

former TIMES

GLAMORGAN SPRING BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

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THE SPRING BAY COASTAL FARM TOUR

BY JUDIE HASTIE

Thanks to the generosity of Ian and Jan Weeding, Historical Society members were able to experience their Farm tour of Rostrevor and Okehampton properties on May 20. A goodly number arrived at the old Rostrevor packing sheds and after a hot drink we were loaded into a four wheel drive bus and set off. First stop was the natural spring which gave its name to the bay (by some accounts). In early days sailors would fill their water barrels there and after more than 200 years it is still providing water for the farm. We were assured that it tasted terrible, but apparently had no ill effects on man or beast.

On the way to the Point Home Lighthouse we went on past the former woodchip mill, where we could see the last mouldering remains of that harvest spread out in a paddock to be turned into mulch for the new Spring Bay Mill development. The view from this part of the coast is spectacular, with dramatic cliffs, secluded little bays and the odd inviting beach. Sad to say it was not beach weather when we were there and the great views of Maria Island and Freycinet were obscured by cloud.

The Point Home Lighthouse was built in 1971 to assist the woodchip carriers entering the Port of Triabunna. The lighthouse was constructed as an automatic light, it was never a manned Lighthouse. The Cape Tourville Lighthouse at Freycinet was built at the same time.

The next stop was at the sandstone quarry operated in the late nineteenth century by Robert Robinson, one of Triabunna's earliest entrepreneurs. This quarry has been well documented by Roger Tall, and is inaccessible



Maria under cloud. Photo by Peter Huttemeier

to the public. Stone from here was sent to Melbourne for the building of the Law Courts and Post Office in the late 1800s, and it was also used for grindstones. Some of the stone is pure white. From this historic spot we could look out to a modern development – the mussel farm operated by Spring Bay Seafoods.

The tour travels along farm tracks, which must be scary for overseas visitors only used to city roads. The Weeding's bus is the ideal vehicle for the job, and although the going can be rough at times, it is perfectly safe. We arrived at the graves of Major Thomas Daunt Lord and his wife Susan in good style. Lord was the first Commandant of the Maria Island Penal Station and one of the first group of settlers to farm in the Spring Bay area.

After a visit to the Rostrevor shearing shed, which was humming with activity, we finished back at the packing sheds, where an interesting historical display and a drink and snack were provided. I can recommend this tour to anyone interested in local history, or just wanting to see some of the hidden glories of our coastline.

The web page for the Tour is http://www.tasmaniasseacoast.com.au/accom_result1/spring-bay-coastal-farm-tours-triabunna-tasmania/ 🐾



The Historical Gang in the Sandstone Quarry. Photo by Peter Huttemeier



HOUSES AND ESTATES OF OLD GLAMORGAN – A PREVIEW

MALCOLM WARD & MAUREEN MARTIN FERRIS

The Glamorgan municipality (now combined with Spring Bay) was the first rural municipality to be proclaimed in Australia, in 1860. Settlement grew out from Waterloo Point (now Swansea) from the early 1820s and many pioneering families of Tasmania put down their first roots here. The Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society has a book in preparation detailing and illustrating some of the grand 'Houses and Estates of Old Glamorgan' and this is an extract concerning just some of the houses and estates described in the book. For ease of presentation and reading, no references are given here but interested persons are encouraged to contact the authors c/- the gsbhs@own.net.au and to consult the fully referenced book when published. We thank the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage office for permission to publish the plans of Cambria.

The Lyne family established themselves in the north of the area after William Lyne and family arrived in 1826. Apsley House was built about 1832. At this point pioneer settler George Meredith first enters our story via a land dispute with Lyne's son John. John Lyne eventually exchanged his claim for a block nearer to Apsley and Apslawn was built there. Another Lyne son, Henry, established the Coombe End farm, named for the family property back in Gloucestershire.

