

Tasmanian Ancestry

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.



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

From the Editor

Hi

We have lots of interesting articles this issue. It is good to see a variety of stories. Please keep sending in requests for help. I was contacted about my query, but it was to tell me they couldn't find any more information than I already had. That is also useful to know finding out that this is a roadblock will make me redirect my effort elsewhere.

If you have any skills or knowledge about anything related to family history, it would be good to see some "How to" articles in the journal.

I am heading off for an extended holiday in the UK soon (including Afternoon Tea at Highgrove). I plan to visit the National Archives in London and the Family History Centres in various places while I am away.

In my absence Elizabeth Spiegel will be taking over as editor, she is very experienced and will do a brilliant job.

I will head off knowing it is in safe hands. Wishing Elizabeth all the best for the next issue.

Isobel Williams

Cover: Convent at Franklin Tasmanian Archives NS479/1/20

Journal Address

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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President's Message

I think (hope) I am beginning to get used to the idea that I write these 'President's Messages' some months before they will appear in the journal, so I need to project my thoughts into the future!

The journal with this message should arrive in early June – still time to sign up for the 44th Conference and AGM (15 June). I would urge anyone who has not done this already to do so. I know that the Launceston Branch have worked to provide an enjoyable meeting with speakers on a range of topics, all of which should prove to be interesting, informative, and useful. I hope that as many people as possible will be able to stay for the Sunday activity. We will gather at the Launceston Branch library for a brief 'cuppa' before strolling along Cameron Street – from Albert (Hall) to Victoria (Museum and Art Gallery); this takes us past a range of sites with interesting stories.

I mentioned the 'Members only' section of the website in my last message. I understand that several hundred members have now signed up for this, which is very encouraging. Andrew Cocker has been working on finding resources that can be included and doing the necessary tasks to get the information onto the site in an easily usable form – thank you Andrew. I have

used the TAMIOT information which is there, and I think it is easier to find things than in any of the other ways I have looked in TAMIOT (as well as being accessible as long as my computer is available).

Quite a number of members have made use of the online membership renewal option available through the members section. Thank you to everyone who has done this: it has streamlined the process and also means that people who prefer to make cash payment at their branch library have been able to do so with library attendants/duty officers who are a little less rushed with payments coming in. If renewing membership has slipped anyone's mind, please consider renewing if at all possible; we value all our members and hope to provide a useful and friendly environment to pursue your interest in family history.

As the days shorten and the weather cools, we are moving into what I think of as peak family history season (not so much can be done in the garden). Please make use of your Branch library (for resources and the chance to talk about your research with friendly faces) and the website (for resources that are available at any time).

Robyn Gibson
President

Branch Reports

Burnie

<https://tasfhs.org/burnie.php>

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We opened up our Branch Library on Monday 15 January after the Christmas break. On our return volunteers got back into indexing and transcribing. Pleasing to

note that the Vincent Funeral records are progressing well.

Our first meeting of the year was an information session covering a number of topics including a look at the new Family Tree Maker 2024. This is due for release later this year and has some very interesting features. Software MacKiev will release a new App for phones or tablets that will connect with FTM with more features than before. Album walk is another free app for Ios and Android devices that enable you to embed memories and other features into photos which can then be played back in the Media Centre of FTM 2024. There are several more features included in the new release which will be most useful for researchers.

The new Members section of the Society's website was shown to members and the login procedure discussed and details of what is there for members also shown.

Our March meeting was a very well put together PowerPoint display of photos of churches and weddings of the Waratah and Magnum townships. The quality of some of the early black-and-white photos that would have been taken in studios was amazing.

Our Easter Raffle was drawn after the meeting with four prizes. The lucky winners will have plenty of chocolate and other goodies for Easter.

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After a well-earned Christmas/New Year break, the branch is back at work with ongoing projects, maintenance issues and forward planning for future events.

In February we had an information table at the Richmond Bicentenary Convict Muster weekend. A lot of other community groups and organisations had tables and the networking and exchange of information was almost as valuable as the publicity to the general public.

The DNA Interest Group resumed in February with one of our largest attendances, including a group of beginner

new members. So we decided to have another hands-on session in March, with more experienced members helping the less experienced and members with something specific they wanted help with. We asked as many people as possible to bring laptops and power boards. We tried to pair them up according to specific skills/needs and had an extra person sitting with each pair learning how to help. We divided the rest into small groups according to interests. The session went very well and benefitted from better pre-planning and organisation, compared to the last time we tried this. We plan to do it twice a year.

At our February meeting, Ian Terry told us about his photographic expedition tracing the steps of George Augustus Robinson's 1831 Big River Mission, which hoped to bring in the last survivors of the Laimairrener/Big River and Paredarerme/Oyster Bay people. Ian's contemporary photos have been produced in a book *Uninnocent Landscapes*.

Then in March, John Wadsley told us about the fascinating history of Claremont Army Camp and the Cadbury Peninsula, based on his book *A Town of Tents*. Christine Spry's summaries of these two talks are elsewhere in this publication.

We have had good feedback from members about having TAMIOT available on the member-only section of the society's website and look forward to other member-only resources being made available.

The Branch's AGM will be on Saturday 20 April at 2pm at St Mark's Hall,

Bellerive. Malcolm Ward, who grew up in Bellerive, will be our guest speaker. We are staying with the Saturday afternoon timeslot as it seems to attract a larger audience than a weekday evening.

Launceston

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As anticipated, we have had a busy first half of 2024. Attendance at the library has been variable with the usual dominance of interstate visitors attending in the warmer months. However, it has been pleasing to see local members using our library resources including the knowledge and expertise of our library assistants. Some days have been extremely busy, cramped and noisy, highlighting the lack of space in our current premises. With redevelopment of the Albert Hall, parking near the library has also been problematic. Hopefully, we will have some good news about alternative accommodation over the next few months.

An informative DNA Discussion Circle meeting was held in February. Participants enjoyed Mary Landers' presentation on some of her experiences, tips and hints which provoked further discussion. The next meeting will be held in the second half of 2024 and members will be advised via the newsletter.

The British Interest Group (BIG) has continued to meet monthly to discuss matters pertinent to researching those ancestors hailing from Britain. Topics that have provoked discussion so far this year have been the *1939 Register*, Scottish *Valuation Rolls*, the Merchant Navy, and brick walls. Members will be notified of the topics for discussion for the latter part of the year. New members are always welcome.

In March, Helen Stuart led an interesting and informative workshop on 'Dating Old Family Portraits'.

Helen's presentation included information about types of photography, studio backgrounds, changes in dress, hairstyles and fashion during the 1800s and other useful techniques to help in dating family photographs. There was an opportunity during afternoon tea for the 25 attendees to ask questions and share photographs they had brought along.

The Launceston Branch AGM was held on Wednesday 17 April 2024. Annual reports were presented and the Executive Committee elected for the 2024/25 year. The names of office-bearers have been circulated via the newsletter. Guest speaker was well known historian Terese Binns OAM who spoke on 'War Animals', a very topical subject in the week before Anzac Day. As usual, an enjoyable afternoon tea gave an opportunity for members and friends to catch up.

As hosts this year for the TFHS State Conference and Annual General Meeting on Saturday 15 June 2024, we had

preparations finalised in good time, but experienced a slight glitch with the withdrawal of our caterer. Although not quite at the last minute, fortunately there was a Plan B and all is now in readiness. At the time of publication of this journal there is still time to register and we are hoping for a good turnout, particularly from our Northern members and friends.

Our transcription projects have progressed well to date and, after a very long gestation, we were very pleased to publish the *Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages Vol 16, Parts I & II 1966-1970 Births* compiled from the Examiner newspaper. We are grateful to the many members over the years who have contributed to publishing this index. Purchasing details are available on the website, by phone, email or at our Branch library.

Another project being finalised is a selection of Court records from the 1820s and 1830s. It is anticipated that this collection will be published over the next couple of months. Work is continuing on the J A Dunn funeral records and the first of these publications is planned for release in 2025. The card index transcription project is also progressing well thanks to a very small group of transcribers. More volunteers are always welcome to assist with this project and we invite any members who think they could help to make contact.

The research service is continually in demand, particularly to an increasing number of international enquirers. Charges are very reasonable (\$20/hr for members and \$25/hr for non-members)

compared to commercial rates. Information on how to make a request is on the website www.launceston.tasfhs.org or can be provided via email or phone.

This year, for Family History Month in August, the Committee is planning information sessions on a variety of topics that will be of interest to family historians or those just embarking on their research. Planning is not yet finalised and further details will be circulated to members via the newsletter and Facebook page. There will be no seminar in September this year.

Mersey

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F E Watts Funeral Directors Index will be available for sale. Please contact secretary for details. Thanks to Gay, Marilyn, Sandra

for their work.

Mersey Branch has five new updated computers which members and visitors are using. The branch has kept two of the older computers so that the 'Digger' CDs can still be used. These CDs have Tasmanian Pioneer and Federation Index as well as the BDMs for Victoria, Queensland and South Australia.

Our *Scrapbook Photos Index* has been completed by Rhondda and is available to

search. This index has Tasmanian school and sporting photographs from various newspapers dating from the early 1900s. Rhondda has also compiled a history of the Latrobe Odd Fellows Hall; this will be indexed.

Latrobe Council have assured us that the building we are in – the 'old police residence' – will have two small, cracked windows replaced, and be given a fresh coat of paint and a new, more visible sign at the entrance. Mersey Branch have always enjoyed a mutually beneficial relationship with council.

Presentations continue with 'How to use Family Tree programs' a useful and enjoyable Saturday. Helen, Gary and Betty explained and showed three different programs. Next presentation will be by Ross, on the 'other' nurses who served in WW1. This is a continuation of his talk held at the Society AGM last June. Talks on DNA and 'How to Use' courses will be held third Saturday in the month.

Check our website for details mersey.tasfhs.org or contact our secretary Gay at secretary@tfhsdev.com or by phone on 0408 059 990.

After completing research for Suzanne Johnston in Victoria it was such a pleasant surprise to receive from her a pastel drawing showing the river at Don. This has been framed and hung in our library.

Notes from Branch Meetings

Uninnocent Landscapes: following George Augustus Robinson's Big River Mission

Presented to Hobart Branch, 20 February 2024 by Ian Terry

Ian Terry was Senior Curator of Cultural Heritage at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery whose work included examination of frontier conflicts. *Uninnocent Landscapes* is a photographic record of Ian's walking trips through central Tasmania, following the route taken by George Augustus Robinson in the Big River Mission in 1831.

Starting from pantukina/Campbell Town in mid-October, Robinson was on a government sponsored expedition to locate the remnants of the Lairmairrener/Big River and Paredarerme/Oyster Bay nations. He was accompanied by thirteen First Nations guides – Dick, Kikatapula, Lacklay, Manalakina, Maulboyheenner, Tanleboneyer, Tuerermingher, Tanganutara, Trukanini, Tunnerminnerwait, Umarrah, Woolaytopinneyer and Wurati.

He suspected they were giving him poor advice, having no interest in the purpose, and leading him on a very circuitous route. However, on 31 December 1831 they led him to yingina/Great Lake where Muntipilyata and Tukulunginta, leaders of sixteen men, nine women and one child were found. They told him of the years of killing, rape and abductions suffered by their people, and they realised with so few

of them remaining they could no longer resist. They agreed to accompany Robinson to nipaluna/Hobart to meet Governor Arthur and negotiate terms. They had been promised a return to country, but they were quickly moved on to tayaritja/Flinders Island, never to return to their home.

Guided by Robinson's journal, Ian walked the same route to gain some sense of the devastation that colonisation brought to lutruwita/Tasmania and the palawa people. His black and white landscape photos enhanced his presentation.

A History of Claremont Camp and Cadbury Peninsula

Presented to Hobart Branch, 19 March 2024 by John Wadsley

John Wadsley's book *A Town of Tents: A History of Claremont Camp and the Cadbury Peninsula* reflects his involvement with military history and heritage consultancy in Tasmania. The Claremont camp, later the site of the Cadbury chocolate factory, was the Ashburton House estate, a tract of farming land since the days of European settlement on the Derwent River north of Hobart.

The site, known locally as Triffetts Point, was considered for a quarantine station in 1910, but hopes for residential development caused public opposition to that idea.

There were also military associations with Triffetts Point before WW1. The government used the site for a remount

station, where horses were trained for use with defence forces outside Australia.

At the start of the war an army training camp was built at Claremont. It was the major training camp in Tasmania. The location was well suited, being close to Hobart and accessible by water and rail. As an encouragement to recruitment, a Tasmanian battalion, the 40th, was formed. The old farm land and Ashburton House remained.

After the war, Cadbury decided to locate a factory in Tasmania. This was a huge capital investment, because as well as the factory, and the employment opportunities

it offered, a housing estate was also built for employees. The old Ashburton House seems to be gone from photographs about the time that a branch line of the main railway was built to the factory.

While the estate did not achieve the number of houses originally planned, it did include a primary school built in 1923. Added to over the years, the Claremont School finally closed in the 1990s. Plans to develop the site have come to nothing, and the resulting vandalism is a cause of much sorrow to the local community who have many happy memories of the school.



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Abraham Wren: of Cumberland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales Part Two

Graham Webster (Member 8183)

We left Abraham WREN in Part One of this article raising a family in Adelaide but then his occupation takes a turn.

We know that Abraham had applied for a general licence in September 1846 for the Burra Burra Hotel, Kooringa.¹ The town of Kooringa was founded in 1845; it was from then until 1877 the site of one of the world's major copper mines, the income from which did much to save the young colony from financial disaster. Prior to Wren being granted the licence, the birth at King William Street, Adelaide of daughter Frances Elizabeth was reported on 13 June 1846.² The township of Kooringa [now known as Burra] was the location of the Burra Burra Mine owned by two companies: the South Australian Mining Association (SAMA) and the Princess Royal Companies.³ SAMA's approach to the development of Kooringa

was restrictive, only leasehold, although SAMA did permit some public buildings on their land. The Burra Burra Hotel, formerly the Miners' Arms Hotel, was one such building:⁴

...the only inn of the place, kept by Mr. Abraham Wren. The original extensive premises, built of wood, were in ten days to be superseded by a splendid edifice of stone, with the outer walls three feet, and the inner walls two feet in thickness, built by Henderson, in his usual thorough style. It is in form of a square, and contains a travellers' room twenty-five feet in length, suites of apartments for families, bedrooms, and all the usual appurtenances. Furniture to the value of £1000 has been ordered; no expense will be spared in rendering it fit for the most fastidious travellers of both sexes; and

¹ Applications for new general licences, *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, 19 September 1946, p2

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195934162> ; Kooringa

<https://manning.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/pn/k/k6.htm#kooinga>

² *South Australian Register*, 20 June 1846, p2
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/27453139>

³ Kooringa, ch XXII, ...1850/1851

https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/Content/Publications/10404_Research.pdf

⁴ South Australian Heritage Register (SAHR) 10404; described in Regional Council of Goyder, July 2019, *Burra Township and Historic Mine Site: Conservation Management Plan*

https://www.goyder.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0023/263327/09.1.3b-Appendix-C.pdf

the cellars, which are probably unequalled in the province, already contain £16000 worth of choice liquor.⁵

Abraham and Fanny were evidently trying to make a real go as hoteliers, with Abraham described as ‘...a kind landlord...’⁶:

Mr Wren seems quite at home in his active and responsible calling, and seemingly the more so because he has been fortunate and happy in the choice of his “better half.” ... The present temporary establishment is soon to give place to a handsome hotel which will comprise sixteen commodious apartments, besides perhaps some of those subsidiary bedrooms which are such useful appendages to public houses of entertainment in South Australian times of congregation. The basement is already formed of capital

stonework, the superstructure will be principally of the same durable material, and in all probability the excellence of the future accommodation will induce many a protracted visit to a healthful as well as wealthy and very remarkable district.⁷

The hotel was originally built in 1847 as the single-storey Miners Arms Hotel with an adjoining brewery.⁸ Located in the hub of the main road system in Kooringa, the hotel became a focus of after-work celebrations by the miners with free ginger beer for miners competing in regular wrestling matches; many continued throughout the night and were known to last up to three days during Christmas holiday breaks.⁹

