

Tasmanian Ancestry

**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**



Volume 46 Number 3 — December 2025

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 has a new look. We have gone to one column and moved to have endnotes rather than footnotes. I would like to have some feedback on what you think of the changes. Do they make it easier to read the articles? Do you like the changes or was the old format better?

I hope that the change to format and referencing will encourage people to send in a few more articles. You can now just include a list of references or endnotes. This move should make it less onerous to complete an article.

Included in this issue are some examples of how to lay out the references in endnotes and bibliographies.

On another note, I have a lack of articles in the pipeline for the next issue. Up till now I have always had articles ready to use in the future, but that has dried up! I have been reprinting old articles from the past that deserve to be seen again but it is the new ones that give life to the journal.

Isobel Williams

Cover:. Photo of Edward George Innes reprinted from *Tasmanian Ancestry* vol 22.3 December 2001. Article reprinted in this issue p151

Journal Address

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

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

Deadline dates are:

1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October

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

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

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President's Message

Eagle eyed readers of this issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry* will notice a few small changes in layout and referencing, this is the first stage of an ongoing project to make sure that *Tasmanian Ancestry* is a good quality publication which is a useful resource for our members (and other readers) and supports the overall aims of the Tasmanian Family History Society. Any members who have constructive suggestions about possible modifications / additions to the nature of material in the journal are free to send me their suggestions (president@tasfhs.org). Do bear in mind that our hard-working editor, Isobel, is a volunteer who deserves all the support we can provide.

The topic of resources reminds me of a useful resource that may be unfamiliar to some members. This is the “Lost Cousins” website, a (free to join) UK based site (www.lostcousins.com). The name comes from a facility it provides to enter information about “ancestors” (both direct ancestors and collateral lines) from UK census data and find other people who also have those people entered and hence are your “lost” cousins. This is a good idea – perhaps not in itself very productive if, like me, most of your ancestors were in Australia by about the 1850s. However, the site is much more than this – there are lots of useful guidelines about searching and using various resources (“Help & Advice”, “Peter’s Tips”). In addition, Peter Cox, the author of this site produces a newsletter every few weeks which always contains interesting information, often showing how he has followed some intriguing “snippet” to see where it leads. (There are sometimes gardening and / or cooking tips as well!)

I remind members that we will need, by the next AGM, to find a solution to the “secretary problem”. Currently John Dent is Secretary with Andrew Cocker assisting in various ways but both Andrew and John have numerous other responsibilities both in their branches of the Society and elsewhere and have both indicated that they are reluctant to continue in this role beyond the current year. This is a serious problem for the Society, without a secretary we cannot legally continue to exist. I would urge members to think about whether they may be able to contribute to the Society in this way – the current Executive Committee are willing to provide as much information and support as possible. Anyone who would like to know more about the role and what it entails could contact me (in the first instance) at president@tasfhs.org and I will facilitate discussions for them to learn more about what the role entails.

Robyn Gibson

President

Branch Reports

Burnie

www.tasfhs.org/burnie.php

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At the July Meeting of the Branch members were treated to an informative discussion on the railway history of Waratah/Mt Bischoff presented by

member Anne Dunham.

Sometimes overlooked in Tasmanian Railway History, the story of how rail helped the industry and the community to develop in this isolated settlement was very interesting.

With the aid of some old photos that Ann has curated the Members were able to gain a pictorial insight as to how the now disappeared Waratah Railway Station was once a vibrant hub of its community.

At the August meeting a strong turnout welcomed fellow member, Dennis Turner as the guest speaker in the morning session.

Dennis talked in great detail of the history of mining and exploration in the Adamsfield area and the strong familial connection he has had with these activities in that region of our State.

Dennis also displayed a spectacular vintage possum skin rug, that he acquired some years ago, that has been constructed

from some 27 carefully matched possum pelts.

Following a hearty lunch another of our regular *On This Day* presentations by various members got under way. These are based on what was the news of the day many years ago and was delivered by Sue Sutton and Joanne Ainslie.

On this occasion their presentation centred on a series of articles titled *Talking of Old Burnie – The Ridgley District* which had been written by well-known local historian, Wilfred Winter, and published in the local Advocate Newspaper in 1976.

This was an interesting insight into the communities and families that developed the Ridgley District, initially along Henry Hellyer's Surrey Hills track and then the railway line to Mt Bischoff.

At our September meeting Sue Sutton gave an informative talk on the early Chinese community of Burnie, who had established extensive market gardens around the town, and made a significant contribution to feeding the growing local community.

Following lunch our regular *On This Day* presentation continued with contributions from Jo Ainslie, on the history of Mental Asylums, from the early days in the UK through to our own Willow Court, and from Anne Dunham expanding on Wilfred Winter's 1970's article on *Salubrious Hampshire*, detailing the history of the

failed VDL Company settlement in that area

Peter and Judy Cocker have been away enjoying an extended and well-earned holiday touring the mainland and we look forward to hearing of their adventures on their return next month.

Hobart

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The review of all our branch resources, including books, electronic records and databases, files and maps, is well underway.

The finished product will take the form of a spreadsheet arranged in categories. It will be good to know everything that we have. Meanwhile, a volunteer has undertaken the tedious task of checking all the computer resources for missing or broken links.

In August, we again had a table at the 'Convict Connect' weekend at the Cascades Female Factory. A range of organisations which provide services to consumers researching convicts were invited to be represented. It was a busy, well-attended weekend which raised our profile and also provided the opportunity for the organisations to connect with each other.

The Cascades Female Factory recently organised a visit and tour for our volunteers so we could learn more about what is offered there. Afterwards we met for a very animated lunch in a local café, giving a good opportunity for our volunteers to catch up with each other. In exchange for the visit, two of Female Factory's senior staff will be visiting our branch library to see what resources we have. This will help them refer visitors to us and assist their research when developing new offerings.

We have some excellent books and family histories in the branch library which don't have an index, so the valuable information they contain has not made it onto the Comprehensive Subject Index (CSI). We are hoping to recruit some local volunteers to 'index' them, at least for names of people, so they can be added to the CSI.

In July, Rebecca Read told us 'What a new kid on the historian's block discovered about the VDL convict archive'. She shared what she had learnt from studying and transcribing convict Appropriation Lists, Nominal Returns (aka musters) and Conduct Records for her PhD thesis. She found these documents often appeared to contradict each other as to where a convict was at any given time – the appropriation lists did not always reflect where the convict was eventually assigned and were incomplete. We also learnt that the nominal return, aka muster, for a given year was in fact multiple returns compiled over several months and then reconstructed to suggest a single return like a census, which it is not. And that conduct records are not necessarily a

record of every event, such as every appearance before a magistrate – the lower court records tell us far more. See the summary elsewhere in this publication.

In August, Brad Williams gave a fascinating talk about the complex planning and implementation of the exhumation project at the former Queenborough Cemetery, now The Hutchins School. Brad is the paleoanthropologist and historical archaeologist who led a team of 35 people for the project over the course of fourteen months. It involved the exhumation of 1981 individuals from the former cemetery, the identification of 90% of those exhumed and the process of reburial and commemoration of those exhumed. The respect and care given to each exhumation was impressive, as was the detailed documentation for each. See the summary elsewhere in this publication.

In September, Andrea Gerrard recounted the remarkable story of her ancestor the Refuser, Mary Burgess. She was the most determined of seven females who had received the death penalty but refused to plead for the royal pardon to have it commuted, saying they preferred execution over the hardships of transportation. Known as the ‘refusers’ of 1789, they drew attention to the growing public sentiment against capital punishment as well as creating a dilemma for the authorities, forcing them to revise the policy so that conditional pardons were considered orders, no longer requiring the formal acceptance of the convicts to take effect. Mary was eventually sent to be transported on the *Lady Juliana* but

escaped from the ship just before it sailed. She was recaptured, only to have an even worse voyage to new South Wales on the *Surprise*. The recording of this fascinating talk is available on the TFHS members-only website, under Resources, Recorded Presentations. If you have not been there for a while, or at all, it is worth checking out the archive of eight recorded presentations, most with the PowerPoint slides as well.

Launceston

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Our August workshop was well attended to hear Andrew Cocker's presentation - *How to Tame your DNA Matches*. Andrew outlined the basics of

DNA searching and quickly moved on to how to sort the matches to find those lost cousins. The concept of “Doing the dots” and Thru lines was explained and how to work with one group at a time to filter the results into meaningful outcomes. Andrew also outlined a new tool - Pro Tools on Ancestry that can now help with sorting some of these matches. There were many questions, showing the depth of interest in this topic. Thank you, Andrew.

Work on indexing the JA Dunn Funeral Records continues and digitising the card index is nearly finished – it is amazing how many “W” entries there are! This

index, with over 37,500 entries so far, is available on one of our library computers and has an enormous amount of family information not available elsewhere. We have a large collection of newspaper cuttings, mostly about properties in Launceston and the surrounding district, that has been maintained by members for many years, most recently by Lucille Gee and Helen Stuart. We are now preparing an index to make this underutilised resource more available to library users. Volunteers are always welcome to help with this task.

Work is proceeding on making our new library ready for us to move in which will be sometime in 2026. Our last activity for the year was our Christmas High Tea at Franklin House. This is always a good opportunity to relax and enjoy good company and delicious food in pleasant surroundings.

The library will be closed from 3pm on Tuesday 2 December, reopening on Tuesday 20 January 2026 with a clean-up session 10am – 12 noon on Monday 19 January. Helpers are always welcome.

Mersey

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There have been a variety of inquiries asked of the Mersey branch lately.

As well as family history research the Latrobe State School has asked whether we can help with the history of the school for their centenary celebrations to be held later this year 2025. This has included research from celebrating special days, such as, Empire Day, Arbor Day, Anzac Day sports to the depression years when meals and lunches were supplied to the children. Wide ranging information on Government services of health and dental checks and a focus on community fund raising for crippled children, Devon Hospital, Consumptive Sanatorium and many, many more. The Parents Association formed at the same time as the opening of the new school. This has been very interesting research, a summary and the information found will be kept at Mersey branch.

Another interesting project involved a young woman asking for suggestions on how to keep her grandmother's diaries. We have been scanning the 20 plus exercise books, and a book and USB will be produced which will include photos. She is thrilled to be able to help with this project.

An estate inquiry has been received from a solicitor, and this too has proven to be very interesting.

Writers Group continues to produce many family stories including a notorious ancestor, location, where and why, a curiosity, object in my life, every picture tells a story, walking in ancestor's shoes and many more. From happiness to sadness, and in between, all a pleasure to hear and a great source for our newsletter produced by our secretary.

Inquiries have been received regarding future presentations, workshops and cemetery walks and outings. Early next year our annual BBQ in February, cemetery walks February/March, outing to Tiagarra. Please contact Secretary Gay to be placed on an advice list so that information can be sent to you.

Mersey Branch is closed over the Christmas holidays from Wed 3 Dec reopen Wed 14 Jan 2026.

Secretary Gay 0408 05 990 or Ros 0476 008 531

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
Lilian Watson Family History Award
for a **Book**

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

Entries Close 1 December each year

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

or

www.tasfhs.org

or

The Secretary
PO Box 326 ROSNY PARK
TAS 7018

email: **secretary@tasfhs.org**

Branch Presentation

TFHS Hobart Branch presentation, Tuesday 15 July 2025

What a new kid on the historian's block discovered about the VDL convict archives

Rebecca Read

Rebecca's PhD thesis, 'Convict assignment and prosecution risk in Van Diemen's Land, 1830-1835', studied the records that were created, the factors considered in the allocation of convict labour, and how locations e.g. urban or rural affected subsequent treatment and experiences of the convicts. This particular period had good records and accounted for about one-sixth of all convicts known to have arrived in the fifty-year period of transportation to the island colony.

Appropriation lists

These were first recorded shortly after a ship arrived, usually include all the convicts on a ship and where they were to be assigned. These records are now scattered across three record collections, Tas Papers (State Library of NSW website), CSO1, and CON27 (both on Libraries Tasmania website). Rebecca located appropriation lists for 57 of the 60 convict transports that arrived in Tasmania during the period she was studying. Three ships for which no appropriation records were found, had supplementary information from other sources such as the Female House of Correction records CON139/1/1.

The amount of information recorded against a convict for assignment was not consistent within a record e.g. CON27. Generally, when more information was recorded such as physical features, police number, age, native place it was for ships that brought male convicts.

Abbreviations in the appropriation lists, CON27, were a challenge. Once expanded, they served to show something about the management of the convict, and the requirements of the settler. 'NS' (New Settler) was found to identify a person who had not previously been assigned a convict. 'P' (Police) meant that a new convict was being sought to replace the named one who had been appointed as a policeman. The assignment of the convict to the post office as a messenger is shown as 'PO' (Post Office). The notation 'R' against the name of an assigned convict meant that he had been released to pursue Aborigines' - it appears in appropriation records for 1830 only, the year of the Black Line. When a settler was looking to replace a convict who had left on receipt of a Ticket of Leave, 'TL' shows against the settler's name.

Sometimes the appropriation records had names with no information for assignment, or just the letter 'V'(Vacant), meaning that the convict was still being considered for assignment, possibly due to skill limitations relating to physical or intellectual capacity. Juveniles might have a delayed assignment for better consideration of their safety and usefulness. Some convicts must have been immediately assessed to be of limited use for

assignment, being quickly committed to a colonial hospital facility and sometimes remaining there for many years until death. Some convicts of advanced age were assigned, which might suggest a desperate shortage of labour, and it is hoped they found a kindly settler who gave them tasks appropriate to their ability.

It is useful to be aware that appropriation lists had a short active life, not every assignment recorded on them eventuated, and the process of deciding the distribution of newly-arrived convicts continued beyond the lists' short active life.

Musters

Early musters in the colonies were more as the name implies, conducted actively by e.g. a headcount. By the 1830s, musters were records from multiple sources, collected over an extended period of time, and compiled at the end of the year. They were forwarded to London as an account of convict cost and utility, and to determine ongoing government expenditure.