The Amos family is one which features prominently in the early settlement of Glamorgan and the family continues its presence today. John Amos migrated to Van Diemen's Land with his brother Adam and their respective families in 1821, as free settlers on the Emerald.

In 1826, Adam Amos wrote of his initial activities:

... I settled on the farm in January 1822 and called it a name which will always be dear to me. ... I shall sew 80 acres with wheat this season and I have sewn 50 acres already. ... I have got a small flour mill to go by water and will sell my flour to the other settlers and

whalers by the coast. Our bays are full of whales in the season.

This land is probably that known today as Gala. In the 1840s James Amos, eldest son of Adam built a homestead called The Mill, then Gala Mill and ultimately Gala and a brick and timber mill. James Amos was known as 'James the Miller' and his diary entry of 14 July 1852 records the event that damaged many structures in the district:

It rained a great deal in the night. The river began to rise about 7 and by 12 the water came in the barn floor. I had to carry up the bags into the mill loft ... I think this is the highest flood we ever saw.

Cranbrook House was built for or by John Amos in the early 1830s on a 1000 acre block located on the eastern bank of the Swan River, north of Swansea. The house is on three levels and constructed of brick and sandstone, with stucco quoins, gabled iron roof with a chimney at each end and twelve pane windows. The ground level is wrapped with a wide verandah with timber posts and balustrades on a fieldstone base; it was added after construction, but before 1890. The property was named after the village Cranbrook in Kent, England, where John's wife Hannah was born.

George Meredith objected to the grant of the Cranbrook block to Amos, citing an earlier agreement between them. After extensive arbitration, the land remained with Amos, but a settlement was paid to Meredith.

On John Amos' death in 1848, the Cranbrook estate was divided among members of the Amos family. John's son James built Craigie Knowe nearby.

Glen Gala is a two storey Georgian style painted brick house with hipped roof, projecting boxed eaves, twelve pane double hung windows



Cambria Plans

and a four panel front door with radial fanlight and was built in 1860 by Adam Amos Junior, the third son of Adam Senior. Earlier homesteads were built here in the 1820s and 1850s with both probably destroyed by fire.

In 1828 the Land Commissioners inspected the district and were impressed with the industriousness of the Amos clan:

... wherever you go on the farm, you perceive the hand of care and frugality. Paddocks laid down with artificial grasses, Milch Cows feeding in them, the daughters milking night and morning, making Cheese and Butter. Large fields of excellent corn at the Barn Door, supplying the whole district with flour.

Moving further south, we come to properties which were dominated by the Meredith family.

Springvale is a single storey stone house in the Old Colonial Georgian style, with attic, verandahs at the front and back, a central modern door to the front with flanking double hung windows, brick chimneys and an early 20th century addition to the side. There is also a stone stable with gabled roof of corrugated iron. The Springvale land was first selected by George Meredith in 1821. His son Charles, with wife Louisa acquired the Springvale block off his father and had an ex-convict and builder known as 'Old Bull' construct their home in 1842.

Louisa Meredith referred to Springvale as her favourite home and in *My Home in Tasmania*, she recounted:

The walls of our cottage were to be built of common "iron-stone" of the country, quarried from the bank where it was to stand, the cleavage of which very conveniently separates it into flat slabs of all sizes and thicknesses, suitable for rough stone buildings; and, when well fitted and cemented together, and neatly faced with cut freestone at all the corners, door and window cases, &c., it makes a most substantial fabric. Our outer walls were twenty inches thick, and the inner ones eighteen.

John Allen came to Van Diemen's Land in 1826 on the same vessel as the Lyne family. John took up land on the Swan River and named it Milton after his village in Somerset. He was a very hard worker and re-established the homestead after sever fire attacks by Aborigines, one of which is depicted in sketches (possibly by Allen himself) and a painting held at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. The current Milton was built by the Morey family in about 1910.[MAW1]

The Grange is a magnificent homestead sitting on a rise above the Swan River at Great Swanport and is described in registers as a Federation Queen Anne single storey brick house with rough-cast finish. It has a gabled roof of corrugated iron, a return verandah with timber frieze and posts, double hung windows.

