

Tasmanian Ancestry



**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**

Volume 44 Number 3 — December 2023

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Tasmanian Ancestry

Volume 44 Number 3
ISSN 0159 0677

December 2023

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

From the Editor

Hello

This edition is packed full of interesting articles including stories of people came to Tasmania and lived in early colonial times. It is hard to imagine the difficulties endured by many especially those with disabilities when also destitute.

The horror of being burnt due to loose clothes close to household fires makes for sad reading.

The way generations of the Innes family have had an interest in discovering their past is a reminder to all of us that our research today will be of interest to future generations.

I was fascinated to learn the history of Tasmanian Ancestry and the ways it has changed over time.

Descendants of Cecil Fawns may be interested in the offer of access to diaries of his trip to England in 1913.

And the article explain the NSW BDM will be invaluable to anyone looking for records from NSW.

Enjoy this issue.

Isobel Williams

Cover: Photographer unknown, Margaret Buchanan, Source: Ian Robson, Migration & Transportation : A Larkin Resettlement, Canada, Davian Assoc, Inc., 2014 p.47.

Journal address

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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President's Message

In this message there is some good news and some less good news.

The good news relates to the Society Executive Committee; people who were at the June AGM may remember that there was some difficulty in filling positions on the executive, especially the Treasurer position. The term in office of Ross Warren (who has done an excellent job in this position) had come to an end, and there were no nominations to fill the position. Ross agreed to continue acting that position until a replacement could be found. That took some time, but we are now lucky to have Greg Clota as the new Society Treasurer. He and Ross are working on a smooth transition – thank you both.

The less good news is also related to money. The address label for this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* includes a renewal notice for membership subscriptions for the year April 2024 – April 2025; you will see that the cost of each subscription has increased by \$5. This is sadly necessary. The Society Executive considered the matter in some detail at the August meeting, and it was clear that without an increase in membership subscriptions it would not be possible to cover the expected expenses for the next year. The only possible other options were to start dipping into the Society's reserves (which are not at all large) or to increase the proportion of each subscription which goes to the Society, hence lowering the proportion received by branches. The current arrangement is that each member's

subscription is split 50/50 between the Society and the branch to which the member belongs; the Executive realised that to reduce the amount received by branches would simply move the problem of having enough income to cover expenses to branches and could put the viability of some branches at risk.

I hope that this quite modest and necessary increase in the price of subscriptions will not deter people from renewing for the upcoming year.

This seems like a suitable point to remind people of what benefits membership of the *Tasmanian Family History Society Inc* brings – these include:

- *Tasmanian Ancestry* journal (4 issues per year) posted to your address.
- Branch Libraries. Your local branch has a library that is open at least one day a week. These libraries contain a variety of resources (some not readily available elsewhere) as well as members on duty who are always ready to listen to your stories and provide help and suggestions. Most branches also run workshops etc on topics of interest and host “special interest” groups.
- A website with a variety of useful resources. One recent initiative is the “My Stories” section which contains short articles members can submit about their research findings. I encourage (even urge) everyone to look at this section and to submit stories.

Robyn Gibson President

Branch Reports

Burnie

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

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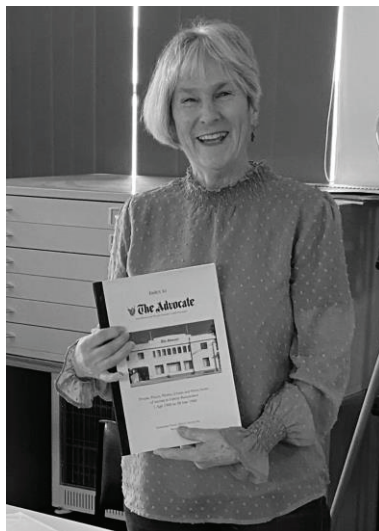


Our July meeting was an update and refresher on UK sites including Scotland's People and the new PDF downloads available from GRO. We also looked at some of the updates and changes to the Tasmanian Library web site.

A workshop was held on the 12 August on the List. A special emphasis was placed on searching for Historic dealings and deeds. This was well attended and those that attended went away with a better understanding of the process to find historic deeds and certificates of titles.

The guest speaker for the August meeting was The Honourable Leonie Hiscutt MLC. Leonie launched our new publication, which is the Apr-Jun edition of our 1960 Advocate Series. This new publication is a continuation of a series of books that we are working on. This one covers the three months (Apr. May and Jun) of 1960. It contains approx 4800 entries. Not only are Births Deaths and Marriages indexed but also photos, sports events, news items and history articles that may be of interest to family researchers. Each branch has a copy but if you would like your own copy get in touch with Burnie Branch and we

will send you one, price is \$22.50 plus postage.



The topic for our September meeting was New Zealand records, and how to access. As well as births deaths and marriages Papers Past was also looked at. As well we asked members to share stories about a business or an occupation that one of their family may have been involved with that now no longer exists or has been replaced by technology. This proved interesting with occupations such as photos of horse drawn bread carts to haycock makers.

Hobart

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The branch has been keeping busy with ongoing projects, upgrading the computer and backup system, maintenance issues and

forward planning for future events.

At our July General Meeting, our librarian Judith Mudaliar presented a fascinating account of *My Two Convict Grannies: The De Roock family in Tasmania*. And in September, former tour guide John Counsell took us on an armchair illustrated excursion: *Touring the Hobart Rivulet: Stories of history and heritage*. Christine Spry's summaries of both these talks are elsewhere in this publication.

In August, June Cunningham presented *Follow the Gossip! Finding my Family*. June grew up with no real sense of extended family. Born in South Africa she had never met her grandparents; had never even seen a photo of them, or in fact any photos of her father's life. Her search opened a Pandora's box of scandals. We were aghast as June uncovered the story of the extraordinary misdemeanours of her grandfather across the UK, India and the Middle East. Because it is a person story which includes some living people, there is no published summary.

October will be a busy month for Hobart branch. We have advertised two 'events' in COTA's *Seniors Week Events Guide* for 15 – 21 October. The first is an open invitation to visit the branch library at no cost during the usual opening times on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Also on the Wednesday we will again join up with four other local volunteer-run organisations as part of the Bellerive Hub Open Day. Then on Thursday, the DNA Interest Group has an advertised open meeting. We will have a short presentation covering the basics, before dividing up into pairs or small groups for the more experienced to help members of the public, or less experienced group members, interpret their DNA results.

Nothing to do with Senior's week, on Saturday 21 October Alison Alexander will launch *Swing Rioters*. Coordinated by Andrew Cocker, this is the branch's new and innovative online publication project. It will see the late Geoffrey Sharman's comprehensive work on the swing-rioters (or machine breakers) published on the branch website. Descendants and others will be able to add the stories of their swing-rioters.

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Our membership numbers have increased this year with most members renewing their subscriptions from last year and there have been a pleasing number of new registrations. We have also had several visitors to the library through the year who we were able to help with their family history research and who subsequently joined the Society as interstate members. Their numbers are not, of course, counted in our branch membership numbers. Attendance at the library has been variable, with no visitors on some Tuesdays, but this is offset by our very busy research service. Assistance with minor queries is frequently provided in response to phone and email enquiries but there is a steady stream of requests for more in-depth research which continues to be our major fundraiser.

Our lack of on-site EFTPOS facilities has often been an issue, as more and more library visitors do not carry cash. This has now been rectified and from September we have been able to process EFTPOS payments over the counter. Thanks to new member Sophie Appleby, we also have a presence on Facebook – search for *Launceston Branch, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc*, or

<http://www.facebook.com/TFHSLaunceston>. Already this has been useful in promoting our activities and communicating with the wider community. We encourage members who have a Facebook account to follow our page and ‘like’ us!

The DNA Discussion Circle had a very helpful meeting in August with guest speaker Andrew Cocker travelling from Hobart to facilitate. Andrew’s presentation was enlightening and prompted useful discussion amongst the group. We appreciate Andrew making the time to provide his expertise to our Launceston membership. The next meeting will be held early in 2024. Numbers are limited because of space limitations, but any member interested in joining the group should contact Helen via the Branch email or phone number.

Another interest group available to members is the British Interest Group (BIG) which continues to meet on the second Wednesday each month with relevant British ancestry topics discussed at each meeting. Recent topics have been *Militia Records, UK, Locate Ancestors Old and Forgotten Streets, Irish Research and Directories*. Topics for the first half of 2024 will be notified via the newsletter and website. Some new members have joined the group during 2023, but there is always room for more. Members should contact the Branch if they are interested in joining this group.

The transcription projects continue to progress with two, the Examiner BDMs 1966 -1970 and a selection of 1820/30s Court Records nearing completion prior to publication. Transcription of the Card

Index is progressing well with the assistance of some new volunteers and work on the J A Dunn Funeral Records is progressing, albeit slowly. All this work is only possible with the generous donation of time we receive from some dedicated volunteers, which is very much appreciated.

The segment on City Park Radio's *Long Lunch* continues approximately monthly on Thursdays. Topics addressed are those that may be of interest to family historians and upcoming TFHS activities are promoted. The quarterly newsletter was distributed to members in late October and the first edition for 2024 will be out in late January. Contributions to the newsletter, up to 300 words, are always welcome and can be forwarded to Fran via the Branch contact details listed above.

A well-attended and informative seminar was conducted in September by Dr Dianne Snowden AM with the topic *The Orphan Schools: 1828 – 1879*. We are grateful to Dianne for giving us her time and sharing her vast knowledge on the topic, and providing such an interesting talk on a subject in which many attendees have a personal ancestral connection.

Once more, we participated in the COTA Tasmania's Seniors Week Program in October offering the opportunity to assist non-members in getting started with their family history. This continues to be popular and often results in one or two attendees signing up as new members.

The last social activity for the year was our Christmas High Tea, held in November in the picturesque grounds of historic Franklin House. This is always an

enjoyable event because all we need to do is pay our money, attend and be waited on while chatting and eating the Franklin House volunteers' delicious afternoon tea.

Launceston Branch will host the TFHS State Conference and AGM in June 2024. Each Branch's 'turn' only occurs once in eight years with the State Society hosting each alternate year. Planning is well underway, with the venue, catering, and speakers nearly finalised. Details will be available in early 2024 and we are expecting a good attendance, particularly from northern members and friends.

Library Christmas/New Year closure: from 3pm on Tuesday 5 December 2023.

Cleaning Half Day: Monday 15 January 2024, 10am – 12pm.

Library reopens: Tuesday 16 January 2024 at 10am.

Mersey Branch

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Mersey Branch has recently purchased new computers, up to date and working well thanks to Ross and Clinton installing.

The vale for David Harris in this edition covers his involvement with the society. David also held the position of Mersey Branch President from 1987 – 1988, 1993

– 1995, 2001 – 2004. As well as Treasurer of the branch 1988 – 1991, 1997 – 2000, 2004 – 2005. His input was of great value. Our condolences go out to Isobel and family.

Plans for next year will include monthly presentations for those interested in The List, DNA, Legacy, and Trove. Our aim is to help make researching easy and efficient. Ross will also present his ‘WWI Nurses’ from Tasmania talk from the State AGM and Ros about her research into the ‘Headstone Buried at the Bottom of the Garden’ in reference to the ABC Gardening Australia program. We look forward to meeting newcomers and of course interested members.

The Rotary Club of Latrobe as a fund raiser have produced a calendar for 2024 with photographs of scenes around the district. Tasmanian Family History Society Inc Mersey Branch has been acknowledged for the information given about Bell’s parade. Mersey Branch hope they are successful with the fund raiser.

The branch will hold a trade table and afternoon tea on Saturday November 25th from 10am to 4pm. This is our major fund raiser. Just the mention that Sue-Ellen is making scones is enough to draw people!

Mersey Branch will be closed for the holidays on Friday 8 December. Christmas lunch is on Sunday 10 at Devonport Country Club. Branch will reopen on Wednesday 17 January 2024.

Mersey Branch is at the rear of the Post Office reserve Latrobe – open 10am – 3pm Wednesday and Friday. Enquiries

regarding any of the above can be made to Gay or Ros

During the time closed inquiries can still be made to Secretary Gay on 0408 059 990 or Ros 0476 008 531

Vale David Harris

(Member 306)

TFHS Inc - Mersey Branch

David passed away on the 14 September 2023. He was privately cremated.

David joined the Genealogical Society of Tasmania (now known as The Tasmanian Family History Society) in 1981, after the inaugural meeting of the Devonport Branch (now Mersey Branch) and fifteen months after the formation of the society in April 1980. From 1984 he was involved in many different areas at Mersey Branch and the State level.

At Branch level, David’s administrative contribution was confined, during the first two years, to providing advice on meeting procedures. He was elected President in April 1987. In 1988 he was elected Treasurer, a position he held for three years. In 1992 he served on the committee and as President from June 1993 to 1995. He became Treasurer in 1997 - 2000 and again in 2004 - 2005. He was elected President from 2001 - 2004.

In addition to the above, David was the official Equipment Maintenance Coordinator. He was meticulous in all aspects of Mersey Branch administration and publications. David was active in fund-raising, undertook cemetery

transcriptions and worked regularly as a library assistant.

David's administrative ability was reflected in the quality of his contribution at State level. He was a Mersey Branch Delegate 1990, was then elected Vice President from 1991 - 1993 and served as President from 1994 - 1997. He was Vice President again from 1997 - 1999.

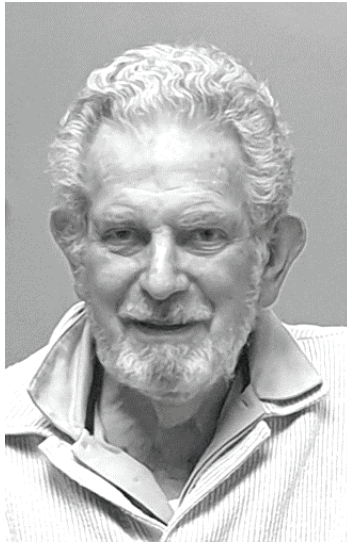
In 1987, David played a leading role in changing the lengthy constitution to a much simpler one. This work, undertaken over many months, was necessary to enable the society to become incorporated. He was in the group of members who attended Parliament House in Hobart to present, the society's views on the retention of census information to a Federal Senate Committee. He was also a

strong advocate for the retention of 'cause of death' on Tasmanian death certificates.

David's work in many areas of the society and in particular his high standard of administration service at both state and branch level clearly demonstrated a personal commitment to the aims and objectives of the society and to the cause of genealogy and family history.

In recognition of his continuous personal commitment David Harris received the Fellow of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc (FGST) in 2000.

His interest with the Society and at branch level continued until health prevented his involvement.



David Harris (Member 306)

Notes from Branch Meetings

Compiled by Christine Spry (Member 6768)

Touring the Hobart Rivulet

John Counsell's background as a local guide provided him with good knowledge which he drew on for his "Touring the Hobart Rivulet" talk in September.

The rivulet rises on the slopes of Kunanyi/Mt Wellington. This water source was necessary for European settlement. A village, then town, then city developed beside, and eventually over the rivulet.

A track from the Cascade Gardens, and adjacent to the rivulet, provides a pleasant walk east to Molle St, the last easy sighting of the rivulet in a natural state. Continuing under the city as a concreted water course, it serves as a drain for the safe movement of rivulet and storm water from the town centre. The course of the drain was engineered to pick up the Park Rivulet and empty into the Derwent at the Domain, passing through natural rock under the Cenotaph.

From Molle Street the rivulet runs underground to emerge behind the Village Cinema between Barrack and Harrington Streets. This section contains an access ladder for maintenance work, and also escape in the event of a flash flood.

The Elizabeth Street Mall, opposite the Cat and Fiddle Arcade, there is a small open section of the drain. Here, and at other points around the inner city, you

might notice some artistry on the pavement ie swirling lines that suggest the movement of water, and informing you that the rivulet is below that site.

Continuing east, sections of the tunnel show the vaulted stone and brickwork that was used in the original and ongoing construction. Elevated pipes are still visible and were used for utility services.

The final sighting of the rivulet is in lower Collins Street near Campbell St and the Royal Hobart Hospital. This is where a take-off drain diverts storm water to the Victoria Dock area. The stonework visible here on the northern side dates from the early 19th century.

Public access to the rivulet below Molle Street is no longer available. The guided tours that John conducted were discontinued many years ago due to safety concerns.

My two Convict Grannies: The De Roock family in Tasmania

Descent from convict ancestors of Dutch origin is unusual and the subject of the presentation "My two Convict Grannies: the DE ROOCK family in Tasmania."

Judith Mudaliar is a direct descendant of Eliza De Roock and her young adult daughter Wilhelmina, who departed Cape Town on the convict ship *William Glen Anderson*, arriving in Hobart in November 1831. The seven-year-old boy with them

was their son/brother Peter Albertus. This family of three was joining convicts who were travelling from Portsmouth to Hobart.

