

Tasmanian Ancestry

**TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY INC.**



Volume 47 Number 1 — June 2026

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

From the Editor

Thank you for the feedback about the format for the journal. Everyone who replied wanted the to get rid of all the double columns.

I have been struggling with managing the organisation of my files and searches. I have dived back to 1550 on one branch and have expanded family groups to include siblings. I am now finding it hard to keep track of all these people and find myself repeating searches and confusing myself. How do other people organise this information? I thought it might make a useful article if some of you were prepared to share what you do. I know everyone is different but it may be helpful to share ideas. These don't need to be long articles – just a couple of paragraphs would do. Send me your ideas and I will compile them into an article.

Isobel Williams

Journal Address

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Articles are welcomed in any format – handwritten, word processed, on USB 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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Cover:. The marriage on 4 December 1901 of Arthur William **Tattersall** (1876-1962) and Agnes Maria **Machin** (1878-1963). Arthur Tattersall was born in Launceston. In 1947 he was elected to the Tasmanian Legislative Council as the independent member for West Devon, serving until his retirement in 1953.

President's Message

Robyn Gibson

Three R's in this President's message.

Reminder:

The annual conference / AGM (organised by the Hobart branch) will be held 20 June 2026 at Rydges Hotel, North Hobart. There is still time to register, and the details are on the Society web page (www.tasfhs.org/AGM_2026.php). Also, related to this is that we will need someone to take on the role of Society Secretary at this AGM. John Dent who has been doing a fine job for the last 12 months cannot continue – he has far too many other demands on his time. This is very serious as without a Secretary the Society cannot legally function. So please *please* think about whether you are able to nominate for this position or recommend / persuade someone who would be suitable to accept nomination.

Review:

Earlier this year the Society was invited to contribute to a “Major Course Review” of the Family History Diploma offered by the University of Tasmania. The time frame we were given was quite short so thank you to all those members who were able to send me feedback in time. The process was that I (as President) met with the Review Panel to share with them the feedback I had received. (In general, this was that members who had undertaken units in the program were generally happy. There were a few problems that people had encountered and a short “wish list” of things that people would like to see.)

In the current climate, there is always a concern that such a review might be leading to cuts to the program. On the positive side I did not get any sense of a “razor gang” attitude from the members on the review panel – indeed I had the impression that they were all favourably inclined towards the program. Some of the things I mentioned as “wish list” items are apparently possible and the panel seemed to take note.

Recycle

It seems to me that as family historians we are all great recyclers of knowledge and stories, but I want to mention a slightly different form of recycling that we can do that will benefit the Tasmanian Family History Society. You may be aware that the Tasmanian Government has a program called “Recycle Rewards” where eligible drink containers can be returned at designated refund points and the (10c / container) can be directed to a designated charity. TFHS has been registered as such a charity under the banner “Tasmanian Family History Society Keep our libraries open”. The process that you take your “eligible” containers to a refund point, scan the bar code for TFHS and feed them into the machine. The scheme is described in some detail at the website (recyclerewards.com.au/).



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Branch Reports

Burnie

www.tasfhs.org/burnie.php

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Our Branch reopened on 19 January and our first day meeting was Monday 23 February. The topic was on writing and publishing a book, either a travel, photo or family history book. We discussed self-publishing, print on demand, and examples were shown by Peter Cocker and Allan Jamieson. As a result of the meeting, it was decided that a workshop be offered later in the year with the emphasis on creating a photo book.

Our March meeting was held on Monday 30th March and included an Easter Raffle. Our Librarian went through some of our Library collection as a reminder of what our Library contains, She concentrated on Burnie Deaths and Obituaries collected from various sources.

Peter then went through the various options of digitizing photographs using different techniques. These included a flatbed scanner using VueScan software, app on iPhone and dedicated slide and negative scanner. This topic is also a forerunner to a proposed workshop later in the year, that we will offer on making a print in demand photo book.

We will also be offering a Zoom meeting on using Family Tree Maker 2024. If successful we will hold a series of Zoom meetings later in the year.

Hobart

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Summer has been and gone, and the end-of-year break seems a long time ago. The branch is thoroughly back into 'business as usual' – new and ongoing projects, maintenance issues and organising meetings and events.

With the recent retirement of two experienced library assistants, we urgently need volunteers to take their places. It is a once-a-month commitment at a library opening time of your choice; training and ongoing support is available. Plus, when not busy, you have access to the wealth of resources in the branch library.

Transcribing indexes to add books to the Comprehensive Subject Index (CSI) is a slow task and the bottleneck to making progress. While we will always need more volunteers to help with this task, we are currently investigating whether optical character recognition and AI could help us speed up progress. Don't worry, everything will continue to be meticulously checked.

Eleven years ago, we set up the DNA Interest Group, as we prophetically saw it as the future of family history research. It meets monthly, with quite a few of the original members still attending as well as new people joining us throughout the year. We have recently discovered among our members some dark horses with interesting DNA stories and family history breakthroughs to tell us about. We have also had two guest speakers this year.

At our February General Meeting Chris Woods talked to us about 'Orphans of Northern Van Diemen's Land'. As Southerners, most of us were not aware that children from Launceston and surrounds, plus the North West Coast, were sent down to Hobart to be admitted to the Kings/Queens Orphan Schools at New Town. Some of them were very young. Chris picked some interesting examples to tell us about. A recording of the presentation is available on the members-only website.

In March, Rex Cox did a fascinating presentation on 'The Port of Hobart in Time of War'. He showed us a large selection of images taken during the Boer War, the Great War and WW2. They included port scenes and visiting ships - many of which would not otherwise have called here. Some images were rare, particularly those taken 1939-45 when photography of the port area was officially prohibited. The ways and means by which people circumvented the regulations made a very interesting story.

At time of writing, Hobart branch has recorded ten presentations that are now on the members-only website. If you were unable to attend the meetings, or were there and want to watch it again, you can simply log in to hear the speakers and see their slides in a video format.

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The first workshop for the year was on Thursday 19 March at the Launceston Library, Civic Square.

It was well attended with 22 people to hear three of our members provide details of how to access free resources that are readily available. This included looking at how to search on the Tasmanian Names Index where Mary Landers provided the benefit of her expertise

to ensure everyone learnt something and received some great tips about how to explore the names index to complete your family tree. Robyn Gibson showed ways to get the most out of the excellent free resource that is TROVE. John Dent went through the free resources on the TFHS website as well as what is only available on the members only part of the site.

The DNA Discussion Circle meeting in March had a full room of members enjoying interesting discussion led by Mary Landers. Our Branch AGM was held on Wednesday 15th April with guest speaker Maureen Martin Ferris who spoke on the *Use of Artificial Intelligence in Genealogy Research*. It is a very topical subject and of great interest currently.

Our May workshop at the Launceston Library was on *Property Records, Assessment Rolls, Post Office Directories and Maps*. The topic for the workshop planned for 13 August for Family History Month is *Techniques-and Resources for Keeping Family History Records*.

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Our Valentines Day BBQ was successful with thirty-six members and friends attending. The theme, unintentional that it was, of Valentines Day was a great suggestion for Ross for a talk. He gave the history of the numerous persecuted St Valentine over centuries and how it has become a tradition to express love on the 14 February by the giving of cards and gifts. We were treated to a great BBQ with salads, scrumptious deserts and chocolate hearts galore. Everyone enjoyed the evening and left feeling loved.

Mersey members were fully prepared with hats, sunscreen, sturdy shoes and water bottles to walk around the Baptist Church cemetery and Skelbrook Private cemetery, Sassafras and after lunch a visit to St Georges, Hermitage Lane cemetery. Rosie Marshall, our guide of Sassafras was very interesting. She spoke of the land her Rockcliff ancestors with their workers cleared. Her knowledge of the Sassafras families, properties and their burials made for an enjoyable morning. We had the pleasure of entering both churches and lunch in the beautifully built hall was a treat. Rosie's sister made us welcome.

We were lucky to have Ross Warren and Neville Bingham lead us off the beaten track to Hermitage Lane where St Georges Church and cemetery awaited our visit. Ross and Neville had spent several trips to St Georges to liaise with the caretakers and to exchange information as well as tidy the grounds. In the charming little church Libby Prescott gave

a talk on convict women in the area. Ross spoke of a number of burials that Neville had researched.

A happy day was had by all and a good sleep followed. After our major clean-up we found more space for more bookcases. Ross and Neville continue to paint and patch where needed. Making the house very comfortable.

Writers Group continues to collate and write about Latrobe from an early newspaper competition. By all accounts this is coming together well.

The Branch is looking forward to the next chapter after our AGM.

PUBLICATION
Hobart Branch
UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART
A Combined Index
to
Hooper & Burgess Funeral Records
Vol. 5 Part 5
Nov 1992 - Dec 1995 &
Turnbulls Family Funerals
Vol. 6 Part 1
Dec 1995 – Dec 2000

This volume contains the combined index to the last of the Funeral Records for Hooper & Burgess and the first Funeral Records for Turnbull Family Funerals, from when the company was taken over in December 1995.

The combined index often, but not always, names the spouse and/or parents, place of birth, cause of death and the cemetery where buried or ashes interred. Scanned images of the records are available on Hobart Branch computers. Many have attached Death and Funeral Notices from *The Mercury* newspaper often naming other family members.

This new publication is now available for **\$25.00 plus p. & p.**

www.hobart.tfhs.org
All members are entitled to 10% discount.

For a quote on p.& p. write to
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch
PO Box 326
ROSNY PARK
TASMANIA 7018

email library@hobart.tasfhs.org or phone (03) 6245 9351

I remain, Dear Mother

Isabella Jordan

Reprinted with permission of *Cleveland Family History Society*,
first published in 1994.

Part 2

The following is an abridged copy of a letter sent by Isabella **Jordan** to her mother in Northallerton, North Yorkshire from Tasmania shortly after her arrival in 1830. Unfortunately, other correspondence mentioned in this letter have not survived.

1831, January 9th A Happy New Year to you all New. Year's Day is spent very differently here to what it is in England. No New Year's gifts and no more drinking or holiday than at any other time.

Three weeks or a month since we had a call from Mr **Stockdale**. He lived as overseer here on one of this is Mr **Stokell's** Farms. He once lived with Mr. **J Hood** of your Yafforth and a Mr Stephen **Bell** has also called to see us who came from Wensley after we left. Histon, and Jordan has seen two or three more Yorkshire people. Shall send you a last year's almanack, which will inform you of many little things. A Mrs **Tidd** gave me the almanack. She came into another house in this yard the week after we came here. I find our most excellent neighbour. Mr Tidd shot himself last 29th of Sept. She's only 23 years of age and is left with 4 children, so that Frank has got plenty of play mates. She commences teaching a school tomorrow.

Mr Stokell has brought these premises. He intends to be the sale or let them, so that our stay is very uncertain. When you write to us, which you must be sure to do at the very first opportunity, you had better direct for us to the care of Mr Stokell, Marketplace, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. I shall send you 2 or 3 newspapers with this and shall be glad at any time to receive some from you, as we feel anxious for all the news that you can either write or send.

14th. I wish Jane many happy returns this day. Eliza Martha is a year and a half old. Today she walks about famously.

Silver and copper coins are very plentiful here, particularly farthings. You frequently get 6 pennyworth of them (folded up in the paper, similar to 1/2 oz of tobacco in England) given to you in change. The silver coins here are various and principally of the following values. 6d, 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/2, 2/6, 3/3, 4/-, 4/4, 5/- and two kinds at 1/1 so that is rather difficult to count change 'till you get accustomed to the different pieces.

28th A year today since we left Northallerton many changes will have taken place since then.

Jordan is off work at present on account of being very poorly. He has had the Doctor, and I hope he will soon be well again. Mr **Wilde**, a young man, who came out as surgeon on the *Juno*, has commenced practising at Sorrell Town and was married to Miss **Ward**, of the *Dallas Arms* Wednesday before last. They courted during our passage. She got the pattern of my white veil to work one by. They left Hobart Town the day after they were married. I doubt she has only done badly as he is seldom sober, and I believe he is no property, though he is of a very respectable family in England.

30th Mrs **Hinsman** was confined of a son last Wednesday. You will recollect my informing you of the wedding which took place in Ireland last 13th of May

In general, ladies and tradesman's wives go without caps. Petticoats are worn rather short, half boots you seldom see, but generally very thin shoes. Most people dress elegantly. If a many people in England knew what transportation is, I believe where one is transported there would be ten. The principal tradesmen and mechanics and even those who are considered as the most respectable people in the place have come out as transports. It seems a strange thing to me that these people who have violated the laws at home by being sent to here with their ill-gotten wealth, upon arriving should obtain full liberty and begin to act as gentlemen and be more looked upon than those who have come out to earn an honest livelihood. Such, I will assure you, is the case. If they behave themselves well, after they get here, they very soon get a ticket of leave, and if they then conduct themselves properly, they get a pardon and can commence in what way they like. But if they do not behave, they keep them very strict and the worst of them are chained by the legs even when they are at work, and convicts are hanged for lesser offences, and free men. Here are a number of watchmen and constables, chiefly men whose passage out of England. Northallerton has helped to pay, but yet you hear of scarcely any robberies. I have left clothes hanging out night after night and never lost anything.

I am glad to say Jordan is much better, 'though far from well. Francis Thomas goes to school to Mrs Tidd. She has got twenty. He is very fond of going and I suppose behaves uncommonly well. Neither she nor we hear anything about leaving our houses, nor do we wish, as long as we can stay rent free. I do not think the climate here is as warm as at home. The weather is very variable, and it frequently rains at night. The watchman is calling past 10 o'clock, so I wish you all good night and may say God bless you all and prosper you.

February 6th Francis Thomas and his father are at the Scotch Kirk. He behaves very well when he's there and is very proud of going in his white trousers

The 63rd Regiment are stationed here and at Sydney, which place is only 800 miles from us. They enliven the town very much both the children are very fond of seeing them and hearing the music when they pass our house, which they generally do 4 or 5 times a week. It is considered an excellent band and so one of the finest regiments under the Crown.

I'm glad to say that Jordan is much better, but he feels weak. We have had finer weather in this last week than we have had in the last 5 or 6 weeks, though I think, in general, it is hotter in England in July than what it is here this last January. Be sure and write immediately on arrival of this and let us know all the news you can. You have nothing to do but put your letter in the post at Northallerton, post paid to London, and it will be sent to us from there by the first ship. There is a ship arrives here almost every week from England and there are very often ships from here, so that after I receive a letter from you, I shall very soon write again to some of you in Northallerton and likewise to brothers John and Miles. You must mind and send them word you have heard from us. Give our kind love to them, Edith and the children and we shall be glad to hear from them at anytime and we hope they are in good health and doing well. Will, thank you to forward the newspapers directed to my brother Samuel.

