



# Archives Office of Tasmania

## GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF TASMANIA

### SECTION ONE

# COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

by

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Other Guides in this series

Section Two, Governor's Office

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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### The Colonial Secretary's Office

For an understanding of the foundations of the key office of Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land, it is necessary briefly to trace through the development of the position in the island's parent colony, New South Wales, as well as briefly to consider the origins of the office of Private, or Lieutenant-Governor's, Secretary in Van Diemen's Land itself.

In New South Wales, Governor King in 1804 urged the Secretary of State for the Colonies to put his provisional appointment of "Secretary to the Colony" on a permanent footing. The duties then included the custody of all official papers, the transcription of the public despatches, the drafting of land grant deeds, and the care of convict indents.<sup>1</sup> The position of Governor's Secretary was not then new, for David Collins had held the post from Phillip's time until 1797, but this despatch of King's marks the beginning of an expansion of the responsibilities of the office which eventually resulted in its gaining an importance second only to that of the Governor's own.

During the interregnum of military rule after the deposition of Governor Bligh, Major Johnston, as Lieutenant-Governor, appointed John Macarthur "Secretary to the Colony",<sup>2</sup> and it was laid down that all public letters "relative to the Civil Department" were to be addressed to him. Johnston later referred to this appointment as the creation of "an office which has never before existed here."<sup>3</sup> He presumably referred to the title, soon contracted to "Colonial Secretary", but the new aspect of his duties, the conduct of all public correspondence, was emphasised when Major Foveaux appointed a Secretary by Proclamation of 30 July 1808.

When Governor Macquarie succeeded in 1810 he found that:

The Press and Accumulation of Public Business that now fall to the Lot of the Secretary ... is so very much increased of late years ... that a proportionate Increase to the Salary and Establishment of this Office appears to me highly necessary and reasonable. I therefore respectfully submit that the Gentleman now holding this office should henceforth be denominated Colonial Secretary ...<sup>4</sup>

The submission was ignored and in 1815 Macquarie again asked the Secretary of State to have J. T. Campbell appointed Colonial Secretary, adding that "this Designation will add great Weight and Respectability to the office ..."<sup>5</sup> The Secretary of State refused, however, because of lack of funds.<sup>6</sup> Macquarie persisted during 1817 in despatches to both the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary,<sup>7</sup> but his efforts were not rewarded until 1820, when the British Government decided that the growing wealth and importance of New South Wales justified the appointment of a Colonial Secretary by Royal Commission; Major Frederick Goulburn was the first appointee.<sup>8</sup> His Commission named him "Colonial Secretary and Registrar of the Records" of New South Wales, and it was under the latter part of his designation that Goulburn felt entitled to assume custody of the records of the Criminal Court.<sup>9</sup> The pretension was however quashed by the Secretary of State, who held that the Criminal Court as a Court of Record held the indisputable right of custody of its own papers.<sup>10</sup> This ruling was no doubt of importance in Tasmania in the development of the practice of the Supreme Court's custody of its own records, and of the other departments' similar right as they branched off from the central executive.

By the time of the separation of Van Diemen's Land from New South Wales in 1825 the office of Colonial Secretary had there become of such importance that Governor Brisbane had occasion to complain of what he considered an excessive assumption of power by Goulburn; he felt that the practice which had developed of insisting that all communications from within the colony should pass through the Colonial Secretary gave the officer altogether too much discretion in the decision in each case.<sup>11</sup> The position was cleared up in the Secretary of State's Instructions to the new Governor, Darling, which were later repeated to Lieutenant-Governor Arthur:

... you will understand, in addition to those functions which under your general Instructions are specifically committed to the Colonial Secretary, he is to conduct, under your direction, all Official Correspondence in the Colony, and is to act on all occasions as the general medium of Communication, through which your orders are to be signified either to the community at large, or to private persons. He is also to render to you his Assistance in the various details of your Administration, on every occasion, on which you may require such assistance, and in the manner you may think fit to prescribe.

As however you will remain exclusively responsible for every Act, which may be done by your Authority, and in your name, the Colonial Secretary will have no pretension to control your Judgement or to direct your decisions in any particular case.<sup>12</sup>

In the new settlement of Van Diemen's Land, which at first was divided between two Lieutenant-Governors, one at the Derwent and one at Port Dalrymple, there is no evidence that either Collins or Paterson regularly availed himself of the services of a secretary; the communities were so small that there was little need for such an official. The domestic records of Collins's administration (1804-10) are now almost non-existent. It was stated by H. M. Hull, the statistician and early historian of Van Diemen's Land, that he had heard William Maum, at one time a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, give evidence that, on the night of Collins's death, "Mr and Mr went over to Government House, and, in the Governor's Office, for purposes best known to themselves, destroyed all the Official Documents by fire."<sup>13</sup>

There is a similar lack of the public records of Lieutenant-Governor Davey's period (1813-17). In evidence before Commissioner Bigge on 11 April 1820, Davey stated that he had sent "all the Papers connected with my office", with the exception of a few which he listed, to the Earl of Harrowby, whom Davey considered his patron.<sup>14</sup> The exceptions included an "orderly book", the Colonial Seal, and the patent of the Colony; but certain convict indents were also transferred by Davey to his successor.<sup>15</sup>

Soon after his arrival in Hobart in 1813 Davey provisionally appointed Ensign T.A. Lascelles to act as his secretary; he sought and received Macquarie's support to have the appointment recognised in England. In June 1812 the northern settlement at Port Dalrymple had been placed in subordination to the Hobart administration,<sup>16</sup> and the change gave the Lieutenant-Governor additional responsibilities. Macquarie therefore agreed that Davey needed a Secretary;<sup>17</sup> but, at least up to September 1815, Macquarie had not received the Secretary of State's sanction.<sup>18</sup>

Under Lieutenant-Governor Sorell H. E. Robinson succeeded Samuel Hood as Secretary in July 1818, and in 1820 he and others gave evidence before Commissioner Bigge on the duties of his office. He signed all tickets-of-leave and ships' clearances, mustered the crews and passengers of ships cleared, attested Government and General Orders and colonial appointments. He also had to muster the convicts arriving from either Sydney or England, and he had the custody of the convict indents.<sup>19</sup>

The records of Sorell's period were regularly handed over to his successor, though they do not constitute a separate archival series; insofar as they have survived, they are now to be found incorporated in the correspondence records of Arthur's administration (CSO 1). But it is evident from a list made at the time of their transfer in 1824,<sup>20</sup> that many series have become lost.

Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, on his departure from England to take up his appointment in 1824 brought his own Private Secretary, but he lost his services during the voyage; therefore on his arrival he appointed Captain John Montagu to act for him. He explained to the Secretary of State that the "duties of the Appointment are strictly those of a Colonial Secretary".<sup>21</sup> Arthur had been informed during discussions at the Colonial Office that the proposed separation of Van Diemen's Land from New South Wales would mean the appointment of a Colonial Secretary,<sup>22</sup> and Bathurst confirmed that in June 1825 in a despatch in which he also approved of the appointment of Montagu as Private Secretary;<sup>23</sup> thus the distinction between the two offices was recognised, and the fact that they could exist side by side. But until 1826 Montagu also discharged the duties of Colonial Secretary.<sup>24</sup> An appointment had been made in England in June 1825 but was superseded at the end of the year; a second appointment was also cancelled in March 1826, but John Burnett was finally commissioned in that month as "Colonial Secretary and Registrar of the Records".<sup>25</sup> Before having heard this Arthur had written to the Secretary of State arguing that it was essential for him to have further assistance; he had therefore transferred Montagu and provisionally appointed W. H. Hamilton as Colonial Secretary.<sup>26</sup>

In a General Order of 28 April 1826 Arthur set out the details of the new departmental structure which resulted from the delegation of various aspects of his administration among several offices; the section concerning the office of Colonial Secretary conformed to the pattern already established by Governor Darling in his Order of 5 January 1826. It read:

#### **5. Colonial Secretary. -**

The Public Correspondence of the Colony is to be carried on generally through the Medium of the Colonial Secretary. The Heads of Departments and Commandants of Stations (except where the subject relates to the Military Branch of the Service) will address their Applications and Reports to this Officer, for the Information and Decision of the Lieutenant-Governor.<sup>27</sup>

In the same despatch informing Arthur of Burnett's appointment,<sup>28</sup> the Secretary of State referred to the recent dispute in New South Wales between Governor and Colonial Secretary; in order to forestall a similar controversy in Van Diemen's Land, Lord Bathurst repeated his remarks of July, 1825 to Darling, as to the relative positions of the two officers.

Under Arthur's administration, the very close relationship between the Lieutenant-Governor's Office and the Colonial Secretary's meant that the respective functions of the Private and the Colonial Secretary were not always easily distinguishable. Thus when Lord Huskisson succeeded at the Colonial Office, he felt that it would be a reasonable economy for Arthur to dispense with his Private Secretary altogether; the Colonial Secretary would take over all his responsibilities, as had been done in other Crown colonies. But such a measure did not by any means accord with Arthur's administrative arrangements; he wrote to his Private Secretary: "... I am very sorry for this - it is as impossible for the Colonial Secretary to undertake the duties of Private Secy, as it wd. be for me to superintend the detail of his office in addition to my own".<sup>29</sup> In reply to the Secretary of State he wrote:

Before the arrival of Mr Burnett in the Colony, I found it to be absolutely impossible to continue the multiplied duties in my own office, which resulted from the system introduced for the regulation of the several Departments of the Government, and positive necessity compelled me to appoint a gentleman to act as Colonial Secretary ..., Mr. Hamilton was the gentleman I appointed, and ... I was so far relieved from the executive part of mere matters of detail as to be enabled to find time for projecting several measures for the general regulation of the Government; but still I found it next to impossible to continue the degree of superintendence over the transactions of every Department, which I desired.

Burnett's lack of business experience and local knowledge had resulted in a still heavier burden of detail, and he had therefore replaced his Private Secretary with a man of greater secretarial experience. He paid tribute to Burnett's zeal, but described at some length the laborious manner in which he found it necessary to do business with him; "Almost without exception the outline of every Public document, or letter, is either by brief memorandum, or more extended minute, prepared by myself and my notes on the margin of most commonplace letters furnish the answers;". He concluded with the remark that even if Burnett were an ideal official, "... he would be incompetent to unite with his own office the duties of Private Secretary".<sup>30</sup>

In the face of this appeal the Secretary of State agreed for the time being to allow Arthur to keep his Private Secretary.<sup>31</sup> But in 1830 the subject of expenditure in the Governor's Office came up again, and the Secretary of State once more suggested that if the Private Secretary's duties were such as to entitle him to the clerical assistance he was receiving, it was apparent that his duties were encroaching on those of the Colonial Secretary, and he disallowed the employment of clerks in the Governor's Office.<sup>32</sup> In reply, Arthur expanded on the development of the two offices in Van Diemen's Land, and on the heavy duties of the Colonial Secretary:

My predecessor ... had the assistance of a Private Secretary, a Chief Clerk, and two convict writers, but little as was required to be done, comparatively in those days..., Colonel Sorell found it impossible to convey his decisions in writing, and almost the whole business of the Government was transacted verbally. This, however unavoidable, led to much confusion, and to the most injurious results, for it became impossible to trace up transactions which subsequently involved questions of much moment ...

It was therefore one of the first measures to which I resorted to require that all transactions should, as far as possible, be notified in writing, and although almost every branch at that time was centred in the Lieutenant Governor's Office, I had no other assistance than my Predecessor possessed, than one additional convict writer ...

In the early part of 1826, the pressure of public business became so great that it was impossible, without further aid, to get through it, and as my Lord Bathurst, in the formation of the several Departments, had left so much to my discretion, and as I was aware that it was his Lordship's intention to afford the aid of a Colonial Secretary to the Government, I was obliged to seek relief from the accumulation of business by the temporary appointment of Mr Hamilton, as acting Colonial Secretary, and transferred to his office from my own all the official correspondence, which ... is far more voluminous than you can possibly suppose ... Mr Hamilton, although a Gentlemen of much arrangement, and accustomed to the detail of business, found the portion assigned to him more than he could well master ... so that ... I could transfer no more to him. On Mr Burnett's succession, in addition to his being quite unversed in all matters of business, he had to contend with those difficulties which are incident to a want

of local knowledge in such a department, consequently to him the labour was greatly increased and he has literally got through it only by dint of perseverance animated by zeal and a sincere desire to do his utmost, but with an evident sacrifice of health.

