



LAUNCESTON BRANCH NEWSLETTER

Library

Hours:

Tuesday

10am–3pm

Monday - Thursday:
By appointment

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## Christmas Luncheon

Saturday

**26th November**

12.30 for 1pm

**At the home of  
Janis & Barrie  
Robinson**

546 Los Angeles Rd  
Swan Bay

Response slip – see  
last page.



**Launceston Family History Library:** 45 Tamar St, Launceston  
PO Box 1290, Launceston 7250  
Telephone: (03) 6343 3107  
Email:

Correspondence - Secretary: [mandbissett@gmail.com](mailto:mandbissett@gmail.com)

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Web: [www.launceston.tasfhs.org](http://www.launceston.tasfhs.org)

**President:** Helen Stuart  
**Editor:** Betty Bissett

**No. 51  
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## From the Library:

**The Stables library will be closed for the holiday period:**

**Tuesday 6th December** at 3pm  
reopening on **Tuesday 17th January 2017.**

## Working Bee at the Library

**Monday 16 January – from 10am.** Volunteers are required to help to get the Library ready for the opening on **Tuesday 17th.**

## Duty Officers:

Duty Officers are again in short supply; if you can help it will be much appreciated. Training is available.

## New Resource Material and Acquisitions:

When you are in the Library, ask the Duty Officers to show you the latest research resources and acquisitions.

**ScotlandsPeople** Vouchers are available from the library at a cost of \$15.00

## Certificate Service:

If you wish to order Birth, Death & Marriage records for England & Wales (from 1 July 1837), through GRO (General Register Office) which is the official (and only) source of these records.

***The cost is \$25 per certificate which includes postage***

Come into the library to ask about the record(s) you are interested in. You will need to have some information about the record (names, year, quarter, district etc). Bring what information you have, and we will check to see if it is correct, before ordering. Please allow up to 5 weeks for delivery from UK.

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For your diary:

The Launceston Branch Annual General Meeting will be held Thursday 27th April, 7pm at the Harry Abbott Scout Hall, St George's Square.

The Society Annual General Meeting will be held Saturday 17th June, hosted by Burnie Branch. Venue and programme to be advised.

Sir William Wallace Inn

The *Sir William Wallace Inn* previously named the *Punchbowl Inn* was established c1830. It was erected on the original land grant of 320 acres to Joseph Moore during the years 1828-1829. This land grant was later granted to George Collins and W. Johnson. The *Punchbowl Inn's* first licenced publican was Charles Lucas. Charles was granted a licence in 1832. He was born on Norfolk Island in 1801, the son of First Fleeter convicts Nathaniel and Olivia Lucas. Charles left Norfolk Island when his father died and returned to Sydney at the age of two. In 1818 Charles, his mother and siblings sailed for Port Dalrymple on the schooner *John Palmer* to settle in Launceston with their eldest son and brother. On the 27 January 1820 Charles aged 18 years, married Eleanor Murphy at the St John's Church. They had sixteen children and ten of those children were born in Launceston. In 1833 the Launceston Advertiser noted Charles was a resident and publican at the *Punchbowl Inn*, Magpie Hill where he was charged with harbouring assigned servants without permission to be absent from their master's house, a Mr Theodore Bartley, and allowing them to be drinking in a public place on the Sabbath. Charles was fined £10.0.0 and court costs. In 1834, Charles and his family moved to New South Wales, then to the Gippsland area in Victoria where he died in 1852.



The transfer of the next publican's licence was from Charles Lucas to Britton Jones in 1833. Britton Jones altered the name of the *Punchbowl Inn* to the *Sir William Wallace Inn* and operated the Inn from 1833 until 1842. By this time the *Sir William Wallace Inn* had become one of the most renowned Inns in Franklin Village. The Inn itself was situated with its frontage to the main road leading into and out of Launceston. The *Sir William Wallace Inn* was built in the Georgian architecture and the internal woodwork was of Australian Red Cedar. This timber, later referred to as Red Gold was harvested and milled

from the forests of the Tweed River, New South Wales. The freshly milled timber was loaded onto ships leaving Sydney for Launceston. It had a dual purpose: ballast for the ship and milled timber that could instantly be used for Launceston house building. The cedar used in the *Sir William Wallace Inn* was made into intricate architraves and carpentry. The cedar architraves after demolition of the Inn can still be seen today at *Clarendon*, Nile, Tasmania.

Britton Jones was born in the year 1800 in Wiltshire, England. He was convicted for stealing lead and was transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1820 on the ship *Dromedary*. Britton was given a Certificate of Freedom in 1825, and began work delivering ale to many Launceston hotels. He applied and received a publican's licence in 1834 at the *Sir William Wallace Inn*. Whilst Britton was publican he had the foresight to use the building and the grounds of the Inn for trading. The outside area of the Inn became an abattoir, an auctioneer's sale yard, a rental area for housing animals ready for sale and small huts were built for rental to clientele on sale days etc. Britton died in 1856 from serious burns to the upper part of the body.

