



Mercy Cotsworth

Date of Trial:	22 April 1817
Where Tried:	Lincoln, Parts of Lindsey Quarter Session
Crime:	Larceny
Sentence:	7 years
Est YOB:	1799
Stated Age on Arrival:	19
Native Place:	Barton St Peter, Lincolnshire
Occupation:	Country Servant
Alias/AKA:	Mersy Cot(t)sworth, Mercy Layton (m), Mersy Mass(e)y (m), Mercy Low(e) (m)
Marital Status (UK):	
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	A prostitute, void of all shame, insolent and filthy
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

Barton-upon-Humber is a town in North Lincolnshire, situated on the south bank of the Humber Estuary.



It was there, at the Saxon church of St. Peter's, that Mercy Cotsworth was baptised on 10 October 1799.²



St Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber³

She was the second child of John Cotsworth and Hannah (née Wilkinson) who had been married at Barton-upon-Humber on 15 June 1797.⁴ Mercy's siblings were Mary (1798), Thomas (1801), Moses (1803) and Rebecca (1805).⁵ Mother Hannah died and was buried at St. Mary's Barton-upon-Humber on 21 October 1807, after which her widower remarried in May 1816 to Mary Scuffham, by whom he had three more children – Ann (1816), Elizabeth (1820) and George (1827).⁶ Mercy would not have known her younger two step siblings, but they were

living with their father at Barton-upon-Humber for the 1841 census.⁷ According to the census John Cotsworth was a bricklayer by trade, following in the footsteps of a number of generations of his family. His grandfather Thomas Cotsworth, son of yet another Thomas Cotsworth, bricklayer, was indentured in 1781.

... to John Sergeant Citizen and Tyler and Bricklayer of London, to learn his Art; and with him (after the Manner of an Apprentice) to serve from the Day of the Date hereof, unto the full End and Term of Seven Years ...⁸

John Cotsworth's death was registered at Glanford Brigg in the first quarter of 1843.⁹

Two separate cases brought before the Lincolnshire courts, one in September 1812 and the other in May 1817, were briefly mentioned in the newspapers of the day. What these cases had in common was the name of the offender – Mercy Cotsworth.¹⁰

Mercy Cotsworth, of Barton, charged with having stolen a box, inclosing sundry articles, the property of Alice Lawson: - at the same time, Mrs. Jacobs, of Barton, upon a charge of being the receiver of the said goods, knowing them to be stolen.

Mercy Cotsworth, of Barton, spinster, convicted of stealing a cotton gown, a cotton shawl, a cotton shirt, a cotton handkerchief, and a cloth coat, from John Hopkins, of the same place, was sentenced for seven years.

We know that the Mercy Cotsworth who was transported on the *Friendship* had committed the second crime, but was she also the person charged in 1812? If so she would have only been about eleven at the time – and there was no suggestion that this offence had been committed by a child (although child 'criminals' were not unknown). The answer to this might be found in another search of the extended Cotsworth family of North Lincolnshire.

On 4 May 1790 a Mercy Cotsworth was baptised at Barton on Humber on 4 May 1790. Her parents were Thomas and Ann Cotsworth (née Smith) who had married on 5 December 1774.¹¹ Thomas was John Cotsworth's father and the Mercy born in 1790 was his sister, and therefore she was 'our' Mercy Cotsworth's aunt.¹² But by 1811 the elder Mercy had married – to one William West – on 9 May 1811.¹³ So maybe it was 'our Mercy' who, under the name of Mary Cotsworth, had been sentenced in 1812 to serve three months at the House of Correction at Kirton.¹⁴



House of Correction, Kirton in Lindsey (also known as the Bridewell)¹⁵

Mary Cotsworth was an 18 year old single woman when she appeared before the Kirton sessions on 21 January 1817 accused of entering the house of John Hopkins, a labourer, and stealing various items of clothing – a cotton gown, a cotton shawl and a cotton neckerchief, a straw bonnet, a pair of shoes and a brown cloth greatcoat - which were the property of his wife Sarah Hopkins. It was not until April that the matter was finally dealt with, the delay being due to the fact that, just before the case was originally due to be heard, a critical witness for the prosecution, Sarah Hopkins, had just given birth to a baby boy and was in no condition to undertake the sixty mile journey to Kirton to give evidence. At the conclusion of the proceedings Mercy Cotsworth was sentenced to seven years transportation – by far the harshest of the sentences meted out during the sessions for those who, like Mercy, were found guilty of petty larceny.¹⁶

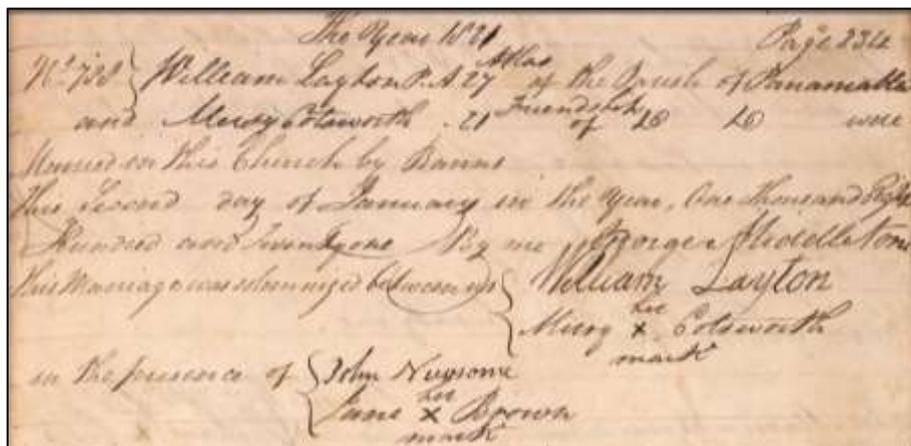
While the proceedings had been protracted, Mercy did not have long to wait before she was removed to Deptford.

And on the 23rd ult. [May] Maria Carter, Eliza Brady and Mercy Coltsworth [sic], were delivered on board the ship Friendship, lying at Deptford, under sentence of 7 years each. The Friendship is fitted up to receive 120 females, and will sail for Botany Bay immediately.¹⁷

On arrival at Port Jackson in December 1817, 19 year old Mercy, an illiterate country servant who prior to her committal had 'been on the town', and who was described by Surgeon Cosgreave as 'a prostitute, void of all shame, insolent and filthy', was selected as one of the *Friendship* women to be sent to the Derwent, where she arrived on 30 January 1818, on board the *Duke of Wellington*. Her time there was short-lived. When the convict transport vessel *Morley* arrived at Hobart in September 1820 fifty female convicts were disembarked and, before proceeding to Port Jackson, seven other female convicts were taken on board to be transhipped to Sydney. As advised by the Colonial Secretary to Hannibal McArthur of Parramatta by letter dated 10 October 1820, these women were being removed from Van Diemen's Land for alleged improper conduct, although what exactly they had done was not specified. Mercy Cotsworth was one of the seven being taken to the Parramatta Female Factory.

These women are now sent forward to Parramatta by Water and I have to convey to you the desire of his Excellence the Governor that they shall be employed at Parramatta in the usual way ..¹⁸

It was not long before she absconded, but was returned to the Factory on 26 December.¹⁹ In that same month the then Assistant Chaplain for New South Wales, George Augustus Middleton, forwarded a list of people seeking permission to marry, which included William Leyton and Mercy Cotsworth. Approval having been granted, the couple married at Parramatta on 2 January 1821, the Rev Middleton officiating. The groom signed the register while the bride affixed her mark 'X'.²⁰



William La(e)yton makes just a cameo appearance in Mercy's life. He was stated to have arrived as a convict per *Atlas* (3), but I have not found any record of him on board any of the *Atlas*'s voyages to Port Jackson.²¹ In any case, the marriage was apparently very brief. Within days of her marriage, on 10 January, Mercy Cotsworth [sic] was, sent to the Female Factory by order of J. Piper, Esq.²² William Hutchinson, Principal Superintendent, placed the following notice, dated 10 March 1821, in the *Sydney Gazette*.

