

Tasmanian Ancestry

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.



Volume 45 Number 3 — December 2024

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Society Secretary: secretary@tasfhs.org

Journal Editor: editors@tasfhs.org

Home Page: www.tasfhs.org

Patron: Dr Alison Alexander

Fellow: Dr Neil Chick

Executive:

President	Robyn Gibson	0417 982 250
Vice President	Louise Rainbow	(03) 6278 7968
Society Secretary	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154
Society Treasurer	Greg Clota	treasurer@tasfhs.org

Branch Delegates:

Peter Cocker	Ros Coss	Andrew Cocker
John Dent	Helen Stuart	Sue-Ellen McCreghan
Judy Cocker	Ros Escott.	

By-laws Coordinator	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154
Web Manager	Andrew Cocker	webmanager@tasfhs.org
Journal Editor	Isobel Williams	editors@tasfhs.org
LWFHA Coordinator	Louise Rainbow	0362 787968
Members' Interests Compiler	Lyndal Ayers	membership@tasfhs.org
Membership Registrar	Lyndal Ayers	membership@tasfhs.org
Publications Convenor	Val Peterson	0439 733 588
Public Officer	Eddy Steenbergen	0418 129 154

Branches of the Society

Burnie: PO Box 748 Burnie Tasmania 7320

petjud@bigpond.com

Hobart: PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

Launceston: PO Box 1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

ltntasfh@bigpond.com

Mersey: PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

secretary@tfhsdev.com

Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 45 Number 1
ISSN 0159 0677

June 2024

Contents

From the Editor	126
Journal Address.....	126
President's Message.....	127
Branch Reports	128
Notes from Branch Meetings	131
Peter Chadwick Chick – World War 1 Anzac #1012 <i>Leon Chick</i>	135
A family tragedy and its aftermath <i>Geoffrey Beresford</i>	140
Do You Really Want this Family? <i>Elizabeth Hartnell-Young</i> ...	145
Up the Garden Path with Lady Franklin <i>Richard Mack</i>	155
Sarah Alcock's Family History <i>Ruth Wirtz</i>	158
John James Dell and Elizabeth Rebecca Rattray <i>Tony Dell</i>	165
Southport Village Settlement 1894-1898 <i>Irene Schaffer</i>	172
Library Acquisitions	177
New Members' Interests	181

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

From the Editor

Hi

I have returned to Tasmania after an almost four-month holiday in the UK. Travelling the length and breadth of the country, exploring stately homes and gardens, castles, and historical sites. It was fascinating to be there during a general election and see the almost complete lack of advertising – unlike here!

I did have some time to do some family research and will share my experiences in the next issue.

I would like to include some articles from you on providing some basic help – how to organise your files, how to date old photos, deciphering old handwriting, reading old maps, naming customs in different countries, place name conventions, DNA basics, etc. I don't expect the articles to be long but helpful starting points for people just beginning to explore their family histories.

If you do have any skills that could be useful, please think about submitting an article or two!

Isobel Williams

Cover: Old Richmond Post Office corner of Bridge and Henry St, Coal River Valley Historical Society inc, E. Jones Collection

Journal Address

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

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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

President's Message

I want to open this message by acknowledging the long and valuable service that Maurice Appleyard gave to the Tasmanian Family History Society. Members may not be aware, but Maurice died in early September. Elsewhere in this issue there is a more detailed description of Maurice's life and work; here I will just mention the leading and valuable role Maurice played in the State Executive over many years, and his importance as part of the "living memory" of the Society as a whole and the Hobart Branch in particular.

The problem of the unfilled position of Secretary of the Society (mentioned in my last message) has been solved; John Dent OAM (Launceston Branch) will act as Minute Secretary of the Executive meetings, while Andrew Cocker (Hobart Branch) will fulfill the rest of the secretarial duties. Thanks to both John and Andrew – I know that they both have many other calls on their time. (This seems to be a very good example of asking a busy person when something needs to be done!) Thanks too to Eddy Steenbergen who has done an excellent job as Secretary over the last several years.

Thanking these people reminds me that at the last Society Executive meeting we spent some time discussing how the Society can ensure that the work of our many volunteers can be properly recognised and acknowledging that all

too often volunteers work away without receiving very much in the way of visible recognition. To all the many members who volunteer in various ways in your local branches please be assured that your contributions *are* valuable and *are* appreciated. To other members, if you have time that can be spared, your local branch would be sure to welcome your help. Branches always welcome new volunteers, and "learning on the job" is the way that most of us gained most of our experience. I am sure that most volunteers would agree with me that it is surprising how often working on some seemingly unrelated task leads to some useful insight into one's own family history story.

Another important thing that happened at the last Society Executive meeting was an update of the Society Bylaws. There were no major changes, but some tidying up and checking that they are up to date. Electronic copies of the updated version have been posted on the web site and sent to branches. I would urge everyone to seek out any copies (paper or electronic) that you have of earlier versions and *get rid of them* please.

Robyn Gibson

President

Branch Reports

Burnie

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

President: Peter Cocker 0427 354 103

Secretary: Sue Hutton

Burnie Tasmania 7320

email: petjud@bigpond.com



Our guest speaker for our July day meeting was Dennis Turner. Some of you may recall that Dennis was one of our presenters at the AGM that was held

at Preservation Drive a few years ago. At our meeting in July he spoke about his time as a Sapper in the Army, his time as a member of a mining exploration syndicate and more lately his time as a teacher and an OH&S manager and advisor. Members were entertained by his rendition of stories about his exploits and adventures over the years, in particular the possum skin rug that he showed to us. It is pleasing to note that Dennis is now a member of our Society.

The August day meeting attendees were entertained by a number of presentations by some of our members. We asked members to have a look at *The Advocate* newspaper, either the edition that was published on their birthday or various editions published during their birth month. They then each had to prepare a mini presentation of what happened on their birthday/month that was of interest. One interesting presentation that was given showed that nothing had changed during the last 60 years or so. People were still complaining about cost of living,

commodity prices still going up, conflicts in the Middle East, etc.

Unfortunately, due to sickness and people being away, our numbers for our November meeting were down compared to the last few months. Those who were present were entertained with some videos and a podcast on aspects of accurate online research and some historical stories about D Day that have not been published until now .

We have two day meetings left for the year, the last Mondays in October and November. The committee of the Burnie Branch wish all members the best for the festive season and trust that you have a joyous time with your family.

Hobart

www.hobart.tasfhs.org

President: Ros Escott

email: president@hobart.tasfhs.org

Secretary: Andrew Cocker

email: secretary@hobart.tasfhs.org

PO Box 326 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

All telephone enquiries to (03) 6245 9351



The most significant event for the branch has been the death of our dear Maurice Appleyard in early September. He has been a cornerstone of our branch for much longer than most of us can remember and he will be sorely missed in so many ways. He was the go-to person for his expertise and was always so willing to help, whether the request be a family history conundrum, where to find

information or a book, or how to do something in the office. And once you got him chatting about his life ... what job hadn't he done?

Before we lost Maurice, we had already been thinking about succession planning for several roles in our branch – now more urgent of course. Two members have stepped up and are busy learning specific administrative tasks they will take on. We have also created a role description for a part-time volunteer Office Manager and advertised it through Volunteering Australia. Our appeals for library assistants to replace the retirements have so far only produced two, but they are much appreciated.

In late August the Branch had an information table at the well-attended 'Convict Connections' weekend at the Cascades Female Factory. We had our new banner on display and gave out information brochures and leaflets as well as helping people with their family history. This is likely to become a regular, possibly twice-yearly, event.

We again joined the 'Bellerive Hub' Open Day for Seniors' Week in October, as well as the DNA Interest Group hosting a Back to Basics meeting. These events were promoted through the widely distributed COTA program booklet.

At our July meeting, Susan Gardner who has been involved with the Scout movement over many years and now runs the Tasmanian Scout Heritage Centre, gave a most interesting presentation on 'William Proctor and the history of his property, The Lea', a section of which is now owned by the Scouts.

In August, Dr Imogen Wegman presented her favourite topic – maps, and what they can tell family historians. She explained how a historic map can show us details of the world as our ancestors experienced it, and how we can read the detail of historic maps and associated imagery to find new information that enhances our research.

In September, Hamish Maxwell-Stewart introduced us to Digital Histories Tasmania's databases which have merged multiple datasets resulting in many fascinating ways they can be used to reconstruct convict life. He also told us about what they are working on now and plans for the future.

Launceston

www.launceston.tasfhs.org

President: John Dent 0408 133 656

Secretary: Fran Keegan

PO Box1290 Launceston Tasmania 7250

Library: ltntasfh@bigpond.com

All telephone enquiries to 0490 826 863



The recent heavy rain resulted in part of our library being flooded. This has never occurred before. Only the office section was affected by a blocked outside drain which resulted in water covering our office floor. A few cardboard boxes on the floor were affected but we did not have any significant losses although a few books were thrown out and some others needed to be dried out. We have now put all items in plastic boxes. We were lucky to obtain the services of a carpet cleaner who had two big air blowers he was able to leave there for a couple of days which dried out

the carpet. After some worrying times and a lot of work by many to remove, sort and repack affected material we were lucky to get out of this with minimal damage. We only had to close the library for one day to clean up. Perhaps a warning to others, be prepared for things you think will not happen to you, they can happen!

The DNA seminar on the 26 October was in a new venue at the UTAS Inveresk Library. Ros Escott, well known DNA expert from Hobart, gave an excellent address to 35 people about using DNA testing to find family connections. Ros started with the basics of using DNA and outlined what to do when starting out on this pathway. Ros continued with a case study of a Launceston family trying to find the parents of an abandoned baby and how DNA was used to find the parents. It was most interesting, and Ros kept the audience captivated well past our scheduled completion time. The new venue at the UTAS library, apart from being hard to find was a great place for a workshop to be held.

Mersey

www.mersey.tasfhs.org

President: Ros Coss

Secretary: Gaylene Hays 0408 059 990

PO Box 267 Latrobe Tasmania 7307

Library (03) 6426 2257

email: secretary@tfhsdev.com



Mersey Branch has thoroughly enjoyed hosting presentations, usually on the third Saturday of the month

for a small fee. These include How To

Search series covering the items held at the branch – Tasmanian Pioneer and Tasmanian Federation Indexes, church records, cemetery, burial, newspaper records to name a few. Online records such as The List, Libraries Tasmania, Trove, Ancestry, My Heritage and Find My Past. We are looking forward to next year when we will again hold these presentations. If you are interested contact secretary Gay to be placed on an advice list.

Our newly formed Writers Group held first Saturday of the month is very, very interesting with Dane McCormack our host giving us prompts to write stories about our ancestors. Such as ‘Where an Ancestor Lived and Why’, ‘Walk in an Ancestors Shoes’, ‘Every Picture Tells a Story’, ‘It’s In the Blood’. We all have a different, fascinating story to tell.

The Group will be working on a project to produce a book about Latrobe. Dane, raised in Latrobe will also be our guest speaker at our BBQ on Saturday 8 Feb at 6pm at our library.

Our trade table and afternoon tea will be held Sunday 24 November. This is our main fund raiser and we look forward to your support.

Mersey Branch will close for the holidays on 6 December, Christmas lunch will be at Thai Imperial Bells Pde, Latrobe on Sunday 8 December and the branch will re-open Wednesday 15 January.

Any inquiries contact Gay 0408 059 990 or Ros 0476 008 531

Notes from Branch Meetings

Notes from TFHS Hobart Branch presentation, Tuesday 16 July 2024 by Christine Spry.

William Proctor and the history of his property, The Lea. Susan Gardner

The Tasmanian Scout Heritage Centre and branch headquarters at The Lea, south of Hobart, occupies land that was granted to William Proctor in 1830. Susan has researched the location, prompted by her interest in local history and her impressive involvement with the Scout movement over many years.

William Proctor and young family arrived in Hobart in 1830 with hopes of securing land for his sons. William's background in the Customs Department in England facilitated his appointment to a Customs position in the colony, his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, and later to a seat in the Legislative Council in 1833. He received a grant of land at Stringy Bark Hill in the south of suburban Hobart, and significant acreage at Browns River, present day Kingston, unusual at the time for those on the public payroll.

Using convict labour over a period of five years, and one hundred pounds of his own money, William constructed a road between Hobart and Browns River, a distance of nine miles, which, on completion was appropriated by the government as a public road.

His land to the north of Browns River, The Lea, was poor farming country but William made a business selling firewood

from the property to the government, until the preference for coal caused William to look elsewhere for business opportunities. Through the mid-1830s he divided his several large holdings, and the distinctive Shot Tower on the Channel Highway was built on one such section.

By 1839 his portfolio of interests included an 800 acre lot at Sandy Bay, quarries, livestock and a substantial house on the Stringy Bark Hill location. William died in 1864, and the next owner of the house was Ferdinand Fitzroy, an Army officer and geologist. Fitzroy's plan to use some of his land to develop a Village Settlement to house families of modest income started with great hope, but failed to progress as he envisaged, and he returned to England in 1902.

The Lea changed hands several times, and in 1948 the Scouts raised the funds to buy 380 acres from the Shaw family to establish a state outdoor training camp site, constructed with their youthful energy and determination. It is a unique facility close to Hobart in a bushland setting, with accommodation for families and groups. The Heritage Centre is open to the public, and functions as custodian, ensuring that the history of Scouts in Tasmania, and a rich collection of artifacts, are preserved. They record an important part of social and cultural history in the state.

Notes from TFHS Hobart Branch presentation, Tuesday 20 August 2024 by Christine Spry.

Interpreting the thousand words: what maps can tell family historians.

Dr Imogen Wegman

The historian's love of maps fits well with Imogen's Dutch ancestry, where their homeland area south of Amsterdam has been mapped over the centuries. The landscape changed from wetland, peat fields and farming. The uncertain water depth in the several lakes variously supported a fishing industry and was the site of early naval skirmishes, eventually being used for the site of Schiphol Airport. Imogen showed us how maps over time reflect these different uses of the land.

Maps are produced for many purposes such as military, agriculture, religious and civil administration, and they reflect cultural, social and political influences. Information can be drawn from the artwork and text such as contours and units of measure. We might expect the orientation to have north at the top, but this is not always so.

Cartographers, in making a pictorial representation of the recordings of the explorer and surveyor, needed mathematical and drawing skill. This extended to signature features such as an artistic flourish with the brush and pen, and sometimes mischievous images to puzzle and amuse the viewer.

Locally, maps of the Derwent River drawn in 1803 by surveyor and explorer James Meehan, show topography as well as

notations about pasture and ground quality, all intended to be of use to farmers.

Maps of early land grants in Tasmania can be patchy with gaps in time, and inconsistent for detail. Survey maps of blocks of land can include descriptions of existing and remnant man-made structures. Look at all the detail on a map, beyond what is of immediate interest, to find the unexpected.

Resources:

- Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO), through the library website, gives access to AG341 Central Plans Office survey diagrams, with trigonometrics logbook.
- <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/tasmanian-archives/guides-to-records/>. Then select 'Land Grants' to see online records. Series RD is Registry of Deeds; LSD is Land Survey Diagrams. Series AF820 is Historic Land District Charts, used in combination with AF819 Town Grants Sheets
- The National Archives of Scotland has free access to historical maps, 1840s to 1960s, that have been published by the Ordnance Survey and other bodies e.g. the War Office. <https://maps.nls.uk/os/>

Notes from TFHS Hobart Branch presentation, Tuesday 17 September 2024 by Christine Spry.

Using digital history technologies to explore Tasmania's past. **Hamish Maxwell-Stewart**

Family historians with an interest in convicts transported to Tasmania know the value of the numerous records created

before, during, and after their arrival into the state. Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart, historian University of New England, leads the Digital History Tasmania (DHT) project which has created 2.5 million records, using data from more than 60 sources to create an enormous database, integrating information about convicts, free settlers, and administrators. This makes it possible to see the lives of convicts and others in Tasmania in the context of economic, social, and cultural changes during the 19th century.

The convict system and its management ensured that they were a source of cheap labour to build, support and expand a colony. Were women intentionally subjected to the cycle of assignment and return to the female factory in order to reduce their chance of marrying, and so provide a reliable source of cheap domestic labour? Were assigned convicts the target of exaggerated and fabricated offences so that the master could return them to the responsibility of the government during times of economic downturn, relieving the master of this support burden? To this end, a closer look at events outside/beyond the convict system is revealing.