The transfer of the next licence was to Joshua Lyons in 1843. Joshua married Priscilla Sutton on the 26 April 1837 and they had six children. He was reported to be living in Franklin Village in 1842. In 1843 Joshua placed a large advertisement in the *Launceston Courier* stating that he had taken over the licence of the *Sir William Wallace Inn*, 'he will serve the best wine and spirits that are available and all are welcome'.

The publican's licence transfer of 1845 for the *Sir William Wallace Inn* was from Britton Jones to Richard Ruffin. Richard Winchester Ruffin was convicted of larceny and transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1819 on the ship *Hibernia* and sentenced for seven years. He received a Conditional Pardon in 1831 and a Free Pardon in 1838. Richard married Mary Stephens in 1826 and they had four children. In 1847 an advertisement in *The Examiner* stated that Richard Ruffin was selling all furniture and stock at the *Sir William Wallace Inn*. Richard died in 1863 at Longford, Tasmania.

In 1847 the licence was transferred from Richard Ruffin to James Hewitt. James was born in 1810 and married Mary Ann Wood. When he became the publican of *Sir William Wallace Inn* he placed a

large advertisement in *The Examiner* stating 'To all my friends, come visit a newly furnished *Sir William Wallace Inn* with outstanding wine and spirits'.

In the August of 1847 there was a transfer of licence from James Hewitt to Richard Chugg who held the licence from 1847 until 1851. Richard Chugg was born c1798, Devonshire, England and was convicted of aiding and abetting murder for which he received a life sentence. He was transported on the ship *Caledonia 1* arriving in Van Diemen's Land in 1820. Richard received a Free Pardon in 1839 and his occupation was a farmer, but became an early property developer around the Franklin Village area, and owned ten houses, an inn, a blacksmith shop, and 300 acres of land. He married in 1824 to Ann Sydes and later in 1845 to Mary Hicks. Richard and Mary had five children. Richard died in 1861 and is buried at St Andrews Anglican Church, Evandale in the place known as Pioneer Park.

On the 18 July 1849, *The Examiner* advertised for sale an old established Inn known as *Sir William Wallace Inn*, Franklin Village, together with a blacksmith shop and five acres of land. On the 21 July 1849, *The Examiner* stated that the *Sir William Wallace Inn* was sold by auction on Friday to Mr John Fawns of Launceston at the price of £650.0.0. John Fawns owned the *Sir William Wallace Inn* from 1849-1879. He arrived in Hobart Town in 1825 and worked as a carpenter before moving to Launceston where he established the *Cornwall Brewery*. John married Maria Anderson on 13 August 1833 at Scotch Church and they had 9 children. He established the Cornwall Brewery, which operated in a small shed at the corner of Esplanade and Tamar Streets Launceston in 1829, and became an astute businessman, and was elected Mayor of Launceston in 1862. John died in 1879 and his obituary stated 'all the achievements he had acquired, contributed to the advancement of Launceston.'

In 1852 there was a transfer of the publican's licence of the *Sir William Wallace Inn* from Richard Chugg to William Henry Parkinson. William was born in 1807, and was caught stealing a goose for which he was transported for life to Van Diemen's Land on the ship *Aurora* in 1835. At that time William was married with one child. He received a Conditional Pardon in 1846 and was a publican of the *Sir William Wallace Inn* from 1852 until 1854, and was later a publican for the *Wool Pack Inn* at Breadalbane. William died in Launceston in 1869 aged 62 years.

In 1854 the licence was transferred from William Henry Parkinson to John Cole. John was born 1817, and married Ann Pilbeam at the Holy Trinity Church on the 11 September 1851. He was recorded as being a Gentleman. John held his publican's licence for the *Sir William Wallace Inn* from 1854 until 1859, and was publican of the *All Year Round Hotel* from 1860 until 1871. He was a well-known identity in the Sand Hill area (South Launceston).

In 1859, *Sir William Wallace Inn's* licence was transferred to John Smith, alias William Smith. He was born c1827 at Birmingham England, married Eleanor Page at the Independent Chapel, Launceston and had five children. In 1858 on the Electoral Roll it states that John Smith was living in a Franklin Village house owned by Richard Chugg. Later John, Eleanor and family went to live in New Zealand.

The publican's licence of *Sir William Wallace Inn* was transferred to Thomas Gee in 1862. Thomas was born in 1837 in the Morven district, his parents John and Ann Gee had emigrated from Rathmolyon, County Meath, Ireland and settled at White Hills. Thomas' occupation was a butcher. He married Emma Hicks and after Emma's death Thomas married Martha Matilda Chugg, daughter of Richard and Mary Chugg of Franklin Village, and they had ten children. Thomas worked at his father-in-law's butchery and then moved to being a publican at the *Sir William Wallace Inn* until 1865. Thomas died in 1889 and his wife Martha died in 1891, leaving a large young family to be reared by relatives.

