

Tasmanian Ancestry

**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**



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TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Tasmanian Ancestry

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

From the Editor

Hi

This issue covers quite a bit of information about dating old photographs. An article on what to look for, an analysis of one photograph and the answer to the help wanted column from last issue. I hope this is as valuable to you as it is to me. There is so much to figure out in old photos.

Anyone who has a question or roadblock they need answered please send it in – there are lots of people very happy to help out with answers and it would be good to have these to publish in a future journal.

Does anyone have some tips for reading old handwriting? That would make a good follow-up to dating old photographs!

Isobel Williams

The article “Crafting a Compelling Family History” by Graham Jaunay was originally published in Genealogy SA’s “The South Australian Genealogist”, Volume 51, Number 2, May 2024. It is reproduced with the permission of Genealogy SA and the author.

Cover:. Richmond State School students
c1916 Coal River Valley Historical Society
Inc Collection

Journal Address

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email editors@tasfhs.org

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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President's Message

I am writing this message shortly after attending “Connections 2025” in Brisbane. This was the 17th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry organised by the Genealogical Society Queensland. There were over 400 people there who had the opportunity to participate in a wide range of keynote speeches, presentations, and master classes. I think I was the only Tasmanian there, but several people I chatted to mention their Tasmanian heritage or other Tasmanian connections. I even had the opportunity to meet one of our interstate members.

There were three main themes:

Local History: People explored the idea of linking the specifics of individual family stories with information about events of the time in the local and even national and international scene. One example; the island of St Helena (in Moreton Bay, Queensland) has a local community where stories related to all aspects of the community including families, penal settlements, and first nations stories are collected and celebrated. Another example; we were given insights into the workings of the complex networks of Chinese merchants in the early days on Queensland goldfields. The presenter had learnt of these when exploring the stories of several of his ancestors.

Looking Ahead: Some of the best attended sessions were those related to

the application of AI (artificial intelligence) to genealogy. There were a few messages here – AI covers a wide range of techniques, including Optical Character Recognition (OCR). The consensus seems to be that using AI to speed up repetitive tasks (even transcription of handwriting is improving), and to “process” text in various ways (e.g. extract names, dates, summarise information) can be very useful. However, great care (and practice) is needed in prompting an AI program to perform a task, and using AI to produce factual information is very risky (they make things up!).

Diaspora – Migration in all its forms: There was a fascinating keynote speech by Judy Russell *The Legal Genealogist* explaining how although Australians generally know that the First Fleet was sent to Australia because British convicts could no longer be sent to American colonies. In the United States very few people are aware that British convicts were ever transported there.

At the end of the conference, it was announced that the next such conference will be held in Wellington, New Zealand in 2027.

A reminder, when you read this there is still time to sign up for our annual conference / Annual General Meeting to be held 21 June 2025 at *The Grange Campbell Town*.

Robyn Gibson

President

Branch Reports

Burnie

www.tasfhs.org/burnie.php

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Our first meeting for the year was held on Monday 31 March at our Branch Library. Topic was North West Coast Hospitals. 5 of our members gave some

very interesting talks about the People, buildings and staff who were involved with these early medical establishments. The week before we had some visitors from the mainland that were tracing their family connections in Tasmania. One of the visitors sent the following to me on their experience that they enjoyed at our Branch Library.

Thank you, Burnie Family History Society.

On Monday 24 March, 2025, three mainlanders, would be information seekers, stepped into the cavern that is the Burnie Family History Society rooms to find tables already occupied with researchers. With amazing efficiency, the strangers were greeted and signed in, allocated workspaces, and helped to access the resources they needed. One was introduced to the Tasmanian Names Index, a resource they did not know existed. Another was skilfully assisted with property searches to find 1903 land acquisitions from King George V that used area calculations in acres, roods, perches with pricing in pounds, shillings and pence, reminders of school arithmetic.

The third mainlander had a less defined task, wanting to know what life might have been like in the area between 1927 and 1941, and to look particularly at wedding announcements and shipping reports. She was shown into a room lined floor to ceiling with massive leather spined newspaper folios almost too large to lift. What an amazing treasure trove, exactly what she sought. She was acutely aware of the privilege of being able to handle the yellowing pages rather than peer at microfiche. Carefully working through the 2027 editions she was frequently amused by stories such as one on the news pages about the hapless farmer who lost his false teeth to a marauding magpie. She was then shocked by articles in the opinion pages about Mussolini and Hitler and dire predictions of war. Even though this was 1927, without the benefits of today's communications systems, the paper seemed to be on top of European affairs. The wedding announcement she sought she did not find, and she wished later that she had collected more data on the shipping, but she found much of value to help her understand the times.

The aim of all this searching was to build a picture of what Ivy May Harris faced coming from Brunswick, Victoria, a bustling inner-city suburb of Melbourne, to arrive in the relative isolation of the large bush blocks owned by William and Emma Harris in Upper Mt Hicks in 1927. As a city woman, she must have had much to learn. Ivy May Harris remained at Upper Mt Hicks until her disappearance in

1941, aged 50. How she disappeared remains a mystery. After several intense hours, the mainlanders left the family history centre much the wiser. They would like to thank Judy and Peter Cocker for their welcome and for sharing their expertise.

Hobart

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We are very pleased to welcome Tanya Tisdale to our Branch volunteer team, as our new Office Manager. Tanya brings to the role extensive experience in business management as well as being a friendly, people person. She will be filling the gap that was sadly left by Maurice, although her role will be a bit different. She is settling in well and familiarising herself with the many and varied things we do.

Andrew Cocker has been busy, and has loaded two more of Hobart Branch's resources onto the members-only section of the website:

The 'Southern Tasmanian Memorial Inscriptions' can be searched for images of monuments, plaques, headstones, memorial inscriptions and epitaphs from Southern Tasmania, with photos taken up to about 2014 (before some deteriorated and became unreadable). For many photos, a high-quality digital image may be available to members on request.

The 'Appleyard Property and House Names Index' was a project Maurice Appleyard worked away on quietly, compiling a state-wide index of property and house names from real estate pages and other sources. It is now online as a searchable index, plus a page to submit.

Also, on the members-only section is a recording of the talk Ros Escott gave at the March general meeting on 'When DNA suggests Tasmanian Aboriginal Ancestry'

We had an action item from last year to pilot delivering a general meeting via our website. This was in a context where local members regularly request access to meetings by Zoom and our interstate members had similarly expressed interest.

In February, our guest speaker was our librarian, Judith Mudaliar, who gave a very interesting presentation on 'Crimes and Criminals in the Victorian Era'. She told us about the evolving justice system and attitudes to criminal behaviour, including the role the newspapers played. We heard three fascinating stories of murder by poisoning, including who got away with what (see summary elsewhere in this publication).

A big thank you to Geoff Mason who has served tirelessly as our treasurer for the past eight years, despite having a quite a commute to come into the branch library. He has liaised and managed everything seamlessly and kept our accounts in good order. Geoff has indicated that he will not be standing for re-election at our AGM in April.

Launceston

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Our workshop on 20 February about *Using Internet Resources for Family History* conducted by Robyn Gibson and Sophie Appleby was well

attended. The presenters gave not only an extensive list of resources but also provided many tips for searching, recording and saving references. This will save an enormous amount of time as I seem to spend too much time trying to re-find sources.

Launceston Branch AGM was on Wednesday 16 April 2025 with Julian Burgess speaking on 56 Frederick St, the 1836 kindergarten building that will be the site for the Launceston History Centre in about a year's time. More about this in the next issue.

Our special interest group, the DNA Discussion Circle meets regularly. New members are always welcome and, if interested, please contact the Branch for more details. The library assistants are an integral and important part of our City Park Stables library operations and the time and effort they give is very much appreciated. If any members are interested in learning more about this role, and perhaps volunteering themselves, please contact Helen, the Library Coordinator as

we have a vacancy at present. Training will be provided.

The new branch publications are selling well, so if you want *The Examiner BDMs, Vol 16, Births 1966-1970*, in two volumes and an *Index to Launceston Court Records 1827, 1838 and 1832* they can be obtained from our branch library or by email. The Card Index transcription is progressing well and work on the JA Dunn Funeral Records continues. Transcription work is only possible with the generous donation of time we receive from our dedicated volunteers, and we can always use more.

Mersey

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Mersey Branch is the grateful recipient of donations of more family and history books. Rosie, our librarian is kept busy sorting through and

making room for inclusion in our library. Amongst these is the very detailed Album on the *Bells Parade – Settlers Wharf Construction*.

The last of the *Campbell Town Church of England Baptisms from 1900 – 1950* has been transcribed and indexed. Birth dates and parents are listed.

A most enjoyable day was spent on a Northdown excursion, visiting cemeteries and the St James Church and a talk on the

convict women in the area and much more. Thanks to Bronwen, Paul and all involved.

Our next presentations on *The List*, 17 May, *Government and Police Gazettes*, 21 June, and a *Beginners workshop*, 16 Aug all on the third Saturday of the month 10am - 3pm. Please register with secretary as numbers are limited.

The Mersey branch front windows will have a display of soldiers who served in WW1. These are from the Centenary project of 2018 which continues to add information as it comes to hand. Latrobe and district men and nurses who served number more than 400 over 1914 – 1918.

Writers group continues with interesting stories that are then included in our ILMO

newsletter for our members to enjoy. We look forward to the first Saturday morning of the month when our stories are shared. Dane McCormack gives us a theme for each story. These stretch our mind, and our love of family history is revisited.

One of our valued long-term members, Pat Coy passed recently. Pat's contribution to Mersey branch was always appreciated. Pats Vale will be in a Tasmanian Ancestry.

Latrobe Council continue to be supportive, recently replacing our hot water service.

For enquiries, please contact Secretary Gay at secretary.tfhsdev@gmail.com or 0408 059 990 or Ros 0476 008 531

VALE

JOHN GRUNNELL

19 July 1930 – 24 September 2024

The Launceston Branch would like to acknowledge the passing of our former member John Grunnell on 24 September 2024. John was an accountant at St. Vincents Hospital in Launceston.

Born in Devon, England John migrated to Tasmania in July 1952 with his wife Thelma, shortly after their marriage, having met while they were working at the Royal Infirmary. His maternal family had immigrated to and from England and Australia twice within 67 years.

John (Member 611) joined the Society with Thelma on 4 July 1983 and was very much involved in the running of the Launceston Branch and the Society, serving as Branch President, Vice-President and Treasurer, Society President, Senior Vice -President and Secretary. He was also a committee member for Sixth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry held in Launceston May 1991.

John was President of the Society in 1991, when the Constitution was revised, and it was proposed to change the name of the Society. He wrote an article for *Tasmanian Ancestry*, *A Rose by Any Other Name*. John received a Meritorious Service Award in recognition of his long and dedicated service to the Society and the Launceston Branch in 1997.

John and Thelma were original members of the Launceston Branch British Interest Group (BIG) which at one stage had 52 members. They regularly joined in their activities and contributed in many ways. John made a considerable contribution to the Society and Launceston branch.

Notes from Branch Meetings

When DNA suggests Tasmanian Aboriginal Ancestry Ros Escott

18 March 2025

Ros has extensive knowledge and experience in using DNA results for family history. Recently, when working with a Tasmanian researcher, Ros was able to identify the origins of a baby boy found abandoned in Launceston in 1892. From DNA results, the same researcher could find a suggestion of indigenous ancestry in her family, and the next challenge was to identify the indigenous ancestor, who came from the line of abandoned baby's mother.

Some DNA segments, unique to local Palawa people, will identify an ancestor to be from Lutrawitta after the Bass Strait land bridge was lost 11,700 years ago, and contact with the mainland was disrupted.

The constructed family tree going back to the early decades of the 19th century showed lines of descent with numerous instances of DNA profiles with quantified measures of indigenous origins. Where the percentage of ancestry might seem low, when seen across several generations of descendants in Tasmania, the cumulative picture makes a definite connection.

Ann SIMMONS married William KEEP, 1836, Launceston, producing five children. Widowed Ann KEEP married John EWINGTON in 1849 and this couple had seven children. Remarkably for the times, all twelve children survived to adulthood. This was obviously a great joy to their parents, and also provided a good

pool of DNA over many generations, leading the research to this particular descendant, the Launceston foundling, 1892.

(This presentation and Ros's notes are available on the Hobart branch section of the TFHS webpage. A visual presentation of data is of great assistance in following the background to this research, and using Ros's methods will be of great assistance to others using DNA to research family origins.)

Crimes and Criminals in the Victorian Era Judith Mudaliar 19 February 2025

Judith's interest in crime in 19th century England chronicles the evolving justice system and attitudes to criminal behaviour.

In rural, less-populated areas poaching and theft of livestock were common. Where the magistrate was a prominent local property owner, justice was swift and harsh. In urban areas, densely populated cities suited property theft, with the advantage of easy escape through streets and across rooftops. Crowded cities also facilitated specialised crimes that required skills and equipment e.g. forgery, housebreaking, safe breaking.

Newspaper reports of crime were aimed at a readership easily attracted to sensational and salacious stories. They reported crimes and child criminals, which informed the community of the scale of the problem and the social conditions causing it. Women, traditional keepers of the hearth, were judged harshly by the

court system and society for their lapse into crime.

The justice system gradually evolved to give consistency in sentencing and to place defendants before a trained magistrate. Trial by jury was introduced and sworn statements accepted from defendants. A Director of Public Prosecutions provided oversight of the justice system. There followed a big increase in the number of prisons.

Madeleine Hamilton SMITH, from a wealthy family in Glasgow, became engaged to William Harper MINNOCH, which prompted the threat by Pierre Emile L'ANGELIER, her former lover, to expose their earlier relationship. Pierre's death by arsenic poisoning, Glasgow 1857, saw Madeleine brought before the court. Her acquittal was a compromised outcome, being "not proven", a finding unique to the courts of Scotland. Any lingering suspicion did not harm Madeleine who moved easily in society, dying in New York in 1929.

The open marriage between youthful Adelaide BARTLETT and her wealthy older husband Edwin included Wesleyan minister George DYSON. Edwin's death by chloroform poisoning, 1885 Pimlico, confounded the medical profession, and Adelaide's acquittal was more a question of how, not if, she murdered her husband.

Thomas Griffiths WAINWRIGHT, of great, but not easily accessible wealth,

needed to fund his extravagant lifestyle. Forgery of bank documents led to his conviction in London 1837. He was transported to Hobart, arriving by the *Susan* the same year. Thomas's life before transportation saw his favoured treatment in the Wills of family members who soon after died from poisoning. He also encouraged a life insurance policy for a close relative, Helen ABERCROMBY, who died in similar circumstances. Thomas's flippant comment about the death of Helen, many years later, is the closest evidence to his involvement in these deaths.

