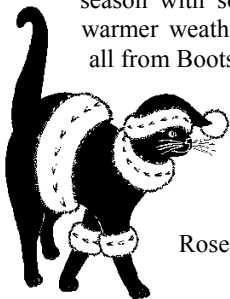
Nineteen years ago it was the 21st anniversary of *Tasmanian Ancestry* and looking back I found the Burnie Branch edition included *Travellers' Tales of the Road, A rhyme of the Coaching Days*, Vol. 21 No. 3 December 2000. In this edition (2019) we revisit these days with *A Six Hour Trip from Burnie* submitted by Judy Cocker and *Gone Are the Days, Tatlow's Royal Mail Service*; one of two well illustrated articles from Betty Jones.

We also received welcome articles from Burnie members Louise Gibson—*All honour to such worthy pioneers, Burnie's Lennard-Mylan Connections* and Derek Smith—*Robert Robertson 1854–1888, Wynyard State School Head Teacher* and a second article on the Alexander Family.

I have enjoyed putting this issue together after worrying there wouldn't be enough material! Now looking forward to see what Mersey Branch will provide.

A big thank you to all our regular contributors and special thanks to the new ones who we hope will continue now they have 'broken the ice'.

We wish everyone a very happy holiday season with some sunshine and warmer weather. Best wishes to all from Boots the cat and me.



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.

© The contents of *Tasmanian Ancestry* are subject to the provisions of the *Copyright Act* and may not be reproduced without written permission of the editor and author.

Cover: This crest was a feature on the pediment of the former Van Diemens Land Company building for 80 years—a land mark on Marine Terrace overlooking the port of Burnie.

It now stands in the grounds of the Burnie Regional Museum.

Image supplied by Peter Cocker
Artist unknown

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THIS journal will be the third issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* in the 40th year of our Society's existence.

Continuing with the order of branch creation this issue has a Burnie Branch 'theme' of feature articles about their area or written by members from that branch.

Previous issues were dedicated to Hobart and then Launceston.

I note with interest that, whilst branch and society activities continue to involve research and service to members and the public; there have been very few new publications produced during our 2019/2020 year.

The exception to this is the prolific team at Hobart Branch.

In April they published *Undertakers of Hobart Vol. IV, Index to H C Millington Pty Ltd Funeral Records, Part 10, April 1973 – November 1975*

Retail: \$25.00; Members \$22.50

In May they published *Index To Government Appointments From Tasmanian Gazettes—including Constables, Magistrates, Postmasters, Poundkeepers etc. Vol. I 1814–1833*

Retail: \$25.00; Members \$22.50

In August they published a new Joyce Purtscher book *Tasmanian Index of Children and Families contained in files of SWD1 (Neglected Children's Department)* [see page 154]

Retail: \$20.00; Members \$18.00

In September they published *Index To Government Appointments From Tasmanian Gazettes—including Constables, Magistrates, Postmasters, Poundkeepers etc. Vol. II 1834–1838*

Retail: \$25.00; Members \$22.50

Members should find the work compiled by Joyce Purtscher of particular interest.

The SWD1 files at Tasmanian Archives can be accessed via the Libraries Tasmania website through an 'Archives' search.

Entry of the appropriate file number can lead to a host of documents containing valuable family information.

A number of Hobart members, including myself, have already found links to family members' details that they were previously unaware of.

Once again Joyce Purtscher has discovered and brought to the attention of all researchers, a host of very important family history material.

Thank you Joyce. ◀

Maurice Appleyard

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

PAST AND PRESENT

BURNIE OFFICE BEARERS 1980–2020

Burnie President

Mr Jon Williams	1980–1985
Mr Michael McLaren	1985–1988
Mrs Dawn Collins	1988–1991
Miss Venice Dudman	1991–1994
Mr Doug Forrest	1994–1998
Mr Ray Hyland	1998–2002
Miss Venice Dudman	2002–2004
Mr Peter Cocker	2004–2020

Burnie Secretary

Miss Linda Ablitt	1980–1981
Mrs Dawn Collins	1981–1984
Mrs Valerie Whittle	1984–1985
Mrs Dawn Collins	1985–1987
Mrs Louise Bentley	1987–1990
Mrs Pam Bye	1990–1992
Mrs Diane Kidd	1992–1995
Mr Rex Collins	1995–1996
Mr Ray Hyland	1996–1998
Mrs Judy Cocker	1998–2002
Mr Peter Holloway	2002–2004
Mr Ray Hyland	2004–2006
Mrs Ann Bailey	2006–2017
Mrs Sue Sutton	2017–2020

Burnie Treasurer

Miss Venice Dudman	1980–1983
Mr Norman Nicholls	1983–1985
Mrs Lyn Hookway	1985–1988
Mr Norm Nicholls	1988–1989
Mrs Moyna Sargent	1989–1992
Mr Brian Lucas	1992–1993
Mrs Vicki Vernon	1993–1995
Mr Rex Collins	1995–2002
Mrs Jill Poke	2002–2003
Mrs Anne Bailey	2003–2006
Mr Ray Dart	2006–2007
Mrs Judy Cocker & Mr Peter Cocker	2007–2009
Mrs Judy Cocker	2009–2020

Burnie Librarians

Mr Michael McLaren	1980–1986
Mrs Margaret Stempel	1986–1990
Mrs Sue Loughran	1990–1996
Miss Venice Dudman	1996–1998
Miss Venice Dudman & Mrs Elaine Murray	1998–2002
Mrs Judy Cocker & Mrs Elaine Murray;	2002–2006
Mrs Judy Cocker & Mrs Colleen Williams	2006–2017
Mrs Judy Cocker & Miss Venice Dudman	2017–2018
Mrs Judy Cocker	2018–2020

Names in bold are Current Members

LIBRARY LOCATION

29 Catley Street, Burnie	1983–1988
62 Bass Highway, Cooee	1988–2003
58 Bass Highway, Cooee	2003–2011
2 Spring Street, Burnie	2011–2013
58 Bass Highway, Cooee	2013–2019

The first Burnie Branch Library was located above Brickhills Newsagency; the entrance being between the newsagency and a milkbar. The next location was on the first floor above the Bass Bakery Office Complex at 58–62 Bass Highway, Cooee.

58 Bass Highway was on the ground floor of the complex and offered more space. A change of ownership of the building and the occupancy of Australia Post saw us move to the old Technical College building in Spring Street Burnie in 2011. The closure of Australia Post saw us return to Cooee in 2013. ◀

BRANCH REPORTS

Burnie

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

President: Peter Cocker (03) 6435 4103
Secretary: Sue Hutton 0473 771 958
PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320
email: petjud@bigpond.com



While President Peter Cocker and wife Judy are enjoying the warmth of northern Australia in their caravan, the branch

has continued to progress with indexing BDMs, photos and events from the *Advocate* newspapers.

At our August meeting, Doug Forrest presented a Video and photographic History of Associated Pulp and Paper Mills (APPM—‘The Pulp’) from its start in 1938 until about the mid 1950s. The video also showed logging and wood supply to the Mill.

‘Using Trove for Family History research’ created much interest at the September meeting.

Our October meeting was a ‘hodge podge’ of activities including a quiz, Q&As and sundry research directions to explore.

We were saddened at the passing recently of one of our foundation members Corrie Imms. Corrie was a valuable and reliable member of our duty staff for many years.

As there will be no meeting in November due to the public holiday, our final meeting for the year will be on Monday 2 December. This is our ‘thankyou meeting’ for all our helpers over the year. We are hoping that Karl Robotham will be our guest speaker telling us of his lighthouse experiences.

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



Recently it has become clearer that our Monthly Newsletter emailed to our branch members has become problematic.

Many of our members have reported they were not receiving the newsletter so from July a new system has been implemented using a different platform which is able to deliver a large number of emails. No doubt there will be teething problems from time to time but eventually these will be overcome.

The DNA Group meetings held on the third Thursday of the month have become so popular that it has been necessary to look for another venue to conduct the meeting. After a few hiccups it seems we have settled on St Marks Church Hall Bellerive which is very close to our library. Some of our members attended the DNA Roadshow in Melbourne recently and we are waiting to hear what is happening in the world of DNA genealogy.

The annual Volunteers Afternoon Tea was held on Sunday, 25 August. It was a very friendly occasion and a chance to thank those regulars who give so willingly of their time in order to make things happen. The input from volunteers is crucial to the smooth running and maintenance of our resources at the centre and we are most grateful to all those wonderful people who contribute so willingly.

The month of August—Family History Month—was celebrated at Libraries Tasmania with several one-hour sessions on a wide variety of topics. Some of our members also presented various talks and I noticed several members in attendance on the occasions I was there.

General Meetings

Professor Stefan Petrow was our speaker on Tuesday 16 July 2019.

He spoke of Alfred Kennerley, a prominent civic leader in Tasmania during the 1860s and 1870s who was conspicuous for his philanthropy particularly in connection with Kennerley's Boys Home and All Saints Church.

He purchased the property and founded and endowed the Kennerley's Boys (now Children's Home) West Hobart which celebrates its 150 anniversary this year. He was a very liberal supporter of All Saints Church, South Hobart, financing the incumbent, edifice improvements and mindful of the poor of the parish.

Described on his death as one of the most philanthropic and highly principled men of Hobart. 'He was no ordinary man, and had done an immense amount of good in his time.'

Kennerley was born in England about 1810–11 and as an English gentleman of means emigrated to NSW in 1831 via Hobart Town. There, at Windsor in 1834 he married Jane Rouse, daughter of a hard-working and honest public servant and a very efficient grazier, Richard Rouse. He acquired some property, and was soon made a magistrate.

After returning twice to England, and finding the climate very trying in NSW, the couple arrived in Hobart in 1857 remaining in Hobart until their deaths. He became a magistrate in 1858, joined the city council and was elected alderman in 1861 and mayor in 1862–63 and in 1871–

72. He had been elected to the Legislative Council in 1865 and from 1873 to 1876 was premier.

He was an active supporter of liberal legislation, advocating such bills as marriage to a deceased wife's sister, maintenance of deserted wives, children and indigent persons, public charity (1873), infants' custody and life assurance companies (1874), destitute children and juvenile offenders (1875) and building societies (1876). He also initiated a policy of extending public works including the Launceston and Western Railway, bridges and similar to improve the infrastructure of Tasmania. Party strife hindered progress and he resigned from the Legislative Council in 1877. Kennerley himself considered social questions more important than political questions and commerce should improve the quality of the poor.

His wife died on 4 May 1877. Of her death, Petrow mentioned that her well known benevolence and uniform kindness in conjunction with that of her husband, made her name a household word in this community for many years

Soon afterwards Kennerley had a paralytic stroke. He recovered but was unable to continue his public activities. He died at his home on 15 November 1897 in his 88th year. [Both were buried at Queenborough.]

His estate included many shares in the Union Bank, government securities and much landed property in New South Wales and Tasmania. He left generous legacies to relations and friends in England, his church, his servants and many benevolent societies. His will was challenged by distant relations without success.

The guest speaker at the August meeting was Hobart Branch Society stalwart, Robert Tanner telling his personal story

of *Visiting Great Grandmother Spaulding: Launceston to Dunalley in 1937*. The great grandmother in question was Annie Spaulding who in 1937 was celebrating her 90th birthday. Robert accompanied his mother, Dolly Tanner, and her mother, Nellie Allanby.

The journey began at 11.30 a.m. with a six hour train ride from Launceston to Hobart, followed by a ferry ride across the River Derwent to Bellerive. The next leg of the journey was by Read's Coaches to Sorell where the travellers were met by Uncle William Spaulding who had driven from Dunalley to Sorell to meet the bus and complete the journey by car on the unsealed road via Boomer Bay. The return journey was the reverse process.

Great grandmother Annie was born in 1847 at Kimber Staffordshire and married at Sorell in 1869. Her father-in-law, James Henry Spaulding was a convict. Annie and her husband Henry James (Jim) Spaulding had five sons and five daughters. Henry built the first shop, with an attached residence, in Dunalley in 1913. He planted an orchard of apples, pears and apricots for export. Nellie was a regular and successful exhibitor at Sorell, Bream Creek and Hobart shows

The talk was illustrated with a collection of photographs of modes of transport of the day.

Lesser known chapters from Tasmania's military past—talk given by Ged Lagerewskij on 17 September.

Ged with his wife Paula established the Tasmania Military Museum at 295 Main Road Glenorchy at the end of 2018. From a childhood interest in all matters military, Ged enlisted and spent 18 years in the Armoured Corps of the Australian Army serving in East Timor, Iraq and Afghanistan. Health issues meant the end of active service but Ged now shares his

knowledge and experience through the Museum. Normally it opens three days a week but is currently closed while exhibits are used in building an interactive website—there is a Facebook page with current information at <https://www.facebook.com/295mainroadglenorchy/>

The museum originally covered the period from World War I to the present but due to public involvement and his own research Ged is now incorporating elements from earlier conflicts. During his fascinating talk the Governor Bligh saga involving Hobart Town in the early 1800s was illustrated. Bligh had been ousted as Governor of NSW during the Rum Rebellion of 1808 and was under house arrest for a year before leaving Sydney with his family on the *Porpoise*. He was supposed to be returning to England but instead sailed to Hobart Town. Governor Collins did not know the full story surrounding Bligh so gave him full honours and invited him and his family to Government House. When communication from NSW reached Hobart Bligh lost local support and from the *Porpoise* attempted to blockade Hobart Town and stop vital supplies being landed. Bligh eventually arrived back in England in October 1810.

A series of questions gave the audience plenty to think about. One example was asking how many of the six RAN current Collins Class submarines are named after Tasmanians. The answer was three—Collins, Dechaineux and Sheean. Another interesting poser was the number of VCs awarded to Tasmanians out of the total 100 Australian medals. Our state received fourteen.

Much else of interest was covered and inspired members and visitors to contribute their own memories and experiences. The Tasmania Military Museum will definitely be worth a visit when it reopens.

Future Meetings

January 21: Ros Escott *Making the Most of Your DNA Results* [Launch of the second recorded presentation]

Speakers for 18 February and 17 March to be advised.

Launceston

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

President: Helen Stuart (03) 6331 9175

Secretary: Marette Lawson

PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6326 1399



During *National Family History Month* in August, we were invited along to the Launceston Library to join others in displaying information

for one of their events. In previous years we have held an ‘Open Day’ at our Branch Library, and this year was an opportunity to do something different and spend some time with library staff and others. Thank you to our volunteers who helped out on the day—it was well attended and enjoyable, with a lot of interest from visitors.

In September, we enjoyed a visit to the Branch Library from the State Secretary, Eddy Steenbergen. Thanks to Eddy for also taking the time to attend our Launceston Branch Committee meeting—it always makes for a welcome addition to have other members along.

We are currently exploring options to run one-on-one sessions our Branch Library, and in our most recent newsletter called for expressions of interest in attending these—including potential topics:

- DNA research
- Presenting family history
- Dating old photos

- Breaking down brick walls
- Using *Ancestry.com*
- Using *Trove*

If there is enough interest this may be something we set-up for our members and visitors.

Library break up for holidays: 3.00 p.m. on Tuesday 3 December.

Cleaning Day: Monday 13 January from 10.00 am.

Library re-opens: Tuesday 14 January 2020, 10.00 a.m. – 3.00 p.m.

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

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

Mersey

www.tfhsdev.com

President: Ros Coss

**Secretary: Sue-Ellen McCreggan
(03) 6428 6328**

Library (03) 6426 2257

PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



Mersey Branch are pleased to welcome Clinton Duff as our new ‘computer guy’. Clinton is donating his time and expertise following on from Jim Rouse. Clinton is impressed with our set up and his words of advice ‘don’t touch anything’ will be heeded—I hope!

Our web manager Kerrie Blythe is busy with other commitments and interests and we say farewell and thank you so much for her help over many years. Kerrie was involved with the Devonport branch for many years and was also president. We appreciate all her time and effort.

Our member Peter Marlow has published a book on the Penguin General Cemetery. This has been compiled from information held at the Central Coast Council and Mersey Branch. The publication contains an index which in many cases has extra details re burial, i.e. a spouse and or child's name or relationship to the person buried. It contains section maps of the cemetery as well as inscriptions and graphs of headstones. Peter has generously donated the rights to sell and reprint to the Mersey Branch. We thank him very much.

Mersey Branch has completed the indexing of thousands of entries from the Forth and Leven Parish records. These are the original baptisms and full copy marriages (post 1896) on film and able to be printed off for a fee.

The original films have surname, given name, birth and baptism dates, fathers name, mothers name, abode and occupation. Many marriages were held in private residences, this is also listed.

Extra information can be found on marriage declarations and parent's consent forms, both have been included in many instances. Earliest entries are from 1868 onwards well into the 20th century.

Following is a list of churches and towns where ceremonies took place.

Central Castra Church
St Olaves, Don
All Saints, Forth
Gunns Plains
Leith Church
Lower Wilmot
St Johns, North Motton
St Stephens, Penguin
Preston
St Andrews, Sprent
Holy Trinity, Ulverstone
Riana
West Pine

Our Christmas plans are well underway. The major fund raiser, a Christmas Hamper Raffle is being gathered and Gloria is donating an iced fruit cake (always popular) and two bottles of wine are amongst the goodies. Members sell the tickets over a three-week period at Hill Street IGA, Latrobe.

Christmas lunch for members and friends will be held at The Lucas Hotel, Latrobe —yes we do like it there!

The branch will be closed for the holidays from Friday 6 December and reopens Wednesday 15 January 2020.

Any enquiries please contact Mersey Branch Library Wednesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on 6426 2257, or our secretary (03) 6428 6328 or Ros (03) 6491 1141 and email secretary@tfhsdev.com

Huon

President: Shirley Fletcher (03) 6264 1546
Secretary: Libby Gillham (03) 6239 6529
PO Box 117 Huonville Tasmania 7109
email: vsbtas@bigpond.com

No report received



A SIX HOUR TRIP FROM BURNIE

Judy Cocker (Member 4173)

A little gem from *The Advocate*, as told by Mr Ernie Norton-Smith. At the time of writing, 24 November 1956, it would have taken well under two hours by car from other parts of the north west to attend the Circular Head agricultural show. I guess today it would be under an hour from Burnie with the improvement of roads and cars. In 1908 it took 6 hours by coach.