The licence for the Burra Burra Hotel was renewed over the years to 1850.¹⁰ The birth of daughter Marion Ellen was announced: ‘...at Kooringa, on the 1st

⁵ The Burra Bura mines, *South Australian*, December 17, 1847, p3
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/71610082>

⁶ Burra Burra, *South Australian*, 12 Nov 1847, p3
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/71609846>

⁷ A visit to the northern mines of South Australia, *South Australian Register*, 28 November 1846, p4
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/27454346>

⁸
<http://www.burra.info/pages/buildingtime.html>

⁹ *Burra State Heritage Area hotels*
<https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/environm>

ent/docs/burra_hotels.pdf; *The Burra Hotel*, 2021 <https://theburrahotel.com/about-the-burra/>

¹⁰ License September 1846-March 1847
https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~deadsearch/genealogy/publican_1846.htm ; 1847: *victualler, Cooringa (Australia, City Directories, 1845-1948*, via Ancestry); Licence The Burra Burra Hotel year March 1848-Mar 1849 (*The South Australian Government Gazette*, March 16 1848
<https://tinyurl.com/2s3yha8x>); 1846-1850 Burra Burra Hotel, Kooringa
https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Adelaide_Publicans_by_Name_-_P_to_Z#08

June [1848], Mrs Wren of the Burra Burra Hotel, of a daughter'.¹¹ The latter part of this year, 1848, was busy for Abraham; a person known as Tom WHITE absconded taking with him various sums of money:

This erratic horse-dealer distinguished himself at Mr. Wren's Burra Burra, some short time since in forgetting the difference between meum and tuum [*] assisted by an accomplice of the name of —, to whom he entrusted the more subordinate character...¹²

* Meum and Tuum: That which belongs to me and that which is another's. Meum is Latin for "what is mine," and tuum for "what is thine." If a man is said not to know the difference between meum and tuum, it is a polite way of saying he is a thief.¹³

Then in October, Abraham appeared before the Resident Magistrate charged with assaulting George BULL, surgeon, but '...the Resident Magistrate, dismissed the case ... with a reprimand to Mr Wren, and a rather lucid and facetious exposition

of the rights and duties of a landlord towards the public; charging the defendant with the costs of the hearing.'¹⁴

The GRO has a record of a purchase in May 1849 of 80 acres at Light Arms, River Light for £350.¹⁵ In July, Abraham was again involved in controversy when he sued a Mr WALLACE, a cabinetmaker, adjoining the Post-office, for the rent of certain rooms used by the defendant some time since as a carpenter's shop. Abraham alleged that Wallace was contracted to build additional rooms at the hotel but when finished Wallace occupied the room as a workshop. Wallace insisted he had nowhere else to go but that the rent demanded by Abraham was too high. The judge agreed that the charges were too high.¹⁶

¹¹ Birth *South Australian Gazette and Mining Journal*, 10 June 1848, p2, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195936190>

¹² *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 27 September 1848, p52, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65978553/6256109>

¹³ <https://words.fromoldbooks.org/Brewer-DictionaryOfPhraseAndFable/m/meum-and-tuum.html>

¹⁴ Burra Burra Police Court, *South Australian Register* 14 October 1848, p4

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/48728908>

¹⁵ GRO Memorial 335/15

https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/GRO_Merge_%27Wilm%27_-_%27Wy%27; probably the sale of the freehold of the Light Arms Hotel, Tothill Creek, *South Australia - Nomenclature of South Australia*, State Library of South Australia, <https://published.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/placenamesofsouthaustralia/T.pdf>

¹⁶ *Adelaide Observer*, 14 July 1849, p3 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/158927819>

The following year, Abraham's promotion of his services continued:¹⁷

BURRA BURRA HOTEL.

ABRAHAM WREN

BEGBS to inform the inhabitants of Kooringa, settlers, and publicans of the North, that he can supply them with the undermentioned Wines, Spirits, &c, at the following prices :

WINES,

Port in wood and bottle, 12s to 20s per dozen
 Ditto ditto very fine, 25s to 35s per ditto
 Sherry ditto ditto, 12s to 20s ditto
 Ditto ditto very fine, 25s to 35s ditto
 Madeira 35s ditto
 Cape in wood
 Champagnein pints, 28s
 Ditto quarts, 50s
 Hock, Claret, Sauterne, Sparkling Moselle, &c.

SPIRITS.

Pale Brandy in cases, 50s, very fine
 Brandy, Martell's, 22s 6d per gallon
 Ditto Hennessy's and other brands, 21s
 Prime Jamaica Rum, 10 O.P. 18s
 Old Tom, 48s per dozen
 Fine London Gin, 48s per dozen
 Geneva in four gallon cases, 70s.
 Prime Scotch Whiskey (Glenlivet), 22s. per gall.

Dunbar's, Marzetti's, and Byass's bottled Ale and Porter, at 13s 6d per dozen per cask.
 Raspberry Vinegar, Cherry Brandy, and every description of Cordials.

TERMS—CASH.

In March 1850, Abraham gave notice he was departing the Burra Burra Hotel:

MR WREN, late of the Burra Burra Hotel, begs respectfully to offer his

most grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends for their patronage, whilst conducting the business of the above establishment, for nearly four years past, and solicits, in relinquishing the same, the like measure of support to his successor.¹⁸

It is tempting to link this departure from Kooringa with a conveyance record of transfer of land in Hindley Street, Adelaide, March 1850, from a Joseph GILBERT to Abraham.¹⁹ Gilbert was a pastoralist and vigneron who arrived in Adelaide in 1839. He planted his first vines in Pewsey Vale, South Australia, in 1847 and was licensed to distil spirits in 1849.²⁰

But Abraham did not relocate to Adelaide immediately, temporarily taking control of another Kooringa hotel, the Smelter's Home.²¹

In April 1850 Abraham Wren became the landlord of the Freemasons' Arms in Adelaide and it was '...to be hoped, that it will suffer nothing in its character under his management...'.²²

¹⁷ Adelaide Times, 14 Feb 1850, p2
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207114947>

¹⁸ Advertising, *South Australian Register*, 16 March 1850, p1,
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38452905>

¹⁹ Knox and Hargreaves, Solicitors, Special Lists BRG 3/1-2, Deed no. 6948, 11 March 1850, State Library of South Australia
https://archival.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/brg/BRG3_1to2_KnoxandHargrave_speciallists.pdf

²⁰ GILBERT, Joseph (1800-1881), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 1972, vol 4,
<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/gilbert-joseph-3610> ; S.A. *Northern Pioneers*: J Gilbert,
<https://www.samemory.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?c=5104>

²¹ Bench of Magistrates *South Australian*, 15 March 1850, p4,
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/71625838>

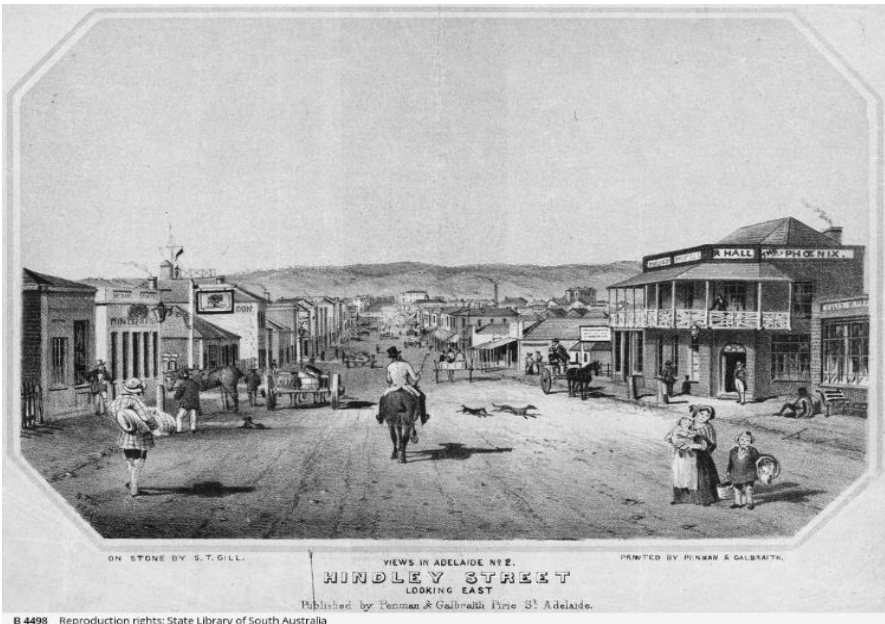
²² Domestic News, *Adelaide Times*, 13 April 1840, p5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207115479>

In May 1850, Abraham ‘...late of the “Burra Burra Hotel”, has the pleasure of informing his friends and country gentlemen generally, that he has taken the Club House Hotel, Hindley Street’.²³ In 1849, Hindley Street was the principal place of business in Adelaide with the ‘...bustle of a flourishing town, the way being filled with heavy drays loaded with produce, drawn by 4, 6, or 8 bullocks, and

accompanied by the drivers shouting and cracking their long whips...’.²⁴

In the early 1850s, Abraham was publicising the Club House Hotel extensively in the local papers.²⁵

And, just as modern publicans offer quiz nights, Abraham was thinking of original ways of attracting customers. In 1851, the



B 4498 Reproduction rights: State Library of South Australia

*Hindley Street looking east [B4498], State Library, South Australia,
<https://collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/resource/B+4498>*

²³ Advertisement, *South Australian*, 24 May 1850, p1 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/71626323>

²⁴ *Adelaide*, 24 August 1851, <https://www.osborne.house/profilego.asp?ref=2E4237>

²⁵ *Adelaide Publicans by Name* https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Adelaide_Publicans_by_Name_-_P_to_Z#08

Club House was promoting ‘Judge and Jury’ evenings:²⁶

TAKE NOTE.

ADELAIDE COAL-HOLE, CIDER CELLARS, AND GARRICK'S HEAD.

THE CLUB-HOUSE HOTEL, HINDLEY-STREET. Every Night from 8 till 12 in the London Style. New Songs and Novelty, Roars of Laughter, and Genuine Encores.

JUDGE AND JURY every Wednesday.
Steaks, Chops, Welsh Rare Bits, and Kidneys smoking hot. This is the most sociable place in Adelaide. A Shilling Ordinary every day at 1 o'clock.

N.B.—The above large and commodious Saloon will be open every afternoon from 2 till 6, for the accommodation of Merchants, Sheepfarmers, Cattle-dealers, and Captains of Vessels, for the transaction of business.

The newspapers explained these ‘Judge and Jury’ evenings as ‘...The judge is grave, “well wigged and gowned” occasionally witty, and but seldom loses his self-respect; the serjeants are learned and conduct their cases with considerable humour and talent. Nothing of a personal nature is permitted to be introduced...’²⁷

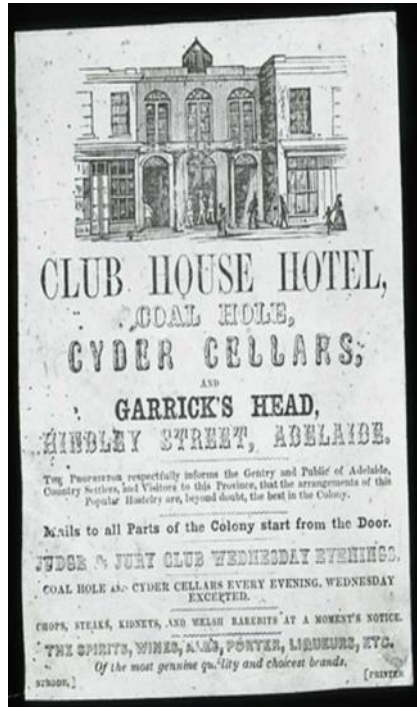
TO GENTLEMEN OF A LITERARY TURN.

THE Proprietor of the Club House Hotel, Hindley-street, herewith offers a bonus of £5 for the best original plan of a trial, suitable to the requirements of a **JUDGE AND JURY CLUB**. The MSS. will be required to be sent in on or before **MONDAY**, the 9th June proximo, addressed to Mr. Allen, Club House Hotel. The plans sent in will be submitted to competent judges, who will decide upon their respective merits: and the rejected ones will be left under cover at the bar of the hotel, and can be had on application.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club are invited to communicate with Mr. Allen, Secretary *pro tem*.

²⁶ South Australia State Library, B 72463/113 reproduced in <https://www.experienceadelaide.com.au/photo-library/lost-pubs-of-adelaide/club-house-hotel-hindley-street-c1851>, *South Australian Register*, 5 June 1851, p2 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38452349>

²⁷ Advertisement, *South Australian Gazette and Mining Journal*, 7 June 1851, p3 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/19>



Despite these innovations there were signs that Abraham was struggling in business and he formed a spirit merchant partnership called Carey & Wren with John Barnet CAREY.²⁸

5942506 ; *Lost pubs of Adelaide: Club House Hotel, Hindley Street, c1851*, <https://www.experienceadelaide.com.au/photo-library/lost-pubs-of-adelaide/club-house-hotel-hindley-street-c1851/>

²⁸ *Abraham spirit merchant Adelaide (Hindley St), in partnership 'for some time' with John Barnett CAREY, as Carey and Wren 1851.*, GRO Enrolment 84/19, https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/GRO_Merge_%27Wilm%27_-

They advertised their services as follows:

EX "ST. MICHAEL."

40 HOGSHEADS COBB'S (celebrated **MARGATE ALE**)
 The most noted BRANDS ever imported into this colony.
 40 kds. **WHITBREAD'S AXX STOUT.**

Old Consignments now on Sale, in particular—
 22 quarter casks of Fine Old Sherry
 27 ditto Superior Old Port
 23 cases—69 dozen Fine Old Sherry, ex *Derwent*, 1846.
CAREY & WREN,

*Adelaide Observer, 23 Aug 1851, p1,
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/165041729>*

But apparently in August 1851 this was not enough:

WANTED to RENT, a HOUSE within ten minutes' walk of the Exchange, containing no less than FIVE ROOMS, with Stabling attached, or sufficient room to erect the same. Apply direct to CAREY & WREN²⁹

It is also tempting to think that Abraham had to supplement his income from this newspaper extract '...when the diggings rush broke out in Victoria it was reported that Wren took up another career. Wren's plan of clearing the bar, tap, and verandah at 10 p.m. was a study. His sole weapon was a cricket bat, which he had to use freely to the rowdy characters of those days...'³⁰

²⁷ Notice, *Adelaide Times*, 24 January 1851, p2, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207066607>

²⁹ *South Australian Register*, 8 Aug 1851, p4, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38446556>

³⁰ Pioneer pastoralists, *The Register*, 24 March 1911, p8 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/59091082>

In the Autumn of 1851 the Carey & Wren partnership was looking increasingly desperate, taking on the role of agents:³¹

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

The first Ship for the Gold Diggings; to follow the "Battler."

 THE A 1 teak passenger-brig
GAZELLE,
 400 tons, C. Wood, commander. This splendid vessel will sail for the above ports on Saturday, 25th October; being now clear, an inspection of the accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers is solicited, having very lofty and commodious 'twoc-decks.

TERMS:	
To SYDNEY—Cabin	£10 0 0
" Steerage	5 0 0
To MELBOURNE—Cabin	6 0 0
" Steerage	3 0 0

For freight or passage, apply on board, at Prince's Wharf, Port; to

CAREY & WREN,
 Adelaide; or to
S. L. PHILLIPS,
 Port.

This was failing as the partnership was selling up assets:³²

THE BEST ROADSIDE HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a road-side hotel, well known, with full accommodation for families.

Apply to
CAREY & WREN.

By December 1851 the partnership was applying for insolvency with hearings later in the month, and in January and February 1852, with a decision for final payment in September 1854.³³ The Club

³¹ *South Australian Register*, 24 Oct 1851, p1 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38438181>

³² *Adelaide Times*, 29 Nov 1851, p7 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207070864>

³³ Intestate and insolvency notices: fiats, *South Australian Register* 9 Dec 1851, p2,

House Hotel closed and Abraham had to sell his residence:

TO LET, a GENTEEL RESIDENCE, of five Rooms, Kitchen, and Cellar, in Rundle Street, near Tavistock buildings, late in the occupation of Mr. Wren.