The under-mentioned Prisoners having absented themselves from their respective Employments, and some of them at large with false Certificates, all Constables and others are hereby required to use their utmost Exertions in apprehending and lodging them in Custody.²³

Maria [sic] Cotsworth was on the run! Where did she go? As evidenced by her conduct record, she managed to make it back to Van Diemen's Land.

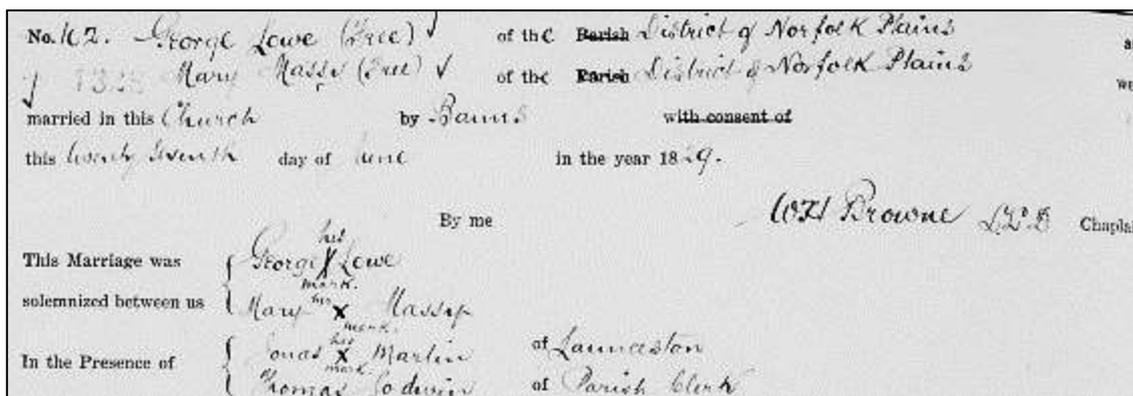
4 June 1821 – Making her escape from Port Jackson and being found at large in this Settlement – To be returned to the Factory at Parramatta.²⁴

Two letters were issued from the Colonial Secretary's Office on 4 August 1821. One was addressed to J.T. Campbell, Provost Marshal, Sydney, and the other to Mr. Dunne, Chief Constable, Sydney.²⁵

(1) Sir, I have in command from his Excellency the Governor to request that you will give directions that the

positions of Superintendent of Convicts at Port Dalrymple and Chief District Constable at Launceston before resigning both positions in January 1823³³ Nearly seven years elapsed before the next entry in Mercy's conduct sheet, during which time she had been issued with her certificate of freedom in April 1824.³⁴ On 10 May 1830, and Ux Low, she was charged with being drunk and disorderly and fined 5/-. The last entry is for 7 February 1833 when, as 'Ux Lowe', Mercy was charged with stealing two sheets, the goods of R. Heaney, and was committed for trial, the case subsequently being dismissed.³⁵

So who was Mr. Low/e, and had he and Mercy actually married? They had – but the bride's name was recorded as Mary Massy [sic]. She and George Lowe, both then free and of the District of Norfolk Plains, were married on 27 June 1829. The only person of the wedding party able to sign their name was Thomas Godwin, the Parish Clerk.³⁶



There is very little in the above record to assist with identifying which of the various men by the name of George Lowe was the one who married 'our' girl. The notation 'free' suggests that he arrived in the colony as a convict, and, if so, he was unlikely to have been the George Lowe, recorded by the Biographical Database of Australia (BDA) as having been born to Joseph Lowe and Elizabeth Haywood at Norfolk Island and who, with his parents, arrived at Tasmania on the *Lady Nelson* on 1 March 1813.³⁷

George Lowe, Gender: M; Residence: Port Dalrymple [TAS AUS]; Departed Lady Nelson 1813/01/20; TAS Arrived Lady Nelson 1813/03/01 Born: 1801, Born at Norfolk Island [NSW AUS]; Father: Joseph Lowe, Mother: Elizabeth Haywood; Married: 27 6 1829; Spouse: Mercy Cotsworth, Marriage reference: TBDMs 36/01/1328. [Biog Item No. 200522494]

We can rule out the George Lowe who arrived on the *Glatton* in 1802 and married Irish convict woman Honora Ahern. Honora died in Hobart in 1839 and George remarried in 1842 to widowed Martha Clarke (née Medwin).³⁸

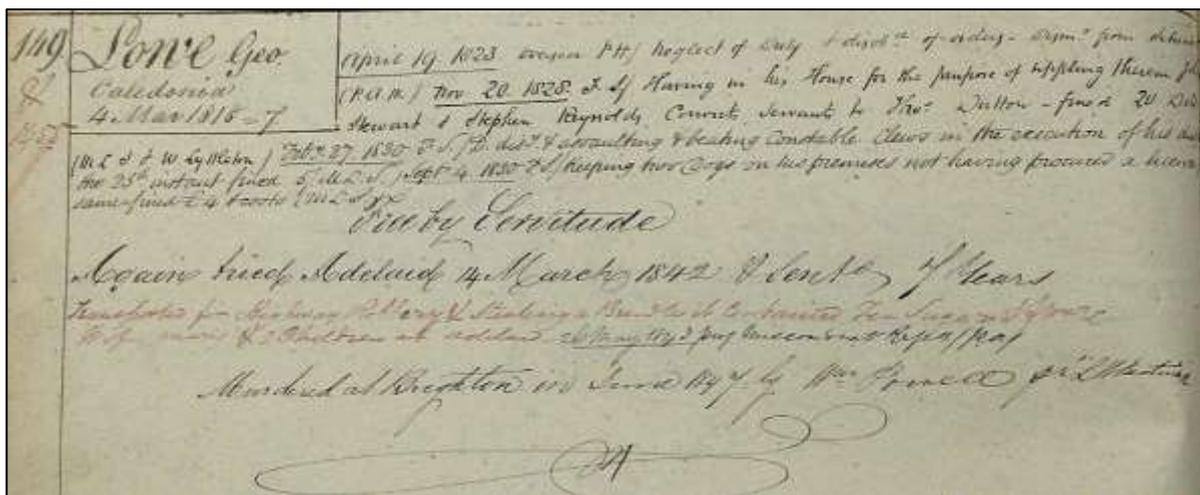
If, in fact, George Lowe had arrived as a convict, he may have been (and subsequently is shown to have been) the man, born about 1796 at Papplewick, near Nottingham, who, while serving with the Wellington's army of occupation of France, had stolen 3,000 francs, and who, at the age 22 was tried at Valenciennes on 4 March 1818.³⁹ Sentenced to seven years he was returned to England to be received on board the hulk *Bellerophon* at Woolwich. From there this young man was delivered to the *Caledonia* in June 1820 for transportation to New South Wales.⁴⁰ The ship departed from Portsmouth on 10 July and after a non-stop passage arrived at Hobart Town on 17 November 1820.⁴¹ George Lowe received his certificate of freedom in February 1826.⁴² He may have been the George Lowe who obtained a license in September 1828 to run the "King's Head Inn" at New Norfolk.⁴³

For George Lowe's first ten years in Van Diemen's Land there were few offences chalked up on his conduct register, but one of these, dated 20 November 1828, was 'Having in his House for the purpose of tipping there, Stewart and Stephen Reynolds, convict servants to Thos. Dutton' for which George Lowe was fined 20/-. On 27 February 1830 he was fined 5/- for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting and beating Constable Clews in the

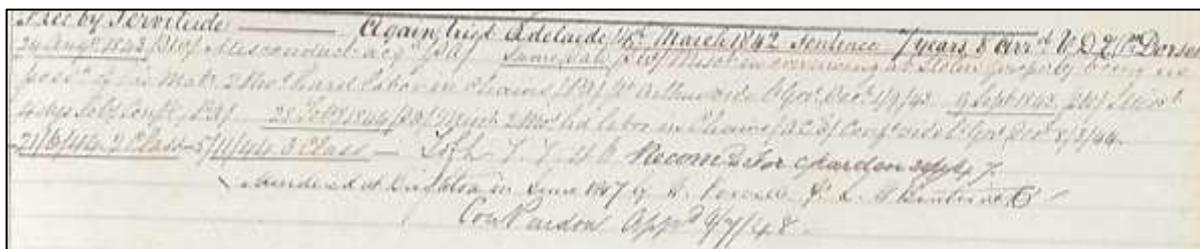
execution of his duty – a seemingly light punishment. It cost him much more for a charge laid on 4 September 1830 for keeping two dogs on his premises without a licence – fined £4.⁴⁴ Far more seriously, the conduct record for this man reveals that he was tried again in Adelaide on 14 March 1842 on a charge of highway robbery and stealing, a crime which attracted the attention of the South Australian press.