In 1865 the publican's licence was transferred from Thomas Gee to William Fair This licence did not last long as William's wife Margaret died at her residence, the *Sir William Wallace Inn*, after a short illness. The 1865 Assessment Rolls stated that John Pearce was the publican of the Inn in Franklin Village. John was born c1830 and married in 1858 to Elizabeth Wheeler (Brown) and they had three children. He was known to have been the publican of the *Lymington Inn*, Nile and then the *Ringwood Inn*, Cressy. While John was publican at *Sir William Wallace Inn* he worked there with his brother-in-law Joseph Brown. John Pearce died in 1869 aged 39 years.

Joseph Brown received permission in 1866 to sell liquor in the *Sir William Wallace Inn* under the licence held by John Pearce. Joseph did not receive a publican's licence for *Sir William Wallace Inn* until 1867.

In 1868 there was great excitement for the publican and guests of the *Sir William Wallace Inn* when they were told that the coach from Hobart to Launceston was carrying a Royal passenger, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria, with travelling companions, the Governor, Thomas Gore-Browne, and the Premier, Sir Richard Dry. The carriage was owned by Mr Tom Archer of *Woolmers*, Longford. The *Sir William Wallace Inn* was the last coach stop for the changing of the carriage horses and refreshments for the travellers, before arriving in Launceston.

On the 4 December 1869 the renewal of the publican's licence was granted to Thomas Gee. This licence maintained Thomas' name, although Richard Gee and John Sullivan were named as being the publican's during that time. On the 3 May 1870 the licence was transferred to William Cain Crew. William was a convict, born in 1820 on the Isle of Man. He was convicted of pick-pocketing and sentenced to ten years, arriving in Van Diemen's Land in 1844. William was given a Conditional Pardon in 1851. He married Elizabeth Henley in 1850 at the York Street Baptist Church and they had five children.

In 1872 William Darcy was granted a publican's licence for the *Sir William Wallace Inn*. William Darcy or D'arcy was born in 1818. He was a convict who was classed as an Irish Rebel, and was sentenced for seven years arriving on the ship *Surrey* in Van Diemen's Land in 1836. He married Johanna Dwyer and they had three children. William was publican for the *Sir William Wallace Inn* from 1872 until his death in 1878 aged 60 years. He died at his residence the *Sir William Wallace Inn*. William's wife Johanna applied to transfer the publican's licence to her name and she was accepted until early 1879.

In 1878 the Examiner received articles from Franklin Village residents complaining about the standards of the *Sir William Wallace Inn*. William Hawkes of the Classical School for boys, Franklin Village, stated that the Inn was in a deplorable condition and was a very old building.

Sir William Wallace Inn was sold on the 1 March 1880 by W T Bell, Auctioneer for the Estate of John Fawns. The purchaser was Melmoth and Mary Jane Fletcher. Melmoth was born in 1833 at Lake River, Cressy. He married Mary Jane Gatenby of *Barton* in 1855 and they had fourteen children. The Inn became a family home and they named the house *Tallentyre*, after the family property on the Lake River, Cressy. Melmoth became the Inspector of Stock for Northern Tasmania, and was chairman of the Hobart Spring Show. He stocked the property of *Tallentyre* with sheep and a few cattle. Melmoth died on the 17 August 1909 aged 77 years and is buried at Carr Villa. Mary Jane continued to live in the house until her death. She died on 20 March 1912 at her residence and the funeral left from her home *Tallentyre* for the burial ground of Carr Villa. *Tallentyre* was then leased by the Mary Jane Fletcher Estate until 1930, when the property of an established home and 425 acres was advertised for sale.

Percival Beaumont Grubb then purchased the property, and his son Frederick Herbert Beaumont Grubb and his bride Anna Madeline (nee Mackinnon) moved into the house of *Tallentyre* after their wedding at St John's Church, on the 18 January 1940. They had five children, and stocked the property with sheep and a few cattle. During World War II a bomb shelter was erected at the rear of the house for the use of the Grubb family and surrounding neighbours. Frederick was duly elected as Councillor of the St Leonards Council in 1952. In 1962 the Grubb family moved to the property *Strathroy* and Frederick died in 1965.

Tallentyre was demolished in 1968 and a family member Irene Chugg requested to keep the sunroom that was attached to the northern end of the building. *Tallentyre* was sold with the house and two acres of land to Freighter Trailers Ltd., to establish a factory and manufacturer transport equipment, and the remainder of the 423 acres became part of the Estate of the Grubb family. The house was used initially as a residence for the company manager and later demolished to build a factory for Freighter Trailers Ltd. This business was later sold to French's Pty Ltd., then Gunns Pty Ltd, and finally Sea Road Transport Company.