Apply to G. Taylor, or at the Exeter Hotel.³⁴

On 3 February 1852, daughter Virginia Enoch was born in Adelaide, and baptised on 25 June 1852.

Abraham's insolvency procedures carried on through the spring of 1852 and by the end of 1852, settlement of the debts had been agreed by paying a dividend of 1s.³⁵

But a significant change had occurred for the WREN family in late 1852 into 1853 as by June 1853 the Adelaide Post Office was reporting unclaimed mail for 'Mrs Fanny Wren'.³⁶ Daughter, Sarah Ann, was born in Longford, Tasmania on 23 January 1854; Abraham is recorded as a 'superintendent' of Longford. No indication has been found of what he was

'superintendent', but until April 1855 Abraham worked Emerald Mill, a steam-powered flour mill in Longford.³⁷ At that time it was bought by John and George RITCHIE. It is possible that the mill was bought late 1854 at auction:

The mill had four pairs of four-feet French burrs, dressing machines and a smutter, and could grind and dress 2000 to 3000 bushels a week; the stores could hold 30 0(X) bushels of grain. This was a considerable output for a country mill prior to the arrival of railways, comparable with the Commercial Mill in Hobart.³⁸

This might be too much of a coincidence but close to the village of Crosthwaite (from whence Abraham's family came) '...(B)oth Applethwaite and Millbeck still have the remains of old corn mills and later each had a flourishing woollen mill...'³⁹ Could this have been Abraham's occupation before he left England?

In the Autumn of 1855, Abraham was still living in Longford. He was on an Inquest jury on 8 September 1855 and foreman of

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38440635>

³⁴ Advertising *South Australian Register*, 12 March 1852, p1 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38457500>

³⁵ *South Australian Register*, 18 December 1852, p3 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38465241>

³⁶ Unclaimed mail, *South Australian Register*, 21 June 1853, p4 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38465220>

³⁷ *Old Mill complex, Longford: historic convict site in Longford*, <https://www.tasmanian-convict-trail.com/old-mill-complex-a0003/>

³⁸ CASSIDY, Jill and PRESTON, K, 2000, *Thematic study of the Tasmanian flour milling industry* ...

<https://www.qvmag.tas.gov.au/files/assets/qvmag/library/publications/research/flour-milling-industry.pdf>

³⁹ *Applethwaite and Millbeck*

<https://www.keswick.org/explore/villagesaroundkeswick/applethwaite-and-millbeck;Underskiddaw>

<http://www.visitoruk.com/keswick/underskiddaw-C592-V29087.html>

an Inquest jury on 27 September 1855.⁴⁰ However, by early 1856 the family had moved to Westbury, Tasmania; when an unnamed daughter (probably Ada Enoch) was born there on 14 February, Abraham's occupation was recorded as a miller.⁴¹ In April 1856 on he is on the Electoral Roll in Westbury, as the steam flour mill.⁴²

In June 1857 there is a record at the South Australian GRO of the sale by Abraham for £20 of a parcel of land in Unley, Adelaide to Robert HENDERSON. It was noted that Abraham was '...former labourer Adelaide now of Launceston...'.⁴³ Come 3 December, 1857, an unnamed son, probably Francis/Frank, was born, with Abraham recorded as a miller in Westbury.⁴⁴ Unfortunately, Abraham became insolvent again in August 1858, when the listing of '...assets 46l, liabilities 201l 9s' was made public.⁴⁵ He was the seller of a mill in Westbury shortly after.⁴⁶

**In the Insolvent Estate of Abraham Wren,
of Westbury, Tasmania, miller.**

**Day of Sale, Thursday, the 7th of October
at eleven o'clock,
On Insolvent's premises, Westbury.**

MR. F. J. HOUGHTON, is instructed by J. F. Hobkirk, Esq., to sell as above,

1 pair mill-stones with losing and spindle complete

1 bay mare, saddle and bridle

1 horse, dray, and harness

The whole of the baking utensils and fittings in bakehouse and shop; mill, bills, staffs, 3 bags of offal, and several sundries.

No reserve. Terms cash.

Also—
Insolvent's interest in the Egmont Water Mill. (6)

In early 1859 he was negotiating with debtors.⁴⁷ But the family moved again and when son Aby (Abe/Abraham?) Enoch was born on 28 February 1860, Abraham, senior was a farmer in Green's Creek, Port Sorell, Tasmania. In the next month Abraham's name appeared on a petition to the Colonial Secretary to prevent the Police District of Port Sorell becoming a Rural Municipality, it being '...highly

⁴⁰ Inquest, *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 8 September 1855, p5
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65720088> ; Longford Police Office, *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 29 September 1855, p6
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65718689>

⁴¹ Tasmanian Names,
<https://stors.tas.gov.au/RGD33-1-34p692j2k>

⁴² Electoral Roll *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 19 Apr 1856, p8 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65720061/6231108>

⁴³ GRO Memorial 320/121
https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/GRO_Merge_%27Wilm%27_-_%27Wy%27

⁴⁴ Tasmanian Names,
<https://stors.tas.gov.au/RGD33-1-36p362j2k>

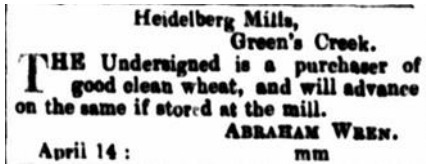
⁴⁵ Advertising, *Launceston Examiner*, 26 Aug, p3 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38992922> ; Insolvencies, *Launceston Examiner*, 9 Oct 1858, p3,
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38993556>

⁴⁶ *Launceston Examiner*, 5 Oct 1858, p4
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38993468>

⁴⁷ In the matter of insolvency of Abraham Wren..., *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 15 Jan 1859, p5 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65726704>

detrimental to the interests and prosperity of the District...' and when requested stated he was the owner of property in the district valued at £35 per annum.⁴⁸

By April 1860, Abraham was working the Heidelberg Mill, Green's Creek and advertising for wheat for the mill.⁴⁹



In 1861 (and indeed until 1863), Abraham was granted a licence for the Heidelberg Hotel, on the road to Deloraine, Green's Creek, Torquay, Tasmania.⁵⁰ He is a landowner in the Devon district, Tasmania, in December 1861, and Abraham's hotel is used for various meetings of landowners in the area for petitioning for new roads; he is also listed as one of them when promoting the roads' maintenance.⁵¹

⁴⁸ *Port Sorell Rural Municipality: correspondence and petitions*, 1860 https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0023/33773/ha1860pp27.pdf

⁴⁹ CASSIDY and PRESTON, *op cit*, *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 5 May 1860, p7 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65992843>

⁵⁰ <https://stors.tas.gov.au/NI/465445>; <https://stors.tas.gov.au/NI/465446>

⁵¹ Advertising, *Launceston Examiner*, 21 Dec 1861, p7, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38763947>; Advertising, *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 5 March 1862, p6,

On 8 April 1863:

At Chudleigh Church, April 8th, by the Rev. E. P. Adams, William Reed How, of Wesley Dale, to Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham Wren, Green's Creek, Port Sorell.⁵²

In 1864 it is reported that Abraham Wren was supplying a long-felt want for Chudleigh inhabitants by 'erecting a mill at the Mole Creek, a short distance from Chudleigh.'⁵³ Situated at Wingfield Creek, the mill was said nearing completion and ready to commence operations in a short time. Within a year [1865] it had been taken over by William Reed HOW (b. 1 October 1840, Chudleigh, Tasmania, d. 28 August 1914, Wanganui, New Zealand), youngest son of James HOW who had arrived thirty years earlier and out to populate the Mole Creek district,⁵⁴ William was Abraham's son-in-law, married to daughter Fanny Elizabeth.⁵⁵ Described as a small flour mill driven by steam, the mill continued to be owned by

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65572915>;

⁵² Family Notices, *Launceston Examiner*, 2 May 1863, p4, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/41460509>

⁵³ *Launceston Examiner*, 28 Apr 1864, cited in CASSIDY, Jill (1986), *Deloraine's industrial heritage: a survey*, <https://www.qvmag.tas.gov.au/files/assets/qvmag/library/publications/research/deloraines-industrial.pdf>

⁵⁴ CASSIDY *op cit*

⁵⁵ CASSIDY *op cit*

How until 1897.⁵⁶ After he left the colony in 1893, James SCOTT (b. 6 February 1865, Deloraine, d. 13 April 1942, son-in-law of Abraham's daughter, Fanny Elizabeth How) leased it until 1897.⁵⁷

Joseph Enoch, Abraham's eldest son, was a storekeeper at Burgess, Port Sorell, Tasmania, with brother John Enoch, up to 1865 (when they were declared bankrupt), and Joseph was also a postmaster from 1862–65.⁵⁸ His wife, Harriett Henriette, died in Port Sorell of consumption, after a long and painful illness, in 1865.⁵⁹

On 29 April 1868 Abraham's wife, Fanny, daughters Virginia, Sarah Ann, Ada and sons Frank and Aby – the children aged 16, 14, 12, 10, 8 respectively – departed Port Sorell, Tasmania, for Melbourne, Victoria on *Helen*.⁶⁰ The trail of the WREN family then becomes very sketchy. There is an auction of land in Westbury,

Tasmania, adjacent to that owned by Abraham.⁶¹ Official records that might have tracked what happened to Abraham and family have disappeared. In 1882, a fire destroyed the NSW census records for 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861, 1871 and 1881, including the detailed household forms from 1861, 1871 and 1881 (see later for Abraham and Fanny's NSW life).⁶² In 1892 all surviving Victorian detailed household forms (census records which included the names of individuals) were pulped.⁶³

An Abraham Wren is granted, in December 1874, a licence for premises in Ironbark, what is now a suburb of Bendigo, Victoria.⁶⁴ The following year presumably the same person is fined 1s and 12s 6d costs in November 1875 for neglecting to clean a private yard.⁶⁵ In 1878, there is a South Australian GRO

⁵⁶ Through Tasmania, *The Mercury*, 8 December 1883, p1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/9022487>; CASSIDY and PRESTON, *op cit*

⁵⁷ CASSIDY *op cit*

⁵⁸ Insolvent Court, *The Cornwall Chronicle* 29 Jul 1865, p5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/72359942>; Official Notices, *Launceston Examiner*, 16 Jan 1862, p4, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/41450720>; The Gazette, *The Mercury*, 24 Feb 1863, p2, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8815565>

⁵⁹ Deaths, *The Mercury*, 6 Apr 1865, p1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8832048>

⁶⁰ *Australia, Inward, Outward & Coastal Passenger Lists 1826-1972* via Findmypast.co.uk

⁶¹ Advertising, *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 21 Nov 1868, p6, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/66461452>

⁶² Early Australian census records <https://guides.slv.vic.gov.au/earlycensus/nsw>

⁶³ Early Australian census records <https://guides.slv.vic.gov.au/earlycensus/vic>

⁶⁴ Licensing Bench, *Bendigo Advertiser*, 18 December 1874, p2, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88237073>

⁶⁵ City Police Court, *Bendigo Advertiser*, 26 Nov 1875, p3 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88251431/9128445>

Memorial recording conveyancing to Abraham 'miller and engineer formerly of Adelaide now of Bridge Street, Sandhurst, Victoria', now a suburb of Melbourne, Victoria'.⁶⁶ In the local directory for 1887–88 there is an Abraham Wren living at 6 Belvoir Street, Sydney, NSW, a carpenter; in the same directory there is a J E Wren (perhaps Joseph Enoch?) living at 2 Eastcliff Terrace, Pail Street, Balmain, Sydney.⁶⁷

On 19 July 1887, Fanny Ellen, Abraham Wren's wife, dies of chronic bronchitis

and senile debility at her home, 6 Belvoir Street, Sydney, NSW.⁶⁸ Abraham is recorded as a carpenter on the death certificate, on which it is recorded that Fanny had lived in Victoria for 11 years and in NSW for 2½ years.⁶⁹ She was buried in Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney.

Abraham died on 7 July 1888 of bronchitis apoplexy and arthritis at Brush Farm, Pennant Road, Central Cumberland



Brush Farm House, Eastwood c1885, State Library of New South Wales [a089349 / SPF/349], <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/media/3046>

⁶⁶ GRO Memorial 107/307
https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/GRO_Merge_%27Wilm%27_-_%27Wy%27

⁶⁷ *Sands Directories: Sydney and New South Wales, Australia, 1858-1933*, via Ancestry

⁶⁸ Deaths, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 Jul 1887, p1,
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28350201>

⁶⁹ New South Wales Death Certificate dated 19 July 1887, registration number 1124/1887

District, Sydney, a carpenter employed by F[rederick] C[harles] JARRETT.⁷⁰

Jarrett was a noted Sydney letterpress and lithographic printer and publisher. Abraham was buried at the Rookwood Cemetery on 9 July 1888.

Joseph Enoch moves to with Jane Celia, whom he had married in 1867, to Walkerville, Victoria in 1890 as a mining manager, but dies in Barossa. At the inquest into his death, it is stated he was a Mine Captain of the Yatta Hill Gold Mining Company, and was credited with the development of crushing of ore to determine the value of the Yatta Hill gold reserves. At the inquest it was said that:

...Waking on Friday morning at his usual time he made a commonplace remark to his room companion, but a few minutes after was found sitting on the side of the bed with his head hanging down and in a few more minutes was dead. The directors of the Yatta Hill Gold Mining Company were reading a letter from deceased announcing the starting of crushing on the following day when the startling news of his death was telephoned to them...He leaves a widow — residing at Rosebery — there was no family...Believed the cause of death to be cerebral haemorrhage....⁷¹

John, having been discharged from insolvency, continued to live in Tasmania and was granted 30 acres for 'Immigrants and Colonists' in July 1880, but in 1890 he is gazetted as living in Broken Hill, NSW.

We know about Frances (Fanny) Elizabeth marrying William Reed How in Chudleigh and eventually emigrating to New Zealand. Her sister, Marion Ellen, did not go to Melbourne with Fanny and her younger sisters and brother but in 1877 had a son, Charles Henry, in Echuca, Victoria, who died the following year in Deniliquin, NSW; she had married Charles MILTON in Deniliquin. Marion died in Shuttleton, NSW in December 1905 where she is buried.

Of those who moved to Victoria with Fanny Ellen, Virginia Enoch married George Henry WILSON in 1870 in that state; she was living at the Railway Institute in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia from 1903–06; in 1913 she was living at Wilson Street, Newtown, NSW; she died in North Sydney, NSW in June 1928. Sarah Ann married John McBride AITKEN in Victoria in 1889; he died in Essendon, Victoria, in 1896; she died in Gowangardie in July 1909. Ada, the youngest daughter, married Robert ENGLISH in Melbourne in 1875. She died in Broken Hill, NSW in January 1896 having lived in Victoria and other parts of NSW.

⁷⁰ New South Wales Death Certificate dated 7 July 1888, registration number 8163/1888

⁷¹ The Grim Monster, Bunyip, 29 August 1890, p2,

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/97234877>

There is not much information on the two youngest sons, Frank (or Francis) and Aby (or Abe). Frank was on the manifest when Fanny Ellen took the family to Melbourne from Tasmania in 1868 aged 10, giving his year of birth as ca 1858. He is also referred to (as Frank) on his mother's death certificate as being 33 years old, giving the year of birth ca 1854!⁷² Aby married Annie GARDINER in Broken Hill, NSW in 1894 having lived there since 1892; he died there in 1899 and is buried (as Abe

Enock Wren) in the Broken Hill Cemetery.

There is little conclusive from the lives of the children as what happened to Abraham and Fanny once they had left Tasmania (other than their deaths). There is circularity tracing their lives – only brief information found of their early years, and likewise their latter years!

Help Wanted

My grandfather, Alfred Mickleborough (1888–1991), a dental mechanic, was married to Edith (née Jacobson), but the marriage ended in 1935 when he fathered a daughter to someone else (possibly one of two friends). Alf's daughter might have been Hilda, and about 1954 she was working at the AMP building on the corner of Collins and Elizabeth Streets, Hobart and for a short time, she used the surname of Mickleborough.