Mr Norton-Smith well remembers climbing into the box seat of the coach terminus at Burnie.

“Like all the coachmen, Tom Anderson was a fine driver,” says Mr. Norton-Smith. “He made the 56-mile trip from Burnie to Circular Head 6 days a week with mail and passengers.”

There were many Burnie people who were keen to attend the first Stanley Show, and the coach was fully loaded. The journey began late in the morning after the train, which in those days travelled no farther west than Burnie, had arrived with the mail.

“We picked up more and more passengers as we went along” recalls Mr. Norton Smith. “By the time we reached Wynyard there were so many people wanting to go to Stanley that an extra coach had to be put on. This additional coach was driven by George Byrne, who died in Wynyard recently.”

Mr Norton-Smith recalls that there was a slight holdup at Boat Harbor, where a small herd of calves blocked the road. One of the passengers climbed down from the coach and drove them off.

“At the horseshoe bend, before we started the climb into the Sisters Hills, Mr Anderson rested his horses,” says Mr. Norton-Smith, “He called the hill the ‘grunter’ because of the effect it had on the horses,

and he celebrated the end of the climb by reciting ‘Father Reilly’s Horse.’

“From there to the Detention every farmhouse seemed to have three or four dogs, which would run out and bark at the coach and horses. At the Detention Post Office a fresh team of horses was hitched up to the coach. This was also the time to light the torch on top of the coach, because the 1st 18-mile stretch was covered in darkness.

“Bill O’Halloran was the postmaster at Black River, and he handed up the mail-bag. That was the last regular stop before Stanley.”

Mr. Norton-Smith recalls that he went to the showground the next day with the crowd of local farmers and visitors. There was no pavilion for the dogs which he was to judge.

“They were tied up among the ti-tree and scrub near the present gateway,” he says. “I remember that one of the most popular sections was for the fat cattle. There were some fine animals among them.

“The Circular Head district was also noted for its fine draught horses, which, of course, were essential on every farm in those days. Buyers used to come from as far away as Hobart each year to buy the horses brought to the Stanley Show from the surrounding districts. I think probably the outstanding horse of the district was Pat. Martin’s gelding, which was never beaten in the showing.”

Mr. Norton-Smith says costumes were the fashion among the women patrons at the show. They wore long, sweeping skirts, with big hats, many of them tied under the chin with wide veils.

“But my word, those women could cook,” recalls Mr. Norton-Smith. “They provided us with a fine meal.” ◀

Printed with permission from *The Advocate*.

GONE ARE THE DAYS TATLOW'S ROYAL MAIL SERVICE, STANLEY TO BURNIE

Betty Jones (Member 6032)



1904, Tatlow's Royal Mail Coach leaving Stanley Post Office
on its way to Wynyard and Burnie

Courtesy of Tasmanian Archives: PH30-1-1038

You have read in song and story of
Old England's coaching days,
Australian bards of Cobb and Co.

have sung some stirring lays,
And now comes one who longs to tell
the glories of the trip

From Burnie on to Stanley Town,
beside a trusty whip.¹

FROM 1901 to 1913, C J TATLOW's Royal Mail coaches were a familiar sight along the 50 miles stretch of main roads from Stanley to Burnie, the regular and reliable service to the early settlers who lived west of

Wynyard said to be of similar significance to that of the famous Cobb and Co. Coaches on the mainland. Before the advent of the railway reaching Wynyard in 1913 and Stanley in 1922, the only link the travelling public had with the far north-west was Tatlow's Coaches. In its time, the business was considered one of the fastest horse-drawn services in Australia, the five-and-a-half to six-hour trip each way involving two changes of horses to ensure deadlines were met.²

Travel in those days was a vastly different experience compared with that of today, and a trip from Stanley to

¹ *Circular Head Chronicle (CHC)*,
9 August 1911. Part of poem, author
identified as 'W. M.'

² *CHC*, 2 May 1951

Burnie and return by coach was something in the nature of an adventure. Over the years there were various timetables but one of the earliest was: Leave Stanley at 7 a.m.; change horses at Detention (Rocky Cape) Post Office at 9; arrive at Wynyard Stables in Jackson Street about 11.30; change horses again and then to Burnie, arriving there about 12.30; leave on return about 3 p.m. from Haywood House in Wilson Street; arrive Wynyard at 4.30 to change horses; another change at Detention at 7 p.m. and arrive Stanley at 9. This took place in all weather. The crossing of the well-known Sisters Hills was dreaded, and many a prayer of thankfulness was breathed by nervous passengers when that part of the journey was safely over.³ The usual terminus for the coaches was the Commercial Hotel in Stanley, but passengers for places farther west would be met by friends at the road junction with some sort of conveyance or perhaps a lead horse. The wait for the coach on a wet winter's night was not an enviable experience.⁴ The timetable gradually became more refined and included additional short legs between Wynyard and Burnie as well as the introduction of services between Stanley to Smithton, Smithton to Forest, Smithton to Irishtown and Stanley to Marrawah.

The man behind it all, **Charles John Tatlow** (1858–1938),⁵ was born and raised in Stanley, second son of Anthony Hamish Tatlow and his wife Hannah Bridget (née BURKE). His father arrived in the town in 1855 and set up a business building carts, jinkers and drays in an

area close to that now known as Tatlow's Beach.⁶ He also employed his younger brother, Charles John (John) Tatlow, as a blacksmith and farrier before the latter moved to Burnie in 1874 to set up his own forge in Marine Terrace.



In addition, they were carpenters, joiners and undertakers at Stanley, making their own coffins. Anthony and Hannah had a number of other children, many of whom contributed to the family business: George Henry—a wheelwright who later developed an important produce business in Stanley; Frederick William—a saddler, stock agent, grazier and coach builder; Francis Anthony—a champion farrier and blacksmith; Mary Jane—a milliner; Walter Edward—a blacksmith, wheelwright, coach builder, carpenter and hotel proprietor; William Alfred—a blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright and grazier; and James Henry—a hotel manager.⁷

Charles served his apprenticeship as a blacksmith and wheelwright to his father. In 1884 at Burnie, he married Henrietta HOWIE (1858–1899), daughter of David Howie and his wife Jane (née WILSON) and for a while they lived at Ringarooma.

³ *CHC*, 15 November 1944, as remembered by R A Dallas

⁴ *CHC*, 2 May 1951

⁵ Photograph of C J Tatlow courtesy of *Cyclopedia of Tasmania, 1901*

⁶ For more detail on the history of Stanley's early occupants see *Along the Terrace: The Owners and Occupiers of Stanley, 1843–1922*, compiled by Betty Jones, published in 2015 by the Stanley Discovery Museum

⁷ Circular Head Agricultural Society Inc. 2008, *A History of Showing in Circular Head*, p. 177, with special thanks to John Tatlow, grandson of William Tatlow, and Sue Smedley, an associate author of the book

They had two sons, Bernard Charles and Edgar Edward, and a daughter, Dora Jane, who died at the age of 6 years, the result of pneumonia following measles.

After the death of his father in 1885, Charles assisted with the family business of coach builders, wheelwrights and blacksmiths in co-operation with various brothers at different times. In 1894, it was announced that Charles's partnership with his brother, George (known as 'Tatlow Brothers, Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights') was to be discontinued, and the blacksmith business would be carried on by himself.⁸ In the late 1890s, Charles next teamed up with another brother, Walter, the pair working again under the name of 'Tatlow Brothers, Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights'. That partnership was dissolved in early 1901 and Walter continued the enterprise on his own.⁹ Charles was widowed in 1899 and remarried in 1901 to Victorian-born Clara Louisa WINTER (1860–1939),

daughter of John Julius Winter and his wife Elizabeth (née HIGNETT).

The Stanley Stables

One of the significant turning points in the success of Charles's business interests occurred from late 1900 when he secured a government mail contract starting from 1901, taking over the Burnie to Stanley delivery run from Thomas WISEMAN of Burnie. The train line had reached Burnie that year. Charles established his Royal Mail Stables in Marine Esplanade which, some eight months later, were capable of holding about 22 horses, all of which were said to be in splendid condition. The harness, coaches, horses, etc. were described as a credit to the owner, the whole being under the care of two popular local lads, Art HOLMES and Archie LONG, who had both been with Charles for a considerable time.¹⁰

Expansion occurred in 1910 when a new coach house and stables of similar design to those at Wynyard, but a little bigger,



Early days at Stanley
Courtesy of TAHO: PH30-1-1039

were constructed in Marine Esplanade by Stanley contractors Messrs W H SMITH and Sons. They occupied the greater part of a quarter-acre allotment purchased from the VDL Company by Charles. The

⁸ *The Examiner*, 30 June 1894
⁹ *North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times (NWA & EBT)*, 27 February 1901

¹⁰ *NWA & EBT*, 21 August 1901

coach house was 101ft long by 40ft wide, with 15ft walls. The entrance allowed the big mail coach to proceed right through the building, there being a similar outlet at the rear. The adjoining stables were 28ft wide by 101ft long, and 9ft high with 30 stalls.¹¹ Drags, wagonettes, buggies and saddle horses were also available for hire.

The arrival of the train connection to Wynyard and the Myalla extension in 1913 brought great change to transport in the wider district. By 1918, it was noted that at one time Tatlows at Stanley used to be the largest livery business on the north-west coast but, advancing with the times, the old-fashioned drag was replaced with a splendid fleet of motor cars.¹² In early 1919, Charles handed over the business to his sons, Bernard and Edgar, and left Stanley to reside in Ulverstone. He resumed his work as a blacksmith and wheelwright in the latter town.

Tatlow's Motor Service continued to operate in name until Charles died in 1938. Bernard and Edgar sold the buildings and land in 1940 to Mr and Mrs E J ANTHONY who later offered the stables to the Circular Head Agricultural Show Society for a low price of £100. The structure was removed approximately 500 metres along Marine Esplanade to the Recreation Ground with the whole being hoisted on to logs and pulled by bullocks to its new position¹³ where it served faithfully as the Exhibition Hall from 1941 to 2018.

¹¹ *CHC*, 20 July 1910

¹² *Daily Telegraph*, 6 February 1918

¹³ Recalled by Mrs Marguerite Eldridge in her 2007 self-published book, *Stories of Stanley Tasmania*, p. 71; her father was one of the helpers

The Wynyard Stables

Up to February 1907, the coaching plant and other vehicles were housed at Carroll's Mt Lyell Hotel on the corner of Saunders and Inglis Streets.¹⁴ A move to what is now Woolworths petrol station at 34 Jackson Street followed when Charles had erected large livery stables and a coach house, 80ft in length.¹⁵ His elder son, Bernard, was appointed local manager.

In 1911 at Deloraine, Bernard Charles Tatlow (1884–1959) married Longford-born Gladys Charlotte HUMPHREYS (1899–1966), eldest daughter of Charles Neal Humphreys and his wife Elizabeth Teresa (née KERIN, formerly WILKINS). Their elder son, Robert Charles (Bob) (1912–1975) was born at Wynyard and Murray (1919–1980), the couple's second, at Burnie.

Bernard transferred to the charge of the Burnie stables from about October 1916. Horwood Alexander (Aubrey) McBAIN, who had been operating the Burnie business for Tatlows, took over management of the Wynyard concern from 1916 until mid-1922. The business was sold and in 1945 the building was demolished.¹⁶

The Burnie Stables

The turn-around time for Tatlow's coaches in Burnie, including a change of horses, was kept short, depending on the arrival times of the mail. In the early years, it seems the horses were stabled at premises owned by Thomas HAYWOOD in Mount Street (just up from the current Plaza Arcade). The coach departed daily for Wynyard at about 3 p.m. from Haywood House in Wilson Street. Haywood House, situated on the top side

¹⁴ *NWA & EBT*, 5 March 1907

¹⁵ *NWA & EBT*, 14 December 1906

¹⁶ *The Advocate*, 7 November 1945

of Joyce's Arcade (now 'Natures Works'), was a hospitality business which, as well as providing accommodation, offered meals and teas.

From 1912 to 1916, Tatlow's was advertised as operating from the stables of H A McBain in Mount Street. In 1918, Bernard purchased Allotment 111 from the VDL Company (currently 33 Mount Street) and used it for stables until 1920 when it was sold to skin dealers, Mofflin Wilcox Ltd.¹⁷ He next purchased a garage site and residences on the corner of Mount Street and North Terrace, and the family remained in the motor business there for more than fifty years. The site underwent considerable change in 1957 when Bernard signed a 20-year lease to Shell Co. of Australia Ltd.¹⁸ Old buildings were demolished and replaced with a new garage, residence and driveway service station, the basic shape of which still stands on the property. Robert (Bob) took over from his father in 1959, continuing the garage, bus and taxi business until 1975.

The Detention/Rocky Cape Stables

The Post Office at Detention was where the change-over of horses was conducted and most locals gathered there at coach arrival time at night to collect their mail, see who was travelling, and have a chat in the stables. For passengers it was a chance to secure a welcome cup of tea, a scone and sandwiches provided at Dallas's homestead by Mrs Margaret DALLAS, the post-mistress. With a fresh team of four Piebalds then in harness and a new whip holding the ribbons, it was all aboard again for the final two-hour race to Stanley.¹⁹

¹⁷ <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au>, 14/3075

¹⁸ <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au>, 30/6746

¹⁹ *CHC*, 9 August 1911

The Smithton Stables

In early 1908, Stanley contractor, Mr H WALTERS, arrived with his staff to erect up-to-date livery stables for Charles²⁰ in Nelson Street on property previously owned by his mother. Joseph MORTON was the manager until August 1910 when Charles's younger son, Edgar, by then aged 21, took over that role. Within a few weeks, it was reported that F F FITZ-MAURICE of the Bridge Hotel had sold his livery stables to Tatlows who intended to make big improvements to them.²¹ By the end of that year, the stables and coach house were completed, the latter, measuring 86 x 36ft, included an office, and the adjoining stables were 38 x 20 ft. in size.²² A motor garage was added in 1914.²³



In 1920 at Invermay, Stanley-born **Edgar Edward Tatlow** (1889–1968), married Lefroy-born Alva Coral PARRY (1896–1968), daughter of William Richard Parry and his wife Florence Annie (née KITTO), and they spent the first two years of married life at Smithton before moving to Hobart. Edgar and Alva became successful horse breeders at Hagley before eventually moving their interests to Victoria. The annual award of the Edgar Tatlow Medal now recognises

²⁰ *NWA & EBT*, 15 February 1908

²¹ *CHC*, 31 August 1910

²² *CHC*, 21 December 1910

²³ *CHC*, 30 September 1914

an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to the Tasmanian Harness Racing Industry.²⁴

With the arrival of the coast train to Stanley in July 1922, Tatlow's old mail service contract was terminated. Motor cars by then had largely displaced horses as the main mode of travel. From mid-1922 until 1924, Mr H A McBain was proprietor of Tatlow's Stables and Garage at Smithton.²⁵

The Drivers

In 1910, drivers' licences were approved for Charles Tatlow, Bernard Tatlow, Edgar Tatlow, Kelvin Tatlow, Tom ANDERSON, John BARRY, Alfred JONES, Alfred HARDY and Matt HART.²⁶ Some of the other early drivers included: Walter FLOWERS, Dave HAYS, William WOOLNOUGH, Richard SENIOR, Ted HARMAN, Robert HILDER and Albert HORNE.

In 1944, Bob DALLAS (1899–1973), who as a boy witnessed the change-over of horses at Detention, remembered Tatlow's drivers as the messengers and shoppers for everyone along the road, being pulled up and asked to bring articles ranging from a box of matches to a bag of flour. A story went that one man asked a driver, Alf Hardy, to bring him two boxes of matches, giving him a penny to pay for them, and then asked for his change. Matches at that time were 4 pence a dozen boxes.²⁷

The drivers carried an axe as it was not unusual to find fallen timber blocking the road. Passengers were also known to lend

a hand if needed as recalled by a man who had an eventful journey:

On a bright and frosty morning with my wife and family, and 40 years gathering, we left Penguin on one of the late Charles Tatlow's coaches and much later halted at Wynyard with Bern. Tatlow as driver. Fresh horses, and we made our next stop at Rocky Cape Hotel for another change. It was dark by then. The late Kelvin Tatlow took the reins at Rocky Cape and on Dallas' Hill a poler's hame-strap broke. Things were ugly for a while with the wife and kids to think of, but the coach was halted and I helped the driver with repairs while the wife put all her weight, and it was plenty, on the brakes. Then away again through the clear and frosty night.²⁸

Another entertaining recollection from a satisfied coach traveller came from a member of the AUSTIN family who had lived at Sisters Creek during the early coaching days. It was confirmed that in doing the trip from Wynyard to Stanley, approximately every 8 miles the lather-white horses were taken from the coach and a fresh relay put in. Then off again up hill and downhill—three horses at a canter and one game little trotter, the rule of the road. Numberless were the times that the driver had to pull up to give or receive mail, or give or receive goods; many and varied were the orders given, and the marvel was that the driver remembered them all—an order given to Tatlow or his drivers was never forgotten. Rarely was a passenger left behind; room just had to be found. On one occasion a lady wished to travel from Wynyard to Sisters Creek. Arriving at the former Post Office she found the coach 'just full to the neck'. The driver looked at the lady's generous proportions—fourteen stone—

²⁴ <https://tasracingcorporate.com.au> photo of Edgar Tatlow, courtesy of *Harness International*, March/April 2001, p. 56

²⁵ *CHC*, 24 January 1923

²⁶ *NWA & EBT*, 3 March 1910

²⁷ *CHC*, 15 November 1944, memories of R A Dallas

²⁸ *CHC*, 1 August 1945

and at the overcrowded coach, then again at the lady's wistful face. He just hated to leave her behind. The only place he could really put her was on top of the luggage that was piled high on the roof of the coach; he told her so and she was delighted, if he could only tie her on securely. Amidst much hilarity this was done, and she rode 11 miles—a sight for all to see.²⁹

The Horses

One of the secrets to Charles's success was the high class of horses he invariably kept. His business grew until he had over 200 horses, either working or 'turned out for a spell'.³⁰ He bred a great many of them himself, and the progeny of his well-known Piebald, 'Joker', were perhaps his best of them all. Then there was his famous team of six whites.