References: *Hobart Town Gazette* - Assessment Rolls, TROVE, LINC Tasmania - Convict records

Photo: *Tallentyre* - *The Illustrated Tasmanian Mail*, 11 November 1931

Sincere thanks to John Dent, Beau Grubb and Marie Gatenby for help with the research. Lucille Gee (Member No 6297)



British Interest Group



**Meetings on the 1st Wednesday of the month
Meeting Room 2 on 2nd Floor of the LINC building, Civic Square
from 2:00 to 4:00.**

We are a small group of enthusiastic members of the Tasmanian Family History Society Inc., Launceston Branch, with an interest in anything associated with researching in Britain. The meetings are generally of an informal nature, designed to enable the discussion of either a specific subject, current problems being encountered, or more usually, both.

New members and guests are always welcome, so if you are researching British ancestors and their families, why not come along and join us?

Remembrance Day or Armistice Day



Remembrance Day is always held on 11 November, but official commemorations take place on Remembrance Sunday, which is always the second Sunday each November. This year Remembrance Sunday falls on 13 November 2016.

Every year, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, the whole of Britain (and elsewhere in the world) falls silent for two minutes, in remembrance of the day that the First World War ended. When this day falls during the week, the Royal British Legion hold a Silence in the Square event at Trafalgar Square where members of the public can place a poppy in the fountain to mark their respect.

Remembrance Sunday meanwhile is always held on a weekend so everyone has a chance to pay their respects. Every Remembrance Sunday, a National Service for Remembrance is held at The Cenotaph in Whitehall, where the Queen, the Prime Minister and members of parliament pay their respects. There is also a March Past of war veterans.

Why do we wear poppies? Poppies are said to be the first flower to emerge from the freshly-dug graves of dead soldiers on Flanders Fields. Canadian Doctor John McCrae was the first person to notice and he went on to write the poem "In Flanders Fields" – recalling the scene. The poem was published in 1915 on December 8th in *Punch* magazine and inspired the use of silk poppies as a sign of remembrance. The newly-formed Royal British Legion bought 9 million silk poppies in 1921 and sold them to raise today's equivalent of £30 million towards veterans and their families. The poppies have now come to symbolise remembrance and hope.

More than 17 million died during the First World War and 60 million were killed during World War II. Remembrance Day is about paying tribute not only to those who died in both wars but also to their families, those who were injured and those who survived, be they British, Australian, New Zealanders, Canadians, Polish, Free French, or any of the other nationalities involved – too many to mention



Lest we forget



Taken mainly from the following website, but with some editing. Many thanks to the author(s)
<http://metro.co.uk/2016/10/21/when-is-remembrance-day-2016-millions-will-pay-annual-tribute-to-britains-war-heroes-this-year-6204509/#ixzz4Nylp5dNx>

Irene Taylor

VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.
(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MELBOURNE, Wednesday.
In the Assembly to-day,
Mr McLennan asked the Premier if he would introduce a bill to change the name of Victoria to "Australasia." He thought this colony should "go one higher" than her neighbor, New South Wales (it having been suggested that the name of the latter should be altered to "Australia.")

From Ovens & Murray Advertiser, Sat
26th Nov 1887



Young piper wearing
votes for women' sash

In 1900, Scottish women didn't have full voting rights. They could vote for local councillors but they couldn't vote for Members of Parliament. Women who wanted full voting rights were known as Suffragists or Suffragettes.

Scotland's first Suffrage groups appeared in the late 1860's however it wasn't until 1928 that full voting rights were finally granted to all women over the age of 21.

Meanwhile in Australia, South Australian women were entitled to full voting rights in 1894, with the Commonwealth passing legislation for full voting rights for all Australian women over the age of 21 years in 1902. Courtesy Scottish Archive Network www.scan.org.uk

Clan MacLennan Association Australia Inc.
Newsletter 114, November 2016

New Publication

New combined alphabetical edition of *Index to The Examiner Births, Deaths, Marriages 1936-1940 Volume 6* is now available.

Price \$35.00 less 10% discount to members, plus p&p

Available from: TFHS Inc. Launceston Branch, PO Box 1290, Launceston Tas 7250

Library Hours: Tuesdays 10am – 3pm, 45-55 Tamar St Launceston

Order to Sales Office Email: ltntasfh@bigpond.com

Christmas Dinner



Saturday 26th November

12.30 for 1pm

At the home of

Janis & Barrie Robinson

546 Los Angelos Rd, Swan Bay

Cost \$25.00 per head. Pay on the day

Please book at the library, or let the Secretary know if you will be attending – by Tuesday 15th.

mandbbissett@gmail.com or Phone 6343 3107