All official correspondence, whether with the inhabitants or public officers, passes through the Colonial Secretary's hands. He conducts the correspondence with the Commandants of the Penal Settlements, is charged with the examination of their proceedings, examines every description of expenditure, and draws the Lieutenant Governor's attention to any items which appear questionable, before any Warrants are prepared. He is expected also minutely to examine the requisitions for Stores in every branch whether Convict or Civil ... The examination of the proceedings of all Police Magistrates and those of the Principal Superintendent of Prisoners, together with the endless communications with them upon matters connected with the Convict population, engage a large portion of the Colonial Secretary's attention and time - it is his duty also to give the necessary directions for the transport of all convicts to and from the Penal Settlements, and to regulate the general employment of the Colonial Craft; to which are to be superadded his duties as a member of the Councils - his constant conferences with the Lieutenant Governor, and interviews with all persons who have occasion for any personal explanation.

The Chief Clerk was of little assistance in these matters, for his time was chiefly taken up with the examination of convicts' applications for indulgences, and in supervising arrivals and departures of ships; in any case Burnett was reluctant to delegate any duties for which he considered himself particularly responsible. In these circumstances, Arthur explained, he could not expect to be able to thrust any more work on his Colonial Secretary.<sup>33</sup>

The Colonial Office once again allowed Arthur (as well as Darling in New South Wales) to retain a Private Secretary, but his clerical assistance was to be discontinued.<sup>34</sup>

There the matter rested; the duties of the Private Secretary were distinct from those of the Colonial Secretary in that the former assisted the Lieutenant-Governor in those matters which pertained to the Governor's rather than to the Colonial Secretary's Office: the transcription of despatches, the maintenance of the letterbooks of outward despatches and the arrangement of the inward; and the conduct of that part of the Lieutenant-Governor's correspondence which did not pass through the Colonial Secretary. Some colonial officials had the right to communicate direct with the Lieutenant-Governor (e.g., the Chief Justice, the Archdeacon, the Attorney-General), and their correspondence, as well as some of a semi-private nature (e.g., with other colonial governors, with private settlers and with the Under-Secretary of State) was handled by the Private Secretary.

The changes in the internal arrangements of the Colonial Secretary's Office which resulted in the creation of the three "branches" of the registry are described under CSO 8. In 1843 a reorganisation of the convict system under a Comptroller-General of Convicts resulted in the transfer to the latter's department of most of the duties connected with convict administration which had hitherto been discharged by the Colonial Secretary. The Comptroller-General became in large measure a second Colonial Secretary in convict matters; he had the right of direct access to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he became the channel for communications relating to convict administration to pass to and from the latter.<sup>35</sup> This transfer of function, and with it the transfer of a considerable body of records, was not however completed until 1847; in April of that year the Colonial Secretary listed the duties which it would henceforth be the duty of the Comptroller-General to perform: the preparation of

convicts' pardons and the handling of all applications for the same; correspondence with other colonies on all subjects connected with their transportation of convicts to Van Diemen's Land; checking the expiration of convicts' sentences; preparing the certificates for masters and surgeons of convict ships; several series of convict records hitherto kept by the Colonial Secretary were also handed over.<sup>36</sup>

At this same time J. E. Bicheno reorganised the registry of the Colonial Secretary's Office, as described under CSO 24; all correspondence was brought back into a single series, and the duties of the office were re-distributed among the various clerks.<sup>37</sup>

From this account it will be seen that, until 1843 and more particularly 1847, the Colonial Secretary played some part in almost every transaction in which the Lieutenant-Governor was concerned. Therefore it will be evident that the records of his office cover an enormous variety of subjects connected with the domestic administration of the Colony. In addition to the duties that have been mentioned, he was responsible for many aspects of convict administration until 1843 and more particularly 1847; for example, he had to receive and inspect the various documents relating to the voyage of a convict ship, and to furnish the necessary certificates.<sup>38</sup> In the administration of land alienation, he was, until 1831, responsible for the registration of land grants, and, after 1831, for the delivery of grant deeds.<sup>39</sup> He had to check accounts and warrants in respect of the authority for any expenditure by Government departments.<sup>40</sup>

With the exception of a few items, the whole of the records comprising this Record Group constituted the nucleus of the holdings of the State Archives when the Public Records Act was passed in 1943.<sup>41</sup> In about 1912 the Government became conscious of the importance of the accumulation of these records, and there was talk of the appointment of an officer to classify and generally care for them. In 1913 they were transferred from upstairs offices in the main Government buildings to a renovated basement area where they remained until the Archives Office of Tasmania moved to the State Library Building in 1962.<sup>42</sup> A few items, all of which cannot be positively identified, were probably transferred to this repository in c.1917, from the Government Stores to which they had been removed from the old Treasury buildings in c.1890.<sup>43</sup>

## **PART 1**

### **General correspondence records, registers, indexes and transmission registers**

PART 1 of this Record Group contains the various series of departmental correspondence and their attendant registers, indexes and transmission registers. This is the largest, and for general research purposes, the most important, Part of the Group, and the original method of sub-division has been preserved. In general, the scheme was to use the term of office of the Lieutenant-Governor as the registration period for the correspondence; but the following outline of the correspondence series in this Part indicates the departures that were made from this rule, which was more closely adhered to in the succeeding series of the Chief Secretary's Department Record Group.

The correspondence records often called the "Arthur files" (CSO 1) are broadly co-extensive with Lieutenant-Governor Arthur's term, 1824-36, and those of his successor, Sir John Franklin (1837-43) (CSO 5) follow a similar pattern until 1841, when the single series system was replaced by one divided into three "branches". Of these, the "Civil Branch" is itself divided into two parts (CSO 8 and CSO 11), each separately registered, running from 1841-45 and 1845-47 respectively; the "Record Branch" (CSO 16) runs from 1841-45, but is in many respects continued by the "A" series (CSO 20), 1845-47; and the "Legal Branch" also runs from 1841-47. Thus this body of records, sub-divided according to the practices described more fully under each series, comprehends the second part of Franklin's term and all of his successor's, Sir J.E. Eardley-Wilmot (1843-46). With the succession of Sir William Denison (1847-55), the correspondence records reverted to one single registration series (CSO 24).

All series of correspondence files are bound into more or less uniform half-leather volumes, suitably labelled, and the point where each file begins is indicated by a slip bearing its number.

In all series, a simple single-number system of registration was used, one series of numbers covering the whole period in question. Except in the case of the Arthur period files (CSO 1), and those of the years 1837-41 of the Franklin period (CSO 5), when the files are bound consecutively, it is necessary to use the registers in conjunction with the indexes in order to locate the volume in which any particular file is bound. This is because the files, though in numerical order within the volume, do not run consecutively, and the indexes refer only to files, not volumes.

The registers are also useful records in their own right, apart from their function as a finding aid. Each entry gives a brief summary of the contents of the file to which it relates, document by document, so that in some cases it may prove unnecessary to refer to the file itself, and in others, where the file is missing, this summary represents the only record of its contents.

Each correspondence series, except the "A" series (CSO 20) and the "Legal Branch" (CSO 22), has its own index. The system of alphabeting and the degree of thoroughness used in indexing vary from series to series, and a certain amount of patience and imagination must be used before the student may be reasonably satisfied that he has found all references to any particular subject.

These indexes, however, form the most convenient means of access to the correspondence and have the considerable merit of impartiality as to subject coverage, having been compiled with no other purpose than as a contemporary instrument for the management of the files. An alternative to the use of the indexes in research is for the student to work through the registers entry by entry; though not impracticable for any one series, this method is of course tedious and time-consuming, but it has the advantage of undoubted thoroughness.

Also running as a companion to each series of correspondence are the transmission registers. These are a daily record kept by the clerk responsible for the delivery of papers, and they indicate (with variations) the file number, a summary of the communication and its date, from whom and to whom it was referred. The main purpose of these volumes in research is to trace the whereabouts of a file missing from its appointed place, and in certain cases to ascertain the content of a particular document which cannot otherwise be traced.

Finally to be noted in this Part of the Record Group are certain series of miscellaneous correspondence records which, for one reason or another, cannot be taken as part of the principal series to which they are, in greater or lesser degree, related. They are sufficiently described in the appropriate places (CSO 14, CSO 15, CSO 19).

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**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1824-36 (some before and after) 916  
vols. 33 m.**

**CSO 1**

This correspondence is chiefly of the period of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land after it became an independent colony, Col. George Arthur; but many of the papers of his predecessor, Col. William Sorell, who had no Colonial Secretary, have been incorporated (i.e., registered) in the series, and many files date from at least as early as 1821, and sometimes earlier.

The files are almost exclusively of inward correspondence and internal memoranda, the substance of outgoing correspondence often being recorded on the reverse of the inward letter in either the Lieutenant-Governor's or the Colonial Secretary's hand; outward correspondence is also obtainable in the records described in Part 2.

Registration is by a simple single-number system, the one series of numbers (1-19184) running from the beginning of the period to the end. With few exceptions the files have been sewn (more or less contemporaneously) into volumes of from one to two inches thick, in numerical order. Each volume holds an average of about sixteen files, but some files were allowed to grow inordinately large without sub-division, so that reference to a subject such as "aborigines", for example, becomes difficult, for this particular file under this general subject heading fills seventeen large volumes. But this is exceptional, and the reverse is more often the case: thus, for example, there may be six or more files indexed under the name of one person, documenting the different transactions of which that person formed the subject.

There are many gaps in the numerical registration series (about thirty-seven per cent), and sometimes in such a case a slip is pasted in the appropriate place in the volume indicating the department to which the file was sent; thus it may be possible to find such a missing document by reference to the records of that department. Failing that, it is often possible to discover the substance of the correspondence from the register (CSO 2). Besides the foregoing explanation for "missing" files, there is the circumstance that the system of making one numerical series of registration numbers serve for twelve years often made it necessary for old files to be subsumed under new numbers, or for new correspondence to be incorporated in old files; in either case the number first used would be left vacant, falsely suggesting a gap in the series. The percentage of "missing" files mentioned above should be regarded in the light of this factor. Apart from those files which were not present when they were bound, the series is remarkably complete.

The series as a whole reflects strongly the personal influence of the Lieutenant-Governor whose period it covers. Arthur's passion for preserving written evidence of the smallest detail of his administration is evident in almost every file, not to say letter, and the presumption is strong that the general system of record making, binding and preservation was a result of his tremendous personal exertion (see General Introduction).

**REGISTERS OF GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1824-36 5 vols. 60 cm.**

**CSO 2**

In these volumes inward correspondence was registered as it was received; the registration clerk would ascertain the subject of the letter, use the index (CSO 3) to discover whether a file already existed on the subject and, if so, what was its number, either find that number in the register or start a new file, and enter in the register the details of the letter. The details given are: file number, sub-number of document, its date, a short summary of its contents, and an indication of its subsequent transmission. The registration numbers were so spaced on the page as to provide for the expansion of the file, but continuations out of order are frequent. Outward correspondence was not registered except in those cases where the Colonial Secretary initiated the transaction. The volumes containing registration numbers 3361-9541 and 11395-14032, the greater part of the series, are missing.

**INDEXES TO GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1824-36 (some before and after) 3 vols. 30 cm.**

**CSO 3**

This series contains two separate indexes (CSO 3/1-2 and CSO 3/3). The first is the index used currently by the Colonial Secretary's clerks; the great majority of its entries are personal names, usually the writer of the inward letter, and it is apparent that it was compiled from the registers, and probably as much to gain reference to that series as to the correspondence itself. Subject entries are relatively rare, but they do exist for subjects of constant recurrence: e.g., convicts, aborigines; and also for those entries in the register for which no writer is mentioned. The name of an official and/or of his office is also a favourite heading. Each entry is followed by a sub-entry explanatory of the nature of the file: this is particularly valuable in referring to a large subject to which many references are given. An example is:

Atkinson, Thomas	665	Pound
	669	Requesting a Stone Mason
	3607	Land
	2182	For a Town allotment
	9186	To be appointed P.M. New Norfolk
	13374	Bridge across the Derwent

This is not to say, however, that all entries under a given heading will necessarily occur together.

This index is not perfectly alphabetically arranged, but a compromise with the common Nineteenth Century practice of using the initial only has been made: the entries are arranged by the initial plus the first vowel. Thus "Brown" is to be found anywhere within the pages allotted to B o, together with such names as Blore or Bott.