Conduct records

These can give an incomplete picture of convict offences, being only those that featured a court appearance, and not all of those. If such a convict had a valued job skill, the plaintiff might withdraw or downgrade the offence to be only a police matter so as to avoid losing the convict's valuable labour.

Occupational skills were recorded in the appropriation lists. The Hobart newspaper editor in desperate need of skilled labour must have been disappointed when the compositor he hoped for turned out to be a composter, a specialised agricultural occupation. Possibly the editor and the convict enjoyed the confusion because the convict found good, long-term employment with the newspaper in another capacity.

Resources

Maureen Martin-Ferris has an index on her website which contains links to over 340 record sets held at the State Library of New South Wales relating to Tasmania's colonial period. The collection, which has now mostly been digitised, includes police records, convict indents, court documents, government correspondence, and other valuable historical materials. <https://www.maureenmartinferris.com.au/nsw-papers.html>

TFHS Hobart Branch presentation, 19 August 2025

The former Queenborough Cemetery Exhumations and Re-burials 2024-25

Brad Williams

When The Hutchins School in Sandy Bay started building a new complex on their soccer and hockey fields last year, they had all the required planning approvals and it seems that everyone involved was unaware that the school site was the former Queenborough Cemetery, or it was assumed that all the burials had been removed – something any of us historians could easily have corrected.

Queenborough Cemetery opened in 1873 and closed in 1913, with the exceptions of interments taking place in family burial plots already secured in the cemetery. The Hobart City Council purchased it in 1917 and re-opened it, also taking over the disused St David's Cemetery to turn it into a park, re-interring remains from there at the Queenborough Cemetery. It was closed again in 1934 except for burials in previously purchased plots, which continued until 1944. The Council held a referendum in 1960 which showed support for using the now derelict site for a school. In 1960 The Hutchins School made an arrangement with the Council which included the exchange of the former cemetery site with their playing fields land. A condition of the exchange was to establish a Memorial Garden, eventually located at the Peel Street end of the site, and for Council to pay for up to 1900 exhumations, of the estimated, at that time, 7879 remains in the cemetery. There are now thought to be closer to 15,000 burials and it is possible that there are still over 9,000-11,000 bodies buried within the wider Hutchins campus. Monuments and headstones were mostly broken up for paving at various sites and for backfilling the construction site, with about 30 preserved in the Memorial Garden.

Within days of starting work in April 2024, the remains of two humans were unearthed and work stopped for six months. Unfortunately, much of that time was over winter and it rained, making the large site a quagmire. Brad Williams, a paleoanthropologist and historical archaeologist, was engaged to lead a team of 35 people for the exhumation project over the next 14 months. This included the careful exhumation of the remains of 1981 individuals (29% infants and children). The whole process was conducted to the highest standards and with the utmost care and respect for the deceased.

Mechanical excavation ceased when the top of a coffin was encountered and careful excavation by hand commenced. Although most plots were single or double occupancy, there were some with three, four, five and even six burials deep. The cemetery had been privately owned and there were some irregular practices in its management, with claims that coffins and remains had been shifted all over the place and people buried in the graves of complete strangers. This made the task of identification much more difficult.

For each individual the project team recorded a data sheet which recorded everything pertaining to that exhumation, including any evidence of injury or cause of death, details of dentition to help estimate age, jewellery or other artefacts like false teeth, exactly where they were buried and with whom, if there was a name plate, etc. The regulations require that any burial be accompanied by a nameplate of durable material, but for only 3.5% of burials was this still legible as many were engraved or stamped into tin that had corroded away. Each person's remains and their artefacts were then placed in an individual bespoke timber ossuary, a square box much smaller than a coffin, for storage and later reinterment.

Painstaking and challenging research eventually enabled identification of 91% of the 1981 burials – an amazing feat. The cemetery register offered minimal information, but the TFHS Hobart Branch's index, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol III*

Queenborough Cemetery proved to be a significant cross-referencing tool. The record of headstone inscriptions was useful, but only 35% on interments had a headstone and individuals were often memorialised in one place and interred in another. Official certificates of births, deaths, and marriages, as well as death and funeral notices in the newspapers, were further supplemented by records of wills, inquest reports, health and welfare, convicts, arrivals, land deeds, and more. All of these contributed to the identification process.

Three returned WW1 soldiers and eight family members of one soldier, originally in the same plot, were buried in war graves. One individual was cremated and the ashes interred at another cemetery, at the family's request. The remaining 1,969 individuals were reinterred in a dedicated space at Cornelian Bay, next to a memorial wall displaying bronze plaques with the names of all buried there. A similar wall was erected at the Peel Street Memorial Garden, just below The Hutchins' tennis courts which are built over a still-undisturbed section of the cemetery. A reinterment service was held in the Wellington Chapel at Cornelian Bay on the 11 of June 2025.

An information website will be permanently maintained by The Hutchins School, who funded this project: <https://www.hutchins.tas.edu.au/former-queenborough-cemetery-exhumations/>. This site includes at the end the 300+ page *Final Exhumation Report*, a pdf which can be downloaded. At the end of the Report, starting on page 197, is an alphabetical list of all the identified individuals who were exhumed, with their date of death and age at death. This is followed from page 240 with a list of names of individuals previously exhumed.

UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART

Vol. V Index to

Hooper & Burgess Funeral Records. Part 4

September 1984 - October 1992

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

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

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or

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'The Infant Life Protection Act 1907'

Cases Fostered and Adopted.

Maree Ring (Member 552)

I was honoured that recently, passed to me was a folio of leaflets labelled *The Infant Life Protection Act 1907* stapled into a cardboard folder. This folio was given to me to preserve where I saw appropriate; and my thoughts were that it should be with Libraries Tasmania. How relieved I was when they said they would accept it, and the original owner had signed and returned the relevant document. I have been given permission by the original owner to share this information.

Within this file were eleven numbered pages; one page (page four) had been removed, and page eleven was blank.

These documents were a list of children who were put into care with Mrs Annie Mills from 1913 to 1919. Some were fostered, some later adopted. There was a monetary value for her caring for them and in most cases, this is noted.

Of the twelve pages, previously mentioned one was blank and another missing. All but one of the mothers were single mothers. All except one child was registered.

In the documents all names of the fathers are noted along with their address and occupations.

Catherine HICKMAN was the first child noted in the register, born at the Salvation Army home on 26 February 1913. Her mother was Minnie M HICKMAN, her address given as 26 Fitzroy Place, domestic servant, father was named as Basil FOSTER of Bridgewater.

Allen Morrison DUNN was born, Queen Street, North Hobart 25 February 1914 to May DUNN and father noted as Charlie MORRISON of Sydney, occupation carter. May lived 53 Church Street (?North Hobart) and was a domestic servant.

Keith KEAN was born 29 September 1914, Salvation Army Home. Her mother, Evelyn KEAN was a domestic at Mayfield with father named as Thomas LANGE, 81 Goulbourne (sic) St. occupation not stated.

Olive May ANDREWS was not registered, though we have that she was aged eight months and possibly born 7 Nov 1914. She was placed into care on 26 October 1915. Her mother was May ANDREWS, Alonnah a domestic, and father, Athol CLARK farmer of Forcett.

Phyllis Myrtle Matilda GIBLIN was born 11 March 1916 at 218 Harrington, St Hobart. Her mother, Matilda GIBLIN lived at Woodstock, Huon, doing household duties. The father is listed at Ted BAKER, Able Seaman.

Henery [Henry] Charles STRANGE, was born 15 August 1916, at 220 Harrington Street. His mother, Emma Strange lived 222 Harrington Street and was a domestic. I believe that this child was adopted and married as Henry MILLS to Dorothy CHIPMAN. Dorothy was sister to my uncle by marriage!

Pearly Franklin STACEY was born 10 July 1914 to the married couple, Thomas Arthur Stacey and Edith G Stacey (nee WRIGHT). At the time of Pearly was put into care she was aged two years and two months (1916). Her father is noted as a private at Claremont camp and her mother a domestic at Orilton (sic) Orielton?

Harold Paule (sic) HOWLETT was unnamed when his birth was registered. He was born 11 August, 1918, at 52 Harrington Street, to Laura Myrtle HOWLETT, a housemaid at the Freemason's Hotel, and Fred Woods, a boxer from Melbourne (sic).

Thora Zoe KNIGHT was put into care at two separate periods, when she was ten then twelve months. She was born 19 July 1918 to a domestic, Gladys Lucy KNIGHT and a storeman from Mona Street (Battery Point), Albert Ernest THORPE.

I have only detailed the parents' names, addresses, and occupations where known. As these documents have gone to Libraries Tasmania as estrays on open access. Any queries about the above documents please contact Libraries Tasmania.

I have been notified that the reference is now 'Tasmanian Archives **NS7877/1/1**. The item is a 'roll of a nursing home'. Under the 'Infant Life Protection Act, 1907' registered people undertaking a nursing home role (now more commonly termed out of home care or fostering) were required to maintain a roll of the infants in their care. The item is an example of a roll maintained by registered person Annie Mills.

The item has been added to the Community Archives. It isn't being considered as a Government Archive as it was the roll that was kept by Annie. Annie would have sent to the Government (the Commissioner of Police) duplicate pages from the roll. These duplicate pages would have been the Government's record. At this stage we haven't been able to find any of these in the Government Archives making this donation even more valuable.

Mary Ann Garth, a Mystery Solved.

Maree Da Costa (Member 8200)

This research commenced with reviewing the established information concerning Mary Ann GARTH, the eldest child of convicts Edward Garth and Susannah Gough. I will refer to her as Mary Garth in this narrative.

In Thais Mason's chronicle *From Chains to Freedom* she writes that Mary Garth is a mystery, and that nothing is known about her other than a few facts.¹ She was born on 16 October 1789 on Norfolk Island.² She married George William MIDDLETON, alias William JENNER, on 28 July 1805 on Norfolk Island. She was aged 15 years 9 months, and he was 47.³

She appeared in Hobart in 1809 with her daughter Mary Ann who was baptised along with the younger children of Edward and Susannah Garth under the surname GOUGH. Mary Ann Gough/Garth died 1813 aged 4 years.^{4 5}

This 1809 baptism raised several questions: Why was her daughter recorded as Mary Ann Gough/Garth and not Middleton or Jenner? Where was George Middleton/William Jenner? Had he deserted her, or as Thais Mason considered, was he a bigamist?

George had previously married Mary BENON (alias Sarah BOND) in 1802; however, Sarah Bond died on 18 April 1805, "*ux George JENDERS*". He wasn't a bigamist, but he is an even greater mystery.^{6 7}

Research has since revealed that George Middleton is William Jenner (1759-1825), a convict from Kent, England who arrived on board *Matilda* in 1791 with the 3rd fleet, and that George William Middleton is his alias not the other way around. There are many records and misspellings and/or aliases for William Jenner – JINNER, JANNER, JENDERS, GENDERS. There are, however, no convict records for a George William Middleton arriving with the 3rd fleet.⁸

William Jenders, his wife and 2 children arrived in Hobart Town from Norfolk Island in 1808 on board the *City of Edinburgh*.⁹

According to the First Fleet and Norfolk Islanders Memorial for the *City of Edinburgh*, William Genders arrived with wife, Mary Ann Garth and 2 children, Mary Ann Genders and E Genders. However, Mary Garth's daughter Mary Ann was not born until 1809 and her son, Edward not until 1812, so it is not possible that they arrived together in 1808.¹⁰

William Jenner (Jenders) appears in the 1822 musters with 2 children, one male and one female. Mary Jenner (Jenders) is also recorded as born in the colony.¹¹

There is a registered death for William Genders in Hobart on 6 July 1825, aged 66 which is accepted as the correct death record and the age fits with convict records for William Jenner, born 1759.¹²

It would be reasonable to assume that Mary Jenner was Mary Garth and that she had 2 children with William Jenner and was widowed in 1825. But we would be wrong to do so.

Such tangled threads of identity and record-keeping have rendered the story of Mary Garth and her family a labyrinth riddled with contradictions. Names shift with each generation, official accounts conflict or vanish, and the truth becomes ever more elusive. It is tempting to rely on reasonable assumptions, to follow the logic of dates and ages, but the evidence resists these conclusions. Was it a clerical error, a deliberate obfuscation, or simply the chaos of early colonial life? The misleading nature of these records points to a broader uncertainty—where even the most diligent research can be undermined by an unnoticed slip of the pen or a casual alias.

We may never know the true facts of the ‘marriage’ between Mary Garth and George Middleton / William Jenner/Jenders/Genders. They may have just parted ways; after all, in 1822, he was 63, and twice Mary’s age.

Mary Garth next appears in the records in 1812 with her son Edward Garth, followed by Margaret Garth in 1815 who died 3 weeks later and Rebecca Garth in 1820. The father is not named, and when Margaret and Rebecca were baptised, Mary was listed as unmarried.^{13 14 15 16}

There is a record on *FellowshipFirstFleeters.org.au* which states William Jenders is the father of Edward Jenders baptised 28 October 1810, whereas TAHO records state Edward Garth was baptised on 28 October 1812, father unnamed and Mary Garth is named as sole parent.¹⁷

Which record is correct and more importantly who is the father of these children?

To begin my research into the mystery of Mary Garth I first reviewed all my research on my Garth family line. I am a descendant of Esther Jane Garth, daughter of Edward Garth and Ann Bellett and have not expanded my research beyond this. The Garth and Bellett families are very well researched and documented so I never saw the need to delve into every branch of the tree.

DEATH.—On Thursday last, at her residence, Sandy Bay, aged 78, Mrs. SUSAN GARTH, mother of Mrs. Maum and Mrs. Bellett, of Clarence Plains, and Mrs. Ballantyne, of this town. Mrs. Garth embarked from England in Her Majesty's store ship *Guardian*, Captain Sir Edward Bion, which, it will be recollected, was nearly lost by striking on an island of ice, between the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland; she was afterwards the first female who landed at the original settlement of Norfolk Island. Mrs. Garth was much regarded by all the old inhabitants, a numerous and respectable body of whom attended her funeral yesterday.