The property has a complex and convoluted history of land amalgamation and then splitting involving the King, Gellibrand, Parsons and Cotton families, amongst others. The King family may have built the first Grange homestead but the present version was probably completed by George Campbell, adding to a core built by the Cotton family.

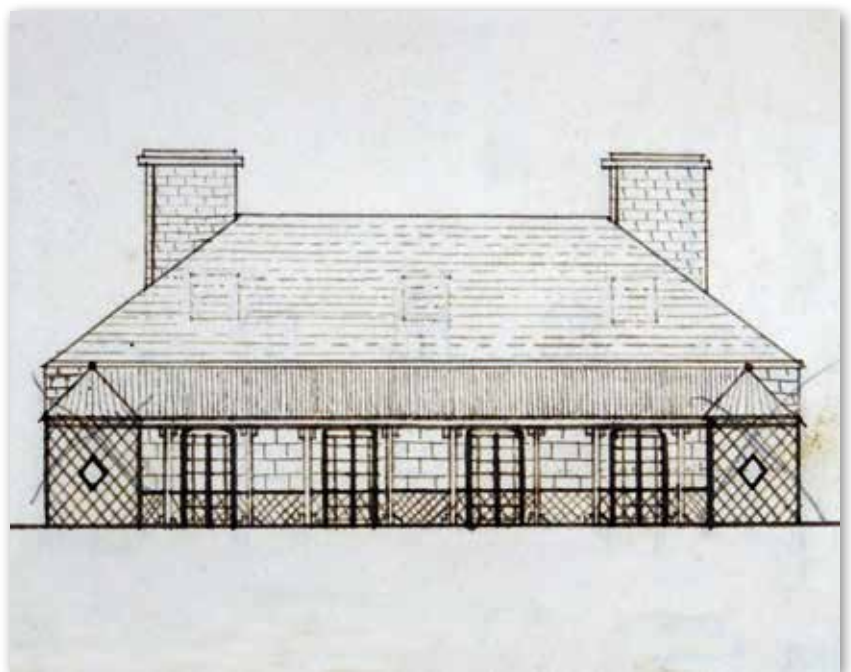
The crown of the East Coast estates probably belongs to the estate of over 10,000 acres built up by George Meredith at the head of Great Oyster Bay, north of Swansea. In the crown are a number of property jewels including Riversdale, Belmont and the shiniest of all, Cambria.

George Meredith hailed from Warwickshire and after serving in the Marines went farming in Wales. In 1820 he emigrated on the *Emerald* with his children (his wife having died just before the voyage) and a governess Mary Evans (who would become George's second wife). Meredith brought capital with him and this entitled him to grants of land, but this wasn't enough. He made loans and representations to neighbours which 'entitled' him to further land. He bullied and intimidated others, such as William Talbot (Belmont) and Robert Honnor (Riversdale) to acquire yet more land on the district.

The Meredith's first structure was Creek Hut, a rammed earth hut adjacent to the Meredith River and near the Redbanks residence. Built around 1822, remnants remain today.

William Talbot had built a house on land near the Swan River in the early 1820s. Meredith claimed priority on the land and a bitter dispute ensued. With the authorities eventually resolving in favour of Meredith he renamed the estate Belmont and moved in. The current Belmont house was built in the 1890s for Arthur Cotton.

In early 1822 Robert Honnor and his family moved onto land on the Swan River and named his house Edenglassie. Within 16 months



Cambria Plans

he had become another victim of Meredith's uncompromising appetite for land in the district. Meredith had made loans to Honnor, who over-extended himself and Meredith's stock also ranged over Honnor's land, damaging fences etc. In June 1823 Honnor left the area, denouncing Meredith's tactics. Shortly after, Meredith proposed a land swap and the buy-out of Honnor's improvements at Swanport as debt repayment. Honnor reluctantly agreed. Meredith had 'Old Bull' build the residence Riversdale on the same land in 1838.