Marie MANNING and her accomplice Patrick O'CONNOR, shot and murdered her husband Frederick George Manning in London 1849. With no personal loyalty to each other, they were quickly convicted. Their subsequent execution as a spousal couple, carried the dubious distinction of being the first such execution in more than a century. A witness at the public execution was Charles DICKENS, whose letter to the newspapers condemned the vulgar spectacle of the crowd's behaviour. It is fitting that the role of the newspapers in encouraging crude interest in crime became the medium by which critical assessment, and meaningful reform of the justice system was advanced.

Christine Spry

Vale

Patricia Mary Coy – Member 413

It is with deep sadness that we announce the death of our much loved, long-serving member, Pat Coy. She joined the Society in 1982 and remained a faithful member until last year. Pat did not seek the limelight but she committed her time to the Society through her willingness to participate in all activities. She attended meetings, she held the position of being the registrar, she acted as the research officer, she served on the Committee and she had a regular slot on the Library Duty Roster until 2018.

Pat was a family historian. She was a member of the committee who compiled the information for the Elphinstone book, *Elphinstones – Pioneer Farmers in Tasmania*. She also found that she was a great granddaughter of a female convict and that she was the granddaughter of two Orphan School children.

Pat was a writer of prose and poetry. She submitted articles for *Tasmanian Ancestry*. She wrote poems and compiled a book of her poetry called *Prime Time Rhyme*. She also encouraged members to write their own stories through a Writers Workshop which she conducted in the Library at Latrobe.

Patricia Mary Coy passed away peacefully on 17 February 2025 at the age of 95 years. The history that Pat uncovered for the Elphinstone and Finn families is a treasured family legacy.

Index to Courts Records of Launceston 1827, 1828 & 1832

Price: \$20

Members – 10% discount + **\$6.50** p&p if required

Order via email ltntasfh@bigpond.com,
phone 0490 826 863 or call into
our library at City Park Stables, 45 Tamar St,
Launceston on Tuesdays 10am to 3pm

Crafting a Compelling Family History

by Graham Jaunay

Genealogy is not just about tracing names and dates—it is about bringing the past to life and connecting with our ancestors on a deeper level. Writing a family history that is worthy of publication requires meticulous research, engaging storytelling, and a commitment to historical accuracy. In this article, we will explore the essential steps and strategies to create a family history that captivates readers and meets the standards of quality writing.

Here are nine considerations to develop a compelling family history.

The foundation of a well-crafted family history lies in comprehensive and accurate research. Use primary and secondary sources such as birth, marriage and death records, census data, wills, letters, photographs, and oral histories to create a rich narrative. Delve into archives, libraries, online databases, and ancestral hometowns to gather material that adds depth to your story. In the writer's opinion this is the most important aspect of writing a family history—detailed sources and footnotes adds credibility. They allow readers to verify the information you have presented, thus fostering trust in the accuracy of your work. This is particularly important for historical information, as inaccuracies can easily propagate. One cannot underestimate the importance of sourcing and providing footnotes, thus ensuring that the information remains contextualised and meaningful for future readers who may not have the same personal knowledge or insights.

Select a central theme or storyline that will anchor your family history. This could revolve around a particular individual, a significant event, or a unique family trait. This focus will give your narrative direction and coherence, making it easier for readers to engage with the story. If your family has a history of entrepreneurship, your narrative could follow the journey of how successive generations built and expanded the family business. Another example, imagine if you had uncovered a series of letters exchanged between ancestors during WWII. These letters provide insight into their lives and the historical context of the time and thus could form the anchor for the family history.

Treat your ancestors as characters in your narrative, flesh out their personalities, motivations, and challenges. Use anecdotes, personal stories and historical context to paint a vivid picture of them. By humanising your ancestors, you create a relatable connection between the past and present. It would be appropriate to describe how a grandfather's determination to provide for his family led him to overcome financial hardships during the Great Depression, thus emphasising his resilience and work ethic.

Place your family's story within the broader historical context to enrich the narrative. Highlight significant social, political and cultural events that influenced your ancestors' lives. This adds depth and provides a lens through which readers can understand their experiences. If your family emigrated from Europe to

Australia, you could discuss the reasons for their migration, the challenges they faced in the new country, and the cultural assimilation process.

A successful family history balances information with emotional resonance. Utilise descriptive language, dialogues and personal reflections to evoke feelings, and transport readers to another era. However, always base your narrative on verified facts to maintain historical accuracy. Instead of stating that your ancestors were farmers, describe the feeling of tilling the soil, the smell of fresh harvests, and the sense of pride they took in their labour.

Organise your family history in a logical manner. The form this takes is not important; what is important is the fact you have been logical in your story structure. Choose a chronological structure or opt for thematic chapters that explore different aspects of your family's journey. Perhaps you can consider another logical format that will appeal to the reader. Whatever structure you choose, ensure smooth transitions between sections and chapters. For example, if you are exploring the impact of war on your family, structure your narrative around key conflicts, interweaving personal experiences with historical events.

It is important that you maintain scholarly rigour by citing your sources and providing proper documentation for the information you present. This includes referencing birth certificates, letters, photographs and any other materials that contribute to your narrative. Proper citations validate your research and build credibility. Credibility is very important if your work is eventually going to be a source of information for future

generations. Use footnotes to attribute direct quotes, statistics or specific details to the sources consulted, giving readers the opportunity to explore further.

Before submitting your family history for publication, seek feedback from knowledgeable peers, historians and/or genealogists. They can help identify inaccuracies, gaps in the narrative, and areas that could benefit from further research. Fact-checking is crucial for maintaining the integrity of your work. Invite fellow genealogy enthusiasts to review your manuscript and provide insights based on their expertise.

Present your family history in a polished and professional manner. Edit for clarity, grammar and style. Choose a readable font, format images properly, and ensure consistent headings and subheadings. A well-presented manuscript reflects the effort you've put into your research and writing. You may well consider engaging an editor to lift your work to that next level; however, today there are numerous software tools available to format your manuscript according to acceptable publishing themes.

Crafting a family history suitable for publication is a labour of love that demands meticulous research, engaging storytelling, and scholarly rigour. By thoroughly researching your ancestors, developing compelling characters, contextualising historical events, and adhering to scholarly standards, you can create a narrative that both honours your family's legacy and contributes to the wider historical discourse. Remember, your family history is not just a collection of names and dates—it is a testament to the lives lived and the stories that shape our understanding of the past.

A new website: <https://www.trove.scot>

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*comScore, 2011

Sarah Anne Wilkinson: The Grand Tour 1862-1863

Amanda Johnson (Member 8104)



*Daguerreotype of Sara Wilkinson - Mrs Crouch
Tasmanian Archives, , Series NS1543-1-10*

Background

Sarah Anne WILKINSON was born on 14 January 1834, the first of 16 children born to John and Sarah Wilkinson.¹ John, aged 25, had emigrated from Northampton, England, arriving in Van Diemens Land in June 1831.² In December 1831 he established Wilkinson's Chemist and Druggist in Elizabeth Street, Hobart and on 14 March

1832 he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Jeremiah and Mary WARE.³ Sarah had arrived in VDL on 25 April 1823, having emigrated from London with her parents and siblings, Jeremiah George, Joseph and Maria.⁴

In addition to the success of Wilkinson's Chemist and Druggist, John partnered with his wife's brothers in the late 1830s, purchasing large tracts of land in the

¹ Baptism Register, Wesleyan Church, Hobart 1838, Tasmanian Archives, RGD 32/1/2 no.8599

² *Hobart Town Courier*, 4 June 1831, p.2

³ *The Tasmanian*, 31 December 1831, p.2: Marriage of John Wilkinson and Sarah Ware, married 14 March 1832.

⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemens Land Advertiser*, 26 April 1823, p.2

Camperdown district of Port Phillip (Victoria) to run sheep. This partnership lasted until 1841, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.⁵

By 1862 John was an affluent man and had handed the management of Wilkinson's Chemist and Druggist over to his second eldest son, Frederick. The impetus for the Grand Tour with daughter Sarah is unclear. At age 28, Sarah was unmarried, which may have been due to either a lack of suitable suitors or the need for Sarah to assist her mother Sarah with the younger children, the last of whom was born in 1859. Sarah did not accompany her husband and daughter, still having four children aged 16 and under to care for in Hobart.

The Journey

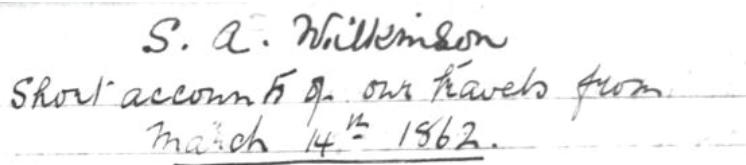
Throughout the journey Sarah maintained a diary of her travels, which is held in the Tasmanian Archives.⁶

Sarah and John left Hobart on 14 March, travelling by coach to Launceston. On 15 March they boarded a steamer for Melbourne, experiencing a rough crossing with Sarah recording on 17 March that she was "Longing for land – plenty of rolling about – taste nothing – pass Black Swan – sea very rough". A short stay in

Melbourne was followed by visits to her Ware relatives, Aunt Maria and her husband Thomas Dowling at their Jellalabad station, Uncle John and his family at Yalla-Y-Poora homestead, a visit to Koort-Koort-Nong, the homestead of her deceased uncle, Jeremiah George, and Minjah, the homestead of her Uncle Joseph.

On 19 April Sarah and her father boarded the *Marco Polo* in Melbourne and would remain at sea for the next three and a half months, arriving in Liverpool on 3 August.

On 24 April the *Marco Polo* sailed past the coast of Tasmania with sightings of Flinders and Clarke Islands and on 30 April the sighting of New Zealand is noted.⁷ On 15 May the first of many icebergs and whales are seen and from Sarah's description of latitude and longitude they appeared to be well south in the Southern Ocean. On 27 May "A poor little child 7 months died in the night buried at 2 today". On 10 June she records "Joyful news – we have passed the extremity of Cape Horn". The entry for 2 July notes "On deck to see a brig. A Spaniard [the] Captain says. It may be a



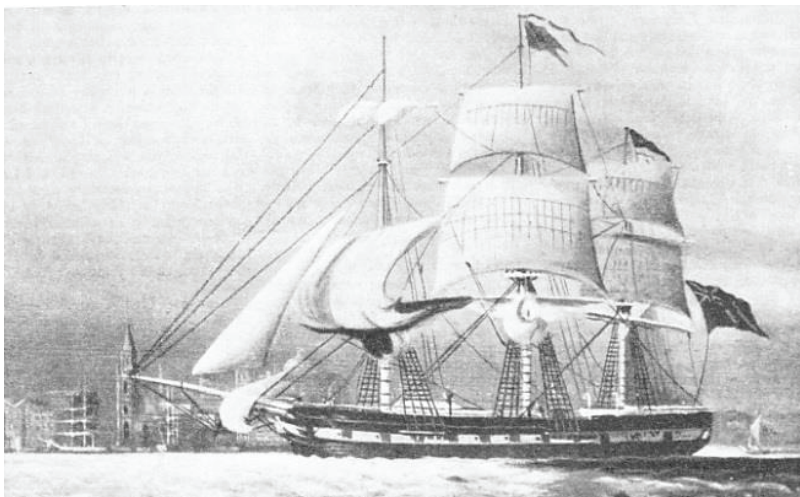
A handwritten title page on lined paper. The text is written in cursive ink. The first line reads "S. A. Wilkinson". The second line reads "Short account of our travels from". The third line reads "March 14th 1862." and is underlined.

⁵ *The Courier*, 3 & 10 May 1844, p. 1

⁶ Tasmanian Archives, S.A. Wilkinson, *Short account of our travels* (1862/3), NS1543/1/1 –

quotes directly from the diary in quotation marks throughout the essay.

⁷ *The Argus*, 21 April 1862, p.4



The Marco Polo

sourced at <https://www.shippingwondersoftheworld.com/marco-polo.html>

slaver from African to [the] American Coast”. On 4 July there is great excitement as they passed over the equator with the expectation of reaching Liverpool in 25 days. By 15 July they were out of the tropics and in the Gulf of Florida. On 2 August the passengers were called on deck to view the Irish Coast and on 3 August they arrived in Liverpool.

Throughout the voyage, Sarah recorded a lively account of their experiences including a great many days and nights where most passengers suffered from sea sickness and falls in rough weather. There are also a number of times where all of Sarah’s belongings are soaked with water entering through hatches. However, she remained upbeat and enjoyed ship life including sing-a-longs, dancing, cards,

reading and teaching some of the small children on board.

The Tour

Sarah and her father spent six days seeing the sights in Liverpool before travelling to London, where their first day was spent at the Great Exhibition. The London Exhibition was held from 1 May to 15 November 1862. There were exhibits from Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia.⁸ Sarah noted “Entered the Australian Courts. Our little Tasmania was not so good as I expected, the Victorian is far superior and that of Queensland very creditable to her”. Sarah and John returned to the Great Exhibition a number of times during their stay in London. Sarah and John also spent

⁸ Intercolonial and International Exhibitions at <https://guides.slv.vic.gov.au/interexhib>

Marco Polo, ship, 1,626 tons, W. M. Arnold, for Liverpool. Passengers—cabin.: Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. M Kay and four children, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Goodhugh, Miss Dougharty, Miss Montgomery, Messrs. Wilkinson, Blakely, Dequoy, Ramsay, Bowman (two), and M. Young ; and 252 passengers in the second and third class cabins. Bright Brothers and Co., agents

considerable time visiting the relatives and friends of John. Most, if not all, would not have been seen since John and had emigrated.

On 22 October, Sarah and John prepared to travel to Paris but were thwarted by "...sea so rough that no boat will cross". They managed to cross on 24 October and Sarah engages in conversation with "A Lord Glenelg – a nice old gent sat down next to me and at first gave me [a] paper to read – asked me what news was in it about our little Queen, which I told him (she being then detained by the bad weather at Brussels) then had a long talk about the sea voyage and then he by questioning became acquainted where I came from. We did talk. He seemed so well acquainted with the colonies and asked many things about them". It is very apparent from these comments that Sarah was unaware she was probably speaking to Lord Glenelg, former Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sarah and John enjoyed much sight-seeing in and around Paris. On 27 October they travelled "...by bus to St Cloud. Greatly disappointed that we cannot see the Palace, the Emperor [Napoleon III] being there". On 28 October they travelled to Versailles, which impressed her enormously. On 30 October they visit the Tomb of Napoleon and then "...after

leaving there we walked a long way down by the river side to Notre Dame which we found closed for repairs". On 5 November Sarah and John travelled to Belgium for more sight-seeing, the highlight being Waterloo, where they engaged a guide for five francs per day.