Austral-Asiatic Review, Tasmanian and Australian Advertiser (Hobart Town, Tas. : 1837 - 1844), Tuesday 29 June 1841, page 2

My first clue came quickly with the death notice of Mary Garth's mother, Susannah Garth in 1841.¹⁸

The death notice for Susan(nah) Garth clearly states that she is the mother of Mrs Maum and Mrs Bellett of Clarence Plains, and Mrs Ballantyne of Hobart. Edward and Susannah Garth only had three daughters - Mary, Susannah and Elizabeth. Susannah married John Bellett in 1822, and Elizabeth married Robert Ballantyne in 1830.^{19 20}

It follows that Mrs Maum must be Mary Garth, as she is the only other daughter. Mary Maum died at Clarence Plains in 1855.

DEATHS.
At her residence, Clarence Plains, on the 13th instant, MARY, relict of the late Mr. William Maum, aged 65 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully informed that the funeral will take place on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock.

Courier (Hobart, Tas. : 1840 - 1859), Tuesday 13 November 1855, page 2

THE LATE MRS. MAUM.—To-day's obituary contains the name of Mrs. Maum, of Clarence Plains, the relict of the late Mr. William Maum. She was one of our oldest colonists, had been in this island more than forty years, and much respected in the district to which she belonged, as well as by a numerous circle of friends to whom her death will be a painful and sad bereavement.

Colonial Times (Hobart, Tas. : 1828 - 1857), Wednesday 14 November 1855, page 3

Her death notice states that Mary Maum was the widow of William Maum of Clarence Plains, aged 65. Her death record states that she died on 13 November 1855, aged 66 years, farmer's wife, of natural causes. The informant was "W J Maum, son, Clarence Plains". The age at death suggests a birth year of 1789.²¹

There is no marriage record for Mary Garth and William Maum but there are children. The first to be found was the informant of the death of Mary Maum – William James Maum, her son of Clarence Plains. Although birth details for the children of Mary and William Maum are not known and likely not registered, evidence indicates that they did exist. Mary Maum appears in the 1818 Hobart Town musters with spouse William Maum, and with 1 child, off stores. Presumably this child is Edward born 1812.²² William Maum also appears at Hobart Town in the general muster of free men.²³

William Maum, An Irish Rebel

William Maum was a 19-year-old, schoolteacher from Charleville, County Cork, Ireland when he was transported as a political prisoner in 1799. He was involved in the Wicklow Rising of 1798 and arrived on the ship *Minerva* at Port Jackson in 1800, together with many other Irish rebels.²⁴

There is much written about William Maum and his exploits. He was well educated and had attended Trinity College in Dublin; however, he did not complete a degree. He was a teacher of Latin and Greek at the time he became involved in the Wicklow Rising of United Irishmen.

In NSW, William was in trouble again having become involved in the Castle Hill Rebellion of 1804, and Governor King banished William and others responsible to Norfolk Island.²⁵

William later arrived in Hobart Town on board the *Porpoise* in January 1808. He was not officially recorded as a passenger as he was considered a delinquent. He also does not appear in TAHO records for arrivals. He is, however, included on the First Fleet & Norfolk Islanders Memorial.²⁶

He received a 30-acre land grant in 1813 at Clarence Plains and 80 acres at York Plains (southern midlands) in 1817. The rent for these grants was 1/- and 2/- per year, respectively. The land at York Plains was leased by James Wright.^{27 28}

Education is something that William passed on to his children. His daughter Margaret Maum was awarded a first-class prize in English Grammar in the examinations at Rokeby School in 1848.²⁹

William James Maum, his youngest son, kept a diary from 1863 to 1901. The diary, known as The Maum Diaries, was transcribed by Thelma McKay in 1994. This document provided information about the family's daily life, including visits from friends and family such as the Belletts, Garths, and Josephs.³⁰

The children of William and Mary Maum as recorded in The Maum Diaries are:

Edward Garrett, born c. 1813 and died 13 September 1869. He married Mary Joseph, widow, nee Free on 2 May 1832.

Margaret, born c 1819 and died 14 May 1893. She married Benjamin Joseph on 20 May 1840. Benjamin was the stepson of Edward Garrett Maum.

Susannah born c. 1827 and died in September 1845 after falling from a horse. She was buried on 5 September 1845.

William James born c. 1832 and died 6 April 1901. He married Maria Bellett on 5 July 1855. She was the daughter of John Bellett and Susannah Garth.

It is also recorded *Mary Maum died in 1855 – born 16 October 1789*. The same birth date as Mary Garth.

William and Mary Maum seemed to live well, though financial troubles are often mentioned in accounts of William. He was often cited in contemporary news, sometime as a co-conspirator and other times a witness. He enjoyed the sport of horse racing which was profitable at times. He was influential and enterprising, though not always successful.

For further information on William Maum, see online articles such as *William Maum at Clarence Plains*.at <https://historybits.vk7krj.com>

Mary Maum is identified as Mary Garth for the following reasons:

- Mary Maum and Mary Garth had the same date of birth.
- Mrs Maum of Clarence Plains was identified as the daughter of Susan(nah) Garth in death notice of 1841.
- The marriage of Mary Maum and William Maum is inferred in the 1818 muster.
- William James Maum is listed as her son in The Maum Diaries, and he served as the informant on Mary Maum's death registration.
- Her year of death and date of birth are recorded in The Maum Diaries.

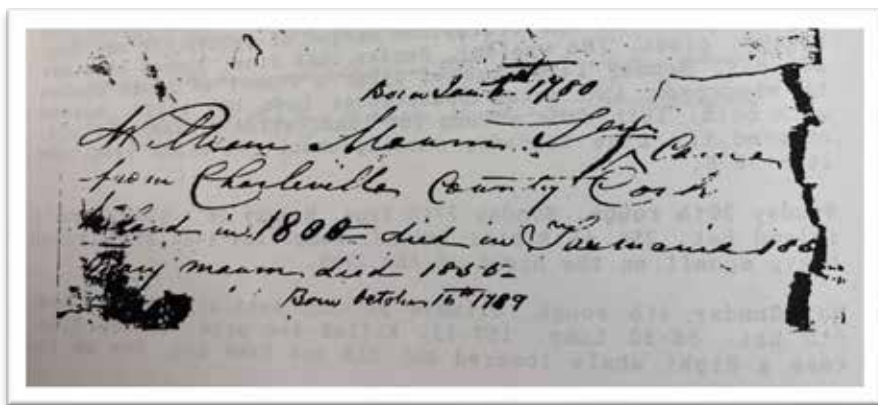


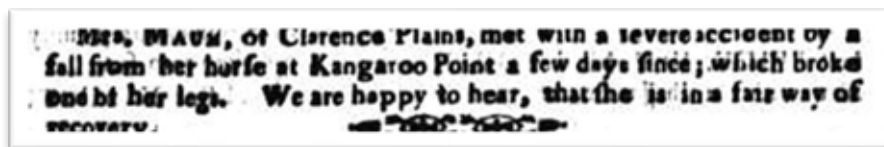
Image and transcription from The Maum Diaries:

Born on Jan 1st 1780
 William Maum Senr, came
 from Charleville, County Cork,
 Ireland in 1800 – died in Tasmania 1850.
 Mary Maum died 1855 –
 Born October 16th 1789

Hiding in plain sight

The Maum name is prominent in the history of Norfolk Islanders and Clarence Plains. While William Maum is well documented, his wife Mary's maiden name remained a mystery.

In 1817 it is reported that Mrs Maum of Clarence Plains, broke her leg after falling from her horse at Kangaroo Point.³¹



She is mentioned in 1818 muster as Mary Maum spouse of William Maum and referred to as the “defacto wife” in the article William Maum at Clarence Plains³²

W Maum was a witness to marriage of Mary’s sister Susanar (sic) to John Bellett in 1822.

He is even mentioned in the family chronicles, *From Chains to Freedom* when William (James) Maum married Maria Bellett in 1855. Thais Mason notes that William is the “son or grandson of Irish convict of same name”.^{33 34}

William Maum, the Irish rebel who is so often written about was the ‘husband’ of Mary Garth, eldest daughter of Edward and Susannah Garth.

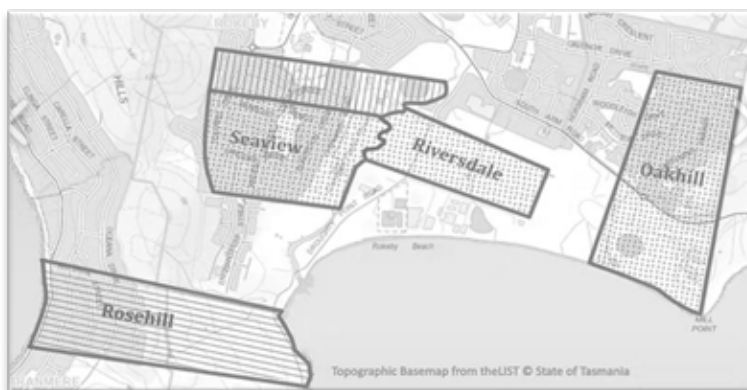
Norfolk Islanders in Clarence Plains

Benjamin Joseph's parents lived on Norfolk Island before the settlement was closed. When he was born in 1817, they were living in a cottage located where the Royal Hobart Hospital is now. When he was about five years old, his family moved to Clarence Plains and farmed the property that had formerly belonged to James Shirley. Benjamin's father died when he was thirteen. By then he had five younger brothers, and in time Benjamin's mother (Mary Joseph, nee Free) married the next-door neighbour, Edward Maum.

Benjamin himself married Margaret Maum, a younger sister of his stepfather. Benjamin and Margaret settled across the other side of the rivulet on a property they called *Riversdale*. In time, they bought more local properties. One son managed *Oak Hill* on the shores of Ralphs Bay, and another son managed *Seaview*, the farm which had formerly belonged to Edward's father, William Maum.

Benjamin's brother, William, bought four adjoining properties above the saltmarsh, and named the amalgamated farm *Rosehill*. The other brothers moved away from the area around Ralphs Bay.

Benjamin Joseph outlived his wife, his brother William, one daughter and both his sons. He still followed a horse drawn plough when he was 81, and at 95 walked nearly a mile (1.6 km) to vote in a municipal election. He died in 1912.³⁵



The boundary lines shown are based on Land Tasmania: theLIST map, Tasmanian Archives: AF396-1-207, Footprints p 116 and Land Tasmania deeds 18/8364 & 29/9112. Image credits: Julie Davidson.

Identified Children of Mary Garth (1789-1855)

Mary Ann Gough, 1809, baptised 27 December 1809 in Hobart

Mary Ann Gough was born in 1809 and baptised on the same day as some of her aunts and uncles. Mary Ann Garth died in October 1813 aged 4 years and was buried on 14 October 1813.

Edward Garth, 1812, baptised 28 October 1812 in Hobart

Edward Garrett, c. 1813 and died 13 September 1869 – as noted in The Maum Diaries

There is no birth record, but it is very likely that these two Edwards are the same person based on YOB. Garrett could be a variation of Garth.

Edward Maum married Mary Joseph, widow (nee Free) on 8 May 1832 at Clarence Plains. Susan Bellett was a witness.

Margaret Garth, 1815, born 16 January, baptised 30 January and died on 10 March 1815 aged 3 weeks. She was buried on 11 March in Hobart.

Margaret, c. 1819 and died 14 May 1893 – as noted in The Maum Diaries

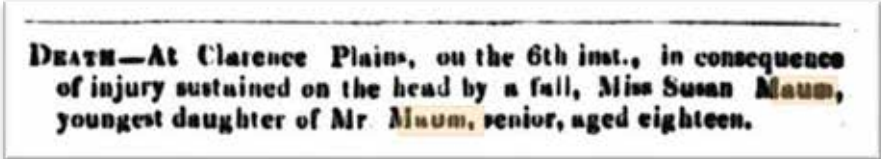
Margaret married Benjamin Joseph (1817-1912) on 20 May 1840 in the schoolhouse at Clarence Plains. E Maum was a witness.

Margaret died 18 May 1893 at Clarence Plains, aged 73.

Rebecca Garth, 1820, born 7 January and baptised 7 March 1820 in Hobart. No further information is known about Rebecca, and it would be reasonable to infer Margaret born 1819 and Rebecca born 1820 are the same person. Margaret was 73 when she died in May 1893, which fits with a birth in January 1820.

Susannah, c. 1827 and died 1845 – as noted in The Maum Diaries

Susan Maum died after falling from a horse. She was buried on 5 September 1845 at St Mathews Church, Rokeby, and therefore date of death cited below is incorrect.



DEATH—At Clarence Plains, on the 6th inst., in consequence of injury sustained on the head by a fall, Miss Susan Maum, youngest daughter of Mr. Maum, senior, aged eighteen.

*TROVE, Cornwall Chronicle (Launceston, Tas. : 1835 - 1880),
Saturday 13 September 1845, page 157*

William James, c. 1832 and died 1901 - as noted in the Maum Diaries

He married Maria Bellett on 5 July 1855 at St Georges Church, Sorell. John and Susan Bellett were witnesses.

William James died 6 April 1901 in Hobart.

MAUM — On the 6th inst., at Hobart, suddenly, **William James Maum**, aged 69 years. Funeral will move from his late residence, Quarry street, Lansdowne Crescent, on **SUNDAY AFTERNOON**, at 2.30, for Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

Tasmanian News (Hobart, Tas. : 1883 - 1911), Saturday 6 April 1901, page 1

William and Mary Maum are interred in the churchyard of St Matthews Anglican Church in Rokeby, along with their youngest daughter Susannah.