George Meredith's greatest and lasting creation was Cambria, on the banks of the Meredith River. The gardens were begun as soon as the family moved into Belmont and Old Bull was again put to work building Cambria, which was first occupied about 1836. Built solidly, the house had 26 rooms with one storey at the front and three at the back taking advantage of the contours of the land (see Figure 1).

By the time he was 70, Meredith's surviving children were causing him problems in respect of succession on the estate. Charles from his first marriage expected to inherit the bulk of the estate and had leased it from his father. John from the second marriage went to South Australia. He returned in 1853 and made a pre-emptive offer to buy the property which George accepted. This alienated Charles and especially his wife Louisa who was already somewhat estranged from her father-in-law, who died a few years later, in 1856.

John Meredith ran into financial troubles on Cambria and was bankrupt in 1871. He arranged with creditors that the estate would be broken up and sold. Belmont was sold to Arthur Cotton and Riversdale to Albert Lyne. The Meredith family continued to own Cambria until Trustees sold it to Henry Bayles in 1927.

South of Swansea, the homestead and estate of Mayfield is chiefly the creation of Thomas Buxton and dates from the 1830s, with some later additions in the 1870s by John Mitchell. Its name comes from Buxton's village in Staffordshire. The main house presently on the property consists of a two storey brick portion and an older single storey (plus cellar) stuccoed stone, with 12 and 16 paned windows and three bays in the main façade. The front door has six panels, a radial fanlight and coloured pattern glass. The house is set in a fine landscape and

historic garden, including a monkey puzzle tree reputedly planted by Thomas Buxton.

In 1864, after the death of his wife Ellen, Thomas Buxton moved to Hobart and put Mayfield out to let. At this time the house was described:

... a substantial brick house, containing 8 rooms, hall, lobby and pantry, with cellaring underneath, a stone kitchen and dairy attached. The outbuildings: 3 large barns, stabling, chaff house, cart and cow shed, mens residence, and carpenters shop, four room substantial cottage. Also detached a blacksmith shop with tools etc.

Buxton died in 1865, and the Mayfield estate was sold by his executors to John Mitchell of the adjoining Lisdillon estate. Unfortunately the solicitors were meant to sell Boomer Creek rather than Mayfield. Frederick Rapp later recounted that Buxton's son Thomas, who had sailed across from New Zealand, was upset at the property passing out of the family's hands. Before setting sail back to New Zealand he fired a number of shots from his boat into Swansea, striking several buildings.

Finally, Lisdillon is set in an idyllic location near the coast with views over Great Oyster Bay. John Mitchell was the property's main developer after buying the property in 1853, although his daughter Sarah later wrote that the house was built by James Radcliff. Radcliff arrived in Van Diemen's Land from Belfast on the Resource with his family in June 1832. The building is a single storey (with attic) fieldstone structure with sandstone quoins designed in the Old Colonial Georgian style, featuring a central four panelled front door with sidelights and radial fanlight and two pairs of double hung windows each side of the door. ♣

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

PETER HUTTEMEIER, SECRETARY

We are pleased to welcome the following new Society members over the past 12 months:

Cheryl Tyler, Sam Nichols, Chester Meredith, Justin Mitchelmore, Barbara Carpenter, Robert Webb, Sandy Travers, Carolyn Audet, Fiona Vosper, Lisa Verrier, Julie Britton, Jayne Dixon, Joyce Purtscher, Lynne Dawes, Stephen Cox and Fiona Huskinson.

The influx of new members has outweighed the normal drop offs we have, and has meant a growth in Membership over the year, it now stands at 83.