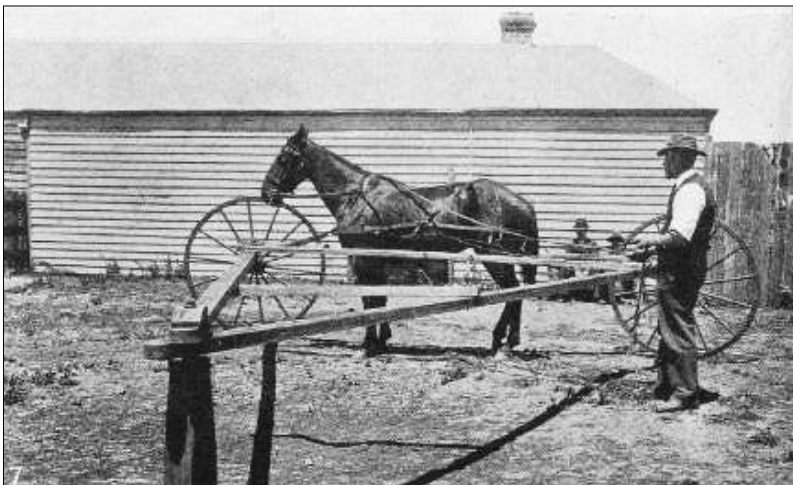
Each of the three main legs of the journey had its own special size and quality of horses to ensure top results. Bays were

used from Burnie to Wynyard, sturdy Galloways tackled the steep journey over the Sisters Hills, and Piebalds finished the final stage from Detention to Stanley. Some, of course, proved unsuitable for the task within a few months but a great many would do their three trips every week for years. Anyone who had an outlaw that they could not handle would bring them along to be quietened by a few months on the coach.³¹

The Coaches

When the coaches commenced running between Wynyard and Stanley in 1901, an eye-catching conveyance was used on that end, the painting of which no doubt had given much satisfaction to the artist,³² Henry Sykes ROBINSON, who had been a coach painter for Tatlows and their replacement owners for about 30 years when he died in 1924.

From relatively modest beginnings, additional new coaches were gradually



1907, Horse breaking machine in use at Tatlow's establishment, Stanley

Courtesy of *The Weekly Courier*, 12 December 1907, Insert 4

²⁹ *The Advocate*, 17 November 1938

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ *CHC*, 15 November 1944, as remembered by R A Dallas

³² *NWA & EBT*, 4 January 1901

added to the business, one of the first purchased in early 1902 being capable of accommodating 15 people.³³ By mid-1908, their newer, locally made custom-built open and box carriages were carrying 25 passengers comfortably.

The under carriage and wheels are vermilion, lined out with black, and gives tone to a body of black and lake, with yellow lines. The seats are also vermilion. The new coach went to Wynyard today for special service on Saturday next.³⁴



1905, Charles Tatlow in control of his white steed outside the Union Hotel, Stanley
 Courtesy of TAHO: PH30-1-1041 (an Alf Chester photo)

Yesterday we had the pleasure of inspecting a new box five-seat coach, built at the factory of Messrs MADSEN and DAVIDSON, Stanley, to the order of Mr Chas Tatlow. The vehicle, which is a conspicuous and substantial specimen of local enterprise, is intended for the trade between Burnie and Wynyard, and its finished appearance and up-to-date construction reflects great credit on the builders. It is built after designs supplied by the manufacturing firm. The under-carriage is constructed of blue gum, with hickory wheels and kauri body, mounted on Male patent axles. It is supplied with a double lever brake. The painting throughout has been very tastefully executed.

At sight of gallant deeds well done, still do our pulses thrill

As we creep down a deep defile or breast a stubborn hill.

And watch the clever driving and the steeds that never fail,

Or rain or fine, to be on time, with Tatlow's Royal mail.³⁵ ◀

³³ *NWA & EBT*, 26 September 1902

³⁴ *CHC*, 29 July 1908

³⁵ *CHC*, 9 August 1911

ALL HONOUR TO SUCH WORTHY PIONEERS **BURNIE'S LENNARD-MYLAN CONNECTIONS**

Louise Gibson (Member 4358)



John and Annie Mylan
Cyclopedia of Tasmania Vol II, p. 300

RICHARD LENNARD, aged about 20, arrived in Hobart Town in August 1827 as a convict on the *Governor Ready*, having already spent one year of his seven-year sentence on the prison hulk *York*, moored off Gosport, at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour.¹

He mustered with the Van Diemens Land Company (VDL Co.) in 1830 and 1832.²

The VDL Co.'s original Royal Charter Land Grant was dated 1825, and their principal aim was to farm sheep for their wool for the English market. The Company had been granted very large tracts of land that extended from its

principal area at Woolnorth and Circular Head on the far northwest coast east to Emu Bay and the surrounding hinterlands. The Company based its Van Diemens Land headquarters in Stanley.

Richard Lennard was recorded in a despatch from the Company to Hobart Town, dated 1832, as having received his Ticket of Leave.³ He was granted his freedom about July 1833, but remained in the employ of the Company. He was again mentioned in the Company's extensive surviving correspondence in early 1835 as being a herdsman stationed at the 'Hills' and on a salary of £30.00.0

¹ Tasmanian Archives: *Tasmanian Names Index*

² <http://foundersandsurvivors.org>

³ J M Bruce, *Woolnorth Select Documents, 1826-1845*, 1994, p. 200

per annum.⁴ The ‘Hills’ referred to the Hampshire Hills and the Surrey Hills. The Company’s vast holdings in that area consisted of 10,000 acres at Hampshire Hills, which extended from today’s township of Ridgley east to the Emu River, west to the Cam River and south through Hampshire to a line just south of Waratah and the now abandoned township of Guildford. A further 150,000 acres at Surrey Hills continued that southern extension back as far as what is now the conservation area of the Vale of Belvoir. There were another 10,000 acres at Middlesex Plains.

Richard’s living and work conditions at The Hills would have been extremely harsh for both the men and the animals in their care, with no regular contact with anyone else until they made the trek to Emu Bay for supplies or walked sheep out for sale. Richard and nine other men, all employees of the VDL Co., were included on the 1842 census for the parish of Chilton, Surrey Hills. Richard, then in his early 30s, was the overseer of the group whose occupations included: 5 in the category of gardeners, stockmen and persons employed in agriculture, 2 shepherds or others in the care of sheep, 2 mechanics and artificers and one domestic servant. Their accommodation was described as a wooden dwelling and all ten men lived in one building. Richard had his freedom by servitude, one other had arrived in the colony free, and the remainder were still bonded servants.⁵

Richard HILDER (1856–1938), who was born in Burnie and resided there for the greater part of his life, was widely known for his articles dealing with the early history of the north-west coast, which

appeared in *The Advocate*.⁶ In his series of recollections, mentions are made of Richard Lennard, including:

Regarding Richard Lennard, Senr. he had many and varying experiences during the very earliest years of settlement on the North-West Coast and inland with the Van Diemen’s Land Co., and could relate actual facts and circumstances concerning the aboriginal people of Woolnorth and Emu Bay, Hampshire and Surrey Hills. Inpoint of fact, he was the recognised friend of those unfortunate black folk while any remained on the Coast.⁷

In the early 1830s, the Company sold some of its surplus sheep at sales at Campbell Town, and following the settlement at Port Philip in Victoria, also sold there. However, by the 1840s, the enterprise was failing, due mainly to harsh weather, ground conditions and poor-quality feed on land that was entirely unsuitable for sheep. By then the Company had started to reduce its stock numbers and employees.

It is not clear what Richard did between 1843 and 1848 but on the 4 May 1848, describing himself as a stock overseer, he married widow Mary MYLAN, at St Lukes Church of England, Campbell Town. The marriage was witnessed by Henry GURR and Mrs Ann FOSTER (née GRIST).

Mary Mylan (née CONNELL) (c.1810–1890) and her first husband, Michael Mylan, were living in Wilstone in the parish of Tring, Hertfordshire, England, when their son, John, was born on the 28 February 1839.⁸ Michael Mylan died ‘by burning’ at that place only nine months later, when the coroner described his

⁴ J M Bruce, *VDL Co. Letters, Despatches, Minutes Reports, 1829–1847*, 1991, p. 174

⁵ Tasmanian Archives: CEN1/1/8

⁶ Obituary, Richard Hilder, *Advocate*, 21 February 1938

⁷ Richard Hilder, *Advocate*, 26 March 1935

⁸ GRO-ENG 1839/June Quarter/-Berkhamstead 6/495

occupation as navigator,⁹ more commonly referred to as a navvy. In the census of June 1841, Mary and her then two-year old son were living in a boarding house on Little Cherry Garden Street, Bermondsey, Surrey. Mary's occupation was described as of 'Independent Means'. Her place of birth was given as Ireland.¹⁰

The births of Richard and Mary's two sons, Richard Changle Lennard in October 1850 and William Lennard in August 1852, were in the Circular Head district where Richard was working as a labourer. A change of direction followed in 1853 when the family moved to the developing settlement at Burnie, on Emu Bay. John Mylan later recounted he had walked to the Burnie Public School in 1853 from his residence along Marine Terrace.¹¹

The VDL Co., facing financial difficulties, had continued reducing its sheep-based operations and in late 1851 held a sale of ¼ acre blocks laid out in the township of Burnie. The following year they commenced selling farm plots in the surrounding Emu Bay district. In July 1853, Richard purchased a 39-acre plot, Block Number 41, and in October the following year he acquired an adjoining 96 acres, Block Number 40.¹² The first Valuation Roll for the Emu Bay District was published in 1858, and added that Richard was leasing a further 54 acres. He was shown as the owner and occupier of a butcher's shop on ground of less than one acre in size on Marine Terrace.¹³ The

shop had been built by Richard in 1853.¹⁴ Richard's farm lands extended from the New Road, now Mount Street, west over the current suburb of Hillcrest, to Stoney Creek, which flows over Oldaker Falls in the Burnie Park.

In early 1859, Richard was granted the licence for the 'Ship Inn' on Marine Terrace,¹⁵ and retained it for 13 years until December 1872 when the licence lapsed.¹⁶ The 'Ship Inn' was situated where the multi-storey car park now stands on the corner of Wilmot Street and Marine Terrace, north of the old Bay View Hotel building.

Richard was declared insolvent on 2 April 1861 but was granted a discharge following an application made about a month later.¹⁷ As a result of that very brief insolvency, Richard's two farm blocks were offered for auction in February 1863,¹⁸ and his original mortgager, David MURRAY, Esq., was the highest bidder.¹⁹ Before 1861, Richard had acquired three ¼ acre plots within the town boundary, identified on the VDL Co.'s town plan as numbers 9, 10 and 11. The family was able to retain those allotments as Richard had gifted each block to his sons prior to the insolvency charge. Number 9 went to William, 10 to John Mylan and 11, containing the butcher's shop, to Richard junior. The three allotments all fronted onto Marine Terrace, with number 9 on the corner of the Terrace and running back along Ladbrooke Street; 10 adjoined that block on its north; and 11 adjoined

⁹ GRO-ENG 1839/December Quarter/- Berkhamstead 6/322

¹⁰ Census, England 1841, Mary Mylan

¹¹ *Examiner*, 22 March 1904

¹² <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/>: 04/5468, 04/5469

¹³ *Hobart Town Gazette*, (HTG) 1858, p. 579

¹⁴ *Launceston Examiner*, 14 May 1861

¹⁵ *HTG*, 1858 p. 16; 1859 p. 224

¹⁶ *HTG*, 4 March 1873 and 22 April 1873

¹⁷ *HTG*, 14 May 1861

¹⁸ *HTG*, 31 January 1863

¹⁹ <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/>: 05/1670, 05/1671

10 along its northern border.²⁰ Richard also retained his licence for the 'Ship Inn' following his insolvency discharge.

In about 1855, at the age of 16, step-son John Mylan, left home to work as an apprenticed blacksmith for John McKENZIE of Launceston. McKenzie had established his smithy, Tasmanian Shoeing Forge, fronting on Wellington Street, by October 1853.²¹

John married Mary Ann SAUNDERS on 28 February 1859 at the York Street Baptist Chapel, when he was described as a tradesman. The pair gave their ages as 21 but both were younger. Mary Ann, born in Launceston in May 1841, was the daughter of Daniel Saunders and his wife Catherine (née SHEEY). Daniel Saunders worked as a baker, pastry cook and confectioner, and at the time of his daughter's marriage was established in Campbell Town with his second wife.

It was about that time John left the tutelage of John McKenzie and moved to Melbourne to the MILLER Brothers, a firm of coach builders, of Russell Street. John's role with the company was that of improver.²² The Miller Brothers also had a branch at Sandhurst, on the Market Square. It is of interest to note that the district known as Sandhurst had an official name change to Bendigo in 1891.

John's wife, Mary Ann, died in Launceston of consumption in early 1862. It seems strange her death was registered as Mary Saunders, pastry cook's daughter, and that her burial in the Charles Street

Cemetery was as Mary Ann Saunders.²³ There were no children from that marriage.

John remarried, by licence, to Anne GILDEA (c.1843–1910) at St Kilians Roman Catholic Church, Sandhurst in February 1864, and their first child Louisa (Louie) was born there later that year.²⁴ Then followed Mary, Catherine (Katie), Anne (Annie), Sadie and lastly Hugh, in 1875. Anne had been born in County Clare, Ireland, daughter of Hugh Gildea and his wife Margaret COLLINS.

About 1864 John left Miller Brothers and went into business in Sandhurst with John BETTESS, a coach builder. The business, Town Hall Coach Factory, on Market Square, ran the same advertisement regularly for six months from September 1865 until mid-March 1866:

BETTESS and MYLAN, in soliciting the patronage of the public, beg to state that they are practical men, having had many years' colonial experience, obtained in the leading houses, and can therefore safely guarantee their work. They trust, by good workmanship, moderate charges, and strict punctuality, to obtain the favor, **continuance, and confidence of their patrons.** Vehicles of all descriptions made and repaired.²⁵

The business, however, does not appear to have lasted for much longer as John, wife Anne and family were established in Burnie by late 1867 when Katie was born. John himself recalled in an interview in 1904 that in 1867 he started business as a blacksmith at Burnie, and one of the first jobs he undertook was to repair the ironwork of a gate.²⁶ From

²⁰ <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au> : - 06/0136, 06/0137

²¹ *Cyclopaedia of Tasmania*, 1900, *Cornwall Chronicle*, 1 October 1853

²² *Cyclopaedia of Tasmania*, 1900, *Bendigo Advertiser*, 3 May 1860

²³ Tasmanian Archives: *Charles Street Cemetery, 1841–1925*, AF191/1/1

²⁴ RGD-VIC/1864/Sandhurst/#24744

²⁵ *Bendigo Advertiser*, 21 September 1865

²⁶ *Examiner*, 22 March 1904

1870 the children progressively attended the local public school in Burnie. In July 1878, second daughter Mary was awarded a prestigious Government Exhibition which enabled her to attend St Marys College, Hobart to receive a secondary education.

The 1868 Valuation Roll for Emu Bay showed John leasing a smithy on Ladbrooke Street, the land owned by J H MUNCE. That same year John was recorded as the owner of an allotment adjoining the smithy, but facing onto Marine Terrace.²⁷ There was a cottage on the Marine Terrace allotment by January 1869,²⁸ and by 1872 John was the owner of both the forge, its land, and his adjoining allotment and cottage.²⁹ It was that cottage, added to over the years, that the family named *The Laurels*. It remained the Mylan home until the death, in July 1984, of John and Anne's last surviving grandchild, Flora Clare BOWER. At that time all the land and buildings were sold and the house was demolished.

As John's business was growing, his mother and step-father were reducing their work load. Richard had relinquished the licence for the *Ship Inn* in 1872 and concentrated on the shop and butchery on Marine Terrace. He travelled weekly as far west as Table Cape delivering meat with his well-known horse and red-coloured dray. He was also granted contracts to supply flour, meat, bread and vegetables to government agencies such as the local police station. According to Richard Hilder, Mary became the first public bread-baker in Burnie. The 4lb loaf sold over the counter at only 10d.³⁰

²⁷ *HTG*, March 1868

²⁸ *HTG*, February 1869

²⁹ *HTG*, 1872

³⁰ Richard Hilder, *Advocate*, 26 March 1935

Burnie in 1858 had just 12 occupiers living within the then town boundaries,³¹ and the Electoral Roll for 1856 for all of Emu Bay recorded 40 landowners who were eligible to vote.³² The tin lode at Mt Bischoff, near Waratah, was discovered in 1871 by James 'Philosopher' Smith, and the mine opened and was connected to Emu Bay and Burnie by a horse drawn tramway in February 1878. By 1880 the population was about 200, but the tramway and subsequent railway in 1881 contributed significantly to the town's growth.

Richard and Mary appear to have lost contact with their eldest son Richard, who had 'gone to sea' and was last heard from about 1880 when he had been in Adelaide.³³ Youngest son, William, sold his Plot 9 to brother John in April 1884,³⁴ and William, wife and his family of 10 children settled at South Burnie. He continued to work with his father in the butcher's shop and carried on the business after Richard's death.³⁵

Mary Lennard died in Burnie in November 1890 and was buried at the View Road Cemetery, which had opened in 1857 and closed for burials in 1902. John purchased a double plot at the time, and it is hoped that Richard, who died in April 1894, was buried with her. The burial register for 1894 has not survived.³⁶ Richard was honoured with a small obituary in the *Wellington Times*.³⁷ Mary has a surviving headstone, now in the care of Burnie's Pioneer Village Museum.

³¹ *HTG*, May 1858, p. 583

³² *Courier*, 15 April 1856

³³ *Tasmanian Police Gazette*,
9 December 1892

³⁴ <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au> : 07/2391

³⁵ *HTG*, 1885 p. 1261

³⁶ Burial Records, View Road Cemetery,
TFHS Inc., Burnie Branch

³⁷ *Wellington Times*, 1 May 1894

John's business slowly grew as the town developed. In mid-1874, he advertised for a wheelwright, and had apprentice blacksmiths.³⁸ By 1885, he had added carriage building to his operation and took on coach builder, Samuel BIRD, together with David HOPKINS as the painter. By 1891, John sold the carriage building section of the business to Bird and Hopkins, and concentrated on blacksmithing, shoeing, implement manufacture and undertaking. He named the concern the *Burnie Shoeing Forge*. He still took on smithing apprentices and, in the early years, advertised in the Launceston newspapers. His only son, Hugh, followed in John's footsteps as a blacksmith and undertaker, and it was that latter side of the business that Hugh sold in 1929 to Edmund (Ted) and Marion VINCENT. Vincent Funerals still operates today as one of Burnie's leading firms in that profession.