Offences against the convict system's rules, e.g. staying out after hours, account for the greatest number of punishments, rather than offences against the person or property. The punishment for their offences varied in type and severity. Combining datasets has enabled us to see how the frequency and duration of solitary confinement influences later events in life,

including lifespan. Incidence of venereal diseases, a subject of social comment of the times, was more common for soldiers and marines than it was for convicts. Assignment to road construction increased in the 1850s and can be connected to an increased death rate among convicts due to trauma injury and stressful labour.

The geographical distribution of population around Hobart, with reference to safe drinking water, standard of housing, proximity to flood prone areas, and when further differentiated by cohort, makes it possible to consider and quantify the impact of these variables on life span, fertility rate, incidence of petty crime. Maps, census records, rate assessment books, and records of convict assignment locations enable a closer study of patterns. This mapping of people and events is included in the DHT database.

At arrival in Hobart convicts stated the offence for which they were convicted, and any previous offences. They might admit to an offence which had not come to the attention of the law, providing useful information in researching the origins of their lives. Studying their lives beyond the period of servitude can show that events such as death or imprisonment of a spouse, with no support services available, can start of cycle of petty offences after years of good behaviour and no court appearances.

Modern AI image technologies can create a possible likeness, using facial descriptions on convict records. This can be enhanced by using photographs of prisoners from later in the 19th century

and photographs of known descendants. The Tasmanian Exhibition 1891-1892 saw visitors buying a pass which included their photograph and name for the multi-day event. These photos have been another of the useful sources in creating digital similarities.

Digital History Tasmania is a unique project of world-wide significance in the depth and range of information recorded and processed.

An advertisement for Ancestry.com.au. The text is centered within a double-line border. On the left side of the border is a branch with several dark leaves. The main text reads "Australia's largest online family history resource*" in a large serif font. Below this, in a smaller sans-serif font, is "Research and build your family tree online". At the bottom right is the Ancestry logo (a stylized leaf) followed by "ancestry.com.au". A small asterisked note "*comScore, 2011" is located at the bottom right of the advertisement area.

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

Research and build your
family tree online

 **ancestry.com.au**

*comScore, 2011

Peter Chadwick Chick – World War 1 Anzac #1012

Leon Chick (Member 8043)

Peter Chadwick CHICK was a young country Tasmanian man, who enlisted to serve his country and the Empire. He spent 4 years 138 days in the armed forces, with 4 years and 43 days of that time being spent overseas.¹ During his time overseas, he saw service at both Gallipoli and France, including being wounded at both the Dardanelles and Poziers.² When Peter enlisted he was medically examined and listed as fit for service.³ The details below show a person who experienced numerous bouts of illness and it has to be wondered how much the atrocious conditions experienced by the soldiers contributed to this.



Peter Chadwick Chick

Peter was born to parents Edwin Arthur (aka Robert) CHICK and Susan Charlotte Chick (nee DOLBEY) on 9 August 1893, in Lilydale Tasmania, being the fourth of twelve children.⁴ Peter

had eight brothers and three sisters, with all being born between 1888 and 1909.

He enlisted at Pontville, Tasmania on 16 September 1914 and was assigned to the 12th Battalion, with Service Number

¹ Discharge Certificate for Peter Chadwick Chick, *Discovering Anzacs*, National Archives of Australia, Accessed 23 August 2019.

² Service record of Peter Chadwick Chick, pp. 8, 13, National Archives of Australia, B2455.

³ Service record of Peter Chadwick Chick, p. 4.

⁴ Family History records of Edwin Arthur Chick and Susan Charlotte Dolbey, "Family Tree," database, FamilySearch.Org, entry for Edwin Arthur (aka Robert) Chick, Accessed 30 August 2018.

1012.⁵ On his Attestation Paper, Peter indicated that he had served for three years in the 12th Infantry Regiment, however had resigned to travel to New Zealand.⁶ His detachment embarked Hobart on the *HMAT Geelong A2*, on 20 October 1914, bound for Alexandria, Egypt, to join up with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces, for the Gallipoli Campaign.⁷

Along with Peter, two of his brothers, Clifford Henry and Charles William, enlisted to serve in World War 1. Clifford enlisted at Ross, Tasmania, on 11 January 1916 and served with the 8th and 15th Field Company Engineers, which spent time in both Egypt and France.⁸ Clifford was

demobilised on 13 September 1919, although his return to “normal” life was short lived, as he was killed in a single motorcycle accident, outside of Lilydale in March 1921.⁹ Charles enlisted at Claremont, Tasmania, on 25 May 1916 and served in the 40th Battalion.¹⁰ Charles spent the majority of his time based in France and was killed in action at Morlancourt, France, on 28 March 1918.¹¹

Peter was not in Egypt long, as he shipped out on the *HMT Devnah*, on 2 March 1915, bound for Gallipoli. His stay there didn’t last long either, as he received a gunshot wound to his foot, sometime between 25 – 29 April 1915, and was transferred to the



From left Charles [KIA], Peter and Clifford Chick

⁵ Service record of Peter Chadwick Chick, p. 3.

⁶ *ibid*, p. 2.

⁷ *ibid*, p. 10.

⁸ Service record of Clifford Henry Chick, p. 3, National Archives of Australia, B2455.

⁹ ‘Motor Cyclist’s Death’, *Launceston Examiner*, 7 April 1921, p. 4, Trove.

¹⁰ Service record of Charles William Chick, p. 3, National Archives of Australia, B2455.

¹¹ Service record of Charles William Chick, p. 9.

Helouan Convalescent Camp in May 1915.¹² Overall his convalescence took just under two months, as in June of that year he rejoined his Battalion in Gallipoli.

In reviewing Peter's service record, it appears he never got to stay in one place for very long, as circumstances kept intervening. In August 1915 he was hospitalised with bronchitis and diarrhoea. This led to him eventually being transferred from Imbros on the *Caledonian*, to the Bethnal Green Military Hospital, in England, on 30 August 1915.¹³ It appears that his stay in England was lengthy as he did not return to Gezireh, Egypt until 14 February 1916 and his Battalion, in Serapeum, Egypt until 11 March 1916.¹⁴

Again, his stay in Egypt was not for long, as on 29 March 1916 his Battalion embarked at Alexandria to join the British Expeditionary Force. They disembarked in Marseille, France on 5 April 1916.¹⁵ France appeared not to improve Peter's luck, as he was wounded in action and admitted to the 6th General Hospital, Rouen, with shell shock, on 24 July 1916.¹⁶ There appears to be some confusion around Peter's whereabouts at this time, as witness statements in his service record tend to indicate that the Army thought he was missing, having

reported him so on 23 July 1917, whereas he had been hospitalised, following Pozieres.¹⁷ In an endeavour to clarify Peter's situation, it appears that the Australian Red Cross became involved in locating him.¹⁸

The injury saw him away from his Battalion, until his return on 1 September 1916. Shortly thereafter he was promoted, in the field, to Lance Corporal, on 22 September 1916.¹⁹ The next five months saw Peter bouncing between his Battalion and various hospitals, as he experienced episodes of enteritis, influenza, laryngitis and mumps, so it would appear that the conditions he was experiencing were taking a toll on his health.²⁰

Shortly after his return to the Battalion, on 24 February 1917, he appears to have been demoted back to his permanent grade of Private, on 14 March 1917.²¹ Whether this felt unjust and influenced him isn't known, however on 19 May 1917, at Bapaue, France, he appeared before a Field General Court Marshall, charged with whilst on active duty being absent without leave for 4-5 days, to which he pleaded not guilty.²² However, he was

¹² Service record of Peter Chadwick Chick, p. 10.

¹³ *ibid*, p. 10.

¹⁴ *ibid*, p. 10.

¹⁵ Service record of Peter Chadwick Chick, p. 10.

¹⁶ *ibid*, p. 10.

¹⁷ *ibid*, pp. 7; 8; 14; 15.

¹⁸ Australian Red Cross Wounded and Missing Files, Australian War Memorial, 1DRL/0428, Accessed 21 August 2019.

¹⁹ Service record of Peter Chadwick Chick, p. 11.

²⁰ *ibid*, p. 11.

²¹ *ibid*, p. 11.

²² *ibid*, p. 11.

found guilty and sentenced to 28 days FP No. 2.²³

The next entry on his Service Record shows him reoffending and facing another Field General Court Marshall. On 19 October 1917 he appeared at the Devonshire Lines Court, being charged with whilst on active service deserting His Majesty's Service by being absent without leave, for 1½ days, whilst his Regiment was in the front line.²⁴ He was found guilty and sentenced to two years IHL.²⁵ However the Court recommended mercy, on account of Peter's long service and good record and subsequently suspended the sentence.²⁶ Following this last brush with authority, Peter's Service Record appears clear and there is nothing recorded until June 1918, when he again contracts Influenza, whilst still in France, before returning to his Battalion in July 1918.²⁷

On 21 September 1918, Peter returned to Australia on the *Taranto* on 8 October 1918.²⁸ Peter was eventually discharged on 31 January 1919.²⁹ In recognition of his service, Peter was awarded the 1914-1915 Star, on 9 September 1920;³⁰ British War Service Medal, on 3 May 1921;³¹ and the Victory Medal, on 12 January 1923.³² The

medals were awarded, even though there was a review of his entitlement to them due to his indiscretions in France.³³ On 6 April 1967, Peter applied for the medallion and lapel badge, for Gallipoli Veterans.³⁴ In his submission he indicates he was wounded twice, at Gallipoli, however a record of this has not been located.

Upon his return to Tasmania Peter appears to have settled back into a normal life and married soon after to Eva Emily SULZBURGER.³⁵ Together they had seven children, five girls and two boys between 1920 and 1932.³⁶

On 30 September 1920, Peter applied for the granting of 400 acres, in the Lilydale area, under the *Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act 1916*.³⁷ After some bureaucratic to and fro, the land was finally granted on 17 June 1921. However, this wasn't the end, because on 9 July 1934, Peter wrote to the Secretary for Lands, seeking the Certificate of Title. There appears to be some disagreement about the original allocation, as Peter stated that the conditions applied to the grant were incorrect.³⁸ There is no follow-up to the correspondence shown, so the

²³ *ibid*, p. 11.

²⁴ *ibid* p. 12.

²⁵ *ibid*, p. 12.

²⁶ *ibid*, p. 12.

²⁷ *ibid*, p. 12.

²⁸ *ibid*, p. 12.

²⁹ *ibid*, p. 6.

³⁰ *ibid*, p. 29.

³¹ *ibid*, p. 34.

³² Service record of Peter Chadwick Chick, p. 31.

³³ *ibid*, p. 33.

³⁴ *ibid* p. 18.

³⁵ Printed Family History Compiled by Neil and Kay Chick and held by Leon Chick.

³⁶ *ibid*.

³⁷ Libraries Tasmania Names Index, Discovering Anzacs Profile, LSD 166/1/197, Accessed 21 September 2019.

³⁸ Libraries Tasmania Names Index, Discovering Anzacs Profile.

outcome is unclear. It appears that Peter may have experienced similar things to those referred to in the Moral Economy of Soldier Settlement.³⁹

Peter died on 22 September 1973 and is buried in the Lilydale General Cemetery.⁴⁰

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.

³⁹ Bruce Scates and Melanie Oppenheimer, 'I Intend to get Justice: The Moral Economy of Soldier Settlement', *Labour History*, no. 106, May 2014, pp. 229-53.

⁴⁰ The AIF Project Database, Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales, Canberra, <https://aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=51738>, accessed 23 September 2019.

A family tragedy and its aftermath

Geoffrey Beresford (Member 6183)

A recent article in the Journal reveals that the accidental death of children from burns was all too common in the nineteenth century, hearth fires a frequent cause. The death of little William John YOUNG at Bracknell, near Bishopsbourne, in July 1873, was therefore no isolated tragedy. The Launceston Examiner offered an account:

“A very sad occurrence happened at Bracknell last Saturday morning, by which a fine little boy about four years old, son of Mr. Young, schoolmaster, was burnt to death. Mr. Young had just lit the fire and went outside to get some water when during his absence it is supposed the little fellow got playing with the fire, when his nightdress became ignited. His screams attracted the attention of Mrs. Young, but before she could render much assistance the little sufferer had received such severe injuries that he died under them the following morning”.¹

A stone Celtic cross marks the grave at the Anglican Cemetery in nearby Bishopsbourne and gives his age as six years eleven months. He was survived by four siblings, aged between two and ten.

The child’s father, John Young (1836-1920), was the son of William Young

(1800-1860) farmer at Prince of Wales Bay and Mary HARRIS, arriving in Tasmania in 1833 per *Mary Ann*, after marrying at Hackney, London, in 1829.

John Young had in April 1862 married Ellen BERESFORD (1844-1925), at Dudley Cottage, Glenorchy, home of her father Joseph Beresford (1789-1862) and his second wife Bridget STEVENS (1814-1867), just two weeks after the death of Ellen’s ailing father. Four years later, in January 1866, John Young’s younger brother, Thomas Young (1841-1918) married Ellen’s sister Mary Beresford (1842-1866) at the home of the Rev. Charles SIMSON, longtime Presbyterian minister at Glenorchy. Tragically, Mary died of puerperal fever in December 1866, at Rosetta Cottage, Glenorchy: this name had been given to the house by Mary’s maternal grandmother Bridget Stevens (1784-1865) on making it into a private school in 1838. Mary’s surviving infant twin, Ethel Constance Young (1866-1940), would become the mother of Major General Graham Beresford PARKINSON in New Zealand, active on various fronts during WWII.² After registering Graham’s birth in 1896, as “Graham Parkinson”, Ethel Constance persuaded her husband to return and insert Beresford.

St. Matthews Glenorchy being Presbyterian, Wesleyan marriages were

¹ The Launceston *Examiner*, 8 July 1873 p.2

² *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, 2000

conducted by the Rev. Simson in private homes, or even his own. Recent research reveals a family connection between Rev. Simson and the Beresfords. Rev. Simson's wife, Mary Ann (WILSON), is shown to be a sister to Sarah Grace Wilson, the wife of Thomas Stevens (1822-1892), brother to Bridget Beresford (1814-1867), mother of both Ellen and Mary Young. Rev. Simson and the Beresfords will have been brought closer by the death of Mr. Simson's wife in October 1866, at 42, and of Mary Young two months later, aged 24.

Thomas Stevens had married Sarah Grace Wilson in 1846 while Rev. Simson, aged 40, married her sister Mary Ann Wilson in 1851, the bride 27. Mr. Simson may have met his wife thanks to Thomas Stevens. Both women were from New Norfolk, where their father William Borrowdale WILSON owned a prosperous farm with a now historic home.

Formerly farmers, both John Young and his brother Thomas Young had become schoolteachers in the 1860's, John contracted by the local parents' board as schoolmaster at Bracknell in 1872 and his wife Ellen as teacher on a joint salary of £72 p.a.,³ Bracknell described in 1874 as "a village just starting to take off, with a two roomed school with good attendance, a hotel, two or three stores, P.O., a place of worship and a Good Templar Lodge."⁴ Unlike his brother John, in 1876 Thomas took advantage of the *Public Instruction*

Act 1868 to qualify as a State teacher⁵, immediately gaining appointment at Goulburn Street school for almost a decade and subsequently as schoolmaster at Southport⁶, his widowed mother Mary Young (HARRIS) living with him until her death in 1883. Following retirement in 1906, Thomas resided at Hestercombe, Claremont until dying in 1918, buried at Claremont Congregational Cemetery, the grave poignantly inscribed "Our friend sleepeth".