It is, however, that time of year again, when we ask for your continuing support. It only costs \$15 a year to be a Member of GSBHS which is not much these days, and it really is a bargain. What do you get for your \$15? You get membership of an active and vibrant Historical Society, one where the collection and archiving of local records is foremost. A society that publishes books and documents relating to our area, with a number of important projects mentioned in this Newsletter nearing fruition, and more in the pipeline.

Society Membership gives you significant discounts on these Society publications and other books we stock for sale, often far in excess of your membership fees.

Subscription renewals for the next Financial Year are in the process of being sent out. Forms can also be downloaded from our website. ♣

RESEARCHING IMMIGRATION TO TASMANIA FROM GERMANY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

MICHAEL WATT

My grandmother's family, named Mansson, sailed from Hamburg, Germany, on the *Procida* in July 1885 among 121 assisted emigrants recruited in northern Germany by Frederick Buck, an agent acting on behalf of the Board of Immigration. At the time of the Mansson family's emigration from Germany, Sven Mansson, described in the *Procida's* manifest as a 'farm labourer', was a Swede of 35 years of age, while Christina Kahlar, his second wife, who probably married during the voyage, was 21 years of age. The children of Sven's first marriage, Friedrich Wilhelm Mansson and Anna Gertrude Asserina Mansson, my grandmother, also accompanied them to Tasmania. Their mother, who had died some time before, is only known by her first names, Margaretha Wilhelmina. Two infants, Alvine W. Mansson, who died during the voyage, and Emma Matilda Mansson, born of the second marriage, also accompanied their parents to Tasmania.

After arriving at Melbourne in September 1885, the assisted immigrants from the *Procida* were transhipped to Hobart. Sven and his family took positions working on an agricultural enterprise established by an Italian entrepreneur, Diego Bernacchi, on Maria Island. Within 18 months, the Mansson family had rented a 20-hectare block of land at Pyengana in north-east Tasmania. In the 1890s, the Mansson family purchased 120 hectares of land at the head of Power's Rivulet east of Pyengana, where descendants lived until the property was sold to the Rattray family.

Other immigrants, who arrived on the *Procida*, also settled at Pyengana. The Nicklason family arrived at Pyengana in 1887 and a single man, Franz Kohl arrived there in 1888, but the dates when the Jestrinski and Peterson families arrived are not known.

RECRUITMENT OF EMIGRANTS FROM GERMANY

The recruitment of assisted emigrants from Germany, which has been documented by Hargraves (2003), began in the mid-1850s. A German, Ludwig Carl Wilhelm (William)

Kirchner, who arrived in Australia in 1839 and established a mercantile trading company at Grafton, New South Wales, was active in arranging passages for Germans to immigrate to northern New South Wales. In May 1854, Kirchner purchased 500 blank bounty tickets from John Loch, the government immigration agent Lieutenant-Governor William Denison appointed in 1852. Emigrants he recruited in Germany arrived at Hobart on the *Lewe van Nyensteen* in May 1855, the *America* in July 1855, the *Wilhelmsburg* in August 1855, and the *San Francisco* in November 1855.

Another group of German immigrants, who arrived at Launceston on the *Montmorency* in June 1855, were sponsored by a group of prominent landowners in the northern Midlands: Thomas Walker of *Rhodes*, William Archer of *Brickendon*, John Archer of Carrick, John Cox of Norfolk Plains, William Weston of *Hythe*, Adje Douglas of Cressy, Abraham Walker of *Home Vale*, A. F. Rooke of Westbury, David Richardson of *Selby*, Robert Stewart of *Point Rapid*, and Alexander Clark.

Due to a decline in immigration in the early 1860s, the Immigration Act of 1867 established a Board of Immigration, which appointed agents in the United Kingdom and Germany authorised to issue land warrants to immigrants, who paid their own passages. In 1869, the Board of Immigration appointed Amandus Friedrich (Frederick) Buck, a German, who had arrived in Tasmania in 1854, as its immigration agent in Germany. Buck was responsible for recruiting emigrants, who arrived at Hobart on the *Victoria* in August 1870, the *Figaro* in October 1870 and the *Eugenie* in March 1872.