John became involved in a variety of public affairs and in May 1880 he was part of a local deputation to a tour of government ministers, who were being informed of the local problems that needed attention in the town.³⁹ He was a member and trustee of the Burnie Institute and in his later years became a member of the Emu Bay Road Trust. John was the town's first pound keeper when the position was established in 1880.

Music and religion played important roles in Mylan family life, largely through their heavy involvement with the local Roman Catholic Church, St Saviours. That place of worship was a weatherboard building erected in 1855 almost in the middle of a one-acre block that the VDL Co. donated to the church.⁴⁰ The Catholic land contained plots Numbers 15 and 16

fronting Marine Terrace, back to back with Numbers 43 and 44 fronting Wilson Street and with Cattley Street as their northern boundary. In the mid-1880s, the building was in need of repairs but its congregation by then was too large for the available space. The Mylan family members were the leaders of fund raising for the replacement church building.⁴¹ St Marys Star of the Sea, a red brick structure in Mount Street, was consecrated in January 1891.⁴² John, and at least one of his daughters, played the organ at both St Saviours and the Star of the Sea churches for services. John was also choirmaster for a number of years.

John died at *The Laurels* in August 1908, and Anne followed in April 1910. All their children, except Annie, were buried with John and Anne in adjoining plots at the Wivenhoe Cemetery in Burnie. Only two of their daughters, Louie and Annie, married.

The Mylan family name continues to be celebrated in Burnie through the naming of Mylan Crescent. A further hint of their presence is still visible in Marine Terrace with the word *Mylan* moulded on stonework, high up on the front of a surviving building adjacent to what is now a car park.

In conclusion, it seems apt to use the words of Richard Hilder concerning Burnie's Lennard-Mylan legacy:

Mr and Mrs Lennard were homely folk, and among the foremost in laying solid foundations for a future prosperous and progressive municipality. Both lived to a good old age, held in high regard.

All honor to such worthy pioneers!⁴³ ◀

³⁸ *Launceston Examiner*, 19 April 1878

³⁹ *The Mercury*, 18 May 1880

⁴⁰ <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au> : 07/6901

⁴¹ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 1 July 1880

⁴² *Launceston Examiner*, 24 December 1890

⁴³ Richard Hilder, *Advocate*, 26 March 1935.

ROBERT ROBERTSON 1854–1888

WYNYARD STATE SCHOOL HEAD TEACHER

Derek Smith (Member 7453)

IT is a popular cliché to say we all remember our teachers at school. Educators, tutors, mentors, guides, coaches, role models, trainers. Whatever terms we use to describe them, past and present, one thing is clear. They make a difference.

Mr Robert ROBERTSON, Head teacher at Wynyard State School between 1878 and 1886, is certainly remembered.

Nearly 140 years after his death and long after all the pupils he taught have passed on, he is part of the annals of the school history. He made a difference.

Robert Robertson came to Wynyard State School in 1879 but his Tasmanian story begins three years earlier.

He arrived in Hobart in 1876. It was the final leg of the journey that had taken Robert from his birthplace in Stirling, Scotland to a new life in the growing colony of Tasmania.

He was 22 years old and had recently taken his 'Articles', indicating an educational training for a profession, e.g. solicitor. Young, educated and eager to pursue whatever opportunities presented, he seemed like an ideal new addition to the colony.

Within six months,

he applied to be a teacher in the Tasmanian State Education system. He satisfactorily passed the examination for the teaching of class subjects and was accepted as a teacher though he had no previous practical experience.¹

A Report from the Tasmanian State Education system at that time records that,

Robert Robertson appears to possess some of the best natural qualifications for the office of teacher.²

He was appointed to a teaching post at Don School on the north-west coast, before taking charge at Forth School in the same year. He was promoted to a Div. A Class 4 teacher the following year and the year after that, 1878, became the Head Teacher at Wynyard



Robert Robinson

State School, after the previous Head, Mr James SEAGRAVE, had left to take up a post as Head of the recently opened Waratah School.

He was a popular teacher who, a local newspaper reported, would provide

¹ McLeod, R (2017) *Up From Down Under* (4th ed.) Mouritz, London, p. 34. Referees were Rev. H J Lawes and Mr A C Wellard.

² *ibid.*

‘reward’ books to students, paid for, ‘from his private purse’, and the same report describes him as

liberal and unsectarian in his views and giving his attention to the mental and moral training of the young ideas who attended the Wynyard School.

Another report states he was, ‘wise, understanding and capable’.³

One of his Wynyard pupils was Frederick Matthias ALEXANDER, grandson of Matthias Alexander, one of the three Alexander convict brothers who were early pioneers in the district.⁴ Frederick went on to discover and develop the Alexander Technique, a system of body awareness and movement now taught worldwide. Frederick was a challenging pupil and Mr Robertson’s approach to teaching him was quite radical.

He expelled Frederick from the school. BLOCH puts it more discreetly when he writes that Frederick was ‘excused’.⁵ Whether expelled or excused, he was removed from the classroom and it would seem that Frederick’s behaviour gave Mr Robertson good cause.

There are varying accounts of that behaviour. McLEOD writes that FM, as Frederick Matthias Alexander is now popularly known,

must have made good progress at school because in December 1883, aged fourteen years, he was appointed to be a paid Monitor.⁶

However, Evans notes that

FM proved a most disruptive influence on the little class and his ever-questioning habit had caused severe difficulties.⁷

Bloch writes that Mr Robertson ‘excused FM from normal attendance in the schoolroom, where his presence was disruptive’.⁸ The traditional remedy for such behaviour in those times also proved ineffective. Walter CARRINGTON recounts that

They used to send him up for thrashings but he still came back for mor’.⁹

Mr Robertson decided that the classroom was not the place for Frederick so taught him privately after school hours. This strategy proved to ‘be invaluable’.¹⁰ FM was able to receive good tuition, and progress at his own pace. It also ‘enabled him to spend his days exploring the countryside’.¹¹

Robert Robertson is credited with fostering in Frederick a love of poetry and literature, particularly Shakespeare. FM built on this to become an actor and reciter in his early years. However, he developed voice problems when on stage. He worked out for himself what he was doing wrong and took steps to correct things. These were the beginnings of the Alexander Technique and teachers of the Technique today recognise the significant role Robert Robertson played in FM’s early years.

Robert was succeeding in his chosen career as a teacher and his private life also saw positive changes. In 1880, at the

³ Evans, J A (2001) *Frederick Matthias Alexander: A Family History*. Phillimore & Co. Ltd. p. 80

⁴ See *Alexander Family* p. 159

⁵ Bloch, M (2004) *FM: The Life of Frederick Matthias Alexander*. Little, Brown. London p. 2

⁶ McLeod op. cit. p. 35

⁷ Evans op. cit. p. 79

⁸ Bloch, M op. cit. p. 21

⁹ Carrington, W (1996) *A Time to Remember: A Personal Diary of Teaching the Alexander Technique in 1946*.

Sheldrake Press. p. 24–25. As cited in Bloch op. cit. p. 20

¹⁰ Evans op. cit. p. 79

¹¹ *ibid.*

Wesleyan Methodist Church at Dunorlan, he married Martha Clara WYATT, the seventh of the ten children of William Wyatt, a former Devonshire ploughman, and Margaret Jane INALL.¹² William was convicted of stealing two bags of oats, sentenced to seven years and transported in 1835.

Like many convicts, he had a family in England—a wife and child—and, under the ‘seven years separation by water’ ruling, this marriage ended when William married Margaret Jane. She was fifteen years old.

Martha Clara and Robert had the first of their five children, Ann, in 1879, followed over the next nine years by Margaret, Janet, Robert Shorthouse and John.

Robert was a respected member of the Wynyard community and, as a Presbyterian and, later, a Methodist, he had a strong religious faith.

During his time in Tasmania Robert twice returned to Scotland and attended various churches and recorded his views on the services. It seems to have been a family bent with the Robertsons to critically appraise places of worship.

Robert was also involved, as a Good Templar, with the temperance movement that was active in Wynyard at that time.

The Good Templars (then known as the Independent Order of Good Templars, now known as the International Organisation of Good Templars) began in the USA in 1851.

They were different in their approach to temperance. The Constitution of the

Good Templars has a strong focus on persuading people, regardless of faith, gender, nationality, etc., to turn away from alcohol and other drugs. Though many members clearly held a Christian view, the primary focus was on abstinence and it is the lack of a central religious focus that brought it into local conflict in Wynyard with the more religious based temperance group, the Blue Ribbon Army. Despite Robert’s strong faith suggesting that he might find more common ground with the Army, he remained loyal to the more open approach of the Templars. Both groups have now

passed into history in the Wynyard area.

In 1886 Robert, Martha, who was pregnant with soon-to-be son John, their daughters Ann, Margaret and Janet, decided to return to Scotland. Robert’s father had died the previous year so perhaps Robert wanted to introduce his own Tasmanian family to his Scottish ancestry. It would be the last time Robert would see his Scottish family.



Martha Clara Robertson, (née Wyatt), wife of Robert Robertson with their daughter Margaret

¹² *Launceston Examiner*, 27 March 1880

But tragedy struck just before their departure to Scotland. Janet, at 13 months the youngest member of the Tasmanian family, dies of Dysentery. Despite this loss, Robert and Martha, with Margaret, aged three years and Ann, aged five years, continued with their trip.

They were in Scotland for six months during which time Martha gave birth to John, their fourth child. On their return to Tasmania, Robert, wanting to return to his old school

asked to be reappointed to Wynyard: this was not possible, and he was appointed to teach at Hamilton ...¹³

Over the next two years Robert took up his new teaching role and he and Martha had another child, Robert Shorthouse. For Robert and Martha Robertson and their four surviving children, Ann, Margaret, John and Robert Shorthouse, life seemed to be returning to normal.

Then, in 1888, tragedy struck again. Robert Robertson died at the age of 34.

The cause of Robert's death, as recorded at the time by Dr A B MORRIS in Hamilton, was given as Pneumonia though anecdotal family accounts suggest it was more likely to have been TB. However, while it was not uncommon for pulmonary tuberculosis to be misdiagnosed as pneumonia, history recorded his cause of death as Pneumonia.

There is a suggestion Robert had a pre-existing health condition prior to coming to Tasmania and the Robertson family health record in Scotland confirms he was exposed to significant levels of illness in his early years.

He was one of the eight children of John Robertson and Ann Shorthouse. Four of his siblings died before he left for Tasmania, his eldest sister to Phthisis and three to Scarlet Fever. Now effectively treated with antibiotics, Scarlet Fever was a leading cause of death in children in the late 19th and early 20th century.



The old School House, Hamilton-on-Clyde (now Hamilton)
Accommodation for the teacher is on the first floor

¹³ McLeod op. cit. p. 35

The *Weekly Examiner*, report of 31 August 1878, would also appear to confirm a pre-existing health condition. The report, referring to Robert's 'retirement' (from Forth School), pays tribute to his teaching skills and hopes that,

in his future career he will be blessed with that health he sought in coming to Tasmania.

Sadly, ten years later, those hopes were dashed.

Robert Robertson is buried at Hamilton cemetery in Tasmania. His time on the island was brief, a total of eleven years if we exclude two return trips to Scotland. He was at Wynyard for only eight years.

He left an ailing wife and four children, soon to be three when their daughter Margaret dies in 1889, diagnosed with Tubercular Meningitis. Robert's wife, Martha Clara, diagnosed with Phthisis (Pulmonary TB), dies soon after.

A family researcher recounts that,

when Martha Clara Robertson knew she was terminally ill she visited her sisters to decide who will look after her soon to be orphaned children. She chose Eliza Jane Oliver.

The seven Oliver children and the three fostered Robertson children, Robert Shorthouse, Ann and John (Jack), were raised together in Chudleigh in northern Tasmania.

Robert Shorthouse Robertson, would become the Liberal Party member for Wilmot in 1946 and served in the Tasmanian House of Assembly until 1950. He died in 1960. Anne died in 1934 and John (Jack), at 99 years old, died in 1985.

The life of Robert Robertson was a life cut short by illness and surrounded by family tragedy. His contribution to the education and development of the children of the early pioneers of northern

Tasmania, particularly the Wynyard area, brief as it was, is still remembered. We live with the benefits today. ◀

Footnote:

Further checking on Robert Robertson's history has revealed he had a family connection to Frederick Matthias Alexander (see chart p. 165 this issue). FM's aunt, Maria Grace Alexander, was the first cousin once removed of Joseph Bramich. Joseph was the brother-in-law of Robert. It's a family connection, albeit distant.

I am indebted to Marge Foley and Janet Bradbury, great grand-daughters of Robert Robertson, for sharing their family information and pictures but any errors are my own.

ADVERTISING RATES

All prices quoted for advertising in *Tasmanian Ancestry* include GST. Advertisements may be either in portrait or landscape layout.

FULL PAGE

11.75cm x 17.75cm
\$100.00 one issue
\$300.00 four issues

HALF PAGE

5.50cm x 17.75cm
or
11.75cm x 8.25cm
\$55.00 one issue
\$165.00 four issues

QUARTER PAGE

5.50cm x 8.25cm
or
11.75cm x 4.25cm
\$30.00 one issue
\$90.00 four issues

NEW PUBLICATION

Tasmanian Index of Children and Families Contained in files of SWD1 (Neglected Children's Department) 1888–1936



Family of Alfred and Rachel McShane SWD1-1-116 3

JOYCE PURTSCHER has recently published yet another index, the result of many months of painstaking transcriptions. This time she has indexed the Tasmanian Archives SWD1 files of the Neglected Children's Department and provided a link to the actual online content of each file. For many this will provide a unique opportunity to extend our knowledge, not only of our family trees, but also our knowledge of Tasmania's social history during the years 1888–1936.

Most communication in this era was by letter writing and the noting of odd telephone conversations. The files contain pitiful letters written by parents, children and carers pleading for help. There are

descriptive police reports on their findings of living standards in the bush and towns, and treatments of children fostered out and adopted. There are graphic reports by those in charge of institutions telling us of punishments and character descriptions, in a frankness not tolerated by today's public servants. For some, the content may prove confronting but nevertheless an invaluable new research aid.

The 92-page *Tasmanian Index of Children and Families contained in files of SWD1 (Neglected Children's Department) 1888–1936* is available in the Hobart Branch Library now and copies may be purchased for just \$20 (less a member discount). ◀

DR HEINRICH VON SEE

ONE OF THE FIRST MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR THE EMU BAY RAILWAY CO.

Peter Cocker (Member 4172)

THE Emu Bay Railway had its beginnings in 1878 when the Van Diemens Land Company opened a horse drawn tramway from Emu Bay (now Burnie) to Waratah to serve the Mount Bishoff tin mine. Within a few years the original wooden tramway was replaced by steel rails. In 1897 the line was taken over by the Emu Bay Railway Company extending it to Zeehan by the end of 1900.

The Emu Bay Railway Company was first registered with the Stock Exchange on 2 October 1897 and the bankers and solicitors for the company were based in Melbourne. Vacancies within the company were being offered in Melbourne and Dr Heinrich von SEE, who had recently been made redundant from his position as a private medical practitioner to a wealthy Melbourne heiress, applied for the position of Medical Officer with the Company in place of Dr Stanley.

He arrived from Melbourne per the Flinders on Tuesday, and went up the

lines the same day. Dr Stanley returned to Melbourne on Tuesday.¹

Although Dr von See only stayed for a short time on the North West Coast he was kept busy with many cases as can be found in press clippings of the day.



Dr Heinrich von See
Author's collection

BOKO NOTES.—Our correspondent writes:—The man F. Dungey, who was badly injured through being blown up with a dynamite charge whilst in the act of what is technically known as “bulling a hole,” is progressing favourably under the able treatment of Dr Von See, whose services the company, were fortunate in securing.²

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

BURNIE, Friday.

A serious accident occurred at Boko Creek, on the Emu Bay railway line. A man named Mullins, engaged in blasting purposes, was bulling a hole, when an explosion occurred, the unfortunate man being severely injured about the head, and one eye destroyed. Dr. Heinrich Von See was soon in attendance, and did all

¹ *Emu Bay Times and North West and West Coast Advocate*, 28 July 1898, p. 2

² *Emu Bay Times and North West and West Coast Advocate*, 29 September 1898, p. 2

he could to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate fellow.³

For whatever reason, Dr Heinrich von See decided to relinquish his position with the railway company about six months after commencing with them. Even though his time was short he must have quickly gained the respect and trust of the men on the railway as can be seen by this article in the newspaper.

A Departing Medico.—After a residence of about six months at the Pieman Crossing under an engagement with the Emu Bay Railway Company, Dr Von See is about to sever his connection with the line. During his residence at the Pieman he made himself very popular amongst all with whom he came into contact, and much regret is felt at his contemplated departure. It is understood that Dr Von See is going to establish a practice at Derby.⁴

Dr von See did establish a practice at Derby and built a double storey house which included his consulting rooms and surgery. He married Emma MEYER in Launceston on 30 June 1900 and by 1911 they had produced a family of four girls, one being my mother, and two boys. Unfortunately about 1919 Dr von See contracted Bright's disease. He retired to Launceston in 1921 where he died two years later at the age of 57.⁵ Emma passed away twelve years after her husband at the age of 65.⁶ ◀

³ *Launceston Examiner*, 22 October 1898, p. 10

⁴ *Emu Bay Times and North West and West Coast Advocate*, 18 February 1899, p. 2

⁵ *Examiner Launceston*, 17 December 1923

⁶ *Examiner Launceston*, 12 July 1935.