Only one month after burying his son near Bracknell in 1873, John Young's presence was required in Hobart for a Supreme Court hearing to clarify the situation of the estate of Joseph Beresford (1789-1862), John's wife Ellen being a beneficiary with her five sisters and two brothers, only the eldest son Joseph Beresford, Jr. (1840-1905) being of full age in 1862. It was held that the two trustees, (one of them Sir Robert OFFICER), appointed in the deathbed will, had not conformed to law on supposedly leasing Millbrook (118 acres with Dudley Cottage) and Dudley Park (109 acres, bushland save for 24 acres under cultivation) to John and Thomas HALLAM for five years. Millbrook and Dudley Park were respective grants of 140 acres each to Joseph Beresford and his father John (1753-1821) on abandoning Norfolk Island in 1808. After the death of his mother, Hannah Beresford, in 1843, Joseph Beresford obtained Dudley Park as his father's heir-at-law.⁷ Joseph

³ AOT AUD17/1/8 and 11, 1872

⁴ Bracknell Online Access Centre, 2004

⁵ AOT (TA) ED2/1/315 457

⁶ AOT (TA) ED44/1/25

⁷ The *Cornwall Chronicle*, 8 November 1845

Beresford's Will left Millbrook, containing the family home "Dudley Cottage", to his sons Joseph Jr. and John Stevens Beresford (1853-1903) as tenants in common, while across the road Dudley Park, with a wealth of timber, was willed to the two sons and their five sisters. The lease, supported only by a clumsy document, was held in existence by the jury, making the Hallams technically trespassers and their stripping the properties of timber illegal, justifying an award for damages amounting to £110.⁸

Loose supervision of the estate by the trustees had given the late Joseph Beresford's eldest son Joseph Jr. imagined authority to sell timber rights to John and Thomas Hallam besides others. This prejudiced the rightful heirs, including Young's wife Ellen, and led to a suspicion that John Young might sue the trustees for negligence unless they summonsed the Hallams. The trustees were thus provoked into suing the Hallams, resulting in the award for damages, of limited comfort to the heirs who had claimed £300.

Joseph Beresford Jr.'s ineptitude created an unbridgeable rift with his co-heirs and it was in disgust that in March 1871, burdened with debt, he disposed of his one half of Millbrook, to John and Thomas Hallam, and with cash in hand (from the sale price of £1,000 he was left with £80 after the Hallams deducted unpaid loans) immediately departed for NSW with wife Julia DICKSON (1840-1907) and seven young children (one of them the writer's

grandfather) to become a share farmer, foregoing his one-seventh interest in Dudley Park. Departure from Tasmania had become inevitable when Joseph Jr. lost his house in August 1870, forcibly sold to Chas. White WILLIAMS, to cover an unpaid mortgage that Joseph Jr. had rashly taken out in 1868, against a loan of only £200. The home, a gift from his father when Joseph Jr. married Julia Dickson in 1860, was known as Patient Cottage, on 4 acres adjoining his father's property, acquired at auction for £850 from the estate of Joseph GRIFFIN, who had died in 1859.

Meanwhile, Joseph Jr.'s co-heir, John Stevens Beresford (1853-1903) was away in NSW, working as a stockman at Forbes, but on finally reaching 21 years of age on 5 May 1873 returned to Glenorchy to join his sisters, now of full age, in settling their father's estate as well as to sell John's remaining half of Millbrook. Like his uncle John Young, he was angered to discover his brother Joseph's mismanagement of both Millbrook and Dudley Park, finding Millbrook in the hands of the latest of various illegal occupiers, by virtue of rights granted by Joseph Jr. when he had no authority to do so. On 13 May 1873 John Stevens Beresford, one week after turning 21, accompanied by John AYTON (married to John's cousin Eliza Ann REDFORD) and the land agent John McDERMOTT, presented himself at Millbrook, to eject the occupier COURTNEY who, urged by his wife, reacted violently, emerging from

⁸ The *Mercury*, "Officer v. Hallam" 28 August 1873 p. 2-3, 29 p.2-3, 30 p.2

the house with a double-barrelled gun, directed at Ayton. Those threatened retreated, promising retaliation, which took the form of a criminal charge for “unlawfully presenting firearms”. The case was heard before the Supreme Court on 17 July⁹, the occupier meanwhile having vacated Millbrook, so that on 30 May 1873 John Stevens Beresford was able to convey his participation in Millbrook for £800, to John McDermott, farmer, as proxy for the Hallams. Dudley Park was next conveyed to the land agent Thomas FRODSHAM, Sr. on 10 December 1873, by John Stevens Beresford and his five sisters, price undisclosed. One year later the auctioneer G.S. CROUCH advertised the property for auction, not as a farm but divided into Lots, which “would form splendid sites for building purposes.”¹⁰ The eighteenth century faith in land as the basis of wealth and status, which had sparked the ambition of marine privates like John Beresford (died 1821) even without farming experience, to become settlers in Australia if not in England, had by 1870 waned. It’s not surprising, therefore, that the enterprising Hallams, profiting from a flourishing general store at Glenorchy, bought Millbrook, not with farming in mind, but in order to set up a successful orchard industry. Similarly, Mr. Frodsham took an innovative approach, turning Dudley Park into housing blocks, rather than continuing it as a farm.

The move away from farming was accompanied by a drastic fall in land values in Tasmania¹¹, the result of a sustained economic crisis, which led to frequent emigration and the Youngs were no exception, with John and Ellen Young abandoning Bracknell in 1874, in order to move with their family of four young children to New Zealand, taking with them the eight year old half-orphan Ethel Constance Young, niece to both John Young and his wife Ellen. Also accompanying them was Ellen’s sister Ruth Beresford (1849-1924) who was to marry Clement WATSON, their grandson Gordon Watson (1912-1945) would become a controversial political figure in New Zealand.¹² After a short stint as teachers at Kaitoke in 1875, John and Ellen Young were engaged by the Wellington Education Board to run the new Terrace School from January 1876, John as headmaster at £300 p.a., Ellen and her sister Ruth Beresford as teachers at £110 p.a. Ruth had in Tasmania qualified as a state teacher. The school progressed to the satisfaction of the local School Board which included parents until Robert LEE was appointed inspector by the supervisory Wellington Education Board and had nothing but criticism for John Young and the School. The situation became untenable and in 1884 John and Ellen Young tendered their resignation, which the School Board reluctantly accepted, faced by the lack of harmony between both men.¹³ Robert Lee, an

⁹ The *Mercury*, 21 July 1873 p.2-3

¹⁰ The *Mercury*, 15 December 1874, p.4

¹¹ Irene Schaffer’s Website, “Chigwell Barn”

¹² *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography* 1998

¹³ <https://wairarapaschoolhistory.co.nz>

educationalist from England, his opinions heeded by the Wellington Education Board, especially after the *Education Act* of 1877, will have looked down on John Young, unqualified as a teacher.

John ended life as an insurance inspector, dying in 1920, Ellen in 1925.



Four Generations 1925: Ellen Young (1842-1925) and her daughter Grace Ann MONCRIEFF (1863-1955) with Dorothy Grace Moncrieff (1893-1963), married to Sir Alfred TURNBULL (1881-1962), Administrator of West Samoa, holding Ruth Beresford ROBINSON (nee Turnbull 1924-2013), WW2 widow, society reporter with The New York Times from 1957.

*"Terrace-Wellington Educational Board
Schools"*

Do You Really Want this Family? (Not That There was a Choice!)

Graham Webster (Member 8183)

In researching my grandson's maternal family which hales from Tasmania, I have been acutely aware of the number of convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land. The family tree contains more than a few: the earliest, Michael MURPHY (grandson's fifth great grandfather) came on the First Fleet via Sydney; James JESSOP (my grandson's fifth great grandfather) on *Indefatigable*, the first convict ship to arrive directly to Hobart, on 19 October 1812. Until recently, my research showed that they were either single arrivals or a related pair of convicts (for example, Ann BROOKS and her daughter, also Ann), but then I came across the BATT family – a bunch of 'wrong 'uns'!

On 22 August 1802 James BATT was born in Barton Stacey, Hampshire, England, to William BATT (born 5 February 1775, Grateley, Hampshire) and Mary (née PAICE) (born ca January 1780 in Barton Stacey); he was baptised there on 28 November 1802. William and Mary

married at All Saints, Barton Stacey on 23 November 1799. It is believed the family of seven boys and three girls lived in a cottage in the Barton Stacey village; William was a shepherd.¹

James was the second son; elder brother William, born ca 1800, also became a shepherd.² Other brothers were Thomas, born 23 October 1894; George, born 23 November 1806; and Charles, born 25 December 1808. More siblings – not involved in this story – include John, born 3 December 1815, Henry, born 21 January 1821, Ann born ca 1812, Sarah, born and died 1814, and another Sarah born ca 1818.

The family, like many others in the village and across the south of England, suffered in the summer of 1830 from unemployment, a drop in real wages, inadequate poor relief and the introduction of machinery. The protests, named the 'Swing Riots, started in Kent in July 1830 and quickly spread across southern counties.³ On 18 November 1830 locals of

¹ MOFFAT, Linda (2013), The Batt family of Barton Stacey, Hampshire, from 1780, and their descendants,

<http://www.bartonstaceyhistory.co.uk/THE%20BATT%20FAMILY%20OF%20BARTON%20STACEY.pdf>

² It is possible that William was an illegitimate son of Hannah PAICE (Mary's sister), and was adopted by William and

Mary Batt, *ibid* ; England and Wales Census, 1851

³ Named after a mythical Captain SWING figurehead of the protests, Swing Riots, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swing_Riots ; MOFFAT, Linda and RIPPON, Stuart (2015) The Swing Riots: a talk given in All Saints Church, Barton Stacey, 11 September 2015, <http://www.bartonstaceyhistory.co.uk/Barto>

Micheldever, Hampshire, gathered to raise the issues affecting their families, including lack of food. The next day, a mob from the district assembled at Sutton Scotney and dispersed in the district to attack threshing machines, damage property at local farms and demand higher wages. In the evening, a mob of 20 to 30 attacked the property of William COURTNEY of Newton Stacey.⁴ Courtney was a gentleman farmer, an Overseer of the poor, and an employer of, among others, the Batt family.

The participants were unprepared for the swift and seemingly brutal reaction.⁵ The Batt family were amongst those rounded up and initially held at Winchester Prison. The prisoners were tried in the Great Hall, Winchester, as result of a Special Commission of Assizes established by the Duke of Wellington on 18 December 1830.⁶ Of the Barton Stacey men, one was hanged, three were transported, three were set to be transported but pardoned and six were acquitted.⁷ The consequences for the Batt family were as follows:

Charles, George and Thomas Batt (James' brothers) were charged with various offences (including the theft of bread, cheese and beer, and damage to a threshing machine), but acquitted.

George Paice (a brother of Mary Batt, born 12 November 1806 in Barton Stacey) was charged with feloniously destroyed a threshing machine, the property of Thomas DOWDEN,⁸ transported for 7 years.⁹

Joseph CARTER (related to William Batt through his wife, born 26 April 1789 in Barton Stacey) was charged with felonious assault on Francis CALLENDAR and putting him in bodily fear, and having feloniously stolen from his person ten sovereigns. He was sentenced to death but although the sentence was commuted to transportation for seven years he was not transported. He served two years and one day and was discharged on 20 December 1832 from the Portsmouth prison hulk, *Hardy*.¹⁰

James ANNELLS (also ANNALS, ANNALLS) (the brother of James Batt's brother-in-law-to-be William, born 14

n%20Stacey%20and%20the%20Swing%20Riots%20booklet.pdf

⁴ Newton Stacey, Barton Stacey and Sutton Scotney were among the westerly village in the Dever river valley towards Micheldever

⁵ For a political reaction to the 'Swing Riot' see FITZPATRICK, Julie (2024), John Hart, convicted Swing Rioter – Insurgent or gullible? *Tasmanian Ancestry*, vol 44, no 4, pp236-239, and BROWN, Bruce W (2004), *The Machine breaker convicts from the Proteus and Eliza*, University of Tasmania, <https://doi.org/10.25959/23235668.v1>

⁶ The Somborne & District Society, *The Swing Riots of 1830*, <https://tinyurl.com/3rz56fxh>

⁷ MOFFAT, Linda and RIPPON, Stuart, *ibid*

⁸ An owner of a farm at Micheldever, *ibid*

⁹ He was transported to VDL on *Elizabeth* which left Portsmouth on 6 February 1831, arriving on 29 May 1831, <https://www.hawkesbury.net.au/claimaconvict/shipDetails.php?shipId=454>

¹⁰ MOFFAT, *ibid*; *Newton – the Swing Riots*, [https://www.micheldevervillages.org/history/newton---the-swing-riots- ; Prison Ship \(Hulk\) Registers](https://www.micheldevervillages.org/history/newton---the-swing-riots- ; Prison Ship (Hulk) Registers), via Findmypast.co.uk

March 1820, who married Caroline Batt at Chilbolton on 12 October 1850), a ploughman, was charged with felonious assault on William Courtney. He demanded a sovereign and eventually the mob got four half crowns and five shillings from Courtney. The men told Courtney that they had been breaking machines and James Annells said, "Look at the light over the hills". James was charged with making a threat as three barns, a granary and ricks of hay were burnt at Barton Manor Farm.¹¹

Of these it was James who came out worst initially, the sentence was death, but then it was commuted to transportation for life.¹² After the sentencing James, prisoner number 1462, was sent to prison hulk *York* moored at Gosport, Portsmouth.¹³ The prisoners were embarked from the hulks

York and *Hardy*¹⁴ to *Eleanor* between 10 and 15 February 1831, and the ship departed Portsmouth on 19 February 1831, arriving at Port Jackson (Sydney) on 25 June 1831.¹⁵

The outcome of the Swing Riots, to a small community like Barton Stacey must have been significant, most of all to William and Mary.¹⁶ Their son second James had evidently escaped being rounded up after the 'Swing Riots' ("...*It is highly likely that James was involved in the rioting, notwithstanding the fact that he was not charged...*").¹⁷ James had married Ann ANTHONY, born 1796 in Kings Somborne at All Saints, Barton Stacey on 6 July 1823.¹⁸ They had three sons and four daughters, but it is James' eldest daughter and his sons that are relevant to this story: Caroline, born 6

¹¹ MOFFAT, *ibid*

¹² Winchester, *Oxford Journal*, 1 January 1831, p1; *Calendar of prisoners at Winchester for trial at a Special Commission Of Assize following The Agricultural Riots, 1830*, via Findmypast.co.uk ; *Convict Hulks, Convict Prisons And Criminal Lunatic Asylums: Quarterly Returns Of Prisoners*, The National Archives, HO8, via Findmypast.co.uk; *UK, Criminal Records, 1780-1871*, via Ancestry.co.uk

¹³ 133 prisoners were embarked all convicted on machine breaking, *Convict Ship Eleanor – 1831*, https://www.freesettlerorfelon.com/convict_ship_eleanor_1831.htm ; records suggest he may have been sent to *Hardy* (and not *York*), *UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849*, via Findmypast.co.uk

¹⁴ Moored on the other side of Portsmouth Harbour, *Prison history, Hardy*,

<https://www.prisonhistory.org/prison/hardy/> ;

¹⁵ TOWNSEND, Norma and KENT, David (1995) The men of the "Eleanor", 1831: a case study of the hulks and voyage to New South Wales, *The Great Circle*, vol 17, no 2, pp109-1991 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41562927> ;

¹⁶ The consequence of the 'Swing Riots' resulted in "the largest single group in the history of transportation", see KENT, David and TOWNSEND, Norma (2002) *The Convicts of the Eleanor: protest in rural England, new lives in Australia*, The Merlin Press; In 1841 excluding the outlying farms and the two hamlets, there were 252 people living in the village, private communication Linda MOFFAT, 13 August 2024

¹⁷ BROWN, *ibid*, p187

¹⁸ A village to the south-west of Barton Stacey

March 1825, Charles born 24 March 1827, William¹⁹ born 25 December 1828 and James born 12 October 1830. In 1824 James had been convicted for stealing a duck and geese and given a six-month conviction; and at Easter 1830 stealing three faggots of wood, property of John COURTNEY, 12 months²⁰. In 1837, James, then a farm labourer, ploughman and shepherd, was convicted at Southampton Assizes, Winchester, on 11 July, of stealing a ewe sheep from a sheep-fold on Hill Farm, Barton Stacey owned by the Courtney brothers, worth 30/-, property of "...the executor of the late William Courtney..."²¹ During the trial it was clear James did little to hide his crime!:

The bailiff belonging to the farm...observed a ewe-sheep lying on the ground, outside the fold, with his legs tied together...[with thongs given to] men employed on the farm...The jailor of Andover had traced the footsteps of the prisoner from the fold, which he found to go in the direction of a plantation, and not towards his own house, a circumstance

certainly calculated to excite suspicion in the mind of any reasonable person.²²

James was sentenced to transportation for life for his crimes and was removed to the hulk *Leviathan* at Portsmouth²³ He was transferred to the convict ship *Lord William Bentinck* which sailed from Portsmouth on its second voyage on 14 April 1838 embarking "...320 prisoners, all were in apparently good health, although some of them were well advanced in age and two or three were cripples...", arriving at Hobart on 25 August 1838.²⁴ James had been held in the prison hulk for nearly a year and whilst on it he was educated, and before he departed England on the convict ship wrote to his wife from Spithead, off Portsmouth, on 13 April 1838:

