

Elizabeth Burrell

Date of Trial:	5 April 1815
Where Tried:	Newcastle upon Tyne Quarter Session
Crime:	Larceny
Sentence:	7 years
Est YOB:	1783
Stated Age on Arrival:	35
Native Place:	
Occupation:	Country Servant
Alias/AKA:	Elizabeth Burn/Leveson/Leveston/Levison
Marital Status (UK):	
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	Inoffensive and industrious
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

Three of the *Friendship* women were tried at Northumberland but only one of them – Elizabeth Burrell – having been mustered on arrival at Port Jackson, was one of the cohort who continued their journey to Van Diemen's Land, embarking on *the Duke of Wellington*, which departed on 30 January and weighed anchor in the Derwent on 20 February 1818. At age 35 she was one of the more senior of the *Friendship* women, and her designated occupation was 'country servant'.

The following item appeared in the *Durham County Advertiser* on 11 February 1815. One of the many signatories to this 'manifesto' was John Ferens, linen-draper of Mosley Street, Newcastle.¹

CAUTION TO FELONS.

THE Members of the **NEWCASTLE ASSOCIATION** having generally succeeded in the detection and conviction of all those offenders who had committed depredations upon their property within the last 3 years, and being therefore, by experience, fully convinced of the advantages and security derived from the mutual protection afforded to each other, by prosecuting, at their joint expence, all felons of whatever description, who may either by fraud or violence commit depredations upon the persons or property of the subscribers, have at their last half yearly meeting, held at the George Inn, on the 2d of February, 1815,

Unanimously Resolved. To spare no expence in the detection and prosecuting to justice all depredators upon the persons or properties of the subscribers; and also to give the most liberal rewards for the discovery and conviction of all delinquents who may be guilty of such depredations.

It was also resolved, that all pawnbrokers and others receiving stolen goods, should be more than ever most rigorously prosecuted, in order to check, if possible, every incitement to plunder, lately so much increased by the ready methods of disposing of stolen property.

One week earlier the same newspaper had reported that:

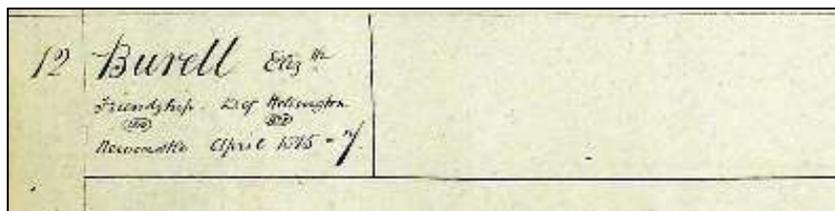
On the 20th ult. Elizabeth Burrell, alias Leveson, alias Burn, of the Leazes, widow, and Elizabeth, wife of William Gibson of the same place, cordwainer, were committed for trial at the next sessions, on a charge of stealing 51 yards of muslin in the shop of Mr. John Ferens, of Newcastle, linen-draper.²

The two women were tried at the Newcastle-on-Tyne General Quarter Sessions, held at the Guildhall in April 1815. Both were found guilty, but while Elizabeth Gibson received a sentence of six months hard labour in the House of Correction, her partner-in-crime, Elizabeth Burrell, was sentenced to seven years transportation.³ She spent just over two years in Newcastle Gaol before, as reported in the *Durham County Advertiser* of 31 May 1817 (under the alias Levison), she began the first stage of her journey to the other side of the world.