On 11 October they boarded a steamer and made their way back to London. Sarah was excited to receive letters from her mother and sister, Mary Jane, noting that "...all well". Sarah and John remained in Northampton for most of December, with John catching up with cousins and old school friends. They spent Christmas day with "...Mr ABEL [and family], a school fellow of Pa's". John took lodgings for the remainder of their stay in Northampton.

On 13 January, Sarah noted that they received "Letters from home. Mamma has been very ill and is staying in town – Oh for the wings of a dove". Sarah and John continued their sight-seeing and experienced all that London had to offer, visiting Madame Tussauds on 18 January and many historical sites through February and March. On 7 March Sarah noted "Saturday. The eventful day on which the Princess Alexandra arrives in England and surely, she will feel the hearty welcome she receives." John secured seats near Temple Bar so he and Sarah could enjoy

the procession sitting down. Sarah noted “Sit for some time and watch the thickening crowd, wondering how a way can possibly be made for procession and thankful we are out of it. Good decorations here – flags, wreaths of flowers across the street. T. Bar [Temple Bar] covered with scarlet cloth and gold, beautifully decorated, as the day advances the crush is fearful.”

This entry on 7 March was to be the final in Sarah’s diary. News reached John and Sarah that his wife and her mother had passed away on 14 February 1863. It can be assumed that they immediately made arrangements to return home.

The Diary

Sarah devoted many pages of her diary to in-depth descriptions of the places she and John visited. Her intelligence and knowledge of history shone through revealing a good education, although there is no existing evidence of how or where this education was achieved in VDL. Her strong commitment to her religion is also a strong feature of the diary. The Wilkinsons were Wesleyan and Sarah provided lengthy narratives and critiques of the services she attended on her travels.

As a family history source, Sarah’s diary is somewhat disappointing. She often recorded the people she met with initials only and rarely recorded specific addresses. The following entry on 21 December 1862 is typical of this “Sunday. Went to Independent Chapel where Papa went when a boy. After went for a walk – saw some old churches – the house Grandpa Wilkinson lived in – the house where Pa went to school and his Uncle’s where the likeness was painted in an upper room – In Eve to Wesleyan Chapel – quite near.”

Sarah’s rich narrative suggests she had an audience in mind for her writing, presumably her mother and siblings, with whom she had a close relationship.

The Final Years

Twenty years after Sarah embarked on the Grand Tour with her father she married George Stanton CROUCH, a widower and former Alderman and Mayor of Hobart. They were married on 18 July 1882 at her father’s property *Nortonville*⁹. Both were committed temperance reformers.¹⁰

Sarah died on 6 March 1903, aged 69 years.¹¹ She is buried in the Hestercombe Cemetery next to her father, John.

⁹ Marriage of Sarah Ann Wilkinson to George Stanton Crouch, married 18 July 1882

¹⁰ Obituary, *The Mercury*, 7 March 1903, p.5

¹¹ Deaths, *The Mercury*, 7 March 1903, p.1

Not quite Mrs Martin, twice: The Forgotten Life of Jane Bayliff, “a girl of bad fame”.

Dr John Spurway (Member 7390)

Jane BAYLIFF, known in Van Diemen’s Land as Jane BAILEY or Jane MARTIN, arrived in Hobart on board the *Royal Admiral* on 24 Sep 1842, with a seven-year sentence¹. Having left a two-year-old son behind in England, Jane would, during her fifteen years in the colony, become the mother of eleven more children. Among her many Australian descendants, her identity was lost very soon after her death in 1857 and came to notice again only in 2021. As a convict who made her contribution to the country where she was a reluctant immigrant, her story deserves to be told.

Jane was born in Cumberland, probably in 1817, very likely in the town of Carlisle or in the ancient parish of Arthuret, north, hard by the Scottish border. The family of Jane’s mother, Elizabeth TINNING, who was born at Arthuret during the 1780s, can be traced in the parish registers back to the sixteenth century. At Arthuret, on 25 February 1818, Elizabeth married Luke BAYLIFF, described in the register as a resident of Melmerby, a village northeast of the town of Penrith, where Elizabeth and Luke lived. Their daughter Jane,

baptised on the day of her parents’ marriage, was to be the oldest of their nine recorded children.²

While Jane’s childhood and earliest youth are undocumented, it is apparent from her convict record in Van Diemen’s Land that she received no education. She emerged into the public record on 31 May 1836 when she was committed to Carlisle Gaol on a charge of larceny. At her subsequent trial at the General Quarter Sessions in Carlisle on 28 June 1836, it was stated in evidence that on 17 May, she had stolen a gold watch from a man named David LITTLE on Eden Bridge, which crosses the Eden River along the road into Carlisle from the nearby village of Stanwix. Little, a journeyman employed by Mr BLAYLOCK, a Carlisle watchmaker, deposed that the watch belonged to a man named Thomas WILSON of Beattock, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. An acquaintance of Jane’s, Elizabeth BIRKETT, testified in turn that she had accompanied Jane on the road from Carlisle to Wigton. On the way, Jane had shown Birkett the watch, which she later sold to Francis PETERS, who kept lodging-house in Wigton. In her

¹ Jane appears in court records and in the press, in both Cumberland and Van Diemen’s Land, as either Jane Bailey or Jane Martin, the latter being the surname of the two men with whom she cohabited, William Martin in England and John Martin in VDL. The two Martins were not related.

² Arthuret parish registers, Cumbria Archives. There was no baptism recorded for Elizabeth Tinning. Her mother was Jane Tinning. Luke Bayliff was born in 1793 in Middleton in Lonsdale, Westmorland.

defence, Jane claimed that a Yorkshireman named Thomas NAYSMITH had given her the watch, but she was found guilty and sentenced to “imprisonment for twelve months to hard labour”. Peters in turn was convicted of receiving the watch and received a seven-month sentence³. In a report of the trial, one newspaper referred to Jane as “a girl of bad fame”, even though she had no prior conviction⁴.

After her release from prison, Jane formed a relationship with one William MARTIN, whose origins might have been in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland there is no record of their marriage. William and Jane were temporarily resident in Newcastle on 20 April 1840, when their son Thomas Martin, two months old, was baptised at St Mary’s Catholic Church. He was recorded as the son of William Martin and Jane Bayley⁵. That the mother was the same Jane is confirmed by the 1851 English Census, which records Thomas, aged eleven, living at the home of Jane’s parents, Luke and Elizabeth Bailey, in Townhead, Penrith, Cumberland. The boy was described as their grandson, with his

birthplace noted as Newcastle on Tyne⁶. When that Census was taken on 30 March 1851, Jane had already served her sentence in Van Diemen’s Land and regained her freedom.

On 30 September 1841, after having apparently travelled from Gateshead in County Durham, Jane and William attended the Brough Hill Fair, held near the hill village of Brough, in Westmorland. The following day, they were seen in “a very ragged condition” at Kendal, where they proceeded to purchase “a large quantity of wearing apparel”. After their shopping spree, they became publicly intoxicated, which led to their being taken into custody. They were found to be in possession of £40 in banknotes, £4 of gold and silver, while “from the rambling and unsatisfactory account they gave of themselves, it [was] supposed they had robbed some individual at the Broughhill Fair”⁷. Jane and John were remanded in custody. Ten days later, when they were brought up on suspicion of having stolen the notes, they were discharged through lack of evidence.⁸

Jane was entering her final few weeks of freedom. By 19 October 1841, she and

³ Carlisle Patriot, 2 Jul 1836, p. 3; Carlisle Journal, 2 Jul 1836, p. 3; Cumberland Pacquet, and Ware’s Whitehaven Advertiser, 7 Jun 1836; County of Cumberland, Register of all Persons charged with Indictable Offences at the Assizes and Sessions held within the County during the Year 1836, Indictment of Jane Bailey, otherwise known as Jane Martin, 28 Jun 1836, Cumbria Archives. I am grateful to Richard Webb for a copy of the Indictment.

⁴ Cumberland Pacquet..., op.cit.

⁵ Northumberland Archives, Newcastle St Mary’s baptisms register, accessed through Ancestry.com. Thomas’ date of birth was recorded as 24 February 1840.

⁶ 1851 Census, TNA HO 107/2425, Folio 280, p. 29.

⁷ For details of the bank notes in Jane’s possession, see the Wolverhampton Chronicle and Staffordshire Advertiser, 13 Oct 1841, quoting the Police Gazette of 7 Oct 1841. See also the Westmorland Gazette, 9 Oct 1841.

⁸ Kendal Mercury, 16 Oct 1841.

William, who never let the grass grow under their feet, had arrived in Whitehaven, northwest of Kendal. There, the remaining bank notes from their haul of the previous month would be put to nefarious use. While proceeding along Roper Street, Whitehaven, Jane entered a toy shop kept by Miss Isabella BRAGG. After Jane asked to see a small looking-glass, Miss Bragg showed her two. Jane then produced a £5 note by way of payment, and Miss Bragg left the shop to find change. Returning after one minute, she told Jane she could not secure any change, whereupon Jane produced two similar notes, both Yorkshire notes like the first one. Miss Bragg called her 83-year-old mother to mind the shop while she went out again in search of change, which she eventually secured at the nearby Queen Street Bank. During her absence, Jane helped herself to “strings of beads, eardrops and other light articles”. Miss Bragg returned to find beads scattered over the floor and on attempting to feel Jane’s pocket, heard some objects fall, which she found were seed beads and a pair of plated earrings. She then accused Jane of theft and told her that she would retain the money until she was satisfied. Jane immediately seized the proprietor by the throat, shaking her violently. Escaping from her grasp, Miss Bragg ran to fetch John DOUGLAS, Whitehaven’s chief

police officer, who returned to the shop with her. Finding Jane in the kitchen, Douglas ordered Jane to empty her pockets, where he found some earrings, later identified in court as belonging to Miss Bragg.⁹ Jane was taken to the local House of Correction, before being committed to Carlisle Gaol to stand trial. The press meanwhile reported that a few hours after the robbery, the right-hand halves of two £5 notes were found in Roper Street and submitted to the police. When Jane was subsequently searched, the corresponding halves were found on her person.¹⁰

Jane’s fate was sealed with her conviction at Cumberland Christmas Quarter Sessions on 6 January 1842. With “a previous conviction...also proven against the prisoner”, she was sentenced to transportation for seven years. She departed London on 17 May 1842 on board the convict transport *Royal Admiral*, bound for Hobart via the Cape.¹¹

With her conduct on the voyage to Hobart described as good, Jane gave birth to a daughter on board on 24 July. The ship’s surgeon, who recorded the infant simply as “Jane Martin’s child”, noted six days later that the baby had died from “convulsions”.¹² The unnamed infant’s father was probably William Martin, since during the time when conception must

9 Carlisle Patriot, 8 Jan 1842, p. 3. Cumberland Pacquet..., 23 Nov 1841; Westmorland Gazette, 9 Oct 1841; Carlisle Journal, 27 Nov 1841. I am indebted to Richard Webb for the Carlisle Patriot article, obscured under the name of Jane Barty.
10 Cumberland Pacquet..., op.cit.

11 Archives of Tasmania (TA), CON 40/1/2, Image 110. See also England and Wales Criminal Registers, 1791-1892.

12 Journal of Her Majesty’s Ship Royal Admiral between 23 Feb 1842 & 14 Oct 1842, J.R. Roberts, Surgeon, UK, Royal Navy Medical Journals 1817-1856. See also TA CON 40-1-2, Image 110.

have occurred, he and Jane were travelling together in Cumberland.

On arrival on 24 September 1842, Jane was recorded as a farm servant, about five feet one inch tall, with a ruddy complexion and “stout made”.¹³ In an account of her family at home, she gave details, not only of her father Luke and ten siblings, but also of a husband William and one child¹⁴. She was assigned to private service, where her wandering tendency soon manifested itself. In January 1843, after only four months in the colony, she was absent without leave from her employer, Mr SLOANE, for two days and nights, which earned her six months hard labour in the Launceston House of Correction.¹⁵ Five months later, having been reassigned, she absconded again. Her employer this time was James CREAM, a Royal Navy captain who farmed at Clyne Vale, an estate on the bank of the South Esk River, south of Launceston. She was apprehended in late November 1843.¹⁶ The penalty was a six-month extension to her sentence of transportation, and three months’ probation “at the wash tub”.¹⁷

On 26 September 1843, she gave birth to a daughter, unnamed at registration, in the Female House of Correction at Launceston.¹⁸ The child, later named Jane, did not long survive, dying at the prison on

8 January 1844. A subsequent coronial inquest found that baby Jane died “by the visitation of God of diarrhoea”, having been taken ill six months before her death. Her mother testified that “the deceased could take no food only breast milk and that she got”. In a sad footnote, Jane also stated that “The body I have this day buried in the company with the jury is that of the deceased”.¹⁹

Following the loss of yet another child, there is no record of Jane until May 1845, by which time she had formed a relationship with a fellow convict. The man was John Martin, a widower from Flitwick, Bedfordshire, who had arrived in Hobart on board the *Duchess of Northumberland* in January 1843 with a ten-year sentence. (John was not related to William Martin). Possibly prompted by Jane’s pregnancy, she and John applied for permission to marry, and on 15 May 1845, permission was granted, “if clergyman satisfied female third class”.²⁰ The “female” was then only first class, the lowest classification for convicts, but was, five days later, accorded third class status, doubtless to enable the nuptials to take place²¹. There was no marriage, however, possibly because of Jane’s statement on arrival, false though it was, that she had a husband named William in England²². Nevertheless, a common-law marriage,

13 TA CON 19/1/3, Image 173.

14 TA CON 15-1-2, Image 4. She had never married William Martin; see also note 23 below.

15 TA CON 40 1/2, Image 110. I have not been able to identify Mr Sloane more precisely.

16 Hobart Town Gazette, 1 Dec 1843.

17 CON 40/1/2, Image 110, 25 Jun 1843.

18 RGD 33/1/33, no. 1680.

19 TA SC198/1/13, Inquest 1049; Launceston Examiner, 13 Jan 1844, p. 4.

²⁰ TA CON 52-1-2, p. 125.