The middle headstone

Their headstone now lays flat and barely legible. Photos from Linda Waters

Muster entries for William and Mary Maum

Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists 1803-1822, Irene Schaffer, 1991

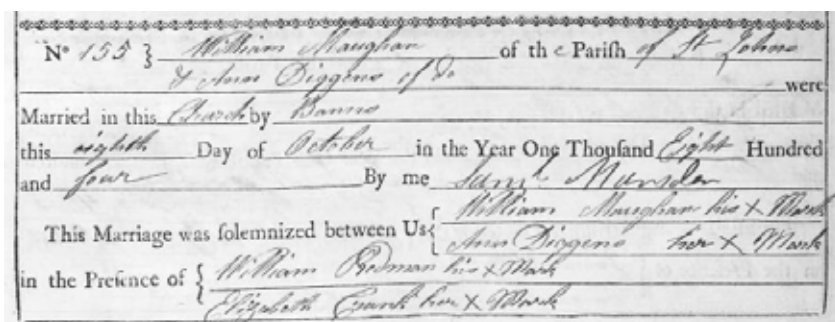
1811	LIST 6:2a -- Returns of Men who have been Convicts and are at present at Hobart Town, Norfolk Island and Port Dalrymple	MAUM William, Minerva, No Sen(tence), Hobart Town
1815	LIST 7:7a and 7:7b Signatures of Inhabitants re-establishment of the Criminal Court, Hobart Town, 1815:	William Maum, secretary
1818	LIST 8:3a General Muster of Free Men, Hobart Town, 7 September to 2 October 1818	MAUM William, Minera, Vict. off (stores)
	LIST 8:3b Free Women on General Muster, Hobart Town, 1818	MAUM Mary, spouse MAUM William, Vict. off
	LIST 8:3c Free Children Off and On Stores, Hobart Town, October 1818	MAUM Mary, 1 child, Vict. off
1819	LIST 9:2 Land and Stock Muster, Van Diemen's Land, 1819	MAUM William, 450 acres, Clarence Plains (50 acres wheat, 1 beans, 1 potatoes, 395 pasture), 4 horses, 75 cattle, 300 sheep, wife, 2 children, 2 government servants, Vict. off
1821	LIST 10:6 List of Debts Due from Individuals to HM Government at Hobart Town and Transferred by D.A.C.G. Hull & Moodie, 21 May 1821	MAUM William, £30
1822	LIST 11:1 Hobart Town Muster, Men, 1822	MAUM William, Free (by servitude), Minerva, 1800, 1 male child, 1 female child

Anomalies

This story contains several anomalies, and many public trees on Ancestry have errors. After recent research, it is clear why these mistakes occur.

Here are a few of the most common errors: Although William Maum is frequently referred to as William James Maum, no records confirm this. His son was named William James. William Maum did not marry Ann Diggins in Parramatta in 1804.

William Maughan, who married Ann Diggins, was an Irish Rebel who also arrived on the *Minerva* in 1800; however, he was a 24-year-old illiterate labourer from County Mayo not a well-educated 19-year-old schoolteacher from County Cork. This is William Mahone aka Mahon, Mahony, Maughan. He and Ann Diggins were both illiterate and signed with a mark. ^{36 37}



William Maughan and his wife Ann Diggins remained in the Parramatta area. There are many records available on Ancestry to confirm this.

The children of Edward Maum (1812-1869) are often included as the children of William and Mary Maum.

Edward Maum married Mary Joseph (widow, nee Free) in 1832. The following year their twins, Edward Garrett and Mary Susannah were born on 9 April 1833. Margaret Elizabeth was born in 1835, followed by Susanna in 1839, Douglas (Douglass) in 1837 and Louis (Lewis) in 1842. These births were registered, and the records are freely available.

It is recorded in various articles that William Maum made a short trip back to NSW after arriving in Tasmania in 1808.

Multiple records reference William Maughan of Parramatta, and these have sometimes been attributed to William Maum of VDL. On Ancestry, for example, the Colonial Secretary's Papers entries for both individuals are listed together under William Maum.

Name	Event Date	Comments	Event Description
William Maum	4 Jun. 1810	Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	Petitions for mitigation of sentence; as Maughan
William Maum	Aug. 1812	Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	Petitions for mitigation of sentence; as Maughan
William Maum		Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	In index to land grants in Van Diemen's Land; also as Maun
William Maum		Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	In index to land grants in Van Diemen's Land; also as Maun
William Maum	Mar. 1814	Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	Evidence given by at Inquiry held into charges against Major Geills of mal-administration whilst Commandant at Hobart
William Maum	4 Sep. 1813	Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	To receive condemned spirits from the Public Stores at Hobart
William Maum	24 Jun. 1817	Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	Former Storekeeper at Hobart. To give evidence at court martial of Hogan
William Maum	25 May 1821	Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	Indebted to the Government at Hobart; appears as Maun
William Maum	1816	Per "Minerva", 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart	On list of persons who have had lands measured in Van Diemen's Land but have not received their grants

The first 2 records on this list refer to William Maughan of Parramatta however all the records are combined by the comment "*Per Minerva, 1800; Store Keeper at Hobart*".

The two Williams did arrive on the *Minerva* in 1800, however William Maughan (Mahone), married and stayed in the Parramatta district, whilst William Maum came to VDL via Norfolk Island and was the storekeeper in Hobart before settling at Clarence Plains. The remainder of the records listed refer to William Maum in VDL or Hobart.

He cannot be in two places simultaneously, which appears to be the source of the misunderstanding. It is my position that William Maum did not travel back to New South Wales in the early 1800's.

William Maum did not marry Sophia Bignall.

Edward Garrett Maum, grandson of William Maum, born in 1833 married Sophia Bignall in 1856. William Maum died in 1850. Both Edward and Sophia were 23 years old at time of their marriage.³⁸

¹ *From Chains to Freedom*, Thais Mason, 1982, page 87

² FellowshipFirstFleeters.org.au, Norfolk Island, 1788-1800, Births - Father List - G

³ FellowshipFirstFleeters.org.au, Norfolk Island, Marriages, 1801-1810, ref 0016

⁴ TAHO, Births, Mary Ann Gough, 1809, Hobart, RGD32/1/1 no 91

⁵ TAHO, Deaths, Mary Ann Garth, 1813, Hobart, RGD34/1/1 no 47

⁶ FellowshipFirstFleeters.org.au, Norfolk Island, Marriages, 1801-1810, ref 0011

⁷ FellowshipFirstFleeters.org.au, Norfolk Island, Deaths-Name List-B, 1801-1810

⁸ www.digitalpanopticon.org, William Jenner, ID nec1785, 30 July 2025

⁹ TAHO, Arrivals, William Jenders, Hobart, 1808, CSO1/1/177 p222

¹⁰ <https://monumentaaustralia.org.au>, 11 August 2025

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- ¹¹ *Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists 1803-1822*, Irene Schaffer, 1991, pages 183, 199
- ¹² TAHO, Deaths, William Genders, Hobart, 1825, RGD34/1/1 no 1008
- ¹³ TAHO, Births, Edward Garth, Hobart, 1812, RGD32/1/1 no 248
- ¹⁴ TAHO, Births, Margaret Garth, Hobart, 1815, RGD32/1/1 no 394
- ¹⁵ TAHO, Deaths, Margaret Garth, Hobart, 1815, RGD34/1/1 no 176
- ¹⁶ TAHO, Births, Rebecca Garth, Hobart, 1820, RGD32/1/1 no 807
- ¹⁷ FellowshipFirstFleeters.org.au, Norfolk Island, Births-Mother List-G, 1801-1810
- ¹⁸ TAHO, Deaths, Susannah Garth, Hobart, 1841, RGD35/1/1 no 732
- ¹⁹ TAHO, Marriages, Susannah Garth, Hobart, RGD36/1/1 no 532
- ²⁰ TAHO, Marriages, Elizabeth Garth, Hobart, RGD36/1/1 no 1386
- ²¹ TAHO, Deaths, Mary Maum, Clarence, 1855, RGD35/1/24 no 117
- ²² *Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists 1803-1822*, Irene Schaffer, 1991, pages 122 & 126
- ²³ *Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists 1803-1822*, Irene Schaffer, 1991, page 110
- ²⁴ www.digitalpanopticon.org, William Maum, ID nec6673, 30 July 2025
- ²⁵ *The Youngs of Rokeby*, Reg Wright, 1992, page 202
- ²⁶ <https://adb.anu.edu.au>, William James Maum (1780-1850), 30 July 2025
- ²⁷ New South Wales, Australia, *Registers of Land Grants and Leases*, 1792-1867
- ²⁸ New South Wales, Australia, *Colonial Secretary's Papers*, 1788-1825
- ²⁹ *The Hobart Town Advertiser* (Tas.: 1839-1861) Tuesday 26 Dec 1848, Page 3, Original Correspondence.
- ³⁰ *Maum Diary 1863-1901*, Thelma McKay (Ed.), 1994
- ³¹ *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter* (Tas. : 1816 - 1821), Saturday 19 July 1817, page 1
- ³² <https://historybits.vk7krj.com>, 12 August 2025
- ³³ TAHO, Marriages, Maria Bellett, 1855, Clarence
- ³⁴ *From Chains to Freedom*, Thais Mason, 1982, page 213
- ³⁵ <https://www.tacplaci.org.au/cpht-site-7>, 11 August 2025, paraphrased
- ³⁶ www.digitalpanopticon.org, William Mahone, ID nec6517, 30 July 2025
- ³⁷ New South Wales, Australia, St. John's Parramatta, Marriages, 1790-1966
- ³⁸ TAHO, Marriages, Edward Garrett Maum, 1856, Hobart, RGD37/1/15 no 75

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The Right Church

Jennifer Jacobs (Member 1826)

Some years ago, having sorted the beginnings of my family history, I decided it was time to begin writing the stories. I prepared methodically by constructing timelines, noting references and collecting illustrations.

My SMITH ancestors, Thomas and Eliza, were married at Trinity Church in Hobart on 28 April 1845.¹ No problem. There were drawings of the building available, or I could go to the city and take a photograph. I could imagine the couple gently waltzing down the aisle, a loving smile upon their faces, the rustling of her beautiful dress, he outfitted in a smart suit and feeling a little uncomfortable. At 4 feet ten, 22-year-old Eliza must have looked like a child bride. Twenty-six-year-old Thomas was only four inches taller. However, Eliza a dressmaker, had hardly had time to create a new outfit. In fact, they had hardly had time to fall in love. Permission for them to marry had come through only four weeks earlier.

I was still contemplating my photograph when I discovered from Brian Rieusset's publication, *'Penitentiary Chapel,'* that the building had been closed to the public from February 25 of that year in order to separate convicts from free settlers and a new Trinity Church for the free was being constructed in Warwick Street.² Unfortunately I had not considered the predicted construction time and mistakenly believed that this new church was the one I needed to photograph to match my story.

On a beautiful sunny day, I headed for the city. SLR camera in hand, I walked towards the structure, contemplating angles, shadows and distances. As I raised the viewfinder to my eye, a tall thin male sauntering down the footpath decided that it was his duty to add a talking point to my photo. Casually, he leaned backwards across the sandstone fence, making himself the centre of attention. I lowered my camera and waited, so did he. A minute later, he disappeared behind the fence, only to leap back into view as soon as I reorganized my shot. Lying backwards across the stone, arms flailing sideways, face pointing heavenwards, he would have fitted perfectly into any Renaissance painting. His youth, slender build and dark brown curls added to his image. If only he had flaunted a bare chest and flowing white robes I may have accepted his presence more gratefully.

It became a game of perseverance, and he was as obstinate as I. Continually raising and lowering the camera, I became deeply frustrated. The number of poses he could execute was endless. Diving from his refuge behind the fence, his split-second timing thwarted my artistic efforts. Finally, I folded my camera into its case and walked off around the corner. Presuming that he had successfully bombed my photo, he waltzed jauntily away. Emerging from my hiding place at last, I optimistically depressed the shutter.

My developed picture was all I could have hoped for: good focus, clear blue sky and warm sandstone. I placed it carefully with my writings which I shared with family.

However, later, when I looked at Brian's publication more carefully, I realised that neither the marriage of Thomas and Eliza nor the baptism of their first child took place in this church. It seems that a building in High Street, now Tasma Street, was to be rented from the Wesleyan Church from 1845 till 1848 and would be known as Trinity Church.

The original church was to become known as the Penitentiary Chapel and would no longer be open to the public, but services for prisoners would continue.³ Free residents would be catered for in this building in Tasma Street until the new church was completed.

In, the 1830s, a split within the Methodist Church had led to the building of a second chapel to cater for rebellious believers.⁴ A group of parishioners had found the 'capricious and tyrannical' government of their church under the directorship of the Rev Joseph ORTON, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, impossible to bear and had separated themselves to become the Wesleyan Society. From one of their group, they purchased land for £250 and built a chapel to seat 350. Public donations helped cover part of the cost. One of the parishioners, Mr William BARNETT was elected pastor and performed his duties gratuitously. The large brick building was officially opened on 24 February 1839. Both Sunday School and church services were well attended.

Meanwhile, their adversary, Rev Orton had travelled to Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand as part of his duties and in 1842, his health worn down, prepared to return to England. Sadly, with his large family by his side, he passed away as the ship rounded Cape Horn.⁵

His removal from the scene, along with the large debt owed on the building, were likely catalysts for the reunification of the Wesleyan Church, which now no longer needing a second building, made it available to the Anglican Church from 1845 till late 1847.

In 1845, Rev Philip PALMER, the incumbent at Holy Trinity took leave to travel to England to raise money for the building fund. This paved the way for young Rev William DRY to take over as locum tenens.⁶ Finally, I had a match with the name of the officiating minister on Thomas and Eliza's certificate, the man who sealed their union, and a year later recorded the baptism of their firstborn, also Thomas Smith.

With its low profile, this borrowed building lacked the elegance of either the penitentiary Chapel or the new church under construction, but it was the place that welcomed my ancestors.

Rev Palmer who returned from England in 1846 bearing eight bells, supervised their installation and the plastering and painting of the walls. Early in 1848, they pealed joyously to invite worshippers to their wonderful new church.

The Tasma Street building returned to the Methodists, and was retained by them until 1905, but no longer used for worship. Converted to a domestic dwelling, it was later demolished and replaced by a warehouse.



¹ Marriage Thomas Smith and Eliza Downey, RGD37/1/4 no 1879 Hobart 1945,

² Penitentiary Chapel, A brief History of the Penitentiary Chapel and Criminal Courts. Brian Rieusset 1986

³ 'Ecclesiastical', *Courier*, Feb 25 1845, p 3.