John Rogers, aged 26, and George Lowe, aged 43 [sic], committed on January 3rd 1842, for stealing on the Queen’s highway, some mutton, tea, sugar, flour, and other articles, value 27s, the property of Isaac Reeves, on the 24th December, 1841, near Adelaide. In gaol.⁴⁵

At the conclusion the trial hearing, the judge summed up, commenting at great length on the evidences, and then referred the case to the jury. After some delay the jury returned a verdict of guilty and the pair was sentenced to seven years transportation to Van Diemen’s Land.⁴⁶



The brig *Dorset* left Adelaide on 9 April and arrived at Hobart six days later.⁴⁷ On board was George Lowe, about to commence his seven year sentence and for whom another conduct sheet was ruled up.⁴⁸ Unlike the first, drawn up in 1820, this conduct record provides a detailed description of the man from which it would be possible to create a reasonably passable Identikit portrait. He was now 44 [sic] years old, a laborer by trade, standing 5'7" tall with a ruddy complexion, oval head, sandy hair, and brown to grey whiskers which adorned his long, thin visage. He had a medium forehead, grey eyebrows, blue eyes and the top of his nose was flat. His lips were medium and thick and, finally, his chin was round. Distinguishing marks included two blue dots over his right eye, two scars on the centre of his forehead, and one blue dot over his left eye. A ship in full sail was tattooed on his chest and a mermaid with comb and glass on his right arm below the elbow.



The commentary in the above extract is difficult to read, but tells us that on 24 August 1843 George was acquitted on one charge of misconduct but on another charge of ‘consuming stolen property being in possⁿ of his Mate’ he was sentenced to two months hard labor in chains. Further punishments included 4 days solitary confinement (September 1843) and another two months hard labor in chains (February 1844). On a brighter note, George progressed through the probation system and was given a ticket of leave in July 1846, and recommended for a pardon on 20 April 1847. The final entry reads ‘Con Pardon App^d 4/7/48’. And indeed, included in the Government Notice dated 1 July 1848, ‘conveying Her Majesty’s approval of Pardons’, the name of George Lowe was included, but against the ship *M.A. Watson*.⁴⁹ This is probably a clerical error. The coastal schooner *Marian Watson*, which

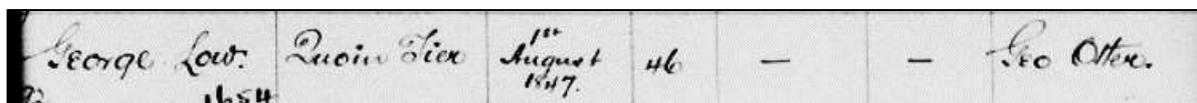
was used to transport men who were locally convicted, had arrived at Hobart on 19 March 1842, from Sydney, and indeed regularly commuted between Sydney and Hobart, but not, as far as I can tell, between Adelaide and Hobart.⁵⁰ Regardless, if George Lowe had received this conditional pardon, it was bestowed posthumously - both the first and second conduct records carry the notation 'Murdered at Brighton in June 1847 by W. Powell per L.H. Bentinck'.

It was as William Powell that the man accused of the murder was listed in the manifest of the *Lord William Bentinck* which had arrived in August 1838.⁵¹ It was by his latterly assumed alias, Charles Benwell, that he was tried at the Hobart Supreme Court on Wednesday 1 September 1847, before His Honour Mr. Justice Montagu.⁵² There was widespread press and community interest in the case which lasted for almost twelve hours in a Court described as 'crowded almost to suffocation'. The proceedings were reported in great detail, one of newspapers declaring the crime 'scarcely we believe exceeded for cold-blooded atrocity in the annals of crime in any country'.⁵³ In brief - the jury and 'spectators' heard that George Lowe had lived with his mate William Fitzgerald in a hut at the Quoin Tier near Green Ponds [now Kempton] from where both men earned their living as sawyers. The last time George had been seen was on Sunday 20 June when he left the home of Fitzgerald's mother at nearby Constitution Hill to return to his own hut. He had been accosted by Benwell and Thomas Wing, who in his absence had robbed the hut, and who forced him to carry a 1 cwt bag of flour on his back for some distance towards Benwell's cave. George collapsed under the weight of the load. He was then ordered to strip off his clothes (which the two men also purloined) and then, after three failed attempts, George was shot in the back. His body was buried under some stones, where it was subsequently found a month later, Wing having conducted the constables and others to the spot. It was Robert Lowe, George's brother, who identified the body.⁵⁴



Constitution Hill and environs⁵⁵

The jury deliberated for a very short time before returning a verdict of guilty. Charles Benwell was executed (again in front of a large audience) on 14 September.⁵⁶ Thomas Wing, having turned Queen's evidence, was controversially discharged but strongly advised by the judge to reform his ways and avoid infamous company, preferably by quitting the colony as soon as possible with the assistance of his family and friends.⁵⁷ An inquest was held on 30 July at the Pontville Police Station, the findings echoing the evidence given at the trial. George Lowe was buried on 1 August.⁵⁸ The Coroner had given Robert Lowe permission to bury his brother, 'which was done on Sunday last [1 August], in Green Ponds Church Yard, in the presence of a large number of spectators'.⁵⁹



But what had happened to Mary Lowe leading up to and during this harrowing time? The clues lie in George Lowe's conduct records. Below the note in the 1820 register referring to the 14 March trial in Adelaide is the statement 'Wife Mary & 3 children at Adelaide'. In the last column of a separate conduct record relating to the March trial is the comment 'Wife Mary at Adelaide & 3 Children William George & Robert'.⁶⁰

*Against the said Adelaide 14 March 1842 & Lenten 1/2 Years
 Penalties for the said robbery & stealing & Breach of Contract for the said & above
 with more of 3 Children at address of Mary, 1842 for the contract of 1/2 year*

*Mary Anne at Adelaide & 3 Children
 William George & Robert*

William Lowe had been born on 22 December 1828 and baptised by the Rev. W.H. Brown at Norfolk Plains on 27 June 1829, two days before his parents were married.⁶¹

June 27 th / 22 nd December 1828	William	George and Mary	Lowe	Norfolk Plains	Sawyer	W.H. Brown Clergyman
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The family had moved from New Norfolk and was living at Perth, on the plains just south of Launceston, when son George Lowe [mistranscribed as Lorne] who had been born on 16 July 1831 was baptised on 25 September 1832.⁶²

September 25 th / 16 th July 1831	George	George and Mary	Lorne	Perth	Sawyer	W.H. Brown
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No record has been found for the birth/baptism of the youngest son Robert Lowe, although he was probably born in Tasmania around 1835. If Robert was born in Tasmania, the Lowe family would have relocated to South Australia sometime between 1835 and 1841.