Mr Tidd was a Yorkshireman, and he came from Snaith, in the neighbourhood of Booth Ferry. Mrs T is a Devonshire person. I still find her the best of neighbours. I think myself very fortunate in meeting with such a person, as a good neighbour is a pleasant thing in any part, but he, especially in a foreign country where one knew no person.

I have got more accustomed to hearth fires made of wood they are very warm to one's feet. Few of the houses have ranges in them except in the better rooms. The price of having water brought to houses varies according to the distance. We are at present pretty well situated for that, mine costs me from 8d to 1/- a week, it depends upon what I use for washing. At the first, when we came, Jordan used to fetch it himself, but you see no freeman carrying water, so of course he was given over, and there are always plenty of prisoners seeking for a job such as fetching water and chopping wood. They give over work at 6 and have leave to stay out 'till 7, when they are locked up. Those in the penitentiary are they who have not yet got tickets of leave and as soon as they arrive in the colony they're sent there under main till they get those tickets which depends upon behaviour.

And no woman, whether bond or free, could think of such a thing as getting for a bucket of water. Here are a great many drunkards in the colony, particularly among the women. Here are a few very fine views on the river, where the sight of many vessels is very pretty when one is not an inhabitant of them.

It seems strange to me. But being almost all English people, they do not practise English ways more than they do. I will still say with the renowned poet *England, with all thy faults, I love these still*. Not that I have yet cause to be dissatisfied with either this place or the few people I know, but I must say I should like to have milk and butter, cheaper, water without buying and a fruit pie or pudding sometimes.

Francis Thomas if he finds anything which he thinks pretty, he generally says he will send it to his Grandmother, but whether he really remembers you or not, I cannot tell.

Jordan and I oft say it must be from hearing us talk about you so much, as he was so very young when he left. He is an uncommonly fond of his sister and so she of him. They send the kiss each to you, their aunts, uncles and cousins. Frank sends one to Miss Burn if she is still with you.

We often see people who bear a strong resemblance to a many we have left behind. Mrs Tidd has a sister living with her, just like Miss E **Scott**, and we have the very picture of Mrs Q..., Mr. T **Goodburn**, Mr **Wharton**, Anthony **Wilkinson** and several more. There is a bread baker here by the name of **Peat**. He came out as a steward of a vessel. His parents live in Frenchgate Head, Richmond. I remember the name. Mr Stokell has a man who lives at one of his farms who knows Michael **Haw** very well.

I have been busy washing today, I find my possing tub very useful, there are more in the town. We have made Frank a little mattress and very proud he is at sleeping by himself in his own pretty bed, as he calls it. He likes to lay late in the mornings, but Eliza Martha is very early riser. They are both asleep at present. It is past 10 o'clock, so goodnight - adieu.

Febry 7th You will perceive that this scrawl has been a long time in hand. and that I have scribbled a little when I have had time, and as soon as I hear from you, I intend beginning another letter. Be sure and write immediately, we feel very anxious to hear from you. Jordan improves daily, he proposes beginning work in another day or two. He only intends to follow painting 'till he meets with a situation. He unites with me in kindest love to you, brothers, sisters and all inquiring friends. Wishing you every happiness and prosperity.

I remain, dear mother, your affectionate daughter, Isabella Jordan.

PS We have quite forgot to tell you that Johnson Davison has got here. The celebrated Snowden Dunhill is now free, and it is said he intends returning to England.

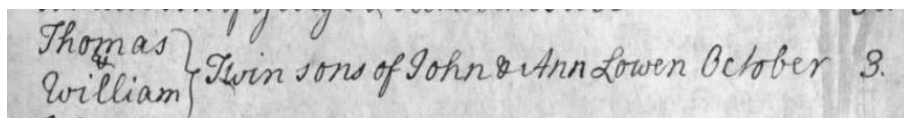
Editor's Note: Unfortunately, other correspondence mentioned in this letter have not survived.

Truth About Thomas Lowen: Debunking a Family Myth

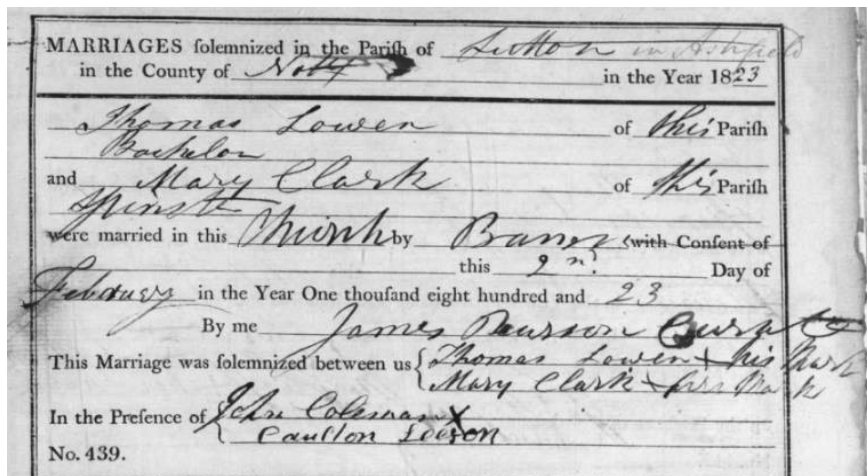
Maree Da Costa (Member 8200)

This article examines the life of Thomas **Lowen** (born 1804, Nottingham) to assess whether he was sent to Tasmania as a convict, as the family legend claims, or not. Evidence from parish, military, and Tasmanian family records indicates that Thomas was not a convict; rather, he enlisted in the army, while his wife, Mary Lowen (née **Clarke**), emigrated to Tasmania with their only child Elizabeth.

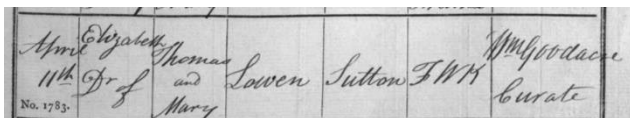
Thomas Lowen was born in 1804, son of John and Ann (nee **Challener**) Lowen. He and his twin brother, William were baptised on 3 October 1804 at St Nicholas, Nottingham, England.¹



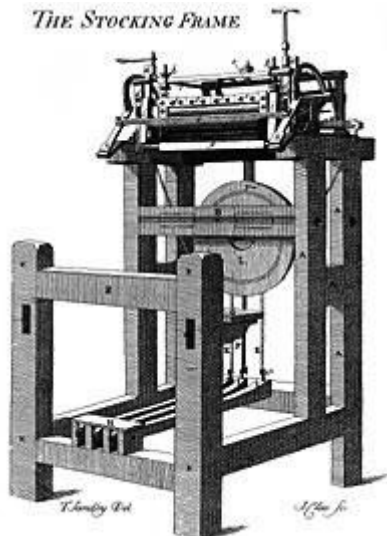
Thomas married Mary Clark(e) on 2 February 1823 in the parish of Sutton-in-Ashfield, St. Mary Magdalene, Nottingham. They both signed with an X, indicating illiteracy.²



Their daughter Elizabeth Lowen was born the following year and baptised on 11 April 1824 at St Mary Magdalene, the same church where her parents were married and his occupation was recorded as FWK (framework knitter).³



THE STOCKING FRAME

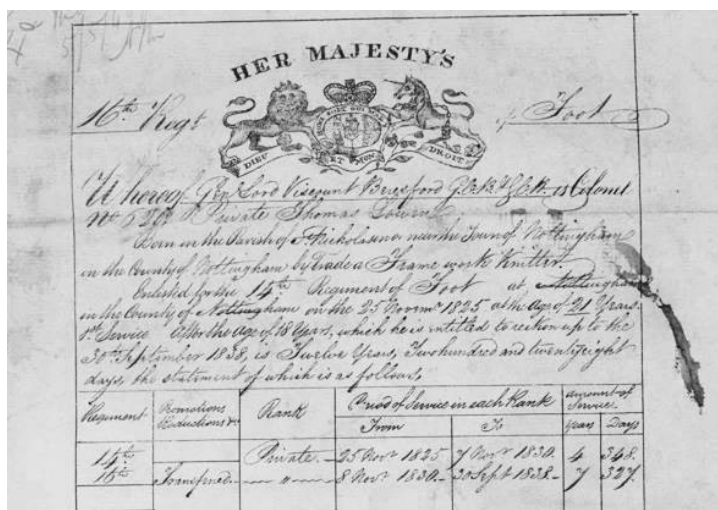


The East Midlands, especially Nottinghamshire, was long a centre of framework knitting, with thousands of knitting frames in towns like Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield. By the early 19th century, changes in fashion and the introduction of larger frames threatened traditional and smaller knitters' livelihoods, leading to declining income and unrest. Faced with economic uncertainty and social unrest, a young and newly married framework knitter like Thomas Lowen would have been motivated to seek the stability and pay of military service.⁴

Military records show that Thomas enlisted in the British Army in 1825 and was sent to the East Indies. As a low-ranking soldier, he would likely have had no control over his movements

and would have had to wait for the army to grant leave or discharge before returning to England and his family. It is plausible that this circumstance gave rise to the family legend of desertion. This also supports the conclusion that Thomas did not arrive in Tasmania as a convict.

He enlisted in the 14th Regiment of Foot on 25 November 1825, stated age as 21, which matches a birth year of 1804. Place of birth is St Nicholas, Nottingham and his trade is framework knitter. His discharge record, shown below, states that he transferred to 16th Regiment in 1830, was a private, had served 12 years and 228 days, and was discharged on 30 September 1838. He received a pension on 14 August 1839.^{5 6 7}



The discharge record also states that he served in the East Indies for 12 years with the surgeon stating that it is a case of disability partly attributed to the climate and partly to the effect of his own intemperance. He was emaciated, toothless and had been in hospital ten times since 1835. He was also perceived to be of bad character.

It was effectively impossible for Thomas to travel to Tasmania to join his wife and child, even had he wished to do so. The harsh realities of military service in the intense heat and unfamiliar climate of the East Indies had taken a severe toll on his health, which had deteriorated significantly by the time of his discharge. Thomas survived only a few years after leaving the army, dying on 3 April 1841 in the Mansfield Workhouse, Nottinghamshire, aged 36, still describing his occupation as a framework knitter (stockinger). The cause of death was recorded as ascites, a condition involving the accumulation of fluid in the abdomen, commonly associated with liver disease and closely linked to intemperance and alcoholism.⁸

Third of 333	Thomas Townsend	36	Male	Stockinger	Ascites	W ^m Winder Master of the Mansfield Union Work House	Third of 1841	M ^s Cushman Rep ^r Thomas
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Meanwhile, Mary became a single mother to her two-year-old daughter amid a period of major upheaval. Her father, John Clarke, was by then a well-established former convict residing in Van Diemen's Land. Clarke had arrived in Hobart in 1804 aboard the *Calcutta* as one of the first convicts to settle the colony. Through good behaviour, he was granted



An early photo of Rosewood at Tea Tree, undated, family collection.

60 acres of land at Tea Tree near Richmond in 1817, which he had steadily expanded until it comprised approximately 1,250 acres. It is evident that communication between Mary and her father had continued over the years, a connection that likely influenced her decision to emigrate.⁹

NATIVE YOUTHS.

First Prize £4, and a new saddle and bridle, given by Messrs. Brown and Thompson. Second Prize £3. Third Prize £2. Fourth Prize £1:

In this class those youths were considered as natives who arrived in the colony under, but not above, seven years of age; and the following youths, all connected with subscribers, were the competitors in this match—entrance fee 2s 6d each:—

**James Tamplin, entered by Mr. John Blacklow.
Charles Cavill, entered by Mr. Abraham Cavill.
John Dart, Junior, entered by Messrs. Dart and Jennings.
Frederick Phillips, } three brothers, all entered by
William Phillips, } Mr. H. Phillips.
Samuel Phillips, }
Thomas Devine, Junior, entered by himself.
John Hayes, Junior, ditto.**

TROVE, Courier (Hobart, Tas. : 1840 - 1859), Wednesday 8 May 1850, page 4 – Colonial News

Mary Lowen and her daughter Elizabeth arrived in Hobart aboard the *Hugh Crawford* on 28 October 1826, less than a year after Thomas's enlistment into the army. By this time, John Clarke had already constructed a substantial residence known as *Rosewood*, intended as a family home. The arrival of his only daughter and granddaughter would have been a significant and meaningful event in his later life.¹⁰

Living nearby was Henry **Phillips**, a 30-year-old recently emancipated convict. Henry had arrived in the colony aboard the *Dromedary* in 1820 as an unmarried farm labourer from Hampshire, convicted of sheep theft. He had been assigned to Joseph **Johnson** of Tea Tree by 1821 who was possibly a neighbour or associate of John Clarke. Another family legend is that he and Henry were great friends. Henry was granted his certificate of freedom on 8 March 1826. Birth records suggest that Mary and Henry formed a

relationship soon after her arrival, with their first child, Frederick Lowen, born on 8 December 1828, two years later. He was baptised on 25 February 1829.^{11 12 13}

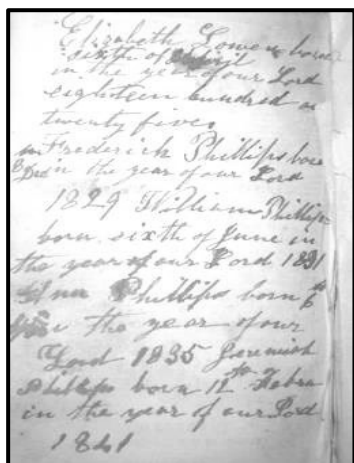
25 th February, ✓ 8 th Dec No. 499. 2985	1828.	Frederick	Thomas and Mary	Lowen.	Tea Tree Brush.	Farmer.	Wm. R. Doughty
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Official records list Frederick as the son of Thomas and Mary **Lowin** (sic); however, earlier documents raise doubts about this attribution. Contemporary newspaper articles frequently refer to him as Frederick Phillips, son of Henry Phillips of Tea Tree. Despite this, Frederick used the surname Lowen throughout his life, marrying under that name and bestowing it upon his children.

Their next child, William Phillips, was born around 1830. No birth record has been located, though in the bible owned by his sister Ann **Gard** (nee Phillips) she records his birth as 6 June 1831. This date is likely inaccurate, as the following child, Sarah Lowen, was born on 6 December 1831 and baptised on 8 April 1832. Sarah's burial is recorded as Sarah Phillips, of Tea Tree Brush, on 26 June 1833, aged 18 months.^{14 15}

8 April ✓ 6 th Dec No. 523 1611	1831.	Sarah.	Thomas and Mary Anne	Lowen	Brighton	Farmer.	R. Doughty Chaplain.
---	-------	--------	----------------------------	-------	----------	---------	-------------------------

Sarah Phillips	Tea Tree Brush	26 th June 1833.	18 Months.	—	—	(R. Doughty) Chaplain
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Ann Gard's Bible, 1849 edition
Photograph by Maree Da Costa,
2025

Ann Gard records the following names and births:

Elizabeth Lowen, born 6 April 1825 (actually born before 11 April 1824, date of baptism)

Frederick Phillips, born 8 Dec 1829 (actually 1828)

William Phillips, born 6 June 1831 (likely 1830)

Ann Phillips, born 6 April 1835

(Henry Arthur) Jeremiah Phillips, born 12 February 1841

These names represent the surviving children of Mary Clarke / Lowen / Phillips. An additional child recorded to Mary and Henry is Samuel Phillips (1833-1851). The early deaths of Samuel and Sarah may account for their

omission from the bible record and indicate that the account was compiled following Samuel's death in 1851.^{16 17}

Mary and Henry married on 6 November 1841 at the *Castle Inn* (now *Epsom House*), Pontville, seven months after the death of Thomas Lowen. Mary is recorded as being a spinster. News of Thomas's death had somehow reached Van Diemen's Land, and the timing of the marriage suggests a deliberate effort to formalise their long-standing relationship and legitimise their children.¹⁸



Mary Lowen and Henry Phillips, undated, family collection.