Meanwhile, the boom in tin and gold mining from 1871 boosted the influx of miners, but had led to a scarcity of agricultural labourers by 1880. The Immigration Act of 1882 enlarged the Board of Immigration, continued the bounty system but revoked several sections relating to the land grant system, and provided a fund to promote immigration from the United Kingdom and Germany through appointed agents. In 1874, the Board of Immigration appointed Frederick Buck to recruit the immigrants, who arrived on the *Procida* in September 1885.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EMIGRANTS FROM GERMANY

Hargraves analysed the demographic characteristics of 1,574 assisted immigrants, identified to have emigrated from Germany between 1855 and 1887, based on information provided in official records.

Approximately 70 percent of the immigrants were Protestant, 13 percent Roman Catholic, and the religion of most of the remainder was unknown. The immigrants were mainly young; nearly 45 percent were under 20 years of age, and 42 percent of the remainder were aged between 21 and 40 years of age. In the 1850s, approximately 60 percent of the immigrants were males, but the ratio of males and females in the 1870s and 1880s was almost equal. Many of the single immigrants married within a few years after arrival with about a third marrying outside their ethnic group. Most of the immigrants were

literate. An analysis of the occupations of the immigrants was not conducted, because the extent, to which occupations were specified on manifests, varied from ship to ship. Similarly, the specification of the emigrants' native places ranged from general in the 1850s to more detailed in the 1870s and 1880s. In the 1850s, the emigrants came from southern and central areas of Germany. In the 1870s and 1880s, the emigrants came from northern areas of Germany, as well as Denmark, Sweden and the Baltic region. Of the 10 percent of emigrants, who were not from Germany, 60 percent came from Denmark.

SETTLEMENT OF IMMIGRANTS FROM GERMANY

Although immigrants arriving in Tasmania from Germany in the nineteenth century settled throughout the state, they often established small clustered settlements in particular localities. These communities have been identified at Collinsvale (known as Bismarck) near Hobart, the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and Bruny Island, south of Hobart, Falmouth on the East Coast, St. Marys (known as Germantown) in the Fingal Valley, Lilydale (known as German Town) and Harford (known as Heidelberg) in northern Tasmania. The settlement of immigrants from Germany has been documented in research literature on the local histories of communities at St Marys, Lilydale and Collinsvale.

Following the arrival of the *America*, records indicate that the Becker, Haas, Lohrey, Pfeiffer, Schmidt and Stingle (Stengel) families were transferred to Falmouth in August 1855 on the *Fenella*, a steamer owned by the Eastern Coast Steam Navigation Company. The Nicoli (Nicolai) and Strochnetter (Strohschnitter) families and three single men, Wilhelm Bach, F. G. Gunter and G. A. Sattler, also immigrants from the *America*, seem to have arrived at Falmouth soon afterwards. Once the period of indenture to landowners was completed, many of the German immigrants moved to Cullenswood. With the opening of an alternative route through Elephant Pass in 1878, the township of St Marys expanded but the village at Cullenswood declined. In the 1860s, Henry Lohrey became the first German immigrant to move from Cullenswood to establish Germantown on the slopes of South Sister. Descendants of the Lehner and

Singline (Zanglein) families, who also arrived on the *America*, settled at Cullenswood and St Marys. Later, the Aulich family, who arrived on the *Figaro* in 1870, and the Koglin and Rilat families, who arrived on the *Victoria* in 1870, settled at Cullenswood and St Marys.