⁴ Churches of Tasmania, <https://www.churchesoftasmania.com/2021/07/no-966-north-hobart-high-street.html>

⁵ 'The 'Late Rev Joseph Orton', *Bairnsdale Advertiser and Tambo and Omeo Chronicle*, Saturday 22 May 1886, p 3.

⁶ 'William Dry', *Examiner*, 19 June 1908, p5

Winner Of The 'My Most Interesting Ancestor' Award **Edward George Innes (1854–1904)**

Louise Ryan (Member No. 2229)

Reprinted from *Tasmanian Ancestry* December 2001

Edward George INNES was a government surveyor. He worked a little too late in the state's history to be regarded as an explorer, nonetheless he did seek to find paths through the wilderness of Tasmania, naming a river on the way, and finding himself a small place in the history of Tasmania. Edward George Innes (E. G.) was my great-grandfather. I never knew him, but I spent wonderful times in his family's house. Although he never lived there, he certainly 'inhabited' the place, most especially in his Derwent Regiment uniform, which hung in the spare room.

E. G. was born in Sorell, just east of Hobart, on 9 February 1854.¹ He was the first child of Anne and Edward Innes. Anne had returned to her father's home for the birth (she was a daughter of Sorell schoolmaster, George S. PEACOCK). Edward Innes had been a civil servant but was trying his luck as a merchant in gold rush Melbourne. Like many Melbourne merchants, he had borrowed heavily² and was probably affected by the recession of late 1854, because 1855 saw him back at work as a police clerk in Kingston. It is not known if baby E. G. ever lived in Melbourne.

The Innes family stayed at Kingston and over the next nineteen years E. G. gained four sisters and five brothers, only one of whom died in infancy. The family is believed to have lived at 'Sunnyside', which still stands.

No details are known of E. G.'s education, but it is likely that his parents took a major part in it. In 1870, he was apprenticed to his uncle, George Innes (1833–1917),³ who was the District Surveyor for Kent and Buckingham from 1863 until 1887. George lived at Franklin. E. G. was listed in the Government Gazette as 'authorised to survey' on 27 January 1879. He was 25 years old.

On 14 December 1880, he married Jane BALLANTYNE at Victoria (now Ranelagh).⁴ E. G. is believed to have practised surveying in New Zealand and New South Wales as well as Tasmania before settling down as a surveyor in his uncle's district in 1884. In 1881, he attempted to cut a track from Southport to Port Davey, reaching the foot of the Arthur Range before the work was abandoned as too difficult.⁵ He is believed to have ventured into the west coast area and set out the township of Corinna (on the Pieman River), which was just opening up for gold mining, in February 1882.⁶

E. G. and Jane's first child, Edward David Ballantyne Innes, was born on 26 April 1884.⁷ Unfortunately, Jane died of puerperal convulsions two weeks later.⁸

The job of surveyor took E. G. away from home for weeks on end. He was not in a position to take on the role of single father to an infant. The baby was sent to live with his Innes grandparents and maiden aunts. In September 1884, E. G. wrote to his sister,

I was glad to get your letter last Wednesday telling how my little cherub is getting on I hardly expect that he'll look at me when I come to see him next time as it will be some time yet before I have that pleasure.⁹

(Edward David Ballantyne Innes, as an adult, worked as a surveyor, amongst other things. A hill named Innes High Rocky, north of Lake Gordon, was named after him. He was also a keen family historian.)

E. G. saw surveying as a profession, not just a job, and was an active member of the fledgling Tasmanian Surveyor's Institute. The Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors held their first examinations in 1884 (three of the four seeking registration failed), but in August of that year E. G. Innes and C. K. SHEARD were granted certificates of exemption from examination and recorded as 'authorised surveyors'.¹⁰ In 1892, E. G. was one of forty-eight members of the Institute.¹¹ He was the first country correspondent for the journal, *The Surveyor*, providing statistical information about a 'Big Tree'.¹²

On 20 July 1886, E. G. married his second wife, Annie CHRISTIE.¹³ This marriage in some way symbolizes the new Australian society. Edward Innes, E. G.'s father, was by now Stipendiary Magistrate for the district of Kingsborough. Annie's parents were former convicts, although this was probably not discussed. By the time of Annie's birth in 1862, the family were respected pioneers of the Esperance (later Dover) district.

E. G. and Annie lived at Esperance, on a property called 'Nauawaule'. They had eight children over the next fifteen years.¹⁴

E. G. became District Surveyor in 1892.¹⁵ Government surveying entailed many expenses. he wrote to the Deputy Surveyor General from Cox's Bight, near Port Davey, in July 1892.

I have pointed out to the secretary for mines that the expense of getting my party on to the ground amounted to over £30, and in all probability, it will cost me another £10 or £15 to move back to Esperance¹⁶...

When opportunities arose, E. G. took on surveying trips to the more unsettled parts of Tasmania as these jobs were usually better paid, although this was not always the case. One problem was that there was no clear definition of 'unsettled areas' E. G. argued:

that a line should be drawn, from the east side of South Cape, north, to the River Arve, and that anything west of that, (as it is unsettled and consequently expensive to travel in) should come under the western fees.¹⁷

E. G. also felt that there were cases when applicants were paying the higher rate to the government, but that these payments were not being passed on to the surveyors. One of E. G.'s major expeditions was a search for practicable track to the West Coast from

Hobart via Glenora and the Gordon Valley. This was undertaken in May 1896 and his full report, dated 25 August 1896 was published as a Parliamentary Paper. The party included H. M. NICHOLLS, geologist and photographer and three experienced bushmen: his brother Josiah Innes, G. HEATHER, and E. WOOLLEY.¹⁸ The trip took twelve weeks and three days (including just under four weeks for the return journey) and covered a distance of approximately 150 miles. Although E. G. was not the first surveyor in the area he had several opportunities to name geographic features.

(7th July) About mid-day we crossed a large stream flowing through a deep gorge in a north-easterly direction towards the Gordon; this I called the Olga, after my youngest child, it being her birthday.¹⁹

He also named 'The Twins', peaks just south of the Sprent River.²⁰ Innes Peak, also in this area, was almost certainly named after him, although he makes no mention of it in his report.²¹

Working in the wilderness of western Tasmania in winter was not an easy job. E. G. wrote:

The state of the weather was now greatly retarding both exploring and packing operations, each succeeding day being apparently worse than its predecessor; nothing but rain and sleet, with gales of wind.²²

The country was difficult too. They had to face swamps

... having a bottom of soft black mud, into which a man with a swag will often sink above his knees and have a job to extract himself.²³

On 20 June, they forded the Serpentine River after waiting several days for floodwaters to subside; nonetheless, the water was up to their waists.²⁴ They found that they had to climb the Wilmot Range and

... passed the worst night we had upon the whole journey, for the ground was too steep to lie down comfortably, and in the morning, we felt as if we had been tramping the mountain all night.²⁵

The trip took longer than expected and provisions ran short.

(July 10th) we packed up our swags as soon as possible after daylight, and not troubling to cook breakfast (for the best of all reasons, we had none to cook), continued to follow the course of the Gordon. About noon I noticed some pine freshly cut, and just as I drew the attention of another of the party to it he heard the sound of a hammer branding logs ... and soon came to the piners at their work (G. Bennett, C. Stevens and G. Davey of Strahan).²⁶

The party was very grateful for the piners' hospitality and later borrowed their boat to explore the Gordon River as far as Marble Cliffs.

Having sent despatches to Hobart via Strahan with the piners, and collected provisions that had been left for them, the party began the return journey. This time they took a

more southerly route that included Lake Pedder, which Nicholls photographed (possibly the first photographs of the lake). E. G. called Lake Pedder a ‘gem of Southern Tasmania.’²⁷

In conclusion E. G. was unable to recommend the route as being practical for a road. The land was useless for agricultural and pastoral purposes; however;

I would strongly advise the Hon. the Minister of Lands to cause it (the land in the vicinity of the Gordon) to be reserved as a State forest, and take every possible measure to protect these young pines (Huon Pine), which, if allowed to come to maturity, must eventually prove a valuable asset to the State.²⁸

The report demonstrates the breadth of a nineteenth century surveyor’s expertise. He had to organise the equipment, provisions and transportation for the party, including if possible the placement of extra provisions along the route. Along the way vegetation was cleared, tracks were marked, fords were staked, and primitive bridges built (often just a fallen log with a handrail attached). As well as recording distances, directions and altitudes, the report includes weather conditions, suitability of the soil for agriculture, details of the vegetation (including botanical names) and details of minerals. References are made to the work of previous surveyors or bushmen, indicating research done in preparation for the trip. The fact that the final report is so detailed indicates the record keeping which must have been a major part of the daily routine.

His other expedition of note, which was to cut and mark a track from Mole Creek to Rosebery, commenced on 17 October 1896. The party did not reach Rosebery until 22 May the next year. It included C. RUSSELL, William AYLETT, Messrs. BRADSHAW and ROWE and Josiah Innes. Despite bad weather and thick scrub, they successfully found and marked a route. The return trip shows the modern developments available on the West Coast at the time. They left Rosebery on 24 May, via Ringville and the North-East Dundas tram for Zeehan— staying in hotels in both towns. From Zeehan they took the train to Strahan, and then travelled by steam ship to Hobart, arriving on 27 May.²⁹

E. G. prophesised of the Mole Creek to Rosebery route (which became known to twentieth century hikers as the ‘Innes Track’) that

... it should prove an attraction for tourists, as for mountain and lake scenery, especially in the vicinity of Barn Bluff and the Cradle Mountain, it forms one of the most beautiful portions of the Colony ...³⁰

He also reported the country rich, agriculturally and in minerals.

Josiah Innes, while exploring an alternate route one day, found deposits of galena (a compound from which lead, silver and tin can be extracted) on Mount Farrell. In December that year, he returned to peg claims. In March 1898, the North Mount Farrell Mine Company was floated, with William Innes (another brother) as chairman. Josiah was mine manager until 1901, when he retired due to ill health. The town of Mt Farrell

was later renamed Tullah.³¹ The mine continued for 80 years, although Innes family involvement ceased much earlier.

E. G. also performed the more routine duties of a district surveyor based at Esperance (now Dover). He kept a small yacht to help him get about his district, which included Bruny Island. Each year, he submitted a report that was published as a Parliamentary Paper. For example, in 1895, he reports that he surveyed fifty-one lots ranging from one acre to 500 acres, as well as a considerable length of roads. He advises on the quality of the land and on how the new settlers who take it up appear to be coping. He reports on where there is suitable land still available for selection and on the need for roads to be established. He even reports on the state of the crops that year, the availability of work for labourers, and the general economic prosperity and outlook for the district.

Some of the views expressed in his 1895 report seem surprisingly modern. He warns against the wholesale and useless destruction of valuable timber that was taking place as land was cleared for farming. He also strongly recommends that the Government open a track from the Southport Narrows to the plateau of the La Perouse range of mountains, for the purpose of attracting tourists to the state.

... the La Perouse range in south-west Tasmania is quite the equal of the best I saw in New Zealand.³²

When he was not surveying E. G., had a small farm to attend to. A letter to his sister in 1884 mentions strawberries, raspberries and apples (grown for income) and several cows. The Chapman's Hopetoun Timber Mills at Dover were purchased in the name of A. M. Innes & Co. in 1895. It is not known if this was an investment by Annie herself or by E. G., seeking another potential source of income using his wife's name. The mills were destroyed by bushfires in 1898 and the land sold to the Tasmanian Timber Corporation in 1900/1.³³

About this time, the family moved to Cygnet. E. G. was an officer in the Derwent Regiment and needed to be closer to Hobart to gain a promotion. They rented a house in the centre of town. It is there, with his family, that Edward George Innes, accomplished bushman, died of a stroke at age 50 on 3 August 1904. According to his daughter Isma, he had just returned home and had bent over to remove his boots. He straightened up and commented that he could taste blood. He then collapsed and died. The doctor, a near neighbour, was called but it was too late.³⁴

E. G. is believed to be buried in the cemetery at Cygnet, although there is no sign of his grave now. His widow was able to build a home just outside Cygnet with the help of family. The house remained in the family until the 1990s and I spent many enjoyable summer holidays there as a child. As a child, stories about my great grandfather took my imagination. This was the beginning of my interest in family history. I have discovered some fascinating relatives over the years, but Edward George Innes, my 'famous great grandfather', remains interesting.

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- ¹ 1854/1161 Prossers Plains & Sorell
- ² AOT NS 464/4 Letter to Anne Innes from Edward Innes dated 7/5/1854
- ³ Indenture papers, privately held
- ⁴ 1880/843 (Victoria) Huon
- ⁵ Gowland, Ralph & Kathleen. *Trampled wilderness: the history of South-West Tasmania*. Devonport : C. L. Richmond & Sons, 1975. p.96
- ⁶ Information supplied by Greg Blake, Tullah
- ⁷ 1884/1758 Hobart
- ⁸ 1884/1600 Hobart
- ⁹ AOT NS 464/6 Letter to Christiana Innes from E. G. Innes dated 20/9/1884
- ¹⁰ Jones, Alan. *Backsight : a history of surveying in colonial Tasmania*. Hobart : The Institution of Surveyors, Australia, Tasmanian Division, 1989. p.177
- ¹¹ As above, p.187
- ¹² As above p.199. also Beechey, Norm. *A history of Dover & Port Esperance, Vol. 1* Dover : Norm Beechey & Dorothy Baker, 1997. p.138
- ¹³ 1886/127 Honeywood (Esperance)
- ¹⁴ Exact spelling uncertain. From handwritten letter AOT NS 464/3 E.G. Innes to Edward Innes 15 June 1887
- ¹⁵ *Walch's Almanac* 1892
- ¹⁶ Photocopy of letter to Deputy Surveyor General 1.7.1892 (location of original not known)
- ¹⁷ As above
- ¹⁸ A photograph of the party was published in The Tasmanian Mail 30 May 1896 p.15,
- ¹⁹ Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers 1896 no. 74 p.8. Olga Estelle Innes (7.7.1895 – 30.9.1951), later Mrs Hugh Wallace, later Mrs Victor Ward
- ²⁰ As above p.9 21
- ²¹ This is also the opinion of Wayne Smith of Lauderdale in private correspondence with the author dated 5 Feb. 1998. However, it should be remembered that Tasmania had a premier named Frederick Maitland Innes
- ²² Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers 1896 no. 74 p.5
- ²³ As above
- ²⁴ As above p.6
- ²⁵ As above p.7
- ²⁶ As above p.8
- ²⁷ As above p.10
- ²⁸ As above p.11
- ²⁹ Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers 1897 no.43 p.8
- ³⁰ As above p.11
- ³¹ The Sunday Tasmanian 21 December 1997 p.63
- ³² Tasmanian Parliamentary papers 1895 no. 47 p.19
- ³³ Kostoglou, Perry. *Historic timber-getting between Hastings and Dover: block 2* (Archaeology of the Tasmanian Timber Industry, report number 5). Tasmanian Forest Research Council, 1994. p.107
- ³⁴ Mercury 5 August 1904 (Tasmanian Telegrams)

Mersey Branch Writers Group

Our small group was formed late last year by Dane McCormack. Dane was a local Latrobe boy who has returned to Latrobe after working for many years in the Federal Government Canberra.