The second index was compiled somewhat later than that just described; it appears to have been based more upon the correspondence itself than upon the registers. It is altogether neater than the other index, the alphabetizing tends to be more perfect, and the sub-entries tend to be more explicit and accurate. Each index, however, contains entries not included in the other, so that in the interests of thoroughness both must be consulted.

Having obtained a file number from either of these indexes, it is possible to proceed straight to Series CSO 1, each volume of which is labelled with the covering numbers of the files it contains.

**INDEX TO GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS c. November 1836 -  
c. January 1837 2 vols. 16 cm.**

**CSO 4**

This index refers to the correspondence of the period of Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, who administered the government after the departure of Arthur from 31 October 1836 until 19 January 1837; that correspondence is incorporated in Series CSO 1, and since the entries in this index do not occur in either Series CSO 2 or CSO 3, this index too must be used for reference to the correspondence of Snodgrass's period. The system of alphabeting is the same as in Series CSO 2.

**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1837-41 (some before and after) 289  
vols. 10.5 m.**

**CSO 5**

This correspondence is of the first part of Sir John Franklin's administration, and differs in few important respects from Series CSO 1. Some files that originated in the period covered by that series are included in this, and access to them is to be gained by means of the indexes to the former (CSO 3 and CSO 4). Each volume in this series, the binding of which is of poorer quality, contains an average of about seventeen files, and about thirty-four per cent of the total number are "missing"; but the remarks on this subject under Series CSO 1 apply also in this case.

The registration system remains unaltered, there being one numerical series (1-7779) for the whole period. As in CSO 1, inward correspondence and internal memoranda form the great bulk of the series, although copies of outward letters begin to make their appearance; but the Lieutenant-Governor's and the Colonial Secretary's endorsements must still be relied upon for the substance of the reply. No volumes are known to be missing.

**REGISTERS OF GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1837-41 3 vols. 34 cm.**

**CSO 6**

In general, the description given of Series CSO 2 applies to this series, the only important difference being that in these volumes, outward letters are registered by sub-number, and thus a more complete summary of the transactions on any given subject is presented. Another difference is that, when a file is subsumed under a new number, that fact is indicated, and so it is possible to trace a "missing" file more easily. The indication of subsequent transmission of an in-letter disappears. The series is complete.

**INDEX TO GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1837-41 2 vols. 18 cm.**

**CSO 7**

There is no essential difference between this series and Series CSO 3, described above. As in the former case, it is possible to proceed directly from a file reference in this index to the volumes of CSO 5 themselves.

**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "CIVIL BRANCH" 1841-45 (some before and after) 189 vols. 6 m.**

**CSO 8**

In July 1841 the registration system of the Colonial Secretary's correspondence records was divided into three parts, known as "Civil Branch", "Record Branch" (CSO 16), and "Legal Branch" (CSO 22). The reasons for this division are obscure, but it is likely that the three "branches" corresponded to an internal distribution of the registry among three offices, or three clerks, in order to facilitate the work of the Office by allocating work on a functional basis. However the subject distinctions are not clearly defined, and it is possible to indicate only broadly what kind of matters are likely to have been dealt with by each "branch".

The "Civil Branch" correspondence tends to be concerned with those matters previously dealt with in the general series (CSO 1 and CSO 5), with the exception of convict administration and the relations of Van Diemen's Land with the other colonies. No hard and fast rule can be stated, however, and it is not difficult to conclude that the division of labour on a subject basis (if that were reason for the creation of the "branches") broke down in practice. An undated schedule apparently drawn up when this division was planned gives some idea of what the functions of the "Civil Branch" were intended to be:

Civil Branch: Aborigines, Aide de Camp, Caveat Board, Comm[issaria]t as regards Treasury, Clerical, Comptroller [General of Convicts] as regards Roads, Customs, Councils [Executive and Legislative], Education Board, Miscellaneous, Orphan Schools, Post Master General, Queen's Orphan School, Registrar-General, Roads, Survey, Treasurer &c, Van Diemen's Land Co.<sup>44</sup>

Analysis of subjects dealt with in the correspondence largely confirms this departmental allocation, but the "Civil Branch" was not confined to this area of administration, nor can one be sure that any of the subjects dealt with by this "branch" will not also be found in either or both of the other two.

With the introduction of this triple division in the registry, the old system of binding the files in strict numerical order was abandoned; though they were still kept in relative order (i.e., higher numbers after low), any volume may contain files numbered from the whole range of the registration series (1-3225). Hence it is necessary, after having found the number of a file from the index (CSO 10), to use the register (CSO 9) in order to find the volume in which the file is bound. Copies of outward letters begin to be fairly consistently included with this series. One volume is known to be missing.

**REGISTERS OF CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "CIVIL BRANCH" 1841-45 2 vols. 14 cm.**

**CSO 9**

The descriptions of Series CSO 2 and CSO 6 apply in general to this series; differences in the details given are that sub-numbering of individual documents is now abandoned, that dates of both receipt and despatch are given, and that out-letters are always registered. The summaries of the contents of correspondence are in general adequate, and the number of the volume in which the file is to be found is quoted; this is an essential piece of information for the location of a file (see under CSO 8 above and CSO 10 below).

**INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "CIVIL BRANCH" 1841-45 1 vol. 8 cm.**

**CSO 10**

With this index there appears for the first time a tendency for the compilers to realise the importance of the subject entry and the cross-reference. The sub-entries also show a tendency to be much fuller and more informative than in previous indexes (CSO 3, CSO 4 or CSO 7). But as this index occupies only one volume, much of this sophistication has been at the expense of alphabetical order; the exigencies of space have, in effect, forced the compilers to be no more perfect than the initial.

The general subject areas allocated to the "Civil Branch" (see under CSO 8) are reflected in the main general subject headings:

Aborigines; Attorney-General; Auditor; Caveat Commission; Chief Police Magistrate; Clerical [i.e., Ecclesiastical]; Commandant, Launceston; Commissariat; Comptroller-General; Crown Solicitor; Customs; Director-General of Roads; Education; Grants; Immigration; Internal Revenue; Land; Orphan Schools; Police; Port Officer; Post Office; Printing Establishment; Private Secretary; Public Works; Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages; Roads; Survey Department; Tenders; Treasurer.

Entries under such general headings as these are likely to be repeated in one or more cross references under the individual(s) concerned.

Notwithstanding the remarks under CSO 8 as to the need to use the register (CSO 9) to locate any file to which a reference is found in the index, up to the letter P the appropriate volume numbers have been entered against many of the file numbers, and to this extent reference to the register is unnecessary; but in all other cases the register must be used in conjunction with this index.

**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "CIVIL BRANCH" 1845-47 (some before and after) 40 vols. 1.5 m.**

**CSO 11**

Though this series of correspondence was bound into volumes bearing numbers from the same series as CSO 8, it was controlled by a new series of registration numbers (1-990) and a new index was compiled for it (CSO 13). The period covered runs from the latter part of Eardley-Wilmot's administration to approximately the end of that of C.J. La Trobe (Administrator).

An analysis of subject matter reveals that much the same kind of functions were dealt with by the office having control of this series as was the case with CSO 8; but once again the distinction between this and the companion series (CSO 20) is not clearly defined, and it can be said only that there is a tendency for certain subjects to be dealt with in this correspondence rather than in the latter. Such subjects are: Aborigines; Ecclesiastical; Education; Estimates; Land; Legislative Council; Port matters; Public Service matters. Copies of outward letters are present. No volumes are known to be missing.

**REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "CIVIL BRANCH" 1845-47 1 vol. 12 cm.**

**CSO 12**

The remarks under CSO 9 apply equally to this register.

**INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "CIVIL BRANCH" 1845-47 (some before and after) 1 vol. 10 cm.**

**CSO 13**

This index is comparable with CSO 10, the main difference being that it is a large volume, the entries are sparse, and the alphabiting is consequently more perfect. The first two letters of the subject determine the place of entry, e.g., space was allotted to Ba, Bi, Bl, Br etc. There are, however, many anomalies in the application of this system and it is unwise to rely on it. Subject entries and cross-references are both used extensively. The register (CSO 12) must be consulted in conjunction with this index to locate files.

**MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1842-47 2 vols. 8 cm.**

**CSO 14**

The reason for these papers not having been registered is not clear, but they were apparently the residue of the series remaining after the registered files of CSO 8 were bound. They have been classified here rather than in Part 3 to preserve their relationship with CSO 8, of which they were originally considered part.

Neither the fact that they are extremely miscellaneous nor that they are unregistered should be taken as an indication of the relative importance of these papers: some of the documents could be of great value to various kinds of research. For example, there are papers concerning the creation of the Office of Inspector of Convict Discipline; Report of a Finance Committee of November 1843; Law Officers' opinions regarding what circumstances constitute a vacancy in the Lieutenant-Governor's Office; returns of various categories of population; proposals regarding the control of dogs, and of the

illicit distillation of spirits; private settlers' suggestions for improvements in the administration; draft estimates and bills; communications between the Colonial Secretary and the Lieutenant-Governor; petitions; and semi-private letters to the Colonial Secretary. No contemporary index or other finding-aid exists but the two volumes have been indexed by Archives Office staff.

**DRAFT OUTWARD CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS July 1842-July 1845 5 vols. 14 cm.**

**CSO 15**

In most cases these drafts bear registration numbers from CSO 8. The fact that in any transaction it was necessary for a letter to go through one or more drafts is an indication that that subject was considered of greater than average significance; this series is therefore of considerable importance because, although in most cases the final version of an outward letter is incorporated in the files of CSO 8, these drafts (by the many corrections and alterations in the Colonial Secretary's hand) show the process whereby the final decision was reached; moreover, in those cases where a draft was finally abandoned, or for some reason there is no copy in the regular files, the document to be found here is the only copy extant.

**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "RECORD BRANCH" 1841-45 (some before and after) 30 vols. 1 m.**

**CSO 16**

This correspondence differs chiefly from its companion series (CSO 8 and CSO 22) in that a great proportion of its content is concerned with the detail of convict administration, and that it was apparently to this "branch" of the Colonial Secretary's registry that all correspondence to or from the other colonies was referred. Except for this general tendency, however, the same qualifications as to differentiation of subject matter among the three "branches" that were indicated under CSO 8 must also be applied to this series. Copies of outward letters are included, and each item within the file is sub-numbered. The registration series is 1-751. Five volumes are known to be missing.

**REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "RECORD BRANCH" 1841-45 1 vol. 10 cm.**

**CSO 17**

The remarks under CSO 9 apply equally to this register, except that here the items within the file are sub-numbered.

**INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "RECORD BRANCH" 1841-45 (some before and after) 1 vol. 10 cm.**

**CSO 18**

This index is compiled along similar lines to CSO 10 and CSO 13, and the same remarks as to arrangement and information given which appears under those series apply here. The alphabeting is by the first two letters.

An analysis of the principal general headings gives an idea of the subject area covered by CSO 16:

Bushrangers; Ceylon; Colonial Agent; Convict Ships; Convicts; Emigration; Estimates; Fuel (Government Offices); Government Printer; India; Lands; New South Wales; New Zealand; Newspapers; Norfolk Island; Offices (furniture, rent, etc.); Pardons; Port Phillip; Returns; Sheriff; South Australia; Stationery; Sydney; Western Australia.

The volume number in which a file is to be found not being entered, the register (CSO 18) must be used to locate it.

**MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS TRANSFERRED FROM THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE 1820-46 (some before and after) 9 vols. 30 cm.**

**CSO 19**

Notes on the fly-leaves of these volumes indicate that the contents were received in the Colonial Secretary's Office from Government House in 1843 and August - October 1848; they were apparently an accumulation of papers which had either been sent direct to the Private Secretary or the Lieutenant-Governor, or referred to Government House by the Colonial Secretary in the normal course of business and for one reason or another not returned; some are registered in various series.

The papers are not bound in chronological order; the subjects covered are completely miscellaneous, but often of quite an important nature. For example, there are letters from high officials (Chief Justice, Attorney-General, the Bishop) who claimed the right to correspond with the Lieutenant-Governor direct; there are also reports of boards of enquiry set up by the Lieutenant-Governor. Many letters are of a semi-private nature (both to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Colonial Secretary), and memorials from individuals are probably the biggest single class of documents present.