Conclusion

The evidence presented demonstrates on the balance of documentary evidence that Thomas Lowen was not transported to Tasmania as a convict but instead enlisted in the British Army in 1825 and spent the remainder of his working life in military service overseas. His prolonged service in the East Indies, followed by discharge due to failing health and intemperance, left him physically incapable of reuniting with his wife and child. His death in England in 1841 conclusively rules out any possibility of his presence in Van Diemen's Land.

Mary Lowen's emigration to Tasmania in 1826 was not an act of abandonment but a pragmatic response to prolonged separation, economic necessity, and the presence of family support through her father, John Clarke. Her subsequent relationship with Henry Phillips developed within this context and resulted in a stable family life that endured for decades. The long-standing family belief that Thomas deserted his family or arrived in Tasmania as a convict can now be understood as a misinterpretation arising from silence, distance, and incomplete information rather than fact.

¹ Ancestry.com, Nottinghamshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812

² Ancestry.com, Nottinghamshire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1937

³ Ancestry.com, Nottinghamshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, 1813-1919

⁴ <http://www.nottsheritagegateway.org.uk/people/frameworkknitters.htm>, 4th January 2026

⁵ Ancestry.com, UK, Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Soldier Service Records, 1760-1920

⁶ The National Archives, UK, WO 97/373/29

⁷ Ancestry.com, UK, Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Admissions and Discharges, 1715-1925

⁸ GRO, Death, Thomas Lowen, 1841, June Quarter, Mansfield Union, Volume15, Page 344

⁹ TAHO, Convicts, John Clarke, 1803, CON22/1/1 page 155

¹⁰ TROVE, Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser (Hobart, Tas. : 1825 - 1827), Friday 3 November 1826, page 3.

¹¹ TAHO, Convicts, Henry Phillips, 1819, CON23/1/3 no 101

¹² Panopticon, Henry Phillips, Record ID fsbccc113961, 5 January 2026

¹³ TAHO, Birth, Frederick Lowin, 1828, Hobart, RGD32/1/1 no 2985

¹⁴ TAHO, Birth, Sarah Lowen, 1831, Green Ponds, RGD32/1/1 no 4611

¹⁵ TAHO, Death, Sarah Phillips, 1833, Green Ponds, RGD34/1/1 no 3318

¹⁶ TAHO, Birth, Samuel Phillips, 1833, Green Ponds, RGD32/1/2 no 5173

¹⁷ TAHO, Death, Samuel Phillips, 1851, Hobart, RGD35/1/3 no 1004

¹⁸ TAHO, Marriage, Henry Phillips and Mary Sowen (sic), 1841, Brighton, RGD37/1/2 no 986

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George Thomas Law

Tasmanian's Famous Unknown Jockey.

Danice Lewis (Member 8603)

George **Law** (b 1848) in Ross, son of convicts, George Law Snr (1813-1872) and Ann **Day** (1815-1867). ^[1] He lived and worked around Antill Ponds, Oatlands and Ross. A blacksmith by trade, he developed friendships with famous locals **Lord** and **Carr** ^[3]. I assume he realised there was more money in riding horses than being a blacksmith and joined in alongside the best. His list of winnings is impressive, and he became a drawcard to racing audiences in Tasmania. His travelled throughout the island to compete in most racing events. At first riding for others then he began to purchase horses and ride his own. He married Eliza **Crossin**, the daughter of William Patrick Crossin and Ann **Cullinan** in 1871. ^[2]



George in his Racing attire. Family photo. Date unknown

Children

Eliza (1873), Joseph (1875), Letitia, my great grandmother born in 1876, John (1880), Louis (1882), Honora (1884), Bernice (1886), Harold (1888), Florence (1891) and Alfred (1893) ^[2]. The eldest of George's children, a son named George William, was born in 1869 ^[2], the family whispers were that he was 'left' on George and Eliza's doorstep. His birth certificate lists Elizabeth **Smith** as his mother. He rode *Britomarte* in the Grand National Steeplechase in Victoria ^[4].



Britomarte left with George ^[4]

Moving from Oatlands to Dundas around 1897 then to Zeehan c1900, the whole family was at one time, a jockey or a trainer. In one race, four family members were racing each other ^[5]. At another time, the bridle fell off the horse and it was steered to victory by its mane ^[6]. In 2023 I nominated George and his family to be inducted into the Tasmanian Thoroughbred Racing Hall of Fame for his, his children's and his grandchildren's contributions to Tasmanian Horse Racing.



Law family in Zeehan c1890

Further reading

"A Great sporting family", *Advocate* 19/06/1945. p3.

"Famous Tasmanian family of riders", *Saturday Evening Express* 14/05/1938. p5.

"Jockey A. Laws Carer". *Zeehan & Dundas Herald*. 25/07/1921. p1.

"George Thomas Law" by D L Lewis. [2021]

1 & 2. TAS Libraries name search. All births /marriages were registered.

3. Newspaper and Gazette articles, various on location and land owned/rented.

4. Weekly Times Melb 21/8/1897 p10.

5. Zeehan and Dundas Herald 25/07/1921. p1.

6. Advocate 11/01/1928. p3.

From Hertfordshire to Van Diemen's Land: The Life of John Ivory, Boy Convict (1824–1887)

Rebecca Read (Member 5432)

Until the mid-nineteenth century, children who broke the law in Britain faced the same harsh punishments as adults—imprisonment, flogging, transportation, and even execution. Among the thousands of young offenders swept into this system was John **Ivory**, a boy from rural Hertfordshire whose petty crimes and troubled circumstances set him on a path that would carry him halfway around the world. What follows is the biographical sketch I prepared for an American friend—a descendant of one of John's sisters—tracing his journey from a small English parish to the convict stations of Van Diemen's Land, and ultimately to a quiet life in northern Tasmania.

Early Life and Conviction

John Ivory, the son of George Ivory and Jane **Mills**, was born in the hamlet of Piccotts End, Hertfordshire, on 17 July 1824 and christened in the parish of Great Gaddesden on 15 August the same year.¹ His childhood was marked by poverty and instability. Before he turned fifteen, he had already been in prison twice—once for vagrancy and once for being concealed in a house with intent to steal.² Three of his siblings had also served terms of imprisonment for crimes including theft, poaching, vagrancy and criminal damage.³

On 25 November 1839, John appeared at the Hertford quarter sessions charged with stealing lead valued at ten pence from the roof of Mary **Pedley**'s cottage.⁴ Though 'recommended to mercy on account of his youth,' the magistrate considered him 'altogether a bad boy' and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.⁵ Whatever hopes the magistrate had for his reform, John's next steps were already set.⁶ Within days, he was taken from the local gaol and delivered into the floating prisons that awaited boys like him.

The Prison Hulks

Eight days after his trial, John was taken aboard the *Justicia*, a prison hulk moored at Woolwich; on 7 January 1840 he was transferred to the *Euryalus* at Chatham, a hulk used exclusively for boys sentenced to transportation.⁷

Life on the hulks was harsh and highly regulated. Prisoners rose early, wore distinctive clothing, cleaned the decks daily, ate in silence, and attended evening prayers.⁸ Yet the boys also received three meals a day—often more than they were used to—and were taught trades, reading, and writing.⁹ The system reflected the prevailing belief that criminals could be reformed through spiritual guidance, education, and labour.

After nearly nine months on the *Euryalus*, the day finally came when John and the other boys were marched aboard the *Hindostan*, the ship that would carry them to the far side of the world.¹⁰

The Voyage to Van Diemen's Land

The *Hindostan* embarked 200 boys and ten adult convicts at Sheerness in late September 1840.¹¹ Dr Andrew **Henderson** RN, the ship's surgeon superintendent, kept a detailed journal of the voyage. His entries describe the embarkation, the daily routines, and the ship's progress as it sailed from the Downs on 8 October and arrived in the River Derwent on 17 January 1841.¹²

Dr Henderson's 'General Economy of the Ship' reveals a strict but orderly regime: daily deck cleaning, regular airing of bedding, saltwater bathing, schooling in two divisions, and weekly changes of shirts.¹³ The boys' health improved noticeably; their average weight increased by 15½ pounds during the voyage, suggesting that their diet was far from meagre.¹⁴

The *Hindostan* anchored in Sullivan's Cove on 19 January and remained there for six days. Sixty-four boys were landed before the ship continued to Port Arthur.¹⁵

Point Puer: The Juvenile Establishment

John was one of the boys bound for Point Puer, the juvenile branch of the Port Arthur penal settlement. When the voyage ended for them, the strictures of the system did not. Point Puer was intended to reform young offenders through discipline, labour, and instruction. The boys were supervised, tried, and punished in the same manner as adult convicts, though they also received trade training. When John was there, trades included carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, stone cutting, blacksmithing, and baking. John learned the baker's trade.¹⁶

Despite the rigid discipline, John's conduct at Point Puer was relatively good. His only recorded offence was 'misconduct' on 16 May 1843, for which he received seven days' solitary confinement.¹⁷ After 32 months at Point Puer, John moved into the shifting world of probation stations, where work was relentless and discipline swift.

Probation Stations and Further Punishments

During a short period at the Prisoners' Barracks in Hobart Town, John was charged with larceny under £5. The magistrates recommended a six-month extension to his sentence and three months of additional probation at Browns River, a location where convicts were engaged in constructing what is now known as the Channel Highway.¹⁸

Further postings and punishments followed: the government farm at New Town, another larceny charge resulting in eighteen months' hard labour at Port Arthur, and additional punishments for possessing tobacco, a knife, and flour. He also served three months' hard labour in chains for being absent without leave.¹⁹

A New Life as James Ivory

By late 1846, after years of extensions and setbacks, John was finally free to work for wages, and on 7 June 1847, a few weeks before his twenty-third birthday, he was a free man—though with little more than his labour to offer.²⁰

He was still young, still poor, and still marked by his past. Yet the next decade would see him carve out a quieter, steadier life than anyone might have predicted. On 13 June 1856, aged 31 and calling himself James Ivory—a name Dr Henderson had used for him during the voyage—he married nineteen-year-old Elizabeth **Goss** at Marsh Paddock (now Exton) according to Wesleyan rites.²¹

Wesleyan ministers were the official chaplains at Port Arthur from the beginning of 1833 to the end of 1843. They were primarily responsible for moral instruction through services, prayers, religious instruction and consolation, and oversaw the schooling of the Point Puer boys.²² They seem to have had a lasting impact on the boys, as John Ivory was one of many who remained affiliated with the Wesleyans after he left the establishment.²³

Marriage anchored him in a way the penal system never had. As James Ivory, he became part of a growing community in northern Tasmania, raising a large family and working the land. Between 1857 and 1877, he and Elizabeth welcomed seven sons and three daughters. When he was the informant registering the births of his children, he always signed with an X, which suggests that despite the efforts of tutors and ministers, he never learned to write.

Late in 1866, with their first four surviving children, James and Elizabeth moved from Westbury to the area that would become known as Nowhere Else. The name, coined by their son Charles around 1884, reflected the rugged remoteness of the land they settled.²⁴

Death and Legacy

Described as a farmer, John—known throughout his adult life as James—died of pleurisy at Nowhere Else on 22 September 1887. A brief notice in a Launceston newspaper recorded his passing, giving his age as fifty-eight, though he was actually sixty-three.²⁵

John Ivory's life began in poverty and instability and was shaped early by the unforgiving machinery of Britain's penal system. Yet the boy who arrived in Van Diemen's Land as a tattooed, undersized fifteen-year-old convict eventually forged a life of steadiness and family.²⁶ Under the name James Ivory, he became a husband, a father of ten, and a farmer at Nowhere Else—a place whose very name hints at the unlikely distance he travelled from his beginnings. His life was one of thousands shaped by transportation: a reminder that behind every convict record lies a human being who endured hardship, adapted, and, in John's case, quietly remade himself.

¹ Bishop's transcripts for Great Gaddesden, 1604-1872, digitised microfilm 569721, FamilySearch.org.

² *Essex and Hertford Mercury*, 3 December 1839, p. 1, c. 6; John Ivory, conduct record, CON33/1/4, p. 94, Tasmanian Archives. When interviewed on arrival, John Ivory reported that he had served sentences of one month for stealing sticks, two months for vagrancy, and another two months for stealing wood, which differs from what appears in the newspaper report of his trial.

³ 'To the House of Correction', *Hertford Mercury and Reformer*, 17 February 1835, p. 3; 'Commitments to the House of Correction', *Hertford Mercury and Reformer*, 12 September 1837, p. 3; *Hertford Mercury and Reformer*, 11 April 1837, p. 3; 'Hemel Hempstead Petty Sessions', *Bucks Gazette*, 18 May 1839, p. 4; 'Hemel Hempstead Petty Sessions', *Bucks Gazette*, 31 October 1840, p. 1; Also see Hertfordshire.gov.uk, Crime and Punishment Records.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Essex and Hertford Mercury*, *ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Justicia and Euryalus* hulk registers, 'UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849', Ancestry.com.

⁸ Anna McKay, 'A Day in the Life: Convicts on board Prison Hulks', Carceral Archipelago Academic and Staff Blog, University of Leicester.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Euryalus* hulk Register, 1840, 'UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849', Ancestry.com

¹¹ Medical journal, *Hindustan*, 1840-1841, pp. 28-29, 'UK, Royal Navy Medical Journals, 1817-1856', Ancestry.com.

¹² Medical journal, *Hindustan*, 1840-1841, p. 30.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 31.

¹⁶ John Ivory, conduct record, CON33/1/4, image 94, Tasmanian Archives.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Medical journal, *ibid.*, 'Daily Sick List' folded insert; James Ivory and Elizabeth Goss, marriage, RGD37/1/15 number 930, Tasmanian Archives; Digitised microfilm 7368160, FamilySearch.org; Note: Other researchers have suggested that John Ivory took the name of a brother who died in infancy. However, his brother James appears in the 1841 England and Wales census and married Eleanor Latchford on 26 December 1864 in the parish of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (See FamilySearch digitised microfilm 91764).