Located on lowland near Mt Arthur, 28 kilometres north-east of Launceston, Lilydale was founded in the 1860s, when forested land was opened up for settlement. The Dornauf, Erb, Marx, Sulzberger families and two single men, Peter Eberhardt and Johann Wolff, who had arrived on the *Montmorency* in 1855, were the first group of German families to arrive there in the 1860s. Initially, each family worked for sponsors on properties in the northern Midlands, but common bonds forged on the voyage and the availability of land led them to purchase blocks of land at Lilydale. Later, the Bardenhagen, Haas, Kelp, Mahnken, Miller (Beutenmuller) and Staubi families were drawn to settle at Lilydale.

Located in a valley enclosed by hills in the northern section of the Mount Wellington Range, settlement of Collinsvale was impeded by its inaccessibility. About 1870, land became available along Sorell Creek, which rose in the hills behind Glenorchy and joined the Derwent River near New Norfolk. The first settlers were the Ackroyd and Devine families, but they were soon joined by two groups of immigrants, who arrived on the *Victoria* in 1870 and the *Eugenie* in 1872. The Dahlke, Darko (Darkow), Fehlberg, Gall, Kunde, Radfer, Ratzmann, Totenhoffer (Totenhofer) and Wenzel families from Prussia, who arrived on the *Victoria*, made up one group. The Appeldorff, Brandstater (Brandstadter), Carlsen, Christensen, Hansen, Johannsen, Nielsen and Wessing families, mainly from Denmark, who arrived on the *Eugenie*, made up the other group. The Petersen and Stellmaker (Stellmacher) families from Prussia, who arrived on the *Figaro*, as well as the Voss family and the Rabe (Raabe) family, descended from a German seaman, who deserted ship in Hobart, were other prominent German families, who settled at Collinsvale. In the late 1880s, the Albat and Suhr families and Carl Zanotti, who had arrived on the *Procida*, settled in the district. 🍷

Reference

Hargraves, M. (2003). *Inducements and Agents: German, Northern European and Scandinavian Recruitment to Tasmania 1855-1887*. Hobart, TAS: Artemis Publishing Consultants.

Contact details

The author has documented key findings from available research literature on this topic. In addition, I have compiled extensive data on the immigrants, who arrived on the *Procida*. I invite any reader, who can trace German ancestry back to this time or, who has researched this topic, to contact me. The intention is to extend the research findings using information provided by local history groups and individuals.

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E-mail: michaelgwatt@internode.on.net

TASMANIAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY EVENT

For the first time the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. are holding their AGM and Conference in the Swansea Town Hall on Saturday 20th June. About 80 members and visitors are expected to attend from around the state. Both the East Coast Heritage Museum and the Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society are hosting this event for the first time. We welcome all our visitors.

“SOME OF MY BUSH FRIENDS”

A LONG TIME COMING

NOEL STANLEY

The Society had previously reproduced a facsimile edition of “My Home in Tasmania” in an affordable paperback version, and this first foray into publishing has spurred us on to bigger and better efforts. The Publishing group of the Society is nearing the end of a long process to reproduce an affordable version of the rare and fragile “Some of My Bush Friends” in a combined volume. The original works are both rare and expensive and this has meant that very few people have had the privilege of enjoying one of Louisa Anne Meredith’s most famous, if lesser known works.

The Society, with the generous assistance of a grant from Your Community Heritage Program has endeavoured to remain faithful to the intent of the original works, which are not only few in number but are also, due to the 19th century production methods, in danger of being lost forever due to chemical interaction of organic inks and bleached papers.

Many hours of work and considerable funds have been expended in regaining the original colours and arranging the text and lithographs in to one compact and affordable format, hopefully in a softcover A4 format and a hard bound collectors edition. The original books were parlour books for entertainment as well as being informative and educational, and are extremely large in size. Every attempt has been made to retain, where possible the layout and structure of much of the work. The unfamiliar punctuation and spacing is often deliberate and chosen by the author to give guidance in how to read the book aloud for an audience. Modern editing techniques are often at odds with the style and layout chosen by Mrs. Meredith and her Lithographers and every endeavour has been where possible to retain the instructions from the author. The volunteer proof readers and our professional graphics designers have agonised and debated at length over the extensive minor changes and corrections to the printing format to realign the text and make minor corrections we feel sure Louisa Anne Meredith would have approved of had she the benefit of printing in a digital age.