According to the evidence given at George Lowe’s trial in March 1842, he was living in The Tiers, a range of stringy bark trees, now known as the Adelaide Hills, when he committed highway robbery on Christmas Eve 1841.⁶³ The Tiers had a well-earned reputation as a haven for the less reputable and criminal elements of Adelaiddian society – ‘home to “Duffers”, vagabonds, ruffians and other nefarious people’ - and an ideal base from which to plan and execute raids on the towns people.⁶⁴ On the ‘plus’ side, The Tiers supplied most of the town’s timber – to which George Lowe as a sawyer may have contributed.⁶⁵

When George was removed to Van Diemen’s Land in April 1842 he left behind his wife Mary, now in her early 40s, with the responsibility for three sons aged 14, 11 and about 7. The eldest, William, was of employable age, but Mary would still need to support herself and the two younger boys. If Mary Lowe is the distressed subject of the following account she did not fare well. Understandably overwhelmed by the situation, she took to the bottle. Her despair may have been even more acute when she learned that, so close to the end of his sentence, her husband had been murdered. The Van Diemen’s Land newspaper accounts were reprinted in the Adelaide papers and, while Mary would not herself been able to read them, she would have learned about the fate of her husband through others.⁶⁶

Her first reported offence was in June 1844, when ‘Mary Lowe was brought up charged by constable Norris, with having stolen one bottle of porter and one bottle of ale’ but fortunately for her Mr. Harriot the prosecutor did not appear and she was discharged.⁶⁷ In April 1846, described as ‘an elderly woman’ (but actually only about 47), Mary Lowe was fined 5/- for being found wandering in Grenfell-street, and not able to give a satisfactory account of herself.⁶⁸

She was also in court on 20 November 1846 in connection with another case.

George Low, aged 14, William Webb, aged 12, and Thomas Givell, aged 11, three dirty little rascals, were charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Charles Lumley Trovey, sheepfarmer, Plympton, near Holdfast Bay, on Sunday last.⁶⁹

For his role in the break-in young George was charged with stealing a knife. Some further information as to his mother's, and his own situation was revealed during the hearings. George told the court that he had formerly lived with a man named Mr. Kelly at the Chain of Ponds but had just secured a position as bullock driver for a Mr. Hill. The court noted that he had a mother, and at this point Mary Lowe stepped forward to identify herself, stating that she had not seen his father for seven years. Later in the proceedings, and presumably when Mary was not present, it was confirmed that the boy was the son of George Lowe who had been transported in 1842, and that his mother was 'a low woman who took no care of him and was often in goal for drunkenness'. The outcome of the case was that George was sentenced to separate confinement for three weeks and on his liberation it was understood that some respectable person was willing to take charge of him.⁷⁰

The year 1847 saw Mary facing a series of offences. In January, 'Mary Lowe, an old offender, was charged with being drunk. In lieu of the standard fine which had 'hitherto had no good effect', the judge sent her to gaol for seven days.⁷¹ Three months later she was charged with being a prostitute and wandering about in King William Street, and with indecently exposing her person. Having nothing to say for herself, she was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.⁷² Mary Low [sic] came before the Police Commissioner's Court on Monday 28 June. The *Adelaide Observer* reported on the proceedings.

Mary Low, an habitual drunkard, was charged with being found in a beastly state of intoxication in the public streets on Saturday evening.

His Worship – Where do you live?

Prisoner – In the square, Sir.

His Worship – Where did you get the money to get drunk with?

Prisoner – From my son, Sir, who is at service.

His Worship – A dutiful son, certainly, to give you money for such a purpose.

Prisoner – Please your Worship we only had a bottle between three on [sic] us but it went to my head like.

Captain Litchfield – Are you not receiving Government rations?

Prisoner – Yes, Sir.

His Worship, considering that she had been locked up since Saturday night thought her sufficiently punished and ordered her discharge without paying the customary penalty.⁷³

And again in October:

Mary Lowe, occasional servant, an old offender, charged with being drunk, pleaded guilty.

His Worship – What, is that woman here again: Upon my honour, you're quite incorrigible – you're a disgrace to your sex, I'll fine you 10s.

The prisoner, not having the money, was sent to jail for a fortnight.⁷⁴

Over the next few years Mary Lowe suffered further humiliation, courtesy of the media.⁷⁵

'inveterate imbiber of strong waters ... publicly exhibiting the effects of her potations in Hindley Street'

'incorrigible worshipper of Bacchus ... exhibited the effects of her devotions in the public streets'

'favoured with an order for one month's temperate entertainment at Ashtons' [Ashton was the Governor of the Gaol]

'a striking exemplification of the result of drinking habits'

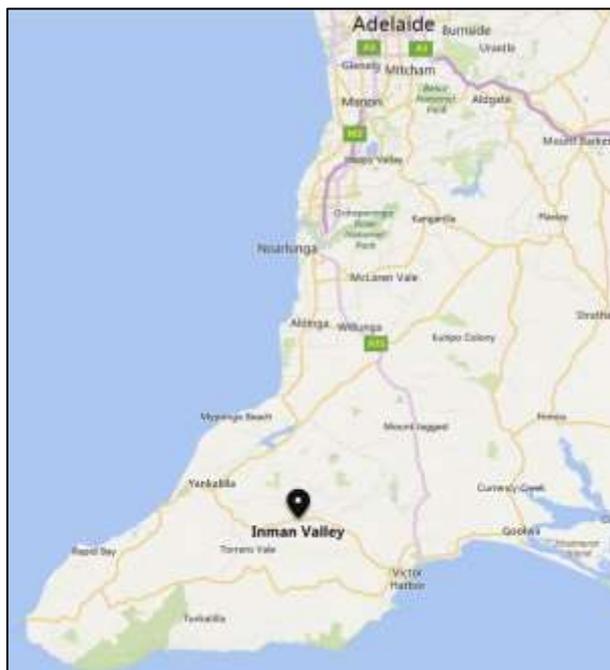
At the Police Court on 18 September 1850, and as 'an old offender', Mary Lowe was charged with having been drunk the previous evening. According to Police Constable Goss, she had been found lying on the edge of the quarry near North Terrace. Had she rolled over she would have fallen a depth of twenty feet. In answer to the Bench the prisoner stated that she had been troubled with the falling sickness and had taken a glass of medicinal rum, which had overcome her. His Worship suggested that she should try some other remedy in future, and mentioned in passing that she had been before him frequently before. Summoning up all that was left of her dignity, Mary retorted 'Not for one year and seven months till now'.⁷⁶

On 16 May 1855, at the age of 20, Mary Lowe's youngest son Robert married 18 year old Amelia Cooper Davis at St. Stephen's Church Willunga.⁷⁷ William Lowe, the couple's first child and Mary's grandchild, was born in May

1857. The birthplace/residence was recorded as Inman Valley.⁷⁸ Inman Valley was also the place of residence recorded for the death the following year of Mary Lowe.⁷⁹

Given Name(s): Mary
Last Name: LOWE
Death Date: 10 Feb 1858
Gender: F
Age: 58y
Approx. Birth Year: 1800
Marital Status: M
Relative 1: Robert LOWE (PR)
Relative 2:
Residence: Inman Valley
Death Place: Bungala Valley
District: Yankalilla
Symbol: F
Book/Page: 7/132
Cross Reference:

Mary Lowe, who had arrived at Port Jackson forty years earlier as Mercy Cotsworth, was 58 years old when she died. Like so many female convicts, her fate was principally dictated by her husband. But he cannot be blamed for all Mary's troubles. In her own right she had proved to be a defiant and troublesome woman even before she became Mary Lowe. And by the 1840s when she was left to fend for herself and her sons, she could muster neither the resources nor the resolve to take control of her life. Reports of her wayward conduct cease after 1850. Perhaps by then, having left Adelaide for the newly settled area of the Inman Valley, she found some peace in her final years close to her youngest son and his wife, and also some joy in the birth of her grandson William.



Mary Lowe was buried in Plot 5 in the Old Ground section of the Yankalilla cemetery.⁸⁰ In death she achieved some positive distinction. The Yankalilla Public Cemetery was established in 1858 and Mary Lowe was the first occupant, as noted on her gravestone.