²² Peter MacFie, *The Wesleyans of Port Arthur: the legacy of the Wesleyan missionaries at Port Arthur penal settlement and Point Puer juvenile prison, Tasman Peninsular, Van Diemen's Land 1833-1843* (Peter H. MacFie, Tasmania, 2022), Introduction.

²³ Alistair Scott, *Urchin Convicts: The Point Puer Boys in Van Diemen's Land* (Forty South, Tasmania, 2025), p. 164.

²⁴ *Upper Barrington Beginnings*, Alan Dyer Books.com.

²⁵ 'Family Notices', *Daily Telegraph* (Launceston, Tasmania), 28 September 1887, p. 2.

²⁶ John Ivory, conduct record, *ibid.*

Finding Catherine Grace

Roslyn Grace Smith

Catherine **Grace** arrived in Tasmania as a 4-year-old child whose parents were both convicts. Walter **Smith** wrote about the Grace family in *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Volume 22, Number 1, June 2001. Let us recap the article.

Pierce Grace, under the alias of Pierce **Cantrill (Cantwell)**, was convicted in Ireland of killing 15 sheep and sent Van Diemen's Land in 1844. His wife, Catherine, who had already had 4 children with Pierce, did not wish to remain behind and raise Pierce's children alone, so she set about committing larceny herself to be sent to Van Diemen's Land and be reunited with her husband. I look upon this as a very brave act by a woman desperate to keep her family together. There was no guarantee that she would even end up in Tasmania with Pierce and no guarantee that the children could go with her. It was an act of a brave, determined and strong-willed person.

My Story

Catherine was convicted and transported along with three of her four children. My story is about one of those children. As I have now discovered, Catherine and Pierce are my three times great-grandparents. Their third child, also named Catherine, is my two-times great-grandmother, and it was a frustrating journey into records and archives to find this out.

This is my story of discovery using online records from Victorian Birth Deaths and Marriages, New South Wales Births Deaths and Marriages, Public Record Office of Victoria, State Archives of New South Wales, Libraries Tasmania, Tasmanian Archives, and National Archives of Australia.

Upon my birth, I was given the middle name of Grace. It was passed on to me from my mother, who also bore this name as her middle name. She inherited it from her mother, who was named Catherine Grace Lewis upon her birth. My grandmother went by the name of Grace.

I never knew my Grandmother (Grace), who was born in 1912 and passed in 1959 when my mother was just 15 years old. Thanks to links on Ancestry, I found out that Grace's parents were Henry Edward **Lewis** (whom I will refer to as Henry Edward) and Emily Louisa Lewis (formerly **Higgins**).¹ Their marriage certificate in 1906 indicated that Henry Edward's parents were Henry Edward Lewis (whom I will refer to as Henry) and Catherine Grace.²

Emily sued for divorce in 1927, citing that Henry Edward had deserted them.³ Emily's affidavit indicated that she had not seen Henry since about 1918. She was aware that

Henry had a brother who died in WW1, but no other family. Both parents were already deceased at the time of their marriage.

Henry Edward Lewis 1878 -	Emily Louisa Higgins 1886 - 1960
Leo Lewis 1910 - 1910	Catherine Grace Lewis 1912 - 1959

I looked for Henry and Emily on the electoral roll. The address listed on their marriage certificate was Clyde St, St Kilda. There was another name popping up at the same address on the electoral roll – Joseph Lewis. At this time, I ignored it and did not look further.

A family descendant of Emily's, who I contacted via *Ancestry.com*, was also looking and told me that he had located Henry Edward's mother, Catherine Lewis (nee Grace). She died in 1900 and was buried in Victoria. Having studied records and archives, I was sceptical at first, further evidence was required. Sometime later, I pursued this, took a punt, and ordered a copy of the death certificate.⁴ This was the link we were looking for. The death certificate linked Catherine Lewis (nee Grace) to Henry Edward as her son and the informant to her death on the certificate. Not only was Henry Edward listed, but it turns out Henry had more than one brother. Siblings - Joseph Lewis, Frances Lewis and Herbert Lewis. They were all so young when Catherine Lewis passed. Henry – 22, Joseph – 21, Frances – 16, and Herbert – 14.

Further information on the death certificate, provided by the informant, Henry Edward, indicates that Catherine was born Catherine Grace in Tasmania. She lived in The Huon, Tasmania for the first 33 years of her life before moving to Victoria. Her husband was Henry Lewis. She was 63 when she passed away in 1900, indicating she was born around 1837.

Henry Edward Lewis		Catherine Grace 1837 - 1900	
Henry Edward Lewis 1878	Joseph Lewis 1879	Frances Lewis 1884	Herbert Lewis 1886

I then investigated Henry Edwards's siblings. At this time, I was still unable to locate their birth records under the names that I had.

Frances Lewis married in 1917.⁵ Unfortunately, her marriage was short as her husband passed in 1920. They had no children, and Frances never married again. Frances died in 1938 and her estate was passed on to a friend.⁶

Herbert Lewis, was located in the WW1 records courtesy of the National Archives of Australia (NAA). His name was listed as Albert Herbert Lewis. He signed up in 1917 and died in France in 1918, a few short months before the end of the war.⁷

Joseph Lewis, married in 1898⁸ and lived at the same address used by Henry Edward in St Kilda. Joseph and Louisa Jane Lewis (nee **White**) lived at this address and had three children. Joseph Henry Lewis was born in 1898.⁹ Harold Lewis was born and died in 1899.¹⁰ Leura Lillian Lewis was born in 1902.¹¹

Joseph Henry signed up for the Navy in 1919, but was discharged after 6 months.¹² His records do not indicate why. The electoral roll indicates that Joseph Henry lived at the family home (they later moved to a different property in the St Kilda area) until his death in 1974.¹³ He never married and had no children.

Leura married in 1926¹⁴ and divorced in 1939.¹⁵ She married for a second time in 1949.¹⁶ She died in 1987, having had no children.¹⁷

Joseph Lewis 1879		Louisa Jane White	
Joseph Henry Lewis 1898 - 1974	Harold Lewis 1899 - 1899	Leura Lillian Lewis 1902 - 1984	

Henry Edward was the only child of Catherine and Henry Lewis to have children who survived, and the family branch lived on.

According to the WW1 documents of Albert Herbert Lewis, Henry Edward was estranged from his family by 1918 when Albert was killed in action. A letter from Joseph Lewis, amongst the documents, stated that he and Frances were Albert's only family members. Joseph's wife Louisa signed for the receipt of Albert's war medals. Unfortunately, the wills and probate documents of Joseph Henry and Leura gave no further indication as to the whereabouts of these medals today.¹⁸

I emailed the Australian War Memorial asking if the medals had been passed on to them and if they had any more information on Albert Herbert Lewis other than what was available from the NAA. A reply came with some links for more information and confirmation that they were not holding Albert's medals. One of the links was to a Roll of Honour document.¹⁹ Whilst this had no signature of a family member, it indicates the information provided was from Joseph Lewis. There was a question on this form asking if Albert Herbert Lewis was related to any other servicemen who may have been killed or given distinguished service during WW1. Joseph indicated a cousin by the name of James Patrick **McGarrigle** and his service number.

By this time, I had already begun looking for Catherine Lewis (Grace) in the Tasmanian archives. I came across Walter Smith's article in *Tasmanian Ancestry* in 2001. This posed the question: was this Catherine Grace my 2 times great-grandmother? There was no other Catherine Grace born in Tasmania around the approximate date of birth that I had. Walter Smith reported in his article that Catherine had married Michael **Hassett** at the age of 16, in 1857. The marriage record was available in digital form online.²⁰ Catherine and Michael then had a son, Thomas, in 1857,²¹ before Michael was convicted for theft and sent to Port Arthur.²² Upon his return, they had two more sons, John in 1869²³ and Michael (Surname spelt as **Hassit**) in 1871.²⁴ There is some query over the birth record for John. The father was listed as Peter Hassett.

Was I related to Catherine Hassett?

I was unable to find any marriage record for Catherine Lewis and Henry Lewis in either Victoria or Tasmania. I was also unable to find any birth records for their 4 children.

I sensed that these stories were somehow related.

At last, I found the link that was the reference to a cousin on Albert's WW1 Roll of Honour form.

James Patrick McGarrigle married Annie Grace in 1912. I ordered their marriage certificate from NSW Births Deaths and Marriages.²⁵ According to their marriage certificate, Annie Grace was the daughter of William Grace and Ann **Markham**. Walter Smith, in his article, had listed William Grace as the youngest child of Catherine and Pierce Grace. He also indicated that William had married Ann Markham.²⁶ As James McGarrigle was listed as a cousin to Albert Herbert Lewis, it was his wife Annie McGarrigle (nee Grace), who was the blood cousin of Albert Herbert Lewis. Thereby proving that Catherine Lewis is Catherine Hassett (Grace), daughter of Catherine and Pierce Grace.

Catherine Hassett 1840(?) -		Michael Hassett ? - 1872
Thomas Hassett 1857 -	John Hassett 1869 - 1873	Michael Hassit 1871 -

Catherine Hassett's world was turned upside down, beginning in 1871. They welcomed their son, Michael, in 1871.²⁷ However, her husband Michael, died in 1872,²⁸ followed by her son John, passing in 1873.²⁹ The death record for John is under the surname of Hassett. John is also listed as passing in Hobart Town, indicating that Catherine may have moved to Hobart after her husband's death.

I was unable to locate any further records for baby Michael Hassett. There are no marriage or death records, even under different spellings, amongst Tasmanian online records. Thomas Hassett grew up in Tasmania, married and had children of his own.³⁰

I was unable to locate any passenger records of Catherine entering Victoria, however, there was an entry on the passenger ship *Mangana*, from Launceston to Melbourne in July 1877 that sparked my interest. A Madam Grace, age 38, Mr Lewis, age 47, Mr Hassell, age 21. These names could represent Catherine Grace, Henry Lewis and Thomas Hassett (Spelling error). We will not know for certain, as their first names are not listed. What I did know was that Henry Edward was born in Victoria around 1878, according to his marriage certificate. I began searching Victorian Births, deaths and marriages online, once more. This time, I was armed with the extra knowledge that Catherine had another name.

And there they were – Henry Edward Hasset b. 1877 (November) in Fitzroy,³¹ Joseph Hasset/Grace b. 1879 in Fitzroy,³² Fanny Elizabeth Hasset/Grace b. 1882 in Carlton,³³ and, Albert Arthur Hasset/Grace b. 1885 in Brunswick.³⁴ Noting Albert's middle name was registered as Arthur, a name that was not taken up. The Grace family name is listed only for the last three children. When searching online with Victorian Birth deaths and Marriages, they can be found by entering either Hasset or Grace. Henry Edward is found under Hasset only. Catherine had an X as her mark, indicating that she was never able to write and possibly could not read. Catherine's listed age on the certificates also did not add up. She was listed as 30 in 1877, 30 in 1879, 28 in 1882, and 38 in 1885. If Catherine was illiterate, it is also possible that she was unaware of her real age and year of birth. Albert's birth certificate, when ordered, also revealed that Catherine and Henry were not married. For Henry Edward, Joseph and Frances (Fanny), no father was listed

on their birth certificates. On Albert's record, Henry is listed as the father of Albert; however, it was then crossed out and a comment was written, "not married to father." This also tells me that it was common practice in Victoria not to list the father on the birth certificates if the parents were not married.

Buried in St Kilda Cemetery, in an unmarked grave 0186, under the name of Catherine Lewis is Catherine Grace Hassett Lewis, my great-great-grandmother, and namesake. Born in Ireland to Pierce and Catherine Grace, arriving in Tasmania at the age of 4, the daughter of two convict parents.

My search continues to learn more about Henry Lewis. The man that Catherine chose to spend her life with after leaving Tasmania. They were never married, but chose to live their lives together with their children. A bold choice considering the era that they lived in.

I would also be interested to learn what happened to baby Michael Hassett. If anyone has located any information about baby Michael, please get in touch via the Tasmanian Family History Society.

¹ 9969/1912 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

² 6162/1906 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

³ Divorce papers Emily Louisa Lewis - Henry Edward Lewis, NRS-13495-8-[13/13397]-1535/1926, NSW State Archives, <https://search.records.nsw.gov.au/>

⁴ 13876/1900 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

⁵ 3889 / 1917 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

⁶ VPRS 28/P0003, 304/240 Fanny E Tozer: Grant of Probate Given name: Fanny E; Family Name: Tozer, Public Record office of Victoria, <https://prov.vic.gov.au>

⁷ LEWIS Albert Herbert : Service Number - 7277 : Place of Birth - Carlton VIC : Place of Enlistment - Sydney NSW : Next of Kin - (Sister In Law) LEWIS Louisa, National Archives Australia, <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/>

⁸ 3652 / 1898 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

⁹ 29426 / 1898 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

¹⁰ 25216 / 1899 and 16197 / 1899 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

¹¹ 6245 / 1902 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

¹² LEWIS JOSEPH HENRY : Service Number - 11266 : Date of birth - 07 Oct 1898 : Place of birth - ST KILDA VIC : Place of enlistment - Unknown : Next of Kin - LEWIS JOSEPH, National Archives Australia, <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/>

¹³ 626 / 1975 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au
Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980, Ancestry.com

¹⁴ 7134/1926 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

¹⁵ VPRS 283/P0002, 1939/255 Moore v Moore: Divorce, Petitioner : Leura Lilyan Moore; Respondent : Stuart Forbes Moore, Public Record office of Victoria, <https://prov.vic.gov.au>

¹⁶ 471 / 1949 Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

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- ¹⁷ Leura Lillian Lewis Martin, St Kilda Cemetery, Cemetery Entrance, position 18, Find a Grace, <https://www.findagrave.com/>
- ¹⁸ VPRS 7591/P0004, 784/203 Joseph Henry Lewis: Will; Grant of probate, Public Record office of Victoria, <https://prov.vic.gov.au>
- VPRS 7591/P0013, 987/532 Leura Lillian Martin: Will; Grant of probate, Public Record office of Victoria, <https://prov.vic.gov.au>
- ¹⁹ Roll of Honour, Albert Herbert Lewis, <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1638106>
- ²⁰ Catherine Grace, NAME_INDEXES:856044, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD37-1-15P214>
- ²¹ Thomas Hassett, NAME_INDEXES:1001086, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD33-1-35P766>
- ²² Michael Hassett, NAME_INDEXES:1504800, Libraries Tasmania, https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/AB693-1-1/AB693-1-1_043, https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/SC32-1-7/SC32-1-7_0243, https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/SC32-1-7/SC32-1-7_0242, https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/SC32-1-7/SC32-1-7_0245
- ²³ John Hassett, NAME_INDEXES:1021295, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD33-1-47P652>
- ²⁴ Michael Hassit, NAME_INDEXES:930922, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD33-1-49P406>
- ²⁵ 12163/1912 New South Wales Births Deaths and Marriages, <https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/>
- ²⁶ William Grace, NAME_INDEXES:885671, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD37-1-36P356>
- Ann Grace, NAME_INDEXES:1036783, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD33-1-59P866>
- ²⁷ Michael Hassit, NAME_INDEXES:930922, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD33-1-49P406>
- ²⁸ Micheal Hassett, NAME_INDEXES:1150102, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD35-1-8P98>
- ²⁹ John Hasset, NAME_INDEXES:1550951, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/AF35-1-1/AF35-1-1P17>
- John Hasset, 1869 – 1873, Find a Grace, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/212749150/john-hassett>
- ³⁰ Thomas Hasset, NAME_INDEXES:920921, Libraries Tasmania, <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Digital/RGD37-1-56P499>
- ³¹ Henry Edward Hasset, 21507 / 1877, Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au
- ³² Joseph Grace, 23661/1879, Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au
- ³³ Fanny Elizabeth Grace, 936/1883, Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au
- ³⁴ Albert Arthur Grace, 23681/1885, Births, Deaths and Marriages Victoria | bdm.vic.gov.au

The Ware Family: Very Successful Immigrants

Amanda Johnson (Member 8104)

Immigration

On 16 December 1822, Jeremiah and Mary **Ware** with their children, Sarah (six years), Jeremiah George (five years), Joseph (three years) and Maria (11 months) departed England on board the *Lusitania*, arriving in Hobart Town on 25 April 1823.¹ They were free settlers immigrating to an outpost of the British Empire that had been established in 1803 as a penal colony. It was a life-changing decision that would involve discomfort, hardship and sheer hard work, but the end result was significantly increased life opportunities and material success for themselves and their children.