Tuesday morning se'nnight, the following convicts, viz. Elizabeth Levison, Ann Granger, Mary Smiles, and Alex McDonald, were sent off from Newcastle gaol, for transportation, according to their sentence.⁴

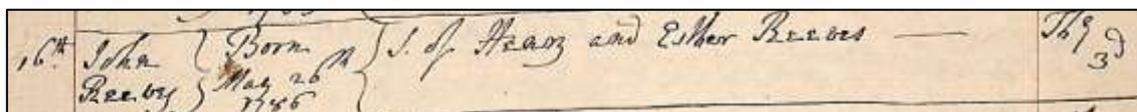
Aside from the inevitable discomforts of a protracted sea voyage in cramped company with a hundred or so fellow passengers, Elizabeth's passage was uneventful, due no doubt in no small measure to her general demeanour on board, recorded by Surgeon Cosgreave as 'inoffensive and industrious'. According to the Assignment List, Elizabeth Burrell was initially assigned to 'Lt. Gov' (as was Jean Lang, jnr., one of the Scottish women), but for both the 1820 and 1821 musters she was assigned to 'J. Reeves.⁵ As she had on board ship, Elizabeth proved to be a model prisoner. There was nothing recorded in her Conduct Register.⁶



In April 1822 she was free by servitude and she obtained her certificate of freedom in February 1824, as confirmed again by Government Notice of 8 March 1827.⁷

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
 Colonial Secretary's Office, March 8, 1827.
THE period for which the undermentioned Persons were transported having expired, Certificates have been granted to them accordingly.
 Mary, the wife of Patrick Lynch, Morley (3)
 James Little, Guildford (4)
 James Lovatt, Ditto
 Elizabeth Burrell, *alias* } Friendship
 Levison }
 John Heather Caledonia (1)
 Meshach Colvin Ditto
 Thomas Eskins Stone Juliana
 By Command of His Excellency
 The Lieutenant Governor,
 J. BURNETT.

John Reeves hailed from the south-west of England. He had been born on 26 May 1786 and baptised at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, on 16 July of that year. His parents were Henry Reeves and Esther/Hester (née Jenkins) who had been married at Thornbury on 30 May 1786, four days after John's birth.⁸



Nearly thirty years later John Reeves was one of a group of men involved in a crime referred to as 'The Berkeley Poaching Affray'. On the night of 18 January 1816, following a series of large-scale poaching incidents on Colonel Berkeley's estate in the parish of Hill in Gloucestershire, his gamekeeper, William Ingram, was patrolling the estate with a number of assistants. They came across a large gang of poachers, who it was later reported had taken an oath to kill anyone who prevented them from poaching. A pitched battle between the gamekeepers and poachers took place, which resulted in Ingram being shot dead, another keeper losing an eye, yet another being shot in the knee and several others being seriously wounded. By the early nineteenth century organised poaching was increasing at an alarming rate, so much so that Ellenborough's Act of 1803 imposed an automatic death penalty if armed poachers resisted lawful arrest.⁹

On 1 February 1816, sixteen of the poachers were committed for trial at Gloucester Assizes and lodged in Gloucester Goal awaiting their trial which took place two months later on Tuesday 3 April 1816, and which was reported widely in the newspapers, among which was the *Bristol Mirror*.