Yankalilla Gravestone, Mary Lowe ⁸¹

The Lowe Boys⁸²

As noted previously, three sons were born to George and Mary Lowe – William (1828), George (1831), and Robert (1835). The following notice in the *Adelaide Observer* in December 1853, suggests that Mary Lowe had lost touch with her two older boys.⁸³ We do not know if they responded and nothing further has been found for William.

GEOERGE and WILLIAM LOWE, of Perth, near Launceston, you are requested to send to the Star Inn, Hindley-street, Adelaide, and you will hear of your mother and brother.

We have already ‘met’ George – the rascal who had stolen a knife and who, hopefully, was taken under the wing of someone who would keep him on the straight and narrow. He was in his late thirties when, on 18 June 1870 he married Elizabeth Blake at All Saints, Bendigo and the births of at least eight children were registered.⁸⁴

Family name (surname) ^	Given names ^	Event ^	Father's name / Spouse's family name ^	Mother's maiden name / Spouse's given name ^	Reg. year v	Reg. no
LOWE	Mary Ann	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1871	10013
LOWE	Elizabeth	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1872	24236
LOWE	Emma Jane	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1874	23731
LOWE	Alice	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1877	3638
LOWE	Robert	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1879	10322
LOWE	Albert Arthur George	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1881	17741
LOWE	William	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1882	24201
LOWE	James	Birth	George	Elizabeth (Blake)	1885	19076

The 5 December 1893 issue of the *Bendigo Advertiser* reported on the sudden death of a male child born at Kangaroo Flat to Elizabeth Lowe, who died within hours of his birth. George and Elizabeth may have another son who died in infancy – Alfred (1888-1888).

The Great Southern quartz mine commenced operations in the Bendigo district in the late 1860s. Inevitably the mine had its fair share of industrial accidents, one of which, in May 1905, was reported in *The Age*.⁸⁵



FATALITIES AND ACCIDENTS.

MINERS AFFECTED BY FUMES.
BENDIGO, Monday.

The men on the afternoon shift at the Great Southern mine on Saturday had an unpleasant experience, which is attributed to the use of an inferior class of explosives. They had fired a round of 13 holes, all of which exploded with the exception of one, the charge in which fizzled out. On returning to work, the men were quite overcome by fumes, and they had to at once come up to the surface, where in the open air they recovered somewhat. One of them, George Lowe, was more badly affected than the rest, and on his way home was seized with a violent fit, which necessitated medical attention. To-day Mr. Geo. Harke, Government mining inspector, made inquiries into the matter, with a view to submitting a report to the head of the department.

It was thought that George would recover, but he died aged 72 at the Bendigo Hospital on 24 May 1905. Significantly, the death registration records his mother's name as 'Mary (Massey)'.⁸⁶ He was buried at the Kangaroo Flat Cemetery.⁸⁷ I have not located a death record for his wife Elizabeth.

LOWE. The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE LOWE are respectfully invited to Follow his Remains to the place of interment in the Kangaroo Flat Cemetery. Funeral is appointed to move from the residence of his son-in-law (Mr. J. Pinal), Bullock Creek road, at a quarter past four o'clock This Day (Thursday).
 WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Undertaker,
 Howard Place.

As noted above, Robert Lowe married Amelia Cooper Davis in 1855 and their son William was born in 1857. They had a further seven children, the registration district indicating where the family was living at the time.⁸⁸

YEAR	SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	FATHER	MOTHER	DISTRICT	REG
1857	LOWE	William	Robert LOWE	Emelia DAVIS	Encounter Bay	17/157
1859	LOWE	George	Robert LOWE	Angelia DAVIES	Yankalilla	17/215
1862	LOWE	John	Robert LOWE	Amelia Cooper DAVIS	Yankalilla	25/543
1866	LOWE	Robert Ernest	Robert LOWE	Amelia DAVIS	Morphett Vale	47/251
1869	LOWE	Frederick Cooper	Robert LOWE	Amelia DAVIS	Morphett Vale	79/333
1872	LOWE	Charles	Robert LOWE	Amelia DAVIS	Morphett Vale	115/54
1874	LOWE	Mary Emma	Robert LOWE	Amelia DAVIS	Morphett Vale	133/160
1877	LOWE	Arthur James	Robert LOWE	Amelia Elizabeth DAVIS	Morphett Vale	193/6

Robert died on 10 February 1906 at Edwardstown and was buried in the St. Philip and St. James Anglican Cemetery, Noarlunga.⁸⁹ His widow, who died on 27 June 1917, was buried in the same cemetery.⁹⁰

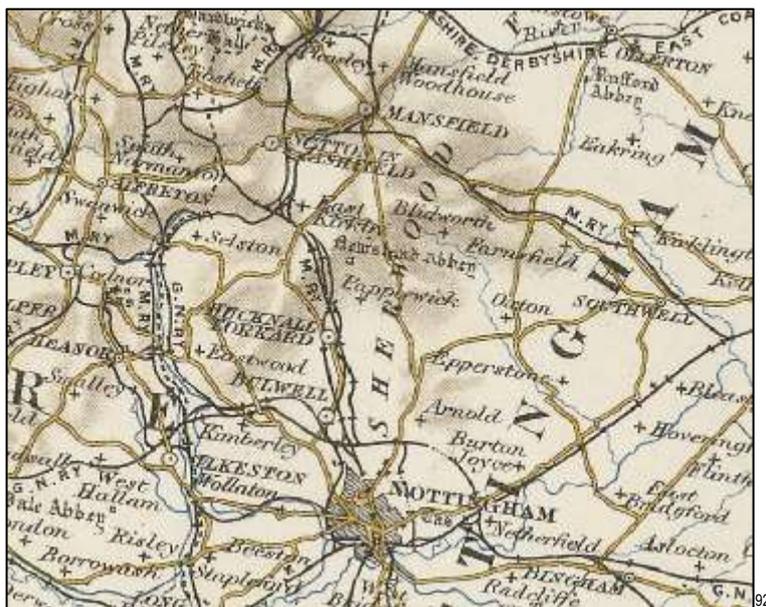


The Lowe boys, sons of convict parents Mary (née Cotsworth) and George Lowe senior, had a somewhat precarious start in life but at least two of them went on to marry and produce families of their own. It is through them and their descendants that Mary’s legacy lives on.

Postscript

We know that one other member of George Lowe’s family joined him in Van Diemen’s Land – Robert Lowe who was the person who identified his murdered brother’s body.

Robert was the seventh of the nine children, eight sons and 1 daughter, born to James Lowe and his wife Ann (née Price) who had married on 20 July 1788 in St. James’ Church, Papplewick, a small village about 7 miles north of Nottingham.⁹¹



It was at the same church that all but two of the Lowe children were baptised, eight sons and one daughter.⁹³



St James' Parish Church, Papplewick⁹⁴

Last Name [#]	First Name [#]	Baptism [#]
Lowe [#]	William [#]	21-Aug-1788 [#]
Lowe [#]	John [#]	24-Jan-1791- [#] [#]
Lowe [#]	Francis [#]	5-Aug-1793 [#]
Lowe [#]	George [#]	31-Jul-1796 [#]
Lowe [#]	Joseph [#]	13-Jan-1799- [#]
Lowe [#]	Thomas [#]	13-Jul-1800 [#]
Lowe [#]	Robert [#]	21-Apr-1805 [#]
Lowe [#]	Ann [#]	21-Aug-1808- [#]
Lowe [#]	John [#]	9-Sep-1810 [#]

[#] = died in infancy[#] [#] = baptised at Linby[#]