It is unknown what became of her, whether she was adopted and where she lived, and despite many attempts, my search has been unsuccessful so far. I would love to learn any information about her and have contact with her or any of her descendants.

Leonie Mickleborough (Member 20) lemick@internode.on.net 0421 332 471

⁷² New South Wales Death Certificate dated 19 July 1887 *op cit*

Edward Innes – Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Part Two

Louise Ryan (Member 2229)

Edward INNES arrived in the colony in 1842 as a 15-year-old. He eventually settled into a public service career in Van Diemen's Land, but then decided to try his luck as a civil servant and then a merchant in gold rush Melbourne. However, in October 1854, with his wife and young son, he returned to Tasmania. By January 1855 he had an appointment in the Huon District as a police clerk. He was based at Kingston (Brown's River) and his District soon became Kingborough.



Edward Innes

Various appointments were announced in the newspapers over the years, but a report to Parliament, published in 1861, titled 'Emoluments of Police Clerks' helps to clarify the situation.¹ The clerks listed their roles, duties and pay. Edward's report was typical, listing roles: Police Clerk, Registrar Court of Requests, Returning Officer, Enumerator under Census Act, Deputy Registrar of Births Deaths and Marriage, Collector Rural Police Rates, and Deputy Returning Officer. He lists his duties in detail, including recording trials and evidence, record keeping, preparing over 400 demands for rates and issuing receipts, etc. He records his salary of £186/16/8 and emoluments (other payments for extra duties) £36/5/4. Edward adds a complaint:

The Emoluments during the period of this Return are fully a third beyond the average of former years, owing to the numerous extra duties devolving upon me during the first half of this year; and to earn them I had to work for several months 10, 11, and 12 hours daily, being all the time most unfit for extra work on account of suffering much from ill-health of long standing, occasioned, in the opinion

¹ Emoluments of Police Clerks,
https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/34162/ha1861pp141.pdf

of my medical adviser, by sitting in an unhealthy office.

We do not know the nature of his ill health but we do know that there were several stresses on his life at this time, including in his role as churchwarden at St. Clement's Kingston. Apart from Edward the only other clerk to add any comment was the man from Hobart, who similarly complained of a heavy workload.

By 1866 Edward's duties included a quarterly 40-kilometre journey to Three Hut Point to assist with a Court of Requests held there.

In 1867 Edward's worries continued. In November he wrote to his father-in-law, George S. PEACOCK of Sorell, that he had received an official intimation of the fact that his office was to be abolished, after months of rumours:

They have kept me in a state of worry and anxiety...I do not know whether I shall be put out all together or be removed to some other locality. They say...that they hope to be able to offer me some other employment...[but the Colonial Treasurer]...says the gov have nothing new at present.²

The letter expressed a resigned trust in God. Edward feared he would lose the family home, *Sunnyside*, built on 52 acres

he had purchased in 1856.³ The house still stands on the corner of Cleburne and Lucas Streets and stayed in the family until 1905.

In fact, an increase in responsibilities was allocated to Edward 1 January 1868 when he was appointed Chief District Constable at Kingston. Remarks on the original record book show 'no pay, a consolidation'.⁴ A Chief District Constable was the most senior policeman in the district, but the 'no pay' must have been a blow at this time. It seems though that he retained his position as Police Clerk.

September 1870 Edward petitioned the Governor for an increase in salary. However the Colonial Treasurer asked for the petition to be withdrawn, fearing it would set a precedent.⁵

Edward's role seems to have sometimes included the collection of evidence and statements on behalf of the courts. For example, on 11 July 1871 he was reported as providing such during a coroner's enquiry into the death of David MOORE a month after a blow to the head during a drunken fight. Edward Innes, 'Chief District Constable and Police Clerk' had travelled to the hut in Snug to interview the man prior to his death and collect a broken rum bottle as evidence.⁶

² Archives Office of Tasmania NS931

³ CROWN LAND SALE. (1856, June 21). *Colonial Times* (Hobart, Tas. : 1828 - 1857), p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8790143>

⁴ Archives Office of Tasmania

https://stors.tas.gov.au/POL324-1-3_00146

⁵ THE MERCURY. (1870, September 9). *The Mercury* (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954), p. 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8871795>

⁶ "DEATH FROM VIOLENCE." *The Mercury* (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954) 11 July 1871: 3.

The *Mercury* 19 July 1872 reveals that Edward's pay was again discussed in parliament:

The COLONIAL TREASURER said this letter was included in the journals of the House for the last session. It set forth that the petitioner arrived here when he was 15 years of age with a bundle of letters to Lady FRANKLIN. He was appointed Police Clerk at £250 per annum, and he said that he had lost the benefit of the classification system. The claim had been before the Government for a long time and he had said most positively that it should not be entertained. This officer had a salary of £200 a year besides other emoluments. If hon. Members would take up these cases, it rendered it most difficult for a Government to keep down the expenses of the country. This officer said that in 1868 he was to get an increase of £10 a year, next year the same, and this was the basis of his claim. Hundreds of other public officers might send in similar claims. He would ask the hon. member to withdraw his motion. Mr. O'REILLY said that, if a man had a grievance he had a perfect right to bring it before the House for redress. This officer's

letter said that his application could not be granted, owing to the state of the public finances. The COLONIAL TREASURER: That is just the usual form.⁷

The motion was withdrawn, but a little later Mr JACKSON then moved that the Colonial Treasurer lay on the table all petitions for increase of salary received by the Government from members of the Civil Services. The matter was set aside to allow other petitions to be received. Historian Michael ROE, writes that, 'Throughout the colonial years even the [public service] elite's salaries and tenure were uncertain, depending much on what pressure an individual could bring upon his Minister.'⁸ Edward was not alone. (It should be noted that even in 1901 only 7% of breadwinners in Tasmania earned more than £200.)⁹

On 3 January 1876 the retirement of District Constable Edward Innes on a pension was announced. Edward was not yet 50. His youngest child, Marianne, had just turned one, and five or six other children were still dependents.

Edward was keen to clarify the situation about his appointments and wrote to the editor of *The Mercury* 5 January 1876:

Web. 19 Oct 2023 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8867150>. And "LAW INTELLIGENCE." *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)* 13 September 1871: 3. Web. 19 Oct 2023 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8869039>.

⁷ "PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA." *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)* 19 July

1872: 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8923907>.

⁸ Roe, Michael, *The state of Tasmania: identity at federation-time*. Hobart, Tasmanian Historical Research Association, 2001. Page 10

⁹ Roe, *op. cit.*, page 3.

The salaried appointment under Government which I have had the honour to hold for the past twenty-one years, has been that of police clerk here. During the last eight years I have also been Chief District Constable, but it has been without extra remuneration, except a small and insufficient forage allowance.¹⁰

In Parliament:

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1876.
MINUTE No. 32. The Governor approves of the following recommendations of the Colonial Secretary:- That Mr. Edward Innes, late Police Clerk and Chief District Constable at: Kingston, whose services have been dispensed with in consequence of the re-organisation of the Police Department, be granted a Retiring Allowance at the rate of £103 6s. 8d. per annum. To take effect on the 1st instant: the amount of Pension for the present year to be charged upon the Supplementary Estimates. Also, that there be paid to Mr. Innes on his retirement the sum of £50, to which he is entitled under the Minute of the Governor in Council, No. 227, of the 6th July, 1863, the amount to be also placed upon the Supplementary Estimates.¹¹

The report of the Territorial Police ending 30 June 1876 reports:

KINGBOROUGH. Strength of Force: 9. The numerical strength of this Force remains unaltered. The Chief District Constables at Kingston and Three Hut Point were pensioned; the former having been succeeded by a 1st Class District Constable, who has charge of the whole District, and a 2nd Class District Constable has been stationed at Three Hut Point. One Constable had resigned. There was a decrease in all offences, excepting those against the Police Act. During the year ending the 30th June, 22 indictable offences were reported to the Police, for which 6 persons were apprehended, all of whom were committed for trial or summarily convicted. 6 persons, all males, were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and 22 males and 3 females with breaches of the Police Act. Two publicans were proceeded against under the provisions of the Licensing Act, and fined. The 1st Class District Constable is Collector of Rural Police Rates, Bailiff of the Court of Requests, and Bailiff of Crown Lands. The 2nd Class District Constable at Three Hut Point is also a Collector of Rural Police Rates, Bailiff of the Court of Requests, Bailiff of Crown Lands, and a

¹⁰ THE MERCURY. (1876, January 5). *The Mercury*, p. 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8942180>

¹¹ Tasmania Legislative Council Parliamentary paper no 49, 1876

https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/34449/ha1876pp92.pdf

Clearing Officer of Customs. The Acting 2nd Class District Constable at Kingston performs the duties of Police Clerk, and is Collector of Road Rates, Registrar of the Court of Requests, and Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths. and Marriages; and the Special Constable at Bruni Island is a Bailiff of Crown Lands.¹²

On 1 November 1876 a motion was moved in the House of Assembly for a select committee to consider the papers and correspondence relating to the service and pensioning off of Edward Innes, late Police Clerk of Kingston.¹³ On 15 November the report of the Select Committee was read. It found that Mr Innes had failed to establish a claim for readjustment of pension.¹⁴

On 8 December 1876, to mark his retirement Edward received a silver watch and address signed by 32 people which stated, 'By your removal the poor will lose a friend, and many who have known you intimately will miss your friendly counsel and example.'¹⁵ In his reply Edward thanked his well-wishers and said that,

'worry and ill-health have told so heavily upon me as to render it doubtful to myself that I shall every be fit for much again.'¹⁶

He continued to dwell on the matter and in June 1877 Edward wrote a letter to *The Tribune* speculating that he may have been retired due to his voting preferences.¹⁷

Edward's grandson, writing decades later, stated that his grandfather operated a private boys' school at Kingston during this period of retirement from government service, but I have not yet been able to find any evidence of this.

In September 1882 we find Edward, apparently recovered from his worry and ill-health, moving into an official role in the community, as a trustee of the Kingston Roads Trust.¹⁸ By July 1883 he was the chairman. Roads Trusts were an important part of local government in nineteenth century Tasmania. Trustees were elected at annual meetings of landholders in the district. Edward continued to serve on the Roads Trust until April 1888.¹⁹

¹² Inspector of Police Territorial Report 1876 https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0023/36194/ha1876pp25.pdf

¹³ HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (1876, November 2). *Tribune (Hobart, Tas. : 1876 - 1879)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article200629806>

¹⁴ PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA. (1876, November 15). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8949188>

¹⁵ KINGSTON. (1876, December 8). *Tribune (Hobart, Tas. : 1876 - 1879)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article200628449>

¹⁶ REPLY. (1876, December 8). *Tribune (Hobart, Tas. : 1876 - 1879)*, p. 3.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article200628450>

¹⁷ AN EXPLANATION. (1877, July

3). *Tribune (Hobart, Tas. : 1876 - 1879)*, p. 3.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article200633495>

¹⁸ THE GAZETTE. (1882, September 5). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 3.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9011559>

¹⁹ THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN. (1888, April 26). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9145491>

One of his duties was hosting a dinner for visiting parliamentarians who had been touring the Huon. Among the party was his old friend from the 1840s at Fingal, Dr. Thomas SMART, who at this time was a member of the Legislative Council.²⁰

Effective from 1 March 1883, Edward Innes was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at Kingborough including the Channel Settlements and Three Hut Point.²¹ These duties involved effectively managing the police operations in the district and included being coroner and commissioner of Court of Requests.²² Magisterial duties had until recently been provided by the Stipendiary Magistrate in Hobart.²³

The development of a paid magistracy, probably helped to maintain a system of police organisation in Tasmania which

persisted into the second half of the nineteenth century. It was not until 1899 that policing was amalgamated fully under the command of a Commissioner of Police.²⁴

However, throughout the 1880s the role, qualifications and pay of stipendiary magistrates were debated in newspapers and parliament.²⁵

By May 1888 Edward was listed as one of two long-standing magistrates in the colony.²⁶ The other was Mr. W. TARLETON, who retired at the end of 1892 after 50 years of service, and with *his* pension a matter of Parliamentary debate.²⁷

A government plan to retrench Edward and have the work done by the Franklin Magistrate was reported on 16 November

²⁰ MINISTERIAL TRIP TO THE HUON. (1883, July 5). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9020096>

²¹ "Tasmanian News." *Launceston Examiner (Tas. : 1842 - 1899)* 30 January 1883: 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article38280368>

²² THE GAZETTE. (1883, February 6). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9013470>

²³ THE MERCURY. (1883, January 30). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9025408>

²⁴ LOWNDES, J. (2000). The Australian magistracy : from Justices of the Peace to judges and beyond : Part I. *AUSTRALIAN LAW JOURNAL*, 74(8), 509-532. <https://www.ajoa.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Lowndes-1999-paper.pdf>, page 12.

²⁵ For example, PARLIAMENT. (1889, August 3). *Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas. : 1883 - 1928)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150331124> ; WEDNESDAY, JULY 18. (1888, July 21). *The Tasmanian (Launceston, Tas. : 1881 - 1895)*, p. 13. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article199511807> ;

STIPENDARY MAGISTRATES. (1888, November 26). *Tasmanian News (Hobart, Tas. : 1883 - 1911)*, p. 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article163548886>

²⁶ RETIREMENT OF MR. MURRAY, P.M. (1888, May 28). *Launceston Examiner (Tas. : 1842 - 1899)*, p. 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article38316009>

²⁷ RETIREMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE, HOBART. (1892, November 2). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13268474>

1892.²⁸ But Edward was not going without a fight. While requesting three months' leave of absence due to ill health, he was clear that he did not want to retire. Correspondence between Edward and the Attorney General on the matter was mentioned in parliament on 8 December 1892.²⁹ He succeeded and in September 1893 the appointment of a visiting magistrate was announced due to Edward's leave of absence.³⁰

But the government persisted. In February 1894 *The Mercury* published a petition of locals asking that Edward be retained in his position. Edward's reply was published and he expressed regret at being superannuated, claiming that this was the fourth time he had been retrenched.³¹

The fight was on over his pension. In August 1894 the Governor recommended an additional £50 be added to his pension.³² But the matter was discharged.³³ In July 1895 he seemed to be getting some sympathy in parliament, with the acknowledgement that the break in his service was to meet the needs of the state.³⁴ The motion was still being discussed in Parliament and in September 1895 and the Attorney General moved a Bill.³⁵ Discussion about Edward's right to the extra pension ensued.³⁶ At the end of the month Edward wrote a letter to the newspaper explaining the details of his appointments and why he expected an increased pension.³⁷ On 5 October Edward's name was struck off the Bill by the Council.³⁸ But was back again 16 October and finally agreed upon.³⁹

²⁸ House of Assembly. (1892, November 16). *Tasmanian News (Hobart, Tas. : 1883 - 1911)*, p. 4. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article185214574>

²⁹ HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (1892, December 9). *Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas. : 1883 - 1928)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article153364944>

³⁰ THE GAZETTE. (1893, September 19). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 4. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13270346>

³¹ Advertising (1894, February 27). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13290066>

³² House of Assembly. (1894, August 3). *Tasmanian News (Hobart, Tas. : 1883 - 1911)*, p. 4 (SECOND EDITION). <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article174586296>

³³ HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (1894, August 17). *Launceston Examiner (Tas. : 1842 - 1899)*, p. 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article39588516>

³⁴ PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (1895, July 19). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 4.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9330295>

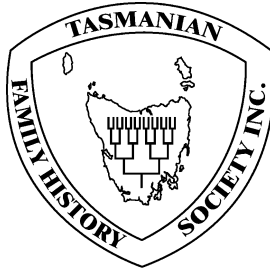
³⁵ HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (1895, September 13). *The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954)*, p. 4. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9312051>

³⁶ HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (1895, September 20). *Launceston Examiner (Tas. : 1842 - 1899)*, p. 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article39617339>

³⁷ AN ACT OF JUSTICE. (1895, September 30). *Tasmanian News (Hobart, Tas. : 1883 - 1911)*, p. 3 (SECOND EDITION). <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article173883944>

³⁸ PARLIAMENT. (1895, October 5). *Launceston Examiner (Tas. : 1842 - 1899)*, p. 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article39618270>

³⁹ With the Members. (1895, October 16). *Tasmanian News (Hobart, Tas. : 1883 -*



44th Conference & Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

ABN 87 627 274 157

To be held at

Windsor Community Centre
1 Windsor Drive, Riverside, Tasmania

on

Saturday 15 June 2024

Early Bird Prize

Register before 21 May 2024 to be in the draw for the
President's Early Bird Prize.