I know take this last opportunity of sending these few lines to you in My Native Land My Dear Wife just after you and My Dear Children and Brothers and My Dear Brothers left the ship, I heard the News that we are to set sail on the Next Morning By Day light and please God to give us a safe passage to my journey.²⁵

¹⁹ Full name William Francis Joseph

²⁰ Larceny, October 1824, *England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892*, via Ancestry.co.uk; James Batt, *Founders and Survivors Online Database of Tasmanian Convicts (1818-1853)*,

<https://researchdata.edu.au/founders-survivors-online-1818-1853> *Larceny before committing felony, Easter 1830, England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892*, via Ancestry.co.uk; Hants Easter Sessions, *Hampshire Telegraph*, 25 April 1830, p20

²¹ Winchester, Saturday, April 29, *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 1 May 1837, p4;

Winchester Assizes, *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 17 July 1837, p3

²² Winchester Assizes, *ibid*

²³ *England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892*, via Ancestry.co.uk

²⁴ *Lord William Bentinck 1838 – one of many*, <https://redcoat-settlerswa.com/ships/lord-william-bentinck-1838-one-of-many/> ; *Lord William Bentinck 1838 – one of many*, *ibid*; Convict record, BATT, James, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/CON34-1-8/CON34-1-8P17>

²⁵ Note that his family had visited James on the *Leviathan*, MOFFAT *ibid* – she and others

James had left wife Ann to bring up the family living at The Street, Barton Stacey.²⁶ It must have been difficult as on 11 July 1846 Charles and brother William (both carters employed by Mr BRIDGER of Chilcomb²⁷) were tried at Southampton Assizes, Winchester. They were charged with “...*feloniously and burgulariously to steal, take and carry away goods...*”.²⁸

...between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a robbery was committed on the premises of a Mr Charles TARRANT, grocer and general dealer, residing at Barton Stacey...It appears the burglars took out a pane of glass from the shop window in the front of the street, which enabled them to open the same, and admit one of the gang, who opened the front door which led to the shop from which they stole eight pounds in silver out of a half pint cup...two pounds' worth of copper from a box, and old-fashioned silver watch, with which they got clear off...²⁹

Then during the night of 17 April 1846:

...another daring burglary was committed on the premises of Mr Edward EYRES, general shopkeeper and publican, at Barton

Stacey. As at the robbery at Mr Tarrant's, the week previously, the villains broke a pane of glass and opened the window, thereby entering. In the shop all the drawers, cupboards, and goods were ransacked...They took away the best part of a side of bacon, some bread, groceries [ie 5lbs of bacon, 2lbs of bread, 1lb lard and 1lb of butter³⁰] and tobacco with they got clear off. The thieves removed into the garden a jar of vinegar and a bottle of ink, both of which it is presumed they thought drinkable.³¹

A watch found on William and a new pair of trousers bought by Charles with coins from Mr Tarrant was presented as evidence and they (as Charles and William BALL³²) were convicted and sentenced to transportation for 10 years but spent over two years at Millbank Penitentiary before the convict ship *Eden* departed Plymouth, Devon, on 5 Oct 1848 the ship arrived at Port Phillip on 21 January 1849.³³

The story continues in Part 2 where the Batt family proliferated the line of convicts that were sent to and continued to live in Tasmania.

credit Colleen ARULAPPU and her 2006 book *I wood send you my hart if I could - a family story told in letters* for details of James and his family

²⁶ England and Wales Census, 1841

²⁷ The late burglaries at Barton Stacey, *Hampshire Advertiser*, 2 May 1846, p8

²⁸ Convict William Francis Joseph Batt, <https://www.chestnut-blue.com/Chestnut%20Blue-o/p871.htm>

²⁹ Burglary, *Reading Mercury*, 18 April 1846, p2

³⁰ *Ibid*

³¹ Another daring burglary, *Hampshire Advertiser*, 25 April 1846, p8

³² England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892, via Ancestry.co.uk

³³ UK, Prison Commission Records, 1770-1951: register of prisoners, Pentonville Prison, via Ancestry.co.uk

Finding Thomas Foster

Elizabeth Hartnell-Young

For years we thought we had lost him. Had he really fought at Waterloo? Did he ever come to Van Diemen's Land (VDL) or was that a family myth? Where was the legendary Masonic certificate? Did he marry for a second time and lose the family inheritance? We examined the tales of Thomas FOSTER, my 3 times great grandfather, with some cynicism as we explored snippets from the family archive. Time to research during COVID lockdowns, supported by the excellent online Tasmanian Names Index and Tasmanian Archives, revealed some surprising leads, while trips to Launceston and meetings with local historians all led to much more of Thomas's story.

Thomas Foster was the eldest nephew of Mary REIBEY – the woman on Australia's \$20 note – a Lancashire lass who had been transported as a young teenager. Mary

married well, brought up 7 children, and lived between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, successfully carrying on her husband's trading business after he died in 1811.¹ While the Reibey family is well documented, the Fosters demanded more research.

Born in 1792 to Mary's sister Elizabeth and her husband Charles, brown-haired, grey-eyed Thomas was only 15 years old and less than 5 feet tall when he enlisted in 1807 in the British Army.² After service in the Royal Artillery, including at Waterloo, and an injury sustained at Valenciennes during the ensuing occupation of France, he was granted a pension of nine pence per day in 1818. Henceforth he was an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital Chelsea.³ Thomas did not come to Australia with his parents and younger siblings when they immigrated on the *David Shaw* in 1818.⁴

¹ Irvine, N (2001) *Mary Reibey - Molly Incognita*. Sydney: Library of Australian History, p viii.

² Baptism Thomas Foster 16 Dec 1792 St Mary the Virgin, Blackburn, Lancashire, Ancestry - Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812 https://www.ancestry.co.uk/imageviewer/collections/2478/images/42561_339493__0001-00037;RegimentalRegistersofService,1756-1900 - Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/354252:3253>. Accessed 10 July 2020.

³ Thomas Foster, Royal Hospital of Chelsea Discharge Documents, National Archives WO/121/220/460,

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>. Accessed via Findmypast.com 10 July 2021; Thomas Foster, Royal Hospital Chelsea Admission Books, Registers and Papers, 1702-1980, https://www.ancestry.co.uk/imageviewer/collections/62624/images/wo23-143_m_00072. Accessed 10 July 2021.

⁴ NSW Census, Elizabeth (Mrs Charles) Foster, Alphabetical Return, 1828, NRS 1272, <https://mhns.w.au/guides/1828-census/>. Accessed 22 September 2024.

On a visit to the UK in 1820-21, Mrs Reibey visited Thomas's young family, meeting baby Charles, who became my 2 times great grandfather. On 28 December 1820 she wrote in her diary:

I went to see my nephew Thomas Foster about 3 miles out of Manchester name of place is Albion Street No 12 Salford. He had a little son home since last I saw him about 10 weeks old and a very fine Child he was.⁵

After their arrival, his parents Elizabeth and Charles Foster spent time in the Hawkesbury area of New South Wales, in Sydney, and around Launceston in VDL. But one question I could not resolve: did Thomas ever come to Australia? Land records were the key that unlocked the mystery.

Royal NSW Veterans Corps

It turned out that as a pensioner Thomas was eligible to apply for the NSW Veterans Corps, formed under a Royal Proclamation on 12 September 1825. He had to meet the following conditions: '...this notice does not extend to such men

as by the Hospital books exceed fifty years of age, or who have lost a limb, or who labour under any serious bodily infirmity'.⁶ In 1826 he was accepted, and sailed to Australia on the *Orpheus* with the main detachment of the Royal Veteran Companies to New South Wales: 213 men, women and children.⁷

While some Chelsea Pensioners went direct to VDL, Thomas remained on the mainland, where the 1828 Census shows that his young daughter Jane Eliza lived with her grandmother Elizabeth in Sydney. The Veterans were entitled to small grants of land in return for twelve days of military service a year, and the possibility of being called out to defend the colony in case of invasion or civil uprising. When the Corps was disbanded in 1829, he requested a grant of land at East Arm on the Tamar River.⁸ A map of the plots shows Thomas Foster's 72 acres located between James KERRIGAN and James BOSKELL, also Veterans.⁹ Wooden huts of 'split stuff' were provided, but at first they had no windows or doors to protect occupants from the

⁵ Mary Reibey journal, 1820-1821, Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales, Safe 1/21a. Transcript http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/_transcript/2015/D25918/a1454.html. Accessed 22 September 2024.

⁶ 'New South Wales Veterans' *The Australian* 17 May 1829, p 3. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/36864581>.

⁷ 'Orpheus', Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild (ISTG) <https://www.immigrantships.net/v6/1800v6/orpheus18260913.html>. Accessed 21 September 2024.

⁸ Webb, G (1998) 'The East Arm Soldier Settlers 1829-1845'. Papers and Proceedings vol 10, Launceston Historical Society, p 43.

⁹ Dorset 7 - parish of Fordington, showing Swan Bay, Swan Point, Spring Bay, East Arm, Whirlpool Reach and Nelson's Shoals and various landholders, Series County Maps <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/Archives/AF396-1-483> Tasmanian Archives.

harsh weather.¹⁰ Having asked for two paned windows for each hut in September 1830, in July 1831 the Veterans wrote again to the Lt Governor seeking access to a common to the south, where they could run animals for fresh meat.¹¹ However, Thomas's cow died on the way, and by the end of 1833, he had developed only three acres, while all but one Veteran had left East Arm by the end of 1834.¹²

Following the suspected murder of his father Charles in NSW in 1827, Thomas had also inherited land in Tasmania at The Springs, Relbia, now near Launceston airport.¹³ I had learned at a family reunion at Entally House in 2019 that this parcel had earlier been transferred to Charles as a swap with his nephew, Thomas Reibey, for 300 acres near Entally. Lucille GEE later illuminated the search by taking me to various properties that had been owned by Mary Reibey, her son Thomas, and Charles and Thomas Foster. The families

were evidently not very close. In a letter to his cousin in Scotland in April 1832, James Reibey, Mary's son, wrote of Thomas 'eldest son I have never seen but he is also here somewhere, but I do not know what he is doing'.¹⁴

Thomas's second marriage

Given the information I was unearthing, a marriage certificate of Thomas Foster and Elizabeth Gee in Launceston in 1833 started to make sense, indicating that our Thomas did marry again. Elizabeth was recorded as being of the parish of St John, and he a widower of East Arm.¹⁵ Before their marriage, they had two children – unregistered – known as William Gee Foster and Jane Gee Foster.¹⁶ Settling at The Springs, three more girls were born: Annie in 1834, Martha in 1835 and Fanny Ware, who died just before her first birthday, in May 1838.¹⁷ This would be the 'second family' I had heard about.

¹⁰ Letter to Colonial Secretary, November 1829, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/CSO1-1-425/CSO1-1-425-9565-9>.

¹¹ Letters to Colonial Secretary, September 1830, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/CSO1-1-425/CSO1-1-425-9565-54>; July 1831, CSO1-1-425/CSO1-1-425-9565-104.

¹² Letters to Colonial Secretary, April 1830, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/CSO1-1-425/CSO1-1-425-9565-28>; November 1834, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/CSO1-1-425/CSO1-1-425-9565-101>; Webb, op. cit. p 43;

¹³ 'Suspected murder' *The Australian* 17 March 1829, p 3, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/37073342> accessed 21 September 2024; Land Information System Tasmania, Historic Registry of Deeds 01/6200),

<https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/app/content/property/historic-deeds-search>.

¹⁴ Irvine, op cit p 111.

¹⁵ Marriage Elizabeth Gee and Thomas Foster, 29 October 1833, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/NamesIndex/820552>.

¹⁶ Death William Gee Foster, 11 October 1858, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/NamesIndex/1199911>; Marriage Jane Gee Foster and William Thomas Bell, 4 March 1851, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/NamesIndex/844042>.

¹⁷ Baptism Ann Foster and Martha Foster, 10 May 1837,

<https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD32-1-2/RGD32-1-2-P409>; Death Fanny Forster (sic)

An 1834 land transfer document after the marriage referring to Thomas among ‘other veterans or commuted pensioners’ confirmed my theory about how he came to Australia. The parties included Thomas Foster of Launceston in Van Diemen’s Land and Elizabeth his wife, and the ‘72 acres or thereabouts bounded on the east by land belonging to James Boskill’ (sic) matched with the East Arm map.¹⁸

The family tale about Thomas losing his land might also be confirmed by later events. He had no experience as a farmer: he had been a soldier and a weaver since his teenage years. In 1834 a Supreme Court judgement against him to the value of £500 meant ownership of The Springs had to be transferred to Henry DAVIS, but the family continued to live there.¹⁹ A convict was assigned to him in 1837.²⁰ However, according to an advertisement Thomas placed in the Cornwall Chronicle, Elizabeth left him for Edward BROOKS in 1838, when she was most likely heavily pregnant with their first child, Richard

Robert Brooks, born in December that year.²¹

After this flurry of information, the story appeared to have gone cold. And then, a cousin – also a descendant of Thomas – contacted me with a super surprise. Colin Foster was moving house and came across Thomas Foster’s Masonic certificate, which he had framed and cared for, but forgotten about. Thomas became a Mason by virtue of his military career, and my mistake had been to search the Australian records of Freemasonry, rather than the British. I was starting to eat humble pie, as the tales I had discounted were proving to be true.

The search is not over. We have no definite record of Thomas’s death. I can follow some of his children, like eldest daughter Jane Eliza, who married George BEESTON in Launceston in August 1842, when ‘the happy couple with their friends partook of a splendid repast, and retired in the evening highly delighted’.²² Jane Gee Foster, his daughter with Elizabeth, went on to marry the auctioneer William

<https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD34-1-1/RGD34-1-1P237>

¹⁸ Land Information System Tasmania, Historic Registry of Deeds 01/3722) <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/app/content/property/historic-deeds-search>.

¹⁹ Land Information System Tasmania, Historic Registry of Deeds 01/3480) <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/app/content/property/historic-deeds-search>.

²⁰ ‘From the Hobart Town Gazette’, *Launceston Advertiser*, 4 May 1837 p 4, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/84752064> accessed 19 September 2024.

²¹ ‘Notice’, *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 6 October 1838 p 3.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/page/6514676> accessed 19 September 2024; Death Richard Robert Brooks, 28 February 1876, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/NamesIndex/1209120>.

²² Marriage Jane Foster and George Beeston, 29 August 1842, ‘Family Notices’, *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 3 September 1842, p 2, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/66021878> accessed 19 September 2024.

Thomas BELL in 1851 and had nine children in sixteen years, though they did not all survive.²³ Charles, my 2 times great grandfather, turned up in Portland, Victoria.²⁴ DNA testing has revealed no unknown relatives, no doubt also due to the early deaths of many of the children. I am hoping descendants of Edith Bell, who married Patrick Lord JOHNSTON and lived in Annandale, Launceston, or those of Jane Eliza Beeston, will come forward

one day.²⁵ Finding Thomas Foster has become a passion.

Acknowledgements

This research has been a labour of love, supported by the skills and knowledge of John DENT, Lucille Gee (apparently no relation), Colin Foster and Rob HARRISON (a Reibey descendant).

²³ Death Jane Bell, 16 July 1867, 'Family Notices' *The Cornwall Chronicle* 17 Jul 1867 p 4.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/72182773/6954126> accessed 19 September 2024.

²⁴ Death Charles Foster, 21 March 1879, Victorian Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages (BDMV), 708/1879.

²⁵ Death Edith Johnston, 25 September 1930, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/NamesIndex/2036929>

Up the Garden Path with Lady Franklin

Richard Mack (Member 8179)

I was recently contacted by a cousin regarding a cup inscribed *Lady Franklin's Prize 1839* which his family had inherited. He assumed it related to one of our ancestor's farming ability but couldn't find exactly what.¹ I set out to try to find out more about it.

Lady Jane FRANKLIN, was of course, the wife of Sir John Franklin, the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.²

Our family can trace its links with Tasmania back to the arrival of the expedition led by Lieutenant-Governor David COLLINS, which arrived at the Derwent River in 1804, and named the settlement Hobart Town. James AUSTIN, along with his cousin, John EARLE, had been convicted for stealing beehives in their Somerset village of Baltonsborough, a crime carried out in 1802 with the deliberate intention of leading to transportation to New South Wales – at



Lady Franklin's Prize 1839

¹ Bill Mack, Melbourne to Richard Mack, email, Launceston, 27 March 2024.