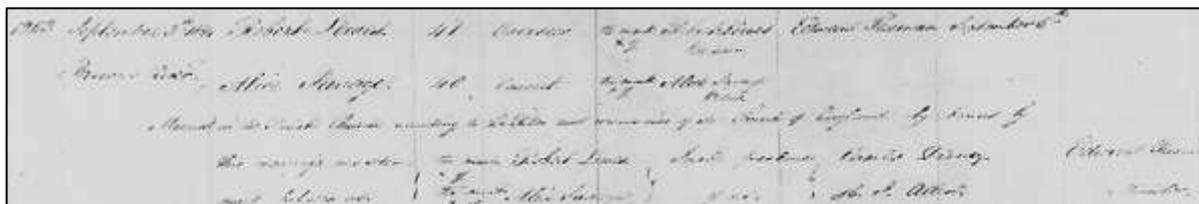
On 14 April 1827 the public was informed that Robert Lowe had been committed to the County Gaol for trial at the next Assizes, charged with feloniously stealing, at Newstead, a mare of the value of £5, a bridle and pad, the property of Samuel Taylor.⁹⁵ Evidence presented at his trial on 1 August shows that Robert Lowe did not waste much time in distancing himself from the scene of the crime.⁹⁶

NOTTINGHAM, — FRIDAY.
ROBERT LOWE was indicted for stealing, at Newstead, a mare, bridle, and pad, the property of Samuel Taylor. In the early part of April last the mare, bridle, and pad, were stolen from the prosecutor's stables, at Newstead. Shortly afterwards the prisoner met a man, named Gutteridge, on the road between Leicester and Harlow; he was then riding on the mare, and he agreed to sell it to Gutteridge for 5*l*. He received 6*d*. as a deposit, and agreed to leave the horse at the Stag, at Leicester; he left the mare as he promised, but he did not call for the money. Guilty—Death.

And the authorities did not waste much time in removing him from the County Gaol and onto the hulks. The Nottingham Journal of 22 September reported that on the previous Wednesday a group of convicts, whose original sentence of death had been commuted, were removed from the County Gaol to be placed on the Retribution Hulk at Sheerness, preparatory to their being sent to New South Wales. One of these reprieved men was Robert Lowe.⁹⁷ From there he boarded the William Miles which departed on 15 March 1828 and he arrived at Van Diemen's Land just over four months later on 29 July.⁹⁸

The comments at the top of his conduct record confirm his crime – horse stealing, and note that Robert was badly behaved in Gaol but 'good' on the Hulk. He was a single man and his parents were still alive and living at Papplewick. Robert was a turner by trade. Finally he stated that, when he stole Mr. Taylor's mare, he had been wandering about the country due to being out of work. His first colonial offence was written up on 20 August 1830 - charged by his master Mr. R. Murdock of absenting himself from his service and suspected of committing a felony. He was sentenced to two months on the No 1 Chain Gang and then returned to his master. It was Mr. Murdock again who, on 16 March 1833, charged his assigned servant with having ridden a mare from his master's paddock and getting drunk at Presnell's Inn and 'remaining there in a State of Insensibility all Night'⁹⁹. For this he was ordered to serve two calendar months imprisonment on hard labour. The ever-patient Mr. Murdock again took him back, and had him charged for two further offences, the last recorded on his conduct sheet – insolence in November 1833 which earned a reprimand, and absconding in February 1834 for which he spent six days on the treadmill.¹⁰⁰ It would have been about a year or so after this that Robert was granted a ticket of leave, and some six years later that he was recommended for a conditional pardon He had served in the colony for 12 years and had held a ticket of leave for 4½ years. Critically, he had been 'clean' for 6½ years, and references had been obtained testifying to his honest and industry.¹⁰¹

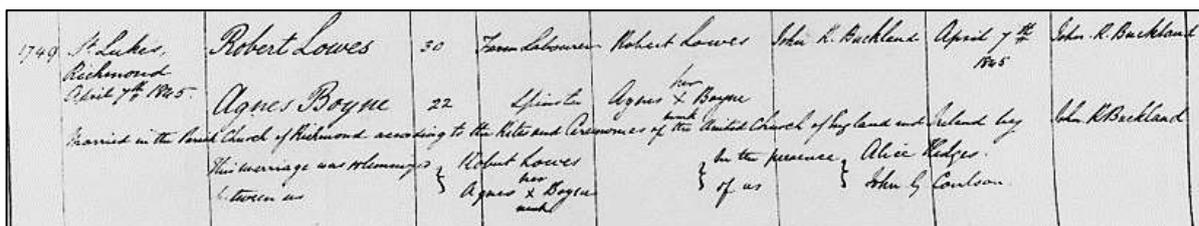
It was as the holder of a conditional pardon that he was mustered in 1841.¹⁰² In November of that year he made an application for permission to marry Julia Doyle, a convict who had recently arrived on the *Hindostan*.¹⁰³ For whatever reason the marriage did not go ahead. But in July 1844 Robert submitted another application, this time to marry Irish convict, widow Alice Savage who had arrived on the *Hope* which had left Dublin in April 1842 and arrived at Hobart four months later on 17 August 1842.¹⁰⁴ The application was approved and the couple married on 5 September 1844.¹⁰⁵



By this time Robert was employed as Overseer at the Glen Ayr estate in the Richmond district. He had been married just three weeks when, on 25 September, his wife lost her life, and he nearly lost his, in tragic circumstances.¹⁰⁶

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Richmond Coroner held an inquest at Glenayr, near that settlement, last week, on the body of Alice Lowes, who was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 25th September, when the following facts were elicited:—It appeared that herself and her husband, who is overseer on the Glenayr Estate, retired to bed at the usual time, leaving a stove containing charcoal, burning in the room, in which there is no fireplace. The overseer not having appeared at his usual hour on the following morning, he was called upon by Mr. Shoobridge, the manager on the estate, and after repeated and loud knocking for some time the overseer came to the door, and after having with difficulty opened it, presented a fearful appearance, being scarcely able to stand or speak, and stated that he thought his wife was dead, which on examination proved true. Dr. Coverdale was immediately sent for, when it was ascertained that the evaporation of the gas occasioned by the burning charcoal (the room door being shut) having no vent to escape, she being the weakest person was suffocated; and had the husband not been awaked by the manager, he would doubtless have soon followed his wife. The parties were married about three weeks ago; she was between forty and fifty years of age. Verdict—Accidental death.

In February 1845 a Robert Lowes submitted an application for permission to take the hand of Agnes Boyne.¹⁰⁷ Tried at Kildare on 5 April 1843, found guilty of stealing a cloak, and sentenced to seven years transportation, she had arrived at Hobart on 21 September 1843 on the convict ship *East London*.¹⁰⁸ The marriage took place at St. Luke's, Richmond on 7 April, 1845.¹⁰⁹

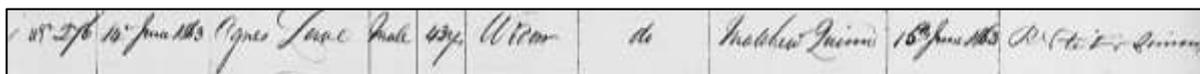


The ages on the two marriage registration are problematic if the grooms of either or both of these marriages was the Robert Lowe who was baptised at Papplewick in 1805. In 1844/45 he would have been about 39/40.

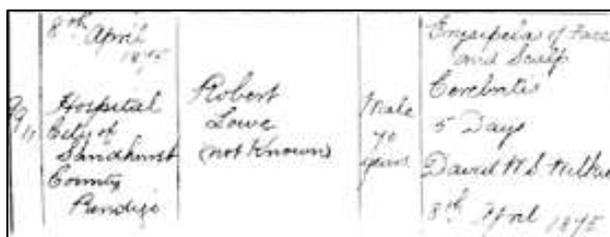
Ten children have been identified as born to Robert and Agnes – five boys and five girls – all of whom, except the first born, James (1845-1845), survived infancy.¹¹⁰

Shortly after the birth of son James in March 1852, his father Robert boarded the schooner *Zephyr* on 11 May 1852 bound for Melbourne. The manifest recorded that he had arrived in the colony on the *Wm. Miles*, that he held a conditional pardon, and that he was one of ten steerage passengers.¹¹¹ There is nothing to indicate the purpose of his journey – did he go to try his luck on the gold fields, or perhaps he intended to visit family in Victoria, for example his brother George? He would have returned by late 1853 as his son George Henry Lowe was born at Bothwell on 24 August 1854.