21 TA CON 40-1-2, Image 110. Jane had been classified as First Class on 26 Jul 1844 Hobart Town Gazette, 9 Aug 1844, p. 946.

22 See note 14, above.

especially for convicts, made no appreciable difference. For the rest of her short life, Jane was known as Jane Martin, with her six children all had that surname.

With Jane and John beginning domestic life in Launceston, Jane lost no time in applying for a Ticket of Leave, which was granted on 15 July 1845.²³ Her first children with John, twins Luke and Jane, were born in Launceston on 1 October following; only Luke would survive.²⁴ Jane's transition to domesticity was not smooth, however; on 17 June 1847, only a fortnight after giving birth to another son, Richard, Jane received "seven days' solitary" for unspecified "misconduct".²⁵ Over the following two years, the Martins continued living in Launceston as Jane completed the final months of servitude. A daughter Phoebe was born on 7 July 1848, while on 4 January 1849, Jane achieved the status of Free by Servitude, having completed her sentence.²⁶ The colonial bureaucracy ground on, with Jane receiving her Certificate of Freedom on 21 Oct 1849, followed six days later by her Conditional Pardon.²⁷ She was now a free woman.

Her free status notwithstanding, Jane was shortly to experience what must have been

the most terrifying experience of her time in Van Diemen's Land. On 24 Nov 1849, as she and John were walking home along Bathurst Street, Launceston, each of them carrying one of their children, they were viciously assaulted by two police officers, Ticket-of-Leave men named CARLINE and HOLMES. John suffered severe head injuries, while Jane was badly bruised when she tried to help him deflect some of the blows. The affray resulted in the two rogue officers bringing a charge of disturbing the public peace against John, which was quickly dismissed by the Police Magistrate. John, in turn, successfully brought a charge of assault against Carline and Holmes, who were fined and dismissed from the police. In describing the assault in detail, John referred in evidence to the attack on Jane: "My wife...is near her confinement, and I quite expected she would have been killed".²⁸ Fortunately, Jane's unborn child was unharmed. Her son John Martin junior was born in Launceston on 29 January 1850, seven weeks after the assault.²⁹

Since 1846, John senior had worked as a tanner at a Launceston establishment owned by Thomas Lloyd BUTTON, whose solicitor assisted John in the

23 TA CON 40 -1-2, Image 110.

24 TA RGD 33-1-23, no. 1018, image 196. Baby Jane died 26 Mar 1846 (TA RGD 35-1-16, No. 571, image 151).

25 CON 40-1-2, Image 110. Richard Martin was born in Launceston on 2 June 1847 (RGD 33-1-23, No. 1771, image 249).

26 CON 40-1-2, Image 110. Phoebe's birth in Launceston was registered: RGD 33-1-23, no. 2113, image 272.

27 For the Certificate of Freedom, see Hobart Town Gazette, 23 Oct 1849 and Launceston Examiner, 27 Oct 1849, p. 8. For the Conditional Pardon, see Cornwall Chronicle, 27 Oct 1849, p. 970. See also CON 40-1-2, Image 110.

28 Letter, "Observer" to Editor, Launceston Examiner, 1 Dec 1849, p. 4. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article-38259052>.

29 For press reports of the assault on the Martins, see Cornwall Chronicle, 24 Nov 1849, p. 103 and 1 Dec 1849, p. 1059.

prosecution of the errant police officers. During the early 1850s, with their family of six children, he and Jane continued to reside in Launceston. By 1854, John took up a lease of fifty acres east of the present village of Leith, on the Forth River, part of a large grant originally allotted to one James BROWN. There is no record of precisely when John acquired the lease, but the prospects for a large family on such a small holding must have been precarious at best.³⁰ The only record we have of the Martins' years as tenant farmers are notifications of the births of their two youngest children, Robert in 1855 and Eliza in 1857.³¹ The family was never prosperous, with their dubious prospects as small farmers effectively ending with Jane's death on 18 Aug 1857, two months after the birth of Eliza, the cause of death being recorded as consumption. She was barely forty years old.³² Eliza, followed her mother to the grave one week later.³³

After the death of his partner, John was left to care for six children, aged between two and eleven. At some time after Jane's death, the family returned to Launceston. John's lease was surrendered in December 1858, when his name was removed from the Port Sorell Valuations Roll "in respect of the fifty acres he occupied east of

Forth".³⁴ We know nothing of the Martins' life in Launceston during the next four years, but their time together as a family ended with John's sudden death on 9 February 1862, after he had gone out harvesting in an attempt to earn some money. With the now-orphaned children, aged between six and seventeen, left destitute, the five older ones were taken in by a Launceston woman named Catherine Reilly, probably a family friend, while the youngest, Robert, was admitted to the Queen's Orphan School in Hobart, where he would be incarcerated for eleven years.³⁵

Jane's life can be seen as a fateful trajectory of poverty, criminality and illness, with poverty perhaps the principal determinant of that life's course. Poverty, and a lack of education, limited her prospects to an extent such as she could never overcome. While her criminal activity can be explained, although never excused, the unmitigated severity of her life as a transported felon meant that she could never quit the "slough of despondency" where fate had cast her. If, in her years with John Martin and her surviving children, she found some measure of contentment, we can only be thankful.

³⁰ Port Sorell Valuations Roll, No. 4042, p. 708, Hobart Town Gazette, 18 May 1858.

³¹ Robert's birth was unregistered, but his month of birth can be calculated from the records of the Queen's Orphan School in Hobart, where he was admitted on 3 March 1862. His age then was stated to be six years and eight months. Robert Martin, Application for Admission, Register of Children Apprenticed to the Asylum, TA, SWD 32 and SWD 26-1-5, images 133-139. Eliza's birth

on 22 June 1857 was registered: RGD 33-1-35, no. 1809, image 190.

³² RGD 35-1-26, No. 667, image 109.

³³ RGD 35-1-26, no. 668, image 109.

³⁴ Port Sorell Valuations Roll, op. cit.

³⁵ For details of the family's dire circumstances at the time of John's death, see Robert Martin, Application for Admission, op. cit.

Dating Old Photographs

Tania Tapp (Member 6796)

My interest in family history started back in around 1986. Since that time, I have picked it up, put it down and picked it up again but now, I can't put it down. In 2024 I sent my DNA for testing hoping to find more relatives on the maternal side of my family, alas, I discovered so many more relatives on my paternal side that I couldn't ignore the call to South Australia (SA).

After a family reunion of the descendants of Eric Victor HAINES and finding out more about my SA connections, in November 2024 I answered the call to SA with a trip to Strathalbyn and Ashbourne. It was so exciting, getting to meet a few distant relatives from where my Haines ancestors first touched Australian soil. I came home with way more information than I ever hoped for.

Part of our Haines family reunion included creating 50 collage sheets of photos for the display. From this (if not before), I developed a very keen interest in old historical photos and in building a gallery other of our ancestors and the descendants of the family.

From my trip to SA I brought home copies of photos from an album belonging to a distant relative from the MAIDMENT connection within the Haines family. The album dates from around the mid 1860s.

I offered to undertake a project to identify the approximately 150 people in the

album. Around 95% of the photos are unidentified family members. I love a challenge and family history is certainly a challenge but fun and rewarding – this one is going to be even more fun and challenging but not forgetting rewarding. Best feeling is when you crack the puzzle.

So, sitting back at home I thought this will be so easy but alas, there are so many things to take into consideration when dating an old photograph. Not so easy, but if you have the right information, tools and resources at hand you'll be a master identifier at the end of the project – me wishful thinking but also hoping.

In writing this article I hope you will find some useful tips and hints to assist with your own identification process – I certainly am no expert but hope that the following will be a good starting point with some ideas to get you started.



One of the collage walls at reunion venue

Tools:

1. Photos – it would be best to have your precious originals copied as you will be handling the photos quite a bit (Harvey Norman is a great place to get copies and cost only around 15 cents each). We need to keep our originals safe.

2. Computer/Laptop, printer, notebook, pens etc., storage containers for your photos (to keep them nice and tidy and in one spot).

Resources:

1. Access to the Internet.
2. Your family tree.
3. Your family members.
4. Time – set a certain time each day/week to do this, if you're anything like me you'll be totally engrossed in no time at all.

Initially once I found that this was going to be trickier than I thought, my mind went into research mode – where to first?

Determine Type of Photo

1. **Daguerreotype** (1840s – early 1860) –



typically small with the most common size being $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and housed in a case. The daguerreotype is on polished

silver, it is reflective like a mirror. The image appears to “float”. Daguerreotypes are very fragile – keep away from direct light and extreme temperatures.

2. **Ambrotypes** (1855 – 1890s)



– are in small, hinged cases like No. 1 but do not have that reflective, mirror-like quality. Produced by the wet collodion plating or an emulsions process and the image is created on the glass. These too are fragile if you have one – keep away from direct sunlight and away from extreme temperatures.

3. **Tintypes** (1856 – 1890s)



– were popular for more than 30 years. Instead of glass, the image was on an iron plate. Early tintypes were in small, hinged cases like No. 1 and No. 2. However, the cases were soon replaced with paper sleeves. Often today, tintypes are found in one's collection without the sleeves. In

the 1890s tintypes were popular in carnivals. These images often show our ancestor in more relaxed poses. Because the tintype was popular for so many years, it is important to study the fashions worn by the tintype subjects to narrow the timeframe of the photograph.

4. Carte des Visites (introduced in 1859)



– small albumen printed photographs were popular in the 1860s – 1870s. Measuring 2 ½ x 4 inches, the photographs were mounted on a thick paper like a thick card stock or cardboard and used as much as the calling card was used in the 1850s. When dating carte des visites, keep a couple of things in mind: the thinner the cardboard mount, the earlier the date; and early carte des visites (1860s) had square corners, later (1870s) had rounded corners.

5. Cabinet Cards (1860 – Early 1900s)



– are often confused with cartes des visites. Like the carte des visites, the cabinet card was also an albumen print on thin paper and mounted on thicker paper. The primary difference is that cabinet card is larger and may have a photographer's logo on the reverse side. The cabinet card reached its peak popularity in the 1880s but continued to be used in the early 1900s. Because the cabinet card was used for many years, studying the types and colours of the papers used are essential to determining the age.

Keep these general guidelines in mind when examining your cabinet card: the cardboard mount is thicker than the carte des visite; later cabinet cards (1880s) were starting to have bevelled edges. Those edges may have a gold or silver colour. A scalloped border indicates a cabinet card from 1886 – 1900; the colour of the cardboard mount is important – the darker colours such as brown, burgundy, green or black were later (1880s – 1890s); borders on a cabinet card also help in dating the photo. Early cabinet cards had no borders. A single line border dates to 1885 – 1900; lastly, an artistic underscore is from 1886 – 1896; imprinted photographers marks or any artwork on the back of the cabinet card aid in dating as well. In general, the fancier or more elaborate the design the later the date of the photo.

6. Antique Hand Painted Photographs



– were popular from the 1850s into the 1900s. These photographs were produced by skilled artists who would paint directly onto the photographic print using a fine brush and oil paints. The result was a one-of-a-kind image that had a beautiful, painterly quality. These photographs were often used to create family portraits or commemorative images, and they were highly valued for their unique personal nature.

One way to identify an antique hand-painted photograph is to look for brushstrokes and areas of paint that are thicker or more textured than others, indicating that the image has been painted over. Additionally, these photographs may have a slightly glossy or varnished surface which can help to protect the paint and give the image a beautiful sheen.

The popularity of hand-painted photographs peaked during the 1860s and 1870s, with the rise of the carte des visites format. Their popularity continued in the mid 1940s.

In the Maidment project album collection, there are carte des visites and cabinet cards. Also, some photos that have a small amount of painting on them – I’ve put them in the antique hand painted group (note the painted flower in photo above).

There are a few other types of photos but the above are the main types that I have come across.

Research the Photographer

Now that you know the types of photos getting to know your photographer is the next step to dating your old photographs and this will give more insight into the timeframe of the photos being taken.

In South Australia, Rundle Street and King William Street in Adelaide were very popular locations for the photography businesses of the time. Noting the addresses of the respective photographers gives a more refined date stamp for your photos.

Townsend Duryea was a very successful and prominent photographer in SA. In December 1855 he worked in towns including Gawler and Burra, then during 1856 he worked in towns including Auburn, Clare, Kapunda, Goolwa, Milany and Port Elliot, 1857 Port Lincoln. Townsend’s brother Sanford worked with him up until 1857. Then Townsend operated out of 68 King William Street for some years before taking over 66 King William Street and then would advertise the address as 66-68 King William Street surely a clue.

Another photographer Stephen E Nixon specifically worked in Kapunda in 1864.

Nicholas Caire opened his own studio in Adelaide in 1867 but 3 years later moved to Victoria, another great hint.

Looking at business names can also lead you to a closer approximate timeframe. Paris Photographic Studio, 164 Rundle Street, was operative from 1873 then in 1875 was known as Paris Photographic Company, 164 Rundle Street. Clue after clue is there to be found.

One of my favourite finds has been the SA Almanacs. The Almanacs hold directories and advertising of the photographers for Some examples:

each year of the publication. TROVE Digitised Newspapers is also very useful when looking for advertising that can lead to confirmation of an address and timeframe.

An important part is the photographer's stamp. Does the photo have any stamp or photographer mentioned at all? Does it mention a printer?

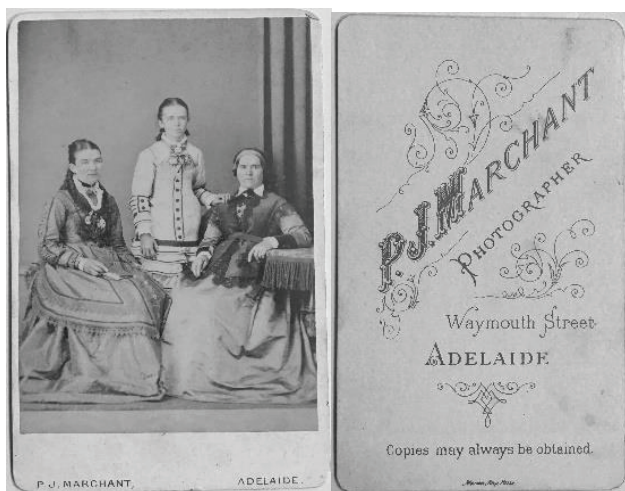
As previously noted in the "What Type of Photo is it" section, the fancier the stamps the later the date of the photo.



No photographer stamp front or back



Photographer stamp front not on back



Photographer stamp front and back

Note the differences between the samples. Immediately, you might surmise that one photo was taken earlier than the other.