HOBART-TOWN.

Sitting Magistrate—G. F. Read, Esq.



SHIP NEWS.—Arrived yesterday from England, the ship *Lusitania*, Captain Langdon, with merchandize and passengers, viz. Lieut. Lethbridge, R. N. (late commander of the *Grace*), Mrs. Lethbridge, Mrs. Langdon, Miss Icely, Lieut. G. Wale, R.N. Mr. Henry Cautley, Mr. Robert Abbott, Mr. J. Hopkinson, Mr. W. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Swan and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ware and 3 children, Mr. J. Swan, Miss Swan, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. P. Roberts, Mrs. Harris, Mr. B. Goss, and Mr. Cowper, in all 28.—The *Lusitania* sailed on the 16th of December, and on her passage touched at the Isle of Brava.

The reason for the Ware's decision to emigrate is a matter of conjecture, however, the following should be considered as motivating factors. The end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 resulted in hundreds of thousands of men, who were no longer required for military or naval service, flooding into a labour market that had experienced a significant slump in demand. Crime rates were high, and the Corn Laws had been introduced to the detriment of the lower classes. Britain was in the grip of a depressed economy and there was a high level of social unrest in the general population.² In comparison, colonies such as Van Diemen's Land (VDL) had started to flourish. Although still very much a penal colony, the opportunities for industrious free settlers, ably assisted by the then Lieutenant-Governor **Sorell**, who was an ardent advocate of immigration, was being touted in the English press in the early 1820s³:

With how small a capital can a family remove to Van Diemen's Land, and there settle with decency? ... for being once settled, independence follows of course. A

family with £2,000 of money in England, would have amply sufficient to settle comfortably and respectably in Van Diemen's Land. If several families were to unite in emigrating, the cost of their individual passage would be comparatively small. The cost of their passage money being set aside, I would advise a family so circumstanced, to buy all those articles of which they would stand in need there, and which they would otherwise have to purchase at an enormous price.⁴

For whatever reason, Jeremiah and Mary arrived with their children and by August 1823 had opened a shop selling general merchandise in a house opposite the *Union Tavern* in Bridge Street corner of Campbell and Liverpool Streets⁵.

MR. JEREMIAH WARE has for SALE, at the lowest prices, at the House opposite the Union Tavern in Bridge-street, the following Goods, of the latest importations.—Cotton checks, velveteens, cords, 9-8ths chintz prints, 9-8ths shirtings, 7-4ths cotton sheetings, ½-ell nankeens, white jeans, 36-inch linen sheetings, black jeans, ½-ell pillows, ¾ wide nankeens, bed ticking, broad blue cloths, toilonets, imitation shawls, shoe thread, superior saddles, bridles, and martingales, spare reins for ditto, spades and shovels, frying pans, iron pots, &c.

Mary had also given birth to her fifth child, Lucy, on 10 July 1823.⁶ As well as having five children to care for, Mary made straw bonnets to sell in the shop.⁷ She is listed as 'Ware, Mrs. Straw-bonnet Maker, Brisbane Street' in the 1825 Tasmanian Almanack.⁸ Three more children were to be added to the Ware family. John was born on 21 May 1827, Mary Ann on 14 September 1830 and Amelia on 29 December 1832.⁹

Jeremiah's career as a merchant did not last and on 14 January 1828, he obtained a position as a clerk and store-man in the Ordnance Store.¹⁰

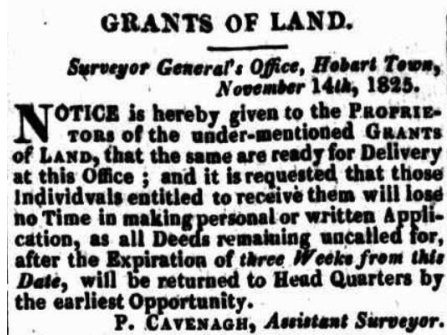
Baptists

An important part of Jeremiah and Mary's life and story was their religion. In England they had been associated with the Baptist Church in Meard's Court, London and were friends of the well-known Baptist, Rev Henry **Dowling**. Dowling's family began immigrating to VDL in 1830, with Henry, his wife and youngest children arriving on 2 December 1834.¹¹ Rev. Dowling moved to Launceston on arrival and on 18 April 1824 Jeremiah and the few other Baptist brethren in Hobart wrote to him asking him to lay the foundation of a church for them. On 14 June 1835, the church was constituted in Jeremiah and Mary's house in Elizabeth Street, overseen by Rev. Dowling. It was the first Baptist Church to be constituted in the Australian colonies. Five baptized believers formed the initial membership being Jeremiah and Mary Ware, Harriet **Edgar**, and William and Christian **Burton**.¹²

In a lovely piece of serendipity, the current Baptist Church at 284 Elizabeth Street, Hobart which opened for services in 1889, is on the land that had been previously owned by Jeremiah and Mary.

Property

Jeremiah is recorded as being successful in obtaining a land grant of 300 acres in the Broadmarsh region on 3 February 1824.¹³ However, he did not take up the grant, most likely because of the paucity of the ground. He is listed in the following notice from November 1825:¹⁴



Jeremiah and Mary's land acquisition can be traced through The LIST and includes a large block running from Elizabeth Street through to Veterans Row, Hobart in 1833.¹⁵ In 1839, they purchased land just outside Bothwell and continued to add to it as more land became available, eventually growing the property to 3,868 acres. Here they built a handsome stone dwelling and named the property *Dungrove*. At the time of the Census of 1842, there were 10 people living in the dwelling, with six free, one holding a Ticket-of-Leave and three in private assignment. The Census of 1848 records the same numbers.¹⁶

This was their primary residence and source of income through the 1840s and 1850s. From numerous newspaper reports, it can be seen that Jeremiah played an active role in the civic life of Bothwell. They sold *Dungrove* in 1856 to William **Downie** for £3,700.¹⁷ The Downie family has continued to own and build up the property to this day. In January 1875, on a trip to Tasmania the artist Eugene **von Guérard** painted *Dungrove*, which is held in a private collection.¹⁸

The Ware Children

The successful lives of the eight Ware children are testimony to the prudence of the decision to emigrate made by Jeremiah and Mary in 1822.

The three sons, Jeremiah George (1818-1859), Joseph (1820-1894) and John (1827-1891) were among the earliest squatting families in the Colac or Camperdown district of

Victoria, being contemporaries of the early successful settlers, including the Dowling family with whom the Wares had a long association. Jeremiah George and Joseph crossed to Port Phillip in April 1838, taking sheep and all the stores necessary for the establishment of a sheep run. John **Wilkinson** was an early partner in the venture (until 1841), with the youngest brother John joining his brothers in about 1844.¹⁹ Amongst the huge tracks of grazing country the Ware brothers established were well-known stations: *Wooriwyrite* (20,800 acres); *Koort-Koort-Nong* (32,000 acres); *Native Creek* (12,925 acres); *Yalla-y-poorra* (66,493 acres); *Minjah* (22,750 acres); *Mustons Station* (10,000 acres); and, *Medoranooke* and *Poliah* (10,000 acres).²⁰

Jeremiah George was also prominent in public life, being a member of the first Victorian Parliament. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1856 as the representative for the constituency of Polwarth, Ripon, Hampden and South Grenville, holding the seat until 1859, when he died suddenly in an accident at the age of 41.²¹ His portrait hangs in the National Gallery of Victoria. Joseph and John continued working their successful stations throughout their lives.

The five daughters all married successfully. Eldest daughter, Sarah (1816-1863), married John Wilkinson in 1832. John had established a Chemist and Druggist business in Elizabeth Street, Hobart, in 1831. They amassed an impressive portfolio of properties, including their family homestead *Elwick*. Sarah gave birth to 16 children and has many descendants, including the author of this essay.²²

The second daughter, Maria (1822-1908), consolidated the long-standing friendship with the Dowling's when she married Thomas Dowling, the fifth son of the Rev. Henry Dowling in 1842. In 1849, Thomas and Maria moved to Victoria, spending time with Jeremiah George at *Koort-Koort-Nong* before purchasing *Jellalabad Station* in 1853. Thomas was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council in 1886.²³ Maria and Thomas had eleven children.

The third daughter, Lucy (1823-1877), married chemist and druggist Henry **Hinsby** in 1849. Henry had at some stage worked with John Wilkinson before establishing his own chemist and druggist shop in Elizabeth Street. Lucy and Henry had eight children, and their story can be found in *Henry Hinsby: A Distinguished Apothecary of Hobart Town* by descendent Terese **Binns**.

The fourth daughter, Mary Ann (1830-1864), married Charles **Hurst** in 1859 at sister Lucy's home in Hobart. Charles had arrived in Melbourne in 1850 from Yorkshire, England. He first stayed with Jeremiah George at *Koort-Koort-Nong* before taking up land in New Zealand. Sadly, Mary Ann passed away in Christchurch at the young age of 33, leaving one daughter.²⁴

Youngest daughter, Amelia (1832-1912), married Thomas **Howells** in 1859. The Howells had a long association with Bothwell. Amelia and Thomas had 12 children.²⁵

Jeremiah and Mary Final Years

Mary passed away on 27 July 1858 at the family residence in Elizabeth Street from bronchitis.²⁶

Jeremiah married widow Ann **Watson** on 10 August 1860 in the Baptist Chapel, York Street, Launceston. Rev. Henry Dowling officiated.²⁷ Ann died on 15 March 1878 of cirrhosis of the liver.²⁸ Jeremiah died on 7 August 1878 from sanguineous apoplexy.²⁹

Artwork

Robert Dowling (1827-1886) was a leading portrait painter in the late-colonial Australian art scene.³⁰ The Ware's, first through the friendship with his parents and then through the marriage of Maria to his brother Thomas, were in a position to commission a number of portraits from Robert. Jeremiah and Mary's portraits hang in the National Portrait Gallery. Portraits of Maria and her husband Thomas can be seen at the National Library of Australia. A portrait of Jeremiah George and his wife can be found at the Warrnambool Art Gallery as can *Minjah in the Old Time* a painting of elder Weerat Kuyyut and the Morpor People at the *Minjah Station*. A painting of Joseph's children, *Masters George, William and Miss Harriet Ware with Aborigine Jamie Ware* is held in the National Gallery of Victoria.

Artist, Johann Joseph Eugen Von Guerard, also had a friendship, or professional relationship, with the Ware family. Paintings by him include several of their properties including *Yalla-y-poora* hanging in the National Gallery of Victoria and *Koort-Koort-Nong*, held by the National Library of Australia.

Images of all the Ware family exist, whether they be commissioned portraits or studio photographs, adding a rich dimension to those researching the family.

¹ Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser, 26 April 1823, p.2

² Andress, D., *The Savage Storm: Britain on the Brink in the Age of Napoleon*, London, 2012, pp.382-385

³ Advocate, "The VDL III: Arrival in Tasmania. The Infant Colony. Progress under Colonel Sorell", 5 November 1925, p.2

⁴ Hampshire Telegraph, "Emigration to Van Diemen's Land", 29 December 1823, p.2

⁵ Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser, 16 August 1823, Supplement p.1

⁶ Henderson, A., *Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina*, Melbourne, 1936

⁷ Rowston, L., *Baptists in Van Diemen's Land*, Hobart, 1985

⁸ The Tasmanian Almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1825, sourced at <https://libraries.tas.gov.au>

⁹ Henderson, A., *Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina*

¹⁰ Hobart Town Almanack for the Year 1832, sourced at <https://nla.gov.au>

¹¹ Jones, J., *Robert Dowling: Tasmanian Son of Empire*, National Gallery of Australia, 2010

¹² Rowston, L., *Baptists in Van Diemen's Land Part 2*, Longford, 2020

¹³ Tasmanian Archives, Jeremiah Ware Research File

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- ¹⁴ Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser, 'Grants of Land', 18 November 1825, p.4
¹⁵ Sourced at <https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/app/content/property/historic-deeds-search>
¹⁶ Tasmanian Archives, Census 1842 CEN1-1-2 and Census 1848 CEN1-1-74
¹⁷ Colonial Times, 27 June 1856, p.2
¹⁸ Sourced at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/363262126>
¹⁹ Henderson, A., Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina
²⁰ Henderson, A., Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina
²¹ Henderson, A., Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina
²² Johnson, Amanda, The Family of Jeremiah and Mary Ware: Research Notes, 2023
²³ Henderson, A., Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina
²⁴ Henderson, A., Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina
²⁵ Henderson, A., Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina
²⁶ The Hobart Town Daily Mercury, 29 July 1858, p.2
²⁷ Launceston Examiner, 16 August 1860, p.2
²⁸ Tasmanian Archives, Deaths in the District of Hobart, 1878, RGD35/1/9, no.1100
²⁹ Tasmanian Archives, Deaths in the District of Hobart, 1878, RGD35/1/9, no.1368
³⁰ Jones, J., Robert Dowling: Tasmanian Son of Empire

Who is your family member with the most unusual cause of death?

The death records of old – and family stories – often have interesting or unusual circumstances or causes of death. In my family there are several who died from an 'Act of God', which I think was a way of saying they didn't know the cause. Then there is the story of a gambler in the family who bet a large amount at long odds on an outsider in the Melbourne Cup – when it won, he dropped dead of a heart attack. Not sure that I believe that one, although he was an alcoholic and a gambler.