Agnes is probably the subject of a 14 June 1863 death (transcribed as Agnes Lane) registered at Sorell.¹¹²



This Agnes is described as a widow. No confirmed record has yet been found for Robert Lowe's death. There is one for a Robert Lowe, who died aged 70 at the Sandhurst [Bendigo] hospital on 8 April 1875, but nothing else was known about this man.¹¹³



Finally, did Robert keep in contact with his family back in England? There is an undated note on his conduct sheet stating that his brother Thomas, of Newthorpe, Nottinghamshire had made enquiries about him. Perhaps he wanted to pass on to Robert the news that their parents had died – mother Ann in 1841 and father James in 1843?¹¹⁴

NOTES

¹ Barton upon Humber, A Vision of Britain Through Time, <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/17220>.

² Ancestry, England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975.

³ St Peter's Church, Barton upon Humber, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barton-upon-Humber>.

⁴ Ancestry, England, Select Marriages, 1538-1797.

⁵ Ancestry, England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975.

⁶ Ancestry, England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973.

⁷ 1841 England Census, Class: HO107; Piece: 627; Book: 7; Civil Parish: Barton Upon Humber St Mary; County: Lincolnshire; Enumeration District: 3; Folio: 48; Page: 15; Line: 2; GSU roll: 438761

⁸ Ancestry, London, England, Freedom of the City Admission Papers, 1681-1930.

⁹ Ancestry, England & Wales Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915.

¹⁰ *Hull Packet*, 22 Sep 1812, p.3. *Stamford Mercury*, 2 May 1817, p.3.

¹¹ Findmypast (FMP), Lincolnshire Baptism and Lincolnshire Marriages.

¹² Ancestry Online Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/11670961/person/290058517777/facts>.

¹³ Ancestry, England Select Marriages, 1538-1973.

¹⁴ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Prison Registers. However, it should be noted that it was not unusual for a woman to have been committed/tried under her maiden name.

¹⁵ Kirton in Lindsey Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, <https://kirtonlindseytownhall.co.uk>.

¹⁶ *Stamford Mercury*, 2 May 1817, p.3. I have also relied on commentary by B. Painter (Female Convicts Research Centre (FCRC), Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land database, Convict ID:3586) for information on the trial, who cites LQS A/2/33; LQS A/1/422; LQS A/1/424 (http://microsites.lincolnshire.gov.uk/ConvictsDetails.aspx?convict_id=2947), and who suggests that the harshness of the sentence may reflect the expenses incurred in prosecuting the case – e.g. having to defray the cost of the hire and 'keep' of two ponies to transport the Hopkins to the trial, and the fact that the John Hopkins, a pauper, was unable to meet any of the costs himself. It may be,



although not stated, that if Mercy had already served time in the Bridewell for the first (1812) offence, the sentence would automatically be more severe for this second offence.

¹⁷ *Stamford Mercury*, 13 June 1817, p.3.

¹⁸ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.

¹⁹ The Female Factory Online, Mercy Cotsworth, <https://femalefactoryonline.org/browse/name/mercy-cotsworth/>.

²⁰ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856. Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, St. John's Parramatta, Marriages, 1789-1825.

²¹ Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical report for William Layton.

²² Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930. The Female Factory Online, Mercy Cotsworth.

²³ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 10 Mar 1821, p.1.

²⁴ Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO), Conduct Register, CON40/1/1 p.2.

²⁵ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.

²⁶ *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 28 Jul 1821, p.2.

²⁷ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856. The Female Factory Online, Mercy Cotsworth. TAHO Assignment List, CON13-1-2 image 163.

²⁸ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 15 Dec 1821, pp. 3 & 4.

²⁹ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 8 Feb 1822, p.4.

³⁰ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Departing Crew and Passenger Lists, 1816-1825, 1898-1911, 1822, February, Nereus.

³¹ He was subsequently appointed as Collector of Customs for the north in 1827 but, due to poor performance, was dismissed in 1829 – Department of Treasury and Finance, Tasmania, www.treasury.tas.gov.au.

³² TAHO, Conduct Register, CON40/1/1 p.2.

³³ *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 11 Jan 1823. Thomas Massey, born 1759, tried at Chester in 1789, sentenced to transportation for life; arrived at Sydney per *Gorgon* on 21 September 1791; obtained a Pardon in 1804; arrived (for the second time) in Tasmania around 1809-10 with his wife (Ann Simmonds, per *Surprize* 1794) and family; Ann Simmonds not included in 1819 muster – perhaps left colony or died; Thomas Massey died aged 99 at Green Ponds January 1858 - Michael Flynn, *Settlers and Seditious, The People of the Convict Ship Surprize 1794*, Angela Lind, Sydney, 1994, pp131-132.

³⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 30 Apr 1824, p.1.

³⁵ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON40/1/1 p.2.

³⁶ TAHO, Launceston marriages 1829, RGD36/1/1 no 1328.

³⁷ BDA, Biographical Report for George Lowe, ID U#20052249401.

³⁸ Ros Escott's Family History Pages, George and Honora Ahern, <http://rosfamilyhistory.esco.net.au/Lowe.htm>.

³⁹ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849, Tasmania, 1817-1821. Following his victory at the Battle of Waterloo, Wellington was appointed as Commander of the Allied Army of Occupation, established under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, 1815, which occupied France from 1815-1818, Veve, Thomas Dwight, "The Duke of Wellington and the army of occupation in France, 1815-1818" (1990). *Dissertations (1962 - 2010) Access via Proquest Digital Dissertations*. AAI9117364, <https://epublications.marquette.edu/dissertations/AAI9117364>.

⁴⁰ Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849.

⁴¹ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 18 Nov 1820, p.2. From there the *Caledonia* proceeded to Sydney.

⁴² *Hobart Town Gazette*, 4 Mar 1826, p.2.

⁴³ *The Tasmanian*, 3 Oct 1828 p.3.

⁴⁴ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/27.

⁴⁵ *Southern Australia*, 4 Mar 1842, p.3.

⁴⁶ *South Australian*, 15 Mar 1842, p.5. *South Australian Register*, 19 Mar 1841, p.3.

⁴⁷ *Launceston Examiner*, 16 Apr 1842, p.5.

⁴⁸ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON35/1/1 image 377.

⁴⁹ *Colonial Times*, 7 Jul 1848, p.2. Convict Records, Marian Watson Voyages to Australia, <https://convictrecords.com.au/ships/marian-watson>.

⁵⁰ *Launceston Examiner*, 18 Mar 1842, p.5.

⁵¹ Convict Records, Lord William Bentinck, <https://convictrecords.com.au/ships/lord-william-bentinck/1838>.

⁵² Apparently he had assumed the surname Benwell on starting up a relationship with Eliza Benwell who was executed as an accessory in the murder in January 1845 of Jane Saunders at New Norfolk.

⁵³ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 8 Sep 1847, p.2. *Colonial Times*, 3 Sep 1847, p.3. *Launceston Examiner*, 4 Sep 1847, p.3.

⁵⁴ *Guardian, or, True Friend of Tasmania*, 7 Aug 1847, p.3.

⁵⁵ Constitution Hill and environs, LISTmap, <https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map>.

⁵⁶ *Hobart Guardian, or, True Friend of Tasmania*, 15 Sep 1847, p.2.

⁵⁷ *Colonial Times*, 7 Sep 1847, p.3. *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 8 Sep 1847, p.2. The controversy arose from the fact that, although Wing turned Queen's evidence, it was he who had fired the fatal shot after Benwell's pistol failed to fire.

⁵⁸ TAHO, Inquest, SC195-1-21-1711.