Members all had different aims and goals from wanting to publish a book, to adding ‘meat on the bones’ of their family tree, to learning how to tell the story of their ancestors.

‘Where do we start?’ was our collective cry. ‘Just write’ was Dane’s directive – oh dear!

With prompts from Dane over the next months – Walking in your Ancestors Shoes, A Person I Admired, Notorious Ancestor, Location – Where and Why, It’s in the Blood, An Event that effected Family, Object in My Life etc. The latest prompt What is a Curiosity in the Family. We each read our stories and receive comments, always so positive. Our writing has improved greatly over the past months.

Having revisited our family trees and histories we have been able to look differently at the facts and been able to weave stories into our, their lives. There are so many interesting stories of immigration, hardship and luck, prosperity and failure, happiness and sadness. This has made us look back in admiration at who and what has gone before, their trials and tribulations.

As part of the Writers Group a project to record the history of Latrobe taken from the early newspaper articles competition held in 1930’s is in progress.

Writers Group meets on the first Saturday of the month 10-12noon at the Mersey Branch in the old Police residence at the back of the Post Office reserve Gilbert Street, Latrobe.

Contact Dane – dane.p.mccormack@gmail.com or call Ros 0476 008 531

The next two articles are some of the stories produced by this group. Over the next few issues more examples will be printed *Editor*

A Special Ancestor Ros Coss (Member 4191)

Pumpkin – take it or leave it you say!

John Thomas 'Jack' COSS from Moree would never utter those words about pumpkins as they were the only food growing in the 'big' drought of early 1900's. Pumpkin damper, pumpkin scones, baked pumpkin, mashed pumpkin and any other way with pumpkin.

Jack had a land grant of 5 acres on the west side of Moree. On this land he dug, by hand, a well over 60 feet deep. This poses the question - How did he learn to do this? Being the only fresh drinking water, he shared this resource with his neighbours. Moree is known for the hot water springs & baths. For Jack to have found fresh water is a puzzle. I can only think that the water diviners that were known to exist in those times may have helped. Jack grew every vegetable, had a row of orange trees, kept chickens & ducks, had a milking cow as well as his bullocks and horses.

Prior to settling in Moree as an adult, Jack lived at St George, Queensland where he was born and raised in 1875 by parents Patrick and Amelia Coss. His father, Patrick Jr, son of Patrick Coss Sr, a convict, who arrived in Australia in 1836 and was sent to the Singleton, Liverpool Plains area and served his full 14 years. Patrick Sr later worked as a supervisor for the Inverell Council. (convict made good!) He died in 1889.

Both Patrick Jr and son Jack were stockman and worked on many properties between St George and Moree. Jack's father Patrick Jr, aged 58, died from a fall from his horse in the Moree stockyards.

Patrick Jr and grandson 'Jack' were taught to drive Devon bullock teams, how to train young steers for the teams and break in horses. Working on *Wilga* and on *Tulloona* Jack maintained the bore drains with his own team until his retirement in the late 1940s.

Jack married Dora Elizabeth BEACH, a widow, with four children. Their early years were spent at St George. Dora Elizabeth died in Moree in 1923. Jack's second marriage was to Florence FARLOW, a widow with five children, and they had three more children. His wild sons were easily brought into line as his stock-whip had a long reach!

Jack arranged with son Victor to move into his 100-year-old home and care for his mother until her death aged 97 years and 10 months. Victor and Daphne Coss lived in Jack's home where they raised 8 children, until their deaths in 2016 and 2022 respectively.

As a side note Jack's grandfather, Patrick Sr married a widow with 2 children, Jack married two widows with 3 and 5 children and his grandson Russell married a widow with 5 children.

John Thomas 'Jack' Coss was a hardworking, good and honest man. His son Victor and grandson Russell were made in the same mould.

They too have great respect for pumpkins.

A Home Where an Ancestor Lived

Julie Fitzpatrick (Member 3171)

The Waste Lands Act (4th amendment) 1867 and 1868, designed to allow local youth to acquire their own land was very appealing to the tenant farmer. It was by far, more generous than previous amendments. The instalments on agricultural lots were reduced, and if the purchaser was up to date with payments, they were permitted to make further selections. The 1868 amendment allowed each person to choose up to 100 acres for £1 per acre.¹ Clearly Thomas CROSS saw an opportunity to become a landowner and escape tenant status and the exhausted soils of Evandale. By 1870 he owned 100 acres at Mount Hicks behind Wynyard.²

Walch's Almanac of 1867 described Wynyard as being pleasantly situated at the “*mouth of the Inglis River and Camp Creek*”. It was originally settled on the West Side in the 1850's by the ALEXANDER brothers. The Wynyard township on the eastern shore was set out by Peter LETTE, the Crown Land Surveyor.³ The population of the area which extended from the River Cam to Detention River was 600.⁴ A school had been established in 1865.⁵



Outward Bound" Vessels leaving Wynyard Tas; Postcard family collection

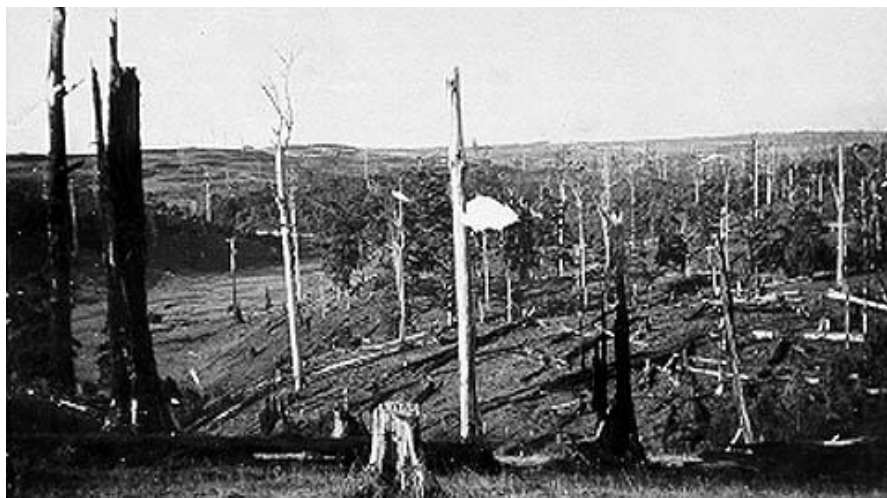
While a rudimentary track existed from the settled areas in the north, rivers had to be forded at low tide.⁶ As a consequence the only practical means for Thomas, wife Ann, and their 5 children to access their new home, was by sea.

Imagine their excitement when Table Cape, that massive basalt promontory which defines Wynyard, is sighted. The Inglis River had a safe entrance for small vessels and

was protected from the North Westerlies by this icon.⁷ As their vessel made its way to the Inglis' mouth the unfolding scene was one of industry. The wharves of timber merchants, MOORE and QUIGGIN, situated on the eastern bank were a hive of activity. Trolleys on wooden rails, powered by bullock teams, loaded with timber for export. Tasmanian timber, particularly blackwood was much prized since the 1851 London and 1855 Paris exhibitions.⁸ Behind the wharf the Wynyard Arms Inn, a substantial two-story building.⁹ On the opposite side were the STUTTERD buildings being a residence, retail and bulk store and another wharf.¹⁰ There could be as many as 13 vessels at one time in this river loading, unloading or awaiting a berth.¹¹

According to the 1870 valuation roll, a no doubt proud Thomas, was owner of 100 acres in the vicinity of Stinking Creek.¹² Thomas had chosen well. The rich volcanic soils when tamed would prove to be excellent for pasture, cropping and livestock. But the land had to be tamed. Huge trees dominated the landscape. Country so vastly different from the manicured plains of Evandale. In 1862 explorer HAINSWORTH stood on Mount Hicks and did not see one hut or cleared area declaring "*this is the forest primeval*".¹³ It was little better when Thomas arrived.

Taming the primeval forest and bringing it under cultivation took a mammoth effort. Clearing commenced by destroying these forest giants. Ringbarking, strangling the life from them, and while they stood as dying sentinels the undergrowth was cleared and set on fire. The dead trees were equally troublesome, huge limbs falling without warning, killing or maiming the unwary. Fire had its own issues escaping into neighbours' plots via uncleared land often causing substantial damage.



Photograph , family collection

Even after the land was cleared the labour was not over. Mechanical assistance, such as the reaper, was thwarted in this unrelenting country, useless on hilly terrain or where there were stumps. The soil was manually chipped with a hoe, and the seed sown by physical broadcasting.

It was worth the labour. There were no convicts and no aristocracy; inhabitants were successful by their own labour, on their own land.

¹ Bronwyn Meikle, *Squatters and Selectors: The waste Lands Act of Tasmania 1858 -68*, *Tasmanian Historical studies* RMIT p16.

² *Valuation Roll for the District of Emu Bay 1870* p9.

³ Kerry Pink, *And Wealth for toil, A History of North-West and Western Tasmania 1825 – 1900*, p278.

⁴ Kerry Pink, *And Wealth for Toil* p 283.

⁵ Kerry Pink, *And Wealth for Toil* p283.

⁶ Kerry Pink, *And Wealth for Toil* p278.

⁷ L.S. Bethell, *The Story of Port Dalrymple* p178.

⁸ *Cornwall Chronical* 6 July 1861 p2.

⁹ *Wynyard a Pictorial History* p13, 14.

¹⁰ *Wynyard a Pictorial History*, p 21.

¹¹ Kerry Pink, *And For wealth and toil* p 279.

¹² *Valuation Roll of the district of Emu Bay 1870* p9. The creek was later called Seabrook and the district Mt Hicks.

¹³ L.S.Bethell, *The Story of Port Dalrymple* p178.

The Monster Petition

Robyn Gibson

During recent research job I found out an interesting snippet.

In Victoria in 1891 there was a petition (often referred to as the “monster” petition) which gathered about 30,000 signatures. The petition sought that ‘Women should Vote on Equal terms with Men’ (it failed). A google search (monster petition 1891) will give a lot more information about this, including links where you can search for a name and see the actual signature on the petition – one of your ancestors may be there. (Our research client was thrilled to actually see his great- great grandmother’s signature!) The petition (approx. 260 metres long) still exists in the Public Record Office of Victoria, and there is a statue commemorating it near the Parliament of Victoria in Melbourne (on my bucket list when next I visit Melbourne).

Palaeography Resources

Isobel Williams (Member 8171)

Ever been frustrated trying to read old birth, marriage or death certificates? Have you peered at the screen struggling to decipher the letters? Where can you go for help? I know I have struggled with this. The ability to read old handwriting is a fundamental skill when reading old documents. Possibly this skill is being lost as we move to recording online and young people are no longer taught cursive writing.

I have been looking online for some help in deciphering old records and discovered some free online resources that may help. There are many online resources, some better than others and I have compiled a list. As a complete novice in this area I have looked for sites that seem to give easy to understand information about what to look for and clear examples. Some courses go back to medieval times and Latin script, but for most family history researchers this is probably not necessary, so I have tried not to include these in this list.

Artificial Intelligence I tried several AI tools by downloading apps on my phone or copying screen captures into online tools. I used a death registration from Scotland's People for one of my ancestors and the results were either "no handwriting detected" or rubbish output! I did try AI on some of my own handwriting and it worked well. Possibly we need to wait a bit longer of effective AI tools for old handwriting.

Scotland's People website offers an excellent guide to Scottish handwriting offering online tuition in palaeography for genealogists looking for guidance in reading historical records written in Scotland in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

The emphasis of this resource is on practical help to improve the palaeographical skills, rather than on the academic study of Scottish handwriting.
<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/scottish-handwriting>.

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies provides a downloadable PDF that takes you through letter formation and tips for reading old documents. They also offer paid online courses <https://www.ihgs.ac.uk/palaeography-1851>

Beinecke Library, Yale has a short self-paced course on Secretary Hand, covering the alphabet, difficult letter, abbreviations, numbers and money, pens, and copy. With lots of examples and exercises to do at your own pace.

Some examples that have kept me guessing

Name and Surname Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Residence, & Rank or Profession of Father.	Name, Residence, & Rank or Profession of Mother.	Signature & Qualification of Informant, and Residence of one of the Parties to which the Death occurred.	When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
Robert Miller	1894, December	Male	30	Charles Miller Guth Factory Manager	Josephine Miller Widow of John Miller Guth Factory Manager	Charles Miller Brother 92 Kent Street Dundee	1894, December 31st Dundee
Angeline Miller (Single)	about 1890 Bridgetown Roads 9th St. 12 Ashley Street	Female		Joanna Miller Mrs. J. Beist (Deceased)	and William and John Miller 18th St.	John Taylor Brother Dundee	

This is an example of the death certificate I was trying to read, especially the cause of death

Shock the result of injuries received on railway. ??? ???? Compound of ???? and radius and ulna ????? by J Miller MD

Robert Miller	1859	Male	30	Charles Miller Guth Factory Manager	Josephine Miller Widow of John Miller Guth Factory Manager	Charles Miller Brother 92 Kent Street Dundee	1859, December 31st Dundee
Angeline Miller (Single)	about 1890 Bridgetown Roads 9th St. 12 Ashley Street	Female		Joanna Miller Mrs. J. Beist (Deceased)	and William and John Miller 18th St.	John Taylor Brother Dundee	

Or his uncle's cause of death Consumption ??????????????????????

two thirds thereof to and amongst Ann Kirk or
Greig James Kirk Christina Kirk or Goulray,
and Andrew Kirk my children and that equally
share and share alike; Fifth And with regard

Deciphering this will I was able to find the married names of some of the sisters and thus find their children.