Eliza, born near Portsmouth, met prisoner of war/ soldier, Sergeant Peter De Roock near there. A daughter, Harriot, was born to them in 1811, but died at 6 months old. Peter left with his regiment for Cape Town in late 1811, and Eliza followed later. Wilhelmina was born in Cape Town in 1813, followed by Dirk and Willem. Son Peter Albertus was born in 1823, and father Peter died four years later.

The newspaper death notice for Peter De Roock gave his age as 45 years, 9 months and 17 days, wife Eliza born VICKERS, a wonderful reference for the researcher.

The mother and daughter were convicted in November 1830 for stealing fabric, clothing and rings from Catherine OLIPHANT, wife of the Attorney-General. Also included were handkerchiefs stolen from Jane WYLDE, daughter of Chief Justice Sir John Wylde, whose relationship with his daughter was the subject of much gossip. Wilhelmina worked for the Oliphants, Eliza did washing and sewing for many families. Removing them from Cape Town would be a good way to account for witnesses or reports of possible criminal behaviour. The volume of goods stolen was so great as to be difficult to remove, conceal and dispose of, supporting the argument that the women were victims of false charges.

The convictions drew public attention in Cape Town, and petitions for clemency did not reduce the sentence, but saw Eliza

and Wilhelmina extended the merciful consideration that they be sent together to their place of incarceration. This appeal process delayed their departure from Cape Town.

On arrival, Eliza and Wilhelmina were assigned as servants to the home of Justice Joseph HONE at "Hazelwood", New Town, with the young Peter being placed at the orphan school.

The widowed Eliza de Roock married William Hinds WOLDING in 1834 at Hobart. He was a veterinary surgeon and ran the "Lame Horse Inn" in North Hobart. Her death in 1850 reduced this De Roock family in Tasmania to daughter Wilhelmina and son Peter.

Wilhelmina married William PUNSHON, a widower with two children, in 1840. William and Wilhelmina were hotel keepers in Hobart managing, among others, the "Wheatsheaf" and "Gray's Inn Tavern". The hospitality business carried much exposure to the vagaries of the economy, and William ended up in the debtors' prison in 1857, broken by the financial and emotional burden of his predicament. The seven children born to William and Wilhelmina all lived to adulthood. Wilhelmina, in naming her children, used given names that identify earlier generations, a boon to the researcher. One Punshon girl, Eliza Lavinia, led a rather unsettled life which saw Wilhelmina needing to step in and raise her grandchildren.

Peter De Roock's first marriage in 1850 to Hannah HOPKINS was brief, with Hannah dying in 1856. Their three

children had all died by this time. The second marriage, to Mary Ann CHISLETT in 1857, produced a son, Peter Albertus in 1859, the last to carry the family name.

As a young adult, Peter also went into the hotel business. His “Electric Telegraph Hotel”, built in 1858, was an impressive addition to Hobart hostelry but the financial risk he took in building it, and the volatile conditions of the time, saw him quickly lose all, and he was insolvent by 1859. Sister Wilhelmina assisted him

during these unfortunate times. After his death in 1859 Mary Ann moved to Victoria and married twice more. Young Peter married too, but had two daughters, so this line ended with his death in 1915.

Eliza died 1850, Peter died 1859, and daughter Wilhelmina died in 1871. They are buried in St David’s Cemetery Hobart. It is pleasing to know that this trio survived as a functioning family in Tasmania, providing mutual comfort and support through life’s challenges.

The *Tasmanian Ancestry*

PATRON’S AWARD

celebrating the best article published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* in a single calendar year by any past or current student in the University of Tasmania *Diploma of Family History*.

To enter simply submit your article in the usual way by email to the editor at editors@tasfhs.org including in the body of the email information allowing the society to confirm your enrolment in the diploma course.

Attach your article as a Microsoft Word attachment to your email. Length from 1000 to 2000 words.

Submit your article now for the 2024 Patron’s Award.

Origins of Tasmanian Ancestry

Leonie Mickleborough (Member 20)

The foundation of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., in which I was involved, was in early 1978, when the president of the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies (AIGS) in Melbourne asked Lilian Watson to organise a Tasmanian group of the institute. Lilian achieved this, and she was selected chairman. Prior to this, a group had been meeting at Rosny College at 8.00 pm on the third Tuesday of each month to discuss family history interests. The existence of this first organisational base in the state had become known by 1978, but a letter addressed to the “Tasmanian Genealogy Society, Launceston” made a detour to the Launceston General Hospital!

In April 1979 the Tasmanian members of the AIGS held a family history display in the foyer of the State Library in Hobart, and at the first AGM on 17 April at Rosny College, where the guest speaker was George Deas-Brown, who spoke on his English research. The office bearers elected were Georgina Chick, Neil Chick, Doug Clark, Janice Daley, Bernard Denholm, Frances Travers, Terry Travers, Jim Wall, and Lilian Watson.

On 28 April 1979 a successful family history seminar, attended by over 100 people, was held at Rosny College, where the most popular topic was the Computer File Index, which was loaned by the Genealogical Society of Utah USA, and presented by Neville Gilmor, also from

Utah. Tasmanians Michael Bennett and Neil Chick also presented papers.

The first newsletter of the Tasmanian Group of the AIGS, published in July 1979, was two pages long. In September 1979, the AIGS journal, *The Genealogist* (Vol. 11 no.11), was a special Tasmanian issue with articles by Tasmanian members: Neil Chick, Pamela Clark, John Marrison, Cedric Pearce, and Lilian Watson.

During 1979 Tasmanian members held Adult Education classes on ‘Tracing your Family Tree’, and by July there was serious discussion about the proposal that Tasmania should form its own Genealogical Society. The \$12 AIGS subscriptions were being paid to Victoria, and although there was a page in *The Genealogist*, by the time it arrived in the state the events were over. Having our own magazine would lead to exchanges with other state-based societies, especially with Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia.

The decision was made, and in February 1980 the Tasmanian group, under Lilian’s guidance, broke away from the AIGS and formed the Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc. (GST) with 122 foundation members. The first AGM of the GST was held in Hobart on 22 April 1980, with guest speaker Geoffrey Stilwell, and by 1984, there were four other branches, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie and Huon. In June 1980 the first edition of our

journal, *Tasmanian Ancestry* (24 pages) was published (Vol. 1 No.1) with editors Pamela Clark, Neil Chick and Sue Waters. This was the first of 43 years of journal publication.

Having been 'volunteered' by Robyn Manser, to 'just do some proofreading' of our future journal, Robyn, Jenny Bugg, and I left the GST meeting as the 'editorial panel'. At the beginning Val Watson organised packing and postage, followed for several years by Jean McKenzie, Frances Travers and then Thelma McKay. Thelma's dispatch team was Margaret Parssey, Audrey Weeding, Frances Travers and Jean and Alan McKenzie. Aided by Lyn Hookway, Thelma also ran off addressograph labels, and mailed out the journal.

Over time we on the 'editorial panel' decided on a practical method of producing *Tasmanian Ancestry*. The articles were typed – no computers then. We spread blank pages of Octavo sized paper (6 x 9 inches) on a large table at Jenny Bugg's home. Articles were cut into sections to fit our blank pages and glued in place – hopefully to stay there! Letraset headings were then centred and glued at the beginning of each article. During this time, we took our pre-school aged children with us as we decided, sorted and arranged articles. The children were provided with activities to avoid them 'rearranging' our pages, and production was often interrupted by our young willing 'helpers'!

Over time we received a great number of contributions and met three or four times every quarter to select copy, throw in ideas

and achieve consensus on the content of the next issue. We each had our own jobs. Jenny undertook virtually all the typing, latter using a computer, and proof-reading, and was knowledgeable on technical matters and layout. Robyn read reams of proof, and once ready for printing, she and Jenny delivered the text to the printer. My job was with graphics, editing and organising the queries section, a very popular section, and for several years we had a cartoonist, Carol Hook, who provided a cartoon for each issue.

Irene Schaffer joined us in 1986, and in 1988 Hugh Campbell became book reviewer. Hugh also had computer skills and would format the journal using a newly purchased daisy-wheel printer. Once completed, the loose pages of articles were taken to Loongana Press to be photocopied and stapled ready for posting. We maintained the Octavo sized journal until Vol. 5 No.1 (March 1984) when we changed to the current size of A5.

We had a lot of fun working together, and by June 1991, our children had grown, and no longer came to journal production. Our editorial team had produced thirty-nine of the Society's forty-five journals. Also in June 1991, after being assistant editor from March to September 1981 and editor for the next 39 editions, June 1985 until June 1991, Audrey Hudspeth handed over the production to the Launceston branch where Anne Bartlett was editor. At that time 125 journals were sent to the mainland and 40 overseas, 15 of these going to New Zealand, and we exchanged journals with 80 societies.

In May 1991 the sixth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry was held in Launceston where 46 different lecturers presented 70 papers. A special additional issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*, not part of the subscription issue, was produced by the Launceston branch for the congress. Sponsored by the Tasmanian Bank the publication was issued to each congress delegate, and 1000 copies of the society's publication *Local and Family History Sources in Tasmania* were launched, a quarter being sold within three days. Two hundred tea towels featuring the GST logo in green, and a linen carry bag were also for sale.

Launceston branch, with Anne Bartlett the editor, published 24 issues of *Tasmanian Ancestry* from September 1991 until March 1996 following which, editing returned to Hobart Branch until June 2002, for 24 issues with Rosemary (Rosie) Davidson editor. In September 1998 David Freestun became coordinator, the position was undertaken in December 1999 by Thelma McKay.

Rosie entered the June 1997 issue in the Elizabeth Simpson Award for the 1997 annual award of the Federation of Family History Societies (U.K.) and won it. At the time her journal committee was Maurice Appleyard; Jeannine Connors; David Freestun, David Hodgson, Charles Hunt, Lucy Knott, Vee Maddock, Denise McNeice, Cynthia O'Neill, and Kate Ramsay. This success followed Launceston Branch's success the previous year (1996) when Anne Bartlett and her panel were runners-up.

Because of the federal government's introduction of the GST in 2000 and to better describe our interests, in June 2001 the society's name was changed to the current name of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. (TFHS). I was editor for fifteen issues from Sept 2002 until March 2005, and from June 2005 until June 2009 Launceston members Anita Swan and Muriel and Betty Bissett combined as editors, followed yet again by our stalwart Rosie Davidson from September 2009 with whom I assisted proof-reading until March 2020 and the current editor, Isobel Williams, assumed the position from Volume 41.

Hopefully the society will continue for another 45 years, although Huon branch has recently ceased, and *Tasmanian Ancestry* will continue for another 43 years. Over the past 45 years the evolution of the TFHS has provided not only *Tasmanian Ancestry*, but also guest speakers, research, library facilities and many opportunities for meeting with like-minded people at meetings and branch libraries. As well as the information provided in the journal, and with the current average posting of 820 journals each issue, the future of the TFHS looks as promising as it has in the past. The current and future editors have wonderful examples of dedication over many years and quality journal production to emulate. Long may *Tasmanian Ancestry* continue for another 43 years, and the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. for another 45 years.

Convicts and Blind Mendicants Part 2: William Tugby

Elaine Crawford

In Hobart Town in November 1846, two men sent petitions to the Colonial Secretary.¹ The gist of the letters was the same – they wanted their sick wives released from the Invalid Hospital, and had comfortable houses waiting for them. The wives had a few things in common. They were both named Sarah and were of a similar age – if they were honest about their age. They had been convicts and were now free by servitude; both had been widows and not married long to their current husbands; both had struggled since arriving in the colony; both had numerous convictions for drunkenness; one would die within a year of consumption (TB), while the other would struggle on for another six years with her unnamed disability, and both were married to blind men.

Life in the colony in the mid-19th century was hard enough for convicts, however, to be blind and destitute was an extra unpleasant burden. The choices for Henry SHARKEY/SHIRKEY and William TUGBY were very bleak: living in an Invalid Depot, living in government sponsored rental, or destitute or on the streets where society could, all too often,

be cruel and unempathetic. For a short time, they avoided being institutionalised; they had wives and an incentive to find accommodation, and with the help of government rations they had some hope until their wives became sick. The two blind men were reliant on their wives for their own care and comfort as the alternative was unpleasant.

William Tugby *Augusta Jessie* 1835

William Tugby was born in Leicester, and started out his working life as a weaver, before he joined the British Military's 36th Regiment of Foot. Tugby was court martialled in Barbadoes [sic] in 1829 for desertion.² There was no conflict in Barbados at that time and the regiment would have been performing garrison duties. Tugby was sent back to the regimental depot in Ireland where he was tried on 31 August 1829 at Birr, Offaly County.³ Birr was the location of Crinkhill barracks and military hospital. Tugby was single and twenty-three years old. The punishment for desertion could be up to 500 lashes and branding with a "D" for deserter, along with hard labour.

¹ CSO20/1/38 file number 984

² CON31/1/43

³ Wm Tugby, Court or Trial date 31 Aug 1829, Court or Trial Place: Birr, Regiment 36th, Reference Number WO 86/1 Citation: The National Archives of the UK; Kew,

Surrey, England Jude Advocate General's Office: District Courts Martial Registers, Home and Abroad; Series: WO 86; Piece Number 1.

‘Regimental court martial are henceforward to award the punishment of imprisonment, in such cases only where the sentence can be carried into effect, in places for military confinement at headquarters of the Corps’.⁴

From 1829 to 1832 William was in the Cork Gaol, Ireland.⁵ In 1832, it appears from muster records that the gaol had a clearing out of prisoners convicted overseas.⁶ William was sentenced to seven

years’ transportation and placed on a hulk to await transportation. His Gaol and Hulk report noted he was ‘Bad’.⁷ His transport ship, the *Augusta Jessie* set sail from Portsmouth in September 1834 arriving in VDL on 22 January 1835, and in contradiction to previous reports the ship’s surgeon reported him as ‘Good’. On his arrival William was listed as ‘sick’. His convict conduct record is equally spare, listing him as ‘Sick’ and ‘Free by Servitude 1839’.⁸ Jumping ahead to 1850



Love Token: National Museum of Australia

Front:

Token engraved with a border of stippled text:

WILLIAM X TUGBY x DEAR x WIFE X

In the centre are six lines of stippled text:

WEN THIS. YOU SEE x YOU THINK x ON ME 1831

Back:

FRIENDS x I x HAVE x FOR x ME x TO x MOURN x IN

In the centre are seven lines of stippled text, with two flowers engraved below:

*GREIF TO x BE x ABSORBED x SINCE LIBERTY x IS x FROM x ME x TORN
AND x NOW x I x AM TRANSPORTED*

⁴ Carlow Morning Post 1818-1878, 7 September 1829, p.1.

⁵ The National Archives of Ireland; Dublin, Ireland; Ireland Prisoner Registers, 1790-1924. Image Ancestry.com

⁶ CON13/1/7 File 308

⁷ CON31/1/43

⁸ CON31/1/43; (The Surgeon’s Journal from the *Augusta Jessie* 1834-35 has not been recovered.)

a newspaper report described him as tall and gaunt.⁹ A further description from 1886, two years before he died, notes William Tugby, was helpless, born in Leicester England, CofE, Soldier, 5'6", grey hair, blue eyes, nil marks, Blind.¹⁰

William Tugby was somewhat of a romantic. William had at least three wives. Years before William boarded a transport, he made a Love Token which eventually ended up in the National Museum Australia.¹¹ Was he making this Love Token to while away the hours in gaol? There is no record of William having a wife at that stage – perhaps there was a sweetheart back home in Leicester waiting for him.

There is no record of Tugby being assigned on his arrival. Muster records from 1835, the year of his arrival in the colony state 'Invalid'.¹² Was he removed from the ship to the Invalid Hospital at New Norfolk? Although the New Norfolk Invalid Depot had a lunatic ward it was still taking in invalids and the sick in 1836, with plans being made to convert the premises to the Lunatic Asylum for the Insane.¹³ Plans over the next decade would see that 'all female invalids were transferred to Hobart Colonial Hospital in 1846 and the remaining male invalids in 1848'.¹⁴ The male convicts would be

moved to the converted Probation Station at Impression Bay Invalid Station.