**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "A" SERIES 1845-47 (some before and after) 45 vols. 1.5 m.**

**CSO 20**

This is a companion series to CSO 11, and the same general remarks as to subject coverage given under that series apply equally to this. Certain areas of administration are, however, more fully documented here than in CSO 11. The day-to-day administration of the convict system (insofar as the Colonial Secretary was responsible for it) is inherited from the "Record Branch" (CSO 16), as also is the function of inter-colonial relations. No index for this series has been found. Copies of outward letters are bound. The registration series is 1-1284, and no volumes are known to be missing. A card index to this series has been compiled.

**REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "A" SERIES 1845-47 1 vol. 10 cm.**

**CSO 21**

A similar register to CSO 9.

**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, "LEGAL BRANCH" 1841-47 (some before and after) 145 vols. 4.5 m.**

**CSO 22**

Although it can be said that the administration of the convict system, on a somewhat more important level than that to be found in CSO 16 and CSO 20, accounts for the greatest number of files in this series, again no firm line of distinction can be drawn to divide the subject areas here documented from those of the concurrent or partly concurrent series (CSO 8, CSO 11, CSO 16 and CSO 20). Other important functions referred to this "branch" of the registry were: public service administration; military matters, administration of police and gaols; judges' reports on cases tried; public works. No index has been found for this correspondence, which is registered in a series running from 1 to 3060. Copies of outward letters are included. One volume is known to be missing. A card index to this series has been compiled.

**REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE, "LEGAL BRANCH" 1841-47 3 vols. 30 cm.**

**CSO 23**

A similar register to CSO 9.

**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1847-55 (some before & after) 291 vols. 13 m.**

**CSO 24**

At about the time of the beginning of the administration of Sir William Denison (1847) the Colonial Secretary carried out a reorganisation of his Office (see General Introduction) and the division of the registry into three parts was abandoned (see under CSO 8). A new single series of registration numbers (1-10914) was introduced, and the step constituted a reversion to the system which had been found effective during the terms of Arthur and Franklin up to 1841 (see under CSO 1 and CSO 5). Thus we may assume that the "Branch" system, which has certainly proved confusing in the use of the records as archives, had been found wanting in its administrative effectiveness.

Since all the functions discharged by the Colonial Secretary are from this period again documented in a single series of correspondence, reference is considerably simplified; the only difference between the arrangement of these files and those of CSO 1 and CSO 5 is that they are not bound consecutively; therefore, as in the case of all series of the "Branch" system, reference to the registers (CSO 25) is necessary in order to locate any file referred to in the index (CSO 26). No volumes of this series are known to be missing, though about thirty per cent of the files are not present under the allotted registration number. Copies of outward letters are included.

**REGISTERS OF GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1847-55 8 vols. 70 cm.**

**CSO 25**

The registration of correspondence in this period was thorough, though sub-numbering of individual documents was abandoned. The same details are given as in the most complete of the previous registers (e.g. CSO 9), and the summaries of the contents of the individual documents, though brief, are adequate.

**INDEX TO GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 1847-55 (some before and after) 2 vols. 22 cm.**

**CSO 26**

This index contains a far higher proportion of entries to the number of files in the series than, for example, CSO 3 or CSO 7; and, though not so neatly arranged as some, it is probably a more thorough index than any so far considered. The alphabeting is by the first two letters, subject entries and cross-references are frequent, and the principle of the standing entry is more developed. An analysis of some of the latter gives an idea of the range of subjects covered:

Auditor, Banks, Births &c., Registrar of: Bishop; Boards; Brigade Major; Caveat Board; Clerk of the Peace; Colonial Agent; Commissariat; Convict Department; Council, Legislative; Councils, Clerk of; Customs; Despatches; Education Board; Engineer; Estimates; Government House; Government Printer; Hospitals; Immigrants; Internal Revenue; Judges; Juries; Land; Law Officers; Lieutenant-Governor; Mayors; Medical; Observatory; Ordnance Officers; Orphan Schools; Police; Port Officer, Post Master General; Proclamations; Public Offices; Public Works; Quarter Sessions; Roads; Sheriff; Surveyor-General; Supreme Court; Town Surveyor; Treasurer; Water Works.

The names of towns, other colonies, religious denominations and administrative functions are also used as general headings for multiple entries, and personal names and individual subjects are not neglected.

**TRANSMISSION REGISTER OF PAPERS SENT TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR - 3 September 1832 - 27 December 1836 1 vol. 6 cm.**

**CSO 27**

This is a daily record kept by the Colonial Secretary showing the writer of the communication, its date, and a short summary of its contents. A tick in the first column indicates that the entry was indexed in CSO 28; this applies only up to 27 February 1833.

**INDEX TO PAPERS SENT TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR 3 September 1832 - 27 December 1833 1 vol. 6 cm.**

**CSO 28**

This volume indexes pp. 1-74 of CSO 27. Sub-entries are given under a frequently recurring heading, but otherwise the entries are simply by the name of the writer.

**MONTHLY SCHEDULE OF PAPERS TRANSMITTED TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND NOT RETURNED 1 May 1835 - May 1836. Part of CSO 27**

**CSO 29**

The details given are: name of writer of communication, subject, date sent to Government House.

**TRANSMISSION REGISTERS OF PAPERS SENT TO DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS - 10 August 1834 - 27 July 1841 2 vols. 10 cm.**

**CSO 30**

This is the first series of the main group of transmission registers in which the movement of papers from the Colonial Secretary's Office among the various branches of the colonial administration was controlled, and it corresponds with the latter part of CSO 1 and with CSO 5; in other words, with all correspondence from August 1834 up to the time that the registry was divided into three "branches" (see under CSO 8). The arrangement of the information given is tabular, with columns for: file registration number; sub-number; date of communication; from whom or whence; subject; and to whom referred. The pages were ruled off daily, and the return of the papers is indicated by a vertical cancellation of the entry.<sup>45</sup> These registers can be of considerable help in tracing the whereabouts of a particular file.

**TRANSMISSION REGISTERS OF PAPERS ("CIVIL BRANCH") SENT TO DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS 19 May 1841 - 8 March 1842, 5 August 1845 - 4 January 1848 2 vols. 10 cm.**

**CSO 31**

The first of these volumes corresponds to CSO 8 and the second to CSO 11. In each case the same general remarks as for CSO 30 apply, with the difference that CSO 31/1 has its own index to subjects, and that CSO 31/2 has its own numerical register of file numbers, indicating on what page mention of a file occurs. No volumes have been found to cover the period March 1842 to August 1845.

**TRANSMISSION REGISTERS OF PAPERS ("LEGAL BRANCH") SENT TO DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS 28 July 1841 - 5 February 1844 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 32**

This register corresponds with CSO 22, and is in the same form and gives the same information as CSO 30 and CSO 31. It has its own numerical register of file numbers.

**TRANSMISSION REGISTER OF PAPERS ("RECORD BRANCH" AND "A" SERIES) SENT TO DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS 5 July 1841 - 25 March 1858 1 vol. 8 cm.**

**CSO 33**

This register corresponds to CSO 16 and CSO 20; the overlap into and beyond the period of Denison's administration (1847-55) is explained by the fact that papers belonging to CSO 20 were still in circulation among the departments up to that time. The volume is divided into two parts, one for each series, the dividing line being 8 August 1845. Each part has its own numerical register of file numbers, and in other respects the register presents similar information to those previously described (see under CSO 30, CSO 31, CSO 32).

**TRANSMISSION REGISTER OF PAPERS SENT TO DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS  
19 April 1847 - 17 August 1858 6 vols. 40 cm.**

**CSO 34**

This series of registers was commenced when the old system of registration was reintroduced in 1847 (see under CSO 24). They correspond to the records of that series. There is no difference in format or function from previous registers (see under CSO 30 - CSO 33); the pagination is continuous throughout the six volumes, each of which carries its own numerical register of file numbers, except the last, which is so indexed in CSO 34/5.

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## PART 2

### Letterbooks of outward correspondence

FOLLOWING the common Nineteenth Century office practice, the Colonial Secretary preserved copies of the more important of his outward letters in letterbooks, and these formed the complement of his inward correspondence series.

After the arrival of Lieutenant-Governor Arthur in 1824 up to the time of W. H. Hamilton's appointment as Acting Colonial Secretary at the end of April 1826, copies of outward letters were kept in a single series of letterbooks (CSO 35); after that time a system of differentiation was introduced which provided for a separate series of letterbooks each reserved for letters either addressed to particular officers or dealing with particular subjects. Thus letterbooks were kept for correspondence addressed to: Commissariat, New South Wales; Maria Island Penal Settlement; Sheriff; Principal Superintendent of Convicts (CSO 84); Naval Officer; Commandant, Launceston (CSO 36); Lieutenant-Governor (CSO 37); Surveyor-General (CSO 38); Commandant, Macquarie Harbour (CSO 43); Manager, Van Diemen's Land Company (CSO 45); Inspector of Roads (CSO 47); and on such subjects as fell under the headings: Clerical (CSO 44); Police; Military. The series against which there is no CSO reference are not amongst the Archives Office's holdings.

Most of these letterbooks do not extend beyond 1841 since, as has been described under CSO 8 and subsequent correspondence series in Part 1, copies of outward letters at that time began to be attached to the inward correspondence. Even before this date, where the copy of the outward letter is for some reason unavailable, the substance of the reply is often to be found in the form of a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Colonial Secretary, as an instruction to the Chief Clerk.

After January, 1827 the number of the file containing the inward correspondence and associated papers begins to be quoted in the margin of the copy of the outward letter, so that cross-reference is facilitated. Most of the letterbooks contain their own indexes.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S GENERAL LETTERBOOKS 17 May 1824 - 16 June 1826 4 vols. 20 cm.**

**CSO 35**

As indicated under CSO 1, copies of outward letters were not as a rule filed with the inward. This applies to the general correspondence records until 1841. Apart from the Lieutenant-Governor's and the Colonial Secretary's minutes of instruction on the inward letters, in a large number of cases, and particularly when the reply was considered of more than normal importance, the outward letters were copied into letterbooks. This series of general letterbooks was the only one kept until c. May, 1826, when the differentiation described in the Introductory Note to this Part was made. The letters in these letterbooks after that time were re-entered in the appropriate letterbooks, some of which are described below (CSO 36, CSO 37, CSO 38, CSO 43, CSO 44, CSO 45, CSO 47, CSO 84). Each of the volumes in this series except the first has its own index, with entries under the names of individuals and officials, and sub-entries if there is more than one letter.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S "MISCELLANEOUS" LETTERBOOK 1 May 1826 - 5 June 1827 1 vol. 3 cm.**

**CSO 90**

This is one of the series which was established in May 1826 to differentiate outward correspondence into categories, as described in the Introductory Note to this Part. It was devoted chiefly to correspondence addressed to private individuals. Since there was apparently no provision made then for correspondence to masters and surgeons-superintendent of convict ships (cf. CSO 91), letters to them are also to be found here. From January 1827 the appropriate file number (see under CSO 1) begins to be quoted. There is no index.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOKS OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE COMMANDANT, LAUNCESTON 4 May 1826 - 25 January 1841 2 vols. 10 cm.**

**CSO 36**

This is another of the series whose establishment is described in the Introductory Note to Part 2 and under CSO 35.