² For a summary of this remarkable woman's life, see

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/franklin-lady-jane-2065>: Alexander, Alison, *The Ambitions of Jane Franklin*, Sydney, Allen & Unwin, 2013.

least that is the family legend. They unwittingly found themselves at the brief settlement in Port Phillip Bay, before arriving in Van Diemen's Land.

After serving their sentences, the two cousins prospered in the colony, founding the first ferry to cross the Derwent. James built an inn, and his cottage on the western bank still exists as a tourist attraction. Later he built a grand mansion named 'Roseneath House' which sadly became a victim of the 1967 fires. His name is remembered today in the suburb of Austins Ferry. Through a series of grants, he also owned significant land holdings in the district.

The news of James' success reached his home village and other family members made the perilous journey to join him in the colony. His brother John Earle, arrived on the *Persian* in April 1832, along with his wife Nancy, and children Josiah (24), William (23), James (21), Anna (19) and Thomas (16). We can imagine their excitement at the prospect of meeting their successful relative after so many years apart – the youngest children for the first time. But they were shocked on arrival to learn that James had died while they were at sea, and John's dream of living out his retirement with his brother evaporated.³

While some of the family returned to England, most of the children stayed on at 'Roseneath House', attending to their late uncle's interests in the inn and ferry, and

the pastoral pursuits. In 1836, at New Norfolk, Anna married a young Scottish immigrant, Joseph Gardner MACK, and they settled on a farm named 'Peckham Vale' in the Macquarie Plains district, north of Gretna, where their first three children were born.

Which brings us back to "Lady Franklin's Prize 1839", and how it might have ended up in the possession of a Mack descendant.

The first reference I found through a Trove search was to the establishment of the Launceston Horticultural Society in 1838. It was stated that "His Excellency has also been pleased to offer a first-class prize, and Lady Franklin a prize for the best-kept cottage garden".⁴ I was unable to ascertain who won the prize, but as the Austin/Mack family had no connection with Launceston, I assumed it to be irrelevant to my search.

But there was also a report in November 1839 of the meeting of the Hobart Horticultural Society, which announced that "Lady Franklin's Prize of £5 be awarded to the occupier of the neatest Cottage and Cottage Garden within 5 miles of Hobarton".⁵

This led to my cousin suggesting that "isn't it most likely that Anna Mack, née Austin, won the cup?"⁶ At the time, the family was preparing to leave Van Diemen's Land for the Port Phillip District, and Anna may have been at

³ Richard Mack, *James Austin: of Beehives and Ferries*. Unpublished monograph, 2023.

⁴ Launceston *Advertiser*, 21 June 1938, p.2.

⁵ Austral-Asiatic Review, Tasmanian and Australian Advertiser, 5 November 1839, p.3.

⁶ Bill Mack to Richard Mack, email, 28 March 2024.

‘Roseneath’, as she advertised for a washerwoman there. But ‘Roseneath’ was ten miles from town, beyond the boundary specified for the award. And by no stretch of the imagination could it be described as “a cottage”.

It was later reported that the award had been won by George GRANT, of Argyle-street.⁷

So, we now thought we knew what the prize was for. But the question remained – how did Lady Franklin’s prize find itself in the hands of the Mack family, travelled to ‘Berry Bank’ in the Western District of what became the colony of Victoria, to be handed down through the family? My best guess, with not a shred of evidence, was that George Grant may have been employed at ‘Roseneath’, perhaps as a gardener or groom, and gave the prize to Anna (why?) or simply left it behind. As I commented in reply to my cousin, “don’t you love the mysteries that family research throws up?”⁸

And there I left the story of Lady Franklin’s Prize. Until ...

My cousin was not to be defeated, and continued to research the mystery. And he found ... a *second* Lady Franklin Prize!

At the meeting of the Southern Agricultural Association, at the Wool Pack Inn, Macquarie Plains on the 12 December 1839, there was a show of sheep, in the presence of His Excellency, Sir John Franklin. At this show “Lady Franklin’s prize of a Silver Cup of the value of £5 for the most useful Fleece” was awarded to “Mr. Austin”!⁹ Exactly which Mr Austin exhibited the prize sheep is not stated, but I feel confident that it would have been one of Anna Mack’s brothers, who went on to found dynasties of their own across Bass Strait.¹⁰ And there could be any number of plausible explanations of how the cup found its way into a family of Anna’s descendants, given that close links were retained between the Macks and the Austins down the years.

My cousin, ever polite, concluded that “I respectfully submit that this is how the Lady Franklin Prize cup of 1839 ended up in our possession!”¹¹

I could only reply, “Well done you!! Looks like I was led up the garden path, so to speak.”¹²

⁷ *Tasmanian Weekly Dispatch*, 31 January 1840, p.1.

⁸ Email, Richard Mack to Bill Mack, 28 March 2024.

⁹ *Colonial Times*, 24 December 1839, p.8.

¹⁰ James Austin of ‘Avalon’, Corio, was Mayor of Geelong, and returned to Somerset to become Mayor of Glastonbury. Thomas

of ‘Barwon Park’, Winchelsea, is vilified as the importer of rabbits into Australia. His wife founded the Austin Hospital for Incurables in Melbourne.

¹¹ Bill Mack to Richard Mack, email, 29 April 2024.

¹² Email, Richard Mack to Bill Mack, email, 29 April 2024

Sarah Alcock's Family History

Ruth Wirtz

Finding women's family histories in an archaic patriarchal society is often difficult for the modern family historian. The stories we often find are few, can be either attached to their husbands' stories, or be stories of poverty and marginalization. The women's own stories are often told through newspaper accounts of minor and major convictions, convict transcripts or very occasionally a woman's own diary if it was deemed to be important enough to keep.

One such story which can be accounted for now is that of my 3 times great grandmother Sarah Alcock. Sarah born into poverty on the 1 August 1809 in Stafford, Staffordshire, England to parents William ALCOCK and Mary OUGHTON¹ was baptised the week following on the 10 August which is unusual as it was a Thursday. Sometimes if a child was sickly at birth and not expected to survive it was baptised before it died. Fortunately, my Sarah lived to the ripe age of 89 and there is the story to be told.

Her story starts with glimmers of information gleaned from newspaper and court records about Sarah's life in England where she had been living and working in Lane End in 'The Potteries' as a farm

Servant². The Potteries were part of a large industrial area which combined many small towns in the region which was at the centre of production of the famous tableware and earthenware that were sold around the world. By the late 18th century Staffordshire was the largest producer of ceramics in Britain.

An 18-year-old Sarah was first mentioned in Stafford Court documents, living at Lane End, Stafford, Staffordshire. She was convicted at the Stafford Quarter Sessions on the 19 October 1836. She was sentenced to a harsh seven years transportation to Van Diemen's Land³, with a fellow detainee Louisa GORMAN, who was also given the same sentence and sailed with her on the *Platina* (1836)⁴.

"Sarah Alcock- was found guilty on two indictments, the one for stealing part of a shoulder of mutton, the property of John RIDGWAY, Butcher of Stoke-upon-Trent and the other for stealing a quantity of cheeses and bacon, the property of John GOODWIN of the same place. Though only 19 years of age, she had been before convicted of felony. The court considering her reformation hopeless, unless she was removed from her early associates, and placed

¹Australian Death Index, 1787-1985

²Con 19/1/14 page 236, Tasmanian Names Index, Libraries Tasmania

³HO 10/39, record for Sarah Alcock

⁴Con 40/1/2, Libraries Tasmania.

under a rigorous disciplinary course of treatment, sentenced her to be transported for seven years. In all probability she will be sent to the Penitentiary.⁵"

"Lane End, a populous and thriving market-town, and with Longton, forms an extensive township, situated five miles south-east of Newcastle, at the southern extremity of the Potteries, and has risen in a few years by the almost magical influence of a prosperous manufacture to a respectable degree of opulence."

From: Pigot & Co's 1828/9 Directory of Staffordshire

Life at Sea

Now that Sarah's fate had been sealed by the Courts and the English Criminal system and they had rid itself of an undesirable element of English life, (notably the criminal and poor working class), Sarah embarked aboard the *Platina* (1837) with 115 convict women and 12 children leaving Woolwich, England on the 3 May 1837 bound for Van Diemen's Land⁶. We are fortunate that the Surgeons Journal has survived from this journey, and it gives us an excellent account of ship life aboard a convict ship⁷. The Surgeon Superintendent Mr. George FORMAN gives a thorough account of the voyage and its passengers and crew in his general remarks. Here he tells us of the initial state of the passengers aboard, and includes the various air temperatures and whether

favourable or not, the state of the ship and its' systems, which he tells us in great detail how he has instigated many new additions to make the voyage more successful and how he ensures that the women and children will be made to spend plenty of time on deck keeping busy with jobs and other occupants so they can be clear of the foul air below which can lead to sickness and even death.

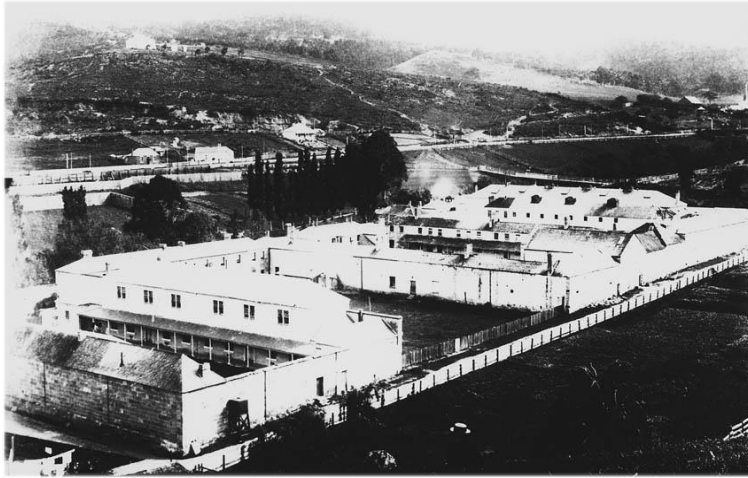
The sick list gives us a rundown of each passenger that falls ill, and here are the detailed reports on the illnesses and a description of the medical care given to each passenger. He notes that gastric upsets, venereal disease, severe hepatitis, and many reports of constipation due to a diet low in vegetables, are some of the many ills that the women endure on their voyage. The voyage from England had been long as the *Platina* had put in at Simon's Town in South Africa for fresh provisions, which assisted in the increased health and vigour of all on board.

Further In the Surgeon's Journal for that voyage, Mr. George E Forman notes, that on the 21 June 1837, he treats Sarah Alcock for dyspepsy, which is a discomfort or pain that occurs in the upper abdomen and that she was put off sick. Sarah does not have any health issues again except to say that she is recovered and well from the dyspepsy, but he does reports that she is "thievish and weak in intellect". Her goal report also mentions that she is "Bad, Third time Impd.

⁵ *The Staffordshire Advertiser* 29 October 1836

⁶ Con 40/1/2, Libraries Tasmanian, Names Index

⁷ Surgeon's Journal of Her Majesty's Female Convict Ship *Platina*. Author Mr. George E Forman, Ships Surgeon.



Cascades Female Factory: Source Archives Office Tasmania

(imprisoned), Single”. One cannot really remark on these extraneous comments, except to say that they were made in a colonial penal system that would have had very poor regard for women and their impoverished circumstances due to the economic times of that period.

Six and half months later, the *Platina* (1837) arrives in Hobart Town with all passengers still alive on the 22 October 1837. Sarah and the other convicts now have their details recorded due to an exemplary and overzealous system of recording all convict data. In the Convicts Data Base in the Female Convicts Research Centre, Tasmania, we find that all Sarah’s convict records have been collated and we can now see how she fared through her journey in the VDL Penal system.

Convict Life in Van Diemen’s Land 1837-1843

We have many descriptions of the convicts who were sent to Van Diemen’s Land and after the arrival of the *Platina* into port the taking of the Indent was used for a detailed description and an assessment of the convicts aboard. Sarah and her fellow women detainees were no different from any other Male convicts sent to the antipodes and they had their appearance recorded (Con19-1-14) so that if they absconded the authorities had a description of the convict for recapture, as there were no photos at the time. Sarah was described as being 5’2’, florid complexion, oval face, sandy coloured hair, an oval visage, low forehead, light grey eyes, a medium nose, large mouth,



Police Office is to right of painting. 1838

large chin with a deep dimple on chin and much freckled⁸.

Sarah arrived in Van Diemen's Land into a period known as the assignment period. Prisoners were assigned to various colonial establishments and to private landholders as free labour and Sarah was assigned as a servant to the Police Magistrates Office on 17 November 1837 where she would have received board and lodging and then for another period after serving time in the Cascades Female Factory on the 15 February 1842.⁹

The original Court House and Police Office where Sarah worked out the majority of her sentence were situated in Murray Street Hobart. The Court House was first erected in 1825 and then a two-storey Police Office was designed by colonial architect John Lee Archer and

built next door to the Court House in 1837. The Police Offices included a Watch House in the basement and a cell block on the ground floor.¹⁰

Much is known of Sarah from her time as a convict incarcerated at the Cascades Female Factory in Hobart from her conduct record and gives us an account of her life as colonial convict woman. She was harshly punished for her misdemeanours and Sarah would have done her hard labour at the wash tubs washing clothes of others living in town. Below is a series of colonial offences recorded against her whilst incarcerated.

20 April 1838. She was absent without leave and was taken to a cell for 4 days and was on bread and water.

⁸ Con 19/1/14, Sarah Alcock, Libraries Tasmania

⁹ Con 40

¹⁰Franklin Square Offices, Hobart, Conservation Management Plan 2017. Graeme Corney. premier.tas.gov.au Accessed 20 Jan 2022.

*Baptisms Administered in the Female House of Correction
Hobart Town Tasmania*

No	When	When	Child's Christian Name	Parents Name		Child's Name	By whom Baptized
	Form	Reformed		Christian	Married		
	26 th April 1843	5 th April 1843	Elizabeth	Leah	Joseph	Mullockland	W ^m Bedford
	26 th March 1843	5 th April	Jessie	Martha	James	Tombs, Regina	W ^m Bedford
	26 th March 1843	5 th April	Eliza	Ruth	Richard	Mary Anne	W ^m Bedford
	5 th April 1843	1 st May	Laura	Emma	Lewis	Marquise	W ^m Bedford
	26 th April 1843	1 st May	Elizabeth	Sarah	Alcock	Estina	W ^m Bedford
	26 th April 1843	1 st May	Ellen	Ellen	Anthony	Newspice	W ^m Bedford

Exert of Record of Baptism- Female House of Correction-AF586/1/3 page 1 1843. Source: Archives of Tasmania

28 May 1838. found to be out after hours and refusing to give an account of herself. She was reprimanded.

10 January 1840. Absent all day without leave. Sentenced to 12 months hard labour in the House of Corrections (Cascades Female factory) with the first 2 months in the separate working cells. Bread and Water.

7 May 1840. Being out after hours. Reprimanded

18 February 1842. Absent without leave. Conviction 3 months at the wash tub. (Cascades Female Factory in Yard 2) (Absconded and was reported in the Police

Department, Hobart, 16 February 1842. ABs.027966. Captured 3 June 1842.

30 November 1842. Disobedience of orders. 10 days solitary confinement.

21 February 1843. Being Pregnant-Returned to the Government. (Cascades Female Factory)

Sarah's first child Elizabeth Alcock was born in the Female House of Correction on the 28 April 1843 and was baptised on 1 May 1843¹¹. What was to become of Elizabeth Alcock is not known at this time. She does not appear in the Orphans Register and we don't have her listed as one of Sarah's children at her death.

¹¹ Record of Baptism- Female House of Correction-AF586/1/3 page 1 1843. Source: Archives of Tasmania

In 1843 Sarah received her Certificate of Freedom, Number 839¹², and on the 19 October 1843, exactly seven years after her sentence on 19 October 1836, Sarah was 'Free by Servitude' having completed her sentence and therefore granted her Certificate of Freedom.

Life after Sentence.