In October 1839, William made the decision to marry Mary ARNETT. He gave his age as 31, while Mary was 79!¹⁵ William was a 'Labourer, (Blind)', and a bachelor while Mary was a widow. Based on age, Mary aligns with Mary HARNETT, who arrived on the *Eliza* in 1830 as a 71-year-old widow. Perhaps one of the oldest female convicts to arrive in VDL, Mary had served a sentence of seven years for stealing pewter pots and was free by servitude by 1836. Mary had a long association with alcohol. What would they both gain from such a strange union? Did he need a wife to help him stay in Hobart Town rather than the Invalid hospital or asylum at New Norfolk? In ten months, Mary would be dead, and William would be looking for his next wife.¹⁶

William's next bride was Sarah WALLACE, a 35-year-old widow. They married on 13 April 1841.¹⁷ William was registered as William PUGBY, a 'Mendicant', and widower. It is probable that Sarah was Sarah Wallace transported on the *America* in 1831, a 41-year-old widow (which means she exaggerated a bit on her marriage certificate), and mother of five children. Sarah had two previous convictions against her name, and on the

⁹ Empire (Sydney) 29 Jun 1852, p.2 SYDNEY POLICE COURT. – MONDAY - Trove

¹⁰ State Archives NSW; Kingswood; Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Item/ 4/6565; Roll/ 185. Image Ancestry.com

¹¹ <https://love-tokens.nma.gov.au/tokens/2008.0039.0119>

¹² 1835 TAS Muster HO10/50

¹³ The Tasmanian, 17 August 1832, p.6.

¹⁴ Royal Derwent Hospital Description, Libraries Tasmania.

¹⁵ RGD37/1/1 no 425.

¹⁶ Marriage of Mary Harnett, 79 to William Tugby, 31 in 1839.

¹⁷ RGD37/1/2 no 1064

third occasion was convicted at Stafford Quarter Sessions for stealing a silk shawl and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Sarah Wallace also had a long record of repeated drunkenness, but by 1837 she was free by servitude.¹⁸ The last location recorded for Sarah was in 1836 at New Norfolk.

With the help of Sarah, William Tugby probably led an innocuous life; after the marriage there is no record of Sarah being drunk, or William begging on the streets.

In November 1846, when William Tugby petitioned the Colonial Secretary to release his wife from the Colonial Invalid Hospital, Sarah was suffering and did not have long to live.¹⁹ The following year, on 6 August 1847, Sarah died, a pauper, from consumption.²⁰ Her name was registered as Sarah TUBBY, but there can be little doubt that she was the wife of William Tugby.

Tugby's letter to the Colonial Secretary in November 1846 is difficult to follow, even phonetically, but the gist of the request to release Sarah Tugby from the Invalid Hospital was that '(... the time as she was bad I was in laggens [lodgings?])' – he goes on to say he had a home of his own and wanted his wife released to [take care?] of his house because he was blind. In the section dated 12 November 1846,

the authorities agreed to investigate his request to release his wife Sarah from the Invalid Hospital.²¹

The Tasmanian 1834 advertised that there was some meagre help from the government for those invalids not residing at an Invalid Depot:

INVALIDS not residing in the Invalid Hospital, New Norfolk, and persons rationed by Government as objects of charity in Hobart Town and its vicinity, are hereby ordered to appear here on the 1st day of February next, and afterwards on the 1st day of every quarter, otherwise the indulgence of drawing rations from the stores will cease. Those residing in the country will show themselves to the medical officer of the district.

J. SCOTT, Col. Surgeon.²²

The choices for William Tugby were not conducive to a comfortable lifestyle. Pauperism and vagrancy were increasingly reported in the newspapers, as viewed in the *Courier* 1845, with much acerbity:

We now beg to call attention to the subject of Pauperism, which is a growing evil, diminished some-what by the cheapness of provisions at the present moment, but increasing every

¹⁸ Don Bradmore and Judith Carter, 'Sarah Wallace; punishments at the Cascades Female Factory: effective? futile? farcical?' *Convict Lives at the Cascades Female Factory (Vol. 2)* Alison Alexander and Alice Meredith Hodgson (eds), Convict Women's Press Inc, South Hobart 2018, pp 92-99.

¹⁹ Petitions of W Tugby and H Sharky for the release of their wives from hospital. File number: 984; CSO20/1/38 file number 984.

²⁰ RGD35/1/2 no 1608.

²¹ CSO20/1/38 file number 984, p.174.

²² *The Tasmanian*, 10 January 1834, p.3.

year from the decrepitude of the older Convicts free by servitude, and the bad and dissolute habits of a large proportion of the whole number.

At present, when they are ill, they are provided for in the Hospitals for the treatment of the sick, at the charge of one shilling per day, covering all expenses of medicines, food, clothing, lodging, and attendance. If merely infirm and destitute, they are sent to the Invalid Hospital at New Norfolk, and are charged at 8d. a day, including all expenses.²³

William did not wait around to hold Sarah's hand in her dying days. He was on the *Elphinstone* on 29 April 1847 heading to Sydney under the name he used on his marriage registration: William Pugby.²⁴ Once again, William was losing a wife, but more importantly, with Sarah being sick, he had lost the support he needed to stay independent and out of the Invalid Station at New Norfolk or Impression Bay Invalid Station which was soon to open.

It appears from a newspaper article in *The Australian*, June 1847 that William Tugby not only had the money for the boat fare to Sydney, but also had money for lodgings and enough left over to be a target for a robbery, and was doing well for a blind mendicant only two months after arrival in Sydney:

A blind man named Wm. Tugbey, was robbed on Monday morning, about four o'clock, of £4.1s, in silver,

in a house kept by Mary EVANS, in Sydney-place, where he lodged; he suspects the owner and another woman living in the house, named Biddy CONNOR.²⁵

Life continued to go awry for William Tugby in Sydney:

SYDNEY POLICE COURT.-
MONDAY.

(Before the Right Worshipful the Mayor.)

A LUNATIC-William Tugby, a tall, gaunt old man, apparently bereft of sight, was brought before the Mayor, by Sergeant BRIGDEN, who found him at four o'clock, yesterday morning bawling out 'murder', and striking the shutters of some shops in George-street. The sergeant supposing him to be mad, put him in the watch-house for protection. When before the Court Tugby talked very incoherently and vehemently. The Mayor said that, as no specific charge had been brought against him, the sergeant having sworn that he only put him in the watch-house for protection, he had no alternative but to discharge him. Tugby was told to go out of the Court, but it was found necessary to use force to expel him. He expressed great indignation at his forcible expulsion by the police, and said he wanted the women to remove him.²⁶

²³ The Courier, 6 March 1845, p.2.

²⁴ Unassisted Immigrant Passenger Lists, 1826-1922 ancestry.com

²⁵ The Australian, 3 June 1847, p.3, /LOCAL INTELLIGENCE STEALING.

²⁶ Empire (Sydney) 29 June 1852, p.2.

In 1853, Tugby was again in court. He stated he was living with his wife, but there is no trace of another marriage for William Tugby. He had a house and was making money from renting out a room.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.-Jane NEWALL, a married woman, was charged by a blind man named Tugby, with threatening to knock out his brains; she came constantly to his house against his wish; she was fond of drink, and an unwelcome visitor, as he was determined to allow no drunkards in his house, but himself and his wife. The defendant said her husband paid rent for lodging in Tugby's house. She was sent to gaol until next Quarter Sessions, in default of finding sureties to keep the peace.²⁷

By February 1857 Tugby appeared destitute once more when he was imprisoned for vagrancy.

No 84 William TUGBEY, *Augusta Jessie* 1840, Came Free, Free on entering Gaol, Leicestershire,

Protest., Weaver, Admitted Parramatta 3 days impt. Vagrancy.²⁸

All was quiet for the next twenty-five years until 1882 and Tugby/Tugbey when he was sentenced to one month imprisonment for obscene language.²⁹ In January 1885 William Tugby was in Hospital and Asylum records, however he discharged himself in April 1885 with the remarks 'Albury'.³⁰ By April 1886 he was back in gaol, before turning up the next month on the Hospital and Asylum discharge records once more.³¹ William Tugby died in 1888 aged 71 at Liverpool, NSW.³² It would be nice to think he found someone to receive his Love Token.

Henry Sharkey and William Tugby outlived their convict wives — they both had led long, but not pleasant lives as blindness controlled their destinies. They initially strived to be independent, but that meant relying on charity and, for a short while, on women in equally destitute situations to care for them.

²⁷ Empire 18 February 1853.

²⁸ Parramatta NSW/State Archives Kingswood; Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Item/ 4/6536; Roll/ 176. Image Ancestry.com

²⁹ 1882. No 7201 William Tugbey, Committed 23 Sept 1882, Obscene language. Sentence 1 month. Expired 21 Oct. Source: Darlinghurst State Archives NSW; Kingswood, New South Wales; Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series/ 2134; Item/ 1920; Roll/ 275. Image Ancestry.com

³⁰ 1885 Jan-Apr Tugby William, Age 70, England, C.E. Admission 14.1.85, Discharged 8.4.86 Aged 70, On Request, "Albury" 1875,

laborer. Source: Liverpool NSW, Hospital & Asylum Records. Image Ancestry.com

³¹ 1886 April No 8272 William Tugby helpless 1853, born Leicester England, CofE, Soldier, 5'6, sallow, grey hair, blue eyes, nil marks, Blind State Archives Kingswood, NSW Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Item/ 4/6565; Roll/ 185. Image Ancestry.com; 1886 May Tugby William, Age 70, England, C.E. Admission 8.5.86 by Manager, Helpless 1862 Blind. Source: Liverpool NSW Hospital & Asylum Records. Image Ancestry.com.

³² NSW BDM 9028/1888.

Burnt to Death: The High Incidence of Accidental Death by Fire of Children in Nineteenth-Century Tasmania

Don Bradmore (Member 6756)

The accidental death of a child was a frequent occurrence in nineteenth-century Tasmania. Children fell into rivers or dams and were drowned. They were scalded, or poisoned, or fell from horses, or were kicked by them, or were run over by horse-drawn vehicles. They were crushed to death by logs which fell from woodheaps or limbs from trees. They were bitten by snakes. They wandered off into the bush, became lost and died of exposure, hunger, or thirst. But perhaps the greatest danger was from fires. Fires in the open took many young lives but fires inside the home took even more. Open-hearth cooking fires were the cause of many deaths, as were candles and lucifer matches. Coroners issued numerous warnings about these dangers, sometimes finding that there had been culpable negligence on the part of parents or guardians and at other times asserting that they had been blameless.



In June 1837, three-year-old William SALVIN was burnt to death while playing near a large fire at the rear of his home at Clarence Plains. His father, who was working nearby, had set the fire to boil water to scald the carcasses of pigs he had slaughtered. Sparks from the fire had caught the boy's clothes. He had been taken to the hospital where he lingered until his death the following day. Although the jury had returned a verdict of accidental death in this case, the coroner had remarked that inebriation, negligence or the callousness of parents were to blame in many such instances. He expressed the hope that publication of the particulars of this case would serve as a warning to others.¹

In February 1843, eight-year-old Louisa PAINE died at Launceston when her clothes caught fire as she was helping to prepare a meal for a family with whom she was staying. Her father, who had separated from the girl's mother, was out at work at the time. The

¹ *The Town Courier* (Hobart), 30 June 1837, p.3.

woman who was minding Louisa had been breastfeeding a younger child and had asked Louisa to put a saucepan on the fire. As she was doing so, her pinafore caught fire. She had been burnt badly on the face, neck, body and arms. Screaming, she had run from the house where a neighbour had taken hold of her and wrapped her in a blanket. A doctor had attended almost immediately but the girl had died a few days later.² A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

In May 1846, four-year-old John RADCLIFFE was burnt to death in his Hobart home. His mother told the coroner that, because she had been mending something that evening, she had placed a candle on a box and had left the boy, who had been wearing a loose nightgown over a shirt, sitting on the box when she had gone outside. She had only been gone three or four minutes when she heard screams and, rushing back immediately, had found the boy in flames. He had died soon afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The coroner, observing that parents who leave children unprotected are greatly to blame for such calamities, admonished the mother, who had been 'very much affected during the proceedings', in a 'forcible but mild' manner.³

In October 1846, eight-year-old Jemima JONES was fatally burnt at Hobart. Her mother had passed away some time earlier and since that time she had been required

to perform the domestic duties. While cooking for her father, who was lying intoxicated in his bed in an upper room of the house, she had gone to the fire to lift a kettle of boiling water. Because the handle was hot, she had bunched up her apron to grasp it and her dress had caught fire. She had rushed upstairs but had only managed to rouse her father when his bed-clothes had taken fire. Both were taken to the hospital where the girl died that night. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. At the time of the inquest, the father remained an in-patient at the hospital.⁴

In January 1847, Mary Ann MERRICK, aged about two, was burnt to death at Hobart. At the inquest, her mother told the coroner that she had hardly left the room when she heard the child scream and, rushing back, had found her in flames. The child was taken to the hospital at once but her injuries were too great for her to recover and she had died the next day. There was no evidence to discover how her clothes had caught fire and the verdict of the inquest was 'accidental death'. In its report of the tragedy the next day, the *Colonial Times* wrote: 'So frequently as accidents of this description occur,' wrote the next day, 'yet parents, and mothers particularly, continue to exhibit the greatest carelessness in leaving young children exposed to them. From the general construction of fire-places here, a child's clothes are liable to ignition in an instant, and it is to be hoped that such

² Death: RGD35/1/6, no 853; Launceston Examiner, 8 February 1843, p.4.

³ The Hobart Town Advertiser, 8 May 1846, p.3.

⁴ The Courier (Hobart), 3 October 1846, p.2.

melancholy events as these will operate as a caution to the careless for the future.’⁵ *The Hobart Town Advertiser* was saddened by the fact that this was yet another instance of the danger of leaving children, even for a moment, where there is the slightest possibility of them obtaining any fire. Parents should be particularly cautious, it warned, of how they leave dangerous combustibles such as lucifer matches in the way of their children because, ‘apart from their lighting so easily, instances have not been wanting in this town of their having taken fire spontaneously.’⁶

In June 1859, two-year-old John LYONS, was burnt to death at Hobart. A coroner heard that the boy’s mother had left the house at ten o’clock in the morning and was away only a few minutes. When she returned, she found the child face-down on the floor, its clothes on fire, and dreadfully burnt all over the body. He had died almost immediately. In its report of the tragedy, *The Hobart Town Daily Mercury* informed its readers that it had since learnt that the boy had been lucky to escape injury when his clothes had caught fire in the home earlier in the same week. It was regrettable, it said, that that incident ‘does not appear to have exercised any beneficial effect on the part of the parents in guarding against a recurrence of the accident.’⁷

In January 1865, the *Hobart Town Advertiser* carried the report of a house fire at Kangaroo Point. The dwelling, little more than a hut, had been burnt to the ground and a small boy trapped inside it had lost his life. The paper described the event as ‘one of the most fearful catastrophes that it had ever recorded’. The dwelling was being rented by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas RILEY, the parents of four children, the eldest about seven years and the youngest just a few months old. On the night of the fire, the father had been away on business and the mother had gone out, leaving the eldest child in charge of the younger ones. Between one and two o’clock in the morning, the mother had come home ‘unfortunately the worse for liquor’ and, looking in at the children in their bed, had placed a candle on it. The bed had caught fire and, very quickly, the whole house was in flames. Courageously, the eldest child had dragged out two of the smaller children and was about to go back inside for the third when part of the roof fell in. She was forced to leave a little brother, only two and a half years old, to the flames. In minutes, the house had been burnt to the ground. The children who had escaped had been badly burnt. The mother, ‘in a state of helplessness’, had somehow managed to get out and was not harmed. Later, the remains of the child who had been left in the house were found among the ashes. An inquest was being arranged for the following day.⁸

5 Colonial Times (Hobart), 15 January 1847, p.3.

⁶ The Hobart Town Advertiser, 15 January 1847, p.3.

⁷ The Hobart Town Daily Mercury, 22 June 1859, p.3.

⁸ The Hobart Town Advertiser, 21 January 1865, p.4.

In November 1856, Amelia Louise MARSH, not quite two years old, was burnt to death in her home at Hobart. Evidence was given at the inquest that the child's mother had gone out to attend to some other matter, leaving Amelia and her other child, a three-year-old son, in a room where there was a small fire. On returning after only twenty minutes, she found Amelia badly burnt. The boy gave her to understand that Amelia had set fire to herself with a bit of rag that she had ignited at the fire. A neighbour told the subsequent enquiry that all of the little child's clothing had been burnt from her body and, in great pain, she had died an hour and a half later.⁹

In October 1864, ten-year-old Ellen WOODS, died when her clothes caught fire at her Launceston home. As was often the case, she had been left to take care of her younger brothers, one four years old and the other eighteen months, while her mother went to work. Her father, addicted to drink, had gone out for the day. At some point, the children had huddled together by the fire, with Ellen closest to it. Tired out by the work she had been left to do, she had fallen asleep and either a piece of wood had fallen from the fire, or her clothing had been pushed too close to it and suddenly she was in flames. The piercing screams of the children had attracted the attention of a passing constable. He had rushed into the house and was carrying Ellen to another room when he had stumbled over the other two

children who had been overcome by the smoke and fumes and were almost in flames themselves from the clothing they had managed to tear from their sister. A doctor was summoned but found the case to be a hopeless one. Ellen was taken to hospital but died early the next day.¹⁰

In October 1866, a little boy named Thomas REARDON was burnt to death at Muddy Plains. His father had been burning off some scrub when he heard screams from some of his children a short distance away. Thinking that perhaps a snake had attacked them, he ran to them but discovered his son in flames. He immediately tore the clothes off him, carried him to the house and applied a mixture of oatmeal and flour to him. The next morning, he went to fetch a doctor but, when he returned home, he found the child dead. The boy's mother confirmed her husband's account and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.¹¹

As early as May 1843, the *Launceston Examiner*, greatly alarmed by the 'almost daily' accounts of young children being burnt to death, had spoken out forcefully about the carelessness of parents and servants leaving children unprotected in rooms not only where there were fires but, in many instances, where they had been locked in those rooms. Twenty years later, the lesson had not been learnt. In August 1865, the paper began its report of the death by fire of another child with these

⁹ *Colonial Times*, 7 November 1856, p.3.