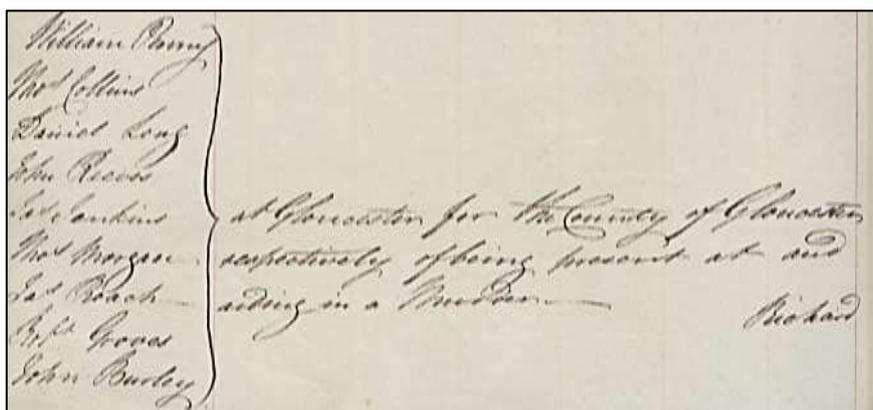
THE BERKELEY POACHERS

At the Gloucester Assizes on Tuesday, John Penny was indicted for the wilful murder of Wm. Ingram, a gamekeeper of Colonel Berkeley, on the night of the 18th January last, in the parish of Hill; and John Allen, Thomas Morgan, Daniel Long, James Jenkins, James Roach, Thomas Collins, John Reeves, William Penny, John Burley, and Robert Grove *alias* Groves, for aiding and assisting in the said murder. The trial lasted two days, the Court having adjourned from eleven at night till the following morning. The Jury, after deliberating about two hours, found the whole *Guilty*, at the same time recommending all to mercy, except John Penny, and John Allen, who appeared to be the principal instigators of the business. – The Judge (Mr. Justice Holroyd) immediately passed the sentence of *Death* upon the whole, and gave J. Penny and J. Allen no hopes of mercy. The principal witness against the prisoners was William Greenaway, one of the party, who was admitted King's evidence. His examination alone lasted upwards of four hours. The greater number of these young men were of very respectable appearance, and all resided in the neighbourhood of Thornbury. Four of the offenders are still at large.

Penny and Allen will undergo the sentence of the law this morning.

Col. Berkeley very humanely and promptly seconded the recommendation of the Jury that mercy might be extended to nine of the culprits, whose conduct appeared the least atrocious.¹⁰

Given that Colonel Berkeley had spared nothing in zealously rounding up the perpetrators, his humanity in seconding the motion is somewhat 'open to interpretation'. However, in accordance with the recommendation, and by warrant signed 22 May 1816, the sentences of the 'least atrocious' were commuted to transportation beyond the seas 'for and during their natural lives.'¹¹



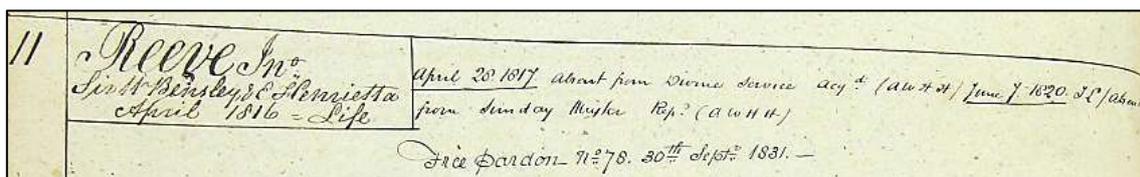
As an aside - now that the trial was over it might have been expected that interest in 'Berkeley Affray' would have quietened down. But to the contrary – the public's fascination was unflagging. On 19 August 1816 the *Gloucester Journal* announced that it now had ready for distribution at 5s a copy, through its agencies across the country, the Fourth Edition of its special publication 'Trial and Conviction of Eleven Poachers, for Murder'. Included in the price was an Introductory Narrative and a Plan of the Ground where the murder was committed.¹²

The nine reprieved men were received on the hulk *Justitia*, moored at Woolwich, on 21 June 1816 and removed on 5 September when they were taken down to Portsmouth to be embarked on the convict transport *Sir William Bensley*.¹³ The vessel departed England on 9 October 1816 and arrived at Port Jackson on 10 March 1817. Incidentally, one of the cabin passengers was the recently appointed Lieutenant Governor Sorrel, bound for Van Diemen's Land to take up office. On disembarking on the 15 March, he received a 13-gun salute. On the same day the convicts, still on board, received a 'mustering' before being disembarked on 21 March.¹⁴ The nine Gloucester convicts remained together for the last leg of their journey, included in a list of seventy male convicts embarked on the HM Colonial Brig *Elizabeth Henrietta*, which departed from Sydney on 23 March bound for the settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple. On arrival, one contingent (including 'our' group) was assigned to the Hobart district and the remainder were sent to Port Dalrymple.¹⁵