BURNIE BRANCH PUBLICATIONS

The Circular Head Chronicle
Births, Deaths and Marriages Index
1906–1998 \$15.00

The Zeehan & Dundas Herald, Births
Deaths & Marriages Index
1890–1909 \$30.00

The Zeehan & Dundas Herald, Births
Deaths & Marriages Index
1910–1922 \$30.00

Early Coastal Newspapers Births
Deaths & Marriages 1877–1912
\$35.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1900–1905 \$22.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1906–1911 \$22.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1912–1915 \$22.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1916–1917 \$25.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1921–1925 \$30.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1926–1930
\$30.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1931–1935 \$30.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1936–1940 \$30.00

Index to *The Advocate* Births Deaths
& Marriages 1941–1944 \$30.00

Index to *The Advocate* - People, Places,
Photos, Events and News Items of
interest to Family Researchers
1 Oct 1960–31 Dec 1960 \$25.00

Contact Burnie Branch Library
58 Bass Highway Cooee TAS
PO Box 748 Burnie TAS 7320

petjud@bigpond.com
(03) 6435 4103

UNUSUAL MARRIAGE TIMES

Judy Cocker (Member 4173)

ON starting my family history many moons ago I was reminded of the story of my paternal grandparents marriage. My grandfather Andrew George COATES made his way to Queenstown from Christmas Hills to marry my grandmother Ethel Ivy HUNN who he had met and fallen in love with when she was teaching at Allen Creek. I was told they had married at 6 a.m. so they could catch the trains back to the coast.

Checking the newspaper indexes at the time I could not find an entry and as I wasn't sure of the date it was like looking for a needle in a haystack. Though we did eventually find her marriage in the St Martins Church Records I was unable to find proof of her marrying at 6 a.m., then came *TROVE*. I hadn't even set out to find the marriage when I typed in Hunn, as I had long given up thinking it was a lost cause. But was trying to find some facts on this family to make their story a little more interesting, trying to put flesh on their bones. To my amazement I found the following:

A quiet wedding was celebrated at St. Martin's Church, Queenstown, at 6 a.m. on Monday, the 10th inst., between Miss Ethel Hunn, second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunn, Queenstown, and Mr. A. G. Coates, of Christmas Hills, Tasmania, where the newly married couple will reside.¹

I was so excited I nearly missed the paragraph above. Interestingly, the word Hunn hadn't been highlighted. It read:

Prior to her departure from the Queenstown State school, Miss Ethel

Hunn was presented with many little tokens of esteem. On behalf of the staff the head teacher Mr. W. L. Grace, B.A. presented Miss Hunn with a dainty butter dish, and after speaking of the earnest work performed during her short stay at the school, wished the recipient the greatest happiness in her new sphere of life. Presentations were also made on behalf of the two classes with which Miss Hunn was connected, whilst many of her pupils made individual gifts of suitable and useful presents.²

Unfortunately none have survived as my grandparents were burnt out when my father was only a few months old.

The second unusual marriage I came across was also on *TROVE* when I was helping a lady with her family history. Under the Stanley news was the following report:

There has been a somewhat dangerous epidemic of marriages here lately, and rumor hath it that the complaint is still spreading. Mr Frederick Heald, of Wynyard, was united to Miss Sarah E. Poke, of Flowerdale, at the local Presbyterian Church at midnight on Monday (or Tuesday) part of the service being held on Monday, and concluding on the Tuesday, the unusual time being chosen to allow the happy couple to depart for their home at Burnie by the Flora in the wee sma' [sic] hours of the morning. The officiating clergyman was Rev. A. T. Jessup; the bridesmaid, Miss Chatwin; and the groomsman Mr Robert Tre[-?]burg. The bride was married in her travelling dress.³

² *ibid.*

³ *The Daily Telegraph*, Monday, 25 April, 1904

¹ *The Advocate*, Saturday 15 May, 1926

I wondered how that one was registered. On checking the *Tasmanian Federation Index* it was registered as the 20 April, 1904—which gives me another puzzle to solve as the 20th was a Wednesday. Perhaps the index was wrong or the paper or maybe the marriage registration itself. The minister could be excused if he had recorded it wrong, being such a late hour, or would you say early morning?

So the lesson from this is never give up. Don't just rely on *TROVE*. Dates can be wrong which is why we say get two references for a date.

Perhaps our readers may have also come across some unusual marriage times they could share with us in a future addition of *Tasmanian Ancestry*?

The *S.S. Flora* was a local ship which operated between Melbourne and coastal ports of Tasmania.⁴ ◀



⁴ *SS Flora*, a steam driven passenger/cargo built by Earle's shipbuilding and engineering Co., Hull, England in 1882. Owned by Tasmanian Steam Navigation Co. 1884–1891 and later by Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand until 1944. See <https://www.wrecksite.eu/wreck.aspx?183784>

NEW PUBLICATION

Hobart Branch

UNDERTAKERS OF TASMANIA

Vol. IV



Index to

H C Millington Pty Ltd

Funeral Records

Part 10

April 1973 – November 1975

This follows on from Part 1–9 of Millington's burial records, and often includes names of spouses and parents, and cemetery where buried or ashes interred.

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

All members are entitled to 10% discount.

Write to

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch

PO Box 326

ROSNY PARK TASMANIA 7018

or

email library@hobart.tasfhs.org

Also available for purchase at Branch Libraries.

PERHAPS IT IS BETTER TO JOURNEY THAN TO ARRIVE? **ALEXANDER FAMILY**

Derek Smith (Member 7453)

BUILDING a family history is a rigorous process. Information from a variety of sources is collected, collated, checked and double checked. Research is plain hard work and, while it often produces answers to questions, more questions will arise.

Some of those questions will require yet more rigorous work and other questions may forever remain without answers. Family event facts are the objective data, the 'what' of an event, but even cold facts cannot hide questions about the 'why' of an event, the subjective side where, for a moment, rigour is put aside and speculation, guesswork and wondering 'why', play a role.

My own interest is the ALEXANDER family on the north-west coast of Tasmania. A brief review of the known history reveals a not uncommon story—convicts (three brothers in this case) who, after serving their time, made good on the new opportunities available in the young colony. Interesting in itself and there are many important and fascinating points of difference with similar convict stories, but a similar story none the less, and one that continues to build. Family history is rarely ever complete so much rigour and research remains to be done, and I will continue to play my part in that.

Sometimes though I find myself wondering about the family information I do not have before me and probably never will. Those 'why' type questions. The cold hard facts give me answers about what happened, when, where and to whom, but

tell me nothing about why that person did that, why did that happen and why then?

The Alexander family history presents me with a lot of 'whys and here are a few.

The story of the Alexander family of north-west Tasmania begins with the arrival of the convict ship *Eliza* in Hobart Town on 29 May 1831. On board were Joseph Alexander and his younger brother Matthias, two of the 224 convicts on the *Eliza*. All 224 survived the journey with many in 'good condition' (Evans 2001). This, in itself, is eye-brow-raising. Convict ships were not known for their attention to the comfort of transportees and deaths on board were not unusual. How did these convicts survive so well?

All 224 convicts were Swing Rioters, convicted for their part in the Swing Riots of 1830. The Swing Rioters were the machine breaking Agricultural Revolution cousins of the Industrial Revolution Luddites. Many were skilled agricultural workers—Joseph was a wheelwright and Matthias was a hurdle maker—whose skills would be of great value in the young colony so it is likely that this particular group would have been better treated than the average convict. The authorities of the time could have seen this as an opportunity to transfer needed skills to the young colony. The first example, perhaps, of a skilled immigration programme?

The Alexander family owned property in Ramsbury in Wiltshire and had a pew in the local church. Both clear signs Joseph

and Matthias were more than ordinary farm workers. Why did they cast their lot with the farm workers? They had a lot more to lose, as they were soon to discover.

Joseph married Elizabeth BROWN about four years before he was transported. At the time of transportation they had three children, aged four, three and one. Elizabeth was left to bring up the young family and Joseph never returned to England. Though Joseph stood trial and was convicted for his involvement in the Riots, it could also be said that his family paid a heavier price.

Convicts could divorce their wives under the seven years' separation by sea laws that existed then. So Joseph could have divorced Elizabeth by 1838. He would have been 32 at the time. However he remained legally married to Elizabeth until 1854, when he married Mary DYER in Van Diemens Land. Elizabeth died the following year. Could it be that Joseph held strong views about the sanctity of marriage but may have received word Elizabeth was unwell and expected to die. He may have felt this freed him to re-marry in the belief Elizabeth would have died by that time. Joseph was 48 at the time of his second marriage. Sadly, ironically, Joseph's second marriage was short. Mary Dyer died in 1855, the same year that Joseph's first wife Elizabeth died.

Joseph's three children with Elizabeth were Josiah, Elisha and Mary Ann. Josiah died of typhus at the age of 22, Elisha died at the age of 81, in the Hungerford Workhouse. Mary Ann travelled to Tasmania as a free settler in 1856 and made contact with her father. She first married Thomas WATTS, and then, when he died, his brother William. Both were free settlers. It was the beginning of the

Watts branch of the Alexander family tree, one of the biggest branches.

Could it be argued that, as Joseph was not convicted at the time of Mary Ann's birth, Mary Ann could claim that she was not of convict ancestry, a claim that all Watts descendants could claim. Given the social cachet that convict ancestry now holds, it is unlikely that any modern descendants would make such a claim, but in Mary Ann's time there was only stigma attached to such ancestry and advantage to disowning it.

John Alexander, a brother to Joseph and Matthias, joined his brothers in Van Diemens Land about eighteen months after they arrived. Family legend is John missed his two brothers so, with James SHUTTLE, another Ramsbury villager, he committed a crime. They stole ten pigs. Pigs would seem an unlikely target for theft. Noisy and difficult to conceal, John and James were quickly caught and, after a short trial, were transported. They were fortunate! Almost any act of theft in those times could result in the death sentence.

There is a report John was also tried as a Swing Rioter, at the same trial as his brothers, but was acquitted. It is interesting to note from the records that John was described as an agricultural labourer, i.e. unskilled, unlike his two brothers and most of the other transported Swing Rioters. Were the Courts biased to guilty verdicts for skilled men, the sort of people required in the new colony, leaving the unskilled workers in England? An early example of a skilled migrant 'assisted' immigration scheme?

Perhaps the most famous name on the Alexander family tree is Frederick Matthias Alexander, (FM) founder of the Alexander Technique, a system that is now taught by hundreds of teachers

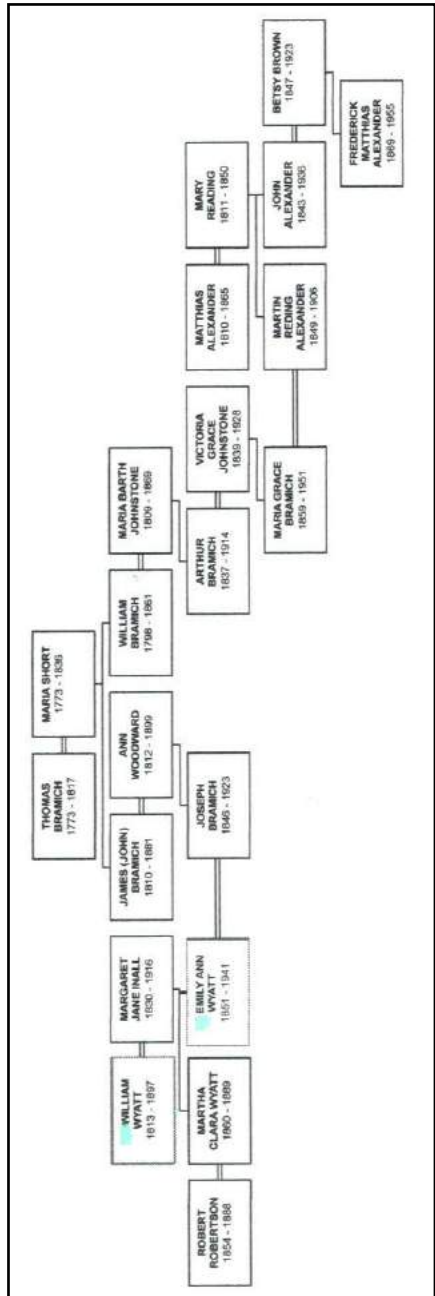
worldwide. He was one of the seventy plus grandchildren of Matthias. Less known but equally famous in their own way are a descendant of Joseph who is a Commonwealth Games swimming medalist, the wife of a descendant of Matthias who was awarded an MBE, while another descendant of Matthias is an international surfing star and another Matthias descendant was a renowned journalist who became the first secretary (public relations) to the Australian Legation in Moscow. Beaumont Alexander, the younger brother of Frederick Matthias, married Francis SCHENK, better known as Francis DAY, described in the popular press as a 'sex siren'. It's a claim to fame of sorts.

Bankruptcy seemed to have played a significant part in the lives of some of the early descendants of the three brothers. Perhaps life in the new colony, with its economic ups and downs, encouraged greater risk taking and, sometimes, greater failure? Was bankruptcy regarded as an acceptable solution to failed risk taking?

After time pondering, speculating, wondering about situations that will probably never be known to me, it can be refreshing to get back to the predictable work of research and the comfort of facts ... but I know the 'why's are all about me, accompanying me on the Alexander family journey.

Perhaps it is better to journey than to arrive ...? ◀

Chart showing a distant family connection between Frederick Matthias Alexander and his teacher at Wynyard State School, Robert Robertson.



MAWBANNA'S EARLY SETTLERS

PIONEER FAMILIES

Betty Jones (Member 6032)



HISTORY of Brickmakers Bay
The farming district of Mawbanna in Circular Head was known as Brickmakers Bay/Brickmakers until 1923. In early times it was also sometimes referred to as Sawyer Bay.

Few people lived in the vicinity pre-1900, the closest settlements being at Black River and Stanley where the latter's established port provided transport by steamer.

Reportedly there was a brick plant present in the 1850s, all signs of which had disappeared by the turn of the century. From 1855 to 1858, Henry EMMETT of Stanley paid rent to the Van Diemens Land Company for a wharf at Black River/Brickmakers Bay.¹ At about the same time, small ketches used to load

timber there and in calm weather ship it 10 miles further west to Stanley.²

For miles inland from the sea coast the soil was quite poor. Button grass alternated with heath; sand and marl were relieved with patches of gravel, and the occasional stunted eucalypt and tea-tree were encountered. This second-class land gradually gave way to first-class ground where the soil was of the richest quality.

In 1901, a large group of yeomen from Gippsland, Victoria took up selections at Brickmakers, but none actually made their home there. The whole area was then still covered in very thick forest. No roads existed, just bush tracks, frequently boggy and often impassable during winter. It was not uncommon for the tracks to be up to the axle in mud for chains at a time. On some occasions, carts had to be lifted or run upon timber to get to Stanley. Trees frequently fell across the tracks and goods and carts had to be lifted over them.

The early settlers had to struggle with the forest as they took up their selections farther and farther out along the bush track, their first task being to clear the land. Those remote people were literally at the outpost of settlement and lived with the ever-present knowledge that over there, in the black gloomy forest, among those rugged hills, no pioneer but the paling splitter had yet had the heart to begin a fight with nature. The pioneers wrestled with the solitude and the big

¹ *North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times*, 23 November 1901

² *North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times*, 4 February 1911

timber. Up-hill and down, everywhere was studded with trees, including undulating stands of myrtle, blackwood, celery top pine, sassafras, stringy-bark and the occasional white gum. Manferns abounded in the gullies.

The arrival of the Harrison family, 1903

George Samuel HARRISON (1860–1949) and his wife Edith Elizabeth, (née HANSLOW (1866–1949), were the first permanent settlers at Brickmakers from 1903.

George was born and grew up at Fingal, eldest son of Samuel Harrison and his wife Louisa, (née THOMAS). His father had arrived in Van Diemens Land as a convict in 1844 aboard the *Barossa* (2)³ and eventually became a police constable at Fingal before turning his hand to mining. In 1874, he was the first to discover tin at Ruby Flat, Fingal, that fact being recorded on his headstone at St Helens General Cemetery.

George married Edith at St Josephs Catholic Church, Hobart in 1888. He was a labourer aged 28, and Edith, aged 22, had been a domestic servant. Edith was the eldest daughter of Richard Hanslow and his second wife Annie, (née DOWNEY). She grew up in Cambridge where, in 1866, her father was described as a small yeoman.⁴ Edith received her education at Dulcot Public School which had commenced operation in 1870. Her parents eventually lived at Summer Hill Farm, Cambridge, the property later being passed on to Edith's brothers. Farming was in the Hanslow blood.

George and Edith had three children: Lilla Louisa (1889–1933), born at Cambridge; Florence Ann (1901–1901)

and George Henry (1903–1979), both born at Hobart.

In late 1903, along with their two surviving children, Mr and Mrs Harrison made the move to Circular Head to commence a new life. The family story was that Mr Harrison set up camp for his wife and children in a tent, somewhere near what is now Port Latta, while he headed off in search of a suitable selection farther inland. He found what he wanted about 8½ miles from the main road at Brickmakers where they carved out a home and made a living by establishing themselves initially as dairy farmers.⁵

For the first three years it was necessary for the Harrisons to pass through private property to reach their own selection. Their butter had to be taken on horseback along a bush track to Black River, and supplies brought back the same way. Over the years, Mr Harrison did a considerable amount in pegging out and surveying the road. It was through his efforts that the old track was deviated in a number of places to obtain a better grade for the current main road. For many years, Mr Harrison was paid by the Stanley Council to remove fallen trees from the road and mend broken culverts.⁶

Thousands of acres of good milling timber in the poorer districts still awaited exploitation. In 1909, discussion concerning the establishment of a tramway with an extension to Brickmakers was unanimously supported by the inhabitants. Among other expected advantages, valuable timber currently being cut down to clear blocks potentially could be sold instead of being burnt.⁷ The dream,

³ Tasmanian Archives: CON18/1/40

⁴ *Tasmanian Morning Herald*, 24 October 1866

⁵ Information provided by their great granddaughter, Lyn Grey, (née Jones)

⁶ *The Examiner*, 23 April 1906

⁷ *The Examiner*, 10 May 1909

however, did not come to fruition until a railway link eventuated a number of years later.