¹⁰ Inquest: SC195, no 5812; *Launceston Examiner*, 22 October 1864, p.8.

¹¹ *Tasmanian Morning Herald*, 12 October 1866, p.5.

words: ‘Scarcely a day passes but some accident by fire is recorded.’ The previous day, Mary Ann GRAINGER, aged four, had been severely burnt in the home of her parents. The mother had left the house, locking her three children inside. When she returned, she found Mary Ann, the eldest, with her clothes on fire and the other two children lying about the room unable to comprehend the extent of the catastrophe. Mary Ann had died an hour later.¹²

Frequently, newspapers of the day had offered advice about ways to guard against such calamities. In May 1843, the *Launceston Examiner*, for example, suggesting that a simple wire-guard would save many lives, had reminded readers of the natural fondness of children for playing with fire. Linen pinafores for girls, it had said, were much less liable to catch fire than cotton ones. When a child’s clothing had caught fire, the best means of extinguishing it was by throwing the child to the floor and wrapping it in a blanket or woollen cloth of some kind because flames from the clothes burn more fiercely when the child is in an upright position. Smothering the fire by wrapping the child in a woollen cloth was much quicker and safer than trying to tear off its clothes. After a burn, no application was better than a plentiful sprinkling of flour.¹³

Despite warnings and advice of this kind, tragedies continued to occur. How can the high number of such deaths be accounted for?

Perhaps the most obvious cause was the style of clothing that women and girls wore at the time. Usually dressed in long, loose gowns with petticoats beneath them, they were highly susceptible to being burnt when they trailed their skirts through hot ashes on the hearth, or cooked a meal, or stoked the fire, or even when they were simply warming themselves with their backs to the fire. In 1836, under the heading ‘Caution to Parents’, *Bent’s News and Tasmanian Three-Penny Register* (Hobart) quoted figures from the City of Westminster, London, showing that, of the hundred or so children who had been burnt to death there in the previous year, four-fifths had been girls. The ratio in Tasmania might not have been very different. In a great many of these cases, the accident had occurred when the child stood on a chair in front of the fire in order to reach something on the mantelpiece.¹⁴

Moreover, the clothes that women and girls wore were often made from highly flammable, open-weave fabrics. So flammable were some of these garments that when others rushed to the aid of a blazing child, they, too, would go up in flames. Often, too, dresses were held on with dozens of buttons and laces, making them difficult to get off if they caught fire. Nor were the fabrics the only problem. The shape of women’s dresses also caused them to erupt in flames. The fashionable silhouette in the mid-nineteenth century was a giant bell shape, the appeal of which was that it made a woman appear more slender from the waist up. To get that

¹² *Launceston Examiner*, 8 August 1865, p.5.

¹³ *Launceston Examiner*, 6 May 1843, p.7.

¹⁴ *Bent’s News and Tasmanian Three-Penny Register* (Hobart), 9 January 1836, p.4

shape, women used a crinoline, a cage-like construction generally made from hoops that were attached with tape and then fastened around the waist. This full skirt, and the air underneath it, created a funnel for fire and were



Open-hearth cooking fires were responsible for many deaths – as were the shape and fabric of the clothes worn by women and girls.

virtual death traps. The authoritative medical journal, *The Lancet*, estimated that at least three thousand women had been burnt to death in Britain in 1860, the crinoline being the major cause.¹⁵ It took the lives of girls in Tasmania, too. In May 1863, for example, during the temporary absence of her mother, Harriet Mary Jane BRUCE, a toddler of two years and eight months, was burnt to death at her New Norfolk home while wearing a crinoline. There were other cases.¹⁶

The general conditions under which many people, and especially the poor, were forced to live in nineteenth-century Tasmania was also a major contributor to the high number of child deaths by burning. Many dwellings, constructed of

flimsy materials, were little more than bush huts. When they caught fire, they burned fiercely and quickly. In remote areas, doctors were often long distances away and some were reluctant to travel when informed of the circumstances of an accident and the victim's condition.¹⁷

While some parents could be seen to have been careless – and even culpably negligent - in leaving their young children alone, others had little choice but to go out to work in order to provide for them. Attendance at school was not made compulsory in Tasmania – at least for children aged between seven and twelve who lived within a mile of a school in the settled districts – until 1868 and so many children were kept at home to contribute to the running of the household. Drunkenness was also rife in Tasmania, especially in the first half of the nineteenth century. In a large number of cases, those who had charge of the child who was burnt to death were too heavily affected by alcohol to render assistance.¹⁸

¹⁵ 'A History of Women Who Burned to Death in Flammable Dresses' at <https://www.racked.com/2017/12/19/1671027/6/burning-dresses-history>
¹⁶ *The Weekly Times* (Hobart), 30 May 1863, p.2; see also *Hobart Town Advertiser*, 29 August 1863, p.6.

¹⁷ See 'Shocking accident to a child', *The Mercury* (Hobart), 19 January 1882, p.3.

¹⁸ Education, alcoholism, drunkenness: see *The Companion to Tasmanian History*, online at <https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion>

The Grimes and Cox Incident

Helen J White (Member 5565)

Submitted for Patron's Award

On 2 February 1828 a regrettable incident led to the death of a man by hanging. His decision, and that of his accomplice, to steal some potatoes from a settler at Pittwater had unfortunate repercussions.

John GRIMES, a native of Co. Meath, Ireland, possibly tried and convicted in Mullingar, Westmeath was sentenced to be transported for 7 years.¹ He departed Cork, aboard the ship *Castle Forbes* bound for New South Wales on 3 October 1819 and eventually reached Hobart Town with 135 other male convicts on 29 February 1820.²

Born about 1782, he was 5ft 3in, had hazel eyes, dark brown hair, a dark ruddy complexion and was 37 years old when convicted.³ His occupation, labourer / ploughman, should have been sufficient to ensure he was given employment in the country areas immediately on his arrival in the colony. The settlers and those with land grants, were always on the 'look out' for ploughmen. Most convicts were from urban areas and anyone with livestock

management experience was welcomed, and possibly, well looked after.

John Grimes did not appear to have had this fate, or maybe his character continued to get him into trouble. Just four months after his arrival on 12 July 1820 he was convicted of neglect of duty and sentenced to 25 lashes. In 1823 another 25 lashes were administered for being absent without leave. On 26 October 1824 a further 25 lashes for *employing a government cart for his own benefit and advantage*.⁴

Regardless of his propensity for trouble John Grimes (*Castle Forbes*) attained a Certificate of Freedom on 4 August 1825 and, possibly gaining employment with John PRESTAGE (*Calcutta*), chose to settle in the Pittwater area⁵. He was now approximately 43 years old.



Barn at Noble Farm

¹I have been unable to source Irish Court records for either Grimes or Cox, records from Kilmainham Prison, Dublin show transfer of Grimes from Westmeath and Cox from Newgate. No offence is listed for either.

²TAHO; CON 31-1-15 Image 17; 172 Grimes John, *Castle Forbes* summer 1818, 7 years

³TAHO; CON 13-1-2 Image 34; Grimes John, Co West Meath, sentence 7 years, age 35, Labourer/ploughman

⁴TAHO; CON 31-1-15 Image 17; 172 Grimes John, *Castle Forbes* summer 1818, 7 years

⁵NLA; Trove; Digitized Newspapers; *Hobart Town Courier*, Sat. 6 August 1825, p 1; Government Public Notice

But he couldn't stay out of trouble, and it was his final offence which inadvertently brought about his demise when, accompanied by a fellow Irish convict Michael COX, he ventured to *Noble Farm* to help himself to some potatoes. Unluckily for Grimes, on the night in question, there just happened to be two troopers from Richmond staying in the barn on the property leased by George MARSHALL. Field Constables (Charles) CARTER and Henry MEARS (of the Richmond Station) proceeded to (Forcett House) the residence of James GORDON, Esq JP from whom they received instructions to proceed in the direction of the Brushy Plains. (Runnymede). They called at Mr. Marshall's at Pittwater for refreshment and intended to lodge for the night in his barn.⁶

It probably wasn't the first time George Marshall had had potatoes stolen, for on disturbing the culprits he, Marshall, had discharged his firearm. Grimes proceeded to return fire; this was his undoing. The troopers were disturbed by the noise of gun shots and proceeded to chase the miscreants to the property of John PRESTWICH (sic) (possibly John Prestage of Gillingbrook), where John Grimes was living.⁷ Here they remained

until morning when a search warrant was procured, and potatoes, in a bag with Grimes name on it, were found on the premises. Both Grimes and Cox were immediately arrested and taken to the Sorell gaol.



Forcett House home of James Gordon

Michael Cox (born circa 1772), also a native of Ireland, was sentenced in Dublin on 6 July 1816 to transportation for 14 years.⁽¹⁾⁸ He was sent to New South Wales aboard the *Chapman* from Cork, arriving 26 July 1817, and then to Hobart Town via the *Jupiter*.⁹ Cox was 42 when convicted, 5ft, 5¼inches, brown hair and fair complexion, and he had a mole on his right cheek.¹⁰ His record was clean until 8 February 1828 when he was charged with aiding and abetting John Grimes in firing a gun with intent to kill George Marshall.

Both Grimes and Cox were held for trial on 11 March 1828 in front of Magistrate

⁶ NLA; Trove; *Digitized Newspapers*; Hobart Town Courier, Sat. 16 February 1828, p 2; *Coal River*

⁷ *Early Settlers of Sorell, pt1*; Compiled by Kate Carlise for First Settlers Assoc.; *Municipality of Sorell 2009*

⁸ TAHO; CON 13-1-1 Image 79; *Michael Cox, age 45, tried Dublin 6 July 1816, sentence 14 years.*

⁹ TAHO; CON 31-1-6 (p11) Image 16; 33 Cox, *Michael, Jupiter (to NSW via Chapman) Dublin July 1816, 14 years*

¹⁰ TAHO; CON 23-1-1 Image 33; 33 Cox Michael, 5¼ height, Dk Brown hair, grey eyes, Mole on right cheek

James Gordon. Witnesses against the two were George Marshall, Constables Charles CARTER (Richmond) & Alexander LAING (Sorell), John WILLIS provided a reference for the accused. A jury of seven 'peers', included one woman, Evelyn BOSCOMBE, found both men guilty of 'maliciously shooting'.¹¹ Sentencing was set down for 7 May 1828 when it was announced they were both to be severally hanged.¹²

On the 23 May 1828 John Grimes and six others

'were attended by the Rev. Messrs Bedford CARVOSSO, and CONNELLY, the first ... being Roman Catholics, and appeared sensible of their awful situation and to bear the dreadful shock with apparent composure'. Grimes suffered the awful penalty of (his) crimes.¹³

Michael Cox, like Grimes, was committed for trial, found guilty and sentenced to death. While incarcerated and waiting his fate he wrote to the committing magistrate James GORDON begging him to intercede on his behalf with the Chief Justice.¹⁴ Gordon acceded to the request and his letter to Justice PEDDER states:

Forcett 10 May 1828

I have received a letter from the unhappy man Michael Cox now in gaol under sentence of death, begging me to intercede with the Authority to avert his doom. All I can urge in his case is that I have known him ever since he arrived in the Colony and for seven or eight years he lived immediately in my neighbourhood when I had a good opportunity of observing him during which time I never heard the slightest suspicion on his character but on the contrary I had a very good opinion of him and always thought him an honest sober industrious man and one of the best of his clap (sic)(type) – I shall be happy to hear that this report of his former character may make a favourable impression, I have the Honor to be ... James Gordon, Committing Magistrate.¹⁵

For Cox, unlike his co-conspirator, the verdict of guilty did not result in his death, the reference provided by Gordon resulted in his sentence being '*respited during His Excellency's pleasure*'.¹⁶ Official records

¹¹ TAHO; SC 32-1-1 Image 306; Record of Trial

¹² TAHO; SC 31-1-1 Image 315; Record of Sentence

¹³ NLA; Trove; Digitized Newspapers; Hobart Town Courier, Saturday 24th May 1828, page 3, and Tasmanian (Hobart Town,

Tas.: 1827 - 1839), Friday 23 May 1828, page 3; Execution

¹⁴ TAHO; CSO 1-1-276 file no 6656; Letter J Gordon to J Pedder re Michael Cox

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ NLA; Trove; Digitized Newspapers; Tasmanian (Hobart, Tas.: 1827 - 1839), Friday 23 May 1828, p3; Execution

indicate that the sentence was commuted to a further 14 years 'transportation'.¹⁷

It appears that Michael Cox did not get away totally free however, and the authorities may have been aware of the trauma the whole episode caused him. On 11 November 1828 Cox was found drunk at the PB muster list last night. Admonished (J SPODE); further 16 November 1835 he was again found drunk and admonished (SHARLAND). A conditional pardon (no 2498) was issued on 20 June 1840, Cox was 68 years old.¹⁸ On 27 November 1841 he was admitted as a charity case to the New Norfolk Colonial Hospital with bronchitis, he remained there until discharged on 17 December.¹⁹ His death is recorded on 1 February 1842 from debility at the Colonial Hospital, an *object of charity*.²⁰

The action of one person, firing a warning shot over the heads of the culprits, may have resulted in the unthinking return of fire. The whole incident, which escalated from the theft of potatoes to intent to murder resulted in the death of one man, Grimes, and lifelong trauma for the other, Cox. Neither man appeared to be violent, and there were plenty of others roaming the Pittwater District at the time who fell into that category namely Charles ROUTLEY, Matthew BRADY and co.


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¹⁷ TAHO; CON 31-1-6 (p11) Image 16; 33 Cox, Michael, *Conduct Record* (LHS page '11 March 1828, 14 years')

¹⁸ *Ibid*

¹⁹ TAHO; HSD 104-1-1; November 1841, *Admitted with bronchitis*.

²⁰ TAHO; RGD 34-1-2 no. 935 & RGD 35-1-1 no. 974; *Death Michael Cox, aged 78, 1 February 1842*

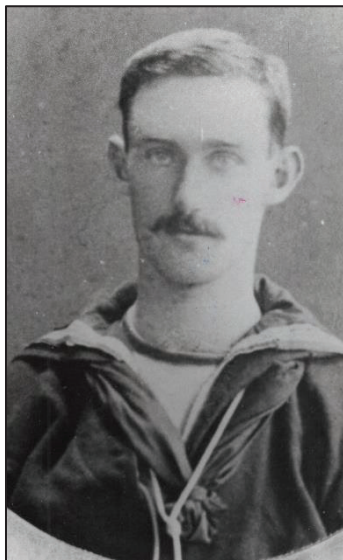
A History of the Family History of the Innes Family

Louise Ryan (Member 2229)

Where did your interest in family history come from? What are the foundational sources that inspired you? Have you discovered previous family stories that you can build on? How do you verify them?

My interest in family history was first awakened by my mother, Sheila INNES (1927-1980). Born in Tasmania, she had spent five years in her 20s living in England and was there at the time of the coronation of Elizabeth II. She had kept newspapers and magazines covering the event and while showing them to me pointed out a photo of the Lord Lyon of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney (1893-1971) – “a distant relative”¹ The Lord Lyon King of Arms is the Scottish official with responsibility for regulating heraldry in that country.²

I do not know if she contacted Sir Thomas, but she did talk of visiting Somerset House, the office for the United Kingdom’s Registry of Births, Deaths, and Marriages – although I never found any certificates she may have purchased. One thing she did do is find a Baronet in the family (Innes baronets of Coxtou), and she signed up with Debrett’s Peerage. From



Edward David Ballantyne Innes (1884-1967), who collected his grandfather’s stories and papers. This copy from Robert Innes, courtesy of Greg Blake.

time to time a letter from Debrett’s turned up, trying to solicit an order for the publication, but including a copy of the Innes family details for verification. As a child I loved looking at the list of names and dates of all these people that I was descended from or related to and seeing

¹ The Innes family of Learney is quite a different branch from my Innes family of Coxtou, but both apparently descend from the Lairds of Innermarkie in the 1400s.

² Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Lyon_King_of_Arms (viewed 10 June 2023)

my name among them.³ As her children grew up my mother started to spend time at the State Library of Victoria, and obtained copies of the reports that her grandfather, Edward George Innes, had written for the Tasmanian Government Gazette in his role as a government surveyor.⁴ As a child I can remember my grandfather, Athol Innes, relating stories he must have heard from his father about the sound of Tasmanian devils in the bush, and of the perils of horizontal scrub. My mother would probably have become a keen family historian if she had lived longer.

There was a positive outcome of my mother's efforts with Debrett's. In those days before such privacy concerns, our address was published. A distant relative in the UK wrote to the Australian family members to find someone who shared an interest in family history. Vanessa INNES-WAGSTAFF and I started corresponding in the days of aerograms, then emails and now sometimes with What'sApp⁵. She had access to the family archives in boxes in a family member's attic in the UK and was able to send me copies of photos and miniatures, letters and books and was a wealth of information about various relatives all over the world.

One treasure that she sent was a little book 'Notes on the family of Innes of Newseat of Scurdargue' compiled by A. Norman



Edward Innes (1827-1913), who arrived in Tasmania in 1842. Photographed by Wherrett Bros & Co. Hobart. This copy courtesy of Vanessa Innes-Wagstaff.

Innes (1874-1952) and published in 1931 with only 100 copies. Norman had compiled this 'from records both public and private, and family papers. Various letters and sources are referred to, conflicting information resolved, and the authority of Sir Thomas Innes called upon. The family is carefully listed with all known facts and comments about their personality gleaned from letters and diaries. The language is sometimes dense, there is no index and sources are often in

³ Debrett's Peerage has a patriarchal inclusion policy and after I notified them of my mother's death, I found myself excluded.

⁴ I published a biographical article about Edward George Innes in Tasmanian

Ancestry volume 22 number 3 2001 p 153 https://www.tasfhs.org/downloads/Volume22Number3_2001.pdf

⁵ Fourth cousin, once removed.

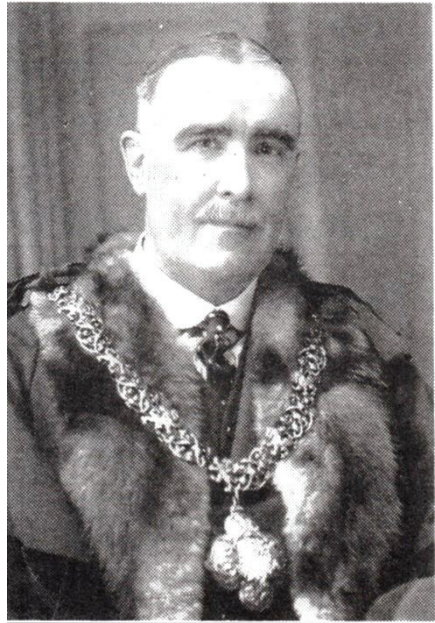
private hands but what a treasure! The two family members who migrated to Tasmania in the 1840s are listed (Edward and George Innes), with their children, but noting a 'lack of further information'.

Norman's book refers to Rev George Innes (1759-1842), older brother of my g-g-g-grandfather, who was a family historian and had access to family papers through his role as Domestic Chaplain to the 5th Duke of Roxburghe, James INNES-KER, a distant relative. There is also reference to Margaret ADAMS (nee Innes) (1681-1769) and her many letters to family members with details of family history, "She is typical of the distressed Scots gentlewomen of the period, ever looking back on the past ..."

Norman's interest in family history was probably fostered by other family members. His father, Charles Edward Innes (1840-1913), was born in India and sent to England as an infant to be raised by his aunts after the death of his mother. These aunts, Anne (1790-1856), Elizabeth (1793-1861) and Maria (1796-1880) Innes, were described by Norman as 'very fond of heraldic and genealogical pursuits' and in fact worked for many years as editors of 'Lodge's Peerage'. Many of their letters are still in the family archive and have been valued by later generations.

Norman was articled as an architect to his first cousin once removed, Charles Innes (1825-1907). Charles was noted as a family historian from his youth. His sister Isabelle wrote in 1842 that he was "draw[ing] out his own genealogy from my aunt's papers.... Charley has taken

fairly exalted notions into his head he has been attentively studying his genealogy and is convinced that his descent is from Berowald who was, I believe, a great Scottish Chieftain possessing estates conferring the title of baronet of which he was most unjustly deprived. Master Charley's scheme is to recover his hereditary rights and be Sir Charles Innes Bart. He is accordingly working with all his might as he knows well that money will be most necessary to support his claim



Arthur Norman Innes (1874-1952) author of 'Notes on the family of Innes...' (and Mayor of Lewes, Sussex, UK). Courtesy of Vanessa Innes-Wagstaff

& money will not come for whistling.”⁶ In fact Charles succeeded but was not declared de jure 9th Baronet of Coxton until well after his death.⁷

Charles was the older brother of my great-great grandfather, Edward Innes (1827-1913) who arrived in Tasmania in 1842. Edward must have been aware of his brother’s research and the family history. In July 1901 the 8th Duke of Roxburghe, Henry Innes-Ker (1876-1932), visited Tasmania with the Duke and Duchess of York as part of the royal tour to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. 75-year-old Edward wrote the Duke of Roxburghe a letter detailing their family connection and expressing a hope to meet at an upcoming reception. “It may interest you to learn that there is a retired public servant in Tasmania who claims to have originally been, through many generations, of the same race as Your Grace....(Then follows a detailed family history)... You will I hope pardon the presumption of an old man in thus addressing you, but my family are naturally a little proud of our ancestry & of the grand old motto of the family ‘Be

traiste’.”⁸ The Mercury newspaper covered each day of the royal visit in great detail with lists of names of hundreds of people that attended receptions and balls. There, among the list of those who attended a Levee on Thursday morning, we find Mr Edward Innes. That evening there was a reception for over 600 people and once again we see Mr and Miss Innes.⁹ I wonder if he had a chat with the Duke of Roxburghe?

In 1884 Edward took charge of his grandson, Edward D.B. Innes (1884-1967), after the death of the infant’s mother. Edward D.B. grew up hearing the family stories. In adulthood he travelled to England and visited his great-uncle, Charles. We know of at least one letter to his relative, Norman Innes, dated 1945, which Vanessa found in the UK family archives.

Edward D.B. was my grandfather’s half-brother and I never met him or heard the stories, although I later found out that his son, Robert M. Innes (1918-2018), retained many of his father’s documents.¹⁰

⁶ Isabella Innes to Edward Innes 28 December 1842 Archives Office of Tasmania, Hobart, File no. NS 464.

⁷ ‘De jure’ is typically used where a title is later found to have belonged to an individual, but it was disputed during that individual’s lifetime.

⁸ Edward Innes to the Duke of Roxburgh 2 July 1901, probably a draft. Transcription in the author’s possession. Location of original unknown. The motto translates as ‘Be faithful’.

⁹ The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. (1901, July 5). The Mercury (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954), p. 4. Retrieved June 20, 2023, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9569642> One of Edward’s daughters accompanied him.

¹⁰ Tullah local historian, Greg Blake, generously shared copies of many of Robert’s papers and photos which he collected during his research into the Innes family’s place in West Coast history.

Starting with the family Debrett's entry I began checking details about my Tasmanian Innes family. As a qualified librarian, keen for verified facts and citations, and working only one city block from the State Library of Victoria, I spent many lunch hours scanning through the microfilm copies of Tasmanian births, deaths and marriage recording all possibly relevant records so that I could piece together family trees. This was in the days before the internet.

As the internet and emails came along, I widened my search and came across the family letters deposited in the Archives Office of Tasmania by Edward's great-niece, Myrtle Innes. Being a Melbourne resident, I had to buy photocopies and spent many hours transcribing this gold mine. Many were letters by English relatives. I contacted to Vanessa, but alas, she could not find any corresponding letters in England.

Digitisation projects by libraries and archives, including Trove newspapers are a tremendous help in the quest for contemporary verification of stories as well as new facts. And so the search goes on.

Reflection

As I write this piece I reflect upon my ancestors' reliance on 'family papers' – letters, lists of births, deaths and marriages in family bibles, and self-publications of limited distribution. Of course, these can be fraught because people wanted to maintain or build up their family's status. My ancestors were very impressed by any links to titled individuals. I know that

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recent generations were somewhat disconcerted when I found a daughter of convicts who married into the family. There is always the suspicion that something embarrassing may have not been recorded, or information slightly distorted.

As family historians we should be striving to record where we have searched and the location of relevant information in well-formatted citations, but sometimes we are left with just names and dates.

Before writing this article, I had attempted to write the biography of Edward Innes, who arrived in Tasmania in 1842. I had a wealth of letters he had received and some copies of his own in the Archives Office of Tasmania and transcriptions of other letters said to be deposited elsewhere in Tasmania, the originals of which I have not yet found, as well as biographical notes written by his grandson in 1940. I have succeeded in finding some newspaper articles, passenger lists, civil registrations and directories that seem to confirm many of the stories, and have not yet been troubled by any discrepancies. But there are gaps. Is the information still waiting to be found, does it exist, or are the stories distorted? I am planning another attempt and will include specified 'family papers' as sources but I know that I need to be careful to note exactly where the stories came from so that future generations will know what to build upon and what needs further checking.

So, as you can see, I have a family history of family history research. And yes, one of my sons is interested.

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William Baker, *Indefatigable*, Conviction and Early Life in Van Diemen's Land

Margaret Williams

Submitted for the Patron's Award

This William BAKER, who arrived on the *Indefatigable*, in 1812, was the great-great-grandfather of a friend.¹ Until her research about 20 years ago, he was unknown to the Austin family. He is mentioned briefly in a published family history.² That notwithstanding, I have located a physical description in the Convict Records, two trial records for the crimes he was accused of at the time of sentencing to transportation; his marriage record and, also, to teased out some of the strands of his life from the numerous other William Bakers who arrived in Australia as convicts, or free settlers. Many of the convicts of this name came to Van Diemen's Land.³

William Baker is described as 5ft 9½ inches tall, of dark complexion, with brown hair, hazel eyes, a crippled right hand and, while he was tried in Surrey, his native place is given as Essex.⁴ Theft of pigs was his downfall. In the Michaelmas 1810 session of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, he faced four charges, all related to theft of pigs of varying ages; two fat hogs (Walthamstow, property of William Williams), one store pig (Walthamstow, property of William ANDERSON), three sows and six pigs (Middlesex county, owner not named) eight suckling pigs (St Saviour's Southwark, property of Timothy NATTRESS).⁵ The trial record for the charge related to the theft of suckling pigs

¹ William Baker, *Indefatigable*, [1810], Australian convict Transportation Registers – Other Fleets and Ships, 1791-1868, The National Archives Microfilm Publication HO11, Piece 2, Ancestry.com, accessed 17 June 2022.

² Elizabeth Parkes and Jean Doggett, *Thomas Diprose and Elizabeth Children Diprose of Kent and Van Diemen's Land. Strangers*, vol 1, Elizabeth Parkes, Lindisfarne, 2008, p 304.

³ All statements made here about 'William Baker' come with a caveat. I have been careful to include only material which I am confident relate to my friend's great-great-grandfather. This applies particularly to newspaper reports. Also in that vein, there is an 1830 Muster Record which clearly seems

to apply to William Baker, *Indefatigable*, but it clouds the story so much that, while I have mentioned it in the text, I have omitted it from the story for now, hoping I can tease that out further in the future.

⁴ William Baker, *Indefatigable*, 1812, Alphabetical Register of Male Convicts, Surnames A-F, Tasmanian Archives, CON23/1/1. <https://stors.tas.gov.au/CON23-1-1-P011>, accessed 15 June 2022.

⁵ Court transcript (1) of William Baker 1810, Cases coming before Surrey Quarter Sessions, 1780-1820, Newington, Surrey, England, Surrey History Trust (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/donate/trust/quarter-sessions-cd>), Findmypast, accessed 14 June

shows he was sentenced to ‘transported for seven years’ and notes that he was charged along with an Alexander ROBINSON.⁶ That record also shows that he was charged with another offence. While trial records for the other offences are yet to be located, newspaper accounts of the suckling pig trial report claim, and counter claim, as to each man’s knowledge of the pigs.⁷ A separate news item shows that Alexander Robinson was found guilty on the same charge.⁸

William Baker was convicted on 8 October 1810 and sailed on the *Indefatigable* on 4 June 1812.⁹ The *Indefatigable* was loaded along with the *Minstrel* on or about 9 May 1812 with the intention that both would sail for Sydney.¹⁰ Somewhere between 9 May 1812 and the date the vessels sailed on 4

June 1812, the *Indefatigable* was redirected to Van Diemen’s Land, becoming the first vessel to deliver convicts direct to Hobart, where she arrived on 19 October 1812.¹¹

Where William Baker served his time between conviction and sailing has not yet been determined. The logical place would have been Surrey County Goal, closely associated with the court at Newington where he was tried.¹² However, there are no surviving records for the prison.¹³ Additionally, I can find no record of him having served time on a hulk but I have yet to explore whether he was incarcerated in his native county of Essex.

Most of the clues about this man’s early life in Van Diemen’s Land have him married and living in New Town, but an 1830 muster has him assigned to a Tucker

2022; Court transcript (2) William Baker 1810. To clarify, two separate court transcripts relate to the four charges.

⁶ Court transcript (2) William Baker 1810.

⁷ ‘Surrey Session’, Morning Advertiser, 10 October 1810, p 3,

<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0001427/18101010/032/0003>, accessed 24 June 2022; ‘Police- Surrey Sessions’, Morning Herald, 10 October 1810, p 3,

<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0002408/18101010/016/0003>, accessed 24 June 2022.

⁸ ‘Surrey Sessions’ Pilot, 10 October 1810, p 4, <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0002775/18101010/030/0004>, accessed 24 June 2022.

⁹ Australian convict Transportation Registers – Other Fleets and Ships, 1791-1868, William Baker, 12, *Indefatigable*, 1810.

¹⁰ William Baker, Australian convict Transportation Registers – Other Fleets and Ships, 1791-1868.

¹¹ Charles Bateson, *Convict Ships*, Brown, Son & Ferguson, Glasgow, Reprinted 1985, p 202.

¹² Prison history, ‘Surrey County Goal (Horsemonger Lane Goal), 19th Century Prison History website, 2022, <https://www.prisonhistory.org/prison/surrey-county-gaol-horsemonger-lane-gaol/>, accessed 17 June 2022.

¹³ Prison history, ‘Newington House of Correction’, 19th Century Prison History website, 2022, <https://www.prisonhistory.org/prison/newington-house-of-correction/>, accessed 17 June 2022.

located in Newcastle, 1825, but also 'free by servitude'.¹⁴ Other events in Hobart that, I believe, apply to my friend's great-great-grandfather, William Baker, preclude this from being so.

Given that he arrived in Hobart in 1812, William Baker would have been disposed on his arrival under the assignment scheme.¹⁵ But this was haphazard until the arrival of Lieutenant Governor George Arthur in 1824. After Arthur's arrival a graded system of assignment was developed.¹⁶ I have found no record of William Baker's assignment on his arrival in Hobart other than that mentioned in the 1830 Muster which puts him assigned to someone in Newcastle in 1825.¹⁷ As already mentioned, I believe there are problems with this record yet to be resolved.

William Baker's marriage to Ann FRAME (FRaine), one of 97 Irish female convicts transported to Sydney on the *Catherine*, where the ship arrived on 4 May 1814 placed him in Hobart at this time.¹⁸ About 60 of the women from the *Catherine* were

subsequently transported to Hobart on the *Kangaroo* to help address the severe shortage of women in the colony.¹⁹ Disposal of these women on arrival in Hobart was reportedly chaotic with many of them marrying soon after arrival.²⁰ No arrangements were in place for housing the women so, the expedient of marrying may well have been for lodging and personal safety. William Baker was one of the beneficiaries, marrying Ann, 28 December 1814.²¹ On the page recording the marriage, by banns, of William and Ann, the marriages of three other women from the *Catherine* are also listed.²²

Not only are there no records of his assignment, but there are also no records of a ticket of leave or other indulgences apart from the 'free by servitude' already mentioned. I suggest this is reflective of the paucity of surviving official records. From 1819, William Baker and his wife Ann are mentioned spasmodically in newspaper articles of the time.

In 1819 a William Baker is reported as being paid £5 10s from the Police Fund of

¹⁴ William Baker, *Indefatigable*, [1810], New South Wales and Tasmania, Convict Musters, 1806-1849, The National Archives Microfilm Publication HO10, Pieces 5,19-20, 32-51, Ancestry.com, accessed 24 June 2022; Refer Footnote 2.

¹⁵ Alison Alexander, *Tasmania's Convicts: How Felons Built a Free Society*, Allen and Unwin, Crow's Nest, 2010, pp 35-36.

¹⁶ Alexander, *Tasmania's Convicts*, pp 35-36.

¹⁷ William Baker, *New South Wales and Tasmania, Convict Musters, 1806-1849*.