But I have seen a contemporary letter supporting the most unusual cause of death in our family. In 1906, Denis Charles **MacCarthy-O'Leary** was 'taken by a crocodile' in the Ganges at age 22, after being sent to India to be 'sorted out' by an older brother who was working there. His brother's letter to a family member suggests that his mother be told he had drowned in an accident, because she would find it too distressing. She was never told the truth.

Who in your family had an unusual cause of death

Ros Escott

A Tale Of Two Men And One Wife (or one man and three wives) The Reynolds/Lamprill Saga

Christine Burgess (Member 8433)

Part Two

In Part One, we met the Ticket-of-Leave convict, William **Lamprill**, his employer, David **Reynolds** and his wife Mary. In August 1834, a suspicious boating accident left Mary a wealthy widow. However, according to the laws of the times, she may have also lost custody of her five children ...

Wedding bells ...

It's hard to imagine Mary Reynold's frame of mind, having to cope with the emotional, financial and legal ramifications of her husband David's death. Doubtless, she felt in need of support, and living nearby at Old Beach, and able to offer solace, was the Ticket-of-Leave convict, and survivor of the 1834 capsizing disaster, William Lamprill. A romance developed, which it seems caused considerable consternation within the family. Less than eighteen months after the boating incident, on 25 January 1836, Lt Governor Arthur received an undated letter from Mary's eldest son Thomas, requesting that William Lamprill be removed 'to some other place in order to break off the connection that exists the said William Lamprill and my mother'. Thomas claimed to have had words with his mother, but believed she was 'completely led away' by Lamprill.¹ Clearly, Thomas, who was now nineteen-years-old, had serious doubts about the liaison, and possibly his inheritance.

The following day, on 26 January 1836, William Lamprill applied for permission to marry Mary Reynolds.² His application was initially refused.³ It seems there were doubts as to whether his first wife, another Mary Ann was deceased. According to the researcher Rebecca Read, Lt Governor Arthur was notified in 1831 that on 29 September of the previous year, Mary Ann Lamprill had married one James Ellis in Ditton, Kent. However, this marriage may have been subsequently annulled on the grounds her first husband was still alive.⁴

In addition to Thomas's concerns and the complications of a possible bigamous marriage, there may have been further objections to the intended nuptials. Perhaps Mary's extended family weren't overly keen on the union? After all, they were colonial aristocracy – and William, a Ticket-of-Leave convict. There may also have been questions about property ownership ... under the laws of the day, upon her marriage to William, all Mary's landholdings plus her dowry, would transfer to William ...

While the wedding plans were in limbo, another drama unfolded. In February 1836, an intruder stole £14 and some valuable papers from William Lamprell's [sic] 'Dwelling-house' at Old Beach. William offered a £20 reward for information leading to a conviction.⁵

£20 Reward!

WHEREAS, the Dwelling-house of **WILLIAM LAMPRELL**, situate at the Old Beach, was feloniously entered between the hours of eight and eleven on the 5th ult., and a box broken open, from which £14 in money and some valuable papers taken. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of the same, that will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

WM. LAMPRELL..

Old Beach, Feb. 6, 1836. (7896)

The Tasmanian, 12 February 1836, p. 8.

There are two curious things about this advertisement. First, the size of the reward seems excessive given the items stolen, suggesting the papers were of a very sensitive nature. Secondly, the words 'Dwelling-house' echo words used in a previous advertisement. Was this the same Old Beach property Mary advertised to let three days before the discovery of her husband's body?

On 21 April 1836, Lieutenant-Governor **Arthur** intervened in the stalemate over the wedding plans. He declared since he'd never seen a Mrs Reynolds [sic] *presumably he meant Lamprell* and since he saw no Ecclesiastical objection to William and Mary's marriage, it could proceed.⁶ Finally, on 7 June 1836, Mary Reynolds and William Lamprell were united in matrimony. The wedding bells came just in time. Mary was nearly seven months pregnant.

Her affair with William clearly dated back to at least December 1835, and possibly earlier – raising doubts as to whether the 1834 sloop capsizing was in fact an accident ...⁷

While it's unknown what had become of William's first wife, on his marriage certificate, William identified as a widower. This record also shows he signed his name with an 'X', whereas Mary had no such mark against her name. Perhaps, following her first marriage, she had acquired literacy skills? However, in marrying William, she had replaced David, her kind and affectionate husband with an illiterate, Ticket-of-Leave convict.

The witnesses to Mary and William's wedding, Mary and William **Long**, are of unknown lineage. There are no Longs listed as original land grant holders in the local district and other than a record of a William Long marrying Mary **French** in Van Diemen's Land on 5 October 1835, no other records of this couple have been located.⁸ Perhaps unsurprisingly, there is no mention of Mary's extended family playing any role in the official proceedings.

No. 574. William Lamprill	of th Parish Sea Lee Drush Widower
3273 Mary Reynolds	of th Parish Sea Lee Drush Widow
married in this Church by license with the consent of both	
this Seventh day of June	in the year 1836
By me J. Palmer L.M. Rural Dean	
This Marriage was solemnized between us { the X mark of William Lamprill Mary Reynolds	
In the Presence of { Mary Long Wm Long	of { Hobart Town

Marriage of William Lamprill & Mary Reynolds (née Stanfield), Libraries Tasmania – RGD 36/1/3 No. 3278.

Two months after their marriage, on 27 August 1836, Mary and William's first son, William junior arrived. William received his Conditional Pardon on 10 October 1836.⁹

Lamprill. wife (See 13) 12 Mar 1837 = 14.	Transports for 'stealing a Lamb', 'barren wife', 'bribe' 'good in fact', At Hobart, 4000, in ship 'Ordely', - M - Compt. this off a Lamb, 'Poor' 'Solids' - M. P. & S. at N.P. South Hastington - 'last weeks' for Mr. Parker at N.P. - 'Harrist' 'Pettent' -
Conditional Pardon No. 1082 - 10 th Oct 1836. Free Certificate No 265 1836	

Conditional Pardon, William Lamprill, Libraries Tasmania – CON 31/1/27, Image 185

More children followed. James was born on 16 September 1838, John was born on 25 January 1841 and Frederick on 5 September 1843. Interestingly, on the records of John and Frederick's births, William stated his occupation as a farmer.¹⁰

The birth of four sons might suggest Mary and William enjoyed a harmonious marriage. However, right from the earliest years of their union, cracks were beginning to appear. For although William was illiterate, he wasn't lacking in chutzpah.

Just five months into their marriage, William began asserting his authority over Mary's financial affairs. On 4 November 1836, he advertised to let a farm of 100 acres [40 hectares], situated at Old Beach. Clearly, William had assumed ownership of this property as his name, 'W Lamprill, Tea Tree Brush' appeared at the end of the advertisement.¹¹

However, it wasn't quite that simple. Eight days later, on 12 November 1836, a notice appeared in the local press announcing the marriage of Mary and David's eldest son, Thomas Reynolds and Charlotte Augusta **Devine**. The news item's concluding sentence included the information that the nineteen-year-old Thomas, as the 'heir-at-law', was due to inherit the whole of his father's extensive property.¹²

Undeterred, another advertisement, in December of that year, and again inserted by 'W Lamprill, Tea Tree Brush' offered rewards for two colts, one stolen some fifteen months earlier, and another stolen three months earlier. The following year, in 1837, William offered a reward for cattle that had strayed from 'Big Lake' [presumably Great Lake]. Since the cattle were branded DR and HR, they were seemingly the property of David Reynolds (deceased) and his second son, Henry Reynolds.¹³

By February 1839, matters between the Reynolds family and William Lamprill had deteriorated to the point where the warring parties resorted to legal action. The case, Reynolds v. Lamprill moved for the appointment of an estate administrator and for David Reynolds' creditors to prove their debts before the judge.¹⁴ Presumably, the Reynolds side of the case was brought by one or more of David and Mary's sons – by this stage Thomas, the eldest, was twenty-one and Henry, fifteen years old.

In March 1841, William Lamprill was granted his Certificate of Freedom.¹⁵ The convict stain had been expunged. Or had it?

The census returns for January 1842, and January 1843, reveal some interesting data. Both show William Lamprill as 'the Person at the head or in charge of this House or Establishment', the 'Proprietor' and 'Employer of Servants'. They also reveal the loss of several household members. Whereas the 1842 census showed the household comprised sixteen persons, the following year this had reduced to eleven. This loss included two single adult males (one of whom was a convict), one married female and three young girls, plus the addition of one female aged over sixty. Perhaps this net loss of able-bodied household members suggests the Lamprill household was experiencing economic stress?¹⁶

The 1843 census is dated 4 January 1843. Less than three weeks later, tragedy struck. Two of Mary and William's sons died of fever and dysentery. John, who was nearly two years old and James, aged four years and four months died within two days of each other on 21 and 23 January respectively. For Mary, who was newly pregnant with her tenth child, the loss must have been unbearable. Not only was she mourning the loss of two

small children, but her husband had entrenched his ownership of the family properties by asserting his claims in the census returns.¹⁷

There was another worrying development concerning land ownership. In late 1842, notices began appearing in the press regarding Thomas Reynolds' claims to be the rightful heir-at-law of his father David Reynolds' extensive landholdings. Thomas was now twenty-four years old and had reached the age of majority. His claims were being made jointly with his brother-in-law, William Hodgson.¹⁸ Thomas was making these claims despite the fact he had a home at Old Beach and was employing five persons.¹⁹ By September 1843, some of Thomas' claims had evidently been approved, as notices appeared in the press stating the Internal Revenue Office had 'Deeds of Grant' ready to be issued on the payment of the due amounts to the Crown.²⁰

The following month, in October 1843, and less than two months after the birth of her last child, Mary advertised two farms for sale.²¹ This seems an unusual step. Was she attempting to reclaim rights to her remaining lands in defiance of her husband? And/or was she liquidating assets to repay debts?

Agricultural Farms For Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contrast, a desirable Agricultural Farm of 114 acres, situated at the Old Beach, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Abbott and Fuller, and distant only about half a mile from water carriage, the greater portion of which is now under crop.

ALSO,

An invaluable little Farm of 63 acres, situated at Green Point, adjoining the properties of Messrs Forster, Cox, &c, at present in the occupation of James Brown, and distant about 1 mile from Bridgewater Ferry, the greater portion of which is now in cultivation. Half the purchase money for the above farms may remain at interest secured on the property for the period of seven years.

For farther particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to Mrs. Lamprill, Tea Tree Brush.

Title—New Grants.

The Hobart Town Advertiser, 31 October 1843, p. 3.

This advertisement includes the terms for the purchase of the farms – payment of a 50% deposit and the remaining equity to be held in a seven-year mortgage with interest ... Clearly, this type of financial arrangement was accepted practice in this era.

Obdurately, William wasn't about to surrender his rights over Mary's assets. Two years later, in November 1845, he was still placing advertisements in the newspapers, under his own name, implying ownership of the estate.²²

For Sale, by Private Contract.
FIVE Pair of WORKING BULLOCKS,
 perfectly quiet and in good condition, with
 bows, yokes, and chains complete.
 ALSO,
 A good Bullock Cart.
 Apply to Mr. W. Lamprell, Tea Tree Brush.
 November 11.

The Hobart Town Advertiser, 14 November 1845, p. 1.

Contrarily, Mary refused to acquiesce. On 16 January 1846, an advertisement for a man and his wife to act as an overseer and house servant on an agricultural farm at Tea Tree Brush, appeared in the press. The applicants were to apply to Mrs Lamprell [sic] or Mr Bacon.²³

Wanted.
A MAN and his WIFE, the man as Over-
 seer on an Agricultural Farm. He must
 thoroughly understand his business, his wife as
 house servant. Reference to character will be
 required.
 For further particulars apply to Mrs Lamprell,
 or to Mr Bacon, Livery Stables, 75, Elizabeth
 street.
 Tea Tree Brush, Jan. 12.

The Hobart Town Advertiser, 16 January 1846, p. 3.

A subsequent advertisement announced a farm to let, occupied by Mrs Lamprill. Applicants were asked to apply on the premises, or to Messrs **Butler, Son & Nutt**, a firm of solicitors based in Hobart Town.²⁴ Mary had resorted to employing professionals to assert her authority over her affairs.

To be Let on Moderate Terms,

FOR a term of years, and excellent Agricultural FARM, at the Tea Tree, with a very good homestead, 16 miles from Hobart Town, containing 1010 acres, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Lamprill. There are about 300 acres in cultivation, of which 140 acres are underlet at £1 per acre. Possession may be had on the first of March next.

For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to

MESSRS. BUTLER, SON, & NUTT,
Harrington-street.

January 22.

The Hobart Town Advertiser, 27 January 1846, p. 3.

Valuable Mares and Horses.

MR. STRACEY

Is favoured with instructions from Mrs. Lamprill, who has let her Farm, to SELL, without any reserve,

On THURSDAY, the 9th April, in addition to the Stock advertised for sale on that day,

At Richmond,

THE whole of her valuable Plough, Cart, and Brood M A R E S.

ALSO,

Several Draught and Saddle HORSES.

These Mares and Horses are too well known in the adjoining vicinity, as also generally, to require any advertising recommendations.

Terms as usual.

617

The Courier, 8 April 1846, p. 3.

A few days later, on 30 January 1846, William departed for London aboard the barque, *Derwent*.²⁵ Three months elapsed, and Mary, with the assistance of a Mr Stracey, advertised that she had let her farm, and wished to liquidate some of her farming equipment and stock.²⁶

Evidently, the sales proceeded. Then on 19 May 1846, Mary and two children (presumably the two surviving Lamprill children) departed aboard the barque *Aden*, bound for London.²⁷ At this stage, William junior was nearly ten years old and Frederick, not quite three years. The fact that Mary took only two children adds support to the theory

that she lost custody of her Reynolds children when their father died. A reconciliation evidently occurred while the family was in England, and on 28 July 1847, William Lamprill, his wife and two children arrived in the Port of Launceston aboard the barque *Lochnagarr* from London.²⁸

That same year, a syndicate including W Lamprell [sic], T **Renolds** [sic] and D Renolds [sic] and others, made a claim for a land grant that extended from Macquarie Street to the Hobart Town Rivulet.²⁹ Presumably the two Reynolds were Thomas and Daniel 2nd – David Reynolds' sons. Perhaps, at this stage there was some degree of co-operation between the two branches of the family?

Three years elapsed. On 31 May 1850, William Lamprill 'mortgaged by indenture' a tract of land.³⁰ Then in 1851, two notices in the Launceston press reveal William living in the Longford area. The first was a letter to the *Launceston Examiner* expressing the desire of residents 'to free our country from its penal character'. The second was an advertisement, inserted by 'Wm Lamprill' concerning a lost or strayed dark bay horse from Abraham **Walker** Esquire's paddock.³¹ Was this Mary's husband? If so, he had clearly left the marital abode and was working for a landowner in the north of the island. Mary, meanwhile, was having her own problems. In August of that year, she placed an advertisement in the press threatening to prosecute trespassers making roads or any other mark on her land at Brighton. Was this a warning to the public, or to her husband.³²

For Mary Lamprill, the year 1852 brought new traumas. During a massive flooding event in the Brighton area in July, her newly built mill was destroyed.³³ Further, it seems her marriage to William was beyond repair, and they were now living separate lives.