John Mc Donald and Flora Mc Donald left
been after due proclamations were made by me
on the 10th November 1841. Alexander McLean
Kendall and John McLean Glenferrie being

John McDonald ??? and Flora McDonald ??? after due ????? Married by ??? on the 10 November 1841. Alexander ??? and John McLean ??? being witnesses

Zeehan Pioneer

Solomon Lemin 1851–1913

Adelle de Bomford (Member 563)

Reprinted from *Tasmanian Ancestry* December 2000

Referring to the West Coast, Premier Eric REECE wrote:
Under trying climatic conditions, against formidable physical obstacles and braving also the problems of isolation, men and women pioneered and developed this mineral-rich and wildly beautiful region of Tasmania.¹

Two such pioneers were Solomon and Margaret LEMIN, immigrants from England who arrived in Tasmania in 1884. Solomon was born in Cornwall in 1851. His father was a miner and at the time of the census in 1861, his mother, at the age of 32, was a widow with six children to bring up. The two eldest, eleven-year-old William and ten-year-old Solomon were working as lead miners in Quethiok. It is these children who would have become breadwinners for the whole family when their father died.

Conditions for those working underground in the mines in Cornwall in the mid-1800s were both unhealthy and dangerous and the rate of fatal accidents was high. Because of inadequate ventilation, explosions of noxious gases were common. However, even without the danger of explosions, foul air in places where the work was carried out caused a rapid deterioration in the health and strength of the miners and it was reported in 1852 that occupational diseases exacted a bigger toll in miners' lives than major pit disasters.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1840 to inquire into the conditions of children and young persons employed in mines. It found that there were coal mines in which the passages were so small that even the youngest children could not move along them without crawling on their hands and feet, in which unnatural and constrained position they had to drag the loaded carriages after them, thus inflicting great and irreparable injury to their health.

In 1842 a minimum starting age for boys was set. Females and boys under ten were excluded from the hazards of underground work but children under ten could still be employed on tasks which did not endanger their own lives or the lives of others employed underground. It was not until 1872 that a day of ten hours was prescribed as the maximum for boys.²

Such were the conditions which prevailed in England when my great grandfather Solomon began his working career in 1859—at the age of eight.

Solomon was 21 when he married Margaret TRUSCOTT in Liskeard in Cornwall. On his marriage certificate his occupation was shown as tin miner. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Wales and by the time their second child was born they were

living at Pwllheli. Slate was mined in the region and a daughter, Edith, remembered the slate floor in their home—as children they used to draw on it with arum lily spikes.

By 1883, the couple had six children whose ages ranged from nine years to nine months and the family left Wales to emigrate to Tasmania on the 1596-ton steamship *Gulf of Carpentaria*. They were at sea for eight weeks, there being only two ports of call between Plymouth and Hobart and then only to replenish the coal bunkers at Santa Cruz and Cape Town.

The ship arrived in Hobart on 3 February 1884 and the Lemin family travelled by train to Launceston where Solomon started work on the water-race from the Cataract Gorge to the flour mill, now the site of the Penny Royal Watermill. Finding work immediately was imperative since Solomon, with a wife and six children to support, had reached the end of his journey with no more than half a crown in his pocket. At that time, half a crown would have bought a dozen eggs.

On arrival in Launceston the family was accommodated in a tent in what Edith described as a ‘tent town’. The area is now a park, the Brickfields Reserve, in South Launceston. They later found more comfortable accommodation in a terrace house on the corner of Margaret Street. Renting a three-room house in Launceston cost from six to eight shillings a week—more if the house had a garden. A miner’s wage at that time was seven shillings a day.

After leaving Launceston Solomon worked at the Arba tin mine to the north east of Branhholm. By 1887, the family had moved to Beaconsfield where he was employed on the pumping system which drained the water from the gold mine. Frequently the pumps were unable to cope with the water level and there were times when the family would not see their father for fifty or sixty hours. Ten-year-old Edith used to take his meals to the poppet head from where they would be lowered down the shaft to him.

The mining boom in Zeehan in the late 1880s and early 90s offered opportunity for work in the silver-lead mines where a miner could earn ten shillings a day. With the gold mine facing an uncertain future and the prospect of greater opportunity in Zeehan, Solomon took his family to the West Coast, having first built a home ready for them. The journey from Beaconsfield to Trial Harbour took three weeks by sea. Because of bad weather the boat had to shelter in Coulomb Bay on the west of Three Hummock Island. Rough seas were also encountered on the West Coast and it was necessary to stand off-shore for some time before it was safe to enter Trial Harbour.

After disembarking the hardest part of the journey still lay ahead. The track from Trial Harbour to Zeehan, twelve miles inland, was very rough, often water-logged and in parts very steep. The Lemins, with nine children, would have made this journey with all their belongings by pack horse and on foot. The youngest of their ten children was born in Zeehan in 1893.

Zeehan in the early 1890s, was a rough and-ready shanty town. The Lemin family were accommodated in the cottage Solomon had built on Main Street. They later moved—perhaps at the time of his promotion to Shift Boss—to Western House, a twelve-room residence on a steep bank opposite the Montana mine, owned by the mining company. The house was pine-lined; all the doors were of solid pine and, collectively, reputed to be worth £90. After the closure of the mines in Zeehan, many houses were demolished and re-erected in towns on the North West Coast. Western House was bought for demolition and removal, it is said, for £80.

Although the climate was hostile, with a very heavy rainfall, Solomon always kept a garden where he grew vegetables and small fruit—raspberries, gooseberries and black, white and red currants. He grew strawberries also—an attraction for the bluetongue lizard which he encouraged in the garden in the belief that it would keep the snakes away.

He is remembered with affection by a granddaughter who spoke of his love of music; she said he was always singing, both at home and at work. Also remembered are family picnics at Lake Fisher. The usual form of transport was per boot and there would be a few tired stragglers on the uphill trudge homeward. Solomon, leading the single file and carrying one of the younger grandchildren on his back, would give them all new heart singing the hymn, *Marching to Zion*.

He was one of the first to join the Salvation Army in Zeehan and took a leading part in the services which he attended morning and evening every Sunday. He played the baritone in the Salvation Army Band and a family photo shows him wearing the uniform red guernsey with the words ‘Blood and Fire’ blazoned across the front.

All his working life Solomon had toiled in appalling conditions in mines which were both dangerous and unhealthy and where scant regard was paid to the welfare of the men who worked underground. Despite the fact that much could have been done to improve conditions for workers, Solomon did not believe in trade unionism. A conservative in his political views he was not one to be swayed by any radical ideas. On one occasion a son-in-law, George PAGE, while lacing up his boots ready to go out was heard to say—mischievously—to a relative, ‘Come on Tom, we’ll go up and see old Sol and see if we can’t talk him into voting for King O’Malley.’ King O’MALLEY was a flamboyant character who was elected to the House of Representatives, much of his support coming from the miners on the West Coast. Elected as an independent he later joined the Australian Labor Party. He has been described as ‘a jagged thorn in the buttocks of fossildom’³

Highly respected by the men who worked under him, Solomon was fair-minded and compassionate, prepared to give a worker another chance. One such worker was Charlie STUBBINGS—a convivial character not noted for punctuality on the job after a night

out. On one occasion when he was late for work Solomon said to him, “Now Stub, if it happens again it’ll be up the shaft with you.”⁴

Charlie was irrepressible. The next time he was late for work we hear of the ever-patient Solomon saying, “Well Stub, and how did you come to sleep in this morning?” “It was too cold to sleep out, Sol.”

A photo (taken in the early 1900s), which used to hang in the West Coast Pioneers’ Memorial Museum, showed a group of shaft sinkers of the Montana mine. The caption read: ‘The men, and Shift Boss Solomon Lemin, who were the first to drive a shaft in Zeehan to below sea level’.

Solomon had seen Zeehan develop from a collection of hurriedly built dwellings to a robust and prosperous town which shortly became the third largest town in Tasmania. The Lemin family made a significant contribution to its prosperity but when the mines began to close and the smelters shut down in 1913, Solomon’s five sons had to seek work elsewhere; this necessitated going as far afield as New Zealand and even (in son-in-law Harry GILHAM’s case) South Africa.

By 1913 Solomon’s health was deteriorating. At this time the mine was facing closure; it was often water-logged, and Solomon frequently worked in waist-deep water—conditions which must have had an effect on his declining health. Margaret, too, had been ill and went to Melbourne for a period of convalescence, staying with their widowed daughter Robina. When she was ready to return Solomon travelled to Melbourne to bring her home. While in Melbourne he consulted a doctor about a condition which had been diagnosed as indigestion. He was shocked to discover that his illness was much more serious than he had realised. Cancer had spread to the liver and was already in an advanced stage.

Instead of Solomon bringing Margaret home, it was she who escorted him. Gravely ill, he had to face a journey which involved an overnight crossing of Bass Strait by boat to Burnie, and a further six hours by steam train to Zeehan. The last stage of the journey, the three miles from the railway station to Western House, was completed in a horse-drawn ambulance. He died the following day.

Since Solomon had been a member of the Salvation Army for twenty-eight years, it is appropriate to quote an extract from his obituary published in *The War Cry*:⁵

IN MANSIONS OF GLORY

Treasurer S. Lemin, Zeehan

How remarkable that only twelve months ago our late comrade and family were standing around the bed of his beloved wife, expecting any moment that she would enter the Pearly Gates. But God willed it otherwise and in a very short time she was restored.

On Thursday night the fact faced us that the Treasurer himself was very ill. He had been ailing for some time and recently went across to Melbourne to meet Mrs Lemin, who had been wintering in the Victorian capital after her severe illness.

The Treasurer's own health being indifferent, he obtained medical advice but the doctors, much to his surprise, could hold out no hope for him. He returned home on the Wednesday, and on Thursday at 6.45 pm, our brave warrior laid down the sword to take up the crown.

Children of Solomon and Margaret LEMIN

1. Charles Henry (1874–1939). Born Wales, m. 1902, Elizabeth Ann (Bessie) TUFFERY, emigrated to New Zealand, died Invercargill aged 65.
2. Edith Annie (1876–1964). Born Pwllheli, Wales, m. 1895, George Stirling PAGE, died Upper Burnie aged 88.
3. Robina (1877–1950). Born Pwllheli, Wales; m. 1896, Henry GILHAM, died Northcote, Vic. aged 73.
4. William John (1879–1935). Born Carnarvon, Wales, m. 1906, Annie TREVARTHEN, emigrated to New Zealand, died Invercargill aged 56.
5. Kate (1881–1908). Born Carnarvon, Wales, m. 1903, Robert James LISSON, died Campbell Town aged 27.
6. Solomon Thomas (1883–1942). Born Wales, m. first 1905, Evelyn Beatrice PETERS, m. second c1921, Violet JACKSON, emigrated to New Zealand, died Dunedin aged 59.
7. Hettie (1885–1968). Born Branhholm, Tas., m. 1909, Charles Robert William STUBBINGS, died Caulfield, Vic. aged 83.
8. Herbert (1887–1922). Born Beaconsfield, Tas.; m. first 1914, Ella May PORTER, m. second 1918, Ada FOSTER, died Northcote, Vic. aged 34.
9. Flora Penrose (1890–1953). Born Beaconsfield, m. 1914, Vernon Reginald DRISCOLL, died Hobart aged 62.
10. Albert Truscott (1893–1982). Born Zeehan, m. 1920, Mary Ann (Polly) FOSTER, wounded at Gallipoli, awarded Military Medal for bravery on the Western Front in WWI, died Melbourne aged 88.

¹ Kerry Pink, *The West Coast Story*, West Coast Pioneers' Memorial Museum, Zeehan, 1982. Foreword by Eric Reece

² Sir Andrew Bryan, *The Evolution of Health and Safety in Mines*. Mine and Quarry Publication, 1975

³ Quoted in Richard Davis, *Eighty Years' Labor; the ALP in Tasmania, 1903–1983*, Sassafras Books and the History Department, University of Tasmania, 1983 p.4

⁴ Miners' term for being laid off.

⁵ The War Cry, 15 November 1913

Guidelines for Citations in Articles

Approved February 2024

Throughout each individual article the most important point is **CONSISTENCY**.

Citations

The Macquarie Dictionary defines a citation as '1. the act of citing or quoting. 2. the quoting of a book, passage, author etc.; a reference to an authority or a precedent'.

Endnotes

Endnotes are placed either at the end of each article. Endnotes should be in a smaller font, usually 2 sizes smaller than the document.

Citing Books

The order of the citation is:

- author's or authors' surname, then forename/s or initial/s,
- title of the book in italics,
- publisher,
- place of publishing,
- year of publication (if there is no date given use n.d.),
- page number/s.

A comma separates each entry, and a full stop ends the citation.

For example:

1. Meredith Louisa Anne, *My Home in Tasmania*, John Murray, London, 1852, p 118. If more than one page is quoted write pp 118-21.
2. When the same reference is required later in the work it can be abbreviated with the appropriate page. For example:, Meredith, pp 119-28.

Note: where there are two or more initials after the surname there should be no full stops or space/s. For example: Brown AC

Citing An Article In Journals/Periodicals

The order of the citation is:

- Author's or authors' surname, then forename/s or initial/s,
- title of the article in single quote marks,
- title of the journal/periodical in italics,
- year of publication (if there is no date given use n.d.),
- page number/s.

A comma separates each entry, and a full stop ends the citation.