Numbers on the back of the photo can also assist, for example, one photo may be numbered 3784 and another 3787 by the

same photographer. It would be fair to say that the photos would perhaps have been taken on the same day. This is also another important clue to help date the photo.

From here we start looking at designs of the photographer's stamps, which there are too many to show in this article. To date in assisting with providing an approximate date I have been using a "photo dating wizard" called "Dating Wizard" (cartedevsite.co.uk). This is a great site for establishing a timeframe and comparing those dates with the photographer's timeframe and in one section steps you through the questions below.

1. What type of photo is it?

2. What shape of card and card mount do you have? Square – Early (thinner mount, colour usually white or off white), Square – Late (thicker mount, colour usually grey, cream, ivory, or another colour).

3. What colour is the edge of your card? Gold, gold chamfer, silver, red, white, plain, other.

4. What colour is your card mount? Green, brown, red, turquoise, blue, grey, orange, yellow, pink, other – white, off white, ivory, cream, buff.

5. What is the text colour? Black, blue, mauve or maroon, gold, red, green, brown, turquoise, silver, white, indented, embossed, rubber stamp, other.

6. Where are the printed words on your photograph? Front only on thin card,

front only on thick card, back only, front and back.

7. Does your photo have a printer mark on it? For example, Marion, Imp, Paris (usually in fine print on bottom of back of photo).

8. Does your photo refer to a "patron" This could be, A governor of the state at the time, Sir A Musgrave KCMG – Governor of SA from 1873 – 1877.

Your answers in the wizard will give you an approximate timeframe to work with.

There are probably more accurate wizards on the internet, but this is the first one I've found so detailed.

Other Research Avenues

In attempting to identify our past ancestors we can't forget our own family members or new friends/distant relatives that we may be in touch with through sites like Ancestry.com etc.

There may be someone out there that has a photo of the person you're trying to identify or may have some clues as to who the individual may be.

I have found quite a few photos that seem to match up, but it is always good to check with someone for clarification.

On the next page is an example of something you could put onto a site like



Some of the Maidment Family Women

Ancestry.com (among your family group members) asking if anyone recognises any of the people. Something might trigger someone's memory. (I've had the idea, but yet to do this – still learning how to use Ancestry).

With birth and death dates, you may think you have identified someone but the timeframe of the photo being taken is after the person is deceased.

Checking your family tree dates goes hand in hand with the identifying process as well as checking other family names that aren't directly connected, which may lead to a discovery. This happened recently - it led me to identifying two photos as the grandparents of one of the Maidment wives – I called this one "potluck" or divine intervention or both. Yay two more identified.

There are numerous books available on dating old photographs and one thing not

to be forgotten is looking closely at the fashion of the time, the photographers back drops, and props.

One such book I found in our very own library of our Burnie History Rooms. This book has been a delightful fount of information, called *Dating Old Photographs*, 2nd Edition by Robert Pols. There are several dating charts for the fashions of men, women and children which are very useful.

The internet has so much information on the early photographers of Australia. Some sites I used are the National Library of Australia, Design & Art Online, Wikipedia and specific sites relevant to South Australia.

I truly hope you've enjoyed reading this article and find something you can use.

Sir William Wallace Inn, Kings Meadows: a Correction

Lucille Gee (Member 6297)

I wrote an article about the Sir William Wallace Inn (SWWI) at Kings Meadows published in *Tasmanian Ancestry* in March 2017. I had placed the SWWI, as had many others before me, at about 424 Hobart Road, Kings Meadows, on the western side of the road in a building now demolished and called *Tallentyre*. Subsequent research by John DENT (Member 171) has revealed that the most likely site for the Sir William Wallace Inn was on the other side of the road, the eastern side, just south of Franklin House. The other details in the previous article about the SWWI are correct as far as I can determine, however, its location needs to be corrected for future researchers.

The building was first licensed as an Inn in 1832 at the Punchbowl Inn to Charles LUCAS and the following year was licensed to Britton JONES who changed the name to the Sir William Wallace Inn. Jones had paid £100 to William BRUMBY for the land in September 1834¹. In May 1838 Britton Jones was granted the 10 acres at Long Meadows (later Kings Meadows). It was a triangular piece of land on the eastern side of Hobart Road.² In about 1838 Jones built another building on the piece of land just to the

north of the SWWI. This building is now the National Trust owned Franklin House and is reputed to be very similar to the SWWI building although no proof of this has been found. He offered this house for sale in August 1839 but it did not sell.³ At about the same time Jones bought 291 acres on the other side of Hobart Road.⁴ In October 1843 the 10 acres was surveyed by Henry DOUGLAS but neither building was shown on the plan.⁵

In November 1844 Jones donated just under two acres on the western side of Hobart Road to the Bishop of Tasmania for a place of divine worship, a burial ground and a school and “no other purpose whatsoever”.⁶ The church was named St James and still stands today.

The convincing piece of evidence as to the location of the SWWI came in November 1844 when Jones mortgaged the 10 acres to the Reverend William Henry BROWNE for £400. The deed describes the buildings on the triangular piece of land. The SWWI is named and is occupied by Jones. The other building on the land was then in the occupation of W HAWKES Esquire.⁷ Hawkes ran a school in the building that is now called Franklin House. Jones sold Hawkes just under 6

¹ Deed 1/3929

² RD1.1 Book4, page 64 (Tas Archives)

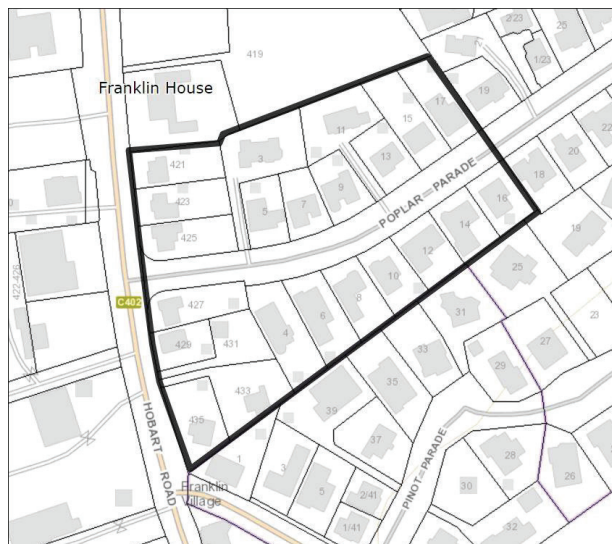
³ Launceston Advertiser 29 August 1839

⁴ Deed 2/2514

⁵ Plan AG341-1-299-COR1-43 (Tasmanian Archives)

⁶ Deed 3/326

⁷ Deed 3/341



The land where the location of the Sir William Wallace Inn was located

acres including the house/school in August 1848 for £800.⁸

On 3 August 1849 Jones and his wife Sophia (nee KIRK) sold the remaining 4.5 acres to brewer John FAWNS for £650.⁹ Jones was declared insolvent in 1856 and died on 9 December 1856 in Launceston aged 56.¹⁰ The SWWI was sold by the estate of John Fawns in 1880, and the Inn became a private house. The building was later demolished for suburban houses.

The building on the western side of Hobart Road, thought for many years to be the

SWWI, was actually a similar styled building that was used as an inn as well. It was on land granted to Joseph MOORE and was licensed as the Graziers Delight, Rose and Crown, and finally the Prince of Wales Inn. A plan in 1871 labels the building as the Prince of Wales Inn just before it was delicensed.¹¹

The land on which the SWWI stood from c1832 to c1880 is shown on the image taken from a current LISTmap¹². Poplar Parade now runs through the land

⁸ Deed 3/2669

⁹ Deed 3/4692

¹⁰ Cornwall Chronicle 13 December 1856

¹¹ Plan AG341-1-306-COR7-5 (Tasmanian Archives)

¹² <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/>

Determining the Date of an Old Photograph

Michael Heath (Member 8499)

I inherited a photograph of a couple said to be my great-great-grandparents, Alexander and Ann WILL, shortly after they arrived in Launceston, Tasmania from Scotland in 1866. I knew of no other photograph of this couple and have assumed that this was, in fact, them. An adhesive label with writing about the couple was removed to reveal the entire photograph

It has become important to try to determine the provenance of this photograph, but this is difficult as I inherited it from my aunt, Geraldine MITCHELL, who died a few years ago. Analysis of this photograph was conducted to determine when it was taken.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

Analysis of an old photograph requires consideration of its details. Observed details are written down and an attempt is made to date them. Any dates suggested by each of these details are averaged to arrive at an overall suggested date of the photograph. The more details that can be dated, the more accurate that final date is likely to be. Having physical access to the original photograph will provide the most information possible. Less information is available if only scans of front and back of the original are available.



Alexander and Anne Will (nee Trail)
Shortly after arrival in Tasmania from
Scotland, 22/8/1866
(Parents of Joseph Will).



Photograph of Ann and
Alexander Will as
received, after label
removal, and reverse
side, c.1866, author's

The following details should be considered:

1) TYPE: e.g. Calotype, ambrotype, albumen print, Carte de Visite or cabinet print, etc. Different types of photographs were used through certain periods. This may be impossible to determine without examination of the original photograph.

2) MOUNT: If the photograph is mounted, the thickness and cut of the board which the photograph is mounted on will help determine the date. This is only possible if the original photograph is available to examine.

3) WRITTEN INFORMATION ON PHOTOGRAPH: The photograph may have information about the photographer, studio or subject(s). Written information on the photograph about the subject, date, location or occasion must be considered but could be incorrect.

4) POSE AND COMPOSITION: The composition and pose of subjects in photographs changed over time and can be used to date photographs.

6) BACKGROUND AND PROPS: Backgrounds, furniture and other items seen in photographs can help date a photograph.

7) COSTUME: The clothes worn by subjects of photographs can provide many clues about the date of the photograph.

8) HAIRSTYLES: Hairstyles, including male facial hair fashions, changed over time and can help to date a photograph.

For more information on Victorian-era studio photography, I suggest *Victorians in Camera – The World of 19th Century Studio Photography* (2015) by Robert Pols. Other useful books include those in the bibliography, as well as *Dating Family Photos 1850-1920* (1991) by Lenore Frost, and *Family Photo Detective* (2013) by Maureen A. Taylor which goes into detail about identifying individuals and places within historical family photos but with a U.S.A. perspective. A Facebook group called ‘Genealogy CLUES – Dating Old Photographs’ can help give clues or opinions on the date of a photograph.¹



Seated woman in GMI

ANALYSIS:

This black and white rectangular photograph is printed on modern photographic paper. By some method, a

¹ Genealogy CLUES – Dating Old Photographs Facebook Group,.

modern print has been made from an early photograph.

Type of photograph: This photograph may be of different dimensions to that of the original, however the outer edges of the original are visible, and the dimensions of this image were measured to be 120 x 75 mm. These dimensions don't match with any early types of photographs. It is larger than a carte-de-visite (CdV) print (100 x 62.5 mm), but much smaller than a cabinet print (165 x 114 mm).² Thus, it seems that creating the photograph of the original image, or the subsequent processing, has changed the size of the examined photograph compared to the original. Without the original photograph, no meaningful comment can be made about the type of the original photograph.

Mount: The original photograph is not available so the mount cannot be dated.

Printed information from photograph: Whilst the original photograph is not available, text both on a label stuck to the front of this photograph and written on the back states that the subjects were Alexander and Ann Will (nee TRAILL) shortly after their arrival in Launceston in 1866. This handwriting was identified as being that of the previous owner of this photograph, Geraldine Mitchell.³ The original source of this information is unknown.

Pose and composition: The black and white image shows two full length adults

in a photographic studio, with a man standing beside a woman seated in a chair. Both are facing the camera, but the poor quality of the photograph makes age estimation of the subjects difficult. I would suggest that they are both at least in their twenties but could be as old as their fifties.



Standing man in GMI

Background and props: The woman is sitting near the front of a chair with a man standing beside her. The chair appears to be a wooden rocking chair with a rounded top, curved armrests and a woven backrest. The man has his hands crossed, holding what could be a vertical cane or walking stick partly hidden behind the woman's dress. On the far right appears to be the edge of a curtain whilst a dark circle is visible on the upper left side of the

² Jaunay, Graham, *Solving riddles in 19th century photo albums*, Unlock the Past, Modbury, 2011, p 21.

³ Dorothy Heath to Michael Heath, email, 30 November 2024, original held by author.

image, partially over the woman's face. This circle is probably a stamp over the original image as part of it is missing off the left edge.

Costume: The woman is wearing a full-length dress with dark stitching across the upper chest, where the sleeves are attached to the top and around the rounded neckline. She appears to be wearing a brooch around her neck and a bonnet on her head. The sleeves of the dress are long and quite full, and her shoulders are sloped.

The male is wearing a wide-collared shirt with a thin tie, a waistcoat, an unbuttoned double-breasted jacket and trousers. The jacket is darker than all his other clothing and his footwear is not visible. The male is bare headed.

Hairstyles: Due to the poor quality of the photograph, much of the fine detail of the two faces cannot be seen. The woman's hairline is visible in front of the edge of the bonnet, and her hair is in curls on the left side, presumably matched on the right. Her ears are covered by her hair. Significant detail of the male's face is missing, but he appears to be clean shaven as neither moustache nor beard are visible. There are dark patches, which could be

sideburns, around the edges on each side of his head.

Dating the details in the photograph

Inscription: The photograph is labelled as being of Alexander and Ann Will taken shortly after they arrived in Tasmania from Scotland. Records show that Alexander and Ann Will and family arrived in Launceston on 22 August 1866 on the *Golden Empire*.⁴ If the label is correct, the photograph was presumably taken in late 1866.

In August 1866, Alexander and Ann Will were about 40 years and 32 years old respectively.⁵

Photographic process, photographer and studio:

As the photograph under analysis is not the original, all that can be stated is that the original was rectangular and black and white without any colouring. There is no information available about the photographer nor the studio. If this photograph was taken in Launceston in the mid-1860's, it could have been taken by several photographers operating there at this time including William Cawston, Frederick Frith and William Aikenhead.⁶ In later years Ann Will had her photograph taken in William Cawston's studio in Launceston.⁷

⁴ Passenger list entry for Alexander and Ann Will and family, *Golden Empire*, departed Liverpool, arrived Melbourne, *Derwent*, arrived Launceston, 22 August 1866, Descriptive Lists of Immigrants, Tasmanian Archives, CB7-12-1-11, p 244-245,

⁵ Baptism of Alexander Will, 4 June 1826, Old Parish Registers Births, Edzell, Forfar, Scotland's People, 285/30, p 5; Birth of Ann

Trail, 11 Feb 1834, Old Parish Registers Births, Marykirk, Kincardine, Scotland's People, 265/30 p 130.