Annual General Meeting

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
Saturday 15 June, 2024

10.30am	Registration and Morning Tea
10.55am	Welcome by President, Robyn Gibson Presentation of 'Early Bird Prize'
11.00am – 11.45am	Graeme Williams <i>"Touring Around Tasmania by Car with Spurling circa 1919"</i>
11.50am – 12.30pm	Dr Jai Paterson and John Dent OAM <i>"Launceston Court Records – just hope your ancestors were caught"</i>
12.30pm – 1.30pm	Lunch
1.35pm – 2.15pm	Sophie Appleby <i>"Harlequin Bob – the 'chequered and eventful' life of convict, Robert Cowburn"</i>
2.30pm – 3.00pm	Annual General Meeting including presentation of <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lillian Watson Family History Award- Best Journal Article Award- Patron's Award
6pm	Dinner - Riverside Hotel, 407 West Tamar Highway, Riverside (<i>own cost</i>)
Sunday 16 June 10.30am	FREE Guided Walking Tour of Cameron Street, Launceston with John Dent OAM Meet at TFHS Launceston Branch Library

Book Stalls

Publications from Branches on sale during the day

Registration Form

Closing date and payment - 8 June, 2024

If you are attending, post completed form:

The Secretary, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Po Box 1290, Launceston, Tasmania 7250

OR email scanned form to secretary@launceston.tasfhs.org

Name 1: Address:
Name 2: Address:
Contact email: (print clearly)

Registration per person is \$40 which covers morning tea and lunch.

Note any special dietary
Requirements here

I will be attending the Dinner on Saturday evening (own cost)

I will be attending the Guided Walk on Sunday 16 June 2024 (free)

PAYMENT

I enclose cheque/money order

(please tick)

I have transferred payment to the TFHS account (BSB 037608 Account no. 563150) and have attached a copy of the transfer receipt.

(please tick)

Please accept payment by credit card

Mastercard

Visa

(please tick)

Name on Card (print)

Signature..... Expiry Date/.....

Amount due \$.....

Authorisation No. (office only)

About Our Guest Speakers

Graeme Williams

While researching his family history in the 1980s, Graeme commenced collecting pictorial post cards, predominantly of Northeast Tasmania where Graeme was born. His family owned Williams Bros at St Helens, opened as a general store in 1888 by Alfred Williams. When Graeme had collected about 50 cards, he thought he had quite a few – his collection of Tasmanian pictorial post cards now exceeds 9,000! The Stephen Spurling photographic family of Tasmania spans three generations. Their photography spanned almost a century from the early 1840s to 1941 and included portraiture and landscape from some of the wildest parts of Tasmania. Graeme's presentation will take you on a tour of Tasmania, via the medium of the Spurling postcards, as if we were all travelling together in the year 1919. This will be a magical mystery tour so book your tickets early, pack your bags and you will enjoy a trip of a lifetime!

Dr Jai Paterson and John Dent OAM

Jai has worked in museums and as a roving curator in Tasmania, written history books and has completed her PhD. Her interest in early Launceston Hotels was certainly useful in transcribing the Court Records as every second case mentions a hotel.

John has recently retired as a registered land surveyor in private practice. John has an interest in early Launceston after co-authoring "*York Town- a respectable looking village*" so transcribing these Court records was a good follow-on from the book.

Jai and John's presentation will provide details of what can be found in recently discovered Court Records for Launceston in 1827, 1828 and 1832. Examples will highlight how they can be used for family history research and add colour to the narrative. So just hope your ancestor was one of those caught and tried as the amount of detail and first-hand accounts is astonishing.

Sophie Appleby

Sophie is a writer, multi-disciplinary artist and former English and Literature teacher. Her first book, exploring family, grief and the joy & solace of ancestral connection is a work in progress. Sophie hopes to share her passion for Tasmanian history and bring family history research to a new generation, through the creative arts and social media. Sophie's presentation will explore the 'chequered and eventful' life of early convict, Robert 'Harlequin Bob' Cowburn, a cotton spinner from Lancaster, England. His arrival in Van Diemen's Land began a series of events that would see Robert's escapades live on generations later in Tasmanian folklore. What began as a routine ancestor search, has evolved into a six-year journey to unravel the myths, truth and lies of Harlequin Bob's mysterious life.

Pushing his luck, on 1 November Edward wrote to the Chief Secretary requesting a month's pension in addition to that recently granted. It was rejected.⁴⁰

In 1902, 1903 and 1905, still taking part in local affairs, Edward is listed as attending a Court of Revision for the purpose of revising the electoral roll of the House of Assembly for the electoral district of Queenborough.⁴¹ This electoral district took in the southern suburbs of Hobart as well as Kingston. Being on the electoral roll was not compulsory until 1928. Women gained the right to vote in 1903, but prior to 1900 men could not vote for the House of Assembly until they had a certain income.⁴²

In January 1903 Edward was settling in at his daughter's house in Sandy Bay. He described himself as an investor, holding shares in the Mt Farrell Mine discovered by his sons Edward George and Josiah. He seemed to enjoy writing to the newspapers, expressing his opinion on various political or economic matters, or reminiscing about the early days. A serious illness in March 1909 had his family rushing to his bedside, but he recovered.

Edward died 25 February 1913 at his daughter's home, *Eagle House*, on the corner of King and Grosvenor Streets. He

was buried with his wife Anne, who had died in 1899, at St. Clement's Church, Kingston. Of his siblings only younger brother George INNES of Franklin, Tasmania, survived him. Two of his adult children, Edward George and Frank, had predeceased him. One son, William, took an active role in local politics in Devonport following a career in the Merchant Navy. Another son, Arthur, was a career public servant at Launceston. Descendants continue to live in Tasmania as well as other Australian states, and in the USA, England and, possibly, South America.

Edward Innes was the other name on some registration certificates viewed by family historians. He had many roles administering the mechanics of government, especially for the police and courts in Tasmania. I think as a younger man he was often dissatisfied and anxious about his situation. He was not afraid to make his case to the leaders of government, and perhaps that was the way to gain advancement at the time. As he grew older, he enjoyed having a place in the community and a role as an old colonist. It seems that he was a religious man and keenly principled in all that he did and this was noted by his community. His early career was involved in the administration of VDL's convict structure,

1911), p. 2 (THIRD EDITION).
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article173884798>

⁴⁰ MR INNES PENSION. (1895, November 1). *Tasmanian News* (Hobart, Tas. : 1883 - 1911), p. 4 (SECOND EDITION).
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article173885772>

(erroneously naming him as George Innes)

⁴¹ No title (1902, November 1). *The Mercury* (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954), p. 3.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9590339>

⁴² Franchise, *Companion to Tasmanian History*,
<https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion/biogs/E000385b.htm>

but in later life he witnessed federation and votes for women. Despite spending most of his life in the civil service he dipped his toe in entrepreneurial activities

in gold rush Melbourne and later as an investor in Tasmanian mining enterprises. What changes he must have seen in his 86 years!

The Wall Family: weaving the threads of memories by Christine Leonard.

In its second print run, the story centres on a 17-year-old groomsman, William Wall, who was transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1835 as an assigned servant in Hobart and Launceston.

William 'Cocky' Wall served a seven-year sentence as an assigned servant for three employers. Twice married, fathering 19 children, he became a farmer, publican, and inn-keeper. After tenant farming in Emu Bay for the Van Diemen's Land Company, in 1847 he began a new life amongst the first white settlers in the Warrnambool district of Victoria.

This book explores William's 13 surviving children, in colonial Australian society over a period spanning 180 years.

Available from www.leonardstories.com paperback \$30, or E-book \$7.99.

Joseph Dell (1800-67): A Colonial Life, Lived 'Close to the Wind'

PART 2: Launceston – Dealer, Publican and Grocer

Tony Dell (Member 8111)

On 11 October 1818, Joseph DELL, aged 18, arrived in Tasmania in a privileged position, free and in a property-owning family with access to convict labour: the world was at his feet!

Joseph is listed in the Population Musters for Port Dalrymple for 1819, 1820 and 1821 where he is noted as born in New South Wales.¹ Then in 1823 he becomes a property owner in his own right, with a land grant of 60 acres in the Breadalbane district², just south of Launceston, on the main north-south road, near the present wine-growing area of Relbia.

In 1827, he had his first recorded brush with the law, being charged with receiving a pair of boots, known to be stolen. He was acquitted in the Supreme Court, sitting in Launceston on 23 January 1827³.

On 6 July 1831, Joseph married Mary Brookwell PEAT (1813?–86) at St John's Church, Launceston.⁴ I haven't been able to find out much about Mary. Some

sources say she was born in Launceston, but she doesn't figure in the Libraries Tasmania Name Indexes. It is also possible she was born in England in 1815, but if so, I have not found any information relating to her arrival in Tasmania.

On 2 March 1833, Joseph and Mary's first child, Joseph 2nd, was born in Launceston. He was baptised at St John's Church, Launceston on 5 July 1833.⁵ Joseph's occupation was noted as dealer, and he may well have already opened his store in Brisbane Street, Launceston, by this time.

Shortly after, on 16 December 1834, Mary gave birth to her and Joseph's second child, my 2x great grandmother, Elizabeth Dell. Elizabeth was baptised on 7 January 1835, again at St John's Church, Launceston.⁶ Joseph's occupation is this time noted as shop keeper.

Mary and Joseph's third child, Thomas, was born on 5 October 1836 and he was

¹ New South Wales, Census and Population Books, 1811-1825, Port Dalrymple Population Muster, 1819, 1820, and 1821 for Joseph Dell (Ancestry.com)

² New South Wales, Australia, Land Grants, 1788-1963 for Joseph Dell (Ancestry.com)

³ *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, (Hobart, Tas.: 1825-1827), Fri 2 Feb 1827, p.4 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

⁴ Marriage Registration, 1831/1668,

Tasmanian Names Index, Libraries Tasmania

⁵ Baptism Registration, 1833/261, Names Index, Libraries Tasmania, RGD32-1-2-p271

⁶ Baptism Registration 1835/730 (636), Names Index, Libraries Tasmania, RGD32-1-2-p339

baptised on 2 November 1836.⁷ Joseph's occupation was again noted as dealer.

In 1837, Joseph obviously wanted a change from his store, as there was notice of an Auction in the daily press that noted he was retiring from his retail business in Brisbane Street, Launceston and was auctioning the whole of his stock in trade without reserve on Saturday 18 February at 1 o'clock precisely at the premises. The advertisement detailed a range of clothing, cloths (including silks), haberdashery, gunpowder, shot, whips, rice, pepper, coffee and reaping hooks.⁸

The next public notice of his business dealings comes on the 11 November 1837 when he is noted in the daily press as having been granted a licence to retail wines and spirits at the Horse and Jockey hotel in Launceston.⁹

In December 1837, Joseph is in the Launceston police court to answer a claim of assault from Jonathan IVES, seeking to prove that the assault on Joseph that he had been found guilty of, was in fact provoked. The charge was dismissed.¹⁰

Not long after this, Joseph again comes to the attention of the judiciary when he is

fined £2 and costs in the Launceston Police Court on Friday 27 July 1838, for allowing a prisoner (convict) to tipple on his premises.¹¹

It seems that being a publican didn't suit him as, by February 1839, Joseph is again advertising gunpowder, shot and percussion caps for sale at his Brisbane Street premises.¹²

On 9 May 1839, Mary gave birth to her and Joseph's fourth child, Ellen. She was baptised at St John's Church on 5 June 1839 and Joseph's occupation was again noted as dealer.¹³

Joseph again had a comprehensive advertisement for his Brisbane Street store in the daily press on 25 May 1839, advertising men's, women's and children's worsted hosiery, blankets, jackets, shirts and silk handkerchiefs along with a range of grocery products including teas and sugar, salt, English and Sydney cheese, chocolates (including Fry's), herrings (Yarmouth Bloaters in jars) and tobacco.¹⁴

The family was rocked on 11 August 1839 with the death of Mary and Joseph's eldest child, Joseph 2nd, aged six, who died from

⁷ Baptism Registration 1836/963 Names Index, Libraries Tasmania, RGD32-1-2-p7197

⁸ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 11 Feb 1837, p.3 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

⁹ *Hobart Town Courier* (Tas.: 1827-1839), Fri 18 Nov 1837, p.2 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

¹⁰ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 6 Jan 1838, p.1 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

¹¹ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 4 Aug 1838, p.2 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

¹² *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 23 Feb 1839, p.3 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

¹³ Birth Registration, Names Index, RGD32-1-2 No. 363, Libraries Tasmania

¹⁴ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 25 May 1839, p.3 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

head injuries received having been thrown from his pony in Charles Street, Launceston about 7pm that evening.¹⁵

It was back to business after that with Joseph advertising his grocery and other lines in the local press during the remainder the year with a number of comprehensive advertisements for 'Fine Christmas Fruit' running through December.¹⁶

The family continued to grow with the birth of Mary and Joseph's fifth child, William, on 6 May 1841. Joseph's occupation was noted as general dealer.¹⁷

In the Van Diemen's Land census taken on 17 July 1843, Joseph Dell was living in Brisbane Street, Launceston, in a brick residence, owned by him, with 6 others (wife Mary, his surviving four children and a Ticket-of-Leave servant).¹⁸

Shortly after, on 11 August 1843, Mary gave birth to her and Joseph's sixth child, David. I have no record of his baptism other than a notation on his birth registration that he was baptised at St John's Church. Joseph's occupation is noted as grocer.¹⁹

On 26 August 1845, their seventh child, was born in Launceston. She is noted on her birth registration as baptised in the Anglican Church and named Rebecca. Joseph is noted as a grocer living in Brisbane Street.²⁰

Between 1843 and 1848, Joseph is identified in the daily press as being a member of at least eight Quarter Sessions juries and one Supreme Court jury.²¹

During the 1840s advertisements in the daily press for his grocery store seem to have been decreasing in frequency with none found after June 1844. Although he did advertise for a 'man of all work' in May 1840 and advertised his 'newly built commodious cottage' on Windmill Hill for rent first in 1841, then in 1842 and 1845.²²

Given later circumstances, it would seem fair to infer that his grocery business was not going well. In any event, whether or not that inference was relevant to what was to come, on 1 January 1847 Joseph established a trust for his wife and his six children who were living at that time, into which all his real property assets were conveyed to them as tenants in common.

¹⁵ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 17 Aug 1839, p.1. Inquest (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

¹⁶ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 7 Dec 1839, p.1. (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

¹⁷ Birth Registration 559/1841, Names Index:1104536, RGD33/1/23, no.559 (Libraries Tasmania)

¹⁸ Names Index:474662, CEN1/1/63, 1843, p.65 (Libraries Tasmania)

¹⁹ Birth Registration 1621/1843, Names Index:1105597, RGD33/1/23, no.1621 (Libraries Tasmania)

²⁰ Birth Registration 932/1845, Names Index:1106721, RGD33/1/23, no.932 (Libraries Tasmania)

²¹ Tasmanian newspapers 1843-1848 for Joseph Dell (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

²² *ibid*

He appointed his brother John and a Thomas NIGHTINGALE as trustees.²³ Interestingly, after his death his will/trust deed was the subject of prolonged legal dispute which wasn't settled until 1914.