An entry in the Gloucestershire County Gaol register described John Reeves as a labourer, height 5' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " with dark brown hair, hazel eyes, brown complexion, long nose, wide mouth, wide nostrils, a small mole under his right

ear, his first toe on his left foot was contracted and he had a small scar on his left arm.¹⁶ In March 1817, far more cursorily, he was recorded as being a labourer aged 27 and from Gloucestershire. Standing at 5'6½ he was of average height, with a sallow complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes. For the 1818 Tasmanian Convict and General musters he was in Government employ.¹⁷ On 17 July 1819 he obtained a ticket-of-leave, was off stores, and residing in Hobart with his assigned servant, Elizabeth Burrell. For the 1821 muster John Reeves was renting a farm at Browns River, about ten miles or so out of the Hobart town, and subsequently, about 1824, he was renting land at Sandy Bay from solicitor George Cartwright. He relinquished his farm at Sandy Bay and by July 1830 was renting 300 acres in the Kingsbor' Parish.¹⁸

While his conduct register was not pristine, he had barely blotted his copybook. A charge on 28 April 1817 for being absent from Divine Service was dismissed and a later charge, on 7 June 1820, for being absent from Sunday Muster earned him just a reprimand. He was granted a pardon on 30 September 1831.¹⁹

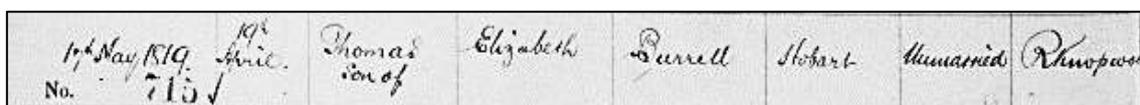


We see from the records for John Reeves that, from at least 1819, he and Elizabeth Burrell were in a relationship, but which was never formalised by marriage. At her trial Elizabeth was referred to as a widow, which if true would have been no impediment to her remarrying. But when John Reeves was tried and sentenced to transportation he was a married man with three children.

The Parish Register of Rockhampton, Gloucestershire, records the marriage by licence on 9 August 1810 between 'John Reeve of Thornbury and Hester Morgan of this Parish'. The same Register records the baptism on 17 November 1810 of Charles Reeve, son of John and Hester Reeve.²⁰ Son Henry followed, being baptised on 28 February 1813 at Alveston, St Helen, Gloucestershire and another son, John, was baptised at Thornbury on 1 March 1815.²¹



While Elizabeth Burrell and John Reeves never married, on 19 April 1819 Elizabeth gave birth to a boy – Thomas Burrell - who was baptised at Hobart on 1 May. This boy was subsequently known as Thomas Reeves.²²



Some Reeve/Burrell family historians also suggest that other children were subsequently born to Elizabeth and John - Esther (1821-1886), Jane (1822-1892), Andrew (1825-?), and William John (1828-1888).²³ A birth registration has been located for Esther (mother's name given as Dourell) but nothing as yet for the other three.²⁴



12 January 1822	25 th November 1821	Esther daughter of	Elizabeth Lourell	Hobart	unmarried	Rhoswood.
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In December 1833 John Reeves was listed as one of the persons who had obtained a license 'to retail wine and spirits in the Buckinghamshire division of the Island'.²⁵ He held the license for the "Stag and Hounds" public house in Harrington Street until 1844 when he transferred it to James Cross.²⁶

Elizabeth Burrell died in February 1835 and was buried on 16 February at St. David's, Hobart. Her age was given as 52 and she was described as a Publican's Wife.²⁷

No. 1508	Elizabeth Reeves	Hobart Town	16 February	53 years	Publican's wife	Wm. Burrell.
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The census return of 1842 records John Reeves as the proprietor and head of an incomplete brick dwelling (the public house?) in Harrington Street. By the 1843 census he was still there but the building, now of brick and wood, was complete. As noted above, John had given up his license in 1844, and the 1848 census finds him, living alone, the proprietor and head of a stone dwelling in Patrick Street.²⁸ It was at home in Patrick Street that he died on 22 September 1859.