- ⁵⁹ *Guardian, or, True Friend of Tasmania*, 7 Aug 1847, p.3. TAHO, Green Ponds burials 1847, RGD/34/1/2 no1654.
- ⁶⁰ TAHO Conduct Register, CON31/1/2 p.344. TAHO Conduct Register, CON16/1/1 images 210 and 211.
- ⁶¹ TAHO, Launceston births, RGD32/1/1 no 3200. There was a time lapse between most of the births and baptisms conducted by W.B. Browne listed on the same page of the register. Rev. W.H. Browne had arrived in the colony in late 1828 to take up the appointment of Colonial Chaplain at Launceston and initially he was the only minister of the Anglican Church in northern Tasmania. Baptisms, and marriages, at New Norfolk had to await one of his visits to the district – Obituary, *The Mercury*, 19 Jun 1877, p.2.
- ⁶² TAHO, Launceston births, RGD32/1/1 no 4545. Coincidentally, Thomas Massey, the Chief Constable of Launceston, was the first settler in the Perth area – *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 Feb 2004, Lifestyle, Travel.
- ⁶³ *Adelaide Chronicle and South Australian Literary Record*, 16 Mar 1842, p.6.
- ⁶⁴ Allen Tiller, Henry Alford and “The Tiers”, <http://hauntedadelaide.blogspot.com/2016/04/henry-alford-and-tiers.html>.
- ⁶⁵ *South Australian Register*, 25 Dec 1841, p.3.
- ⁶⁶ *South Australian Gazette and Mining Journal*, 9 Oct 1847, p.4.
- ⁶⁷ *South Australian Register*, 12 Jun 1844, p.3.
- ⁶⁸ *Adelaide Observer*, 18 Apr 1846, p.3.
- ⁶⁹ *Adelaide Observer*, 21 Nov 1846, p.6.
- ⁷⁰ *Adelaide Observer*, 28 Nov 1846, pp. 6-7.
- ⁷¹ *South Australian Register*, 9 Jan 1847, p.2.
- ⁷² *Adelaide Observer*, 24 Apr 1847, p.6.
- ⁷³ *Adelaide Observer*, 3 Jul 1847, p.8
- ⁷⁴ *Adelaide Observer*, 9 Oct 1847, p.7.
- ⁷⁵ *South Australian Register*, 7 Oct 1848, p.4; 14 Oct, 1848, p.4; 13 Dec, 1848. *Adelaide Observer*, 14 Oct, p.4.
- ⁷⁶ *Adelaide Times*, 19 Sep 1850, p.3.
- ⁷⁷ Genealogy SA, ‘Marriage Index’ Database, Book/Page 22/371. Amelia had been born on 11 September 1838 at Stoke Damerel, Devon, the youngest child of John Davis, a grocer, and his wife Eliza Elizabeth (née Cooper). By the time of the 1851 England census both of Amelia’s parents had died and she was found as the 12 year old Amelia Davis, daughter of John Davis, in the Stoke Damerel Workhouse (notated – ‘not an inmate’). Together with her elder sister Emma, Amelia emigrated to South Australia on the *Neptune* which departed from Plymouth on 7 June 1853 and arrived at Port Adelaide on 25 October. Ancestry, 1841 Census, Class: HO107; Piece: 275; Book: 9; Civil Parish: Stoke Damerell; County: Devon; Enumeration District: 3; Folio: 10; Page: 15; Line: 16; GSU roll: 241335 1851 Census Class: HO107; Piece: 1881; Folio: 455; Page: 14; GSU roll: 221030. The Ships List, <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/neptune1853.shtml>.
- ⁷⁸ Genealogy SA, ‘Birth Index’ Database, Book/Page 17/157.
- ⁷⁹ Genealogy SA, ‘Death Index’ Database, Book/Page 7/132. Of note is that her marital status was recorded as ‘M’ (although she was a widow). Mary’s son Robert Lowe [PR = possible family relationship] was listed as the first relative and informant.
- ⁸⁰ Extract from Yankalilla Council cemetery register, <http://www.yankalilla.sa.gov.au/page.aspx?u=771&c=9478>.
- ⁸¹ Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 December 2018), memorial page for Mary Lowe (1803–10 Feb 1858), Find A Grave Memorial no. 113053350, citing Yankalilla Public Cemetery, Yankalilla, District Council of Yankalilla, South Australia, Australia ; Maintained by Kellie Underwood (contributor 47927135).
- ⁸² For some information on the Lowe boys I have referred to two Ancestry online family trees - <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/115575540/person/300142539045/facts>; <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/55533091/person/170048751394/facts>.
- ⁸³ *Adelaide Advertiser*, 10 Dec 1853, p.4.
- ⁸⁴ Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria (VIC BDM), Marriage Registration, 1870/1427. VIC BDM, Birth Registrations. They may have had two more sons – Alfred (1888-1888), Albert Arthur George (1891-1891).
- ⁸⁵ *The Age*, 16 May 1905, p.6.
- ⁸⁶ VIC BDM, Death Registration 1905/4401.
- ⁸⁷ *Bendigo Advertiser*, 25 May 1905, p.1.
- ⁸⁸ Genealogy SA, ‘Birth Index’ Database.
- ⁸⁹ Genealogy SA, Death Index database, Book/Page 315/344.
- ⁹⁰ Genealogy SA, Death Index database, Book/Page 411/154. Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 December 2018), memorial page for Amelia Cooper Lowe (unknown–27 Jun 1917), Find A Grave Memorial no. 178264079, citing St Philip and St James Church of England Cemetery, Old Noarlunga, Onkaparinga City, South Australia, Australia ; Maintained by Kellie Underwood (contributor 47927135).
- ⁹¹ FMP, Nottinghamshire Marriages Index 1528-1929.
- ⁹² Papplewick, Nottinghamshire, The Vision of Britain, <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/7725>.
- ⁹³ FMP, Nottinghamshire Baptisms Index 1538-1917.
- ⁹⁴ Wikimedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Church_of_St_James,_Papplewick_\(geograph_3830882\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Church_of_St_James,_Papplewick_(geograph_3830882).jpg).
- ⁹⁵ *Nottingham Journal*, 14 Apr 1827, p.3. Newstead is adjacent to Papplewick.
- ⁹⁶ *Morning Chronicle*, 6 Aug 1827, p.3.
- ⁹⁷ *Nottingham Journal*, 22 Sep 1827, p.3.
- ⁹⁸ *Convict Records, William Miles*, <https://convictrecords.com.au/ships/william-miles/1828>



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- ⁹⁹ Presnell's Inn was located at Sorell Springs, not far from Oatlands.
- ¹⁰⁰ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/27 image 191.
- ¹⁰¹ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859, Tasmania, Pardons, 1840.
- ¹⁰² Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters 1806-1849, Tasmania, List of convicts, 1841.
- ¹⁰³ FCRC, Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land database, Convict ID: 6267.
- ¹⁰⁴ FCRC, Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land database, Convict ID: 512.
- ¹⁰⁵ TAHO, Marriage Permissions 1844, CON52/1/2 p.110. TAHO, Hobart marriages 1844, RGD37/1/4 no 1263.
- ¹⁰⁶ *Colonial Times*, 1 Oct 1844, p.3. TAHO. Inquests, SC195/1/14 Inquest 1143.
- ¹⁰⁷ TAHO, Marriage Permissions 1845, CON52/1/2 p.106; CON52/1/2 p.110.
- ¹⁰⁸ FCRC, Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land database, Convict ID: 539.
- ¹⁰⁹ TAHO, Hobart marriages 1845, RGD37/1/4 no 1749.
- ¹¹⁰ TAHO, births – some of the children were registered without a name. Ancestry, Australia Birth Index, 1788-1892. Parrett Online family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/111032659/person/250101667655/facts>.
- ¹¹¹ TAHO, Departures, POL220/1/2 p.28.
- ¹¹² TAHO, Sorell deaths 1863, RGD35/1/32 no 492.
- ¹¹³ VIC BDM, Death Registration 1875/9911.
- ¹¹⁴ Ancestry, England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915.



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Convict Records, <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/>

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