



Mary Fincham

Date of Trial:	15 January 1817
Where Tried:	Old Bailey, London
Crime:	Larceny from a person
Sentence:	7 years
Est YOB:	1797
Stated Age on Arrival:	21
Native Place:	London
Occupation:	Servant
Alias/AKA:	Mary Boyd/Boyard/Boyed/Buyard (m)
Marital Status (UK):	
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	Insolent
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

Mary Fincham was only sixteen when she first appeared before the Old Bailey on 2 June 1813. The previous month, on 24 May, she and her associate Sarah Smith, one year older than Mary, were committed to Newgate by R. Capper Esq. on the oath of Cornelius Norris, 'on suspicion stealing a carpet value 16s his property' – deemed a grand larceny.

644. MARY FINCHAM and SARAH SMITH were indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 26th of May, a carpet, value 16s. the property of Cornelius Norris.

CORNELIUS NORRIS. I am a broker, No. 2, Portpool-lane. On the 20th of May, the carpet was taken out of my passage.

ELIZA MURPHY. I live opposite Mr. Norris's shop. On the 20th of May I saw a woman go into the passage and take the carpet. There were three women together, two were near when one went in. I cannot say which of them took the carpet.

ABRAHAM LAPPEN. I am a cheesemonger in Brooks's Market. I saw Smith with the carpet in Baldwin's Gardens; Fincham was with her. Mr. Norris took the carpet from Smith; Fincham ran away. I followed and caught Fincham in Grays Inn Lane.

Prosecutor. This is the carpet; it is mine. I took it from Smith. Fincham ran away.

Fincham's Defence. I ran away; I was in a hurry; that gentleman ran after me. I have been in confinement ever since.

Smith's Defence. I know nothing of this young woman whatever.

FINCHAM, GUILTY, aged 16.

SMITH, GUILTY, aged 17.

Judgement respited.¹

They were both found guilty, but, fortunately for them, they were respited, and were subsequently committed to the Refuge for the Destitute, in Hackney Road. The object of the Refuge was to provide a place of refuge for a wide range of society's unfortunates, on the understanding, however, that 'persons discharged from penal confinement are ever to be considered the primary objects of this Institution'. The utmost attention was paid to the improvement of morals. Suitable admonition, complemented by religious instruction, was afforded to the inmates. During their time at the Institution they were 'usefully' employed – washing, knitting, needle and housework for the females. At all times the regulations were to be strictly enforced, 'and no means omitted that may induce a return to the paths of industry, sobriety and honesty'. By this regime, it was idealistically hoped that:

... the objects having acquired a due sense of religion and such habits of industry, as may render them useful members of society ...[would be] ... weaned from vicious pursuits, confirmed in virtuous dispositions, and enabled, after their discharge, with a good character, to gain a support by occupations advantageous to themselves and to the community.²

The Minute Book of the Refuge includes a petition of Mary Fincham, of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in which it is stated that her father was then living in the Bear and Ragged Staff Alley in White City street, and that he was a dealer in earthen ware.³

Mary Fincham was one of no doubt many who failed to fulfil the fervent optimism of the Refuge. On 23 December 1816 was she back in Newgate, on a charge of stealing a silver watch. Her trial was heard on 15 January 1817 and this time the Court was not inclined to be lenient.

273. MARY FINCHAM was indicted for stealing, on the 22d December, one watch, value 1l. the property of Charles Cane, from his person.

CHARLES CANE. I am a mariner. On the 22d December, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, I was in Gray's-inn-lane, coming towards Holborn, I was in liquor, and the prisoner came up to me, took my watch from my pocket, and ran away. I ran after her, calling out, watch! and followed her till she was taken. I am sure she is the woman.

GEORGE PERRY. I am a watchman; I heard the alarm; I went to Charlotte's-buildings, the prisoner passed, and the man was following her. I saw her throw the watch away, I picked it up and stopped her.

(Property produced, and sworn to.)

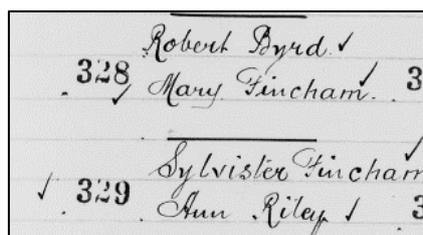
GUILTY. - Aged 19.

Transported for Seven Years.⁴

She was again returned to the Commons Side of Newgate prison from which, on 5 June 1817, she was removed to the *Friendship* at Deptford.⁵ Given her record, she may well have lived up to Surgeon Cosgreave's opinion of her as an insolent young woman. And this woman, now 21, and a servant by calling, was another of those who, following their arrival at Sydney on 30 January 1818, were sent to Van Diemen's Land. Mary Fincham's final destination was the northern settlement of Port Dalrymple.⁶ Within a very short time she was a married woman. The 1820 muster lists her as the wife of Robert Boyard, also known by variant surname spellings – Buyard, Boyed, Boyd, etc.⁷