A glossary of the many classical and local references as well as Literary and Shakespearean quotes has been included to aid in the understanding of the work, the names of places, and people mentioned have also been included where research has provided such information.

Quotes from the publishers are being evaluated and we feel reasonably confident of final production proofs being reviewed shortly with the aim that books will be available for purchase by the end of the year. 🍷

ANZAC EXHIBITION

To celebrate local involvement in World War I the Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society Inc. and East Coast Heritage Museum joined forces to feature items belonging to Edward Charles Bingham, the Dilger boys, Arthur Bertram Gill, Viv Glover and James Francis Young. Memorabilia such as medals, diaries, kit bag, paybook and telegrams are on display.

A cabinet from the old Swansea Primary School displays the names of ex pupils who served in the Great War.

Barbara Carpenter designed and framed several certificates of those who served and were killed. These are proudly displayed on the west wall. Terry Charlton with the assistance of Ian Barden made and mounted wooden cases to house our firearms.

During the ANZAC weekend an exhibition billiard match was played between two of the state’s top players, Royden Bishop from Launceston and Les Higgins from Hobart. The Sunday was the locals turn to play a 6-red snooker tournament on our historic Alcock & Co Fiddleback Blackwood table built in the 1880s.

In our main gallery we have an exhibition of memorabilia belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas (Nick) Wilson a former serviceman who served in Afghanistan and Peace Keeping missions. Nick is the grandson of Jack Barber of Cranbrook.

A World War I uniform belonging to James Murdoch Dunbabin, along with gas mask, kit bag and other souvenirs from the war makes up another part of the gallery exhibition. 🍷



THE WORKS OF MRS. CHARLES MEREDITH,

The Poet-Artist of Tasmania

Surely everyone knows that in Mrs. Charles Meredith Tasmania possessed a poet-artist, whose rare combination of poetic and artistic gifts enabled her to produce such beautiful books as the First and Second Series of *Some of My Bush Friends in Tasmania*, and *Friends and Foes in Furs and Feathers*; but that was not all. There was one other book expressly written for the young, entitled *Waratah Rhymes for Young Australia*, with many illustrations, which has been well-nigh forgotten, for these many years. It is to this book, of which we have secured the entire stock, that we would especially call attention, for it is just THE book to give to young Australians, for the incidents narrated are all about Birds and Animals.

MY BUSH FRIENDS IN TASMANIA. By Mrs. Charles Meredith. The Second and Last Series of the Floral and Insect Beauties of Tasmania. Reproduced in the highest style of Chromo Lithography. With Letterpress Descriptions. Large Folio. In special gilt binding. Price, 30/-.

The First Series is very Scarce. A few copies may be had. Half Bound Morocco, Gilt, £4.

FRIENDS AND FOES IN FURS AND FEATHERS. A Charming Volume by Mrs. Meredith, Describing Bush Life on a Tasmanian Homestead. Coloured Pictures and Engravings. Handsomely Bound, *Nine Shillings*.

WARATAH RHYMES FOR YOUNG AUSTRALIA. By Louisa A. Meredith. With Photo-Etched Illustrations to the 18 Rhymes. Quarto, 9 by 7 inches. Bound in 'Coloured Boards. Price, 2/6; posted, 2/8.

FROM THE PREFACE.—'All of us who love children well know how keen a relish they evince for tales or verses which touch on some familiar theme, or describe everyday things, and as I am not aware that any attempt has hitherto been made to provide Australian children with simple rhymes on local subjects, I have been tempted to try the experiment of writing a few.'

J. WALCH & SONS Ltd., HOBART