After the completion of her seven-year sentence, Sarah met and married shoemaker and fellow convict, Henry LOCKWOOD, (*Layton*, 1835). They married at the Church of England, St David's Church Hobart Town on the 17 September 1844 with Keziah SADLER and James FRY as witnesses with the same minister, William BEDFORD who had baptised Sarah's daughter Elizabeth the year prior¹³. Sarah gave birth to her second child Salina and first by Henry on the 10 March 1847. Salina was baptised on 10 October 1847 at St David's Church, Hobart and named after Henry's mother Selina Lockwood nee RIBSTOCK. They then lived in Collins Street Hobart at the house of a Mrs. MARTIN which is recorded on the 1848 Hobart Census.

Life as a Vandemonian. 1847-1897

Ex-convicts and Vandemonian's Henry and Sarah, reinvented their lives as a way of escaping their convict past.¹⁴ Many including Henry and Sarah wanted a fresh start where there was little chance of the

convict taint following them into their future lives, so Sarah and Henry made their way to the new colony of Port Phillip and a passenger record of Henry Lockwood sailing from Hobart Town to Melbourne on January 1852, (with no record of Sarah on this passenger list but assume she and the children sailed as well), starts the new chapter of her life.

Little else is known of Sarah except for the birth of her children and her and Henry settling in Geelong initially. Henry William is born on 10 January 1852 in Geelong, baptised on 14 March 1852 at Christ Church, Geelong. Their next son George Lockwood, also born in Geelong, on 24 October 1853 and lastly Sarah and Henry settled at a farm in Anakie where their last child, Emily Lockwood was born in 1861. Sarah had one last dealing with the law on 28 September 1868 at the Stieglitz Courts, Victoria, Australia (Petty Sessions Court), where we find her prosecuting Mr. David CONEY for impounding 14 head of her cattle and abusive language against her. The case was dismissed on both counts.¹⁵

Much can be taken from husband Henry's estate papers where he dies intestate¹⁶. The estate left to Sarah of more than £1000.00, is made up of properties in Anakie, Egerton and Geelong in Victoria, so we can assume they were prosperous in their

¹² Ticket of Freedom Sarah Alcock

¹³ Marriage certificate for Sarah Alcock and Henry Lockwood. 1844, St David's Church, Hobart.

¹⁴ Janet McCallum- Vandemonian's. The Repressed History of Colonial Victoria.

¹⁵Record transcription: Victorian Petty Sessions Registers. Sarah Lockwood, 28 September 1868

¹⁶ Probate of Henry Lockwood, Intestate. 1875, Public Records of Victoria

land dealings in Victoria. Their son George residing on the farm in Anakie and their other son Henry William residing at the farm in Egerton, inherit both properties respectively, but both daughters as they were married, were not mentioned in Henry's estate. Sarah stays on at the property in Geelong until her death.

Sarah lived a life that was not untypical of a convict of the period and Sarah passed away at the age of 87 on the 14 July 1897 in Geelong, Victoria¹⁷. She is buried the next day at Geelong General Cemetery¹⁸.

UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART

Vol. V Index to

Hooper & Burgess Funeral Records. Part 4
September 1984 - October 1992

This follows on from Parts 1–3 of Hooper & Burgess indexes 1935–1984 and often includes name of spouse and/or parents, place of birth, and cemetery where buried.

Price: \$25.00 + \$6.85 p. & p. (Members - 10% discount.)

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

or

email library@hobart.tasfhs.org

¹⁷Birth Deaths and Marriages, Victoria, Death certificate for Sarah Lockwood 14 July 1897, certificate number 8924/1897

¹⁸ Australia and New Zealand, Find A Grave Index, 1800s-Current

John James Dell (1854-1929) and Elizabeth Rebecca Rattray (1855-1927)

Tony Dell (Member 8110)



John James Dell c 1900 (photo: A P Whitelaw, Launceston, Tasmania; 195 Charles Street, 1892-95; 74 St John's Street, 1897-1900), source: Lesley Morgan (nee Dell), granddaughter.

Elizabeth Rebecca Dell (nee Rattray) c 1900, source: Marilyn Case (nee Aldred), great grand daughter.

John James DELL was born on 30 July 1854, at 26 Henrietta Street, St Marylebone, London England.¹ He was the first child of Josiah and Amelia Dell (nee Dell). He was baptised on 13 October 1854, at Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, St Marylebone, London, England.²

Elizabeth Rebecca RATTRAY was born on 23 November 1855 at Fiery Creek, Raglan, on the Victorian gold fields, north-west of Ballarat. She was the second child of Robert Salmon Rattray and Elizabeth Rattray (nee Dell).³

John James' brother, Josiah Junior, was born in the April quarter of 1856 at St

¹ England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J3CW-ZLK>; accessed 17 May 2015), John James Dell, 13 Oct 1854,

² *ibid*

³ Birth registration 2016/1856, Victoria, Births Deaths and Marriages BDM (electronic copy in my possession).

George, Hanover Square, London, England.⁴

John James departed England on 27 April 1857 with his parents Joseph (Josiah), and Amelia Ann and brother Josiah on the *Solent* for Auckland, New Zealand. Master, Captain Martin BROOKS.⁵

John James arrived in Auckland, on 30 July 1857, with his parents and brother.⁶

On Friday, 14 October 1859, Amelia Dell (and, presumably, Josiah Snr, John James and Josiah Jnr) was living at Chancery Street, Auckland according to Auckland Resident Magistrate's Court records.⁷ She was in dispute with a neighbour, Mrs Williams, about a pigsty on the Dell premises.

William, John James' brother, and Amelia and Josiah's third child, was born on 12 January 1862 in Auckland.⁸ He died on 20 July 1862 in Auckland, aged 7 months.⁹

In the New Zealand Electoral Rolls for City of Auckland East for 1862 Josiah Dell's household was located at Upper High Street, Auckland, (close to Chancery Street).¹⁰

On 26 September 1863, John James' brother, Henry, the fourth child in the family, was born in Auckland.¹¹

Then, on 11 January 1866, Amelia and Josiah's fifth child and John James' first sister, Amelia Elizabeth, was born in Auckland.¹²

In 1868, Amelia and Josiah's last child, Edmund Arthur, was born in Auckland¹³ and died 11 weeks later.¹⁴

Elizabeth Rebecca remained at the Victorian gold fields with her parents and older sister, Mary Brookwell Rattray, living variously near Ararat, where her brothers, William (1857) and Theodore (1860) were born¹⁵, and then at Moonambel, where her last two sisters, Emily (1863) and Martha (1865), then her brother, Thomas (1868), were born.¹⁶

Shortly after this, Elizabeth Rebecca and the family returned to Tasmania, probably because her mother, Elizabeth Rattray's father, Joseph Dell had died in 1867, bequeathing her mother a sixth share in a family property trust. I can find no details of their return trip to Tasmania, but by 1870 they were living in one of the family properties in Cameron Street, Launceston

⁴ England and Wales, Free BMD Birth Index, 1837-1915 for Josiah Dell, Vol 1a, page 186.(Ancestry.com)

⁵ *Daily Southern Cross*, 31 July 1857, page 2, Papers Past, National Library, New Zealand

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *Daily Southern Cross*, 18 October 1859, Page3 Papers past, National Library, New Zealand

⁸ NZ BDM birth registration 1862/4571

⁹ NZ BDM death registration 1862/ 4525

¹⁰ New Zealand Electoral Rolls, 1853 -1981, (ancestry.com)

¹¹ NZ BDM birth registration 1863/7750

¹² NZ BDM birth registration 1866/8801

¹³ NZ BDM birth registration 1868/14587

¹⁴ NZ BDM death registration 1868/5021

¹⁵ Birth registrations 16005/1857 and 4252/1860, Victoria, BDM.

¹⁶ Birth registrations 9697/1863; 17384/1865; and 19321/1868, Victoria, BDM.

when Elizabeth Rebecca's last sibling, David, was born on 24 October 1870.¹⁷

Life in Auckland cannot have been to John James' liking as, on 4 March 1871, aged 17, he arrived in Sydney, Australia, from Auckland on the *Hero*.¹⁸

That was just a port-of-call, as shortly after, on 10 March 1871, he arrived in Melbourne from Sydney on the same ship.¹⁹ From later information, he seems to have trained as a locksmith in New Zealand, so did have a trade in which to seek work.

Less than two weeks later, on 22 March 1871, John James' mother, Amelia Ann Dell, died unexpectedly in Auckland, New Zealand, of gangrenous erysipelas.²⁰

John James remained in Melbourne for less than three years. On 14 January 1874, a Mr. (John?) Dell arrived in Launceston, Tasmania from Melbourne on board the steamship *Tamar*.²¹ This was most likely John James Dell, as in an Obituary for John James Dell in the *Examiner* of Wednesday 22 May 1929, he was noted as arriving in Launceston about 55 years previously (i.e. 1874).²²

It is likely that shortly after he arrived in Launceston, he left his initial occupation as a locksmith and went into mining, as his obituary in 1929 notes him as one of the first tin miners at the Brothers Home Mine at Derby which opened in March 1876. He is also noted as leading a prospecting party through Kelly's basin on the West Coast.²³

Elizabeth Rebecca does not appear on the public record in Tasmania after her return from Victoria, until she married. On 26 December 1878, she married John James Dell at Elizabeth's mother's residence in Cameron Street, Launceston.²⁴ Elizabeth Rebecca Rattray (1855-1927) was my 4 times great grandmother, John Dell's (1763-1866) great granddaughter, through his second child, Joseph Dell (1800-1867) and Joseph's second child, Elizabeth Rattray (nee Dell) (1834-1904).

On 29 September 1879, Elizabeth Rebecca's and John James' first child, Elizabeth Amelia Brookwell Dell, was born in Launceston, Tasmania. Father's

¹⁷ Birth registration, 1870/251, Names Index:1022561, RGD33/1/48 no.251 (Libraries Tasmania)

¹⁸ Ancestry.com.au - Victoria, Australia, Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists, 1839-1923

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ Death registration 1871/2744, NZ BDM, Auckland, New Zealand

²¹ Launceston Examiner (Tas.: 1842-1899), Thu 15 Jan 1874, p. 2 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

²² Examiner (Launceston, Tas.: 1900- 1954), Wed 22 May 1929, p. 8 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

²³ Examiner (Launceston, Tas., 1900-1954), Mon 20 May 1929, p. 6 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

²⁴ Marriage Registration 622/1878, Launceston, Names Index:888404, RGD37/1/37 no. 622, Archives Office, Tasmania

occupation is listed on the birth registration as locksmith.²⁵

Elizabeth Rebecca's and John James' second child, Percival James Dell, was born on 24 October 1881, in Launceston. On 1 December 1881, Percival was baptised at Holy Trinity Church, Launceston, Tasmania. On the baptism registration, John's residence is noted as George Street, Launceston and his occupation as whitesmith (tinsmith or metal finisher).²⁶

John James must have been tolerably successful in his business, as on 10 June 1882, he bought three allotments with cottages in Lower Brisbane Street, Launceston from Mr W T BELL for £700.²⁷

On 23 July 1883, Elizabeth Rebecca's and John James' third child, Henry Ernest Dell, was born in Launceston, Tasmania.²⁸ Henry was baptised at Holy Trinity Church, Launceston, on 2 August 1883. John James' residence was noted as

George Street, Launceston and his occupation as whitesmith.²⁹

About three months later, on 1 November 1883, J. J. Dell announced in the *Launceston Examiner* he had moved his business premises to George Street, Launceston, opposite Holy Trinity Church and that he had just received a consignment of '*..the latest improvement in electric bells, burglar alarms etc., which will be fitted up on reasonable terms.*'³⁰ Then on Wednesday 16 January 1884, again in the *Launceston Examiner*, an article expands on what it calls Electric Novelties, "*.. shown by Mr. J. Dell, plumber and bell-hanger of George-street,...*"³¹

On 25 December 1884, John James' youngest sibling and only sister, Amelia Elizabeth Dell (1866-1957) married Henry Campbell McDONALD (1857-1938) in Auckland, New Zealand.³²

Elizabeth Rebecca and John James' fourth child, Sydney James (William) Dell, was born in Launceston on 9 May 1885.³³ Sydney's birth was registered as Sydney

²⁵ Birth Registration 360/1879, Launceston, (Names Index:1029433, RGD33/1/57 no.360, Archives Office, Tasmania)

²⁶ Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1945), no.2825,p.221, 1881 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)

²⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, (Tas.: 1842-1899), Mon 12 Jun 1882, p. 2 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

²⁸ Birth Registration 3003/1883, Launceston (Names Index: 1037079, RGD33/1/62 no.3003, Archives office, Tasmania)

²⁹ Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1945), No.2949,p.230 1883 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)

³⁰ *Launceston Examiner*, (Tas.: 1842-1899), Thu 1 Nov 1883, p. 3 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

³¹ *Launceston Examiner*, (Tas.:1842-1899), Wed 16 Jan 1884, p. 2. (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

³² Marriage registration, 1884/3110, NZ BDM, Auckland, NZ

³³ Birth registration 312/1885, Launceston (names Index: 1041167, RGD33/1/64 no.312, Archives, Office, Tasmania)

James but, I presume that, because his elder brother was Percival James, was baptised as Sydney William at Holy Trinity Church, Launceston Sydney William Dell was baptised at Holy Trinity Church, Launceston on 30 July 1885. The family's residence is noted on the registration as Cameron Street, Launceston and John James' occupation as Locksmith.³⁴

On Tuesday 26 May 1885 in the *Launceston Examiner*, an article reports that, at the Tasmanian Exhibition in Launceston, " *Mr. J. J. Dell, engraver and electrician, has a good exhibit of electric bells, representing night alarms, bells of different kinds, till preservers, mat alarms, etc., the latter being for protection against robbery. He has also some neat creton metal figures in armour, made by himself.*"³⁵

Following the passage of legislation to make vaccination, at this time for smallpox, compulsory in September 1882 and a campaign in the press opposing compulsion, on 25 March 1886, John James was fined 10/- in the Launceston Police Court for failing to have his children vaccinated as required by the Vaccination Act.³⁶ I don't know whether John James' was opposed to compulsion or

just hadn't got round to it. Anti-vaxers have obviously been about, and just as misguided, for quite some time.

Financially, all was not well with John James and his electricity and bells business. On 2 April 1886, John is noted in the *Launceston Examiner* as having filed a petition in the Bankruptcy Court for liquidation or composition with creditors. He estimated his liabilities as £140.³⁷

On 23 August 1886, Elizabeth's and John's fifth child, Emily May Dell, was born in Launceston, Tasmania. Her birth was not registered but is noted on her baptism registration.³⁸ Emily was baptised at Holy Trinity Church, Launceston, on 30 September 1886. In the registration, John's residence is noted as Laurence Street, Launceston and his occupation as locksmith.³⁹

Also in 1886, John James' younger brother, Josiah (1856-1944) was married in Auckland, New Zealand to Priscilla McDonald (1865-1892).⁴⁰ Priscilla was the younger sister of Henry Campbell McDonald who had earlier married Josiah's younger sister, Amelia.

Following from his insolvency application in 1886, John James must have come to an arrangement with his debtors, as on 18

³⁴ *Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1975), No.3116, p.243, 1885 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)*

³⁵ *Launceston Examiner, (Tas.:1842-1899), Tue 26 May 1885, p. 3 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)*

³⁶ *Launceston Examiner, (Tas.: 1842-1899), Fri 26 Mar 1886, p. 3 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)*

³⁷ *Launceston Examiner, (Tas.: 1842-1899), Fri 2 Apr 1886, p. 2 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)*

³⁸ *Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1975), No.3221, p.251, 1886 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)*

³⁹ *ibid*

⁴⁰ *Marriage registration 1886/3332, NZ BDM, Auckland, NZ*

December 1886, J.J. Dell is still advertising on the *Launceston Examiner*. The address of his establishment had changed to Cameron Street, Launceston. His advertisement is under the heading **Miscellaneous**, and reads:

Who can engrave my door plate?

J. J. Dell

And make my sewing machine first-rate?

J. J. Dell

Who'll fit me an electric bell

And thief alarm a tale to tell,

Neat, good, cheap, and very well?