In 1909, the Harrison residence was added to the list of polling places. Some of the other rate payers and land owners in the area at that time were: Thomas J EMMERTON, Alexander AINSLIE, C E MEDWIN, James R LEE, Erik SUNDQUIST, T J ANDERSON, P A CARLSON, Walter E MELIN and Thomas DORAN.⁸ Some accommodation consisted of just huts.

On a number of occasions the Harrisons opened their home to the community and Mr Harrison was known to enjoy music and singing.

A social event of some importance to the residents of Brickmakers took place on a Friday night in 1909 at the residence of Mr G. Harrison. The occasion was the birthday of his daughter, Miss Lilla Harrison. Dancing was kept up until daylight, and the guests, including visitors from Rocky Cape and Smithton, thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and did ample justice to the good things provided. The music was provided by Miss Harrison (piano), ably assisted by Mr A. Harman. Mr E. P. Carroll made a very efficient master of ceremonies.⁹

By 1910, Brickmakers Bay was reported as becoming a popular picnic spot.¹⁰ A goodly number of wallaby skins were being procured in the area—the high price offered being an inducement to those who had snares. Potatoes were being grown successfully in the district by Mr H C F Medwin and Mr Stuart Anderson. Swedes and oats were also

being sown. Only those who lived near the main road could consider growing crops for sale, however, as a team of four bullocks was required to cart a fair load out. The lack of good roads in the area continued as a major problem and drawback to the prosperity of the district.

In 1917, it was noted that Mr Harrison killed 15 snakes in cutting an eight-acre crop of oats. It had been an abundant season for reptiles and rodents in the district.¹¹ In 1921, his main farming object was sheep raising, but he also maintained keen interest in his other mixed farming pursuits.¹²

Progress occurred in 1922 with the opening of the new Myalla to Stanley railway line, including a siding at Brickmakers. That allowed local residents to expand their commercial activities, along with being provided with increased opportunities for travel. Hundreds of acres of celery top pine and seemingly endless supplies of blackwood continued to provide enticement for development.¹³ The logging industry commenced and saw-mills were established in the district. Names such as Anderson and JAKINS, FOSTER and GRIFFITH, CUMMINGS, DUNKLEY, and ETCHELL all became important to local employment through the timber industry.

Mr Harrison was appointed the first postmaster and mail contractor from 1923, the post office operating from his home. At the same time, the settlement changed its name from Brickmakers to Mawbanna. The introduction of telephone facilities following the establishment of the post office was also a sign of prosperity for the area. The telephone

⁸ *North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times*, 27 April 1909

⁹ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 3 March 1909

¹⁰ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 23 November 1910

¹¹ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 7 March 1917

¹² *Daily Telegraph*, 16 August 1921

¹³ *North Western Advocate and Emu Bay Times*, 4 February 1911

numbers started at 1 (allocated to Mr Harrison, postmaster) and the numbers that followed would have been indicative of the order in which local families had their homes connected.

In August 1925, it was reported that the rabbit population was being contained by shooting and hunting. There were still only eight or nine residents and many absentees. The roads continued to be considered the main problem.

In late 1926, at a community meeting concerning the provision of a local school, Mr Harrison offered to donate one acre of land, near the post office, for that purpose. As a result, local residents provided the materials and labour for the erection of a weatherboard building and it was officially opened in June 1927.

Sombre times were experienced by the Harrison family in 1933 when their only surviving daughter, Lilla Louisa, wife of Godfrey William BAUER, died at her home at Mawbanna at the age of 44 following a long and painful illness. Along with Lilla's husband, there were six children left to mourn their loss: Joyce Elizabeth (married Sydney JONES), Victor Joseph (Rex), Lyell George, William Godfrey, Keith Leslie and Vonda Margaret (later married Brian LEALE).¹⁴

Godfrey William Bauer (1896–1960) took up just over 107 acres of Returned Soldier Settlement land at Brickmakers in May 1920,¹⁵ having seen overseas service along the Western Front as a gunner with the 49th Battalion from 1917–1918. He was born at Nook, near Sheffield, eldest son of William Bauer and his wife Rhoda Anne, (née RANDALL).

In 1948, Mr and Mrs Harrison celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary¹⁶. The following year, just four weeks apart, they each died, Edith first at the Devon Hospital at Latrobe in July and George next in August at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs Syd Jones, at Smithton.¹⁷

Mr Harrison, being the first settler, had been viewed as a leader and frequently was voted to the chair at community meetings. He had been a prolific writer to the local newspaper, particularly during his early years in the district. He constantly raised the need for the provision of proper roads and then for their improvement. His dissatisfaction with facilities provided at the local railway station was also aired. Mr Harrison's fellow settlers owed him much for his fearless and consistent campaigning that eventually led to better conditions for the benefit of all people in the immediate area.

The Harrison name continued in the Mawbanna district for many years through George and Edith's only son. As an aside to the main story, George Henry Harrison's birth in Hobart had an interesting twist. According to the *Tasmanian Federation Births Index*, George was born on 18 September 1903 at the House of Assembly, Salamanca Place, Hobart. A birth at that place was, indeed, an unusual occurrence and raises the question of why this would occur. Closer scrutiny of the Harrison family tree perhaps provides a clue to the answer. George Samuel Harrison had a sister, Mary, who married Henry McPHERSON in 1889 at Hobart. Henry initially was employed as the doorkeeper and messenger for the Legislative Council and over 45 years worked his

¹⁴ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 30 September 1933

¹⁵ Tasmanian Archives: LSD190-1-581

¹⁶ *The Advocate*, 19 May 1948

¹⁷ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 17 August 1949

way through various roles, finishing his career there as Clerk of the House of Assembly from 1926–1941. In 1903, at the time of the birth of baby George, Mr McPherson was the library attendant. Perhaps Mrs Harrison had been visiting Mr McPherson when the birth occurred unexpectedly.

George junior lived in Circular Head for most of his life and eventually took over his parents' property, including the post office duties. In 1931 at Smithton, he married Detention River-born Edith Winifred (Winnie) JAMES (1910–2001), second daughter of Hedley James and his wife Christina Edith, (née CHILCOTT). They initially lived at Smithton and had two daughters. Mr Harrison was appointed Justice of the Peace for Mawbanna by the early 1950s. Mrs Harrison was President of the Mawbanna Ladies' Guild for some years.

The arrival of the Sundquist family, 1906

Swedish immigrants from Dalarna, Erik Johansson SUNDQUIST (1854–1933) and his wife Johanna, (née ERSDOTTER) (1853–1918) took up residence at Brickmakers in 1906. According to the shipping list, they arrived in Melbourne with four children in 1896 aboard the *Thule* after sailing via London and Cape Town.¹⁸ In total, they had six



children, the first five being born at Stora Tuna, Dalarna, and the last in Australia: Johanna Albertina (Albertina) (1876–1942), Clara Elizabeth (1879–1955), Erik

Wilhelm (Bill) (1881–1936), Elin Henrika (1884–1886), Carl Henrik (Henry) (1887–1918) and Franc Ferdinand (1897–1982).¹⁹



Johanna Sundquist
with four of her children c.1890
Back, l-r: Clara and Albertina
Front: Karl Henrik and Erik Wilhelm
Photo courtesy of Ellen Smith (née Batty), their
great granddaughter

Erik Sundquist had made his own observations and formed opinions on what Australia had to offer when he visited as a working seaman in 1888. After going back home and experiencing long harsh winters with short days, turbulent seas, snow-covered mountains and economic hardship, the prospect of coming back to Australia must have been attractive. Information from friends and family who had emigrated earlier was also a likely contributing factor to their final decision to come and live on the other side of the world.

¹⁸ *Ancestry.com* – Swedish Immigration Records, 1896

¹⁹ Photo of Erik courtesy of Ellen Smith (née BATTY), his great granddaughter

The Sundquist family members would have had to learn to speak and write English upon their arrival. By 1896, Australia had attracted people from many nationalities to its shores, but the biggest group of immigrants were of British background. That would have presented many challenges for the Sundquists. Social contact with other Swedish people in Melbourne and news of their homeland would have been very important for them initially. The Mission to Seafarers in Melbourne was useful to help with their assimilation.

By June 1897, Mr and Mrs Sundquist had moved to Queenstown, Tasmania where work was available in the mines. About nine years later, when Erik developed health issues related to his occupation, he and Johanna, then aged in their early fifties, took up land at Brickmakers.

The Sundquist family members were borne of a determined nature. It was reported in 1906 that the landholders were getting on remarkably well with the ring of the axe heard from felling the myrtle scrub and clearing their land from early in the morning till the end of day. Erik and Johanna had a five-roomed house built in 1909, the work undertaken by another pioneer in the district, Mr Wilhelm Elias MELIN. The scantling for the home was cut from trees on their selection and hand sawn—a time consuming and arduous task.²⁰ The Sundquist house was then the furthest dwelling from the main road, being about 10 miles distant.

It seems likely that Erik would have earned some of his income as a trapper of rabbits and wallabies. His day-to-day living costs were probably low, the lifestyle being one of self-sufficiency.

Initially, a cow would have been kept for the provision of household milk and butter, and a fenced vegetable plot would have been vital for food. A few hens also would have been present. Bullocks would have been necessary for assistance with clearing trees and a horse or two also would have been essential.

Much sadness was felt by the family during 1918. In September news was received that their son, Henry, had been killed in France during World War I. More sorrow followed in November when Johanna died at home, aged 65 years. She was said to have been ailing for some months, but her passing was unexpected until two weeks prior to the occasion. She was buried at the private family cemetery on the Sundquist property at Brickmakers known as 'The Pines'.

Life gradually started to regain rhythm for Erik without the presence of Johanna. Sons Bill and Franc left Queenstown and took up residence in 1919. Daughter, Clara, also moved there from Melbourne the same year, providing more support and company for her father. The family backed local causes, including the Progress League, and donated to patriotic appeals and charities. Their names were always on the lists of donors when other families were in need, such as after a fire.

In 1921, Erik's farm was described by visitors as a model on a high level, particularly in view of the fact that he had come to it in the march of years. By then, 20 cows and pig raising on a large scale were his main focus. He had an arrangement with the butter factory carters to be met half-way when it was not possible to make the whole long trip.²¹

²⁰ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 24 March 1909

²¹ *Daily Telegraph*, 16 August 1921

In 1930, it was reported that a particular Tasmanian tiger, also referred to as a hyena and somewhat of a rarity in Tasmania by then, was causing great trouble to residents of the Mawbanna district. It had been attacking fowls in their pens at night as well as frightening children. One evening it had visited Mr Sundquist's property and entered a hut in which some men were camping. Turning around, one man noticed it lapping food

managed to shoot, wound and then dispatch it.²² The story now has become infamous, the thylacine concerned being the last known of its kind shot in the wild. As an aside, Wilfred Batty later married the Sundquist's granddaughter, Lily STENBERG.

Below: Wilf Batty with his tiger trophy at Mawbanna in 1930—last-known image of a thylacine in the wild²³.



from a saucepan and, thinking it was a dog, tried to put it outside. When the animal snarled and bared its teeth, the man reared back in shock. Another occupant threw a boot at the beast, which sank its fangs into the leather before slinking off. Some nights later, neighbours of the Sundquists, William P BATTY and his family, were at dinner when the youngest daughter spotted the unwelcome animal in their yard heading for the hen house. Mr Batty and his son Wilfred were quickly on its trail with shotguns in hand. Although the tiger scarpered at their presence, Wilfred

The Sundquist sons, Bill, Henry and Franc did not marry. Clara was betrothed in Melbourne in 1922 at the age of 43 to Swedish-born widower, John LIND-BLOM (1868–1950). In early 1936, Clara and John relocated to Tasmania to spend the rest of their days together at Mawbanna. They purchased a small acreage adjoining the Sundquist homestead, adding just over another 4 acres to their property in September 1950. John, who

²² *The Advocate*, 14 May 1930

²³ Courtesy of *The Advocate*, 11 December, 2015

had been a seaman, also had carpentry skills and built their house. Clara died at Mawbanna in 1955, aged 76, and her ashes were scattered at sea with John's.

Franc Ferdinand Sundquist, the youngest son and the last to carry the family name, died at Emmerton Park, Smithton on 26 January 1982, aged 84 years, and was buried at Smithton. He had lived at Mawbanna for about sixty years.

The Stenberg family's arrival, 1913

In 1913, the Sundquist's elder daughter, Albertina and her husband Fredrik Stenberg and children, who had been living at Queenstown, arrived at Brickmakers. Swedish-born Fredrik Andersson Stenberg (1872–1942) married Albertina in Melbourne in 1898 and soon after moved to join the Sundquists on the West Coast. Fredrik was listed as a miner when he left Sweden. They had three children in the town—Fred, Lily and Elin—before moving to Circular Head to take up 100 acres of timbered land on the farm adjoining that owned by Albertina's parents.



Frederik Stenberg and his wife Albertina, née Sundquist

Courtesy of their granddaughter, Ellen Smith, née Batty

The Stenberg children aged between 7 and 14 by then, each had received schooling of varying lengths at Queens-

town before their move to Brickmakers. Unfortunately, the girls could not complete their education because no school facilities existed in the area until 1927.



Lily, Elin and Fred junior Stenberg c.1910
Courtesy of Lily's daughter Ellen Smith (née Batty)

By 1916, Fredrik had totally cleared about 5 acres of his land and most of the remainder had been tackled to some degree. Fred junior was then old enough to help his father with the hard labour involved in that work.

Although the Stenbergs had opted to live a fairly isolated life, they did not totally discard their connections with the wider world. Trips were sometimes made to Melbourne, often around Christmas time, presumably to visit Albertina's sister, Clara. In December 1913, it was recorded in shipping notes that Mrs Stenberg and child returned from there to the port of Launceston.²⁴ One wonders which child

²⁴ *The Examiner*, 27 December 1913

was lucky enough to accompany Albertina. Two years later there was another return from Melbourne on 29 December.

The Stenberg children all married and provided their parents with grandchildren.

In 1932 at Smithton, Elin Elizabeth (1905–1977) married Robert Leslie Anderson (1902–1995). They had one son and lived in Tasmania and on the mainland where they were associated with the Salvation Army.

Lily Albertina (1903–1959) married Wilfred BATTY (1904–1989) in 1933 and had five children who all grew up on the land at Mawbanna.

Adolph Frederik (Fred junior) (1899–1988) married Vera Elizabeth CHARLES (1916–2008) in about 1937 and their four children were all raised at Mawbanna.

Albertina died at her residence in early 1942 and was buried at ‘The Pines’ cemetery, Mawbanna, where her parents had been interred respectively in 1918 and 1933 along with her brother, Bill, in

1936. Her obituary in the local newspaper indicated that she had been a tireless worker for various functions in the district for nearly thirty years.²⁵ Following Albertina’s death, Frederik sold the farm and moved to Launceston to live with his daughter, Elin and family. He died and was buried in that city in October 1942.

The Stenberg family name ended at Mawbanna when Fred junior and his wife Vera eventually sold their farm in their old age and retired to Wynyard. ◀



Albertina and Lily Stenberg at the Mawbanna homestead, ‘Sunnyside’. Houses were clad in corrugated iron as protection from the ever-present threat of bushfire.

Photograph courtesy of Ellen Smith (née Batty)

²⁵ *Circular Head Chronicle*, 25 February 1942

MAWBANNA SCHOOL 1927–1946

Betty Jones (Member 6032)



Pupils c.1942

Back, from left: Geoff Charles, Geoff Wilson, Rex Barker, Stan Charles, Neil Barker, Graham Maxwell; Middle: -, Val Dell, Jack Chisholm; Front: Geoff Dell, Pat Pennington, Joan George, Trixie Charles, Fae Harrison, Joy Batty, Mavis Cooper, Ern Dell

Photo courtesy of Circular Head Heritage Centre

BRICKMAKERS, later known as Mawbanna, was a small and isolated farming community in Circular Head when, in December 1913, local inhabitants made a request to the Education Department for a subsidised school to be established. F STENBERG and J R LEE acted as promoters and named potential pupils as Lily Albertina Stenberg, Elin Elizabeth Stenberg, Gordon John Lee, Margaret Millicent Lee and George Henry HARRISON.¹

The school was approved by the Department along with permission given for a particular person to be appointed as the teacher. However, the proposal did not go ahead because the promoters stated that the young lady in question was

not who they wanted. Years passed. Again in 1922, without success, Mr Leon ANDERSON offered to provide his dining room for use as a classroom if the Government would subsidise a teacher.²

In December 1925, a well-attended meeting was held at the home of Mr G W BAUER, with Mr G S Harrison in the chair, to discuss the matter of building a school, which was long overdue. Different sites were discussed before it was finally decided that if the government could not come up with a piece of land, Mr Harrison would donate one acre of ground, near the post office, it being the most central position. The assurance of a regular attendance of ten children of school age was essential before the

¹ Tasmanian Archives: ED9/1/1152

² *Circular Head Chronicle*, (CHC) 20 September 1922

Education Department would provide a teacher. The local people were prepared to finance and erect a weatherboard building which could be added to as necessary.³

Fundraising by community members commenced during 1926 with collections, raffles and dances organised. By early April, the committee had enough money in hand to commence construction. Local saw-millers, Leon Anderson and James JAKINS, offered to cut the timber for free if residents provided the logs. The finished building, erected solely by local effort, cost £39.14.9 plus £4.16.8 for the ground. The classroom measured 18½ ft by 14 ft, and the porch to hold the children's bags and clothing was 18½ ft by 6 ft. A brick chimney was included to provide warmth, while due attention was given to the need for good light and ventilation. Its location was described as on top of a steep hill in the centre of Mawbanna.

The school was officially opened in June 1927, with the Department renting the building from the community for £5 per annum. Local inhabitants, however, were obliged to pay for the cost of the teacher's board.⁴ Mr and Mrs W P BATTY offered their home for that purpose until 1931 when their house was burnt down.

In April 1946, attendance was just below 20. The schoolroom had fallen into disrepair over the years and parents were anxious about their children's future education in the district. From 1947, a bus transported the children to Forest Area School.