¹⁸ Convict Records, 'Catherine Voyages to Australia', Convict Records website, n.d.,

<https://convictrecords.com.au/ships/catherine>, accessed 17 June 2022; Ann appears in the record under several variations of her surname.

¹⁹ Kay Daniels, *Convict Women*, Allen & Unwin Pty Ltd, St Leonards, 1998, p 62.

²⁰ Daniels, *Convict Women*, p 62.

²¹ Marriage registration William Baker and Ann Frame, Register of Marriages 1814, Tasmanian Archives, RGD 36/1/1, no. 156, <https://stors.tas.gov.au/RGD36-1-1p34j2k>.

²² Marriage registration William Baker and Ann Frame.

Van Diemen's Land for providing lodging for Rev. Mr Youl.²³ Evidence of them living in New Town in October 1821 is provided in a police report of two convicts who committed burglary and theft and assaulted William and his wife Ann at their home in New Town.²⁴

The status of their occupancy of property at New Town in 1821 was initially a puzzle, but by 1832 there is a newspaper reference to a William Baker's land grant near New Town Creek, Argyle, where his land is used as a reference point for a land grant to another person.²⁵ This led me on a search of Tasmania, Australia, Deeds of land Grants, 1804-1935 and to a record of the grant of 30 acres made to William Baker and registered 31 December 1820.²⁶ Information that has, serendipitously, come to light subsequent to my earlier research strongly supports the position that the grantee for this land was not

William Baker, *Indefatigable*, but a marine corporal, of the same name, who arrived in Sydney in 1788. After time in New South Wales, he is recorded in Hobart, working as a storekeeper, with two parcels of land, one of which was 30 acres at Argyle, a situation serving to illustrate the pitfalls I have attempted to avoid.²⁷

The circumstances under which William Baker, *Indefatigable*, his wife Ann and children, were living is still subject to conjecture and further research. William, wife Ann and two of their children, Isabella and Catherine, were known to be living at New Town in 1837.²⁸ Perhaps some indication of the life the family may have led is provided by the record of Ann Baker under the name Ann Fraine.²⁹ Between her marriage to William in 1814 and 1837, there are eight references to various crimes, court appearances and

²³ 'Government and General Orders.' The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter, 4 December 1819, p 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article656901>, accessed 26 Jun 2022.

²⁴ 'Hobart Town', Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser, 10 November 1821, p 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1089574>, accessed 26 Jun 2022.

²⁵ 'Advertising', The Hobart Town Gazette, 28 December 1832, p 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article264597567>, accessed 26 June 2022.

²⁶ Tasmania, Australia, Deeds of land Grants, 1804-1935, p 244, William Baker, Copies of land grants issued 1804-1823. LSD354. Tasmanian Archive and Heritage

Office, Tasmania, Australia. Ancestry.com, accessed 27 June 2022.

²⁷ 'Baker, William (c. 1761-1836)', People Australia, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://peopleaustralia.anu.edu.au/biography/baker-william-30049/text37286>, accessed 15 June 2023.

²⁸ Census record for William Baker, age not given, New Town, Census Returns for the District of New Town, POL361-1-1, p 52, Libraries Tasmania Website, The Tasmanian Names Index, <https://stors.tas.gov.au/NI/471739> accessed 28 June 2022.

²⁹ Phillip Tardif, *Notorious Strumpets and Dangerous Girls Convict Women in Van Diemen's Land 1803-1829*, Angus and Robertson, Australia, 1990, p128.

punishments, culminating in a further sentence of seven years transportation in 1827 for the crime of 'simple grand larceny'. Her criminal activity seems to have ended after she was issued a free certificate on 13 June 1834.³⁰

Research to date has brought William Baker, transported on the *Indefatigable*, partially out of the shadows, at least for his early life in Van Diemen's Land, but there are many puzzles remaining which further research may help to resolve.

Descendants of Rev Cecil Fawns

The Society has been contacted by a Sydney researcher who has information to share regarding the trip to England on the *SS Ballarat* in April 1913 of Rev Cecil Fawns and his son. Rev Fawns was living in Launceston at the time.

The researcher's grandparents, Rev Ernest and Mrs Susan Smith, were also on that trip. The grandmother kept a very extensive diary of shipboard life which made many references to Rev Fawns. The research would love to share them with any descendants of Rev Fawns.

The researcher, Roslyn van der Sandt, can be reached by email at rossie123@bigpond.com.

³⁰ Tardiff, *Notorious Strumpets and Dangerous Girls*, p 128.

NSW BDM

Christine Spry (Member 6768)

Civil registration of births, deaths and marriages in New South Wales commenced 1856. NSW followed the Scottish form of civil registration and recorded a good amount of information. Marriage details were transcribed from the original when clergymen forwarded their church marriage register to the Registrar's office in Sydney each year.

The initial diligence of the clerk at the Sydney office was not maintained, and for transcriptions from church register to civil register between ~ 1875 to 1895 a lot of detail was often left out. The civil registration was an incomplete copy of the church original.

This needed to be rectified, and in mid 1890s a plan to retrospectively complete the patchy civil registrations for marriage was put in place. The Registrar recovered the original church registers, and with the help of volunteers the civil record was amended to include the missing information. This long-term project was not completed due to shortage of volunteers and the start of the First World War.

If you buy a marriage record from NSW BDM, 1856+, it is the civil registration and will be one of three types of record, in line with this history of transcribing.

1. A complete transcription with all details from the church original.
2. An incomplete transcription, subsequently amended to include all the church record details. The amendments are clearly shown, using a formatted rubber stamp to identify the column number which now shows the recovered detail. The amendments are authorised and signed off by the Registrar.
3. An incomplete transcription which was never updated, has important information missing, but does identify the church and the Minister, a detail always included.

The researcher can look for the church original. Some family history groups might have accessed local church registers, and will provide information as a paid service, a useful way to fund their good work. Start with the local history group.

The larger churches eg Church of England, Catholic and Presbyterian have well-organised state archives and would be able to identify the location of a historical church register.

If you have a NSW marriage record with very little detail, you should be able to access the original and recover the missing information.

Rev. Jehiel William Shippird (1824-1900)

From Yorkshire to Tasmania

Maree Da Costa (Member 8200)

Rev. Jehiel William SHIPPHIRD and his family lived and worked in Tasmania for over 40 years. He was the Congregational Minister for Portville and its surrounding areas of Broadmarsh, Hunting Ground, Tea Tree, Bagdad and beyond from 1859 until his retirement in the mid 1890's. He travelled throughout the district on horseback to perform countless baptisms, marriages and burials and was well known and respected throughout the community. Yet when he died in 1900, he was survived by his wife and only one of his five children. When Sarah died eleven years later, she had outlived her husband and all her children. None of their children had married and so there are no descendants to carry on their legacy or their name. They have vanished into obscurity.

In Hebrew, Jehiel means God Lives.

Jehiel William Shippird was born in 1824 in Yorkshire, the son of William and Nancy Shippird of Skirlaugh.¹ They were

apparently God-fearing people judging by the name they chose for their first-born son. His father, William was a hand loom weaver, and Skirlaugh is a village and civil parish in East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in an area known as Holderness.²

The ordination of the Rev. J. W. Shippird, as pastor of the Independent Church at Hayes in London took place on 4 October 1854³

He married Sarah CAMPEY (1825-1911) in 1855 at Beverley, Yorkshire East Riding.⁴ Their first child, a daughter, Annie Jane was born on 20 June 1856 at Hayes, London.⁵

In December 1858, Rev. Shippird, his wife and their infant daughter arrived in Van Diemen's Land, where he had been appointed by the Congregational Colonial Missionary Society, to the position of Minister for Pontville and its surrounding areas.⁶

¹ Ancestry, England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975; Baptism for Jehiel William Shippird, 24 March 1824, Skirlaugh, York, England, Accessed 21 May 2023.

² Ancestry, Census Record for William Shippird, 1851 Census England, Wales, and Scotland, South Skirlaugh, Yorkshire, Accessed 21 May 2023.

³ BNA, Wells Journal, 14 October 1854, p4.

⁴ Ancestry, England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1837-1915; Jehiel William Shippird and Sarah Campey, Jul-Aug-Sep 1855, Beverley, Yorkshire East Riding.

⁵ BNA, Patriot, Wednesday, 25 June 1856, p4

⁶ TROVE, 'Brighton, A correspondent writes', The Mercury, 26 February 1900, p2.

At the time, the Pontville Congregational Chapel was a small stone building built on the high banks of the Jordon River. By 1874 the foundations of the chapel had begun to subside making the building unsafe. The church's trustees decided to



Pontville Congregational Chapel

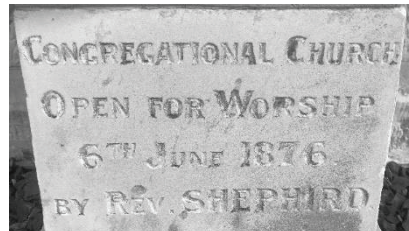
build a new church on a new site on the opposite bank of the river and during construction religious services were held in the district police office.⁷ Rev. Shippird was charged with overseeing the construction of the new church.⁸

Construction began in early 1875 and it was officially opened on 6 June 1876 by Rev. Shippird. After the new church was completed, the old chapel was

demolished, and its stone was used to construct a Minister's residence.⁹

The family settled into their new life in the Brighton district and in 1860, Sarah delivered twins, a son James William, and a daughter Ellen Harriet.¹⁰ Then followed by two more sons, Graham Agnew in 1862¹¹ and Bradley Clark in 1864.¹² Graham Agnew died on 13 November 1862 of bronchitis, aged 9 months.¹³

By the mid 60's there were four Congregational Churches in the area. Tea Tree chapel was built in 1839, followed by Bagdad in 1842, Pontville in 1854 and Broadmarsh in 1861. The Congregational Church was active in Pontville from the 1840's with the first marriage celebrated at the Castle Inn (now Epsom House) in 1841.¹⁴ My 3 x great grandparents, Henry



Photos M. Da Costa, 23 May 2023.

⁷ Churches of Tasmania, No. 1138 - Pontville - Congregational Chapel (1857-1874), <https://www.churchesoftasmania.com>, Accessed 21 May 2023.

⁸ TROVE, Advertising, The Mercury, 3 October 1874, p3.

⁹ Churches of Tasmania, No. 1138 - Pontville - Congregational Chapel (1857-1874),

¹⁰ TAHO, Birth 1860/593 & 594, James William Shippird & Ellen Harriet Shippird, RGD33/1/38 no 593 & 594

¹¹ TAHO, Birth 1862/63, Graham Agnew Shippird, RGD33/1/40 no 63

¹² TAHO, Birth 1864/42, Bradley Clark Sheppherd, RGD33/1/42 no.42

¹³ TAHO, Death 1862/28, Graham Agnew Sheppherd, RGD351/31 no 28

¹⁴ Alison Alexander, Brighton and Surrounds, Brighton Council, 2006

Phillips and Mary Lowen (nee Clarke) were that couple, married on 6 November 1841.¹⁵

district. He was no doubt away from home and his family for days, even weeks at a time. He started the Pontville Sunday

The Rev. J. W. SHIPPHIRD, the pastor, then mentioned that a box, containing a copy each of *The Mercury* and *Lannceston Examiner*, and a statement referring to the church, had been placed in the stone. The statement was as follows : — “Brighton Congregational Church.— The foundation stone of this building was laid on Easter Monday, March 29th, 1875, by the Hon. W. Moore, Minister of Lands for the colony of Tasmania. The contract for the stone work was taken by Mr. Jno. Paul, builder, for the sum of £310. The estimated cost of the building is £500. The members of the building committee are Messrs. J. W. Shippird (chairman), A. Hodgman, E. Graf, G. Harding, W. Stevens (Secretary), and W. Gunn, (Treasurer.) The trustees of the Brighton Congregational Church are Messrs. G. Salier, C. Walsh, J. G. Parker, and G. Johnson, of Hobart Town ; and Messrs. W. Gunn, E. Graf, W. Stevens, and J. W. Shippird, who has been labouring in the district of Brighton as pastor for 16 years.”

The Mercury, 30 March 1875

Services began in 1851 in the court room until the chapel was built in 1854. Rev. Shippird was appointed 5 years later and worked for 36 years before retirement in 1895 due to ill health.¹⁶

Rev. Shippird was progressive in the community and beyond with regular preachings at the Brisbane Street Chapel in Hobart, and lectures at the Engineers Institute, together with numerous marriages held in private houses across the

School in 1865 which was well attended, and he was proactive with the introduction of schools in the area, all the while constantly raising funds for the Colonial Missionary Society. He held a succession of harvest festivals, Sunday School picnics and concerts over the years.¹⁷

In 1873, he narrowly escaped losing his life, when riding from Broadmarsh to Bagdad, when he missed the road and wandered to the edge of a steep precipice

¹⁵ TAHO, Marriage 1841/986, Henry Phillips & Mary Sower, RGD37/1/20 no 986

¹⁶ Alexander, Brighton and Surrounds

¹⁷ Alexander, Brighton and Surrounds

over which the horse, which he was leading, fell and was killed. The Reverend survived with only a few bruises.¹⁸

In March 1875, the foundation stone for the new Brighton Congregational Church was laid. Rev. Shippird announced that a box containing a copy of each of *The Mercury* and the *Launceston Examiner*, together with a statement referring to the church had been placed inside the stone.¹⁹ Rev. Shippird had been in the district 16 years by now and was chairman of the building committee.

In June 1875, tragedy struck, and their eldest daughter Annie Jane died of diphtheria, aged 19 years.²⁰ Less than two weeks later, their second daughter Ellen Harriet also died of the same disease, aged 15.²¹

In 1889, at Burrabrogie near Hay in New South Wales, their eldest son, James William Shippird accidentally drowned.²² He can't have been in the area for long as he is still listed in the 1890 City Directory as being in the Brighton Railway Station area.²³ There was an inquest into his death on 26 September 1889 at Burrabrogie near Hay.²⁴

In 1890, Rebecca Sharp, widow, and keeper of the Crown Inn at Pontville

bequeathed £806 to Rev. Shippird. No doubt he would have put this benefit to good use within the community.

He retired in 1895 due to ill health and died on 8 February 1900 aged 75²⁵. He was buried at the Congregational Cemetery in Pontville and the site of the old Congregational Chapel.

He is memorialized with his family at what is now known as the Pontville Horse Trough Cemetery, and what is sadly an almost forgotten and overgrown patch of earth which overlooks Pontville and the Congregational Church on the opposite side of the Jordon River.

The headstone is in a poor condition but most of the epitaph can be deciphered.

Jehiel William Shippird Born March 7 1825 Died 8 February 1900 Pastor Of This Church For Over 40 Years

Also Children Annie Jane aged 19 Died 26 June 1875 And James William Died 23 September 1889 AND ELLEN HARRIET Died 8 July 1875 aged 15 GRAHAM AGNEW Died Jan 1863 aged 1.

The birth year for JW Shippird should be 1824 and Graham Agnew died aged 9

¹⁸ TROVE, 'Accident to the Rev. J W Shippird', *The Mercury*, 19 May 1873, p2

¹⁹ TROVE, 'Brighton Congregational Church', *The Mercury*, 30 March 1875, p2

²⁰ TAHO, Death 1875/34, Annie Jane Shippird, RGD35/1/44 no 34

²¹ TAHO, Death 1875/35, Ellen Harriet Shippird, RGD35/1/44 no 35

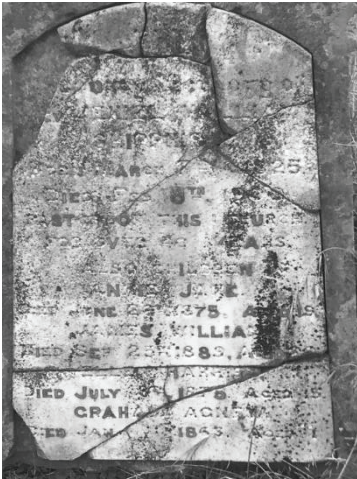
²² Ancestry, Australia, Death Index, 1787-1958, James Sheppherd 1889

²³ Ancestry, Australia, City Directory, 1845-1948, Rev. James W Shippird [Eng]

²⁴ Ancestry, NSW, Australia, Registers of Coroner's Inquests 1821-1937, James W Shippird

²⁵ TAHO, Death 1900/451, Jehiel Wiliam Shippird, 8 February 1900, Pontville

months on 13 Nov 1862 (born 13 Jan 1862).



The adjacent headstone is badly broken, however the names Sarah Campey, Shipphird and Bradley can be recognized.

Bradley, a farmer, aged 40, had been admitted into New Norfolk Hospital in January 1904, being of unsound mind and died 5 October 1905.²⁶ Sarah died on 13 January 1911 at the Homeopathic Hospital in Macquarie Street, Hobart.²⁷

His obituary is accurate and succinct yet doesn't encapsulate the full measure of his

life.²⁸ His numerous letters to the editor of *The Mercury*, however, give us a greater insight into the man and perhaps these are his notable legacy.