⁶ Alan Davies & Peter Stanbury, *The Mechanical Eye in Australia – Photography 1841-1900*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1985, p 121; 143; 166.

⁷ Photograph of Anne Will, original (PE3) held by Dr Peter Evans, Hobart, Tasmania.

Pose and framing: Having one subject sitting and the other standing in a studio, both shown full length, suggests a date of late 1850s into the 1860s.⁸

Costume: Female: Dress with drop shoulders, sleeves attached low with wide upper and narrower lower – these features suggest 1855-1865. She may be wearing a crinoline cage under her skirt which would suggest between 1860-1870.⁹ A bonnet worn away from her hairline suggests 1860s.¹⁰ The high neckline of the dress with a small collar and brooch suggest 1850s.¹¹

Male: A jacket darker than the trousers suggests 1850s to mid-1860s whilst the narrow tie suggests mid 1860s onwards.¹² The wide lapels on the jacket suggest the 1860s.¹³

Facial features and hairstyles:

Female: Hair in curls covering ears suggests 1855-1865.¹⁴

Male: There are no distinguishing features which can be dated.

Studio background and props: The use of a neutral background and a chair as a

prop suggests the 1860s.¹⁵ I am unable to estimate a date from the visible details of the chair.

Summary: The average of these dated features suggests the photograph was taken in the early to mid-1860s.

Conclusion

The evidence from this analysis is that the photograph was taken in the early to mid 1860s. This corresponds with information written on photograph that the photo depicts Alexander and Ann Will in Launceston shortly after their arrival in August 1866.

Alexander and Ann Will arrived in Launceston from Scotland with their children, Elizabeth, Jean, Joseph and Alexander, in August 1866 after a voyage from Liverpool via Melbourne.¹⁶ Ann's parents and six siblings had already emigrated to Tasmania. Another daughter was born at George Town in 1869. All five children married and had families who lived in northern Tasmania. Alexander Will farmed for a short time near Rowella, West Tamar and died there in 1882 whilst Ann Will died at Lefroy in 1907.¹⁷

⁸ Pols, Robert, *Dating Old Photographs 1840-1950*, The Family History Partnership, Bury, Lancashire, 2016, p 44; Jaunay, *Solving riddles in 19th century photo albums*, p 26.

⁹ Gill, Stephen, *Dating by Design – A Family Historian's Guide*, The Family History Partnership, Sheringham, Norfolk, 2021, p 22-23.

¹⁰ Jaunay, *Solving riddles in 19th century photo albums*, p 31.

¹¹ Pols, *Dating Old Photographs*, p 50.

¹² Pols, *Dating Old Photographs*, p 59.

¹³ Jaunay, *Solving riddles in 19th century photo albums*, p 31.

¹⁴ Jaunay, *Solving riddles in 19th century photo albums*, p 30-31.

¹⁵ Jaunay, *Solving riddles in 19th century photo albums*, p 26.

¹⁶ Passenger list entry for Alexander and Ann Will and family.

¹⁷ Death register entry of Alexander Will, 30 May 1882, Deaths in the District of Beaconsfield, Death Ann Will, died 24 July 1907.

An Overseas Visit

Isobel Williams (Member 8171)

During 2024 I spent some time travelling in Scotland, where the vast majority of my ancestors are from. While there I pursued some family history research. I would like to relate two very interesting experiences I had there.

Two of my grandmother's sisters graduated from the University of Glasgow in the early 20th Century. I knew both of these women as a child in Glasgow but didn't really know about their early lives. I wanted to see if I could find out more about their time at the university and I made an appointment to visit the archives.

In the past the University of Glasgow had listed names of graduands from 100 years ago or more, but on recent internet searches they have replaced this with lists of significant people! My great aunts were not deemed to be significant!

While staying with a cousin in Glasgow I made the journey by train and bus to the archive's office. It was hidden among other university buildings down a small alleyway. Arriving at a door that looked more like a back entrance than an archive I was let in and climbed to the third floor. I had to provide photographic ID. I had already made an appointment and asked for information about my great aunts, and the very helpful archives assistant brought out several books and documents for me to look at. Each year students had to write the subjects they were enrolling in and these

were all collated in a book for that year. I was able to read and photograph what my aunts studied in their own handwriting. None of these records have been digitised.

In addition, I saw their graduation records and the assistant brought out the university calendars that had the course outlines and entry requirements. This added valuable information to what was required to enter University in the early 20th century.

One aunt graduated with a Batchelor of Arts in 1915 and went on to be a History and English teacher and the other graduated with a Batchelor of Medicine / Batchelor of Surgery in 1922 and practiced as a GP in Glasgow till 1971. While one married, neither had any children.

This visit proved to be a fascinating insight into the lives of my great aunts. As a child I had never thought about their lives as young women studying at that time in Glasgow.

It was very interesting to note that there were at least 60 other women studying medicine at the same time as my great aunt.

My other visit was to the Shetland Family History Society. Shortly before leaving on my holiday, I discovered that my father's great-grandmother came from Shetland. I sent a request to the Family History Society for any information they had about

her and they responded with an offer to help and a time I could visit their office. It took a bit walking to find the office, again an insignificant looking door. I was met by lovely lady, Jasmine, who helped me and looked up on their database the family members and traced them back to 1551. I could hardly believe that this line of family could be taken back that far.

She recognised some of the family names, especially the sister of my great-great-grandmother who had married a prominent businessman. She then drove me round Lerwick showing me the houses where they had lived, the shop they had owned, and the house my great-great-grandmother had died in (her sister's house). It was a large sandstone building on a hill, the area where the richer people had built.

Volunteers in the society have transcribed old parish records and collated this information into a database.

I also organised to visit Oban High School, where my mother had been a pupil in the 1940's. I was going to photograph the Dux Board with her name on it, but the day we were in Oban was the day of the General Election, so I was not able to enter the school!

I travelled with a friend who did some family history research too. One of our visits was to a small graveyard in England on a Sunday morning. We found and photographed the grave she was looking for; it was labelled as that of a Trafalgar War Hero. The morning service had just finished, and members of the congregation were having a cuppa! They were thrilled to bits to have a visitor from Australia looking at the graves, and the war hero's one in particular, and they invited us to join them for tea and biscuits.

If you happen to be able to travel to places where your ancestors came from try and make time to visit the local family history societies or other archives like that of the university. The people I met were full of enthusiasm to help and were proud of the services they provided.

In many places we visited small community museums are run by enthusiastic people who work hard to keep the links with the past alive, we need information about how people lived as well as family history links.

It is people like this around the world who keep history alive for future generations.

William Hamilton, Sligo to Hobart Town in 1832

Harper Wright

When the HAMILTON family disembarked in Hobart Town in June 1832, they were a different family from that which had embarked from Sligo, Ireland in November 1831. Just one month before arriving in Hobart Town, the first child of William and Mary Anne Hamilton was born on board in the cramped steerage quarters of the *Lindsays* somewhere in the vast southern Indian Ocean.¹ By the time William died 53 years later, he and Mary Anne had a large family of 35 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren and a successful business.²

Hamilton was not a stereotypical Irish migrant – “convicts, Catholics, rebels, workers, Fenians, Sinn Feiners”.³ He was a skilled cabinet maker who emigrated as a free assisted migrant before the Irish Famine of the late 1840s drove so many abroad. He was a Protestant, although Mary Anne may have been a Roman

Catholic. As related by Mary Crowther CREE in her book “Emily Ida”, William was the wild child of a noble Ulster Scots family, the Hamiltons of Baronscourt, Co. Tyrone. He was apprenticed to a cabinet maker in Dublin after being expelled from school, and then he ran off with the French governess.⁴ There is no evidence to support this claim to aristocratic ancestors nor his banishment.⁵

The Hamiltons came on the *Lindsays*, a ship owned by Captain FENTON.⁶ The usual cost of steerage passage for a couple would have been about £33.⁷ However, Capt. Fenton had struck a deal with the Colonial Government that he would receive a £20 reduction in the cost of purchasing land for each of the 18 families that he brought on the *Lindsays*. It appears that the men were either indentured servants who would work on Fenton’s property, or in the case of Hamilton and his fellow passengers, John

¹ Register of Baptisms in Tasmania, RGD32/1/2 no. 5354,

² ‘Obituary’, *Mercury*, 29 July 1885, p 2, , accessed 10 June 2022.

³ O’Farrell, Patrick, *The Irish in Australia, 1788 to the present*, Third Edition, UNSW Press Ltd, Sydney, 2000, p 7.

⁴ Cree, Mary Crowther, *Emily Ida, A Victorian Matriarch in Colonial Tasmania*, 1993, p 1.

⁵ Roulston, Dr William J, Ulster Historical Foundation, to Charles Wright (email regarding parentage), 9 June 2022, original held by the author.

⁶ Port Officer’s Report of the Arrival at the Port of Hobart Town, 22 June 1832, General Correspondence, Colonial Secretary’s Office, pp 95-96.

⁷ Parker, Henry Walter, *The Rise, Progress and Present State of Van Dieman’s (sic) Land; with Advice to Emigrants; A Chapter on Convicts, Shewing the Efficacy of Transportation as a Secondary Punishment.*, J. Cross, London, 1833, p 223.

McLOUGHLIN and James WHITESIDES, as cabinet makers in Hobart Town.⁸ Hamilton needed to reimburse Fenton at least £13 for the cost of his wife's passage which was not covered by the bounty scheme, and possibly as much as £300 according to an opinion piece in the *Colonial Times*.⁹ Hamilton is clearly listed as an assisted migrant, in the Colonial Secretary's Correspondence file.¹⁰

Soon after sailing from Sligo the *Lindsays* sprang a leak and had to put into Greenock, Scotland for almost 2 months of repairs including a new copper bottom. This must have been an ominous start to a 5 month voyage in a small 279 ton ship across perilous oceans to the far side of the world.¹¹ The *Lindsays* stopped in Rio de Janeiro in April 1832 and sailed up the Derwent River on Friday 22 June 1832.¹² The Port Officer reported that the health of the passengers on arrival was "Good" which must have been of benefit to Mrs Hamilton who had given birth a month earlier.¹³ There are at least two documents in the Tasmanian Archives that record the

arrival of the *Lindsays*. The Customs Department record has the clearest list of the passengers, and the Port Officer's report has additional details regarding the ship and the voyage.¹⁴

The arrival of the *Lindsays* sparked a debate in the local newspapers about the benefits or otherwise of the new bounty scheme for assisted migrants to the colony. The migrants were described in an unfavourable article in in the *Colonial Times* as "the first fruits of the labors (sic) of the far-famed Immigration Committee" and subject to "nothing more or less than a species of the white slave trade".¹⁵ The *Tasmanian* responded 10 days later with a contrary point of view.¹⁶

This debate would have been of little interest to Hamilton and his colleagues, as they were already ashore and looking to establish their cabinet making partnership and by October 1836 Hamilton was supplying tables to the Colonial Government and by 1840 Hamilton & Co. was the "principal supplier to the Government" as Lieutenant Governor Sir

⁸ Hawkins, John, 'The creation and furnishing of Government House, Hobart by Lt. Governors Sorell, Arthur and Franklin between 1817-1843', *Australiana*, August 2009, p 28,

⁹ 'Hobart Town', *Colonial Times*, 3 July 1832, p 2.

¹⁰ Correspondence regarding migrants assisted by T and/or M Fenton, June-July 1832, General Correspondence, Colonial Secretary's Office, TA, CSO1/1/602 file 13712, pp 112-126.

¹¹ Bateson, Charles, *The Convict Ships 1787-1868*, First Edition, Brown, Son & Ferguson, Ltd., Glasgow, 1959, p 310.

¹² 'Domestic Intelligence', *The Tasmanian*, 22 June 1832, p6.

¹³ 'Port Officer's Report' & 'Baptism Register of Anne Jane Hamilton'

¹⁴ Passenger list entry for William Hamilton, Mrs Hamilton and child, *Lindsays*, arriving Hobart Town, 24 June 1832, Register of Ships' Arrivals with Lists of Passengers, Customs Department, 'Port Officer's Report'.

¹⁵ 'Hobart Town: July 3, 1832', p 2.

¹⁶ *The Tasmanian*, 13 July 1832, p 4.

John and Lady Franklin set about refurnishing Government House.¹⁷ This is clearly proof of Hamilton's skill as a cabinet maker.

Even though Whitesides married Mrs Hamilton's sister in 1835, both he and McLoughlin left the Hamilton & Co. partnership to start their own businesses.



William Hamilton table in the Powerhouse Museum collection in Sydney. Author's collection.

The quality of Hamilton's furniture was further demonstrated by being exhibited in 1851 at the Great Exhibition, held at Hyde Park in London, The Van Diemens Land

exhibit¹⁸ and 1866 International Exhibition of Australasia in Melbourne. The Mercury described the inlaid worktable as "a piece of fancy workmanship equal to anything we have ever seen from the best London establishments".¹⁹

One of his last accomplishments was supervising the furnishing of Mona Vale, the new home of the Hon. R Q Kermode, MLC, near Ross, prior to the two overnight stays of HRH Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh in January 1868. As well as being a cabinet maker, Hamilton was also the importer of fine furnishings from Britain, Europe, and America. Hamilton imported furnishings for Mona Vale in addition to making furniture for the dining room and the Prince's apartments.²⁰

As coffins are the final piece of furniture that anyone needs, Hamilton was also an undertaker as evidenced by his advertisements in the newspapers and on the paper labels on some of his pieces of furniture.

¹⁷ Hawkins, 'The creation and furnishing of Government House', p 30.

¹⁸ Fahy, Kevin and Andrew Simpson, *Australian Furniture, Pictorial History and Dictionary 1788-1938*, 1998, p 59.