Almost exactly a year later, on 5 January 1848, Mary and Joseph had their eighth child, Harriet. On her birth registration, Joseph's occupation is again noted as grocer.²⁴ The next day was census day and household is noted as living in a brick house and being a total of nine: Joseph, Mary, six children and a Ticket-of-Leave servant.²⁵

Later that month, on 26 January 1848, Joseph had a very lucky escape from serious injury or death from the accidental discharge of a firearm. Joseph and his son were travelling in a gig, with a loaded firearm on board, when he dropped his whip. His son, in leaving the gig to retrieve the whip, accidentally caught the weapon with his foot and it went off with the shot passing between Joseph's left arm and his body, resulting in a deep flesh wound in his arm.²⁶

On 21 February 1848, matters took a equally nasty turn, this time in relation to his financial affairs. William WILLIAMS,

one of Joseph's business creditors petitioned the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates for Launceston to declare Joseph insolvent and gave notice in the daily press of the first meeting of creditors, on 8 March 1848, to prove their debts.²⁷

Joseph responded to his financial predicament, probably as a result of the above meeting of creditors, by advertising the sale of his whole stock-in-trade by Public Auction at his Brisbane Street premises on 16 March 1848.²⁸

He was before the Insolvency Court on 19 April 1848 to answer questions on the account of his receipts and expenditure he had provided to the Insolvency Commissioner and he was ordered to hand over his premises to his creditors and to provide an updated account of his receipts and expenditure within seven days.²⁹

By 25 April 1848, it seems he had come to an arrangement with his creditors and, on 26 April 1848, a notice was given of a meeting of creditors to be held on 8 May to consider the offer made to them by Joseph Dell.³⁰

A notice in the daily press on 17 June 1848 confirmed this, as Joseph '...begs to inform the public of Launceston that

²³ Land Titles Office, Historic Deed, 03-2759(1), www.thelist.tas.gov.au

²⁴ Birth Registration 2063/1848, Names Index:1107853, RGD33/1/23/no.2063 (Libraries Tasmania)

²⁵ Names Index:474663, CEN1/1/99, 1848, p.344 (Libraries Tasmania)

²⁶ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Wed 26 Jan 1848, p.5 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

²⁷ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Wed 23 Feb 1848, p.7 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

²⁸ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Sat 11 Mar 1848, p.7 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

²⁹ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Sat 22 Apr 1848, p.2 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

³⁰ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Wed 26 Apr 1848, p.7 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

having superseded his insolvency by an amicable arrangement with his creditors he has recommenced business in his old established premises...³¹

On 24 June 1848, another notice indicated that a meeting of Joseph's creditors was to take place on 28 June to divide the funds available from the insolvent estate between them.³²

By 1849 Joseph seems to have been back in the normal swing of the community and taking part in public affairs. Several times in February and March he is recorded in the daily press as a signatory to an anti-transportation petition.³³

Joseph and Mary's ninth child, Mary, was born on 13 November 1850 in Launceston.³⁴ It seems likely that Mary died at birth, but there is no death registration for her and no mention of her, subsequently, in the public record.

Their tenth child, Joseph 3rd, was born on 2 July 1853. Joseph Dell snr's occupation is noted as gentleman and his residence as Arthur Street, Launceston.³⁵ This was followed just over two years later on 28

November 1855 by the birth of their eleventh and final child, Maria. Joseph is still described as gentleman but the family's residential address had changed to Cameron Street, Launceston.³⁶ Sixteen days later, on 14 December 1855, Maria died of convulsions.³⁷

In an interesting family sidelight, Joseph, my 3x paternal great grandfather, and Henry Butler DOWIE, my maternal great grandfather (the subject of previous articles in *Tasmanian Ancestry*), were on the same Quarter Sessions jury in October 1855.³⁸

By the end of 1857, funds may have again begun to be a bit tight as on 19 December there was a notice of an auction of his investment cottage and an adjacent vacant block on Windmill Hill.³⁹

Further indicating some tightness in his financial circumstances, in June 1858 there was an auction of the lease of one of his Brisbane Street properties.⁴⁰

During the course of the 1850s up to January 1858, Joseph had been on four Supreme Court juries and on the jury for

³¹ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Sat 17 Jun 1848, p.2 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

³² *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Sat 24 Jun 1848, p.2 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

³³ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), 17&28 Feb, 7 Mar 1849 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

³⁴ Birth Registration 2923/1850, Names Index:1108713, RGD33/1/23/ no. 2923 (Libraries Tasmania)

³⁵ Birth Registration 486/1853, Names Index: 995074, RGD33/1/31/ no. 486 (Libraries Tasmania)

³⁶ Birth Registration 923/1855, Names Index:998056, RGD33/1/33/ no. 923 (Libraries Tasmania)

³⁷ Death Registration 1975/1855, Names Index: 1197581, RGD35/1/24/ no. 1975 (Libraries Tasmania)

³⁸ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Sat 6 Oct 1855, p.4 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

³⁹ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Sat 19 Dec 1857, p.6 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

⁴⁰ *Cornwall Chronicle* (Launceston, Tas.: 1835-1880), Wed 23 Jun 1858, p.6 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

two Inquests.⁴¹ He was very soon to have a starring role, himself, as the subject of an inquest into a fire, on 1 September 1858, at his grocery store in Brisbane Street, Launceston.⁴²

In Part 3 I will follow Joseph's travails through the justice system until his death in 1867.

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⁴¹ Launceston, Tas., newspapers, 1850-1858 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

⁴² *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.:1842-1899), Thu 2 Sep 1858, p.3 (www.trove.anl.gov.au)

Nan's Tea Caddy

Leon Chick (Member 8043)

Submitted for the Patron's Award

The item in question belonged to my paternal grandmother (Nan). Nan was born Evelyn Sybell DENNIS, in 1895 and passed away in 1990.¹ There has been a family story that the tea caddy was a wedding gift, when Nan and Pop (Edwin CHICK 1888–1969) married in 1916.² Whilst there is no corroborative evidence of this, research has revealed the time frame of the caddy's creation, circa 1947+, would lead to this being extremely unlikely.



English Tea Caddy

The tea caddy was given to my father when we were helping him and his sister in packing up Nan's house, following her passing. Nan had lived at 4 Hall Street, St Helens, Tasmania and it here that my father grew up. My father remembers the

caddy always being in the kitchen and being used frequently, as Nan was a very devout teetotal Methodist, so she loved her pot of tea, which used the tea leaves kept in the caddy³. With the passing of both my parents, a number of items were passed down to me, including the caddy in question. This occurred as I was the child most interested in our family's past.

The tea caddy is made of bone china and measures 15cm, at its widest point, tapering down to 11cm. It is 12cm deep,



Gilt on green colouring

¹ Ancestry Family Trees (Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com. Original data: Family Tree files submitted by Ancestry members.), Record for Evelyn Sybell Dennis, Ancestry.com, Ancestry Family Tree. Accessed 2000.

² Ancestry Family Trees, Record for Evelyn Sybell Dennis.

³ Rupert Chick to Leon Chick, oral reminiscence at St Helens, Tasmania, 1990.



Cottage with crinoline lady

narrowing down to 8cm, and it stands 12cm tall, without the lid. It has a 36cm curved metal handle. On the outside the caddy is a pale cream colour, with gold gilt patterning covering a pale green colouring.⁴

On the two widest faces, there is a cottage scene, with a yellow crinoline lady, standing in front.⁵

To make bone china, the manufacturer would use a mix of bone ash (between 40 – 45%), kaolin, lime, feldspar and clay.⁶ The bone ash generally comes from cattle, kaolin is a soft white clay powder,⁷ and feldspar is a common mineral which contains calcium, sodium, or potassium⁸. The main difference between bone china

and porcelain, is that the bone china is fired twice.

The term ‘crinoline’ refers to the stiffened petticoat fabric, which was manufactured circa 1830. However, the term was later transposed to represent the metal hooped petticoats that ladies wore under their skirts.^{9 10}

On the bottom of the barrel, there is a gold stamp, with the words ‘Sadler, Made in England’, along with the number 1941 and a star written in what looks like gold gilt.¹¹



Maker's Marks

In researching the maker’s mark ‘Sadler’, it appears this belongs to James Sadler & Sons (Ltd), who were based in Burslem,

⁴ Photograph of gilt on green colouring, 2019, original held by Leon Chick, Claremont, Tasmania.

⁵ Photograph of cottage with crinoline lady, 2019, original held by Leon Chick, Claremont, Tasmania.

⁶ Longway Fine Bone China Blog, ‘How is Bone China Made?’, <https://www.luxurybonechina.com/bone-china-made/>.

⁷ Britannica Website, ‘Kaolin Clay’, <https://www.britannica.com/science/kaolin>.

⁸ Britannica Website, ‘Feldspar Mineral’, <https://www.britannica.com/search?query=feldspar>.

⁹ Prezi.Com, ‘The Crinoline Lady’, <https://prezi.com/cejabgl91eqa/the-crinoline-lady/>, Accessed 11 November 2019.

¹⁰ Nancy’s Vintage China, ‘Crinoline Ladies: The Fashionista of Vintage China’, <https://nancysvintagechina.com/2014/03/11/crinoline-ladies-vintage-china>.

¹¹ Photograph of maker’s marks, 2019, original held by Leon Chick, Claremont, Tasmania.

Stoke-on-Trent, England.¹² Over the years there was a variety of maker's marks used by the company, and the one shown on the base of my item appears to have commenced use in the mid 1940s.¹³



printed mark, c. 1947+

Snip from Maker's Mark website

The company was established in the late nineteenth century by James Sadler and continued in production until 2000. In 2000 the company was acquired by Churchill China, who continued to make the Sadler patterns. The Churchill China company began in the late eighteenth century; it has continued to grow and still operates today.¹⁴

Sadler was originally renowned for the production of the Rockingham Brown teapot, more colloquially known as 'Brown Betty'.¹⁵ This teapot was originally produced using red clay and covered with a dark brown glaze. Later the red clay was replaced with a white clay,

however the teapot is still being produced today. The company commenced making novelty teapots around 1930.¹⁶

The wording 'Made in England' indicates that the item was manufactured in the twentieth century. The rationale for this is because the 1890 McKinley *Tariff Act* was amended in 1921 to require the phrase 'Made in' to be added preceding the country of manufacture to be included on all items, including pottery.¹⁷

In researching the history of the barrel, I came across a number of similar items being advertised on various online auction sites. It would appear that the caddy doesn't hold a significant monetary value. This doesn't concern me, as the caddy serves another purpose. The caddy is a historical link to my past and the ancestors who have used and cared for it; items like this transcend monetary values. I find items of personal historical significance to be extremely important, as they provide a tangible link to my past and the things which have dictated who I have become. Through researching the provenance of such items, it makes the historical picture clearer and it can also confirm, or dispel, family stories.

¹² Revolvly.Com, 'James Saddler and Sons Ltd', <https://www.revolvly.com/page/James-Sadler-and-Sons-Ltd>.

¹³ North Staffordshire Pottery Marks, 'James Sadler & Sons (Ltd)', http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/s/sadler_james.html.

¹⁴ Churchill Pottery, 'About Us', <https://www.churchill1795.com/about-us>.

¹⁵ A – Z of Stoke-on-Trent Potters, James Sadler and Sons, <http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/888.htm>.

¹⁶ Revolvly.Com, 'James Saddler and Sons Ltd'.

¹⁷ Antique Marks, 'What are Antique Marks?', <https://antique-marks.com/antique-marks.html>.

Seeking Descendants of Thomas Barker

In the Hobart branch library of the Tasmanian Family History Society lies a large family bible. How and when the bible came to be in the library is debatable but, if possible, we would love to return it to the family whose ancestors' names are written inside.

According to the handwritten names, Thomas Barker, born 1841 married Jane Jordan, his second wife in Launceston, in early 1882.

The couple had one child Albert Edwin Barker born December 1882. Albert married Grace Lee and five children were born to the couple in and around Launceston.

If you believe you are related to this family and would love to become the new custodian of this beautiful family bible, please get in touch with me at greenowlgenealogy@gmail.com

Susan Beets (member no. 8207)

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Jessy Spurling – Portrait of a Widow in Van Diemen’s Land

Christine Burgess

The popular perception of early settlers in Van Diemen’s Land is of convicts, their masters and a smattering of free settlers, the overwhelming preponderance of whom were male. When Jessy SPURLING arrived in the colony, she was neither felon nor soldier, or indeed a free settler looking to take up a government land grant. For although Jessy was a free settler, she was middle-aged and a widow, with a dependent child.

Jessy’s maiden name was PARKINSON, and she was born in 1795 in England. There is no definite information regarding her parentage, but she may have been the daughter of a Mrs Parkinson, who conducted a boarding school for young ladies at Southampton Place, Camberwell.¹

On 18 November 1815, Jessy married Stephen Spurling RN² at St Giles Church, Camberwell. Intriguingly, it seems Stephen’s brother, John Henry, married

Jessy’s sister Emma. Over the years, both couples moved several times in the Camberwell/ Streatham areas of south London. In those days, these were areas of middle-class housing, with daily coach services to London city.³

Jessy and Stephen’s marriage produced five children. Their first child (another Jessy) was christened on 23 October 1816 at St Giles Church, Camberwell, and appears to have died in infancy. A second daughter, Frances, was born on 8 January 1818, and was christened on 2 April 1818 at St Leonards Church, Streatham (southwest of Camberwell).⁴ The couple’s first son, Stephen I was born on 11 June 1821 and was christened on 3 August that year.⁵ A second son, Ansley was born 1 May 1824 and christened again at St Giles Church on 28 May. The couple’s youngest child, Emma was christened on 13 September 1826 at St Georges Church, Camberwell.⁶

¹ Daphne and Andrew Spurling, ‘The Spurling Family in East Anglia and London’, unpublished paper, 22 September 2018, pp. 10 & 21.

² Jessy’s husband, Stephen Spurling was the fourth ‘Stephen Spurling’ in an unbroken line of nine generations of Stephen Spurling. For identification purposes he will be referred to as Stephen Spurling, RN.

³ Spurling, ‘The Spurling Family in East Anglia and London’, pp. 10 & 21.

⁴ Spurling, ‘The Spurling Family in East Anglia and London’, p. 10.

⁵ National Archives, UK, Christ’s Hospital Presentation Papers, Ref. GL, Ms. 12818A/96, no. 79, (researched by Daphne and Andrew Spurling).

⁶ Spurling, ‘The Spurling Family in East Anglia and London’, p. 11; National Archives, UK, Ansley Spurling, <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C14938546>, downloaded 4 May 2023. Since there are no accurate birth registers for this

On 21 April 1813, Jessy's husband was issued a First Warrant for deployment in the Royal Navy.⁷ But unless he was posted to a ship, he would have received only half pay. Between the years 1816 to 1821, he drifted in and out of employment at the Stock Exchange. Then in 1821, he was appointed Purser aboard HMS *Harlequin*. For the next three years, this ship criss-crossed the Atlantic, sailing between Ireland, England and New York.⁸

On 4 November 1824, Stephen was paid off, and his appointment to HMS *Harlequin* ceased. Ten months later, on 13 September 1825, he was appointed Purser aboard HMS *Hind*. This ship was stationed in the East Indies and plied between Woolwich and Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

On 23 January 1827, Stephen became seriously ill. He was replaced as Purser, and two days later, he disembarked and was taken to Trincomalee Dockyard (Ceylon), to await the arrival of HMS *Boadicea* to return him to England, but he died before the ship's arrival. After his funeral, on 1 February 1827, his personal effects were sold.⁹ Jessy was granted an annual Government pension of £58. She was fortunate to receive this financial

support, as pensions to widows with dependent children were not an automatic right in this era. However, this amount would have been barely enough to sustain her.¹⁰

When Stephen died, Jessy's surviving children were very young. Francis had just turned nine, Stephen I was not quite six, Ansley was approaching his third birthday and Emma was just a few months old. At this stage, Jessy and her children were living in the Camberwell area, possibly near the boarding school run by Mrs Parkinson.¹¹

On 21 March 1828, Jessy signed the papers for her son,¹² Stephen I to be admitted as a student at the prestigious Christ's Hospital School (otherwise known as the Blue Coat School) when he turned seven. In doing so, Jessy agreed to him being 'Educated and Maintained among other poor Children' and consented to leave him to the 'Disposal of the Governors ... to be bound an apprentice to such trade or calling whether for land or sea employment as they shall judge the said child most fit and proper'. She also promised Stephen I would remain at the school until the age of fifteen years.¹³

era, church records of christenings are the best source of information.