The function of the Launceston Commandant was a general oversight of all official matters at the northern port. He had to make regular visits of inspection to the prison, the houses of correction, road parties within fifteen miles, the hospital and the Government school; he prepared and issued clearances for Government and colonial vessels; stores were issued under his authority, and he called for the tenders for those supplied locally. He was a magistrate, and dispensed summary justice to convicts, and had special authority over those employed in the public service.<sup>46</sup>

The first of these volumes is badly water damaged. Both have indexes as in CSO 35, and the series is complete. File references are quoted after January 1827.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE  
ADDRESSED TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR 7 May 1826 - 16 June 1832 1  
vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 37**

This is another of the series whose establishment is described in the Introductory Note to this Part and under CSO 35. The letters relate to the Colonial Secretary's official duties, reports on matters referred to him for his opinion, and semi-private affairs as they affect his position. Some letters are addressed to the Private Secretary. There is an index to subjects.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOKS OF CORRESPONDENCE  
ADDRESSED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL 4 May 1826 - 15 December 1828 1  
vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 38**

This is another of the series whose establishment is described in the Introductory Note to this Part and under CSO 35. As well as the normal correspondence from the Colonial Secretary on matters relating to land grants, there are included copies of the Lieutenant-Governor's authorities direct to the Surveyor-General to locate land to settlers. The volume includes an index as in the case of CSO 35, and file numbers are quoted after January 1827. The series is probably incomplete.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE  
ADDRESSED TO THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT 11 May 1826 - 30 August 1827  
Part of CSO 38**

**CSO 39**

This is another of the series whose establishment is described in the Introductory Note to this Section and under CSO 35. Most of the letters are addressed to David Lambe, who had acted as Architect alone. John Lee Archer took up the position early in August, 1827, and combined the office with that of Civil Engineer.<sup>47</sup> The contents generally concern the construction and repair of public buildings. There is an index to subjects, and file references are quoted after January, 1827.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CIRCULARS SENT TO  
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS 7 December 1827 - 14 July 1835 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 40**

This volume was used to keep copies of circulars conveying instructions on administrative matters common to two or more departments, and includes correspondence addressed to Police Magistrates. File references are quoted, and there is an index to subjects. Although there may have been earlier volumes, the series was discontinued with this.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORESPONDENCE SENT TO THE INSPECTOR OF ROADS 14 December 1827 - 21 March 1835 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 47**

This is another in the series whose establishment is described in the Introductory Note to this Section and under CSO 35. Most of the letters are addressed to the Inspector of Roads. The contents concern the organisation of gangs working on the roads including accommodation, punishment, supply of stores etc., and instructions or comments on roads and bridges to be made or repaired. There is an index to subjects and file numbers have been quoted.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOKS OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO DISTRICT POLICE MAGISTRATES 3 March 1828 - 27 July 1840 3 vols. 15 cm.**

**CSO 41**

This is a series branched off from one of those mentioned in the Introductory Note to this Part: letters to District Police Magistrates before January 1828 were entered into the series devoted to the Hobart Town Police.<sup>48</sup> The circulars to Police Magistrates of CSO 40 are not duplicated in this series, which includes as well letters to Justices of the Peace. The subjects documented are all related to the administration of the police system generally, and particular activities in which Police Magistrates took part (e.g., the campaign against the aborigines) are included. The series was discontinued after 24 March 1835, but resumed on 4 January 1836. The series is not complete. Each volume has its own index both to subjects and addressees, and file references are quoted.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICTS 25 April 1828 - 21 September 1829 1 vol. 3 cm.**

**CSO 84**

This is another in the series whose establishment is described in the Introductory Note to this Section and under CSO 35. Most of the letters are addressed to the Principal Superintendent and relate to the assignment and employment of convicts, granting of indulgences, and rules and regulations relating to the Convict System. There is an index to subjects and file numbers have been quoted.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF MEMORANDA ADDRESSED TO THE BOARD OF ASSIGNMENT July 1832 - December 1836 1 vol. 1 cm.**

**CSO 88**

The Board of Assignment was established by Lieut. Governor Arthur in July 1832 to oversee the assignment of convict servants, to keep registers of all assignments and of all applications for convict servants. Applications were to be addressed to the Police Office.

This volume contains copies of memoranda relating to assignment and the administration of the Board. There is an index to subjects and file numbers have been quoted.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE  
ADDRESSED TO MASTERS AND SURGEONS-SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICT  
SHIPS 3 August 1829 - 5 April 1841 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 91**

Although this series did not begin in 1826 (cf. CSO 90) it is no doubt one of the group of letterbooks whose origin is described in the Introductory Note to this Part and under CSO 35. The bulk of the correspondence relates to the routine observed on the arrival of a convict ship: permission had to be obtained from the Lieutenant-Governor before anyone could land, or before any goods could be unloaded; the Surgeon had to make certain returns concerning the convicts in his charge, and the Master had to report on the voyage. In accordance with the agreements under which the convicts were transported, the Lieutenant-Governor had to certify as to the discharge of their respective duties of the Master and the Surgeon; copies of such certificates are to be found in this series (cf. CSO 71). Correspondence of a similar nature is also included concerning the arrival of free immigrant ships. The series was discontinued with this volume. File references are quoted, and there is an index to ships, surgeons, masters and subjects, with sub-entries.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE  
ADDRESSED TO THE MUSTER MASTER 30 September 1829 - 17 November  
1836 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 42**

The office of Muster Master was created by Lieutenant-Governor Arthur in March 1827 on a provisional basis, and was attached to the department of the Chief Police Magistrate. The Colonial Office at first questioned the appointment, but finally confirmed it provided that its expense be lessened by combining it with the office of Assistant Police Magistrate.<sup>49</sup>

The Muster Master's duties were chiefly to maintain the complicated system of convict records upon which the efficiency of the penal administration largely rested; but it was also his responsibility to keep registers under various categories of the free population of the island. As Assistant Police Magistrate he was expected also to assist in the trial of convict offenders, but this office was entirely secondary to the due discharge of that of Muster Master. A full statement of his duties is to be found on page 6 of this volume.

The letters here copied are chiefly enquiries for the records of convicts under various categories, but there is also important correspondence on the administration of convict records. The series apparently began and ended with this volume, which contains an index to personal names and subjects. File references are quoted.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE  
ADDRESSED TO THE COMMANDANT, MACQUARIE HARBOUR 22 January  
1830 - 10 December 1833 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 43**

Macquarie Harbour was established by Lieutenant-Governor Sorell as a penal settlement for the worst convict offenders at the end of 1821; it was abandoned at the end of 1833. This volume is not the first of the series, but it is the last. The letters relate to the detail of the administration of the station, both generally and with respect to individuals sent there; many letters are orders for goods (office furniture, boats etc.) which were manufactured there. There is no index, but file references are quoted.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE ON  
CLERICAL AND EDUCATIONAL MATTERS 29 March 1830 - 8 July 1841 2 vol. 10  
cm.**

**CSO 44**

This is part of one of the series whose origin is described under CSO 35 and the Introductory Note to this Part. The great bulk of the letters are addressed to ministers of religion (of all denominations), and most of these relate to the building and repair of churches, ministers' allowances, returns of births, deaths and marriages, the establishment of schools and orphanages, and other matters, not strictly either clerical or educational, in which ministers were concerned. File references are quoted, and there is an index to both subjects and addressees.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERBOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE  
ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY 6 March  
1826 - 12 July 1828 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 45**

The Van Diemen's Land Company was established in Tasmania by Royal Charter in 1825; it was granted an enormous area of land in the North-Western quarter, and was the biggest single private enterprise in the Colony: as such, it employed a large number of assigned servants, and subjects relating to them are probably the most frequently mentioned in these letters. Others are the adjustment of the Company's boundaries and matters relating more personally to the manager, Edward Curr, who was also a Member of the Executive Council. There is no index, but file references are quoted after January 1827. The series is apparently complete.

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## **PART 3**

### **Unregistered correspondence records**

THE fact that the papers in the two series of this Part of the Record Group were not registered seems to have been largely the result of accident. Although some were obviously then considered of too small an importance to be incorporated in the main series at the time, others must have remained unregistered because they passed through irregular channels. No index or other means of reference exists for either series.

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**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS RELATING TO BUSHRANGING October 1825 - October 1826, 28 December 1833 1 vol. 1 bundle 5 cm.**

**CSO 46**

The problem of bushranging was one which, inherited from earlier administrations, troubled the early part of Arthur's. These papers, very few of which are registered, were apparently not incorporated in the main series (CSO 1) because of their disparate and special nature. They comprise, chiefly, letters from settlers reporting the bushrangers' depredations, offering suggestions for dealing with the problem, and volunteering to take part in organised drives against them; claims for rewards for their apprehension; correspondence from District Police Magistrates in reply to a circular of 10 March 1826, seeking information as to their movements. The activities of the bushranger Brady's gang figures prominently. There is no index or other means of reference.

**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, UNREGISTERED, OF A SEMI-PRIVATE NATURE 1834 - March 1840 3 vols. 14 cm.**

**CSO 48**

Notes on the fly-leaves of these volumes refer to the contents as "Miscellaneous notes". In the main the contents are communications addressed to the Colonial Secretary on official subjects but on a personal basis; some are confidential. Though not usually of the first importance, many are of more value than some that were registered in the main series, and seem to have been bound in this series merely because their registration was overlooked. Examples are: letters from other officials and private settlers asking for favours; drafts and returned originals of the Colonial Secretary's outward semi-private notes; notes from the Lieutenant-Governor, the Private Secretary and other departmental heads asking for the return of papers, seeking copies of documents or making appointments. The third volume (March 1837 - January 1838, January 1839 - March 1840) contains somewhat more important papers, including many letters from the Commandant of Port Arthur Penal Settlement relating to the transfer of prisoners to and from the settlement, and sundry returns of prisoners at Port Arthur; coal receipts (cf. CSO 68); and returns from the Principal Superintendent of Convicts of deaths and casualties. There is no index or other means of reference to these papers, which are arranged only roughly chronologically.

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## PART 4

### Financial, Statistical and Public Service returns

THE most important series in this Part of the Record Group are the annual "Blue Books", both returns and duplicates, and the departmental estimates.

One of the Colonial Secretary's chief duties was to compile, for transmission to the Colonial Office by the Lieutenant-Governor, the annual "Blue Book" of returns showing the state of the Colony's official, financial, agricultural, commercial and demographic progress. The returns were required to be made according to a set form, more or less uniform for all British colonies,<sup>50</sup> and also the Colonial Secretary had to furnish half-yearly statistical returns relating to the Civil Establishment, Revenue and Expenditure, the Military, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments, Education, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Land Grants, Public Works and Population.<sup>51</sup> Strict instructions were issued by the Colonial Office as to the form of the returns, particularly those relating to finance.<sup>52</sup>

In using the series of departmental estimates (CSO 53), it should be remembered that the administration of colonial finance underwent some basic changes during the period covered by this Record Group. At first the Colony was entirely dependent on Imperial funds; as colonial resources developed the Imperial estimate was progressively cut, and a distinction was made between those expenses which were normal to a British colony (for which the Colony itself became increasingly responsible), and those expenses which were attributable to the Colony's penal character (for which Great Britain remained responsible). Though the series of estimates in CSO 53 covers only a limited period comparable papers are to be found in many other series; particularly among the correspondence records of Part 1, and also, in a more definitive form, in the Lieutenant-Governor's despatches to the Secretary of State (GO 10).

The other series comprising this Part of the Record Group are single volumes of returns of a non-recurring nature, and are sufficiently described in the appropriate places.

**RETURNS FOR THE COMPILATION OF THE ANNUAL OFFICIAL, FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORTS 1826-27, 1833, 1836-38, 1841-44, 1851 11 vols. 1 bundle 35 cm.**

**CSO 49**

The papers bound in this series are the original departmental returns, office drafts and memoranda from which the "Blue Book" and the statistical tables were compiled. Since the set of duplicate "Blue Books" (CSO 50) is incomplete, they are an important source of information, which may itself be supplemented by reference to files in CSO 1, in those cases where the original returns were registered and bound in the correspondence series (e.g., CSO 1, files 14239, 14917, 16743, 17660, 16120, 16714, 17119, 17429, 17527, 17810, 17860, 18399).

The completeness, form, variety and subject coverage vary from volume to volume; therefore it is possible only to indicate here in a general way the type of material available, without guaranteeing that any particular statement will be found regularly for all years. Returns commonly included are: Civil Establishment (giving name, office, date of appointment, authority of appointment, salary, allowances); Pensions; Military; Civil and Criminal legal actions; Colonial Legislation; Population (under various categories); Land alienation; Convict returns (under various categories); Revenue and Expenditure; Manufactures, Produce and Stock, Mines and Fisheries; Shipping, Imports and Exports, Immigration and Emigration; Ecclesiastical, Churches, Schools; Public works. Volumes 8 (1841-44) and 10 (1842-44) include returns of a statistical nature not likely to be found elsewhere. A detailed list of the statistical returns called for in 1842 is to be found on page 85 of CSO 49/10.