¹⁹ 'Furniture for the Exhibition', *Mercury*, 31 August 1866, p 2,

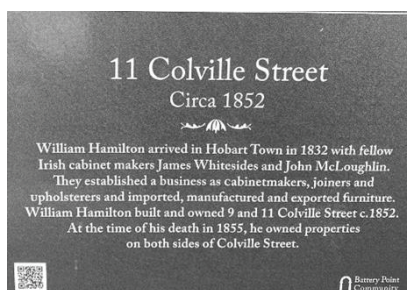
²⁰ 'The Journey to the North', *Mercury*, 20 January 1868, p 3,



*Hamilton's house on Colville Street Battery Point.
Author's collection.*

Towards the end of their lives William and Mary Anne Hamilton lived at *Laurel Vale*, 11 Colville Road, Battery Point, Hobart. On his death *The Mercury* reported that “The bells of St George’s were tolled, and the flags of the shipping were lowered as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased on the announcement of his death”.²¹

As the Hamilton family was not interested in furniture and furnishings, the business did not survive his retirement. However, the quality and beauty of his works are still appreciated in the 21st Century. They are sought after by both serious collectors and major museums. It was reported that a centre or occasional table by Hamilton “was purchased at auction in 2012 for A\$105,000.”²²



²¹ ‘Obituary’, p 2.

²² Carter, Judith, and Don Bradmore, ‘Four Generations of the Remarkable Hamilton

Family of Hobart’, *Tasmanian Ancestry*, June 2017, p 37,

Vernon Alexander Dowie (1883-1968) and

Dorothe(y) Kate Tidey (1898-1957)

Part 1: 1883-1919

Tony Dell (Member 8110)



*L to R: Vern Dowie, Launceston, c. 1960; Dorothy Kate Dowie, Launceston c. 1918
[photos: the late Beverly Esther Dell (nee Dowie) 1920-2005]*

Vernon Alexander DOWIE was born at Evandale on 27 March 1883,¹ the ninth of ten children and youngest son of Henry Butler Dowie (1822-1889), Shopkeeper, Clarendon Stores, Evandale and second child of Sarah Ann Dowie (nee BRYAN) (1846-1921), his second wife.

Vernon's father, Henry Butler Dowie, arrived in Van Diemen's Land at Hobart from New Zealand on 8 November 1844² as a convict. He had previously been convicted, aged 15, of stealing in London on 18 June 1838,³ sent as one of the first intake to the, then, new juvenile prison, Parkhurst, on the Isle of Wight.

¹ Birth registration 1438/1883, Morven (Evandale), Names Index 1122092; RGD33/1/62 no1438 (Libraries Tas)

² *The Shipping Gazette and Sydney General Trade List* (NSW: 1844-1860), Sat 23 Nov 1844, p.235

³ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (12/12/2008), 18 June 1838 trial of Henry Butler Dowie (t18380618-1486)

In 1842 Henry was discharged from Parkhurst on condition he went, with several other ex-Parkhurst detainees, to New Zealand. He arrived in Auckland on 28 October 1842⁴ and was apprenticed to a surveyor, J P DeMoulin, from whom he later stole debentures and cash resulting in him being transported to Van Diemen's Land.

In 1850, having gained his Ticket of Leave, he married his first wife, Barbara ANGUS (1829-1868), at the York Street Chapel, Launceston, on 31 October 1850.⁵ They had seven children: Henry Denniston (1850-1893); Maria (1851-1872); Thomas (1855-1878); John Francis (1856-1878); Evangeline Margaret (1861-1939); Edith Mary (1864-1946); and Charles William (1866-1870).

Henry married his second wife, Sarah Ann BRYAN (1846-1921) on 23 January 1873 in the school room at White Hills, near Launceston.⁶ Sarah was the eldest daughter of John Brooke Bryan (1813-1896) and Mary Ann BROOKS (1819-1864).

Henry's eighth and Sarah's first child was Ethel Marion (1877-1931), followed by Vernon Alexander, as noted above, in 1883, then by Henry's tenth and final child, Fanny Selina (1889-1954).

By 1852, Henry was free of the convict system and was working as a grocery

assistant in the business of Edward AYTON. In January 1853, he and William WOODGATE (1825-1890), an old friend from Parkhurst and New Zealand, went in to partnership to purchase Ayton's business in Charles Street, Launceston. They jointly ran the Launceston store, along with Clarendon Stores at Evandale from January 1859 when Henry moved to live there, until the partnership was dissolved in February 1875. From that time on Henry ran the Evandale store until his death, because of cirrhosis of the liver, in 1889.

Henry Butler Dowie became, after his somewhat rocky start, a prosperous and well-respected citizen of the town, was a founding and long-term member of the Evandale Municipal Council as well as a Justice of the Peace, member of the local Roads, Health and Education Boards plus Evandale's Post Master.

It was into this relatively prosperous retailing family that Vernon Alexander Dowie was born. He was baptised on 2 September 1883 at St Andrews Church, Evandale.⁷

Vernon was only 6 years old when, his father died on 13 August 1889 at the age of 67.⁸ One wonders whether events preceding Henry's death led to Vernon's life-long abstinence from alcohol.

⁴ *New Zealand Gazette*, 2 November 1842, p.315 (Papers Past, Archives New Zealand)

⁵ Marriage Registration 757/1850, Names Index: 841114, RGD37-1-9, no.757

⁶ Marriage Registration 413/1873, Launceston, Tasmania, Names Index:878554,

RGD37/1/32 no.413, Archives Office, Tasmania

⁷ Baptism Register, St Andrews Church, Evandale Tasmania.

⁸ Death registration 735/1889, Names Index: 1075517, RGD35/1/58 no.735

Vernon was left with his mother Sarah, who took over the running of the store, his half-sister Evangeline and his sisters, Ethel and Fanny.

His only surviving half-brother, Henry Denniston, had married Sarah Maria LAWSON (1851-1916) in 1880 and moved to Queensland. Henry and Sarah had nine children: Rose Eva Maria (1875-1947); Holly Edith True (1876-1964); Thomas Aubrey Melnot (1878-1943); Charles Henry Butler (1880-1964); Percival Angus Cliffe (1882-1957); Ivy Ethel Grace (1886-1886); Ivo Clem Aloise (1887-1962); Daisy Maude Mary (1888-1969); and Guss Norman Eric (1890-1909).

His other surviving half sister, Edith Mary, had married John Henry WILSON (1864 - 1946) in 1887 and was living in Evandale but was soon to move away. Edith and John had eight children: Angus Hugh (1888-1949); Pearl Dorothy (1889-1966); Ralph Eric (1891-1946); Hubert John (1892-1916); Ronald Keith (1894-1917); Allan Neil (1896-1977); Wilfred Clive (1897-1958); and Ethel Edith Margaret (1901-1942).

Sarah, with assistance from Evangeline, and possibly her Bryant relatives,

continued to run the Evandale store until August 1892, when it was taken over by Mr Arthur PERKINS.⁹ Following the sale, Sarah and daughter Evangeline continued to run the Evandale Post Office¹⁰ which Henry had been appointed to run in January 1881.¹¹ Subsequently, Eva (Evangeline) Dowie ran the Post Office until at least 1898, a total of 17 years.¹² Meanwhile, Vernon was attending the local school. However, during 1893 he became the only surviving male child of Henry Butler Dowie after his half brother Henry Denniston Dowie died in Ipswich, Queensland on 8 February 1893 of Tuberculosis,¹³ the last of three Dowie siblings (also Maria 1872¹⁴ and John Francis 1878¹⁵) to die of that disease.¹⁶

Vernon, after completing his schooling, became a butcher in Evandale. From the age of fifteen his various sporting, military and community interests are well reported in the *Launceston Examiner*.

For example, in July and August 1895 his interest in pigeon racing is evidenced by press results including his bird "Rocket" winning a race from Parattah to Evandale.¹⁷

⁹ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.: 1842-1899), Tue 8 Mar 1892, p.3

¹⁰ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.: 1842-1899), Tue 23 Aug 1892, p.2

¹¹ *Mercury* (Hobart, Tas.: 1860-1954), Tue 18 Jan 1881, p.3

¹² *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.: 1842-1899), Tue 29 Mar 1898, p.1

¹³ Death Certificate for Henry Demstoun (Denniston) Dowie, 1893/2155 (Registrar-

General, Queensland), electronic copy in my possession

¹⁴ Death registration, Morven, Tasmania 290/1872

¹⁵ Death registration, Morven, Tasmania 412/1878

¹⁶ *Examiner* (Launceston, Tas.: 1900-1954), Wed 31 Jul 1939, p.7

¹⁷ *Launceston Examiner* (Tas.1860-1899), Tue 23 Aug 1898, p.6

From 1903 on, his rifle shooting and other involvement with the 12th Australian Infantry Regiment was regularly reported. He was noted several times as a first class shot,¹⁸ was involved in military sports days¹⁹ and also, somewhat bizarrely, took part in a sparring exhibition at a Military Ball at Perth.²⁰

Vern was also a keen and competitive footballer, athlete and cyclist and was reported regularly as a member of various Evandale Football teams between 1903 and 1915, often being mentioned amongst the best players, as in an Evandale versus Westbury match reported on 24 June 1912.²¹

Between 1906 and 1915 he was a regular competitor in various athletics and cycling events in Evandale and surrounding district centres, such as Longford, Nile and Blessington.

In athletics, Vern seemed to favour the longer distances but apparently also contested shorter hurdles races. For the Blessington Sports, to take place on 1 January 1913, his handicap for the Handicap Hurdle was 5 yards.²²

On Christmas Day 1907, Vern won the final of the Sheffield Handicap at the Nile Cycling Club Annual Sports meeting.²³ In

December 1910 he was noted as taking part in the Trial Stakes 1 Mile and the Wheel 2 Mile at a forthcoming Longford Cycling and Sports Club event.²⁴

As well as participating in sporting events, he was also keenly involved in a wide range of local community organisations. He was often MC for fund raising and social events, such as at the Druids Annual Ball in 1907,²⁵ and at Druids Society fundraiser for a widow in 1908.²⁶

He was a long-term member of the United Ancient Order of Druids Colonel Cameron Lodge in Evandale, rising to the rank of Arch-Druid.²⁷

He was also Honorary Secretary of the Evandale United Friendly Societies Sporting Club,²⁸ the Evandale Young Men's Club,²⁹ and on the committee of management of the Evandale Trotting Club.³⁰ In addition, he was the founding Patrol Leader of the Evandale Scout Troop in 1911.³¹

The first documentary evidence of Vern's occupation as a butcher occurs in the 1911 Wise Tasmanian Post Office Directory for Evandale.³²

On 17 February 1916, at Evandale, Vern enlisted in the AIF 40th Battalion for

¹⁸ Examiner (Launceston, Tas.: 1900-1954)

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid*

²² *ibid*

²³ *ibid*

²⁴ *ibid*

²⁵ *ibid*

²⁶ *ibid*

²⁷ *ibid*

²⁸ *ibid*

²⁹ *ibid*

³⁰ *ibid*

³¹ *ibid*

³² Australia, City Directories, 1845-1848 for Vernon Alexander Dowie, Wise P O Directory 1911 for Evandale, Tasmania

World War I. He gave his trade as 'Butcher' and address as Evandale³³. It was also noted in his military attestation form and, as noted above, in the local press that he had been a member of the voluntary militia from 1903 to 1916.³⁴ His age at enlistment was 32 years and 7 months and he was unmarried.

The final stage of his enlistment was undertaken at Claremont, Tasmania on 21 March 1916 with his taking and signing the oath of allegiance and was allocated the Regimental Service Number 81.

Further training was undertaken at Claremont and Vernon was promoted to Corporal on 1 June 1916.

He left Tasmania on board the A.35 "Berrima" from Hobart on 1 July 1916 arriving in England (Devonport, Plymouth) on 22 August 1916.

He survived influenza, having been hospitalised at the Fargo Military Hospital on 7 November and discharged on 29 November 1916.

On 25 March 1917 he rejoined his regiment in France, arriving at Etaples. From there Vernon was mostly in the field and, about 10 -12 October 1917, he was wounded in action, a gunshot resulting in a compound fracture to the right humerus. The action in question was at the tail-end of the 3rd Battle of Ypres.

On 27 October 1917, Vernon was evacuated from France to England on board the *Carisbrook Castle* and was admitted to the 5th London General Hospital in Lambeth.

On 5 April 1918, he left England on board A.30 *Borda* to return to Australia, arriving in Melbourne on 30 April 1918. Subsequently he returned to Tasmania and was back in Evandale by 7 July 1918, when he was reported as being added to the town's patriotic committee.³⁵ On 2 September 1918 he was charged with minor military offences in Evandale (Leaning in the street at Evandale and Removing Black Arm Band contrary to orders) for which he was fined £1/10/-.³⁶

Vernon was the subject of Military Medical Board proceedings, and he was formally discharged from the AIF on 13 December 1918 on the grounds of medical incapacity. For the remainder of his life, he had very little use of his right arm.

After his return, or perhaps even before leaving for Europe, Vernon must have made the acquaintance of Dorothy TIDEY and developed a strong bond, because on 16 January 1919, he and Dorothy were married at the Frederick Street Methodist Church by the Reverend Charles FOWLER.³⁷

³³ Australia, World War I Service Records 1914-1920 for Vernon Alexander Dowie

³⁴ *ibid*

³⁵ Examiner (Launceston, Tas.: 1900-1954), Fri 12 Jul 1918, p.6

³⁶ World War I Service Records 1914-1920 for Vernon Alexander Dowie, Op.Cit.

³⁷ Examiner (Launceston, Tas.: 1900-1954), Wed 12 Feb 1919, p.1

Dorothy Kate Tidey was born at 8 Church Street, Launceston on 2 March 1898,³⁸ the eleventh of thirteen children born to Henry Tidey (1853-1930). Bricklayer, 8 Church Street, Launceston and Esther Tidey (nee TIPPER) (1863-1950). At birth, her name was registered as Dorothy Kate but later, I believe some years prior to her marriage, she changed the spelling to 'Dorethe' because she had a slightly younger cousin, Dorothy Ruth Tidey (1901-1995) who lived at Deloraine.

Dorothe Kate's father, Henry Tidey, was born in Henfield, Sussex, on 21 September 1853³⁹ and arrived in Launceston on 3 February 1855, on board the *Flora McDonald* (Master: John J FOX)⁴⁰ as a free settler with his father, also Henry Tidey (1810-1869), a bricklayer, his mother, Susannah Maria Tidey (nee Tidey) (1821-1896), his half-brother, John Henry Tidey (1838-1923), and his elder sisters, Elizabeth (1851-1855), and Ann (1852-1936).

After arrival in Tasmania, the family settled in Deloraine and two further children, Sarah Jane (1856-1939) and Mary (1860-1894), were born.