On Thursday, the 22nd of September, John REVES [sic], at his residence, corner of Patrick-street, near Lansdowne Crescent, after a painful illness in the 68th year of his age. Friends are respectively invited to attend his funeral which will leave from his late residence, on Monday, 26th at 2 o'clock.²⁹

September 22 nd	John Reeves	Made 68 years	German long standing, formerly Clerk friend of the Protestant Board.	26 th Sept	J. Clark
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The painful illness referred to was prostate cancer from which he had suffered for some time. The informant was J. Clark, a friend from Collins Street.³⁰

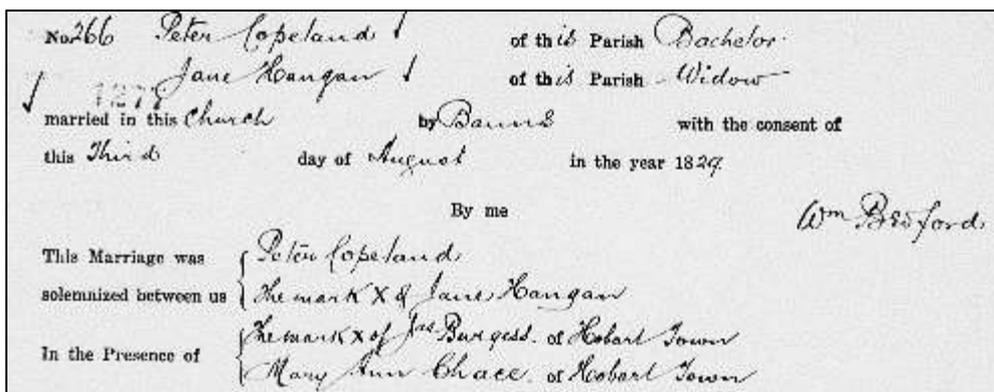
Thomas Burrell/Reeves

Born in 1819, it was perhaps surprising that Thomas, who would have been eight at the time, has not been found in the 1827 muster of children, but as noted above, he may have been living with the family at Sandy Bay. He was about thirty years of age when, on 1 January 1849 he married Mary Jane Copeland at the St David's Cathedral Church, Hobart.³¹

Cathedral Church of St David Hobart Town -									
MARRIAGES in the District of									
1849	Number.	When married, and where.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Rank.	Signature and Description of Parties.	Name of Clergyman, Officiating Minister, or Deputy Registrar.	When registered.	Signature of Deputy Registrar or Officiating Minister.
	26	St David's Cathedral Church Hobart Town	Thomas Reeves Mary Jane Copeland	Full age Full age	Labouring Man —	Thomas Reeves his & wife Mary Jane Copeland his & wife	W. Toward	January 1 1849	W. T. ANCRED W. Toward
Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Episcopal Church by License of England & Wales. In the Presence of Mary Jane Carter & her mother.									

Mary Jane had been born in Hobart on 16 November 1829, the daughter of Peter Copeland, a dealer, and Jane (formerly Hangan, née Heels) who had married in August of that year.³²

No. 50	16 th December 1829	16 th November 1829	Mary Jane	Peter and Jane	Copeland	Hobart Town Dealer	Wm Bedford.
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Shortly after their marriage Thomas and Mary Jane Reeves left Van Diemen's Land to settle in Victoria where their first child, Elizabeth, was born in 1851. Over the next twenty years their family grew to include at least another nine children, nearly all of whom lived to adulthood.³³

Thomas Reeves' death on 17 February 1895 was notified in the *Leader*. The J. Franke referred to was his married daughter Jane.

REEVES – Fell asleep on the 17th February, at Broadford, Thomas, the beloved husband of M.J. Reeves, and son of the late John Reeves, of Hobart, Tasmania, and beloved father of J. Franke, of Preston, in his 75th year.³⁴