**DRAFT AND DUPLICATE COPIES OF THE ANNUAL OFFICIAL, FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORTS 1822-1828, 1831-1835, 1837-1852, 1855 31 vols. 1 m.**

**CSO 50**

Though not completely uniform, the returns and other schedules of this series are far less variable from year to year than those described under CSO 49; the contents of a fairly typical volume are given as a general guide, and variations are indicated below: schedule of taxes, fees, duties and all other sources of revenue; abstract of net revenue and expenditure; expenditure incurred by the colony on account of military defence; Returns of public works, (a) of a military nature, (b) of a civil nature; Return of military forces; Expenditure incurred by the Imperial Government in the colony; Alphabetical list of officers of the Civil Establishment; Return of the Civil Establishment (arranged by department, and giving office, name, date of appointment, by whom appointed and by what authority, salary, fees and other emoluments, leave); similar returns of the Military, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments; Colonial pensions; Recapitulations of the Establishments, giving totals of expenditure for each; Legislation (giving date passed and substance); Legislative and Executive Councils (giving name of member, date of appointment and confirmation, other offices held); Returns of population, by Police District, subdivided under male and female, free and bond, and giving distribution by employment, births, marriages and deaths; Return of churches and livings, giving population of parish, name of incumbent, area of glebe etc., number of persons attending church, and subdivided by denomination; Return of Schools, giving location, whether public or free, name of master, number of scholars, method of instruction, mode of maintenance; Rates of exchange of British and colonial currency; amount and

type of coin in circulation; amount of paper currency in circulation; weights and measures used; Imports and exports, giving description and quantity, where from and to, value, number of ships inward and outward; Return of produce and stock, subdivided by district and giving crops, kinds of stock, kinds of produce and prices; Returns of manufactories, mines and fisheries, giving kind of manufacture and quantity, kind and quantity of mineral mined, description of fish, number of boats employed, quantity and value of fish; Returns of lands alienated, whether granted, purchased or leased, and giving name, occupation and station of grantee, date of grant, area, location, amount of quit-rent, purchase money or rent; Return of gaols and prisoners, giving name and situation of prison, capacity, type of punishments, number of inmates under various categories, number of deaths and casualties; Questionnaire (printed) answered on the internal economy of colonial gaols.

After 1840, comparative statements of revenue and expenditure (current and preceding year) are included.

In addition to CSO 49, 52, 53, 54 this series may be supplemented by the Colonial Office series of Tasmanian "Blue Books" available on microfilm, Reels 1194-1201 of the National Library - Mitchell Library Joint Copying Project; this is series CO 284/44-78 in the Public Record Office, and the volumes cover the period 1822-58. Finally, many returns of a more specialised nature are to be found as enclosures in the Lieutenant-Governors' despatches to the Secretary of State (GO 10). After 1856 the "blue book" was printed as part of the Statistics of Tasmania.

**RETURNS OF PRODUCE, STOCK AND LAND CULTIVATED IN THE DISTRICT OF HOBART TOWN WITH NAMES OF LAND HOLDERS 31 December 1827 1 folder 1 cm.**

**CSO 100**

These returns give the name of the proprietor of the land, the nature of the crop grown and number of acres and number and type of stock each proprietor owns. The Returns were used in the compilation of the Blue Book for 1827.

**RETURNS OF THE STRENGTH OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT 1830-36 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 51**

Arthur's police system was based on the nine police districts of the island. At the head of the department was the Chief Police Magistrate, resident at Hobart; in each Police District there was to be an establishment of clerks, constables and field police as the area and population of the district warranted; later, sub-Police Districts were placed under an Assistant Police Magistrate. Each division of a Police District was to be placed in the charge of a division constable, and the field Police were distributed throughout the district at the orders of the Police Magistrate.

The papers in this volume are monthly returns of the police establishment of all police districts, subdivided by: Police Magistrate or Assistant Police Magistrate, Chief Constables, Clerks, Police Officers, Chief District Constables, Division Constables, Constables, Field Police, Patrols, Messengers, Flagellators. Also there are comprehensive returns of all police districts at particular dates, two quarterly reports by the Chief Police Magistrate, and sundry returns of offences and punishments.

## **MONTHLY RETURNS OF INTERNAL REVENUE 1834 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 52**

These are detailed returns of the sources of colonial revenue for one year; it is unlikely that there was ever a series of such volumes, for in other years similar returns may be found scattered among various series, in particular, the correspondence series of Part 1 and CSO 53.

The first two returns of this series are comprehensive of total revenue, while the remainder itemise the revenue obtained under various headings: quit-rents, sale of Crown land, distillation duties, publicans' licences, wholesalers' licences, departmental fees, rent for quarries and sale of government property, slaughtering dues, auction duties, postal fees, canteen rent, dues under the Impounding Act, fines for the non-fulfilment of the conditions of land grants, fees on grants, market dues, pew rents, etc., and sundry other sources, such as sums recovered, loans repaid and interest. Most returns are arranged by district and give details of the individual from whom the revenue is derived.

## **DEPARTMENTAL RETURNS OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1840-45, 1847-52 12 vols. 60 cm.**

**CSO 53**

It should be noted that these papers are principally those used in the compilation of the colonial estimates submitted to the Legislative Council, and do not therefore fully document the departments and services financed partly or wholly from Imperial funds (see Introductory Note to this Part). A typical schedule for the colonial estimates (that for 1841) is as follows:

I. Civil Establishment:

Lieutenant-Governor's Establishment, Executive and Legislative Councils, Colonial Secretary's Office, Survey Department, Colonial Gardens, Treasurer's Department, Markets and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Audit Department, Customs Department, Port Office, Police Department, Accountant of Stores, Signal Stations, Harbour Masters, Lighthouses and Pilots, Government Printer, Commissioners for Examining into Titles to land, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Inspectors of Cattle for Slaughter, Aborigines, Colonial Agent.

II. Public Works

III. Judicial Establishment

Law officers of the Crown, Registrar of Deeds, Courts of Quarter Sessions and of Requests, Sheriff's Department, Gaols, Coroners.

IV. Ecclesiastical:

Church of England, Church of Scotland, Church of Rome, Missions (Wesleyan and Baptist).

V. Pensions

- VI. Military
- VII. Pensions
- VIII. For Public Buildings, Bridges and Wharfs
- IX. Miscellaneous

The Colonial Secretary would send a circular to the heads of all colonial departments calling for their estimates for the approaching financial year (January to December); they were expected to include salaries and all other expenses giving both the existing arrangements and any proposed deviations from it. It is the returns to such circulars that make up the bulk of this series; also included, however, are returns of expected revenue, e.g., from the Customs Department, Internal Revenue Office, Post Office; Colonial Secretary's drafts of the finalised general estimate; correspondence from departments explanatory of particular items; comparative statements of the present and preceding years; correspondence and memoranda concerning financial and accounting administration generally. The correspondence that occurs incidentally throughout these volumes is often quite important in other connections; for example, vol. 7 contains a Lieutenant-Governor's memorandum suggesting basic alterations in the administration, and vol. 12 contains a letter from Thomas Arnold accompanying his estimate for the Board of Education and outlining the changes he intended to introduce into colonial education. After 1847, too, the influence of the Lieutenant-Governor (Denison) in financial administration is very marked. The draft and apparently miscellaneous nature of these papers is of importance in showing the various stages of formulating the finalised estimate laid before the Legislative Council.

**RETURNS OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LAND FUND  
1846-50 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 54**

The Land Fund, accumulated from all the revenues derived from the sale, lease or rent of Crown Land, was one of those sources of colonial revenue whose appropriation was not fixed (as was the case with, e.g., duties levied under an Act of the Legislative Council). It could be applied in various ways according to the instructions of the British Government. In the years after 1831, when the sale of land was introduced, it was applied mainly to immigration, and in the period of this volume the Aborigines Establishment was the principal charge upon it. The papers here bound are very similar in their nature to those of CSO 53, though they have particular reference to the Survey Department and the charges on the Fund.

**WEEKLY RETURN OF STOCK IN THE CHARGE OF GEORGE SALTER,  
SUPERINTENDENT 18-24 June 1820 1 folder 2 mm.**

**CSO 86**

This is a printed form showing the weekly increase and/or decrease in the number of horses and cattle 'belonging to the Public in charge of George Salter'.

**QUARTERLY LIST OF SALARIES PAID TO OFFICERS HOLDING APPOINTMENTS (NOT INCLUDED IN THE PARLIAMENTARY ESTIMATES) AT PORT DALRYMPLE 1 April 1822 - 20 June 1822 1 folder 2 mm.**

**CSO 87**

The list gives the name and signature, position held, rate of pay per annum and amount paid for each individual employed by the Government at Port Dalrymple between 1 April 1822 - 20 June 1822.

**STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AT PORT DALRYMPLE 8 July 1825 - 30 September 1825 1 folder 2 mm.**

**CSO 70**

The statement gives details of costs incurred under the following headings Commissariat Department, Medical Department, the New Church, Public Works, Police Department and miscellaneous.

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## PART 5

### Official gazetted documents

THE series of this Part of the Record Group are to a great extent duplicated in print in the Hobart Town Gazette and in the Proclamations, Government Orders and Notices; for a compilation of official notices etc. from 1816 to 1826, see GO 43.

An important feature of these manuscript volumes of official gazetted documents is the index which each of those of CSO 55 carries.

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**GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND NOTICES 12 May 1824 - 18 June 1828, 3 January 1829 - 29 May 1830 7 vols. 31 cm.**

**CSO 55**

These are manuscript copies of official notices in the Gazette, entered for record purposes into a letterbook and signed (in most cases) personally by the Colonial Secretary, whose function it was to see to their publication. Any Government and General Orders appearing in the Gazette were to be "considered as Official Communications, and obeyed accordingly by the respective persons to whom they may have reference".<sup>53</sup> The range of documents included is wide: proclamations, Acts of Council, Instructions for officers in charge of convict ships, land grant regulations, Garrison orders, invitations for tenders; and the range of subjects covered is almost without limit.

Vol. 2 overlaps vol. 1, and to some extent duplicates it. Government Notices and Government Orders begin to be numbered in separate annual series from January 1828. Government Notices in general publish information, and Government Orders convey directions, though this distinction is not always consistently followed. Each volume has its own index to both personal names and subjects, with sub-entries for multiple entries under one heading. The series was apparently discontinued in 1830.

**GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND NOTICES AND OTHER PAPERS ORDERED TO BE PRINTED IN THE GAZETTE January - December 1837, December 1838 - June 1841, March 1844 - June 1845 8 vols. 40 cm.**

**CSO 56**

These documents differ from those described in the previous series only in that they are the originals, sent to the Government Printer and returned with the proofs for checking; and that they include many detailed lists not included in CSO 55. The first two volumes (i.e., up to December 1838) have registers of contents, giving date of document, type of document, subject. The remainder have no finding aids apart from their generally chronological order. The chief usefulness of the series would be as a check on the accuracy of the printed version of the document.

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## **PART 6**

### **Deeds and other instruments deposited with the Colonial Secretary**

MANY of the documents of the series of this Part of the Record Group properly belong to the correspondence records of Part 1, but for various reasons they were kept apart from the files when the latter were bound, and this separation has been preserved in their classification as archives. The deeds of CSO 57 are found in this Record Group because of the practice of registering these documents in the Colonial Secretary's Office (see General Introduction), and of returning them for cancellation; many others are large and unwieldy parchment documents which it would have been impracticable to bind; some of them are instruments of special contemporary significance, kept separately for the sake of safety and separately registered; and a few were probably even then in too damaged a condition to be bound.

The location of those that bear correspondence registration numbers has been indicated in the appropriate place in the correspondence series by cross reference slips.

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**MISCELLANEOUS LAND GRANT DEEDS 26 March 1827 - 4 February 1856 1 bundle 10 cm.**

**CSO 57**

These forty-seven parchment deeds, arranged alphabetically by name of grantee, were all apparently regularly drawn up and legally current at the time; it is not therefore clear why they were deposited with the Colonial Secretary, but it seems likely that they are related to CSO 60, differing from that series in that they were not registered. There is an index to the grantees.

**MISCELLANEOUS CANCELLED LAND GRANT DEEDS 2 January 1834 - 21 January 1856 2 bundles 12 cm.**

**CSO 58**

Land grant deeds were returned to the Colonial Secretary's Office for cancellation if some error was found in the document, or if a new deed was required as a result of investigation by the Caveat Commissioners. These deeds fall into the latter category. They are of parchment, are arranged alphabetically by name of grantee, and there is an index to grantees.

**DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS 20 January 1813 - 4 September 1848 1 bundle 2.5 cm**

**CSO 59**

These documents, consisting of grant deeds, Lieutenant-Governor's proclamations, Arthur's oath of allegiance, memorials and bonds, are mostly of parchment and were not bound with their appropriate files because of their unwieldy size; most of them bear registration numbers (in CSO 1 and CSO 24), and reference to them is facilitated by the fact that in each file from which they have been extracted there is a cross-reference slip referring the student to this series.

**DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY - 20 September 1813 - 23 September 1847 3 bundles 25 cm**

**CSO 60**

Like the documents described under CSO 59, these records, many of which bear registration numbers, belong to the correspondence series of Part 1, and they were not bound there because they were either too unwieldy, or they were considered of special importance and were kept in a safe (the "Iron Chest"). They are to be distinguished from CSO 59 because they were re-registered in a separate volume (CSO 61). The contents of the first two bundles are arranged according to the registration numbers of that volume (1-186); but after that the documents follow the order of their listing in the register. The types of instruments included are: leases, releases, bonds, conveyances, powers of attorney, mortgages, transfers, Lieutenant-Governor's proclamations, Commissions of the Peace, newspaper proprietors' affidavits, Royal Warrants of appointment, land grants, etc. Most documents relate to some transaction in which the Government was directly involved, or in which one party was an official acting for the Government.

**REGISTER OF CERTAIN DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY c.1824 - 1865 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 61**

This volume registers the documents described under CSO 60; a note on the fly-leaf reads: "Register of Deeds deposited in the Iron Chest, placed in the Colonial Secretary's Room". The information given is: number (of document); names of the parties to the transaction; description of the document; number of documents involved in the transaction. All the documents here registered are not to be found in CSO 60, and have been missing since the time a clerk went through the volume writing "not here" against many entries. After No. 186 the documents are not numbered, but entered hurriedly one after the other. The volume carries its own index to names of the parties concerned in the transactions documented.

**MISCELLANEOUS DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY 1 March 1828 - 1881 1 bundle 12 cm.**

**CSO 62**

None of these documents is registered in any way; they were not apparently considered of comparable importance to the documents kept in the "Iron Chest" (see under CSO 60 and CSO 61), and a note on the cover of one reads: "I forward this as a specimen of the condition in which many of the papers and documents in the Colonial Secretary's Office are from the ravages of rats and other vermin which abound in that wretched building. J[ohn]. B[urnett]. 26 April 1830". The documents include grant deeds, mortgages, cancelled grant deeds, applications for publicans' licences, conveyances, surrenders, disclaimers, declarations of trust, releases, warrants of appointment; also several estrays, such as isolated pieces of correspondence and sentences. There is no index.

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## **PART 7**

### **Miscellaneous series**

THIS part of the Record Group is the result of the collection together of all those series which, though they bear evident relationships with series elsewhere classified and described, could not be grouped with those records. The fact that any series has been included in this Part should not be taken as an indication of relatively slight research value, for some are of considerable importance.

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**COPIES OF COMMISSIONS, PRECEPTS, WARRANTS, ETC. ISSUED 1 January 1824 - 23 April 1834 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 64**

This is a letterbook of copies of the legal documents issued under the Lieutenant-Governor's authority and not normally published in the Gazette; they include commissions of appointment, bonds for the due discharge of official duties involving the handling of public money, precepts appointing jurymen, warrants of appointment, licences (e.g., to publish newspapers or to distil spirits); also Royal Commissions for the appointment of high officers (e.g., Attorney-General, Crown Solicitor). Occasionally a file registration number (from CSO 1) is quoted, but there is no index.

**COPIES OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS SETTING UP COMMITTEES OF ENQUIRY, WITH REPORTS AND ASSOCIATED PAPERS 9 May 1826 - 10 April 1829 - 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 65**

The system of setting up boards and committees for general and particular purposes was well developed during Lieutenant-Governor Arthur's period and continued by his successors. The papers in this volume follow a fairly regular pattern; a copy of the document setting up the board or committee; papers considered by the body or relating to its proceedings; and a copy of its report. After October 1828 the reports are omitted, but file references to CSO 1 are given, as they are in most other cases. Examples coming under the consideration of these boards are: the issue of clothing and bedding from the public stores; the misconduct of a surgeon-superintendent of a convict ship; New Norfolk as an alternative site for the capital; abuses or improvements in administration; Government printing; trading by ticket-of-leave holders. The volume has its own index to subjects of enquiry, with sub-entries.

**COPY OF ITINERARY OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ARTHUR DURING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ABORIGINES 1830 1 folder 2 mm.**

**CSO 66**

This document is headed "Lieutenant-Governor's route" and gives the day, date and the locality to be visited by the Lieutenant-Governor on that day.

**COPY OF THE KORAN 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 67**

This copy of the Koran was sent by the Chief Secretary of Fort St George to the Colonial Secretary on 13 July 1832, for use in administering oaths to Moslems; it contains the Chief Secretary's covering letter, and two "memoranda of the manner in which oaths are administered to Hindoos and Mussulmans under this Presidency".

**COPIES OF CLEARANCES ISSUED TO SHIPS LEAVING HOBART 17 July 1823 - 19 April 1828 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 63**

These are fairly rough copies, perhaps even drafts entered into a letterbook, of the certificates of clearance which it was the duty of the Colonial Secretary (in practice, his Chief Clerk) to compile before the departure of any vessel. The chief purpose of the preparatory investigation was to ensure that no convicts might escape on out-going vessels, but the information recorded in the process is of importance in other connections. Details given are: name of ship, tonnage, master, destination, date of clearance, date of sailing, names of crew, names and descriptions of passengers; and finally a statement of the fees payable by the ships' owners. This is the second volume of a series, but not the last; notes in various places indicate that another series of volumes (known as "A", "B" etc.) existed in which the details were entered more regularly. This volume has its own index to ships.

**PORT OFFICER'S REPORTS OF SHIPS' ARRIVALS AT HOBART 4 September 1834 - 6 June 1847 17 vols. 46 cm.**

**CSO 92**

Originally arranged alphabetically by name of ship, these reports were bound chronologically by date of arrival in 1957. They are written on a printed form and regularly give: name of ship, master, whence, date of sailing, state of health on arrival, owners, tons, guns, port of registry, build, number of crew, number of convicts (if any), cargo, agent, and details of the circumstances during boarding in Hobart. The space devoted to passengers distinguishes between cabin and steerage, and lists them in detail. This series in part duplicates a series in the records of the Hobart Marine Board, which is held in the Archives Office from 1829 onwards (MB 2/39).

**PORT OFFICER'S DUPLICATE REPORTS OF SHIPS' ARRIVALS AT HOBART 8 January 1842 - 10 December 1844 5 vols. 15 cm.**

**CSO 93**

This series in part duplicates CSO 92; like the latter, these reports were originally arranged alphabetically by name of ship, but were bound into chronological order in 1957. They are far from being as complete as CSO 92.

**SHIPS' MASTERS' RECEIPTS FOR CARGOES LOADED AT TASMAN'S PENINSULA 17 June 1835 - 25 March 1837 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 68**

The principal cargo loaded by colonial vessels plying between Hobart and Tasman's Peninsula was coal, and most of these receipts, which were transmitted to the Colonial Secretary from Tasman's Peninsula independently of the cargo, relate to coal intended for public service; there were, however, some cargoes of timber. Similar receipts are to be found in CSO 48.

**MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS, REPORTS AND RETURNS RELATING TO SHIPPING 26 June 1835 - 5 August 1851 1 folder 2 mm.**

**CSO 94**

This small collection of miscellaneous papers comprises bills of lading supplied by ships' masters; Port Officer's certificates as to passengers leaving the Colony; and Launceston Harbour Master's reports as to the vessels in port, arriving and departing.

**GEORGE TOWN PORT OFFICER'S SEMI-WEEKLY REPORTS 21 October 1837 - 31 May 1847 1 bundle 7 cm.**

**CSO 95**

These reports list passengers on all ships arriving in the port, as well as departures; they take a fairly regular form, sometimes printed and at others manuscript. The normal details given are: name of ship, tonnage, master, whence or destination, nominal list of passengers. The series is not complete.

**NOTIFICATIONS FROM THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS OF AUTHORITIES GRANTED TO SHIPS TO CLEAR THE PORT OF HOBART 17 August 1839 - 8 February 1847 - 1 bundle 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 96**

These records are all a simple form addressed to the Colonial Secretary indicating that notice has been given to a certain ship, whose master is so and so, to clear for such and such a port at the Custom House.

**INDEX TO APPLICANTS FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE CHURCH EXTENSION ACT c.1837 - 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 69**

This index refers to some register now missing, into which was copied the names of individuals subscribing themselves to requisitions to the Lieutenant-Governor in accordance with S. 1 of the Act 1 Vict. No. 16. This provided, inter alia, that whenever the Government was satisfied that #300 had been raised by subscription for the erection of a church and that two hundred free adults (if in Hobart or Launceston) or eighty free adults (if in the country) had subscribed themselves to a declaration that they would attend church, the Government would contribute a subsidy equal to the amount raised; the Government would also help with the minister's stipend or with the cost of his dwelling. Many of the original declarations are to be found in CSO 5/194/4646. This index gives name of signatory, parish, type of application (e.g., minister's salary, church, minister's dwelling, etc.), and page number of the missing register.

**DRAFT CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND SURGEONS-SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICT SHIPS 1837 - 1845 2 vols. 7 cm.**

**CSO 71**

This series is closely related to CSO 91; though each type of document will not be found for every convict ship represented here, the following are the principal papers: a certificate to the Surgeon-Superintendent, stating that he landed on a certain date so many convicts in such a state of health, that he has submitted his journal to the Lieutenant-Governor, giving a statement of his conduct, adding any special remarks, such as a shortage of water during

the voyage, and stating whether he has the Lieutenant-Governor's permission to leave the Colony; a certificate to the Master, stating that on a certain date he landed so many convicts in such a state of health, giving particulars of the military guard, stating whether he has delivered his log for inspection and otherwise complied with the conditions of the charter party, and adding any remarks on special circumstances of the voyage; a report by the Colony's Principal Medical Officer on the state of the ship; a return of the military guard, giving number of officers, of men, of women and children, and remarks, such as the birth of children during the voyage; a report by the Port Officer on his inspection of the ship; a letter from the Assistant Commissary-General as to whether the ship will be cleared by the Commissariat and, if so, that the Master will be given a certificate that his ship has been detained on public service; a statement from the Principal Superintendent of Convicts of the amounts of money taken from the convicts and deposited for them in the Savings Bank. All convict ships arriving from Europe during this period are not represented here, but the exceptions are few. Some papers relate to intercolonial transportation. The documents are arranged roughly alphabetically according to the name of the ship.

**MONTHLY RETURNS OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT February 1837 -  
December 1839 2 vols. 5 cm.**

**CSO 72**

Forms, either printed or manuscript, of the following kinds are bound in these volumes: returns of General and Staff officers, with name and rank, names and ranks of aides-de-camp, names and ranks of Majors of Brigade; returns of other staff officers, with nature of appointment, names and ranks, regiments and stations; returns of officers belonging to corps; returns of sergeants, trumpeters, drummers, farriers and rank and file, with numbers by rank; returns of the distribution of troops, with station, C.O. at each station, regiment and effective strength; returns of the numbers of soldiers employed as servants to General and Staff officers, with names and ranks, nature of appointment, number of soldiers employed by each officer; return of the General Orders received from England and New South Wales, with date and purport; returns of officers on leave, and returns of deaths.

**CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICTS  
15 March 1838 - 7 July 1841 - 1 vol. 5 cm.**

**CSO 73**

The Principal Superintendent's particular responsibility was the control of convicts in the immediate employment of the Government and of those under restraint; but he also had the general direction of convict assignment, and convicts' memorials praying for indulgences were directed through him, and the Lieutenant-Governor's decision was conveyed by him. The bulk of this correspondence relates to the granting of indulgences to convicts. There are weekly reports to the Colonial Secretary informing him of the Lieutenant-Governor's approval of tickets-of-leave, etc.; certificates of good behaviour for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor; lists of convicts recommended; covering letters for free or conditional pardons for the Lieutenant-Governor's signature. The records are not bound in order, and are not registered. There is no index.

**AFFIDAVITS AND DECLARATIONS MADE BY PRIVATE PARTIES WISHING TO BE MARRIED BY LICENCE, AND ASSOCIATED PAPERS 3 January - 18 October 1838 - 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 74**

This is a continuation of the records bound in CSO 1/6 - 7/100 (1823-36), and there is probably a missing volume to cover the year 1837; after November 1838, however, the Act 2 Vict. No. 7 superseded the Colonial Secretary's functions as to marriage by the creation of registrars.