Henry married Esther Tipper, born at Deloraine, Tasmania, on 18 August 1863⁴¹ to John Tipper (1814-1874) and Elizabeth BROWN (1834-1915), at Deloraine on 4 February 1880. Dorothe Kate's twelve siblings were: Esther Jane (1880-1882); Mary Elizabeth (1882-1960); Henrietta (1883-1943); Henry Albert (1885-1947); Ruth Rebekah (1887-1962); Percy John (1888-1956); Esther Florence (1890-1970); Dorenda Jane (1892-1946); Bertha Miriam (1894-1971); Martha Amanda Ann (1896-1978); Lucy Stella (1899-1986); and Roy Charles Joseph (1902-1972)

Returning to Dorothe and Vernon, the Electoral Rolls for 1919 show Vernon still living in Evandale and his occupation still as a butcher⁴². Dorothe Kate does not appear in the Evandale 1919 Rolls.

In the second part of this story, the family moves to Launceston to start the new chapter in their lives.

³⁸ Birth registration 142/1898, Launceston, Names Index 1134616; RGD33/1/85 no 142

³⁹ electronic copy of Birth Certificate in my possession.

⁴⁰ Tasmania, Australia, Passenger Arrivals 1829-1957, February 1855

⁴¹ Australia, Births and Baptisms, 1792-1981 for Esther Tipper

⁴² Australia, Electoral Rolls 1919 for Evandale, Wilmot, Tasmania

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Help Wanted Answered



Christian Jackson nee Davidson

Analysis of photograph of Christian Davidson by Michael Heath

This is a studio photograph with a woman subject, probably aged in her thirties to forties, cheeks coloured.

Type of photograph/size: Unknown

Frame: Oval shaped within gold coloured frame (suggests 1860s).

Photographer/studio: Unknown

Pose and composition: Sitting, three-quarter length (1860s-1870s).

Props: Right arm leaning on a table (1860s).

Clothing: Light-coloured bonnet/day cap on head (1860s) tied with variegated bow, large bow around neck, dark full bell-shaped dress (1860-70s) with buttons down front bodice (early 1860s), belt around waist, pleats in front, high neckline (1860s to mid 1870s), pagoda sleeves with light-coloured under-sleeve (1850s-1860s).

Hairstyle: Hair exposed in front of bonnet, parted centrally (mid-1850s to mid 1860s), ears mostly covered (early 1860s).

Overall – suggests photograph taken early 1860s.

Library Acquisitions

Hobart Branch

M.Maddock *Kennedy-Murray – the first 100 years* Q 929.2 KEN

*Evandale Historical Society *Kennedy-Murray – the first hundred years or so..* Q 929.2 KEN

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*R.Goodwin *80 years of service – history of Kingston RSL Sub-branch.* 355.90967 GOO

*Unknown *The Salmon Ponds* Q639.375 SAL

*D.Tyler *A story of Susannah, Mary and Joseph Twitchett.* Q929.2 TWI

*D.Copad *Pioneers of Petchey's Bay, Wattle Grove and Lower Wattle Grove.* Q994.62 COA

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*J.Woodberry *Historic Hobart Sketchbook* 994.6 1 WOO

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*Public Library of NSW *The Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser.* Q 072 SYD

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*A.F.Cirket *Index of Bedfordshire Probate Records.* 2 Vols 929.33 CIR

*R.Woolley *Amy Sherwin, the Tasmanian Nightingale* 780.92 WOO

*I.Byers(comp) *Campbell Memorial Presbyterian Church Oatlands Burials 1855-1899* Q929.32099463 BYE

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*Erickson, Rica (Comp), *Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1914: Volume 3 Free 1850-1868*

*Fletcher, Kim, *Frederick Street Kindergarten A History: from 1910-1988*

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The above members have re-joined after a break and have been allocated their original number					
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8500	NIMBS Dr Matt	139a Lake Russell Drive matt.nimbs@gmail.com	EMERALD BEACH	NSW	2456
8501	BROWN Mr Robert	1 Weemala Road rmcbrown@bigpond.net.au	NORTHBRIDGE	NSW	2063
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8503	JEFFREYS Mr Adrian	644 Lady Bay Road martjeff@fastmail.com	SOUTHPORT	TAS	7109
8504	QUARMBY Mr George	40 Crowder Circuit george.quarmby@gmail.com	STIRLING	ACT	2611
8505	GLEESON Mr Terence	54 Linton Avenue terryeskg01@gmail.com	HEYBRIDGE	TAS	7316
8506	GLEESON Mrs Sandra	54 Linton Avenue terryeskg01@gmail.com	HEYBRIDGE	TAS	7316
8507	VAN HUENEN Mrs Kim	350 ??? kvanhuenen@gmail.com	PUKEKOHE		2120
8508	SCOTT Mr Paul	16/84 Jacaranda Avenue pscott47.ps@gmail.com	FIGTREE	NSW	2525
8509	MCKENZIE Mr Chris	31 Esplanade niche.growth-03@icloud.com	LINDISFARNE	TAS	7015
8510	PORTER Mrs Christine	32 Risby St chrporter54@hotmail.com	Ulverstone	TAS	7315
8511	SECCOMBE Ms Pamela	40 Debenham St pammie.seccombe@gmail.c	BLANDFORD	NSW	2668
8512	WILSON Mrs Denise	26 Champ St tasden56@gmail.com	TARLETON	TAS	7310
8513	KARGE Mr Roger	Not for publication			
8514	CLIFFORD Ms Julia	84 Bain Tce juliamec35@gmail.com	TREVALLYN	TAS	7250
8515	TREBILCO Ms Mary	PO Box 31 marytrebilco@yahoo.com.au	PORT SORELL	TAS	7307
8516	DOYLE Mrs Pauline	883 Oceana Dr paulinegdoyle@hotmail.com	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
8517	DOYLE Mr David	883 Oceana Dr paulinegdoyle@hotmail.com	TRANMERE	TAS	7018
8518	GARDNER Mrs Karen	12 Kyra Crt k.a.gardner@outlook.com	NEWLANDS ARM	VIC	3875
8519	FRENCH Ms Fiona	5 Adina Crt fionafrench@gmail.com	PENGUIN	TAS	7316
8520	WOODGATE Mr Andrew	13 Kimberley Crt andrewwoodgate@me.com	TREVALLYN	TAS	7250

8521	TISDALE Mrs Tanya	4A Blossom Cres eastlandslotto@gmail.com	CAMBRIDGE	TAS	7170
8522	TANCRED Ms Pamala	6 Jonathon St pamalatan@hotmail.com	BOWRAL	NSW	2576
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8524	ELFORD Mr Christopher	121 Berry Street elf.of.oz@gmail.com	NOWRA	NSW	2541
8525	FREEMAN Mr Mark	22 Urangan Court Markus_Ozhotmail.com	HELENSVALE	QLD	4212
8526	MUNDY Mrs Patricia	570 Pelverata Rd rmgatenby@bigpond.com	KAOOTTA	TAS	7150

New Members' Interests

NAME	PLACE/AREA	PERIOD	MSHIP NO.
ANDERSON Janet	Port Sorell TAS AUS	1831-1850	8500
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BALLANTYNE William Edward	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1830	8501
BALLANTYNE Minnie Montgomerie	Hobart TAS AUS	c1860	8501
BALLANTYNE Robert William	Hobart TAS AUS	c.1830	8501
BARROW Arthur Fairbairn	Hobart TAS AUS	1867-1948	8505
BARTLETT Elizabeth	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1795-1836	8502
BERNAL Benjamin	Hobart TAS AUS	1850-1877	8500
BRYANT William	Northern Tasmania AUS	1826-1871	8499
BUGG	Layham SFK ENG/TAS AUS	1819>	8515
CAMPBELL Ann	Sorn AYR SCT	1825-1854	8509
CAMPBELL William	Leith MID SCT		578
CAREY John	Launceston, TAS AUS	1850-1906	8499
CARTY Michael	IRL/TAS AUS	1830>	8515
CONNOLLY Bridget	TAS AUS	1835 - 1869	8505
CONSIDINE Thomas	Bendigo VIC AUS	1855-1890	8514
CONSIDINE Thomas	Hobart TAS AUS	1850-1870	8514
CONSIDINE Louisa Veronica	Bendigo VIC AUS	1870-1940	8514
CROWTHER Maria	Georgetown TAS AUS	1830-1880	8500
CULLEN James Bryan	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1787-1821	8502
DOYLE Charles	Leitrim IRL	c.1800	8516
EDWARDS Isabella	Hobart TAS AUS		8514
ELEANOR Ward	Evandale TAS AUS	1858-1862	8524
EVANS Mary	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1860	8504
FLEMMING Matthew	IRL/TAS AUS	1800>	8515
FULLER John	Launceston TAS AUS	1812-1848	8502
GARTH Elizabeth	Sandy Bay/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1814	8501
GARTH Edward	Sandy Bay/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1810	8501
GARTH/GOUGH Susannah	Sandy Bay/Hobart TAS AUS	c.1810	8501
GILLARD George	SOM ENG/TAS AUS	1800>	8515
HANCOCK Joan	Chardstock SOM ENG		578

HARRIS Charles	TAS AUS	1822>	8515
HARROLD Ester (Ellen)	Hobart TAS AUS	1868-1968	8523
HAY Robert	SCT/TAS AUS	1770>	8515
HENRIE Clarence Moore	Rosebery TAS AUS	1898-1907	8502
JAMES/TOWN/SPARROW Jane	Hobart TAS AUS/Melbourne VIC AUS		8507
JESSOP James	Northern Tasmania AUS	1812-1855	8499
JOHNSON Adam (James)	Hobart/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1830-1881	8500
KELLY Martin	Hobart TAS AUS	1806-1865	8507
KELLY Charlotte Catherine	Hobart TAS AUS	1833-1850	8507
KINGSTON Charles	Frensham, SRY ENG	1812-1882	8522
LAMONT Angus	Northern Tasmania AUS	1857-1882	8499
LAPHEN Thomas John	TAS AUS	1822-1882	8505
LEE Elizabeth (Riley)	Northern Tasmania AUS	1804-1885	8499
LIVINGSTON Ann	Hobart/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1820-1891	8500
MACE George Albert	Buckland TAS AUS	c.1830	8511
MAJOR Earl Gordon	Toronto CAN	1923-1963	8505
MARSHALL Sidney & Helen	Cleveland TAS AUS	1850>	3355
MCKENZIE Ann	VIC AUS/TAS AUS	1853-1885	8509
MCKENZIE John	VIC AUS/TAS AUS	1853>	8509
MCKINNA John	Sorn AYR SCT/VIC AUS	<1910	8509
MCKINNA Ann	AYR SCT/VIC AUS/TAS AUS	1825-1885	8509
MCKINNON John	VIC AUS/TAS AUS	1853>	8509
McPHERSON George Donald	Hobart TAS AUS (Convict)	1823-1898	6292
MONTAGU Algernon	ENG/TAS AUS	1800-1856	8520
MUNDY George			8526
NANCARROW Harold Baden	Melbourne VIC AUS	1900>	8516
ORCHARD Arthur	Northern Tasmania AUS	1861-1925	8499
PARKER William & Eliza	Forcett TAS AUS	1840>	3355
PEDDER John Lewes	ENG/TAS AUS	1800-1856	8520
POKE John & Ann	Circular Head TAS AUS	1840>	3355
PRICE Charles Claude	Fulham London ENG	1893-1971	8505
READING John "Jack"	Oatlands TAS AUS	1820-1880	6292
RIGBY William Ernest Archibald	Hobart TAS AUS	1918-1966	8519
RIGBY Henry Darby	Launceston/New Norfolk TAS AUS	1912-1983	8519
RUSSELL John Michael	Hobart TAS AUS	1880-1900	8504
RUSSELL George	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1860	8504
RUSSELL Thomas Henry	Hobart TAS AUS	1855-1880	8504
SCOTT Kevin James	Launceston TAS AUS	1914	8508
SCULLY Alicia Mary	Hobart TAS AUS/Melbourne VIC AUS	1848-1880	8507
SECCOMBE William	Hobart Town TAS AUS	1796 - 1864	8511
SEYMOUR Louisa	New Norfolk TAS AUS	1835-1860	8514
SEYMOUR William	Hobart TAS AUS		8514
SHINN Melinda	Suffolk, ENG	1809 -1877	8043
SMEARDON	TAS AUS	1820>	8271
SMITH Ella May	Launceston TAS AUS	1907>	8521
SMITH John & Mary	Ross TAS AUS	1840>	3355

SMITH Fanny Cochrane	Oyster Bay TAS AUS		8525
SMITH Charles Edward	Ridgley TAS AUS	1894	8525
SMITH Ella May	Launceston TAS AUS	1907>	8521
SNOXALL John	Launceston TAS AUS	1830-1866	8500
TAYLOR Charles Walter	Hobart/Queenstown TAS/Melbourne VIC AUS	1864 -1946	8523
TOWN Robert Stephen	Hobart TAS AUS/Melbourne VIC AUS		8507
TOWN George	Westminster ENG/Hobart TAS AUS	1812-1857	8507
VINCENT (LEO) Maria	Shanagolden LIM IRL	c.1836	8516
WALTERS Charles & Elizabeth	Chudleigh & Flowerdale TAS AUS	1850>	3355
WARD John	Westbury TAS AUS	1858-1862	8524
WARD Margaret	Westbury TAS AUS	1858-1862	8524
WARD John	Longford TAS AUS	1858-1862	8524
WARD Zillah May	Franklin/Hobart TAS AUS	1895-1966	6292
WARD May Martha "Amy"	Hobart TAS AUS	1866-1946	6292
WARD John	Evandale TAS AUS	1858-1862	8524
WARD Helena	Evandale TAS AUS	1858-1862	8524
WATERS/WATERHOUSE Ann	Launceston TAS AUS	1818-1850	8502
WATTS Eileen Dorothy	Melbourne VIC AUS	1908-2004	8043
WELLS William & Mary	Circular Head TAS AUS	1840>	3355
WHITE Ada May	TAS AUS	1872-1927	8505
WHITE Mary Jane	Colebrook TAS AUS	1868-1941	6292
WHITE Richard	USA/ENG/Norfolk Island NSW AUS	1773-1849	8520

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- § Please include your membership number.
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- § Use only **one space** at the end of a sentence.
- § Please use footnotes to provide references. **DO NOT** use a reference list or end-notes. We do not mandate a particular style of footnote but expect sufficient information in a footnote to allow the reader to locate the source.
- § Place footnote intext number at the end of a sentence.
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- § Write dates in the format “number month year” - no th or nd or rd, and no commas. e.g. “3 April 2021”
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Please Check Branches for Opening Times

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

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

LAUNCESTON Phone: 0490 826 863
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Monday to Friday by appointment only
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Library 113 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
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Saturday opening is by advance appointment only.
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