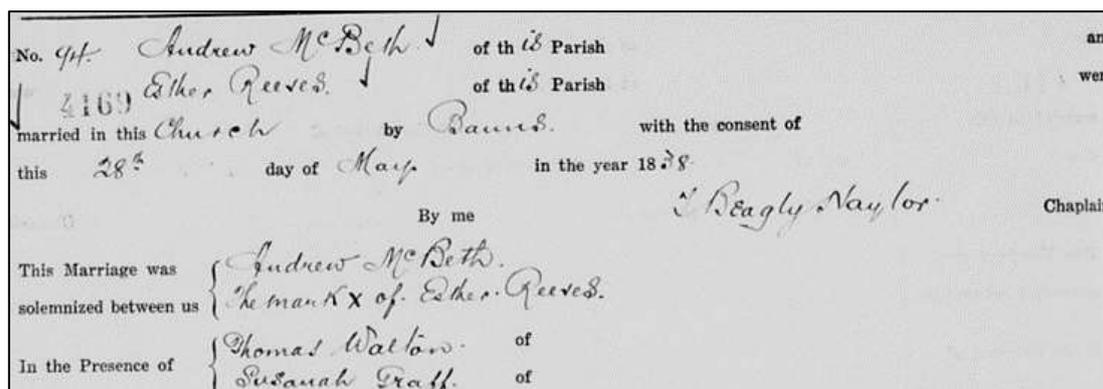
Mary Jane Reeves outlived her husband by nearly five years. The sad news of her passing on 27 December 1900 was notified in the local Broadford paper.

Death of Mrs. Reeves

Mrs. Thomas Reeves, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Reeves, passed away yesterday morning in Melbourne as the result of heat apoplexy. Deceased who was about 70 years of age, journeyed, with some of her grandchildren, to the city last week. On Wednesday word was sent to her son, Mr. P. Reeves of this town, that his mother was ill ... Mrs. Reeves came to reside in Kilmore in 1849, and has for the past 30 years been resident in Broadford. A family of 9 children are left to mourn the loss of their mother, with whom the sympathy of the residents is earnestly expressed. The funeral, we understand, will take place to-day.³⁵

Esther Burrell/Reeves

Esther Reeves was 18 years old when, on 28 May 1838 at Hobart, she married Andrew McBeth.³⁶



The wedding took place almost ten years to the day after the groom embarked on the convict ship *Roslyn Castle* which left from the Downs, England, on 12 August 1828 and arrived at Van Diemen's Land four months later on 16 December.³⁷ Also on board was Alexander Ainslie who together with Andrew McBeith [sic], both described as being 'thieves by habit and repute' had been tried at the Glasgow Circuit Court on 16 April 1828.³⁸



Andrew M^cBeith and Alexander Ainslie, pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking into the store-cellar of John Drysdale, grocer, Gallowgate, on the 26th of September last, and stealing three seroons of indigo, and three firkins of soft soap; also with being thieves by habit and repute. Sentence, 14 years transportation.

By 1835, Andrew, a native of Edinburgh born in 1803 and a confectioner by trade, had been granted a ticket of leave.³⁹ The date of his certificate of freedom has not been located, but it was as a confectioner/pastry cook that he earned his living, first in Hobart and subsequently in Launceston. Esther and Andrew had at least nine children, most of whom survived to adulthood. Later in life they moved to Hotham, Melbourne, where they died within a year of each other. Esther's death, in 1886, was announced in *The Age*.

MACBETH – on the 5th August, at Haines-street, Hotham, Esther, beloved wife of Andrew MacBeth, aged 64 years. Tasmanian papers please copy.⁴⁰

Andrew McBeth died on 20 June 1887. His daughter Jessie placed the following notice in the Melbourne papers.

The Friends of Mrs. CHIFNEY H. DAWES are respectfully invited to follow the remains of her late father, Andrew McBeth. The funeral will leave his late residence, corner of Erroll and Haines streets, Hotham, THIS DAY (Monday 27 June) at half-past 3 o'clock.⁴¹

Elizabeth Burrell did not live to see her son Thomas or her daughter Esther married, nor get to know any of her colonial grandchildren. But it is through them and their offspring that her legacy endures, as well as through the families of other children she may have had with John Reeves.