J. J. Dell

*All kinds of work punctually attended to,
J. J. Dell, Cameron-street, Launceston.*⁴¹

In 1888, J J's youngest living brother, Henry (1863-1949) married Elizabeth Jane DILWORTH (1867-1938) in Auckland, New Zealand.⁴²

Elizabeth's and John's sixth child, Harold John Dell (my grandfather), was born on 30 October 1888, in Launceston, Tasmania. Like his sister, Emily May, Harold's birth was not registered but noted on his baptism registration.⁴³ On 6 December 1888, he was baptised at Holy Trinity Church, Launceston. In the registration John's residence is noted as

Lawrence Street, Launceston, and his occupation as Locksmith.⁴⁴

Business-wise, J.J. Dell is noted in 25 January 1889's *Launceston Examiner* as providing and fitting electric bells to the new Roman Catholic Presbytery at Longford.⁴⁵

On 23 January 1892, Elizabeth's and John's seventh child, Winifred Eva Dell, was born in Launceston, Tasmania. As with Emily and Harold her birth was not registered but is noted on her baptism registration.⁴⁶ Winifred was baptised on 18 February 1892, at Holy Trinity Church, Launceston. On the registration, John's residence is noted as Green Street, Invermay and his occupation as Locksmith.⁴⁷ It is of interest to note that Winifred always insisted she was born on 23 February 1895.⁴⁸

John's and Elizabeth's eighth child, Reginald Robert Dell, was born on 27 June 1894 at Green Street, Invermay, Launceston. On Reginald's birth registration, John's residence is noted as Green Street, Invermay and his occupation as locksmith.⁴⁹ Reginald Robert was baptised on 16 August 1894 at Holy

⁴¹ *Launceston Examiner*, (Tas.: 1842-1899), Sat 18 Dec 1886, p. 3 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

⁴² Marriage registration 1888/280, NZ BDM, Auckland, NZ

⁴³ Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1975), No.3414, p.265, 1888 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)

⁴⁴ *ibid*

⁴⁵ *Launceston Examiner*, (Tas.: 1842-1899), Fri 25 Jan 1889, p. 4 (www.trove.nla.gov.au)

⁴⁶ Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1975), No.161, p.12, 1892 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)

⁴⁷ *ibid*

⁴⁸ Jean LEGGE (nee ROSS), her adopted daughter, Pers. Comm..

⁴⁹ Birth Registration 435/1894, Launceston (Names Index: 10531077, RGD33/1/77 no.435, Archives Office, Tasmania)

Trinity Church, Launceston.⁵⁰ My father, Reginald Robert Dell (1919-2000), was named after his uncle who received a Military Medal in WWI.

The ninth and last child of Elizabeth and John, Gladys (Sibell) Sybil Dell, was born on 7 November 1896 at 44 Cameron Street, Launceston. On Gladys' birth registration, John's residence is noted as 44 Cameron Street, Launceston and his occupation as electrician.⁵¹ Gladys was baptised on 21 January 1897, at Holy

Trinity Church, Launceston. On that registration, John's residence is noted as Charles Street, Launceston and his occupation is unreadable.⁵² Gladys never married.

In Part 2 of this article, I will trace the remainder of John James' and Elizabeth Rebecca's lives and, briefly of their children.

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Lilian Watson Family History Award

for a **Book**

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

Entries Close 1 December

Further information and entry forms available from
TFHS Inc. Branch Libraries

or

www.tasfhs.org

or

The Secretary
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
TAS 7018

email: **secretary@tasfhs.org**

⁵⁰ Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1975), No.371, p.27, 1894 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)

⁵¹ Birth Registration 593/1896, Launceston (Names Index: 1061389, RGD33/1/81 no.593, Archives Office, Tasmania)

⁵² Baptism Registers, Holy Trinity Church, Launceston (1843-1975), No.527, p.38, 1897 (NS1735/1/1-2, microfilm Z523, Archives Office, Tasmania)

Southport Village Settlement 1894-1898

Irene Schaffer (Member 591)

The Southport Village Settlement was the brainchild of Mr and Mrs Henry DOBSON in 1894. The Dobsons were both well-known for their philanthropic activities. As early as 1893 Emily Dobson had set up a soup kitchen in Hobart, where over 1,000 servings per day were handed out. The 1890's depression in Australia occurred after the land boom bubble of the 1880's burst. Overseas investments dried up, banks failed, and unemployment soared. Relief societies were formed in many parts of the country to distribute aid to poverty-stricken families – generally of meat, bread, and tea. Families in the poorer suburbs of major cities were desperate and many men took to the roads to seek work. The depression lasted till 1903.

At Southport, in far south Tasmania, Emily Dobson set up the Southport Village Settlement scheme in 1894. The first settlers to take up the offer of moving to Southport under the Ladies Relief Committee Village Scheme left Hobart in October 1894 on the *S.S. Glenelg* which was on its way to the West Coast and would drop them off on its way.

The set of circumstances leading up to this attempt was to “enable people who had no capital of their own to ultimately become

respective owners in fee simple of an allotment of land”.¹ Not everyone saw it in this light. There was much criticism from the press, such as the *Clipper* who was highly critical of Mrs Dobson's higher middle-class, do-gooder approach to social problems which was out of touch with real needs. The manager of the Settlement Mr G. ALBURY,² and two other men had travelled to Southport to select a site and erect a few temporary buildings and to be there to welcome the new settlers. The men's decision to travel by *S.S. Banks Peninsula* having failed, decided to walk the 70 miles. They reported on their return that the road was good all the way, except for the last few miles.³

At first, it was contemplated sending only the men, but the women expressed a desire to accompany their husbands and to share with them right through whatever difficulty they may encounter. The settlers consisted of ten men and ten women, and their eighteen children, taking with them some five tons of household effects.

In May 1895 lots were balloted for the first settlers amidst great excitement. The following were the lucky winners. CORBETT, GRAVES, COLLIS, JOYCE,

¹ Mercury 26 October 1894 page 3.

² Schaffer. Irene, Albury House, Huon Valley Tasmania.

³ Mercury 19 April 1895 page 3

HOWARD, LOVE, WATSON,
ROTHWELL, WARNEFIELD, BROWN.

Three cheers were given for the drawer of lot 1, and shortly afterwards the settlers appeared with their wives and children and their axes to commence work on their own allotments. The lots are 25 acres each in extent. Lot 1 has already a residence upon it. A quantity of seed had been sent down to enable the settlers to get ready for the coming season.⁴

The Mercury showed interest in Settlement and wrote the following.

“The village settlers who left Hobart for Southport last Thursday at mid-day did not arrive at the settlement early the same evening, as was anticipated they would do. In fact, their experiences began before they were well out of the Derwent. When the *S.S. Glenelg* had steamed as far as Brown’s River, a mishap occurred to the vessel. According to Mrs McGREGOR, who returned on Sunday, and yesterday reported to the committee at a meeting at Elboden -place, the manhole blew out, an occurrence that was as unexpected as it was awkward. The only intimation the passengers appeared to have had that something was wrong was the necessity for spending six hours at the popular seaside resort at Kingston. Fortunately for the passengers, the captain was not familiar with Southport Jetty, and therefore he could not land them at night. But he took the earliest opportunity on Friday morning to get everybody and their belongings ashore. This was a break-of-day experience that took place at 5 a.m.

The first breakfast was cut with a penknife. The residents appear to have extended a warm welcome to the settlers. Mr John HAY and Mr GRAVES being especially kind and rendered valuable assistance in the matter of good practical advice.”

From what could be gathered, the settlers are at present in the township living in tents, the settlement itself being some two miles distant. Mrs Dobson and Mrs McGregor, the managing and assistant secretary respectively, who accompanied the expedition to pilot it through the preliminary shoals, are understood to have occupied a tent on the camping ground. The settlers began work on Saturday morning, and with the exception of two, who were half an hour late, they turned out in time. Mr Hay said that the men worked really well considering that they were not experienced bush men. Attention was continued chiefly to a partially cleared block, which was made ready to receive vegetables, a consignment of seed and plants of which Mrs McGregor has despatched since her return. The settlement submitted the following roster of each day’s roster for the approval of the committee:-

6 a.m. Commence work; 8-9
breakfast; 11 to 11-10 smoke oh; 1-2
dinner; 4 to 4 -10 smoke oh; 6 p.m.
knock off. (10 hour day) The men
asked to be conceded a 7-hour day on

⁴ *Mercury* 18 May 1895 page 2.



The Southport Village Settlement near Southport 1894. J.W. Beatie.

Saturdays, and the committee agreed. So far everything appears to be going well.

Mrs Dobson is still in the settlement, where her presence and advice have been a great help. The settlers are unable to obtain any supplies in the neighbourhood, and the people living there only produce just enough to meet their own requirements.

The plan of operations sketched out is to scrub the land in blocks of ten, burn off at the first opportunity and subsequently getting in vegetable crops as early as possible. At present, there are eight men on the settlement including the manager.”⁵

The settlers were all settled in tents, except for one family which was not prepared to take their five children under canvas. After

one week it was found that two families were not prepared to stay and were returned to Hobart at the Settlement’s expense. Every family was served a week’s supply of food which included 1 lb tea, 5 lb sugar, 2 lb jam, ½ lb butter, 1 tin condensed milk, 14 lb mutton, ¼ lb mustard, 2lb rice, 7 lb oatmeal, 24 lb potatoes, ¼ lb pepper, 12 loaves of bread, 1 lb candles, Each family was allotted as a maximum quantity of provisions per week 12/6 worth of rations at wholesale rates, they were provided with all other necessaries in the way of tools, shelter and clothing. For the first three years he will pay nothing, then for 15 years he will pay £3 18/- a year, and when clear on the settlement books will get the title of his 25-acre allotment. Mrs Dobson and Mrs Macgregor returned to Hobart after staying a week and reported that the men

⁵ *Mercury* 31 October 1894 page 4.

had cleared a portion of land and had planted a variety of vegetables.⁶

The Settlement continued and the committee visited it from time to time. Messrs PILLINGER and COUNSEL on their brief visit in February 1895 were pleased at the improvement the men had made. There had been 15 acres of land scrubbed and some $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of road had been widened. They described the Settlement as having a group of a dozen houses with paling huts and tents, situated by the side of the road to Southport on a dry knoll.⁷ Unable to return to Hobart by boat they walked the 70 miles visiting Hastings on the way.

In her first report to Parliament in 1895, Mrs Dobson spoke of the delay in getting the settlement up and running on time because of the Government not being able to find suitable land, which delayed them for nearly a year. She also mentioned that the crops that had been planted were doing well, especially the potatoes and onions, strawberries, raspberries, Kentish cherries, gooseberries, currants, and apples. The total amount of money at the disposal of the Committee being 1042 pounds - (£442 raised by the Committee and £600 voted by Parliament).⁸

The Mercury in March 1896 mentions that the negotiations between the Settlement Committee and the Salvation Army for the

takeover of the Settlement had broken down and that the Settlement would go on as usual.⁹ The Settlement was again visited by Mrs Dobson, Mrs Counsel and the Honourable Henry LAMB in 1897. They found that the summer drought had made life hard for the settlers but the eight block holders seemed willing to carry on.¹⁰

Only six families were remaining at the settlement by July 1898. There had been 28 families (about 120 souls) in all that had been sent to the Settlement since its commencement, about four years ago, of whom six families permanently remained, representing 40 souls. Five out of the six were amongst the original settlers, that went there at the outset. These six families have now comfortable homes and are likely to prosper.¹¹

‘In fact, the settlement was doomed from the start. Emily Dobson chose a poor site: hilly, South facing, heavy timbered with poor soil and too far, uphill from Southport and the coast. But given the high failure rates of such settlements, it’s a surprise that Southport had the success it did. The reason is surely Emily Dobson’s enthusiasm. She threw herself into the scheme, visiting often, providing everything she could for the settlers, even stripping her sons’ wardrobe for clothes.’¹²

⁶ Tasmanian Launceston 10 November 1894 page 18.

⁷ Tasmanian Launceston 10 November 1894 p 18.

⁸ Parliament of Tasmania 1896 Session 11. Village Settlement [No 66]

⁹ Tasmanian News 31 March 1896 page 4.

¹⁰ Mercury 13 July 1897 page 2

¹¹ Mercury 19 July 1898 p 4.

¹² Alexander. Alison, *Duck and Green Peas*.



The Dobson Family

By 1898 the Settlement was on hard times and the Mercury announced that the Southport Settlement Committee had met at Lena to announce the wind-up of their accounts, having transferred the future supervision of the settlement to the Government. Eight of the families remained on their land, six of them were from first settlers.¹³

There is not a list of the names of those who stayed but Mr Corbett did, as there was a notice in the paper two years later of his two-year-old son drowning there.

The Mercury had its final say in September 1901.

‘Hastings. The Southport Village will soon be a thing of the past. By the end of the present year, there will be one settler left and he will soon be covered over by bush. The land is good, with

a good road through it, and comfortable homes already for occupation, and offers a splendid opportunity to folk wanting a home and a start in life. The scrub is growing around some of the homes, and unless someone cares for them, they will surely be burnt by bushfires. Anyone not sensitive to work, and having an ordinary knowledge of bush life, should do well there.’¹⁴

Emily Dobson was born in Port Arthur, the youngest of eleven children. She was educated at home by her father Thomas James LEMPRIERE, who was an Army Officer when he arrived in Tasmania, later becoming a public servant, artist, and amateur scientist. At twenty-five, she married Henry Dobson, a young and enterprising lawyer from a wealthy family.

¹³ Mercury 19 July 1898 page 4.

¹⁴ Mercury 13 September 1901 p 4.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Launceston Branch

- *Adkins, Keith, *To Serve in a Distant Land: Francis Russell & Anna Maria Nixon in Tasmania*
- *Archer, D J L (Transcr), *Touring Tasmania in the 1880s: The Newspaper Articles of Theophilus Jones*
- *Bassett, Marnie, *The Hentys: An Australian Colonial Tapestry*
- *Bergman, Dr G F J, *Gustav Weindorfer of Cradle Mountain*
Burch, Nigel, *The Piper's Call*
- *Burn, David, *A Picture of Van Diemen's Land*
- *Butler, Susan, *More Stories of Campbell Town*
- *Cassidy, Jill, *Deloraine's Industrial Heritage: a survey*
- *Cassidy, Jill, *Deviot Talks*
- *Chapman, Peter Ed), *The Diaries and Letters of GTWB Boyes: Volume 1 1820-1832*
- *Cuthbertson, Bern, *In the Wake of Bass and Flinders 200 Years On*
- *De Vries, Susanna, *Strength of Spirit: Pioneering Women of Achievement from First Fleet to Federation*
- *Dennison, C J, *A Tour to Port Arthur*
- *Dunning, Tom, Valentine, Barbara and Richards, Paul A C (Eds), *The Fabric of Launceston: A Collaborative Community History*
- *Evans, Kathryn and Terry, Ian, *Living & Working in Hobart: Historical Perspectives: Papers and Proceedings of the conference held by the Professional Historians Association (Tasmania) on 30 October 2002*
- *Felton, Heather, *Ticklebelly Tales: and Other Stories from the People of the Hydro*
- *Figg, Steven, *Who gives a Figg: Snowy & Chris Figg*
- *Finney, Colin, *Paradise Revealed: Natural History in nineteenth-century Australia*
- *Fotheringham, J F and Wilson, J W, *The History of the Launceston Golf Club 1899-1999: Tasmania's Oldest 18 Hole Golf Course*
- *Fox, Thomas W, *They Reigned Supreme: That sea beauty Man has ceased to build:-*
- *Harcourt, Rex, *Southern Invasion Northern Conquest: Story of the Founding of Melbourne*
- *Harding, Dennis, *Port Arthur Historic Site A panoramic portrayal of a Tasmanian icon*
- *Harper, Amanda J, *The Peacock Family: from Taunton to Tasmania*
- *Heazlewood, Venetia, *Reflections of My Grandfather*
- *Heinrich, R L & Keating, W D (Pubs), *The Story of King Island*
- *Heinrich, R L & Keating, W D (Pubs), *"Echoes Of The Past": The Story of Shipping Disasters on King Island*