⁷ Daphne & Andrew Spurling, 'Stephen of the Royal Navy', unpublished document, 18 September 2004; *Times*, 21 October 1821.

⁸ National Archives, UK, 'Harlequin's Muster Book', July 1821-December 1821, ADM 37/6686 (researched by Daphne and Andrew Spurling).

⁹ National Archives, UK, Captain's Log, Ref. ADM 51/3221 (researched by Daphne and Andrew Spurling).

¹⁰ National Archives, UK, Stephen Spurling I, Christ's Hospital Presentation Papers, Ref. GL, Ms. 12818/96, No. 79 (researched by Daphne and Andrew Spurling).

¹¹ Spurling, 'The Spurling Family in East Anglia and London', pp. 19 & 20.

¹² As per the conventions of the time, Jessy always signed her name 'Jefsy'.

¹³ Guildhall Library, UK, Christ's Hospital Presentation Papers, Ms. 12818A/96, no. 79 &

In 1902 this school relocated to Horsham, West Sussex, but it was originally situated in Newgate Street, London.¹⁴ Seven years elapsed. Then on 15 May 1835, and just after his eleventh birthday, Jessy's second son, Ansley was admitted to Greenwich Hospital School.¹⁵

Today this school has relocated to Holbrook, Suffolk. The original school buildings now house the National Maritime Museum and the Queens House in Greenwich.¹⁶

Six months later, on 1 October 1835, Jessy and her youngest daughter, Emma set sail from London, aboard the *Boadicea*, bound for Van Diemen's Land.¹⁷ Jessy was a forty-year-old widow, and Emma was nine. Since neither fitted the profile for subsidised travel (Jessy was too old and Emma was too young), they had paid £26 (nearly half her annual pension), for their passages.¹⁸ By cruel co-incidence, some eight years earlier this same ship should have transported Jessy's seriously ill husband back to England from Ceylon.

Jessy was leaving behind her two sons, fourteen-year-old Stephen I and eleven-year-old Ansley, who were both at boarding school. She was also leaving behind her seventeen-year-old daughter, Frances. It is not known what Frances was

doing at this stage, but she had probably completed her education and entered the teaching profession, for, by the mid-1840s she was working as a governess in Bath.¹⁹

What prompted Jessy to leave three of her children and her extended family and embark upon a perilous journey to the other end of the earth? There is no clear explanation. Perhaps her precarious financial situation played a role?

Or perhaps Jessie dreamt of escaping to an Antipodean Arcadian paradise? On Monday, 29 June 1835, an article appeared in the London *Times* newspaper, headlined, 'Mr Glover's Views In Van Diemen's Land'. The article described a recently opened exhibition at 106 New Bond Street, featuring Glover's paintings of Italian and English countryside, and his more recent works depicting scenes of Van Diemen's land, which the article claimed gave a more 'correct idea [of the country] than the mere reading of books'. The article continued:

According to these [Glover's] pictures, the countryside is a beautiful and picturesque country; in some districts magnificent and sublime; and in the neighbourhood of Hobart-town, from the union of cultivated plains, stupendous mountain scenery, and

MS 12828/15 no. 30 (researched by Daphne and Andrew Spurling).

¹⁴ History of Christ's Hospital School, <https://www.christs-hospital.org.uk/about-christs-hospital/history-of-the-school/>, downloaded 4 May 2023.

¹⁵ National Archives, UK, Ansley Spurling.

¹⁶ Royal Hospital School, <https://www.royalhospitalschool.org/about/heritage>, downloaded 14 May 2023.

¹⁷ *Tasmanian*, 5 February 1836, p. 7; *Sydney Gazette*, 9 February 1836, p. 3.

¹⁸ TA, List of Emigrants, CSO1/1/853 Z 1947, p. 258.

¹⁹ Frank Searl, Birth Certificate, Application no. COL 684458, Walcot, Somerset, England, 1847.

broad expanse of waters, delightful and noble.²⁰

A few weeks later, on 21 July 1835, an advertisement in the *London Times*, announced the departure of the *Boadicea* bound for Hobart Town. The ship was one of fourteen ships chartered by the London Emigration Committee between 1833 to 1836 to convey females to the colonies to reduce 'the great disparity ... between the sexes' that existed in the colonies. The committee offered free passage to single females between fifteen and thirty years.²¹

Not everyone was impressed. A lithograph by Alfred Ducote in 1832, depicted this migration of young, single females to the colonies as 'E-migration, or a flight of fair game' – fragile butterflies winging their way to the unknown, to be ensnared by eager potential husbands.²²

Clearly, Jessy was unaware of reports from earlier emigrants who warned 'women of riper years and good character [to] hesitate before they undertook so perilous a journey'.²³ But evidently such rumours had circulated to some degree, as the London Emigration Committee had resorted to filling the unclaimed places on board the *Boadicea* with young orphans.²⁴

If Jessy had been beguiled by the Emigration Committee's promises of a new beginning, she must have felt some

misgivings during the voyage. For although advertised as being 'new' the *Boadicea* was nearly forty-years-old and had simply undergone repair work prior to Jessy's voyage.²⁵ And there were other problems on board.

A protest letter written by some of the *Boadicea* emigrants, after seven weeks at sea, detailed the miserly handing out of provisions. This included the wine and brandy being 'lavished away', the pork and beef being in short weight, cheese being one pound short in each mess, limited bread, and cocoa being entirely withheld. The gruel, fish and potatoes, were, they claimed, unfit for human consumption. The children were allowed 'only two ounces of rice per dinner ... insufficient to keep them alive'. In all, the emigrants claimed their treatment was 'worse than that of convicts' and an 'infringement of [their] just rights'.²⁶

On reaching Hobart Town, the ship's Surgeon Superintendent, Dr Thompson, released a report stating the *Boadicea* carried more than the advertised number of passengers, that the ventilation was inadequate, that there was no qualified cook and inadequate equipment to prepare food. He also claimed many of the emigrants were filthy and destitute with no change of clothes. Further, some of the emigrants were of 'bad character',

²⁰ *Times*, 29 June 1835, p.5.

²¹ *Times*, 21 July 1835, p. 1.

²² A Ducote, 'E-migration, or a flight of fair game', <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135585009/view>, downloaded 7 May 2023.

²³ *Colonial Times*, 9 February 1836, p. 4.

²⁴ *Tasmanian*, 12 February 1836, p. 4; *Sydney Gazette*, 9 February 1836, p. 3.

²⁵ *Times*, 21 July 1835, p. 1.

²⁶ Hugh Campbell, 'A proper class of female emigrants: *The 'Boadicea' Women 1834-36*', THRA Papers and Proceedings, June 1988, vol. 35, no. 2, p. 65.

indulging in drunkenness, swearing and fighting. Some of the Irish Charity school girls were nearly blind from ophthalmia and had signs of scrofulous – a type of tuberculosis.²⁷ Since both Jessy and Emma had ‘very good’ scrawled beside their names in the column marked ‘Character’ in the arrivals schedule, presumably such comments did not relate to them.²⁸

The *Boadicea* arrived in Van Diemen’s Land on 5 February 1836.²⁹ According to a local newspaper report, on board were 260 ‘unfortunate victims of the Emigration Committee’, 160 of whom were under sixteen years old, and some sixty or eighty were under twelve.³⁰ The locals were outraged, while the *Colonial Times* referred to the shipment of such children as white slavery and kidnapping.³¹

At 4am on 6 February, the emigrants were conveyed to a house in Campbell Street, belonging to Mr Solomon.³² That first morning, nearly sixty arrivals found employment, at a rate of £10 to £20 per annum. By the end of the week, nearly all the adult arrivals had found employment,

mostly as domestic servants.³³ Of the remainder, some forty or fifty of the younger arrivals were deemed ‘so utterly helpless and useless’ they were dispatched to the Orphan School.³⁴

Jessy and Emma would not have been amongst those taken to the house in Campbell Street: Jessy had pre-arranged employment. The arrival documents show Jessy was contracted to work for a Mr Savery.³⁵ There is only one Savery known to be living in Hobart Town at this time – the somewhat controversial Henry Savery.

Henry Savery’s background makes for curious reading. He was a businessman, convict, forger, briber, cuckolded husband and author. His story, *Quintus Servinton*, is hailed as Australia’s first novel.³⁶ When Jessy went to work for him in 1836, he had been granted a ticket-of-leave and was living the life of a gentleman farmer. He also had some interesting colleagues. Henry Melville, who published Savery’s novel, was obsessed with the occult.³⁷

Part 2: Jessy’s new life in the fledgling colony was to take many twists and turns and will be continued in the next issue.

²⁷ Campbell, ‘A proper class of female emigrants ...’, pp. 65-66.

²⁸ TA, CSO1/848/17942.

²⁹ *Hobart Town Courier*, 5 February 1836, p. 2.

³⁰ *True Colonist Van Diemen’s Land Political Dispatch*, 12 February 1836, p. 44; *Bent’s News and Tasmanian Three-Penny Register*, 20 February 1836, p. 2.

³¹ *Colonial Times*, 9 February 1836, p. 4 & 23 February 1836, p. 5.

³² *Colonial Times*, 26 January 1836, p. 3.

³³ Campbell, ‘A proper class of female emigrants ...’, pp. 68, 74.

³⁴ *True Colonist Van Diemen’s Land Political Dispatch*, 12 February 1836, p. 44.

³⁵ TA, Arrivals, CSO1/848/17942, entry 161.

³⁶ Lloyd Robson, *A history of Tasmania*, OUP, 1983, pp. 156-158, 468.

³⁷ Robert Hughes, *The Fatal Shore: The epic of Australia’s founding*, Vintage Books, 1988, p. 396.

Mountain River Tragedy

Irene Schaffer OAM (Member

This story begins on a little island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean between South America and Africa. The island is called Tristan da Cunha and is still occupied today.

The year is 1821 and the ship *Blenden Hall* is at anchor at Gravesend, England, awaiting orders to sail to Bombay. The ship's passenger list was somewhat reduced in number because of the arrival of Mrs LOCK, one of the passengers. Mrs Lock was the wife of Commodore Lock of the Bombay Marines and was returning to Bombay with her two children, her niece and her maid after a holiday in England. The refined lady passengers refused to travel with her because she was a native-born Indian.

Our story is centred around Peggy, a native-born Portuguese Indian girl about 15 years old who was Mrs Lock's maid, and a sailor named Stephen WHITE.¹



Tristan da Cunha 2009



The *Blenden Hall* left England on Friday 13 January 1821 and after a somewhat turbulent voyage, which was later put down to it being a Friday the thirteenth, and the steward throwing a cat overboard.² They reached the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean on 22 July 1821 and hoped to see Tristan da Cunha in the distance.

It was about 10 o'clock in the morning just before breakfast, the passengers gathered on deck to get a glimpse through the mist of Tristan da Cunha. They were making about five knots and passing through floating seaweed. Sails were shortened but no land was in sight. A call from the man in the mizzen top called out. Breakers on the starboard side.³

The ship could not turn in time and took a terrible beating, breaking in half after many hours of trying to get her off the rocks. The surviving passengers and crew were to spend three months on a small uninhabited island called Inaccessible

¹ It's possible she travelled with Mrs Lock from India when the Lock family went to England for a holiday.

² Schaffer. Irene, *The Sea Shall Not Have Them*. pp 6-8.

³ *Ibid* p 8.

Island, twenty miles south of Tristan da Cunha.⁴

Just as they were about to give up hope a rowboat from Tristan arrived and rescued them, taking them back to the larger island.

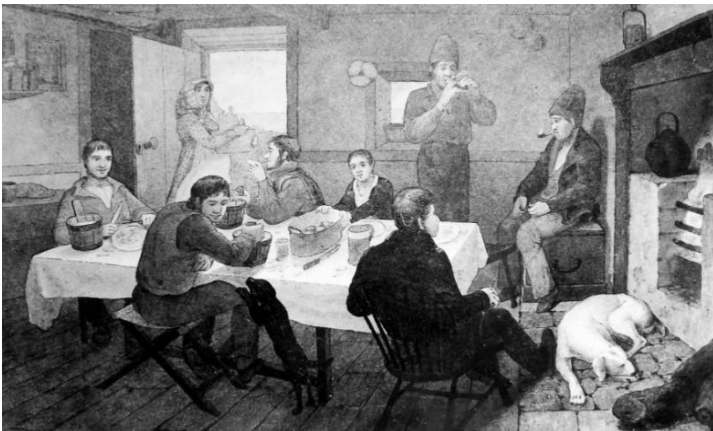
During the time spent on the *Blenden Hall*, the young maid Peggy had come under the protection of a young sailor called Stephen White. This blossomed into a love affair and when the passengers were rescued some months later from Tristan, Stephen and Peggy hid away and the ship sailed without them.

At this stage, there were only eight people on the island. Stephen and Peggy were married by Governor Glass, a soldier who had remained on the island after the British Garrison left in 1816, and had made himself the island's Governor.

Within the next few years, three children were born to Peggy and Stephen, A son Stephen in December 1822, Margaret in July 1824 and Sarah in July 1826.

Painter Augustus EARLE, who was marooned on the island in 1824, painted Stephen sitting at the head of the table, with a pregnant Peggy, Governor William Glass and his wife Maria, two Portuguese sailors, as well as the sailor who had rowed Earle onto the island, and the painter himself near his dog in front of the fire.

After an absence of six years, Stephen decided to return to his family in England. This must have been rather a shock to his parents as Peggy would have had a very dark complexion. The three children too would have been quite dark. The marriage of Stephen and Peggy (now called Margaret) was solemnised at Oare in



Painting by Augustus Earle, when he was marooned on Tristan in 1822.

⁴ *Ibid* pp 8–11.

Sussex in July 1827 along with the baptisms of their three children.⁵

Another two children were born to the couple in England – Ann in May 1828 and William in February 1831.

Stephen decided to move to Australia, settling at first in Western Australia and later moving to Tasmania in 1832.

Yet another four children born after they arrived in Hobart: Charlotte at Pittwater in 1833, James Henry in 1836, Frances in 1837 and Amelia (Emily) in 1839 at Forcett, making nine children in the family. Margaret died in 1841, aged only 34, leaving Stephen with a large family to look after.

Margaret White

Our story now moves on to Margaret, their first daughter, born on Tristan da Cunha in 1824. Margaret was eight years old when she arrived in Hobart with her family. Very little is known of her early life. After her mother died in 1841, she also lost her sister Sarah, four months later.

After his wife died, Stephen White senior left Tasmania for work in Victoria. He took with him his two sons, Stephen junior and Henry, and his daughter Charlotte.⁶ William had gone to sea as a cabin boy; on his return to Victoria he jumped ship and was later charged and sent to Pentridge Goal for four months. On his release, he joined his father and brothers. They later

moved to the gold fields at Ballarat when gold was discovered there in 1852.

It appears that Margaret stayed with her sisters Ann and Frances in Tasmania. Ann had married Charles TATNELL at Sorell and later settled at Copping with Stephen and Margaret's youngest child, baby Amelia (Emily), who had been born at Sorell in 1839. Frances married Joseph NICHOLLS in December 1864 at Rokeby.

Stephen White senior died at Ballarat in 1854. Stephen junior and William returned to Tasmania, leaving James Henry in Maryborough.

Before leaving Victoria, William married Charlotte WILLIAMSON on 5 November 1860 at Maryborough in Victoria.

It is not known who arrived at the Huon first – Stephen junior or William. Stephen had married in Victoria but had returned alone to Tasmania, marrying Catherine DALEY at Sorell in 1875. Their first child Helam was baptised at the Huon River in 1875. There were eight children born to Stephen and Catherine. At some stage after Helam was born Stephen returned to Kellevie to live.

It appears that Margaret may have been the first of the White family to move to the Huon, before 1848. Margaret married Thomas DAWES on 14 January 1850 at the Huon. There were no children. It appears that the couple had moved to Mountain River before that date, as they

⁵ Stephen's parents were not happy about the young couple being married by Governor Glass.