Postscript

One of the free passengers on the *Friendship's* manifest was Mrs. Prudence Bro[a]dribb who had embarked with her four children. It has been mooted by Babette Smith in her study "Australia's Birthstain : The Startling Legacy of the Convict Era" that Elizabeth Burrell may have assisted Prudence with the care of the children during the voyage, and may have continued to provide some service once the two women had arrived in Van Diemen's Land.⁴²

Regardless of whether or not Elizabeth had helped Mrs. Brodribb during the voyage, there was another circumstance that inevitably linked them together. Prudence was to join her husband, who had arrived in the colony the previous year on the *Sir William Bensley*, as a convict who had been involved in, and who was transported along with the poachers of the Berkeley Affray.

Prior to setting out on their mission, the 'Berkeley Poachers' agreed that they should all take an oath that none of them would inform on the others should they be caught. They called upon William Adams Brodribb, a young local attorney, to administer the oath, which he foolishly agreed to do. Irrespective of his claim that he chose not to use a bible for the purpose, Brodribb was charged with administering an illegal oath. He stood trial on 3 April 1816, was found guilty and duly sentenced.

After animadverting very severely upon the prisoner's conduct, who from education and profession ought to have known better, and telling him that he (the prisoner) should consider himself as highly instrumental in the fatal consequences which had ensued, inasmuch as through his means these unfortunate men had been brought to think they might with impunity commit any outrage, the learned Judge said, that he felt compelled to let the law go to its full extent of penalty, and accordingly adjudged him to be transported *for the term of seven years*.⁴³

By virtue of his social position as a 'gentleman', combined with the means to pay for privileges, William Brodribb's passage to Van Diemen's Land would have been easier than that of the poachers. But did he, rightly or wrongly, harbour any enduring contrition or responsibility for their plight? It is possible that he may have influenced Sorell's choice to ensure that all nine men were sent to Van Diemen's Land.⁴⁴

With reference to the Burrell/Reeves' legacy, Babette Smith argues that until relatively recently families with convict roots ignored their uncomfortable heritage or at least concocted a sanitised version of events which had become accepted 'family lore'. The Berkeley Poachers' descendants are cited as typical of the ignorance of their

convict past, with the notable exception of the Reeves family.

By comparison, descendants of Jack Reeves were one of the few families who knew about their convict ancestry, although it was somewhat whitewashed. They were told that 'Jack Reeves was a poacher. And that he farmed after getting his ticket-of-leave and then became licensee of a pub. There was no mention of the murder of a game-keeper ... he was made out to be a simple poacher'. His descendant, Lauris Crampton, explained that her family were more concerned that Jack Reeves failed to marry his partner (ex-convict Elizabeth Burrell) than by his criminal conviction! Family history had always described the couple as married and someone had altered their son's birthday by twelve months so he was born after Reeves had obtained his ticket-of-leave when the couple were living together. In fact the boy was born in the Female Factory and baptised under his mother's name. According to Lauris Crampton, 'There was definitely no mention of Jack's wife and three sons back in England.⁴⁵

NOTES

¹ *Durham County Advertiser*, 11 Feb 1815, p.3.

² *Durham County Advertiser*, 4 Feb 1815, p.3. The Leazes refers to pastures used for hay cropping, once part of common land outside the old town wall known as Castle Leazes.

³ *Tyne Mercury; Northumberland and Durham and Cumberland Gazette*, 11 Apr 1815, p.3.

⁴ Findmypast (FMP), England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Prison Registers. *Durham County Advertiser*, 31 May 1817, p.2.

⁵ TAHO, Assignment List, CON13-1-1, p.40. Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters, 1806-1849, Tasmania, List of convicts, 1820. Ancestry, New South Wales, Census and Population Books, 1811-1825, Hobart Town Population Muster 1821.

⁶ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON40-1-1 p.6.

⁷ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 6 Feb 1824, p.1. *Hobart Town Gazette*, 17 Mar 1827, p.7.

⁸ Ancestry, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813. Ancestry, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1784.

⁹ David J. Cox, *A Certain Share of Low Cunning: A History of the Bow Street Runners, 1792-1839*, Routledge, Abingdon, 2014, Case 4: Poaching and murder on the estate of Colonel Berkeley, Gloucestershire, January 1816.

¹⁰ *Bristol Mirror*, 13 Apr 1816, p.3.