- *Hodgson, Alice Meredith, *Miss Leake's Journal*
- *Hudspeth, B A, Wilfrid Hugh, *Early Van Diemen's Land: The W H Hudspeth Memorial volume*
- *Irvine, Nance, *Mary Reiby-Molly Incognita: A Biography 1777-1855*
- *Irvine, Nance (Ed), *Dear Cousin: The Reiby Letters*
- *Launceston Literary Society (Pub), *Launceston Round and About*
- *Laxon, W A, Dick, H W, Farquhar, I J & Stevens, T S, *Huddart Parker: A Famous Australasian Shipping Company, 1876-1961*
- *Lester, Suzanne, *Spring Bay Tasmania: A Social History*
- *Macbeth Genealogical Books (Pub), *Information for people leaving Great Britain 1854*
- *Manchester, P S, *The Geology of the Tamar River Valley: The Royal Society of Tasmania Northern Branch Bulletin 16, 11 March, 1967*
- *McRae, Hugh (Ed), *Georgiana's Journal: Melbourne 1841-1865*
- *Moore, James F H, *The Convicts of Van Diemen's Land*
- *Morris, Gill, *The Journals of Charlotte Cleveland*
- *National Archives of Australia (Pub), *Beacons by the Sea: stories of Australian lighthouses*
- *Payne, Barbara, *The River Tamar and the Hunter Report: The Royal Society of Tasmania Northern Branch, Bulletin 13, July 1975*
- *Pink, Kerry & Fletcher, Nicki, *Highfield & Van Diemen's Land Company*
- *Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery (Pub), *A Tribute to Alan McIntyre: and 'Tasmanian Buildings'*
- *Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery (Pub), *Man and Rivers: a Photographic Exhibition*
- *Renouf, Phil, *James Craig: Design and Management Challenges in Returning the 1874 Barque James Craig to Commercial Operation*
- *Schaffer, Irene & Roberts, Glyn, *Lady Nelson's Voyage from Port Jackson to Port Dalrymple 1804: Log Book, October 1804-January 1805*
- *Schaffer, Irene (Comp), *A Short Story of the Lady Nelson 1799-1825*
- *Sharland, Michael, *Oddity and Elegance*
- *Shaw, Edward C, *My Memoirs Laced with East Coast Tales of Van Diemens Land (Tasmania)*
- *Stancombe, G H, *St Leonards: The Royal Society of Tasmania Northern Branch Bulletin 12, May 1976*
- *Stancombe, Hawley, *A History of the Parish of Ross*
- *Statham, Pamela (Comp), *The Tanner Letters: A Pioneer Saga of Swan River & Tasmania 1831-1845*
- *Stewart, H W (Comp), *Launceston Tasmania: Its City, Port, and Industrial Advantages*
- *Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery (Pub), *The Story of Tasmanian Aboriginals*

TFHS Inc. Mersey Branch, F E Watts & Son Pty Ltd Funeral Directors Latrobe:
Index to Undertaker's Information 1924-1980

*The Tasmanian Fellowship of Australian Writers Northern Branch (Pub),
Tasmanian Tapestry: Stories and Poems from Northern Tasmania

*The Tasmanian Fellowship of Australian Writers Northern Branch (Pub), *Tapestry Two: Short Stories & Poems from Northern Tasmania*

*Tasmanian Historical Research Association, *Papers and Proceedings: Volume 67 No 1-April 2020*

*Tasmanian Historical Research Association, *Papers and Proceedings: Volume 67 No 2-August 2020*

*Tasmanian Historical Research Association, *Papers and Proceedings: Volume 66 No 3-December 2019*

*Walker, Peter Benson (Ed), *Prelude to Federation (1884-1898): Extracts from the Journal of James Backhouse Walker, F.R.G.S.*

*Wannan, Bill, *Very Strange Tales: The Turbulent Times of Samuel Marsden*

*Woods, Geoff, *The Mighty Malua: The story of Australia's Most Versatile Champion and the three families who owned him*

Hobart Branch Library

*Dunn, C, *Norfolk Island Landholders 1794 - 1807*. [Q929.39482 DUN]

*West, S, *Transported. A True Story of Hardship, Tragedy, Courage and Resilience*. [365.3409946 WES]

*Collyer, E & Thiele D., *The Thiele Family of Doncaster 1849 - 1989* [Q929.2 THE]

*Collyer, E. *The Thiele Family of Doncaster 1853 - 2003* [Q929.2 THE]

Carnarvon Cemetery; *Carnarvon Cemetery – Register of Burials*. [Q929.32099464 CAR]

Tasman Forestier History Group, *Chronicle No. 21, June 2024*. [P994.64 TAS]

T.F.H.S. Mersey Branch, F. E. Watts & Son. [Q929.31099465 IND]

T.F.H.S. Launceston Branch, *Index of B, D, M's Vol 16, Part 1 1966 – 1970 (Births compiled from "The Examiner Newspaper*. [Q929.38 IND]

T.F.H.S. Launceston Branch, *Index of B, D, M's Vol 16, Part 2 1966 – 1970 (Births compiled from "The Examiner Newspaper*. [Q929.38 IND]

*Estcourt, S, *From Convicts to Computers – 200 years of the Tasmanian Supreme Court*. 347.946 EST]

*Houghton, J, *The Sorell Line Return Trip*. [385.2099464 HOU]

*Stansall, M (Ed), *"Alive to the Great Work"*. [287.9461 STA]

*Allport Library, *Hobart Town Rivulet Artist's Impression*. [708.9946 ALL]

*Julen, H, *Corinna – The Town that was*. [994.66 JUL]

*Petrov, B, *Tasmanian ANZAC's – Those who served, their families & the impact on W.W.I Vol.1 the 12th & 52nd Battalions*. [940.414 PET]

*Beltz, J(Comp), *Index to CON63 (Death Registers)*. [929.3109946 IND]

*Mitchell, J & S, *Monumental Inscriptions (pre 1855) East & West Fife*. [929.3209412 MIT]

*Mitchell, J & S, *Monumental Inscriptions (pre 1857) North & South Perthshire 2 Vols.*
 [929.3209412 MIT

* Denotes donated item

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

6292	McPHERSON Mr Glenn	5/37 Paradise Springs Ave Clan1mcperson@gmail.com	ROBINA	QLD	4226
6471	PURDIE Mr George	1582 Riverway Dr george1582@yahoo.com.au	KELSO	QLD	4815
7438	WALSH Mr Andrew	115 Tinderbox Rd amwalsh@utas.edu.au	BLACKMANS BAY	TAS	7052

The above members have re-joined after a break and have been allocated their original number

8444	MANNERS Mrs Betty	Not for publication			
8445	MARTIN Ms Robyn	1/14 Hawkins St rob1_martin@hotmail.com	LATROBE	TAS	7307
8446	ROBINSON Mrs Toni	8/34 Clinton Rd 5107toni@gmail.com	GEILSTON BAY	TAS	7015
8447	CREESE Mr Christopher	PO 474 christopher.creese@cub.com.au	SANDY BAY	TAS	7006
8448	DICK Mrs Cathy	Not for publication			
8449	POLLARD Mrs Julie	jr.pollard@gmail.com			
8450	REED Mr Colin	Not for publication			
8451	REED Mrs Melinda	Not for publication			
8452	MASON Ms Michele	2 / 419 Sandy Bay Rd michelemason@rocketmail.com	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
8453	MILES Mrs Kerry	4a Mably Crt peninsula.message@xtra.co.	WHANGAPARAOA	NZ	0932
8454	NICOLSON Mr Lindsay	Bonneys Plains bonneysplains@gmail.com	EPPING FORREST	TAS	7211
8455	WEST Ms Sarah	PO BOX 64 sarahmwest@inet.net.au	NUBEENA	TAS	7184
8456	RICKERTT Mrs Beverley	23 Gympie St bevj1257@gmail.com	LANDSBOROUGH	QLD	4550
8457	McGOWAN Mr Ricky	6 Heathwood Close rickymcgowan@gmail.com	CRAIGIEBURN	VIC	3064
8458	PONT Ms Carolyne	5 Percy St epickats@outlook.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
8459	CHALLIS Ms Julie	46 Somerville Ln 21blackjewel@gmail.com	RIDDELLS CREEK	VIC	3431
8460	DRAKE Mr Graeme	99 Beach Rd gv.drake@bigpond.com	LEITH	TAS	7315
8461	MCGUINNESS Mr Tony	154 Cambridge St uncletony55@gmail.com	WEST LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
8462	VOSS Ms Sharin	sharin.voss@yahoo.com			

8463	NEAL Mrs Sandra	12 Skyline Ave tneal1@bigpond.com	GRINDELWALD	TAS	7277
8464	BLAZELY Mrs Lindy	25 Stephensdale Dr lindy@blazely.com	RIVERSIDE	TAS	7250
8465	PYKE Ms Allison	Not for publication			
8466	TURNER Mr Dennis	PO Box 559 detsapper@outlook.com	WYNYARD	TAS	7325
8467	PIPER Mrs Christine	140 James St cgmccarthy@bigpond.com	DEVONPORT	TAS	7310
8468	WALKER Mrs Susan	suz.n.walker@gmail.com			
8469	WALKER Mr Graeme	PO Box 236 graeme.walker01@gmail.com	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307
8470	THOMSON Dr Sue	89 Gertonia Ave sue.thomson@gmail.com	BORONIA	VIC	3155
8471	BLACK Ms Janine	Not for publication			
8472	BRENTON Mrs Kaitlin	U1 15 Rose St kaitlinbrenton@gmail.com	WILBERFORCE	NSW	2756
8473	HILLIER Mr Alan	33 Craig Hill Dr alan.hillier33@gmail.com	WHEELERS HILL	VIC	3150
8474	BARTLETT Mrs Lisa	65 Stubbs Rd lisabart44@gmail.com	TURNERS BEACH	TAS	7315
8475	CREED Dr Fleur	4 Main St fleur.s.creed@gmail.com	DALLARNIL	QLD	4621
8476	CALVERT Ms Suzanne	1 Barossa Place slc6@utas.edu.au	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250

New Members' Interests

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ANDERSON Catherine	Perth PER SCT	c.1800	8469
ARCHIE/ARCHEE	Canton China/TAS AUS	1700>	8462
BAREFOOT John	Launceston TAS AUS	1820-1850	8470
BATT James Henry	Launceston TAS AUS	1862-1916	8473
BEARDSHAW John	NTT ENG	1788-1846	8446
BISHOP Mary Ann Agnes Lydia	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1900	8447
BONE Patience Victoria	Cygnets TAS AUS	1888-1930	8446
BROOKS	ENG UK/TAS AUS	1700>	8462
BROOMHALL	TAS AUS	1700>	8462
CALVERT William	TAS AUS/Leeds NRY	1750-1854	8476
CANTRELL Henry	LAN ENG	1787-1846	8446
CAPEL Elizabeth	Hobart TAS AUS	1818-1880	8446
CHURCH Elizabeth	Launceston TAS AUS	1820-1850	8470
CLOHESY William	VIC AUS	Died 1914	8445
CONDON Patrick & Mary	Cork/Limerick IRL		8455

COOTE Isaac			8464
CORNISH (PENGILLY) Joan Hilma	Bothwell/Broadmarsh/Hobart TAS AUS	1922–1930	8456
CORNISH Harold Victor	Kempton/Broadmarsh TAS AUS	1891–1970	8456
CROSS John	Tingewick BKM ENG/Launceston TAS AUS	1798–1840	8475
DAVIDSON Walter	Currie SCT UK	1800–1856	8454
DAVIDSON Walter	Campbell Town TAS AUS	1823–1856	8453
DAVIES Elizabeth Agnes	Cleveland TAS AUS	1880–1920s	8472
DILLANE / DILLON Edmund /Edward	Cygnets TAS AUS	1818–1899	8446
DOVE Eliza	Diss NFK ENG/Penguin TAS AUS	1819–1881	8475
DYER Benjamin	LEI ENG/WA, NSW, TAS AUS	1790–1890	8476
FITZGERALD Garrett	Woolwich LDN ENG	c.1800	8469
FULLER Charles & Jane ann	Sydney NSW AUS		8455
GADD Elijah & Sarah Ann	NZ/Somerset TAS AUS/Sydney NSW AUS		8455
HEYWOOD Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	1830–1860	7438
JAMES Rozier	SFK ENG	1777–1821	8469
LING William	Redgrave NFK ENG/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1813–1870	8475
MACE (LEE) Catherine	Leicester LEI ENG	1836–1876	8449
MACE (LEY) Charlotte Anne	Sandy Bay TAS AUS	1894–1920	8449
MACE Edward	Hobart/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1876–1900	8449
MAGENNIS Hugh	Norfolk Is NSW AUS/Carlton TAS AUS	1791>	8461
MARSHALL Enoch	TAS AUS/Rastrick NRY	1740–1864	8476
MASON Joseph	Warrington CHS ENG	1810–1835	8452
McCARTHY Jane			8464
McGOWAN James	Richmond TAS AUS	1818–1862	8457
McGOWAN James Edwin	Richmond/Newtown TAS AUS	1825–1903	8457
MCGUINNESS Arthur Edward	Carlton/Priory/Scottsdale TAS AUS	1869–1959	8461
MCGUINNESS Neville Leonard	Goshen/Scottsdale/Launceston TAS AUS	1913–1978	8461
MILLWOOD James			8464
MONSON Daniel	AUS/ESS ENG/NS	1818–1890	8476
MORRIS Letitia	LAN ENG/TAS AUS	1810–1901	8476
MUIR (MACE) Helen (Nellie) Gertrude	Emu Bay/Waratah TAS AUS	1900–1921	8449
MUIR Israel	Dalmellington/Ayr SCT UK	1874>	8449
MUIR John Martin	Waratah/Swansea/Sorell TAS AUS	1911–1935	8449
MUNDY George	SFK ENG	1775–1830	8452
NICHOLLS	London ENG/Clarence Plains/ TAS AUS	1890–1900	8468
NICHOLS (CORNISH) Charlotte May	Kempton/Pontville/Broadmarsh TAS AUS	1896–1963	8456
NICHOLS	TAS AUS	1900–2024	8456
NICHOLS Walter Louis	Dromedary/Brighton/Broadmarsh TAS AUS	1894–1959	8456
NICOLSON John	Campbell Town/Launceston TAS AUS	1817–1867	8454
OGILVIE Sophia	Longford TAS AUS	1855–1882	8473
PARSONS James	Frodsley, Fingal TAS AUS	1880–1940	8472
PATERSON Margaret			8464
PENGILLY (CORNISH) Hilda Mabel	Bothwell/Broadmarsh/Hobart TAS AUS	1900–1930	8456
PIPER Stephen	Wesley Vale TAS AUS (Property)	1849–1902	8467
PRIOR	ENG UK/TAS AUS	1700>	8462
RADLEY	TAS AUS		8453

REID William Blackwell	SCT/Apsley/Bothwell TAS AUS	1856–1919	8468
RUSSELL Janrt/Jessie	STI SCT UK/Hobart TAS AUS		8459
SAUNDERS Robert			8464
SAVAGE Edward	Launceston TAS AUS	c.1900	8447
SELF Thomas Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	1798–1874	8446
SHIP Henry	TAS AUS/London ENG	1810–1880	8476
SMIETT/SCHMIDT Frederich	Cologne DEU/Mudgee/Sydney NSW AUS		8455
TAYLOR Benjamin & Caroline	CAM ENG/Sydney NSW AUS		8455
TERRY Frances	Tingewick BKM ENG/Evandale TAS AUS	1799–1852	8475
TOMKINS John	HEF ENG/Hobart TAS AUS		8459
TRIPP William	Longford TAS AUS	1823–1901	8473
TROY Sarah Ann	Richmond/Newtown TAS AUS	1822–1885	8457
VOSS	ENG UK/TAS AUS	1700>	8462
WALKER David	Perth PER SCT	c.1800	8469
WHEELER Alfred Aaron	Hobart/Bellerive TAS AUS	1850–1950	8468
WHEELER Thomas & Elizabeth	Auburn/Sydney NSW AUS		8455
WHITE	Forcett/Rokeby TAS AUS/Tristan Da Cunha	1790–1900	8468
WHITE Susanna	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1860	7438
WILLIS Benjamin			8464
WOOLRABE Herman Frederick George		1818–1873	8454

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

If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the New Members' listing for the appropriate name and 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
www.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 www.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
www.launceston.tasfhs.org for locations and times.

MERSEY Phone: Branch Secretary (03) 6428 6328 Library (03) 6426 2257
Library 113 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Wednesday & Friday 10.00 am–3.00 pm
Saturday opening has ceased and is now by advance appointment only.
Meetings Please check the website at www.mersey.tasfhs.org/ or email secretary@tfsdev.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:

All applications (local, intestate or overseas) should be made either on-line at www.tasfhs.org/membership.php, where payment will be accepted through our secure Westpac Payway system, or in person at your local branch when open. Branches accept payments by card and cash. Enquiries about alternative options for joining may be made to the membership registrar, membership@tasfhs.org.

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 and a research enquiry form are available from each branch's respective website.

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

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

ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by Monotone Art Printers