For example: Howroyd Brian R, 'The First William Calvert', *Tasmanian Ancestry*, vol 29, no 2, September 2008, p 28.

In subsequent citations the reference may be abbreviated to surname and page number.

For example: Howroyd, p.29.

Citing Newspapers

Give the name of the article in inverted commas, the name of the newspaper in italics, the newspaper date and the page and column (if known).

For example: 'On the origin and communication of smut in wheat', *Hobart Town Gazette*, 22 April 1825, p 4 col 2.

Citing Websites

Quote the name of the site then the website and the date the site was accessed.

For example: Australia and New Zealand 'Find a Grave Index 1800s', www.ancestry.com.au. Accessed 1 June 2023.

In subsequent citations the reference may be abbreviated to name of the site.

For example: Australia and New Zealand, 'Find a Grave Index 1800s'.

Citing Family History Websites

Cite the event, person/s, the family history site, the website, the information and when the site was accessed.

For example:

Marriage Mary Brown and John Menzies,
ScotlandsPeople, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/Marriages 479/00 0120 0287
Falkirk. Accessed 30 January 2015.

Convict record, Mary Brown/Menzies 'Female Convicts Research Centre Inc.'
(FCRC). <https://femaleconvicts.org.au>. Accessed 30 January 2015.

Citing CD-ROMs and DVDs

Name the author, title in italics and the date if known.

For example: Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Hobart Branch, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania* Vol IX Oatlands District CD1, 2007.

Citing Repositories/Public Records

The reference must give explicit details about how to access the material. For countries outside Australia cite the country after the reference.

Name the event, person/s, the date, the repository and the reference.

For example: Marriage Register, Charlotte Hughes and John Thomas, 26 October 1841, Tasmanian Archives, Tasmanian Pioneer Index (TPI) Register General's Department (RGD) 37/1/2 1196 1841 Westbury.

Subsequently use abbreviations and only the basic information.

For example Marriage Charlotte Hughes and John Thomas, 26 October 1841.

The repository (TPI, RGD) should be written in full the first time unless already named in the list of abbreviations at the front of the publication. Please note Tasmanian Archives is not abbreviated.

Church Records/Parish Records (Baptism, Marriage, Burial)

Name the event and person, the date, the church, the church place and page number if known.

For example: Baptism Register, Charlotte Hughes, 8 May 1825, All Saints, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, England.

Subsequently use abbreviations.

For example: Baptism Charlotte Hughes, 8 May 1825.

Other Family History References

Other sites such as Census records, Valuation Rolls etc follow the same order - event, name, reference.

For example: Census return, Isaac Illes, Tasmanian Archives, CEN1/1/46 p 93, Richmond.

Citing Personal Communication

Personal communications include emails, facsimiles, letters, telephone calls and interviews. Write the name of the person, the name of person who received the personal communication, type of personal communication, and date if known. Make sure the person has given permission to be quoted.

For example: Joe Brown with Penny Smith, interview, 20 July 1999.

Oral History

Name of the person interviewed then name of person interviewing, how it was recorded, date and place where record held.

For example: Bob Smith interview by Jane Brown, digital recording, 4 December 2019, in author's possession.

Subsequently use abbreviations.

For example: Bob Smith interview by Jane Brown.

Library Acquisitions

Hobart Branch

*Binns, T. *Margaret Lucas – my view, my freedom*. Q 929.2 LUC

* Chung, H *Ching Chong China Girl*.0709.92 CHU

* Da Costa, M. *The Perry family – Essex to Tasmania*. Q 929.2 PER

Dunn, C *Gypsy Girls – Mary and Priscilla Loveridge, “Royal Admiral”,1792*. Q 929.2LOV

*Hunt, I. *The Lakeland Pedlar*. 942.780 HUN.

TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch. *Index to Court Records of Launceston 1827, 1828, & 1832*. Q 345.99465 IND.

*Tulip, D. *Convicts in the Channel – older than Port Arthur*. 365.99462 TUL.

*Watt, M. *The Fingal Valley’s German Heritage*. 994.64 WAT

*Whitham, C. *Rambles in Western Tasmania*. 994.66 WHI.

*Whitham, L. *Railways, mines, pubs and people*. 994.6 WHI.

*Williamson, M. *Warialda Pioneer Families*. 994.44.

*Denotes donated item



NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

62	WOOLLEY Mr Lewis	Sandown Apts 1 Southwood Dr lmw134@gmail.com	SANDY BAY	TAS	7005
1727	PEARS Mrs Heather	Not for publication			
5315	PEARS Mr Donald	Not for publication			
6642	GIRDAUSKAS Mr John	Not for publication			
The above members have re-joined after a break and have been allocated their original number					
8560	STOCKS Ms Rachel	9 Nina Jones Crescent rachelstocks@hotmail.com	CHISHOLM	ACT	2905
8561	WALKER Mr Shane	13 McRae Pl sandjwalker@bigpond.com	PARK GROVE	TAS	7320
8562	WALKER Mrs Josephine	13 McRae Pl sandjwalker@bigpond.com	PARK GROVE	TAS	7320
8563	BARDEN Mr Allan	41 Maud St allanbarden@bigpond.com	GEE LONG	VIC	3220
8564	RICHARDSON Mr John	294 Nelson Rd jahrrr54@gmail.com	MT NELSON	TAS	7007
8565	COOPER Ms Michelle	13 Sorbonne Dr chelle.bells88@gmail.com	SUNBURY	VIC	3429
8566	CREBERT Mrs Kayla	48 Wrights Lane pearce.kaylaa@gmail.com	MORIARTY	TAS	7307
8567	AYRE Mrs Julie	Not for publication			
8568	BROOKSBANK Mrs Jacqui	12 Dayspring Dr jacquibb@outlook.com.au	MARGATE	TAS	7054
8569	BAKER Mrs Belinda	23 Kambora Ave gbbaker@me.com	DAVIDSON	NSW	2085
8570	HAYHURST Mrs Janette	17 River Leads Dr janlovesplants72@gmail.com	GEORGE TOWN	TAS	7253
8571	WATERS Ms Linda	19 Yale Cir lindawaters2211@gmail.com	FOREST LAKE	QLD	4078
8572	ELLIS Mrs Christine	4711 Kings Hwy Grellis@webone.com.au	NORTHANGERA	NSW	2622
8573	COLE Mrs Susan	susan.cole5756@gmail.com			
8574	COLE Lee	susan.cole5756@gmail.com			
8575	MADDEN Mrs Karen	17 Mangin St karenandpeter03@bigpond.com	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
8576	MADDEN Mr Peter	17 Mahgin St karenandpeter03@bigpond.com	MOWBRAY	TAS	7248
8577	SMITH Ms Rosemary	56 Squibbs Rd tassiesmith7@gmail.com	SPREYTON	TAS	7310
8578	SUCKLING Mr Ernest	Not for publication			
8579	TAYLOR Mrs Anne	2 Grove Road annejtaylor@hotmail.co.uk	GLENORCHY	TAS	7010
8580	RILEY Mrs Debra	mdriley1@bigpond.com			
8581	WITCOMBE Mr Russell	57 Franklin St russwitcombe@gmail.com	WESTBURY	TAS	7303
8582	ARNOLD Mrs Heather	510 Murray Rd harnold@dcsi.net.au	VERVALE	VIC	3814
8583	SCHMIDTKE Mrs Kristina	kristinaschmidtke@bigpond.com			

New Members' Interests

NAME	PLACE/AREA	Period	MSHIP NO.
BADCOCK John	TAS AUS		8570
BARWICKS	Oatlands TAS AUS	1800-1900	8569
BELLETT Ann	Cygnat TAS AUS	1810-1870	8571
CANTWELL John	Hobart TAS AUS	1800-1900	8569
CLEAVER William	Oxford OXF ENG	1732-1787	62
COOPER Eric Andrew	Hobart TAS AUS	1920-2001	8565
COOPER Andrew Dresser	Evandale TAS AUS	1890-1960	8565
COOPER Walter Andrew	Evandale TAS AUS	1860-1930	8565
DAVIS Mary	St Helena island	1832-1872	8583
DIPROSE Emily	Lower Barrington, Palooona TAS AUS	1869-1927	8577
EDGE Frances	Alstonefield STS ENG	1558-1611	62
EDWARDS Madge Eileen	Launceston TAS AUS	1895-1945	8565
EELES Rosa	Nile TAS AUS	1860-1940	8565
ELLIS Mary ann	Ross TAS AUS	1840-1860	8572
ELLIS Mary ann	Hobart TAS AUS	1860 - 1890	8572
ELMER John	TAS AUS		8570
FISHER Maisie	Parattah TAS AUS		8573
GARTH Eliza	Cygnat TAS AUS	1840-1891	8571
GARTH James	Cygnat TAS AUS	1810-1870	8571
GILBIRD Elizabeth	Alstonefield STS ENG	1682-1750	62
GILLON/GILLIN Eileen Nora	TAS AUS	1914-1993	8568
GILLON/GILLIN Eileen Mary	Hobart/Cygnat/West Coast TAS AUS	1914-1993	8568
GIRVINE/ GIRVIN? Mary	Launceston, TAS AUS	c. 1853 - 1919	8564
HARRISON Frederick	Rotherfield SSX ENG UK	1823-1908	8583
HORTLE James and Charles	TAS AUS		8570
ISHERWOOD Emma	Port Esperance TAS AUS	c. 1850 - 1874	8564
JACKSON Lillace May		1913 - 1992	8560
KNOWLES James	Lancashire ENG UK	1820-1899	8583
LIDSTONE Elizabeth	Dartmouth DEV ENG	1763-1791	62
LUCAS Henry Orwood	TAS AUS/possibly NZ	c. 1855 - 1930	8564
LUCAS Nathaniel	First Fleet		8570
MANS (OR MONS?) Svensson	Sweden (or nearby?)	1810-1830	8580
MCHUGH Elizabeth (Betsy)	Gibraltar	c. 1830	8564
McLAREN Henrietta	Cygnat TAS AUS	1850-1900	8571
McLAREN James	Cygnat TAS AUS	1840-1891	8571
McNULTY Peter Henry	Latrobe TAS AUS	c. 1850-c. 1900>	8566
MORTYN Judith	Bellerive TAS AUS	<1930	8573
MUIR Helen or Ellen	Scotland UK	1838-1909	8583
NEVENS Flora	Scotland UK	1800 - 1840	8569
NEWTON Alfred William	VIC AUS	1906-1981	8579
NEWTON (HORE) Annie Rosinna	VIC AUS	1906-2001	8579
PEARSON Chester	Woodbridge TAS AUS	<1930	8573
PRATLEY Emma Emily	Nile/Evandale TAS AUS	1850-1910	8565
RAMSDALE John and Elizabeth	Launceston TAS AUS	1828>	8582
RASMUSSEN Peter Cole (or Carl?)	Denmark	1828-1835	8580
RICHARDSON Robert	TAS AUS	c. 1855 - 1874	8564
RUSSELL Maurice	County Clare, IRL	1799-1868	8583
SMITH James	Lower Barrington, Palooona TAS AUS	1869-1927	8577
SNOWDON Ambrose	Cygnat TAS AUS	1938-2012	8571
STOCKS (JACKSON) Gloria		1869-1927	8560
SYKES John	Yorkshire ENG/TAS AUS		8570
TAYLOR Reginald Redvers Roberts	Bendigo VIC AUS	1900-1974	8579

TAYLOR (CROSS) Stella Eileen	Heywood VIC AUS	1900-1964	8579
TURNER George	Exton/East Yolla Rd TAS AUS	1940>	8561
WINDEN Pieter	Netherlands	1928-2015	8579
WINDEN (DEN HOOD) Johanna Maria	Netherlands	1934-2012	8579
WOOLLEY George	Alstonefield STS ENG	1555>	62
WOOLLEY Joseph	Dartmouth DEV ENG	1757-1817	62
WORDSWORTH Alexander Cameron		1868-1920	8560
WORDSWORTH (CAMERON) Isabel Elizabeth			8560
WORDSWORTH (CAMERON) Harriet Isabella Emily		1875-1923	8560

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- § Please include your membership number if you are a member.
- § We prefer authors to send their contribution as a Word document attached to an email addressed to the editor. editors@tasfhs.org
- § We prefer short items of about 500 words with a maximum of about 2500 words for longer contributions. Long articles may be broken into parts for publication in subsequent issues.
- § Do not indent paragraphs. Do not use tabs or spaces to indent whole paragraphs.
- § Use only **one space** at the end of a sentence.
- § Please use **endnotes** only. DO NOT use footnotes. We do not mandate a particular style but expect sufficient information to allow the reader to locate the source.
- § Place endnote intext number at the end of a sentence after the full stop and without a space. When more than one reference is appropriate in the same place, use only one number. Show the additional information in the endnote with each reference separated by a semicolon.
- § A **bibliography** is acceptable instead of references.
- § When providing the editor with an article, use the file name to identify the version – e.g. “Smith article version1.docx” – and increase the version number for later versions.
- § Provide images with captions and source of attribution in separate documents.
- § Write dates in the format “number month year” - no th or nd or rd, and no commas. e.g. “3 April 2021”
- § Please write surnames in ALL CAPITALS when **first** used in the contribution.

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

email the editor for guidance.

BRANCH LIBRARY ADDRESSES, TIMES AND MEETING DETAILS

Please Check Branches for Opening Times

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

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

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

MERSEY Phone: Branch Secretary 0408 059 990 Library (03) 6426 2257
Library 113 Gilbert Street Latrobe (behind State Library)
Wednesday & Friday 10.00 am–3.00 pm
Saturday opening is by advance appointment only.
Meetings Please check the website at www.mersey.tasfhs.org/ or email secretary@tfhsdev.com for updates.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

Dues are payable annually by 1 April. Membership Subscriptions for 2024–25:-

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

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

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

Membership Entitlements:

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

Application for Membership:

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

Donations:

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

Research Queries:

Research is handled on a voluntary basis in each branch for members and non-members. Rates and a research enquiry form are available from each branch's respective website.

Reciprocal Rights:

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

Advertising:

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

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