¹¹ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Correspondence and Warrants. Is it just coincidental that two of the poachers had the surnames Jenkins and Morgan, or were they related in some degree to John Reeves' mother Esther Jenkins and/or his wife Hester Morgan?

¹² *Gloucester Journal*, 19 Aug 1816, p.3.

¹³ Ancestry, UK. Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849.

¹⁴ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Sir William Bensley, https://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_sir_william_bensley.htm.

¹⁵ TAHO, Assignment List, CON13-1-1, p.77.

¹⁶ Ancestry, Gloucestershire, England, Prison Records, 1728-1914.

¹⁷ Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical record for John Reeves, Convict Indents & Ship Musters; Tasmanian Muster 1818 – Convict Males; Tasmanian General Muster 1818; Tasmanian Muster 1819.

¹⁸ Convict Records, Community Contributions, notes provided by Deborah Frank, <https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/burrell/elizabeth/62895>.

¹⁹ TAHO, Convict Record, CON31/1/34, p.4.

²⁰ Ancestry, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptism, Marriages and Burials 1538-1813.

²¹ Ancestry, Bristol, England, Select Church of England Parish Registers, 1720-1933; Ancestry, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, 1813-1913.

²² TAHO, Hobart births 1819, RGD32/1/1 no 715.

²³ Ancestry Online Family Tree, Pam Bowen Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/109489522/person/120074174918/facts>. Online Family Tree, Macbeth Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/69956761/person/370014605720/facts>.

²⁴ TAHO, Hobart births 1822, RGD32/1/1 no 1185.

²⁵ *The Colonist and Van Diemen's Land Commercial and Agricultural Advertiser*, 10 Dec 1833, p.2.

²⁶ *The Courier*, 16 Feb 1844, p.4.

²⁷ TAHO, Hobart deaths 1835, RGD34/1/1 no 3862.

²⁸ TAHO, Census, 1842, CEN1/1/15; 1843, CEN1/1/57; 1848, CEN1/1/88.

²⁹ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 27 Sep 1859, p.4. *The Hobart Town Daily Mercury*, 24 Sep 1859, p.2.

³⁰ TAHO, Hobart deaths 1859, RGD35/1/6 no1711.



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- ³¹ TAHO, Hobart marriages 1849, RGD37/1/8 no 120.
- ³² TAHO, Hobart births 1829, RGD32/1/1 no 3066. TAHO, Hobart marriages 1829, RGD36/1/1 no1277.
- ³³ Ancestry, All Victoria, Australia, Birth Index, 1837-1917. Ancestry Online Family Tree, Pam Bowen Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/109489522/person/120102132535/facts>.
- ³⁴ *Leader*, 16 Mar 1895, p.35.
- ³⁵ *The Broadford Courier and Reedy Creek Times*, 28 Dec 1900, p.2.
- ³⁶ TAHO, Hobart marriages 1838, RGD36/1/3 no 4169.
- ³⁷ Convict Records, Roslin Castle, <https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/mcbeath/andrew/116308>.
- ³⁸ *The Scotsman*, No.864, 19 Apr 1828, p.257. McBeth, Mcbeath and Mcbieth are a few of the variant spelling of Andrew's surname.
- ³⁹ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters, 1806-1849, List of convicts 1835.
- ⁴⁰ *The Age*, 6 Aug 1886, p.1.
- ⁴¹ *The Age*, 27 Jun 1887, p.8. *The Argus*, 27 Jun 1887, p.1.
- ⁴² Babette Smith, *Australia's Birthstain : The Startling Legacy of the Convict Era*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, 2009.
- ⁴³ *Evening Mail*, 17 Apr 1816, p.3.
- ⁴⁴ The Berkeley Poachers received favourable treatment from Sorell. Not only did they all quickly obtain their tickets of leave, Sorell supported those who wished to bring out their families, and also had no hesitation in supporting their applications for emancipation – Babette Smith, *Australia's Birthstain*.
- ⁴⁵ Babette Smith, *Australia's Birthstain*.



SOURCES

Genealogy Websites

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