These records consist of printed forms; firstly there is an affidavit filled in separately by each party, certifying that he or she has declared or made oath before a Justice of the Peace that he or she is under/over the age of twenty one, is free and unmarried and that no lawful impediment exists to his or her marriage according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland. If under twenty one the consent of the parent or guardian is given. Secondly there is a memorandum to the Colonial Secretary asking for a licence to marry without the publication of banns. The documents are bound in reverse chronological order, and an index has been compiled both for this volume and for the affidavits of 1823-36.

**RETURNS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TRADING BANKS November 1839 - January 1847 2 vols. 5 cm.**

**CSO 75**

Until May 1840, the returns of this series consist of reports by the Colonial Treasurer on the state of the financial resources of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, such reports resulting from the agreement between the Government and the Bank that if public moneys were deposited in the latter the Government should have the right to inspect. These reports list the resources of the Bank under various categories of currency, e.g., Spanish dollars, British gold, British silver, Treasury bills, etc. From 12 May the banks made their own returns in the form of a balance sheet itemised by the types of credits and debits. After November 1841 the returns were made in accordance with S. 22 of the Act 5 Vict. No. 17, which demanded quarterly returns; they continue to be monthly, however, until June 1842. The banks represented are: Derwent, Commercial, Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Bank of Van Diemen's Land and Colonial; their branches are also represented. There are also various items of correspondence, such as covering letters from bank managers explaining particular items, circulars calling for the returns, correspondence concerning the arrangement whereby the Commissariat deposited public money with the banks.

**CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS RELATING TO CONVICT MATTERS 28 March 1839 - 14 September 1841 1 vol. 2.5 cm**

**CSO 76**

It is not clear why these papers were separated from the general correspondence of the period (cf. CSO 5, CSO 8, CSO 11, CSO 16 and CSO 22) the registration numbers of which many of them bear; probably, however, it was because they were needed together in some transaction, for most of them relate to matters arising from the change in convict administration from the assignment to the probation system (1841-42). For example, there are papers on the segregation of probation convicts from those under the old system and on corresponding measures to keep their records distinct; correspondence on the discontinuance of the Assignment Board and on the

duties then to be performed by the Principal Superintendent of Convicts; applications from local authorities for probation parties; papers relating to convict finance, victualling, accommodation and to the movement of military guards. On pp. 181-3 there is a list of file references to correspondence in CSO 5 on the subject of the probation system. There is no index.

**POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE CLOSING TIME FOR MAILS 28 January 1840 - 15 June 1844 1 bundle 2 mm.**

**CSO 97**

In general these are printed forms indicating briefly to the Colonial Secretary that mail for a certain place by a certain ship will close on a certain day at such and such a time.

**BRITISH AND COLONIAL PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON CONVICT DISCIPLINE 1842-44 - 1 vol. 1 cm.**

**CSO 77**

The main part of this volume consists of a series of printed despatches and British inter-departmental correspondence. There are Lord Stanley's despatches to Sir John Franklin of 25 November 1842 (2) and of 12 December 1842, and letters between the Colonial Office, the Home Office and the Treasury from 21 November 1842 to 18 March 1843. Also there is a colonially printed copy of Lord Stanley's despatch to Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot of 31 August 1844.

**COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE CONVEYING AUTHORITIES FOR APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES 30 January 1847 - 10 August 1857 - 1 vol. 2 cm.**

**CSO 78**

This was contemporarily known as the "Authority Book", and into it was copied inward correspondence, internal memoranda and outward correspondence relating to the subjects indicated in the title, as well as on other matters requiring the Colonial Secretary's or Lieutenant-Governor's sanction. For example, there are papers on such subjects as the sale of stock, the swearing-in of persons to perform certain duties, travelling expenses, etc. The subjects almost entirely come under the Police Department. There is a register giving the number of the authority, the date, the subject, and a page reference. Many entries quote file references to correspondence in CSO 24.

**REGISTER OF DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES 1 April 1847 - 6 February 1858 1 vol. 2 cm.**

**CSO 79**

This is a rough transmission register recording the movement of those despatches which were sent from Government House to the Colonial Secretary for his information and action. The tabulation of the main part gives the number of despatch, date of writing and subject. After 9 October 1857 there are columns added for date of receipt and date of return (i.e., to Government House).

**REGISTER OF APPLICANTS FOR SITUATIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE 1850 - c.1858 - 2 vols 2 cm.**

**CSO 80**

Until 1852 the tabulations in this register are: name of applicant; nature of employment applied for; by whom introduced or recommended; remarks (previous appointments, qualifications, previous salaries). In 1852 these headings change to: number of application, name, residence, nature of situation wanted, date of application, when acknowledged and to what effect, recommendations and remarks. After December 1852 the register is subdivided (by thumb-cuts) according to the nature of the situation sought: Artillery Corps, Anything, Clerkships, Customs, Goldfields, Immigration Agents, Local Appointments, Marine, Police, Promotions, Overseers, Survey Department, Council Clerks, Registrars, etc.

**VISITOR'S BOOK OF THE OYSTER COVE ABORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT 27 July 1855 - 3 August 1869 1 vol. 2 cm.**

**CSO 89**

This volume contains reports by the Surgeon and the Visiting Magistrate on the condition of the Establishment and the health of the aborigines.

**OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT OF STORES GENERAL LETTERBOOK 9 June 1840 - 23 December 1843 1 vol. 2.5 cm.**

**CSO 82**

The Accountant of Stores was responsible for the ordering, payment, and general administration of those Government Stores supplied through the Colonial Secretary's Office. Such articles included: stationery, clothing for inmates of Government institutions, and food. The letters which were copied into this volume concern tenders, contracts, payment, transport and specifications. There is an index of addressees, with subentries for subjects.

## APPENDIX A

### Succession of Secretaries and Colonial Secretaries

Thomas Allen Lascelles, c. April 1813 - c. November 1816 (Secretary).

William Alexander Ross, 12 April 1817 - c. 17 January 1818 (Secretary).

Samuel Hood, 17 January 1818 - 30 June 1818 (Secretary).

Henry Edward Robinson, 1 July 1818 - 14 May 1824 (Secretary).

John Montagu, 14 May 1824 - 22 April 1826 (Secretary).

William Henry Hamilton, 22 April 1826 - 9 December 1826 (Acting Colonial Secretary).

John Burnett, 9 December 1826 - 8 August 1834 (first commissioned Colonial Secretary to hold office).

John Montagu, 8 August 1834 - 1 February 1842 (Colonial Secretary).

George Thomas William Blamey Boyes, 2 February 1842 - 20 April 1843 (Colonial Secretary).

James Ebenezer Bicheno, 20 April 1843 - 25 February 1851 (Colonial Secretary).

Peter Gordon Fraser, 1 March 1851 - 5 April 1852 (Colonial Secretary).

Henry Samuel Chapman, 5 April 1852 - 1 November 1852 (Colonial Secretary).

William Thomas Napier Champ, 1 November 1852 - (Colonial Secretary).

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## APPENDIX B

### List of the records available for Lieutenant-Governors' periods

Lieutenant-Governor William Sorell, 9 April 1817 - 14 May 1824.

CSO 1, 19, 50, 59, 60, 63-4, 86, 87

Lieutenant-Governor George Arthur, 14 May 1824 - 29 October 1836.

CSO 1, 5, 19, 27-30, 36-41, 42-46, 47, 48-52, 55, 57-66, 68-70, 90-92, 94, 100

Lieutenant-Colonial Kenneth Snodgrass (Administrator), 1 November 1836 - 5 January 1837.

CSO 1, 4-5, 19, 30, 36, 41, 42, 44, 48-9, 51, 56-62, 66, 68, 91-92

Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Franklin, 6 January 1837 - 21 August 1843.

CSO 1, 5, 8, 14-6, 19, 22, 30-3, 36, 41, 91, 44-, 48-50, 53, 56-62, 66, 68-9, 71-7, 81-2, 92-93, 97

Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, 21 August 1843 - 13 October 1846.

CSO 8, 11, 14-6, 19-20, 22, 24, 31-3, 49-50, 53-4, 56-62, 66, 69, 71, 75, 77, 82-3, 92-93, 97

C.J. La Trobe (Administrator), 13 October 1846 - 25 January 1847.

CSO 11, 14, 16, 19-20, 22, 24, 31, 33, 50, 53-4, 57-62, 66, 75

Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Denison, 26 January 1847 - 8 January 1855.

CSO 11, 14, 20, 22, 24, 31, 33-4, 50, 53-4, 57-62, 66, 75, 78-80

## APPENDIX C

### References

1. King-Hobart, 1 March 1804.
2. Government Order, New South Wales, 12 February 1808.
3. Johnston-Castlereagh, 11 April 1808.
4. Macquarie-Castlereagh, 30 April 1810.
5. Macquarie-Bathurst, 24 March 1815.
6. Bathurst-Macquarie, 18 April 1816.
7. Macquarie-Bathurst, 4 April 1817, Macquarie-Goulburn, 17 May 1817.
8. Bathurst-Macquarie, 24 March 1820.
9. Brisbane-Bathurst, 15 July 1822.
10. Bathurst-Brisbane, 31 March 1823.
11. Brisbane-Bathurst, 1 May 1824.
12. Bathurst-Darling, 14 July 1825.
13. Frederick Watson, Historical Records of Australia, III, i, p. 822, n. 216.
14. Davey before Bigge, 11 April 1820, H.R.A., III, iii, p. 490.
15. Sorell-Bigge, 8 May 1820, H.R.A., III, iii, pp. 649 ff.
16. Macquarie-Geils, 1 June 1812.
17. Macquarie-Bathurst, 28 June 1813.
18. Macquarie-Lascelles, 16 September 1815, H.R.A., III, ii, p. 574.
19. Bell before Bigge, 26 February 1820; Beaumont before Bigge, 25 March 1820; Robinson before Bigge, 3 May 1820; H.R.A., III, iii, pp. 231, 336, 469 ff.
20. CSO 1/79/1767.
21. Arthur-Bathurst, 28 November 1824 (16).
22. Arthur-Murray, 2 January 1831, (6).
23. Bathurst-Arthur, 4 June 1825 (9).
24. Arthur-Bathurst, 20 April 1826 (17).

25. Bathurst-Arthur, 4 December 1825 (24); 6 March 1826 (4).
26. Arthur-Bathurst, 20 April 1826 (17).
27. Hobart Town Gazette, 6 May 1826.
28. Bathurst-Arthur, 6 March 1826 (4)
29. Huskisson-Arthur, 25 August 1828 (5b).
30. Arthur-Murray, 6 November 1828 (78).
31. Arthur-Murray, 23 August 1829 (70).
32. Murray-Arthur, 15 April 1830 (17).
33. Arthur-Murray, 2 January 1831 (6)
34. Goderich-Arthur, 3 November 1831 (September).
35. Government Notice No. 250, 5 October 1843.
36. CSO 20/43/246.
37. CSO 24/1/1.
38. Arthur-Hay, 20 June 1826 (encl.).
39. Arthur-Goderich, 14 November 1832 (encl.) Goderich-Arthur, 14 February 1831 (12 encl.).
40. Arthur-Spring-Rice, 27 February 1835 (20).
41. For information concerning the Public Records Act, see CSD 22/492/45/2 (1943) and Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers and Proceedings, vol. 3, no. 2, p.19.
42. CSD 22/162/162/3 (1912) Mercury, 24 June 1913 p.8, col. 4.
43. CSD 22/35/99 (1900).
44. CSO 14/2.
45. CSO 33/1.
46. CSO 36/2, p. 42.
47. Arthur-Bathurst, 3 September 1827 (49).
48. CSO 41/1.
49. Arthur-Bathurst, 29 March 1827; Huskisson-Arthur, 26 April 1828 (8); Arthur-Huskisson, 21 April 1828 (29, encl.); Arthur-Huskisson, 30 August 1828 (63); Murray-Arthur, 22 August 1829 (69).

50. Bathurst-Arthur, 30 April 1824 (6).
  51. Bathurst-Arthur, 11 September 1826 (Circ.).
  52. Murray-Arthur, 6 June 1828 (Circ.).
  53. V.D.L. Gazette, 18 June 1814.
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