BRIGHTON.—A correspondent writes :—
“On Thursday, February 8, there passed away a very old resident in the Brighton district in the person of the Rev. J. W. Shipphird. The deceased entered the Congregational ministry in 1855, and, after a short pastorate in England, arrived in Tasmania in December, 1858. He came out under the auspices of the Congregational Colonial Missionary Society, and had charge of the churches at Brighton, Bagdad, Hunting-ground, Tea Tree, and Broadmarsh from the time of his arrival till about five years ago, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his work. He did a good work through the long years, and many felt that they had lost a good friend when he died. His funeral took place on Saturday, February 10, and though but short notice was given, there was a large and representative gathering present. Rev. G. W. Sharp conducted the service, assisted by Rev. A. R. Bunton, the present Minister of the district.

The Mercury, 26 February 1900

²⁶ TAHO, Death 1911/1376, Sarah Shipphird, 13 Jan 1911, Hobart

²⁷ TAHO, Death 1905/1131, Bradley Shipphird, 5 October 1905, New Norfolk

²⁸ TROVE, 'Brighton', *The Mercury*, 26 February 1900, p2

MARGARET BUCHANAN

Wendy Williams (Member 7430)

Submitted for Patron's Award

Margaret BUCHANAN was not known outside her circle of family and friends, she did not do anything exceptional or have any written accolades but she did manage to raise a large family and live a long life in Tasmania while concealing a hidden past from all who knew her.

Margaret Buchanan known as Margaret BANE was born c.1846 to Ann HENDERSON and John BANE.¹ That same year the Highland Potato Famine started which caused disease and severe malnutrition.² Ann's convict indent states her native place was Ayr in Scotland.³ As she was also tried in Scotland it is possible Margaret was born there, unfortunately no record has been found to determine this and civil registration didn't begin in

Scotland until 1855.⁴ The 1851 Scotland census, taken March of that year lists Ann as residing in North Prison and her occupation, a carder.⁵ Ann was tried in Glasgow for theft on 29 September 1851 and sentenced to 7 years transportation.⁶ She was recorded later at Millbank Prison.⁷ It was thought "that the term 'POM' came from the temporary status of the Prisoners of Millbank", who were awaiting transportation.⁸ One can only imagine where Margaret was at this time. Often the children were looked after by the parishes where the mother lived before conviction or in the workhouses.⁹ Ann and Margaret left Woolwich, England 18 March 1852 on *Sir Robert Seppings*

¹Margaret Bane, Register of Children Admitted and Discharged from the male and female Orphan School, 19 March 1828-31 July 1863, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart, SWD 28/1/1, p.41.

² The Highland Potato Famine, <http://plheineman.net/Highland%20Potato%20Famine.pdf>, Accessed 3 September 2017.

³ Ann Henderson, Convict Indent Record, Sir Robert Seppings, TAHO, Hobart, CON 15/1/7, p.267-268.

⁴ Ann Henderson, Trial Papers, High Court of Justiciary, National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, JC26/1851/419, AD14/51/100, <http://catalogue.nrs.scotland.gov.uk/nrsonlinecatalogue/details.aspx?reference=JC26%2f1851%2f419&st=1&tc=y&tl=n&tn=n&tp=n&k=ann+henderon>, Accessed 22 August 2017; Civil Registrations Scotland, <http://www.glasgowfamilyhistory.org.uk/ExploreR>

<Records/Pages/Civil-Registration,-Scotland.aspx>, Accessed 29 August 2017.

⁵ Ancestry, Census Record for Ann Henderson, '1851 Scotland Census, Reels 1-217', General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland, Accessed 24 August 2017;

⁶ Ann Henderson, Trial Papers, High Court of Justiciary.

⁷ Millbank Prison Register for Ann Henderson, 'England and Wales, Crime, Prison and Punishment, 1770-1935, Series H024, Wellington Road South, Stockport, Cheshire', Accessed 27 August 2017.

⁸ Tate Britain, <http://www.tate.org.uk/context-comment/blogs/tate-britain-there-was-dreaded-millbank-prison>, Accessed 24 August 2017.

⁹ Care and Control: Female Convicts, <https://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/department/publications/staniforth/1994%20Brand.pdf>, p.28, Accessed 29 August 2017.

carrying 219 females and 33 children.¹⁰ Margaret, noted as BANE in one entry and BAIN in another, was treated twice for obstipatio (severe constipation) during the voyage.¹¹ There were 101 cases requiring treatment with castor oil and enemas on the way to Van Diemen's Land.¹² They arrived in Hobart 7 July 1852.¹³ Ann would have been taken to the Brickfields Hiring Depot.¹⁴ Margaret was admitted to the Queen's Orphan School, Newtown along with 11 other children from *Sir Robert Seppings* on the 13 July.¹⁵ "The orphanage was under the management of the Convict Department and was managed like a prison, with walls surrounding it and discipline to match".¹⁶ These children would have been maintained at the expense of the Government on an average of £16 2s. 3d. each per annum.¹⁷ In 1853 a convict, Henry TAYLOR, who arrived on

the *Tortoise*, applied for permission to marry Ann.¹⁸ They married 14 Jan 1854 in the district of Brighton.¹⁹ Ann eventually went back to the orphanage for Margaret and she was discharged on 15 March 1855.²⁰ "Female convicts needed to prove they were of good moral character and able to support their child before being discharged into their care."²¹ Ann and presumably Margaret lived in Oatlands for a time in 1857 as there were several drunken episodes reported.²² It is not known what happened with Henry Taylor, when Margaret married in 1864, Ann was a witness and noted as Ann DAISLEY, but she did not marry Thomas DAISLEY, also

¹⁰ Ann Henderson, *Convicts, Tasmanian Names Index*, TAHO, Hobart, Index No 32013; Anon., 'Shipping News, Port of Hobart Town', *Colonial Times*, 10 July 1852, p.2.

¹¹ *Medical and Surgical Journal of the Sir Robert Seppings for 16 March to 16 July 1852* by Dr LT Cunningham, ADM 101/68/4/2, ADM 101/68/4/7, <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/browse/r/h/C10535583>, Accessed 22 August 2017.

¹² *Frigates, Journal of the Convict Ship Sir Robert Seppings*, Dr LT Cunningham-Surgeon Superintendent, 16 March to 16 July 1852, http://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/docs/ships/SirRobertSeppings1852_SJ.pdf, Accessed 24 August 2017.

¹³ 'Shipping Intelligence, Port of Hobart Town, Arrivals', *Colonial Times*, 9 July 1852, p.2.

¹⁴ Peter Cuffley, 'Sailors and Convicts' in James Montague Smith, *Send the Boy to Sea, the Memoirs of a Sailor on the Goldfields*, Noble Park, The Five Mile Press, 2001, p.29;.

¹⁵ Margaret Bane, *Register of Children Admitted and Discharged from the male and female Orphan School*, TAHO, Hobart, SW28-1-1, p.31 & p.41.

¹⁶ *Queen's Orphan Asylum, 'Joyce Purtscher'*, <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/tas/biogs/TE00053b.htm>, Accessed 1 September 2017.

¹⁷ Anon., 'Visit to the Queen's Orphan School', *Courier*, 31 January 1853, p.3.

¹⁸ Henry Taylor, *Marriage Permissions*, TAHO, Hobart, CON 52/1/6, RGD 37/13:1854/42.

¹⁹ *Marriage Certificate of Ann Henderson and Henry Taylor, married 14 January 1854*, TAHO, Hobart, RGD 37/1/13 No 42.

²⁰ Margaret Bane, *Register of Children Admitted and Discharged from the male and female Orphan School*.

²¹ Pat Henshall, 'Eleven Children: Margaret Callaghan', in *Convict Lives, Women at Cascades Female Factory*, Hobart, Research Tasmania, 2009, p.117.

²² Ann Henderson, *Conduct Record*, TAHO, CON 41/1/34, No 937.



Margaret Larkin/Dennis age 66, Source: Ian Robson, Migration & Transportation: A Larkin Resettlement, Canada, Davian Assoc, Inc, 2014 p.47.

a convict who arrived on the *Palmyra*, until 13 Feb 1866.²³ Margaret's surname had changed to Buchanan when she married later.²⁴ Family belief was that Ann had married a Reverend Angus Buchanan back in Scotland, who had passed away on the voyage out, this story was possibly made up by Ann to hide her convict past, no records have been found to indicate the truth about the existence of Reverend Buchanan. It would remain known only to Ann and Margaret the real reasons why the name was changed, it was not until family started tracing the family tree that the past was uncovered.²⁵ Margaret Buchanan married Jesse LARKIN, a convict who arrived on the *Nile* after being transported for 10 years, on the 16 Sept 1864 in St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Campbell Town.²⁶ Their first child Eleanor was born 7 months later in 1865 in the District of Campbell Town.²⁷ They went on to have 11 more children, 8 girls and 3 boys.²⁸ Jesse was noted as a labourer

²³ Marriage Certificate of Margaret Buchanan and Jesse Larkin, married 16 September 1864, TAHO, Hobart, RGD 37/1/23 No 48; Founders and Survivors, 'Thomas Daisley', <http://foundersandsurvivors.org/pubsearch/convict/chain/ai16843>, Accessed 3 September 2017; Marriage Certificate of Ann Henderson and Thomas Daisley, married 13 February 1866, TAHO, Hobart, RGD37/1/25 No 44.

²⁴ Marriage Certificate of Margaret Buchanan and Jesse Larkin married 16 September 1864.

²⁵ Lylee Russell to Wendy Williams, face to face discussion, 24 August 2017, original notes held in author's possession.

²⁶ Marriage Certificate of Margaret Buchanan and Jesse Larkin, married 16 September 1864; Founders and Survivors, 'Jesse Larkin', <http://foundersandsurvivors.org/pubsearch/convict/chain/om6128>, Accessed 3 September 2017.

²⁷ Birth Certificate of Eleanor Larkin, born 4 April 1865, TAHO, Hobart, RGD 33/1/43 No 170.

²⁸ Marriage Certificate of Annie Larkin and Frederick Reinmuth, married 4 May 1892, Age 25, RGD 37/1/51 No 715, Birth Certificate of Female Larkin, given name not recorded, born 18 July 1868, RGD 33/1/46 No 124; Death Certificate of George William Larkin, Age 27, died 24 January 1898, RGD 35/1/67 No 440, no birth record found; Birth Certificate of Female Larkin, given name not recorded, born 15 March 1872, RGD 33/1/50 No 87; Birth Certificate of Emily Larkin, born 24 March 1874, resource 007368120 No 98; Birth Certificate of Female Larkin, given name not recorded, born 29 March 1876, RGD 33/1/154 No 114; Birth Certificate of Ernest Larkin, born 28 September 1878, RGD 33/1/56 No 163; Birth Certificate of Female Larkin, given name not recorded, born 14 September 1881, RGD33/1/59 No 257; Birth Certificate of Alfred Larkin, born 27 April 1884, RGD 33/1/63 No 951;

and living at various places in the farming areas around Campbell Town, Ross and Cressy.²⁹ Jesse and Margaret lived in Cressy for several years before moving to Perth. ³⁰Jesse had set out to look for work on 14 July 1890 but unfortunately didn't return home, he was found on the side of the road the next day virtually unconscious, but passed away before he could get medical attention.³¹ After he died, there was an article in the paper, "A sad and pitiful story of poverty and consequent hunger and weakness, where a highly respectable man sits down to die from exhaustion near his home."³² Margaret felt the need to write back to dispute this, as the inquest had found Jesse had died from heart disease.³³ Little did she know 3 weeks later she was to lose another, Elsie, one of their twin daughters,

Birth Certificate of Ada Larkin, born 11 September 1888, RGD 33/1/67 No 2203; Birth Certificate of Elsie Larkin, born 11 September 1888, RGD 33/1/67 No 2204, TAHO, Hobart.

²⁹Birth Certificates of Eleanor Larkin, born 4 April 1865; Female Larkin, born 18 July 1868; Female Larkin, born 15 March 1872; Emily Larkin, born 24 March 1874; Female Larkin, born 29 March 1876; Ernest Larkin, born 28 September 1878; Female Larkin, born 14 September 1881; Alfred Larkin, born 27 April 1884; Ada Larkin, born 11 September 1888; Elsie Larkin, born 11 September 1888, TAHO, Hobart.

³⁰ Inquest Details of Jesse Larkin, died 15 July 1890, TAHO, Hobart, POL709/1/23, p.115 (1890), SC195/1/68, Inquest 9773.

³¹ Inquest Details of Jesse Larkin, died 15 July 1890; Anon., 'Inquest at Perth', *Colonist*, 19 July 1890, p.20.

³² Anon., 'Leith', *Launceston Examiner*, 28 July 1890, p.4.

³³Margaret Larkin, 'Letters to the Editor, A Correction', *Launceston Examiner*, 31 July 1890, p.3; Inquest Details of Jesse Larkin, died 15 July 1890.

who was almost 2 died from inflammation of the lungs.³⁴In 1894 Margaret married Charles DENNIS, a widower, at Perth.³⁵ Her eldest son George died January 1898 from typhoid fever.³⁶ 6 months later her mother died, also from heart disease. ³⁷ Then in 1902 she lost her youngest son, Alfred at 18.³⁸

Jesse and Margaret's 3rd eldest daughter Caroline passed away in 1903.³⁹ This was only 11 days after giving birth to twins, a boy and girl.⁴⁰ Margaret stepped in to raise the girl Caroline Ida, while her twin brother remained with his father and siblings in Zeehan.⁴¹ Margaret and Charles lived in Scone Street, Perth and when Charles died in 1910 his Will stipulated that Margaret could continue to live in the house.⁴² Margaret's grandson, Harold

³⁴ Death Certificate of Elsie Larkin, died 23 August 1890, TAHO, Hobart, RGD 35/1/59 No 877.

³⁵ Marriage Certificate of Margaret Larkin and Charles Dennis married 4 November 1894, TAHO, Hobart, RGD 37/1/53 No 632.

³⁶ Death Certificate of George Larkin, died 24 January 1898.

³⁷ Death Certificate of Ann Daisley, died 30 June 1898, TAHO, Hobart, RGD 35/1/67 No 475.

³⁸'Deaths - Alfred Larkin, 6 September 1902', *Daily Telegraph*, 8 September 1902, p.1.

³⁹ Death Certificate of Caroline Bye, died 19 October 1903, copy of original extract in author's possession.

⁴⁰ Birth Certificate of Caroline Ida and Charles George Bye born 8 October 1903, (no listing found at Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office website), copy of original extract in author's possession.

⁴¹ Russell to Williams, face to face communication, 24 August 2017.

⁴² Will of Charles Dennis, died 1910, TAHO, Hobart, AD 960/1/30; Findmypast, Census Details for Margaret Dennis, '1910 Tasmanian Government Gazette, Wellington

REINMUTH enlisted in the Army in 1915 during World War 1 and returned in 1917 with a gunshot wound to his right shoulder.⁴³ Margaret would have been living in Perth when the disastrous floods of 1929 occurred and the Perth Bridge destroyed.⁴⁴

Margaret had lost 6 children and 2 husbands during her life.⁴⁵ She spent her final years being looked after by her son Ernest, after being paralysed and virtually blind; she passed away on 5 November 1934.⁴⁶ The paper ran an article several days later about her having 47 grandchildren, 98 great grandchildren and 7 great - great grandchildren and questioning if this was a Tasmanian record.⁴⁷ Margaret is possibly resting with her first husband Jesse, there was no headstone or marker recorded but one has since been placed alongside Jesse and two of her children.⁴⁸ I had set out to find more about Margaret, why her surname was

changed and the possible origins of the Buchanan name to which I am unfortunately no closer to knowing. It may never be known but from my search I have a greater understanding of her life. Not an extraordinary life, but a fulfilling one peppered with periods of happiness and grief. Margaret Bane/ Buchanan/ Larkin/ Dennis, I am proud to call my great-great grandmother.

Road South, Stockport, Cheshire', Accessed 3 September 2017.

⁴³ National Archives of Australia, <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=8031001>, Accessed 19 September, 2017; Anon., 'Back from the War, Large Number of Tasmanians', Mercury, 6 July 1917, p.6.

⁴⁴ Anon., 'Perth Bridge Destroyed', Launceston Examiner, 6 April 1929, p.11.

⁴⁵ Inquest Details of Jesse Larkin, died 15 July 1890; Death Certificate of Elsie Larkin, died 23 August 1890; Death Certificate of George Larkin, died 24 January 1898; 'Deaths - Alfred Larkin', Daily Telegraph, p.1; 'Deaths - Caroline Bye', Launceston Examiner, p.1; 'Deaths - Charles Dennis', 7 January 1910', Launceston Examiner, 8 January 1910, p.1;

'Deaths - Mary Appleby, 19 June 1914', Launceston Examiner, 20 June 1914, p.1; 'Deaths - Annie Reinmuth, 23 November 1928', Advocate, 24 November 1928, p.2.