According to the **Levis** family research, because Mary 'would not pass the *Summerville* property to [William] he left and went to South Australia'.³⁴ A shipping record showing that on Saturday 24 January 1852, W Lamprill departed Adelaide aboard the brig *Mary Clarke*, bound for Melbourne, supports this claim.³⁵ For William, 1852 proved a year of indecision. Shipping records for that year show he also travelled from Launceston to Melbourne and return on three occasions.³⁶ The exact reason for this to-ing and fro-ing is unclear. However, according to unconfirmed reports, William may well have been trying his luck on the Victorian and South Australian goldfields.³⁷ Certainly the dates fit with gold rush hysteria in those regions. Just how much, if any riches William acquired on the diggings is unknown, but the following year, on 6 May 1853, William received £1096/3/0, being principal and interest secured by mortgage from one John **Bailey**.³⁸

The year 1854 brought further dramas. In March, four armed men entered William Lamprill's dwelling-house at Westbury. Holding a gun to his head, they demanded his keys, ransacked his premises, and absconded with £20 and other items. They also promised to return and blow his brains out should he raise an immediate alarm.³⁹ Perhaps

this was the final straw, for on 11 June 1854, William left Launceston for Melbourne aboard the *Clarence*.⁴⁰

Part 3 will continue in the next issue.

¹ Rebecca Read, 'William Lamprill and his Three Brides', *Tasmanian Ancestry*, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., Vol. 46, Number 4, March 2026, p. 210.

² Libraries Tasmania – CON 52/1/1, pp.105-6.

³ Libraries Tasmania – NS373/1/4, Letter from H W Wray, State Librarian, 16 July 1964.

⁴ Read, 'William Lamprill and his Three Brides', pp. 210-211.

⁵ *The Tasmanian*, 12 February 1836, p. 8.

⁶ Libraries Tasmania – NS373/1/4, Letter from H W Wray, State Librarian, 16 July 1964.

⁷ Libraries Tasmania – RGD 36/1/3 No. 3278.

⁸ Libraries Tasmania – RGD36/1/2 No. 2874.

⁹ Libraries Tasmania – CON 31/1/27, Image 185.

¹⁰ Libraries Tasmania – RGD35/1/18 Nos. 42 & 43; Tasmanian Archives Research File, 77/817.

¹¹ *The Tasmanian*, 4 November 1836, p. 1.

¹² 'Local Intelligence', *Bent's News and Tasmanian Three-Penny Register*, 12 November 1836, p. 3.

¹³ *Colonial Times*, 27 December 1836, p. 3; *The Hobart Town Courier*, 10 March 1837, p. 1.

¹⁴ *Colonial Times*, 12 February 1839, p. 5; *The Hobart Town Courier*, 1 March 1939, p. 2.

¹⁵ Libraries Tasmania – NS3736/1/4, Robert William Carl Levis ... , c. 1970; *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 6 March 1841, p. 4.

¹⁶ Libraries Tasmania – CEN1-5-147; CEN1/1/46-95.

¹⁷ Libraries Tasmania – CEN-1-5-147; CEN1/1/46-95; Libraries Tasmania – RGD35/1/18 Nos. 42 & 43; Tasmanian Archives Research File, 77/817.

¹⁸ William Hodgson (1814-1891) married Sarah Reynolds on 14 September 1836. He was an influential landowner and served in both the Tasmanian House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

¹⁹ Libraries Tasmania – CEN1/1/46-47, pages 1 & 2.

²⁰ *The Courier*, 26 August 1842, p. 1; *The Hobart Advertiser*, 2 September 1842, p. 4; *Launceston Advertiser*, 7 8 September 1842, p. 4, 15 September 1842, p. 4 & 7 September 1843, p. 4; *The Courier*, 17 November 1843, p. 2 & 2 February 1844, p. 2.

²¹ *The Hobart Town Advertiser*, 31 October 1843, p. 3.

²² *The Hobart Town Advertiser*, 14 November 1845, p. 1.

²³ *The Hobart Town Advertiser*, 16 January 1846, p. 3.

²⁴ *The Hobart Town Advertiser*, 27 January 1846, p. 3.

²⁵ *The Hobart Town Advertiser*, 30 January 1846, p. 2; Libraries Tasmania – CUS36/1/147.

²⁶ *The Courier*, 8 April 1846, p. 3.

²⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, 20 May 1846, p. 4.

²⁸ *Colonial Times*, 3 August 1847, p. 2; *The Courier*, 4 August 1847, p. 2.

²⁹ *The Courier*, 21 August 1847, p. 1.

³⁰ *The Mercury*, 1 April 1862, p. 2.

³¹ *Launceston Examiner*, 1 January 1851, p. 3; *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 23 July 1851, p. 464.

³² *The Hobart Town Advertiser*, 29 August 1851, p. 1.

³³ *The Courier*, 31 July 1852, p. 3; Cassidy & Preston, pp. 101, 104.

³⁴ Libraries Tasmania – NS3736/1/4.

³⁵ *South Australian Register*, 26 January 1852, p. 2.

³⁶ *Hobarton Guardian*, 7 August 1852, p. 2; *The Argus*, 12 August 1852, p. 4; *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 4 August 1852, p. 491 & 29 September 1852, p. 624.

³⁷ Read, 'William Lamprill and his Three Brides', p. 212.

³⁸ Libraries Tasmania – SC389/1/686, p. 5; *The Mercury*, 1 April 1862, p. 2.

³⁹ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 29 March 1854, p. 5.

⁴⁰ *The Argus*, 17 June 1854, p. 4.

No Family Feuds Here

Sue Wilson-Roberts (Member 5187)

I read with a laugh the contribution 'How I Became My Own Grandfather' by Brian Rieusset in the March 2026 issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*.

My English relatives with the surname **Woodland** provides a similarly complicated story. I get confused, my computer program gets confused, and the same people appear multiple times in various places on my family tree as various degrees of great great grandparents. Read on and see what you make of this...

Richard Woodland and his wife Eleanor had seven children. That bit is simple!

Their son William Woodland (1755-1807) married Sarah **Litchfield**.

His brother John Woodland (1767-1821) married Ann **Catton** (1757-1830).

From here on it gets complicated...

William Woodland (1755-1807) and Sarah Litchfield had a large family including Richard Woodland (1798-1872).

- Richard Woodland (1798-1872) married Eleanor **Knight** in 1820, but they had no children before her death in 1822.
- Richard's second marriage was in 1824 to Sarah **Satchwell** (1801-1851). Their children included Sarah Woodland (1831-1894).
- Sarah Woodland (1831-1894) went on to marry John **Travell** (1828-1904). Their children included Ann Woodland Travell (1851-1912).
- Richard Woodland (1798-1872) married a third time in 1854, this time to Deborah Rogers, nee **Mead** (1806-1886) and had a son John Woodland (1855-1929).

Meanwhile the other branch of the family also had descendants.

John Woodland (1767-1821) and Ann Catton (1757-1830) had a large family including Mary Woodland (1804-1862).

- Mary Woodland (1804-1862) married George Travell (1805-1891).
- Mary and George Travell's children included John Travell (1828-1904), who married Sarah Woodland (1831-1894). Their children included Ann Woodland Travel (1851-1912).

Starting to sound familiar? These people are also listed in the branch of the family descending from William Woodland (1755-1807) and Sarah Litchfield.

To further complicate things, Ann Woodland Travell (1851-1912) married John Woodland (1855-1929), the child of the third marriage of Richard Woodland (1798-1872). Richard Woodland's granddaughter from his second marriage had married his son from his third marriage.

Ann Woodland Travell and John Woodland had a daughter, Florence Annie Woodland (1881-1947). She was my great grandmother. Thank goodness she married outside the Woodland family!

If anyone can sort out these relationships, or the legalities of it all, they are doing better than me or my computer!

Hobart Branch

UNDERTAKERS OF HOBART PTY LTD

Index to

H C Millington Funeral Records

Vol. IV Part 14

June 1985 – July 1988

Part 14 continues on from previous indexes to the Funeral Records for H C Millington Pty Ltd, dating from 1925. The index often, but not always, names the spouse and/or parents, place of birth, cause of death, and the cemetery where buried or ashes interred. Scanned images of the records are available on Hobart Branch computers. Many have attached Death and Funeral Notices from *The Mercury* newspaper, often naming other family members.

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Mersey Branch Writers Group

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

Writers Group meet the first Saturday of the month 10-12 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 writings produced by this group and is printed as received.

Tell Someone Else's Story.

Ross Warren (Member 7751)

My name is George Denholm. I was born at Currie in Scotland on the 26 June 1808. My parents' names are Alexander, or Sandy as he is known, and Margaret, or Peggy as she is known. I have three younger brothers, Alexander, John, and James.

John is two years younger than me. He was born on the 15th. of August 1810, then came Alexander, born on 17th. of May 1812, both born at Currie.

My youngest brother, James, was born in Van Diemen's Land on the 12th. of December 1825, in the Clyde district, and baptised in the presbyterian church at Hobart Town when he was almost two years old. How did my youngest brother come to born in Van Diemen's Land?

My father was a carpenter and wheelwright working at these trades in Currie and on surrounding farms. When I was about 14 years old our parents told us that they had decided to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land, a British colony on the other side of the world. The first white settlers had arrived there only a few years before I was born. Skilled artisans were in demand to assist in the development of this new colony and my father thought there might be greater opportunities for us in this far off land. Our parents would make the voyage alone and we would join them later if things went as they hoped. Alexander and John would stay with Mrs. Davidson at Riccarton Mains and I would stay with Mr. Hardie in Currie.

This decision by my parents was seen by some family members and friends as a very brave one, some thought it was madness. My mother was seen as heroic in her decision to accompany her husband into the unknown, leaving her children behind. They promised that we would be called for when enough money had been saved to pay for our passage and when a trusted guardian making the same voyage could be found. We boys put on

brave faces as we wished our parents bon voyage on the Leith docks in June 1822. They boarded the ship *Urania*, loaded with merchandise and merino sheep, joining other passengers preparing to make the same voyage. One of the passengers was Mr. Davidson who had property in Van Diemen's Land. He had paid my parents' passage in return for my father working for him for two years on his property, named Riccarton, near Campbell Town.

Soon the ship and our parents were gone. I secretly wondered if we would ever see them again.

It was over a year later when we received mail from Van Diemen's Land. Our parents had arrived safely in Hobart Town in January 1823. It wasn't until November 1827 that we were told that we would soon be making the voyage ourselves. Mr. Rennie visited Riccarton Mains and advised that he would take us out on a ship named *Wanstead*, commanded by Captain Langdon. Mr Rennie was making a return visit to Scotland from Van Diemen's Land. *Wanstead* was a new ship of about 400 tons and scheduled to depart London the next month. We made our way to London and boarded in good time for our departure on 14 December. The ship was to be loaded with 23 passengers, general goods, horses, dogs and Saxon rams.

We departed London on the high tide and were soon in the English Channel. The ship passed Lands End on 30 December and headed into the Atlantic Ocean, touched at Isle of May, in the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa. We called in to Tristan da Cunha further south. When we dropped down into the Roaring Forties and rounded the Cape we soon came among many huge ice-bergs. We were told that some were up to 400 feet high and a mile in circumference. The three of us, and some other passengers, were able to assist the crew in watching out for these obstacles which stretched for a distance of 280 miles.

We arrived at Hobart Town on 26 May 1828. What an adventure I had experienced. But I was very excited to land and soon was in the embrace of my parents whom I hadn't seen for almost six years. And I met our three year old brother, James, for the first time. My father had worked out his contract with Mr. Davidson at Campbell Town, some distance from Hobart Town. The family had now settled on the upper reaches of the Clyde River. A town reserve had been surveyed and they were amongst the first to settle in the town named Bothwell. Soldiers were stationed there and other settlers had taken up properties around the town. Sandy was working as a carpenter / wheelwright and blacksmith and had built the first wooden cottage in the town on a town allotment he had purchased. The trip to my new home would start the next day.

We departed Hobart early and made our way north along the river, passing through New Town where several settlers had been granted land along New Town Rivulet. Five or six miles further on we spent the night at Mr. Austin's Inn and crossed the river by Mr.

Austin's punt the next day. We then followed the main road, or goat track to Port Dalrymple, further north to Green Ponds where we spent the second night. When we reached Cross Marsh we then turned westward and soon encountered Den's Hill, a quite steep climb on a very narrow track. Bullock teams had to be chained to their load in single file to negotiate this climb. Then after reaching the summit the country opened up in front of us as we approached Bothwell. Some of the outlying properties were pointed out, such as Nant, Dennistoun and Ratho. By the time we reached our humble home we were all completely exhausted. I was, however, keen for a new day to dawn to discover what the next stage of my life had in store for me. I was twenty years old and ready to strike out on my own account.

Family History

Ross Warren (Member 7751)

What was your past? Smythe-Browne
a well defined member of the aristocracy
or ubiquitous Smith and Brown
from the murky, lowly peasantry

DNA matches are always right, so it is said!
But do x Centimorgans and y percent reveal
which patriarch jumped the fence one night
and landed in which matriarch's bed?

Find the vital records, birth, marriage, death
On microfiche, film, the world wide web
Perhaps in some dark, musky depository
Or in a dusty family bible held by great uncle Jeb

Banns posted, marriage proclaimed
Correct baptism comfortably secure
But wait, check the dates
Baby born many weeks premature

Bigamist ancestor or not the right man?
Biennially siring in England with Amalia
and siring every other year with Ethel
in outback Australia

Research, research, research
Don't be a dunce
Make sure you fill out the log
Do it right and do it once

Where is that record?
I know I saved it somewhere
I'm sure I haven't deleted it
It can't have disappeared into thin air

Black sheep keep popping up
Granny Euphemia would be in distress
She always told me "There is nothing to see here.
Ignore gossip of a Spanish mistress."

Reports and charts, reports and charts
Pedigree, Family Group, Descendant et al
Where to start? Where to start?
I can't even pronounce Ahnentafel

Write it down, Write it down
Do the research and then record it
Write your family history
before you become part of it

Skip the quill and ink, apps make life easy
Find a quiet time and enter all your data
Family Tree Maker or Legacy etc.
Make sure to check one report i.e. "Errata"

Be exact, cite your facts
End notes, foot notes, and bibliography
Chicago Style Manual has all you need
to escape the wrath of the Publications Committee

Tell your story, your family history
Second cousins, twice removed
James, son of James, son of James
Sometimes family history is just a complete mystery

Test Your Skills

Can you complete the following death notices?