The teachers

Miss Kathleen M JOHNSTON	.6.1927–1928
Miss Frances M CUNNINGHAM	1929
Miss Kathleen J O'MAHONEY	1930
Miss Una F HARRISON	1931-.1.1934
Miss Daisy PITHOUSE (Temporary Relief)	.1.1934-.4.1934
Miss Una F HARRISON	.4.1934-.12.1934
Miss Lorna McCULLOCH	1935
Miss Miriam K WOODWARD	1936-.6.1938
Mrs Alice MEDWIN (Temporary Relief)	.8.1937
Miss Lesley F MAXWELL	.7.1938-.10.1941
Miss Jean M CONROY	.10.1941–1942
Miss Grace M WALKER	1943-.10.1944
Miss Dora E STEVENSON	.11.1944-.10.1945
Mr Algernon E PAGE	.11.1945-.12.1945
Miss Nancy TOLE	.1.1946-.3.1946
Mr Geoffrey LING	.3.1946-.6.1946
Mr Bruce BROWN	.7.1946-.12.1946

Unfortunately, the admission register for the school has not survived, so the following list of pupils is incomplete. It has been compiled by the author using various sources such as *The Educational Record*; Merit Certificate Candidates, 1925–1945;⁵ *The Advocate* Historic Photograph Series (1942); *The Advocate* December Prize Lists, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1943; and other schools' admission registers.

The pupils

AINSLIE, Nellie	1942–1946
AINSLIE, Robert	1939
ANDERSON, Della May	1927–.12.1933
ANDERSON, George Wilfred	1929–1935
ANDERSON, Keith George	1927–
ANDERSON, Owen James	1927–1928
BARKER, Neil	1942
BARKER, Rex Albert	12.1937–1942
BATTY, Eric Wilfred	1944–1946
BATTY, Hilda	6.1927–1930
BATTY, Joy	1940–1946
BATTY, Una May	1945–1946

³ CHC, 9 December 1925

⁴ CHC, 6 July 1927

⁵ Tasmanian Archives: ED240/1/1–8

BAUER, Keith Leslie	1930–1936	MITCHELL, Zoe	1931
BAUER/DAVIS, Lyell	1927–1931	MORAN, Kenneth Gordon	6.1936–.7.1938
BAUER/DAVIS, Rex	1927–1933	MORAN, Thelma Aileen	6.1936–.7.1938
BAUER, Vonda Margaret	12.1935	PENNINGTON, Patricia	1942–1946
BAUER, William Godfrey	1929–.12.1935	PENNINGTON, Ray	1939
BEST, Eric George	1931–.4.1932	PENNINGTON, Trevor	12.1939
BESWICK, Kenneth	.7.1939	PETERS, Bruce	12.1945
CHARLES, Constance	–.12.1939	RALPH, Frederick	2.1946
CHARLES, Geoffrey	1942	RALPH, John V	2.1946
CHARLES, Stanley	1942	SLEIGH, Marie	1930
CHARLES, Trixie	1943–1944	STEVENSON, D	1945
CHATWIN, Iris Elsie	3.1935–	STONE, Betty Merle	4.1935–
CHATWIN, Reginal Wilfred	3.1935–	WALKER, Lois	9.1939
CHISHOLME, Jack	1942	WALKER, Mavis	9.1939
COOPER, Eric	1943–1946	WILSON, Ena	1937–1938
COOPER, Mavis	1942–1946	WILSON, Geoffrey	1937–1942
CRAWFORD, Fred	1931	WILSON, Terry	1931–.5.1937
CRAWFORD, Margaret (Meg)	1931–1936		8.1937–1938
DELL, Dawn	1945–1946		
DELL, Ern	1942–1946		
DELL, Geoffrey	1942–1946		
DELL, Kathleen	1946		
DELL, Val	1942		
GEORGE, Dorothy Isabel	1936–.12.1940		
GEORGE, Huon	1942–1943		
GEORGE, Joan	1942–1943		
HARRISON, Dell	1943		
HARRISON, Geoffrey	1943		
HARRISON, Gwendoline Fae	5.1941–.6.1941–1946		
JETSON, William	1934–1939		
LATIMER, Aubrey	6.1934		
LYNCH, Fay	4.1940		
LYNCH, Leo	4.1940–.3.11941		
MAXWELL, Graham R	1939–1942		
McCULLOCH, Ernest J	7.1937		
McCULLOCH, Patrick R	7.1937		
MEDWIN, Beatrix (Betty)	1931–12.1938		
MEDWIN, Judith	1934–1942		
MEDWIN, Kathleen	1930–1936		
MEDWIN, Lavina	1938–1942		
MEDWIN, Marie	1931		
MEDWIN, Paul	1930–1935		
MEDWIN, William	1928–1934		
MITCHELL, F	1931		

HELP WANTED

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

Special Interest Groups are subject to advertising rates.

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

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

The Editor
Tasmanian Ancestry,
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
Tasmania 7018

USING THE TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTES

AN UNDER-UTILISED RESOURCE FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

THE Australian government gazettes contain a vast amount of historical and genealogical information and are a wonderful resource for family historians. In 1847, indexes for Tasmanian gazettes 1833–1847 were published and have continued to be published annually. All the annual indexes 1833–1900 have been added to the society's *Comprehensive Subject Index* (CSI) which is available online <https://www.tasfhs.org> However, these published indexes can prove confusing; many names appearing in the gazettes have not been included in these indexes, other people are named (and added to CSI) but the referenced page of the gazette is missing on the microfilm and *Trove*.

Government appointments for the earlier years of the colony, 1814–1826, have been indexed by Hobart Branch and published in Volume I from the official Tasmanian gazettes available on the National Library of Australia digital newspaper site, *Trove*, at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>

Included are:

The Van Diemen's Land Gazette and General Advertiser May – September 1814

The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter 1816–1821

The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser 1821–1825

Hobart Town Gazette 1825–1827, 1830

Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser 1821–1825

The Hobart Town Gazette 1825–1827, 1830.

The gazettes were published 'by authority', with a notice that

His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor has thought proper to direct that all Public Communications which may appear ...

signed with any official signature, are to be considered as Official Communications ... ◀

NEW PUBLICATION

Hobart Branch

INDEX TO GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS FROM TASMANIAN GAZETTES including Constables, Magistrates, Postmasters, Poundkeepers etc. Vol. II 1834–1838

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

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

All members are entitled to 10% discount.

Write to

TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
TASMANIA 7018

or

email library@hobart.tasfhs.org

Also available for purchase at
Branch Libraries

Copies of pages from the gazettes are also available for a small fee from research@hobart.tasfhs.org

JOTTINGS FROM *THE ADVOCATE* MARY ANN LATTO BOLAND (NÉE BETT)

Judy Cocker (Member 4173)

BY now most of you would know that the Burnie Branch has been lucky in that we have been given the archives from *The Advocate*. Along with that we were given all the remaining hard bound copies of *The Advocate*, which are a gold mine. Most days that we are open you will find our members indexing these and at the moment we are concentrating on the 1960s. While we have only published one volume, we do intend to publish more and as they are put on the computer they can be searched.

The following story comes from an article Vernice Dudman drew my attention to. At first we thought it may have had a connection to Bolands of Bolands Chemist, but on more investigation it would appear not. She lived most of her married life in Victoria and came to Burnie to live with her daughter and son-in-law in Edwards Street.

As nursing sister Mary Ann Lette Bett in 1912, Mrs. Boland became the first A.I.M. nurse and deaconess, and carved a name for herself in the annals of Australia's inland which time will never erase.

She was among the first to answer the call for the now legendary Dr. John Flynn (Flynn of the Inland), and her later work in Australia's inhospitable "centre" marked her as one of the Commonwealth's true nursing pioneers.

Born in Scotland, she arrived in Australia as a three-year-old toddler on the birthday of the then Prince of Wales. It was not until 1910 that the name Bett became well known in the interior.

As a Presbyterian deaconess, Sister Bett was stationed at Oodnadatta, doing district nursing and Sunday School work.

Two years later the Oodnadatta Hospital was built by the Smith of Dunesk Mission, which had been operating in the area for about 40 years and Sister Bett found herself connected with the newly-founded Australian Inland Mission.

In the little one-ward hospital, Sister Bett often worked round the clock caring for patients, making the best of the primitive conditions and limited medical supplies at her disposal.

The patients themselves stockman and bushmen, aborigines and whites, were as rough in habit and behaviour as the country was forbidding "They were a band of men who cared little about religion," remarked Mrs. Boland.

Although apparently indifferent, those who came and went from the little out-back hospital held the dedicated nurse in a silent and reverent respect and often showed their gratitude in practical ways.

Mrs. Boland recalled an instance early one morning in the little hospital when the phone rang. The caller, ringing from Williams Creek, 125 miles "down the line" said hurriedly and simply: "Child sick; serious. Can you come?"

Within minutes she was organising the local townspeople to give a hand at the hospital while she was away.

A few minutes more and she was on her way, aboard a Government "motor-tricycle" a roofless sort of railway carriage which made any lengthy journey an exhausting experience.

It was drought time, and only a few stunted gidgee trees now and again relieved

the monotony of the poorly grassed, gibber plain. Dead stock lay along several old creek-beds, where beasts had ended an agonizing search for water.

After eight dusty hours in the hot sun, Sister Bett finally reached her patient.

She made the child comfortable and had just settled down to a meal when a horseman rushed into the camp. A man was lying with broken ribs and apparently internal injuries some 50 miles out. Was there any possibility of medical help?

The inky black of an inland night had already descended, and the lamps only emphasised the darkness as Sister Bett set off with buggy and driver.

At times the rough bush track was lost in the night, but shortly after dawn they managed to contact the patient.

Such trips were all in a day's work for Sister Bett, but always during these sudden calls she was apprehensive lest some urgent case was brought in the hospital in her absence.

On one occasion she arrived back at the hospital just as an elderly miner from the Aritunga goldfields was brought in. Again she left the hospital in the hands of the townspeople to accompany the miner on a 500-mile rail trip to Port Augusta, the nearest "doctor's" hospital.

She had a week to wait for the return trip, then arrived back-again in time to greet a new patient.

Often, when the railroad was not convenient, trips into the bush had to be made by camel team.

Sister Bett left the Oodnadatta hospital at the outbreak of the first world war, and from the isolation of the "centre" was thrown into the crowded conditions of wartime hospital work.

Her wartime duties included a spell on the island of Lemnos, off Gallipoli, and periods in Egypt, England and France.

While a ward sister in No. 3 Australian General Hospital at Abbasieh, a short dis-

tance from Cairo. Mrs. Boland cared for a patient who was later to become her husband (Lieut. William Paul Boland).

He was an Australian soldier from Lancefield, and was later awarded the Military Cross and Bar while serving with the 14th Battalion. They were married in England.

Mrs. Boland knew Dr. Flynn, founder of the Flying Doctor Service, well from the days he was a teacher. They both joined the Footscray Presbyterian Church at the same time.

He was a college friend of her brother's and they read Greek and Hebrew together. Flynn went to Oodnadatta a year after Mrs. Boland as a missionary of the Smith of Dunesk Mission.

Mrs. Boland settled in Seymour in Victoria after the war years, and it was not until 1936 that she returned to the out-back which she had come to know so intimately.

On May 5 in that year, the John Flynn Memorial Church at Alice Springs was officially opened by the Governor General (Sir William Slim), and Mrs. Boland, as the first A.I.M. nurse, was a guest of honor.

A bronze plaque on the pioneers' wall of the church bears her name – a perpetual reminder of the work she did for the mission in the early years. ◀

From an article written by Roger Donaghy published in *The Advocate*, Saturday, September 22, 1962 p. 19 and printed with permission from *The Advocate*.

HISTORY OF BURNIE BURIALS

Judy Cocker (Member 4173)



The former Spring Street Cemetery now Coronation Park
Photograph: Peter Cocker

THE first recorded Christian burial at Emu Bay was that of a male aborigine, at Blackmans Reef in May, 1832.

Another recorded burial, outside a cemetery, is that of the first Mrs William GARNER, who is recorded in the VDL dispatches as being buried somewhere on the two blocks on which the Town House now stands in the early 1850s.

The first known burial ground was located near the junction of Wilson and Spring Streets. It is not known when the first burial took place but as the first land was cleared on the Western side of Whalebone Creek in 1828 it would have been some time after that. We know from George ROUSE's letters held at the Pioneer Museum that there were about 30 bodies buried there. The remains of some of these were dug up by workmen when Spring Street was widened in the early

1900s and also when the Burnie Technical College was built in the 1940s.

It was once thought there had been a cemetery in Brooklyn but information has come to light through the VDL records that would suggest otherwise. In fact we now believe the cemetery that was ploughed up by the Rev. Zachary Pearce POCOCK was the Spring Street site. The confusion comes from the fact that Dr William MILL had purchased the 140 acres where Brooklyn now stands but he also leased sections 15 and 16 which includes the old hospital site and Oakleigh. The records clearly show Pocock took over the leased land, not the conveyed land as was once thought and it included a further 11 acres which bordered on the town boundary. The boundary was on the northern side of Spring Street which was then only a paddock.

The Spring Street Cemetery closed because of drainage problems and it is believed this was when the Emu Bay Cemetery opened, now known as Coronation Park (locally referred to as the View Road Cemetery). The exact date it opened is not known. It is on the town plan of 1859 but the top section no. 181 is not included. Kerry PINK in *Campsite to City* states that ‘the first recorded burial took place in 1857’, but I have not found any other reference to that burial. In a letter from James GIBSON to the Directors of the Company in 1857 he states there has been half an acre set aside for a cemetery for some time past. He also mentions he had set aside land for burial about three years previously so the cemetery was probably opened in the early 1850s. The top section was given to the trustees in 1878 when Norton SMITH wrote to the directors requesting the use of it because of drainage problems with the lower section. The poor drainage was one of the reasons that led to the

cemetery’s closure in 1900. The last known burial was in 1902 after a special act was passed to make it unlawful to bury anyone from then on.

The Wivenhoe site was selected in December 1890, though it took until 1900 to open despite the effort of the newly formed town board of 1898. The old section of the cemetery was divided into Catholic, Church of England, Non Conformist and Infants. I’m not certain when this section began and the New Section divided into two—New Section West and New Section East. There are approximately 1900 burials in the old section and 2200 in the new. The first burial was Frederick ROBOTHAM, infant son of Mr Edwin Rowbotham. The site of his grave is unknown. Some burials still take place if they have a reserved plot but plots are no longer available for purchase. ◀

Wivenhoe Cemetery
Photograph: Peter Cocker



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?**

Reverend George Eastman THE CONVICTS' GOOD PARSON Van Diemen's Land 1844–1870

A4 (landscape) book by Terence George Eastman and Pamela Tyson published 2019 by the Tasmanian Convict Free Press.

The epitaph on Reverend George Eastman's grave at Isle of the Dead says George was, for twenty-six-years, the faithful chaplain on Tasman's Peninsula and at other institutions.

This account of George's life and work in Van Diemen's Land in the mid to late 1800s reveals a determined, witty and compassionate pastor and family man, sometimes controversial, sometimes contrite, always diligent.

It was George's firm belief that religious instruction, education and training were the keys to convict reform and he set to work with vigour to prove his assertion.

In relating George's life in VDL this work also provides interesting insights into a number of locations of the convict system. Chapters feature:

The Convicts' Good Parson Van Diemen's Land 1844–1870
Jericho Probation Station, July 1844–45

Port Cygnet Probation Station 1845–47
Ross Female Factory, 1848–54
Norfolk Bay Probation Station, 1854–57
Hobart Penitentiary and Brickfields, July 1857–58
Port Arthur Penal Settlements, January 1859–April 1870

THE KIRKYARD OF ABERDOUR (Aberdeenshire)

This small A5 booklet first published in September 1987 by the Aberdeen and North-East Scotland FHS and compiled by Sheila M Spiers.

It is the June 1994 reprint and contains 389 headstone transcripts.

This booklet contains an alphabetic index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan in the centre.

THE KIRKYARD OF BANCHORY– DEVENICK

This small A5 booklet first published in March 2010 by the Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS and compiled by Sheila M Spiers.

It contains 424 headstone transcripts. In addition it contains an alphabetic index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan in the centre.

THE KIRKYARD OF ALVAH

A5 booklet published in September 1983 by the Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS and compiled by Monica G Anton.

This copy is the 2006 reprint of the revised 2nd edition and contains 306 headstone transcripts.

In addition to the transcriptions, it contains an alphabetic index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan in the centre.

THE PEOPLE OF CUPAR 1600–1799

This small A5 booklet was published by the author, David Dobson, in 2009.

Cupar was, from 1214 until 1974, the county town of Fife. Cupar castle, long demolished, was the centre of judiciary under the Sheriff of Fife. In 1328 Cupar became a Royal Burgh which entitled it to engage in foreign trade through its port of Guardbridge. Cupar exported wool to Flanders during the late medieval period which brought wealth to the town. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Cupar was primarily a market town and administrative centre, while linen was the predominant manufacturing industry.

Designed as an aid to local historians wishing to identify residents of Cupar during the early modern period. It does not claim to be an exhaustive list but rather a sample of the sort of material that has survived. The majority of references come from primary sources mainly found in the National Archives of Scotland.

An index of names of prominent Cupar residents. Their occupations are recorded, often with names of spouses, children, parents, etc. NAS file references are also quoted.

SHAMROCKE TO SALTBUSH

A Honan Family History

This hardback book of 226pp, compiled by Geoffrey James Honan, Dianne Michelle Honan and Sharon Kaye Adams is the 2017 Second Edition; a revised and updated book to the 1977 edition.

The family history of Michael Honan & his wife Margaret McGolrick & James Honan and his wife Elizabeth Manamley.

It contains chapters on the Parents in Ireland; The Migrants; The Children of the Migrants; The Grandchildren; and The Great-Grandchildren.

Whilst the 'Migrants' initially came to South Australia;

Today the descendants of Michael and James are spread across all states and territories of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The text is supported by many pertinent photographs of the individuals featured.

Appendix 1 contains a well-constructed family tree of the Honan family.

THE KIRKYARD OF TURRIFF

This small A5 booklet was published by the Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS and compiled by Stuart Mitchell.

In addition to the 492 headstone transcriptions, the booklet contains an alphabetic index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan in the centre.

THE KIRKYARD OF ELLON

This small A5 booklet was published by the Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS.

It was published in 2010 and contains 457 headstone transcriptions.