⁴⁶ Anon., 'Perth, late Mrs M. Dennis', Launceston Examiner 9 November 1934, p.5.

⁴⁷ Anon., 'Is It a Record?' Launceston Examiner 9 November 1934, p.6.

⁴⁸ Ancestry, Public Member Tree, Photographer Unknown, 'Grave markers for Jesse Larkin, Elsie May Larkin, George William Larkin, Margaret Larkin Dennis', www.ancestry.com.au/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/11747646/person/-362931321/media/99c2f11e-b676-4b14-9358-2864d89ce08f?_phsrc=qEJ1233&usePUBJs=true, Accessed 3 September 2017.

What is that publication about?

Maurice Appleyard (Member 4093)

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

THE PEOPLE OF ELLON 1696.

This A5 booklet, of some 52pp was first published in 2004 by the Aberdeen & North-East Scotland F.H.S.

The information it contains was transcribed from the *List of Pollable Persons within The Shire of Aberdeen, Volume 2 (Presbytery of Ellon)*. The transcription faithfully reproduces the archaic spelling of names, occupations, and locations. The booklet also contains a hand drawn map of the old parish in the centre.

An alphabetical index of individual names is provided, together with a small list of the number of people following the occupations listed. A small place name index is also provided.

THAT YESTERDAY WAS HOME.

This hard cover book, of some 243pp, by Roy Burgess was first published in 1948.

Sorell is a small township on Pittwater, an inlet at Frederick Henry Bay, in the South-east of Tasmania. "Woods" is a farm three and a half miles up the Valley from

Sorell. My mothers's race were pioneers of Sorell from 1815. The land of Wood's was granted to them in the Eighteen-Twenties. From the Seventeen-Nineties, as colonists, they played their part in the making of Australia. ...

This introduces the narrative work about the early history of Van Diemen's Land and the settlement in the greater Sorell area. Family names developed are Wood, Nash, Bellette and Burgess.

WEST KENT MARRIAGE INDEX, 1538-1812.

This CD-Rom (no. 36) was produced by the Kent Family History Society and contains details for a range of dates between 1538 1812.

The Marriage Index, containing all known marriages in 133 churches and chapelries, was compiled over a period of 15 years from 1976 to 1990. It covers all those parishes in the ancient Diocese of Rochester, including the Deanery of Shoreham, i.e. the whole of Kent, west of the Medway, including the large Medway towns of Chatham and Rochester, and all those parishes up to Deptford in South East London. There are also a substantial number of "out of county" strays.

PARISH REGISTERS VOL. 21 & MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

This CD-Rom (no. 37) was produced by the Kent Family History Society and contains details of Banns, Marriages, Christenings and Burials for a range of dates between 1681 and 1954.

Boughton-under-Blean, Bns 1893-1907, C 1784-1812, B 1875-1907;

Burham, C 1880-1913, M 1882-1935;

Canterbury Garrisons, C 1856-1889;

Deal Independent Chapel, C 1681-1802, B 1786-1798;

Deal St Andrew, C 1705-1876, B 1705-1877, Bns 1754-1888, M 1705-1876;

Gravesend St George, C 1838-1843, B 1838-1842;

Halling St John, C 1705-1876, B 1705-1877, Bns 1754-1888, M 1705-1876;

Hawkhurst, B 1843-1924;

Higham C 1813-1846, B 1813-1864;

Kildown, Bns 1843-1932, C 1843-1915, B 1843-1903, M 1843-1940;

Kingsdown Deal, C 1851-1864 (Gaps);

Luddenham, Bns 1754-1800, C 1542-1880, B 1542-1971, M 1547-1812, 1837-1940;

Lydd Bns 1822-1965, C 1542-1799, 1802-1918, B 1540-1542, 1570-1578, 1662-1914, M 1542-1940;

Maidstone Holy Trinity C 1842-1898;

Maidstone St Lukes M 1898-1903;

New Romney Bns 1808, 1823-1901, C 1564-1890, B 1564-1901, M 1564-1838, 1876-1900;

Queenborough M 1837-1879;

Shepherdswell M 1910-1940;

Sholden C 1563-1905, B 1563-1906, M 1564-1910;

Tudeley Bns 1754-1825, M 1663-1825, C 1663-1812, B 1663-1812;

Upper Hardres C 1566-1813, B 1405-1813, M 1566-1812;

Walmer C 1855-1910;

The CD contains memorial inscriptions from: Alkham, Badlesmere & Leaveland, Barming, Boughton-under-Blean, Bridge, Chatham Palmerston Road, Coldred, Gravesend, Hackington, Lower Hardres, Paddlesworth, Paddock Wood, Petham,

Snave & Eastwell, St Nicholas at Wade, Stourmouth, Sturry, Swalecliffe, Throwley, Tunbridge Wells, Waltham & Milton, Wincheap.

THE PEOPLE OF MIDMAR, KINERNIE & ECHT 1696.

This A5 booklet, of some 56pp was first published in 2003 by the Aberdeen & North-East Scotland F.H.S.

The information it contains was transcribed from the *List of Pollable Persons within The Shire of Aberdeen, Volume 1 (Presbytery of Kincardine)*.

The list of the Poll and Payable Persons in the various parts of each Parish are faithfully reproduced [including the archaic spelling of names, occupations, and locations].

The booklet also contains hand drawn maps of the old parishes of Echt and Midmar and Kinernie, (showing boundaries, major roads and villages) in the centre.

For the three parishes; alphabetical indexes of individual names are provided, with a small list of the number of people following the occupations listed. Small place name indexes are also provided.

THE NORMAN EMPIRE

This hard cover book of some 416pp is a 1978 reprint and was first published in 1976 by Oxford University Press.

This book is about the political structure which the Normans created in Britain and norther France.

The first part defines its chronology from the early tenth century, when the Normans broke out of the lands around Rouen on which the king of the Western Franks had

been trying to settle them, to the collapse of their 'empire' in the middle of the twelfth century.

The second part describes how the Norman Kings organized their government, ruling Normandy and England directly and exercising varying degrees of authority over the kings of Scots, the Welsh princes, and marcher lords, the counts of Flanders, Boulogne, Pontieu, and Maine, the dukes of Brittany, and seigneurs.

The conquest of England is regarded as but one event, though the most important, in the activity of the Normans, and as something they did for their own purposes rather than in the traditional way as something that happened to England. Likewise, the government of the Norman kings is seen not simply as an episode in English history, but as a complex though unitary organization covering all the Norman lands and overlordships in Britain and France.

THE LONDON ENCYCLOPAEDIA

This revised edition, of some 1060pp, was published in 1995 by Macmillan Reference Books.

It comprises some 5,000 entries, organised alphabetically, cross-referenced and supported by two large indexes—one of 10,000 people mentioned in the text and one general—and is illustrated with over 500 drawings, prints and photographs.

Everything that is important in the history and culture of the capital is documented.

An excellent reference book that researchers will find very handy. Whether it is a street, park, house, church,

monument, notable person, etc, this work contains valuable information pertaining to their location and history.

THE PEOPLE OF SLAINS & LOGIE BUCHAN 1696.

This A5 booklet, of some 44pp was first published in 2003 by the Aberdeen & North-East Scotland F.H.S.

The information it contains was transcribed from the *List of Pollable Persons within The Shire of Aberdeen, Volume 2 (Presbytery of Ellon).*

The transcription faithfully reproduces the archaic spelling of names, occupations, and locations. The booklet also contains hand drawn maps of the old parishes of Logie Buchan and Slains, in the centre.

For each of the two parishes; alphabetical indexes of individual names are provided, together with a list of the number of people following the occupations listed. Small place name indexes are also provided.

GIBBONS FAMILY TREE,1726–2016.

This A4 book of some 93pp was first published in 2016 by Colin Gibbons.

There are over three hundred and forty people from the Gibbons, Finney and Besley families that are included in this family tree, dating back to the birth of Henry GIBBONS in 1726 who married Miriam ROSE. ... However, a recorded history of the family begins with the marriage of Henry Rose GIBBONS and Sussana Jimima NORRIS in London, in 1833, who then immigrated to Hobart, Tasmania. ...

From this point, the families expand throughout Tasmania, and the mainland states and ultimately to various parts of New Zealand.

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- *Bender; *Ancestors And Descendants Of Philip Bender*. [Q929.2 BEN]
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- *Glover, Margaret & Alf MacLochlainn; *Letters of An Irish Patriot—William Paul Dowling in Tasmania*. [994.604 DOW]
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- *Schaffer, Irene & McKay, Thelma; *Profiles of Norfolk Islanders to Van Diemen's Land - "Lady Nelson" 1807*
- *Rayner, Tony; *Female Factory Female Convicts*
- *Alexander, Alison; *Corruption and Skulduggery - Edward Lord, Maria Riseley and Hobart's Tempestuous Beginnings*

- **Moyle, JA*; Garth to Garth - Peters Family- 20,000 miles apart
 **Schaffer, Irene*; A Story of John and Elizabeth Faulkner and their Life at Faulkner's Rivulet
 **Gowlland, RW*; Some Van Diemen's Land Affairs
 **Bonwick, James*; The Bushrangers - Illustrating the Early Days of Van Diemen's Land
 **Portland Municipal Council*; The Centenary of Portland (North-Eastern Tasmania) 1834 to 1934
 **Peake, Andrew Guy*; Sources for South Australian History
 **Cockburn, Rodney*; South Australia - What's in a Name?
 **Bethell, Llewelyn Slingsby*; The Story of Port Dalrymple
 **Pridmore, Walter B*; Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania 1642-1856
TFHS Inc Burnie Branch; Index to the Advocate- People, Places, Photos, Events and News Items of Interest to Family Researchers 1 Apr 1960 to 30 Jun 1960
 **Frost, Lucy*; Convict Orphans

* **Denotes complimentary or donated item.**

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

4274	SMITH Mr Robert	50 Salisbury Cres robdder@bigpond.com	WEST LAUNCESTON	TAS	7250
4855	ODDIE Mr Graeme	88 New Town Rd graemepoddie@gmail.com	NEW TOWN	TAS	7008
7760	FRENCH Mrs Veronica	353 Saltwater River Rd Frenchveronica13@gmail.com	PEMAYDENA	TAS	7185

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

8352	YOUNG Dr Travis	19 Archer St young.travism@gmail.com	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307
8353	HAMILTON Mrs Carolyn	115 / 5 Mildura Dr carolynfae@bigpond.com	HELENSVALE	QLD	4212
8354	HEADLAM Mr Ian	55 Newdegate St ieheadlam@gmail.com	WEST HOBART	TAS	7000
8355	JONES Ms Karen	Not for publication			
8356	O'SHEA Mr Timothy	127 Outram St timoshea888@gmail.com	SUMMERHILL	TAS	7250
8357	EDWARDS Ms Carol-Anne	26 Hamilton Rd caedwards3@bigpond.com	COLERAINE	VIC	3315
8358	NOLAN Mrs Christine	75 Hill St christinenolan@bigpond.com	BELLERIVE	TAS	7018
8359	HOWARD Mr Reginald	5 Sunrise Ct jhoward45@bigpond.com	SHEARWATER	TAS	7307
8360	LENTON Mrs Margaret	PO Box 67 maljwl@yahoo.com.au	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306
8361	SHEA Mr Gregory	PO Box 135 gregshea79@gmail.com	EVANDALE	TAS	7212

8362	ADAMS Mrs Sarah	Not for publication			
8363	KING Mrs Leanne	27 Eastland Dr kingteam@internode.on.net	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
8364	KING Miss Sophie	27 Eastland Dr kingteam@internode.on.net	ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
8365	KELLY Mrs Helen	36 Dunsford St gandhkelly@gmail.com	LANCEFIELD	VIC	3435
8366	BUDGEON Mrs Dianne	27 Highfield Rd dbudgeon@bigpond.net.au	AMBLESIDE	TAS	7310
8367	TRINDER Mrs Rhonda	141 Browns Rd rtrinder@gmail.com	CRANBOURNE STH	VIC	3977
8368	TRINDER Mr Sonny	141 Browns Rd rtrinder@gmail.com	CRANBOURNE STH	VIC	3977
8369	WEST Mrs Catherine	3 Amy St west@tassie.net.au	WEST ULVERSTONE	TAS	7315
8370	BECK Ms Kathleen	Not for publication			
8371	WRIGHT Mr Robert	20 Albert St yorktownbooks@outlook.com	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306
8372	WRIGHT Mrs Suzanne	20 Albert St yorktownbooks@outlook.com	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306
8373	CASSAR Ann	29 Simmons Dr acassar@optusnet.com.au	SEAHOLME	VIC	3018
8374	RUTTLE Mr Ben	60 Roland Crt	SHEFFIELD	TAS	7306

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME	PLACE/AREA	TIME	M'SHIP NO.
ANTHONY Harriet Matilda	Sunderland DUR ENG		8360
ARMITAGE Alexander Murray	Tipperary TIP IRE	1827-1899	8356
BATEMAN Frederick John			8360
BOSS Elias	Don TAS AUS	1860-1900	8359
BROMFIELD Thomas Hodgson	Lancaster LAN ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1818-1891	8367
BUSHELL Henry Peter	London ENG/Fingal TAS/Melbourne AUS	1813-1869	8373
CHRISTIE Catherine	Scotland UK	cir.1834	8357
CRAW			8372
EARL Robert	Scotland UK	cir.1835	8357
EBDON (William) James	Hobart TAS AUS	1900>	4855
ELLISTON William Gore	Tasmania AUS	1798>	8356
FOX			8371
FRAMPTON Eva Blanche	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1868-1909	8364
FRANKCOMBE Harold Gordon	Sheffield TAS AUS	cir.1800	8358
FRANKCOMBE Myra	Sheffield TAS AUS	cir.1800	8358
FUNNESLOW Richard	Germany	1877-1913	8361
GUTHRIE Nancy	Oatlands TAS AUS	1869-1951	8364
HEADLAM Ian Edward	West Hobart TAS AUS	1820>	8354
HODGMAN			8372
HOWELL Robert	West Acre NFK ENG	1826-1915	8361

HOWELL William Robert	Blofield NFK ENG	1843–1919	8361
JORDAN Elsie Florence	Don TAS AUS	1894–1976	8361
KIMBLEY George Henry			8360
KING Wilma Rae	Wilmot TAS AUS	1938–1970	8364
McCAULEY Owen	Londonderry IRL/Tasmania AUS	1829–1884	8373
McGEE Mary Ann	Dublin IRE	1805–1884	8363
McKIMMIE			8372
McSHANE Michael	IRE/Brighton TAS AUS	1768–1850	8367
MEREDITH Charles	IRE63rd Reg/Margate TAS AUS	1801–1876	8367
MORRIS Cornelious	Co Killkenny IRE/ENG	1797–1847	8363
MORRISON Alick/Alec	Southbridge Huonville TAS AUS	1865–1945	8353
MORRISON Angus	Huonville TAS AUS	1845–1929	8353
MORRISON Sabina	Huonville TAS AUS	cir.1849–1930	8353
ODDIE William Riley	ESS ENG	1800>	4855
OLIVER			8369
PAXTON Sophia Ann	Scotland UK/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1815–1891	8373
PITMAN Thomas Alfred	Hobart TAS AUS	1861–1919	8373
REYNARDSON Thomas	Plymouth DEV ENG	1565–1642	8356
RIONE Catherine	London ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1812–1892	8367
SADDINGTON Cecelia Rose	Waratah TAS AUS	1887–1925	8364
SHERIDAN John Henry	North Motton TAS AUS	cir.1906–1962	8363
SKEER Harriett Elizabeth	Tantanoola SA AUS		8360
STRACEY John Charles	MDX/SSX/KEN ENG	1760–1818	8356
STRICKLAND James Valentine	DOR ENG	cir.1869–1944	8363
SWITZER Martin Edwin	Palatinate/Limerick IRE	1772>	8356
TESKEY Catherine	Palatinate/Limerick IRE	1793–1879	8356
TRINDER John	GLS ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1818–1891	8368
WEST			8369
WRIGHT			8371

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General guidelines can be found in the TFHS website at
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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 endnotes. 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 after full stop and without a space. When more than one reference is appropriate in the same place, use only one number. Show the additional information in the footnote, each reference separated by a semicolon.
- § 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.

Please email the editor for guidance.

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Please Check Branches for Opening Times

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

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

LAUNCESTON Phone: 0490 826 863
Library 45–55 Tamar Street Launceston (next door to Albert Hall)
Tuesday 10.00 am–3.00 pm
Monday to Friday by appointment only
Check the website at
[https:// launceston.tasfhs.org](https://launceston.tasfhs.org) for locations and times.

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

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ISSN—0159 0677

Printed by Monotone Art Printers