⁶ Charlotte was one of four children born after they arrived in Hobart in 1833.

were both described on the 1848 census as being single.

Thomas Dawes has been difficult to find anything much about, there is several Thomas Dawes/Daws on record both free and a small number of convicts. The first substantial record of him that I have found is on the 1848 census in the Huon and another one in 1857 at Victoria (Huon).

Amelia (Emily) was also residing in the Huon; she married Fredrick LESTER in 1859. From that date, she must have gone to the Huon with her sister Margaret. Margaret Dawes was a witness at her wedding in Victoria in 1859.

Both William and Charlotte were buried in the Huon, William in 1910 and Charlotte in 1915. There were nine children born to William and Charlotte.

Their daughter Charlotte married John LATHAM at Molesworth, New Norfolk in

1906. John was the son of Charles Latham of Franklin.

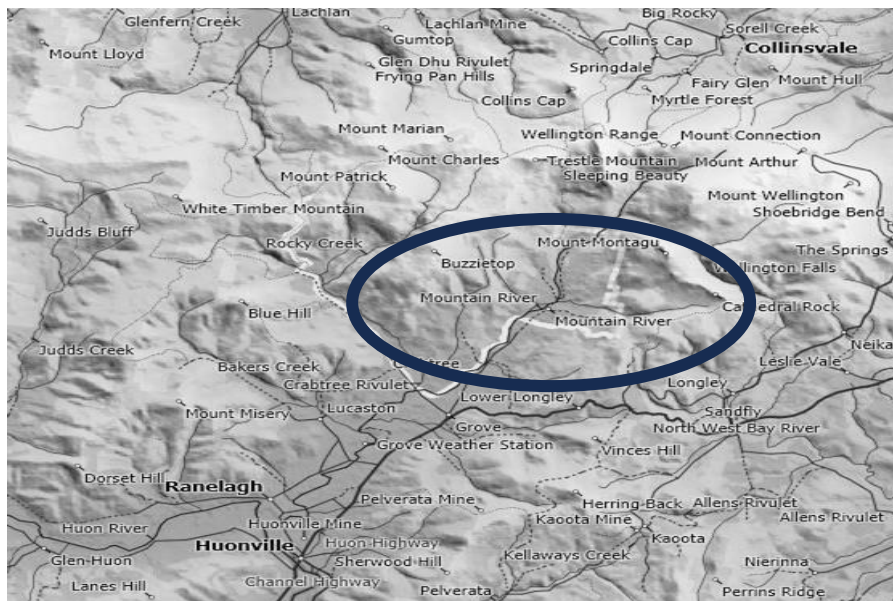
The family bible that was given to Stephen and his wife when they left England has been recorded by family folklore as being with Margaret at the Huon in 1865 and with Charlotte at the Huon in 1897 and still in the Huon with Charlotte in 1900.

There are lots of loose ends regarding this family activity in the Huon district but their names were associated with many well-known families, such as FRANCOMB, WILSON, WALTON, CHICK, OATS, PAGE, Lovell, Lester, Clarke and many more.

The names most associated with members of the White family and their spouses were the Frankcombs, who the Lesters worked for, as well as the Wilsons and the Waltons next to whom Dawes had property at Mountain River.



Franklin today



Mountain River (circled)

In 1850 Thomas was granted land at Mountain River and hired two convicts to work for him.

Thomas formed a partnership in a sawmill with Joseph Wilson, Martin HAGUE and Thomas Walton on the banks of the Huon River, some miles above Stone Creek. This 500-acre property was valued at £150. The partnership lasted until 1865 but by then the value had dropped to £10 and the land reduced to 100 acres. In 1858, Thomas was also listed as having 500 acres at Mountain River, valued at £25. This is the only entry for this amount of property; it may have been Crown Land.

In 1864 Thomas and Margaret were living in a house at Mountain River owned by

Thomas Walton worth £7. Their life must have been reduced to a very bleak existence as Margaret had to do all the cooking outside on an open fire.

While cooking one day on the open fire the back of her dress caught on fire and she was consumed before she was aware of her situation. She was attended by Dr Dawson of Franklin, but from the moment he saw her, he knew there was not the faintest hope of her recovering from the frightful injuries that she had received. Margaret was only 40 years old and had no family. Thomas remarried twice after Margaret's death and died in Hobart in August 1870.⁷

⁷ Schaffer. Irene, *The Sea Shall not have Them*.



May Queen Christmas Day, Esperance 1896, she was built in 1867

The Huon Valley

For many years the Huon Valley was extremely difficult to get to from Hobart. In the beginning, most of the early pioneers were required to travel by sea, firstly to Kingston and then by track to the Huon.

Amongst the first settlers to the Huon River were Thomas and William Walton, who came to Tasmania with their parents and sisters in 1823. Thomas was 12 years old and William 10 at the time of their arrival. Shortly after their arrival, they began to assist in their father's sawpit, which was situated in Collins Street

Hobart. The boys were so engaged when they attracted the attention of Governor ARTHUR, who was riding by and was much astonished to see such young boys doing that class of work. The Governor stopped and questioned them, and being pleased and interested, promised them a grant of land. This grant, 10 acres in extent, was selected at Summerleas, near Brown's River.⁸ The family took possession in 1832. A little later the brothers erected a water-powered sawmill at the Cascades. It was to get Huon pine logs for cutting at the mill that first brought the Walton brothers to the Huon.

⁸ Neika

In 1839, they arranged that Thomas and some of his men should row a whaleboat round from Hobart and spend the first night at Three Hut Point, while William was to start a day after his brother's party, and walk through from Summerleas, following the bridle track that had been blasted in 1830, and join them at Mosquito Point. During the trip, William was overtaken by a very heavy snowstorm, which completely obliterated all traces of the track, and he got lost. He wandered around for many hours, trying always to keep in the direction he thought the Huon River lay. And luckily came to the riverside at dusk, just as his brother's boat was passing a little below the hoped-for destination.⁹

By October 1829 the bridle track had been cut from Hobart Town to the first falls on the Huon River and on the 13 January 1830, it was advertised as a Bridle Road.

NOTICE

Survey Office Feb. 1, 1830
A BRIDLE ROAD having been opened and completed, from Hobart to the River Huon, parties in search of land for location, have now the power of penetrating with facility into the heart of the unexplored country in the south-western portion of the colony; and they can obtain, at the Survey Office, further information for their guidance.

G FRANKLAND
Surveyor General¹⁰

Timber was one of the first products that brought early settlers to the Huon, but they were followed by those who wished to have land of their own. Potatoes, hops and berry fruit were among the first things planted after they had removed the trees from their land.

Robert NASH was one of the Norfolk Islanders who arrived in Hobart in 1808. On his arrival, Nash had hoped to find similar timber to the Norfolk Island pine

for his mill, but was disappointed and joined a party of Government men travelling overland to the Huon district by the track blazed through the forests of the foothills of Mount Wellington, in search for Huon pine. Whether he used this timber is not known, but he later built a two-story house and mill on New Town Creek, then moved to Hobart where he built a second mill, but left soon after to build again and become a prosperous miller at Sorell. Two other Norfolk Islander families also settled in the Huon district, GARTH and VINCENT.

The Bridle Track was the only means that those who wanted to travel south could go; it was very rough. One story that appeared in the same article as the Waltons was told by Mrs DWYERS of Cygnet who related that when she was four years old she walked from Hobart with her parents Mr and Mrs WEBB, to Franklin in 1842: that's a 40-mile walk (as the crow flies).

9 J. J. Barnett, Centenary of Huonville, *The Huon and Derwent Times*, 17 August 1939 p 1.

¹⁰ Advertising (1830, February 13). *Hobart Town Gazette*, p. 11.



Bridle Track from Hobart to North West Bay River; passing Summerleas

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Books — Hobart Branch

- *Alexander, James and Alison, *The Hopkins Bicentenary—Henry and Sarah Hopkins arrived in Hobart Town, 10 September 1822 (Celebrated By Their Descendants; Hobart, 10 Sep 2022)* [Q929.2 HOP]
- *Aplin, Graeme, S G Foster, Michael McKernan, Eds, *Australians Events and Places*. [994 APL]
- *Atkinson, Alan, Marian Aveling, Eds, *Australians 1828* [994 ATK]
- *Borchardt, D H , Ed, *Australians: A Guide to Sources* [994 BOR]
- *Browns River History Group, *We Will Remember Them – The men from Tarooma–Kingston–Blackmans Bay who enlisted for service in World War I*.
Coal River Valley Historical Society Inc, *200 Years in the Valley—Celebrating the Bicentenary of Richmond* (Journal 7, Jan 2024) []
- *Colour Library Books Ltd, *Traditional British Crafts*. [Q680 TRA]
- *Curthoys, Ann, A.W. Martin, Tim Rowse, Eds, *Australians from 1939*. [994 CUR]
- *Emmison, F G, *Elizabethan Life: Morals and the Church Courts*. [262.9 EMM]
- *Hancock, Barbara Joan, *The Hopkins Family of Staffordshire and Warwickshire*. [Q929.2 HOP]
- *Hancock, Barbara Joan (nee Gough), *The Cook Family—The Family Tree of my grandmother Joan Smith, nee Cook*. [Q929.2 COO]
- *Hancock, Barbara, *The Smith Family—The Family Tree of my Mother, Elsie May Gough, nee Smith* [Q929.2 SMI]
- *Hyland, T Garth, *Thanks a Lot Guv! The stories of 8 Convicts, from Trial in England to Detention and Freedom in Van Diemen’s Land: John Ireland (Hyland) & Harriet James, James Britton, Sophia & James Charles Gunyon, William Heard, Isaac (Ikey) & Ann Solomon*. [994.603 HYL]
- *Leitch, B, *The Jam Factory* [994.6 LEI]
- Macfie, Peter, *The Wesleyans of Port Arthur: The Legacy of the Wesleyan Missionaries at Port Arthur Penal Settlement and Point Puer Juvenile Prison, Tasman Peninsula, Van Diemen’s Land 1833–1843* [Q287.1092464 MAC]
- *Nicolson, Nigel, *Great Houses of Britain* [Q728.80942 NIC]
- *Radi, Heather, *200 Australian Women: A Redress Anthology*. [920.094 RAD]
- *Smith, Elizabeth Joy, *Time is the Builder: A History of The Royal Tasmanian Society for the Blind and Deaf; 1887 to 1987*.
- *Stanley, Peter, *The Remote Garrison: The British Army in Australia, 1788–1870*. [355.00904 STA]
- *TFHS Hobart, *Undertakers of Hobart, Vol. IV—Index to H.C. Millington Pty Ltd Funeral Records, Part 13; September 1982 to July 1985*. [Q929.31099461 UND]
- *Tasmanian Government Printing Office, *Godwin’s Emigrant’s Guide to Van Diemen’s Land, more Properly Called Tasmania* (Facsimile Edition 1990) [919.64 GOD]
- *Thomas, Bertram ‘Snow’, *Snow at North Down: 91 Years from 1931 Recollections and Letters of Bertram ‘Snow’ Thomas*. [Q929.2 THO]

- Wadsley, John, *A Town of Tents: A history of Claremont Camp and the Cadbury Peninsula*. [994.603 HYL]
 Watson, Stephen J, *Mathinna: Discovering the Past, 1850s—1930s* [Q994.64 WAT]

Books – Launceston Branch

- *Beattie, J W (Comp.), *Port Arthur – An Historical Survey – Van Diemen’s Land*
- *Branagan, J G, *The Story of the Bass Strait Submarine Telegraph Cable 1859–1967*
- *Branagan, J G and Woodroffe, Mac, *Tasmania Revisited – Retracing the Photographic Journeys of H.J. King*
- *Brand, Ian, *The “Separate” or “Model” Prison, Port Arthur*
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- *Devon Historical Society (Pub.), *Devonport – A Pictorial Past*
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- *Teniswood, Dr W V, *Did you Know? Transcripts from the Popular Radio Series*
- *Tuffin, Richard, Jackman, Greg and Clark, Julia (Eds), *A Harbour Large Enough To Admit A Whole Fleet – The Maritime History & Archaeology of Port Arthur*

- *Walker, Steven, *Enterprise, Risk and Run – The Stage-Coach and the Development of Van Diemen’s Land and Tasmania*
- *Ware, John, *Strahan: Macquarie Harbour, the Commercial Port of the Western Mineral Fields: Tasmania’s Eldorado* (Facsimile Edition)
- *Webster, Hilary, *The Tasmanian Traveller – A Nineteenth Century Companion for Modern Travellers*
- *Wilson, J W, *A Review of Some Events & Personalities in Launceston and Tasmania*
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8386	WOOLLEY Mr David	55 Skyline Drive vicepope@netspace.net.au	HOWRAH	TAS	7018
8387	CROSSINGHAM Mrs Shirley	60 Incana Rd	MARGATE	TAS	7054
8388	CROOKS Mr Alan	2 Binstead St alan_b_crooks@hotmail.com	FAULCONBRIDGE	NSW	2776
8389	WELLER Ms Suzanne	501 Glebe Rd suzanne.weller@bigpond.co	ADAMSTOWN	NSW	2289
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BERRY Horace Malcolm	TAS AUS	1900–1963	8396
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FARLEY Moses Frederick John	Franklin/Huon TAS AUS	1930–1965	8392
FARLEY William	Tenderton/Cranbrook KEN ENG	1799–1867	8392
FITZPATRICK Catherine Selina	Franklin TAS AUS	1850>	8386
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If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members' listing for the appropriate name and contact details.

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.

Guidelines for contributors to the TFHS journal *Ancestry*

General guidelines can be found in the TFHS website at
https://tasfhs.org/publication_guidelines.php

Here are some special guidelines relating specifically to journal contributions

- § Please include your membership number.
- § We prefer authors to send their contribution as a Word document attached to an email addressed to the editor.
- § We prefer short items of about 500 words with a maximum of about 2500 words for longer contributions. Long articles can be broken into parts for publication in subsequent issues.
- § Do not indent paragraphs. Do not use tabs to indent whole paragraphs.
- § Use only **one space** at the end of a sentence.
- § Please use footnotes to provide references. **DO NOT** use a reference list or end-notes. We do not mandate a particular style of footnote but expect sufficient information in a footnote to allow the reader to locate the source.
- § Place footnote intext number at the end of a sentence.
- § When providing the editor with an article, use the file name to identify the version – e.g. “Smith article version1.docx” – and increase the version number for later versions.
- § Provide images with captions in separate documents.
- § Write dates in the format “number month year” - no th or nd or rd, and no commas. e.g. “3 April 2021”
- § Please write surnames in All Capitals when first used in the contribution.

If you encounter a situation not specifically covered by these guidelines, please contact the editor.

email the editor for guidance.

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

Please Check Branches for Opening Times

BURNIE Phone: Branch Librarian 0427 354 103
Library 58 Bass Highway Cooee
Monday 11.00 am - 3.00 pm
Saturday by appointment only 1.00 pm - 4.00 pm
Meeting Branch Library, 58 Bass Highway, Cooee, 10.30 am on Last Monday of each month, except December and January.
Night Dinner Meetings are held in winter and end of year, check with Branch Librarian for details.

HOBART Phone: Enquiries (03) 6245 9351
Library 19 Cambridge Road Bellerive
Tuesday 12.30 pm–3.30 pm
Wednesday 9.30 am–12.30 pm
Saturday 1.00 pm–4.00 pm
Meeting Old Sunday School, St Johns Park Precinct, New Town, at 7.30 pm on 3rd Tuesday of each month, except January and December.
Check the website <https://hobart.tasfhs.org> for the latest information.

LAUNCESTON Phone: 0490 826 863
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10.00 am–3.00 pm
Monday to Friday by appointment only
Check the website at
[https:// launceston.tasfhs.org](https://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 am–3.00 pm
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meetings Please check the website at <https://mersey.tasfhs.org/> or email 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 2024–25:-

Individual member	\$50.00
Joint members (2 people at one address)	\$60.00
Australian Concession	\$40.00
Australian Joint Concession	\$50.00

Overseas: Individual or Joint member: A\$65: (inc. airmail postage) E-Journal (PDF) A\$35.00

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 <https://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.

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