In addition to the headstone transcriptions, the booklet contains an alphabetic index of surnames with numerical locations to the cemetery plan in the centre. ◀

FAMILY REUNION



LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Hobart Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- *Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS; *The Kirkyard of Ellon*. [929.3209412 SMA]
- *Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS; *The Kirkyard of Alvah*. [929.3200412 ANT]
- *Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS; *The Kirkyard of Aberdour (Aberdeenshire)*.
[929.3209412 SPI]
- *Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS; *The Kirkyard of Banchory—Devenick*.
[929.3200412 SPI]
- *Burbury, S, *WWI—The Stories Behind the Names of the Oatlands War Memorial*.
[9403946 BUR]
- *Coal River Valley Historical Society; *Remember When --- Journal No.5*.
- *Dobson, D; *The People of Cupar* [929.34 DOB]
- *Honan, G. *Shamrock to Saltbush*. [Q929.2 HON]
- *Kelly, Don W F, *The Kellys of Tunnack and their Descendants*. [Q 929.2 KEL]
- McKillop, W (Eds R. Richards & G. Broxam); *The Last of the Sail Whalers—Whaling Off Tasmanian & Southern New Zealand*.
- *Purtscher, J; *Tasmanian Index of Children and Families contained in files of SWD1 (Neglected Children's Dept) 1888—1936*.
- Sargent, J, *Tales of Sales—A Window Into Our Local Culture & History Through Advertising*. [Q659 SAR]
- *TFHS Inc. Hobart; *Index to Government Appointments From Tasmanian Gazettes including Constables, Magistrates, Postmasters, Poundkeepers etc; VOL. II 1834—1838*. [Q929.3 TAS]
- Tyson, P & T Eastman, *The Convicts' Good Parson*. [283.092 EAS]

ACCESSIONS—Computer Disks

Archive CD Books, Australia *Australian Men of Mark*.

*Denotes complimentary or donated item.

Launceston Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

- Burch, Nigel; *Our First Hero – Premier Sir Richard Dry*
- *Education Department of Tasmania (Publisher); *The Tasmanian Education Gazette Vol. 7 Number 5 July 1973*
- *Education Department of Tasmania (Publisher); *The Tasmanian Education Gazette Vol. 7 Number 6 September 1973*
- *Lancashire Parish Society; *Vol 182 – The Registers of Wigan (Pt.6) 1767–1784*

* Denotes donated item

Mersey Branch

ACCESSIONS—Books

Coad, David; *Port Cygnet English Convicts*

Eastman, Terence George, Tyson, Pamela; *Reverend George Eastman - The Convicts' GoodParson - Van Diemen's Land 1844-1870*

Marlow, Peter G; *Penguin General Cemetery - Penguin North West Tasmania*

Melrose History Group Committee [Comp]; *Window to the Past - Melrose History 1840-1980*

Oakley, M. & Coss, R. [Comp]; *Leven-Forth Index to Church of England Baptisms*

Oakley, M. & Coss, R. [Comp]; *Leven-Forth, Index to Church of England Marriages*

Smee, Craig James; *Births and Baptisms, Marriages and De Facto Relationships, Deaths and Burials 1801-1810*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *An Index to The Advocate Personal Announcements 2016*

TFHS Inc Hobart Branch; *Undertakers of Hobart Vol V - Index to Hooper & Burgess Funeral Records Part 3 - May 1971 - September 1984*

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

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

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch; *The Advocate Personal Announcements 2018* ◀

Descendants of Convicts' Group Inc.

1788-1868

Any person who has convict ancestors, or who has an interest in convict life during the early history of European settlement in Australia, is welcome to join the above group. Those interested may find out more about the group and receive an application form by writing to:

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

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

RECENTLY DIGITISED RECORDS FROM LIBRARIES TASMANIA

April to June 2019

Convict

CON61 Absolute Pardons for Tasmanian convicts.

CON62 Conditional Pardons for Tasmanian convicts.

CON88/1/1 Tasman's Peninsula – Discharged Prisoner Register.

CON89/1/1 Tasman's Peninsula – Discharged Prisoner Register.

CON90/1/1 Tasman's Peninsula – Discharged Prisoner Register.

CON91/1/1 Tasman's Peninsula – Discharged Prisoner Register.

Volumes

Logs and other journals of ships on whaling and trading voyages, to or from Hobart, collected by Sir William Crowther.

CRO82/1/6 Log - *Caesar* (barque), to Hong Kong – Capt. Edward Woodin.

CRO82/1/7 Log - *Caesar* (barque), to Hong Kong – Capt. Edward Woodin.

CRO82/1/8 Log - *Caesar* (barque), to Hong Kong – Capt. Edward Woodin.

CSD7/1/60 Selected file 1476 from Colonial Secretary's Office, General Correspondence (Du Cane) series.

POL324/1/3 Register of the Appointment, Transfer, Registration and Dismissal of Members of the Police Establishment.

NS829/1/3-5 Hebrew Congregation Minutes (1842-1922).

CSO1/1/60 Colonial Secretary's Office (1244-1267).

HSD274/1/2-3 New Town Infirmary and New Town rest Home Admission registers.

Photographs/Art works

NS3195/1/2 Consignment 2, an additional 2,337 images. Photographs taken by Jack Thwaites, largely in Tasmania. The images include bush-walking trips, wilderness scenery, flora and fauna, coastal scenery and historic buildings in Tasmania.

A small selection of pre 1955 images from NS3195/2 are now on Flickr Commons.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/107895189@N03/>

LMSS754 Historic portraits. Photographs of prominent Tasmanians, particularly those from the north of the State.

LPIC101 Glass Lantern Slides of Early Launceston Scenes.

LPIC147/7 Launceston Collection of Photographs of Places, Events, Buildings and General Subjects. An additional 224 images, the seventh consignment, to this series.

LPIC81 Clarence Talbot Launceston Photographic Album. Thirty-one lantern slides.

Follow the hyperlinks provided to view contextual information provided in [Archives Search](#).

David Walker, Librarian



SOCIETY SALES

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

Mail orders (including postage) should be forwarded to:
 Society Sales Officer, TFHS Inc.,

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Books

<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 3</i> (p&p \$6.30)	\$10.00
<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 4</i> (p&p \$8.50)	\$10.00
<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage Index, Vol. 5</i> (p&p \$8.50)	\$10.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 1–20</i> (p&p \$8.50)**	\$15.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 21–25</i> (p&p \$6.30)**	\$15.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 26–30</i> (p&p \$6.30)**	\$25.00
<i>Tasmanian Ancestry Index Volumes 31–35</i> (p&p \$6.30)**	\$25.00

(p&p \$13.80 for 3 books or more)

CD-Rom

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

** members discount of 10% applies

**Australia's largest online
 family history resource***

**Research and build your
 family tree online**





*cornScore, 2011

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

BURNIE Phone: Branch Librarian (03) 6435 4103
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
Tuesday 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday 1.00 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway Cooee 10.30 a.m. on 1st Monday of each month, except January and December.
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details.

HOBART Phone: Enquiries (03) 6244 4527
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12.30 p.m.–3.30 p.m.
Wednesday 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.30 p.m.
Meeting Sunday School, St Johns Park, New Town, at 7.30 p.m. on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.

HUON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6239 6823
Library Soldiers Memorial Hall Marguerite Street Ranelagh
Saturday 1.30 p.m.–4.00 p.m.
Other times: Library visits by appointment with secretary,
48 hours notice required
Meeting Branch Library, Ranelagh, at 4.00 p.m. on 1st Saturday of each month, except January.
email vsbtas@bigpond.com

LAUNCESTON Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6326 1399
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Monday to Friday by appointment only (03) 6236 1399
Check the Branch News and the website
<http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org> for locations and times.

MERSEY Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257
Library 113 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Wednesday & Friday 10.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meetings Please check the website at www.tfhsdev.com or contact the
secretary@tfhsdev.com for updates.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

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

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

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

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

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

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

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

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

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

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

ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by Monotone Art Printers

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
AYRES Ben	UK/Norfolk Is/TAS AUS		8083
POOLE Sarah	UK/Norfolk Is/TAS AUS		8083
BARNARD			8071
BENDALL			8071
BIRD	Penguin/Don TAS AUS		8081
BRODIE Peter	Launceston TAS AUS	<1880	8067
BROOKS (PAUL) Mary	Longford TAS AUS		8075
BROOKS Daniel			8075
BROOKS Ernest Allen	Longford TAS AUS	c.1890–1966	8075
BROOKS Richard Buckle	Longford TAS AUS	c.1850–1860s	8075
CHAFFEY Thomas	Travellers Rest Sandy Bay TAS AUS	1808–1849	8072
CLARKE	Honeywood/Geeveston TAS AUS	1850–1900	8081
CLARKE Margaret	Ireland/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1843–1895	8083
CONNOLLY Catherine	Hobart TAS AUS	1840–	8062
COOMBES Louisa	Tasmania AUS	c.1860	8056
COWARTH Charlotte Ann	ENG/AUS	1790–1872	8060
DAVEY	ENGLAND		8064
DELACY	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1870s	8072
DEMONT Annie	Hobart TAS AUS	1840–1897	8062
DEMONT/DUMONT Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	1840–	8062
DEWHURST	ENGLAND		8064
DODGE Ralph	TAS AUS	1790–1871	8060
EMMERTON Williams	ENGLAND	c.1800	8082
EVANS James	Hobart/Port Arthur TAS AUS		8059
FEATHERSTONE	Tasmania AUS	c.1888	8077
GALE Aaron	ENGLAND	c.1800	8082
GANGE	FRANCE/ENGLAND	c.1800	8082
GARDINER John	Cygnets TAS AUS	1800s	8070
GOLD William Richmond	ENGLAND	c.1800	8082
GUNNING Isobella	Belfast IRL/Tasmania AUS	1815–1905	8083
HACK	TAS/ENG		8064
HALL Charlotte Simpson	TAS AUS	1766–1828	8060
HAMES Louisa	Sandy Bay TAS AUS	c.1835	8072
HAMES William	Sandy Bay TAS AUS	c.1800	8072
HARDY			8071
HARRISON James	UK/Hobart TAS AUS		8083
HATWOOD Joan	Beaconsfield TAS AUS	1923–2004	8066
HENSHAW (BRODIE) Elizabeth	Cygnets TAS AUS	1800s	8070
HENSHAW William	Cygnets TAS AUS	1800s	8070
IVEY	Tasmania AUS	1840–1900	8081
JOHNSON	Tasmania AUS	c.1825	8077
JOHNSTON Thomas [Tiger]	Fife SCT/Broadmarsh TAS AUS	1797–1874	8083
LOCKETT Phyllis Ciceley	Launceston TAS AUS	1910–1966	8076
McGINNISS Hugh	TAS AUS	1769–1841	8060
McGUIGAN John	Ballamascreen IRL/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1837–1907	8083
MORRIS Charlotte Anne	TAS AUS	1804–1866	8060
NORRIS Thomas	Rode SOM ENG	b.1817	8061

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
REGAN Patrick	Geeveston TAS AUS		8059
OEMS	Tasmania AUS	c.1824	8077
RICHARDSON Edward Richall	Aylesbury BKM ENG	1849–1878	8065
RINGROSE Margaret	Wexford IRL	<1852	8067
ROBERTS Hannah	Hobart TAS AUS (arrived Thomas Laurie)	1832–1873	8062
ROBERTS Richard	Hobart TAS AUS (arrived Thomas Laurie)	1832–1853	8062
ROBERTS Richard	Hobart TAS	1832–1912	8062
RUSSELL John	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1800–c.1830	8072
SHORTHOUSE	Scotland/England		8064
STOTT John	ENG/AUS	1783–1828	8060
VINCE John	Sandy Bay TAS AUS	1836–1871	8072
VIRTUES	Tasmania AUS	c.1862	8077
WALKER Charles	Tasmania AUS	1840–1900	8056
WALKER Isabella	Tasmania AUS	c.1840	8056
WALKER John	Tasmania AUS	c.1840	8056
WALKER Mary Ann	Hobart TAS AUS	1860–1880	8056
WATERS	Hobart TAS AUS		8081
WILCOX George	UK/Woodbridge TAS AUS	1900–1920	8061
WILLIAMS John Richmond	ENGLAND	c.1800	8082
WILSON James	Geelong VIC AUS	c.1850	8056

All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database

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.

Privacy Statement

Unless specifically denied by members when joining the Society, or upon renewing their membership, contact details and member's interests may be published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* and other publications of the Society.

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.

CORRECTIONS:

7636	WARD Ms Kerry	6 Terrina Street djl1@hotmail.com	LAUDERDALE	TAS	7021
8032	SHEPPERD Mr Colin	33 Huddart Street shepperd@inet.au	ALDERLEY	QLD	4051
8049	TAYLOR Mr Mark	58 Tilanbi Street mark.r.taylor@internode.on.net	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
8050	MAXFIELD Ms Margaret	124 Panatana Drive maxfieldmargaret@gmail.com	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307

Apologies for any inconvenience caused.

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members

8056	FERGUSSON Mrs Olive	12 Wharf Road fergolive@hotmail.com	RIWAKA RD3, MOTUEKA	N Z	7198
8057	BROWN Mr Alan	PO Box 898 alnbace@gmail.com	MOONEE PONDS	VIC	3039
8058	BROWN Mrs Margaret	PO Box 898 alnbace@gmail.com	MOONEE PONDS	VIC	3039
8059	EVANS Mr Graeme	19 Tasman Highway graeme.evans1@bigpond.com	SORELL	TAS	7172
8060	SHEEDY Mr Patrick	18 Wando Street psh99052@bigpond.net.au	WARRNAMBOOL	VIC	3280
8061	NORRIS Mr Roger	24 Scott Street	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
8062	ELLISON Mrs Oianah	10 Guildford Street ellisonfamily@xtra.co.nz	NAPIER	N Z	4112
8063	SMITH Ms Antoinette	Not for publication			
8064	SHORTHOUSE Mrs Gail	19 Balcumbi Street g.shortho@bigpond.com	MORNINGTON	TAS	7018
8065	BEATTIE Mr Robert	19 Gourlay Street btbunch@vision.net.au	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
8066	BEATTIE Mrs Suzanne	19 Gourlay Street btbunch@vision.net.au	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052
8067	SCOTT Margaret	9b Norma Street margaret_scott@hotmail.com	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
8068	MAY Mrs Helen	28 Gilbert Street	LATROBE	TAS	7307
8069	LUCAS Mr Grant	7 Griffiths Court	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307
8070	YORK Mrs Chrissy	Not for publication			
8071	HARDY Mr Barry	14 Esplanade	TURNERS BEACH	TAS	7315
8072	SMITH Mrs Kay	134 Verran Road kayngaire@gmail.com	BIRKENHEAD	NZ	0626
8073	BURGESS Mr Brian	PO Box 113	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
8074	RATTRAY Mrs Helen	PO Box 13 ratt60@gmail.com	LONGFORD	TAS	7301
8075	BROOKS Mr John	21 Michael Street kingswood8@bigpond.com	SUMMERHILL	TAS	7250
8076	MILLWOOD Mr Phillip	138 Peel Street West	SUMMERHILL	TAS	7250
8077	COUPAR Mrs Julie	59 Carissa Way couparjulie158@gmail.com	FORRESTFIELD	WA	6058
8078	CAMPBELL Mr Mark	176 Percival Street kae.campbell@bigpond.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
8079	CAMPBELL Mrs Kae	176 Percival Street kae.campbell@bigpond.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
8080	CLARKE Mrs Lillian	Not for publication			
8081	CUNNINGHAM Mrs Nerissa	Not for publication			
8082	GALE Mrs Gillian	161 Fairview Road gmgale@rocketmail.com	REDPA	TAS	7330
8083	BIGGAR Mrs Deidre	19 First Ave strathel13@bigpond.com	DODGES FERRY	TAS	7173

HELP WANTED

Anthony LYNOCH and Mary FALLON
I am trying to trace my Irish ancestors, Anthony Lynagh/Lynoch and Mary Fallon. Are these two couples one and the same?

Couple 1

- Anthony Lynagh (31); Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo; 3 children; wife died after conviction; arrived on *Blenheim* (2) Feb. 1849; Certificate of Freedom 28 Feb. 1853 or 1855 (handwriting unclear).

- Mary Fallon (36); native of Gallway; arrived *Earl Grey* 17 December 1849; Conditional Pardon recommended 28 Nov. 1854, approved 14 August 1855.

- unable to locate marriage certificate in Tasmania.

Couple 2

- an Anthony Lynagh and a Mary Fallon married in Ballinrobe, County Mayo, on 17 September 1855.

- Anthony Lynock (40), wife, Mary Lynock (28), and daughter, Margaret Lynock (11); departed Liverpool, arrived Melbourne on *Invincible* December 1855.

- Anthony Linos (45), Mrs Linos (32) and Margaret Linos (12) on *Lady Bird* departed Melbourne, arrived Port Dalrymple/Launceston on 5 January 1856 or 2 February. 1856

- Anthony Lynagh/Lynoch and Mary Fallon had 4 daughters in Deloraine.

- Mary Lynoch died in Deloraine Nov. 1894 (73 y). Anthony Lynoch died May 1901 at Deloraine (93 y).

- A memorial headstone inscription in memory of Mary and Anthony Lynoch refers to Mary as a native of Ballinrobe, Ireland.

Any assistance would be much appreciated. Mary, Member 8018
email: mtone678@gmail.com ◀

To the editors ...

IT was with interest I noticed mention of my great grandfather (John Sydney Clancy, c.1850–1914), p. 106 of Glennis Boxhall's article in the September *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

While no oral tradition has descended in my maternal family about his probable involvement. I have researched TROVE and other sources to establish (as conclusively as one can after



almost 150 years), that he was the 'Johnny Clancey' in question.

John Clancy's father George owned the 'Great Western' hotel, Westbury at that time and as a publican, his family was sure to be amongst the 'well-known' of Westbury.

John Clancy later moved to Launceston where he was a cab proprietor. He suffered a heavy loss when his two horses and two vehicles were destroyed in a stable fire at the rear of the old 'Jolly Butchers' hotel, Bathurst street, in 1912.

Just for interest, I attach an image taken late in his life (above).

Thanks for an interesting article, well up to the usual quality of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

Sincerely, Kevin Whitton.

[Thank you Kevin, Editor] ◀