Answers in the next issue of *Tasmanian Ancestry*

1. On 19 July, native of Donington, Lincolnshire. Loved (though often absent) husband of Ann.
2. On 8 August (29 Fructidor Year ..) on Ile-de-France. His skills as a seaman, cartographer and naturalist will long be remembered.

Bonus Question:

The connections that both of these people have to Australia (and briefly to each other) are well known. The actual bonus question is: With which other country did they both have a (rather less happy) connection?

Answers to March 2026 Test your skills (Volume 46 Number 4).

1. Charles Darwin (1808 – 1882)
2. T.H (Thomas Henry) Huxley (1825 – 1895)

Answer to Bonus question: (Both of these people have connections with Australia and with each other. What are these connections?)

They both undertook extensive voyages that included considerable time in Australian waters and both visited several places in Australia.

Charles Darwin famously travelled the world as naturalist on HMS *Beagle* (1831 – 1836). This voyage included stays in Sydney and Hobart. His diary of the voyage notes of Hobart that “all on board like this place better than Sydney”). There is an account of his time in Hobart at <https://www.utas.edu.au/library/exhibitions/darwin/hobart.html>.

T H Huxley travelled in Australian waters as officially Assistant Surgeon but in practice as a marine naturalist on HMS *Rattlesnake* (1846 – 1850). He did not become well known as a medical practitioner, but rather as an important figure in biological thinking and education. His first port of call in Australia was Hobart where he “imbibed considerable quantities of toddy” at the Ship Inn in preference to attending a ball. There were two important outcomes from his time in Australia; the first was that in Sydney he met Henrietta Heathorn (1825 – 1914) who became his wife; the second was that he studied and wrote about medusae (jellyfish essentially) in the Australian waters – this work changed knowledge of this group of animals and earned him admission as a Fellow of the Royal Society at the early age of 26.

What was the connection between the two men? Although Huxley was more than 15 years younger than Darwin, they became good friends and respected each other’s scientific work. In 1858 Darwin published *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* in which he put forward a theory of evolution which he (and independently

Alfred Russel Wallace) had developed as a result of many years of observation and study of plants and animals in natural and domestic settings.

This book caused great controversy and there were many attacks on both the contents and on Darwin personally. Darwin, who was of a rather diffident nature and at this time often ill, was in no position to rigorously defend his work. Huxley was probably the best known of the scientists who came to Darwin's defence – so much so that he became known as “Darwin's bulldog”. The most famous occasion was a meeting of the British Association in Oxford in 1860 where Huxley thoroughly out argued the Bishop of Oxford (Dr Samuel Wilberforce) who was a well-known, brilliant preacher and orator, but not a biologist and not as polite as he should have been.

There is more information about these two in the book *Darwin and Huxley in Australia* by AJ Marshall (Jock Marshall) published 1970

Please feel free to contact me about this section – to comment or to suggest people who might “feature” in future issues.

Robyn (president@tasfhs.org)

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Library Acquisitions

Hobart Branch

Andel, L. *From privilege to poverty*. Q 929.2 EMM

*Bacon, C. *Letters to "Pituncarty"*. Q 929.2 BAC

*Brand, I. *Sarah Island – an account of the penal settlements*. 994.66 BRA.

*Chung, H. *Gin Chung Henry & Willi Chung Sing, Chinese Tasmanian founders and descendants 1885-2024*. Q 929.2 HEN.

*Colwell, M. *Whaling around Australia*. 629.28 COL.

*Davey, R. *The Sarah Island conspiracies*. 820 DAV.

Dunn, C. *Paradise on Norfolk Island – Goodwin family, 1790-1807*. Q 929.2 GOO

Dunn, C. *Norfolk Islanders at Hobart – the early years, 1805-1809*. 994.82 DUN

*Rieusset, B. *Rachel Hoddy-Williams*. Q 929.2 HOD.

*Ryan, L. *Edward Innes – a Tasmanian public servant*. Q 929.2 INN.

T.F.H.S.Inc. *Hobart Branch. Undertakers of Hobart – Index to H.C.Millington Pty Ltd Funeral Records. Vol.IV, Part 14, June 1985-July 1988*. 929.31099461 UND.

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*Historical Society of the Municipality of Sorell, *Pitt Water Chronicles: Vol 1 June 2015*

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*Temple, John, *Historic Westbury, Hagley & Exton*

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*West, John, *The History of Tasmania Vol I*

*West, John, *The History of Tasmania Vol II*

*Denotes donated item

New Members

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members.

8603	LEWIS Mrs Danice	15 / 25 Emily St danicelea.lewis@gmail.com	MARKS POINT	NSW	2280
8604	HENSON Mr Christopher	38 Masefield Close claire.henson@wanadoo.fr	LICHFIELD	STS	
8605	HENSON Mrs Claire	38 Masefield Close claire.henson@wanadoo.fr	LICHFIELD	STS	
8606	SPENCER Mrs Pamela	spencer.pamj@gmail.com			
8607	FLANAGAN Mr Paul	2/30 Ratho St pflanagan014@gmail.com	LENAH VALLEY	TAS	7008
8608	SMITH Mrs Robyn	12 Randall Ct brirob60@gmail.com	KALKIE	QLD	4670
8609	DAWSON Ms Caroline	2 Skemp St history@carolinemary.net.au	WAVERLEY	TAS	7250
8610	CRISP Dr Ben	lateralate@gmail.com			
8611	WAUGH Ms Maureen	9 / 11-13 Normanstone Rd maureen.waugh52@hotmail.com	SOUTH LAUNCESTON	TAS	7249
8612	BYRON Ms Gabriella	22/10 Jardine Cres redpepper4@bigpond.com	PROSPECT VALE	TAS	7250
8613	CASSIM Mrs Vanda	71 Vaux St vcassim@outlook.com	COWRA	NSW	2794
8614	ASHMAN Mr Rodney	66 David St rodashman51@gmail.com	NEWSTEAD	TAS	7250
8615	WATKINS Ms Helen	PO Box 151 helenwatkins23@gmail.com	BROADBEACH	QLD	4218
8616	SWARD Mr Gary	2/22 Kenilworth Pde gtsward@icloud.com	IVANHOE	VIC	3079
8617	HOWARD Mrs Fiona	17 Riawena Rd fiona.howard@bigpond.com	MONTAGU BAY	TAS	7018
8618	MAINSBRIDGE Ms Anne	1135 Cygnet Coast Rd annem60@hotmail.com	WATTLE GROVE	TAS	7109
8619	MARSHALL Ms Helen	29 Namadgi Cir helen.marshall@gmail.com	PALMERSTON	ACT	2913
8620	GILL Ms Amie	29 Namadgi Cir helen.marshall@gmail.com	PALMERSTON	ACT	2913
8621	CRILLEY Mrs Desleigh	189 Clayton Dr desleighann@bigpond.com	SPREYTON	TAS	7310
8622	MILLAR Ms Penelope	pennmill@live.com			
8623	WOSKETT Mr Andrew	PO Box 152 aawoskett@gmail.com	CARRICK	TAS	7291
8624	BROWN Mr Ronald	7 Becker Pl ron.brown8@bigpond.com	RAPID CREEK	NT	0810
8625	WALKER Miss Dianne	3 Panorama Ave di.walker60@yahoo.com.au	DELORAINÉ	TAS	7304
8626	TRAYNOR Mrs Cynthia	32 Cremorne Ave cyndytraynor@ozemail.com.	CREMORNE	TAS	7024
8627	CLEARY Ms Jo	jocleary29@gmail.com			
8628	FIELD Miss Roslyn	89 Abel's Rd rosandmerle@gmail.com	ST LEONARDS	TAS	7250

New Members' Interests

NAME	PLACE/AREA	Period	MSHIP NO.
EBERLE (Nee WINGHOVEL)			
Henritta Caroline	Hobart TAS AUS	1870 - 1904	8606
HOBART MUSICAL SCHOOL	Hobart TAS AUS	1914-1924	8622
AGGERS/AGGAS	Norfolk ENG/Biralee TAS AUS	1805-1875	5187
AUSTIN	Tasmania AUS	1820>	8616
BACON Robert Charles	Cygnnet/Lymington/Huon TAS AUS	1900>	8574
BAKER Elias	Hobart TAS AUS	1870-1940	8622
BAKER Mabel	Hobart TAS AUS	1902-1929	8622
BARRETT Michael	Hobart TAS AUS	1825 - 1860	8608
BOLTER John	Montagu/Marawah TAS AUS	1870-1915	8619
BRADBURN Thomas	Newcastle Upon Tyne, ENG	1700 to 1900	8626
BRINK Andreas	Glenlyon VIC AUS	1874	8603
BROWN Winsome Agnes	Tunbridge TAS AUS	1925-1970	8624
BROWN Albert William	Kempton TAS AUS	1918-2001	8624
CARTER Elizabeth Ann	Hobart TAS AUS	1800 -1900	8615
CHARLESON William	Hobart TAS AUS	1823-1850	8605
CHIPMAN Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	1800 >	8626
CROSSIN William Patrick	Oatlands, Tunbridge TAS AUS	1830	8603
DEARLOVE George Alfred	Castlemaine VIC AUS	1881 - 1910	8606
DENMAN William	Somerset ENG	1770 -1830	8614
DIPROSE	Tasmania AUS	1823>	8616
DONNELLY Cornelius		1827-1903	8610
DONOHUE Nellie	Cygnnet/Lymington/Huon TAS AUS	1900>	8574
DOOLEY Alice Mary	Victoria AUS	1941	8607
DWYER Patrick	Tasmania AUS	1800>	8628
EBERLE George Joseph	Hobart TAS AUS	1870 - 1904	8606
EBERLE Barbara	Hobart TAS AUS	1870 - 1947	8606
EVERETT	Tasmania AUS	c.1800	8612
FIELD William	Tasmania AUS	1774-1837	8628
FORD Edward Giles		1834-1920	8610
GIBBONS Thomas	Staffordshire ENG	1790 - 1840	8614
GLEESON Mary Irene	Parkes NSW AUS	1894-1900	8621
GORDON Mary Ann	Hobart TAS AUS	1850 - 1910	8608
GRIFFITHS Ellen	New Norfolk/Hobart TAS AUS	1840 - 1930	8608
HAILSTONE	Hobart TAS AUS	1840-1895	8605
HANSON James	Circular Head district TAS AUS	1867-1966	8619
HARRISON John	Tasmania AUS	1845-1879	8628
HARVEY Janet	Hobart TAS AUS	1800 -1990	8615
HODGMAN Jack	Hobart TAS AUS	1924	8622
KEARNEY Stephen	Tipperary IRL	1825-1854	8621
KENNEDY Mary		1862-1955	8610
LAW George Thomas	Oatlands TAS AUS	1848	8603

LEARY Honora	Cork IRL	1780 -1820	8614
LOCKETT James	Tasmania AUS	1840-1900	8628
LODGE Joseph	Tunbridge TAS AUS	1810-1890	8624
LODGE William	Tunbridge TAS AUS	1853-1922	8624
LORD Edward	Pembroke Dyfed Wales	1700 to 1900	8626
MARSHALL Thomas	Circular Head district TAS AUS	1867-1986	8619
MEAGHER William Francis	Ireland	1872	8607
MIEKLE James	Oatlands TAS AUS	1866	8613
MOORE John	Norfolk Is NSW/Norfolk Plains TAS AUS	1790 -1843	8614
MORTYN Geiss	Bellerive TAS AUS	c.1890	8573
NOY Charlotte	Madron Cornwall, UK	1807-1871	8617
NOY James Edward	Forcett TAS AUS	1830-1889	8617
OWENS Owen	Esperance WA AUS	1855-1885	8610
PAULY Amy Frances Celia	Hobart TAS AUS	1883 - 1974	8606
PAULY Charles John	Hobart TAS AUS	1870 - 1924	8606
PEARSON George Peach	Woodbridge TAS AUS	c.1840	8573
READ Mary Aubrey	Sorell/Bellerive TAS AUS	c.1890	8573
REES David	Swansea GLA WLS	1822-1843	8621
RICKARDS Alan Myrtle	Cygnnet/Lymmington/Huon TAS AUS	1900>	8574
SMALLWOOD William	Greenponds TAS AUS	1850 - 1910	8608
SMEE Robert	Boreham ESS ENG	1790 -1836	8614
SMITH James	Circular Head/Montagu TAS AUS	1862-1894	8619
SMITH Charles			8617
SMITH John Thomas	Hobart TAS/VIC AUS	1845 - 1919	8608
SOUTHWELL Eliza	Mayo IRL	1810-1835	8621
STEEL John Butler	Strathaven, SCT	1700 to 1900	8626
STEVENSON Britannia	Hobart/Cygnnet TAS AUS	1890-1969	8573
STOREY Samuel	Surrey ENG	1800 -1825	8614
SWARD	Tasmania AUS		8616
TRAYNOR John Joseph	Drogheda IRL	1800 to late 1900	8626
WEBSTER Henry	Norfolk ENG	1800>	8626
WICKS James	King Island TAS AUS	1886	8603
WILSON Alexander	Oatlands TAS AUS	1855-1906	8613
WILSON Margaret	Oatlands TAS AUS	1896	8613

All names remain the property of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. and will not be sold on in a database. If you find a name in which you are interested, please note the membership number and check the

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A copy of the *Privacy Policy* of the Society is available on that website under the Membership / Rules and Procedures menu tab.

An advertisement for Ancestry.com.au. It features a light-colored background with a subtle floral pattern. On the left, there is a black and white illustration of a branch with several leaves. The text is centered and reads: "Australia's largest online family history resource*" in a large, serif font. Below this, in a smaller, sans-serif font, it says "Research and build your family tree online". At the bottom right, there is the Ancestry logo (a stylized leaf) followed by "ancestry.com.au". In the bottom right corner, in a very small font, it says "*comScore, 2011".

Australia's largest online
family history resource*

Research and build your
family tree online

 **ancestry.com.au**

*comScore, 2011

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Tasmanian Ancestry

The following guidelines relate specifically to contributions to
Tasmanian Ancestry starting Vol 47.1:

- § 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 at editors@tasfhs.org
- § We prefer short items of about 500 words with a maximum of 2,500 words for longer contributions.
- § Do not indent the first line of paragraphs.
- § Use only one space at the end of a sentence.
- § Use **endnotes** only to provide references. We do not mandate a particular style of endnotes 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 in separate documents, with source attribution.
- § Write dates in the simple format ‘number month year’ – e.g. 3 April 2021
- § Please write surnames in **bold** the first time that **surname** is used in the contribution. Do not use ALL CAPITALS, as previously.

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

email the editor for guidance.

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Please Check Branches for Opening Times

BURNIE Phone: Branch Librarian 0427 354 103
Library 58 Bass Highway 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 or email **secretary@launceston.tasfhs.org** .

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@mersey.tasfhs.org** for updates.

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Australian Joint Concession	\$50.00

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