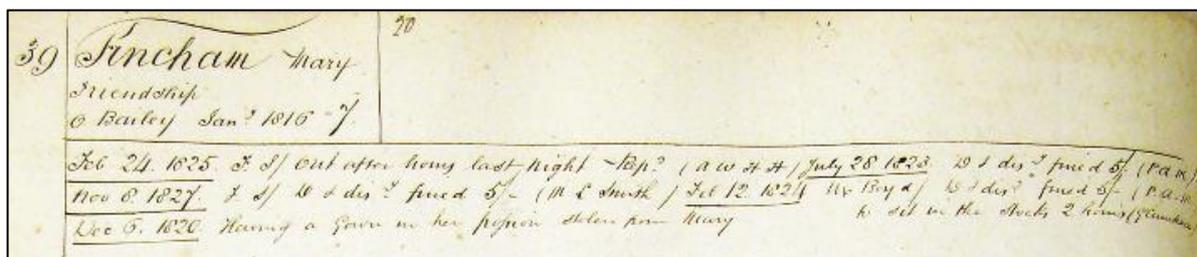
The 27 year old Robert Byard had arrived at Port Jackson on the convict ship *Baring* on 7 September 1815, having previously spent nearly a year on the hulk *Captivity*.⁸ He had been convicted at the Staffordshire Assizes on 13 January 1814 for larceny and was sentenced to seven years transportation. He was a sawyer by trade, and on muster was recorded as being 5ft 4¾ tall, with a fair/freckled complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes.⁹ He was one of the mechanics and labourers who, under the instruction of Governor Macquarie, was embarked on the brig *Emu*, which sailed from Sydney on 30 October 1815, bound 'for the Service of the Government at Port Dalrymple'. It was in 1815 that work began on the new headquarters at George Town, thus the need for skilled labour to undertake the work.¹⁰

During the construction phase there was no resident Minister at George Town. Marriages of people living in the Port Dalrymple area were recorded in the Launceston, St. John's Church of England, register, and merely listed the names of the two parties concerned. Thus we do not know the date, but do know that Robert Byrd and Mary Fincham were married in 1819 – number 328.¹¹



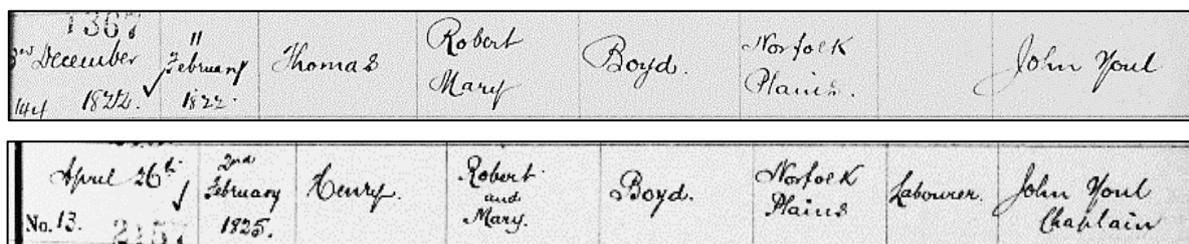
Is it just coincidence that marriage number 329 was between one Sylvester Fincham and Ann Riley? Silvester (Sylvanus) Fincham, born in 1787 in Norfolk had arrived at Port Jackson per *Earl of Spencer* in October 1813, having received a seven-year transportation sentence for stealing clothing at Lewisham, Kent. Like Robert, he was a sawyer and, also like Robert, he was one of the tradesmen who had been on board the *Emu*.¹²

Mary Fincham was not a model convict, as evidenced by her conduct record, but she was by no means as wayward as some others. On 6 December 1820 she was ordered to sit in the stocks as punishment for having in her possession a stolen gown. She was fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly on two occasions - on 28 July 1823 and 12 February 1824 and she was reprimanded for being out after hours on 24 February 1825. Her final colonial offence was again for drunken and disorderly behaviour on 8 November 1827, for which she had to pay a further five shillings.¹³

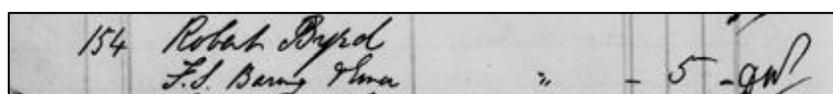


Robert, too, chalked up at least one offence – on 28 February 1823 charged, found guilty, reprimanded, and order to pay the court fees for being absent on 6 February and also with ‘contemptuously refusing to obey a summons from PA Mulgrave, Esq Superintendent of Police’.¹⁴ Mary was one of four women from the *Friendship* who obtained their certificates of freedom in January 1824.¹⁵ Her husband Robert had obtained his the previous year.¹⁶

Baptism records have been located for two children born to Mary and Robert – sons Thomas in 1822 and Henry in 1825, both registered in the parish of St. John’s Launceston, with the family then living at Norfolk Plains.¹⁷



However, from other records we know that they had at least four more children – Susannah, Emma, William and Jane. The four youngest were at home in Launceston for the 1842 census with their parents and one other married woman (free, aged between 21 and 45, and unidentified). Robert Byard completed the form as the head of the household. The dwelling house was built of wood, was completed, and the family were the tenants of one Thomas Turner. All people in the household were Wesleyan Methodists.¹⁸ In 1846 the whole family relocated to Victoria. The father was probably the first to make the journey – as Robert Byrd who, having paid his fare of £2 15 0, departed from Launceston on 25 May 1846 on board the “commuter” vessel *Shamrock*.¹⁹



Mary Boyd, daughters Emma, Susan and two children [William and Jane?] followed, departing from George Town on 22 June 1846, on board the *Thistle*.²⁰ When sons Thomas and Henry left for Victoria has not been established. Nothing further has been found for Robert, and he may have been the subject of an 1860 Victorian death registration of Robert Boyd, born 1785, son of Thomas and Ann.²¹ A newspaper item provides the evidence of Mary’s death in 1872 and where she had been living prior to her passing.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the committee of the Benevolent Asylum was held yesterday ... the following deaths of inmates were reported: Mary Boyd, native of London, aged 75, an inmate for nine years and three months.²²

Her death was registered in the name of Mary Boyed. According to the death certificate she died on 5 January of old age and dysentery at the Benevolent Asylum, Hotham. Her mother’s name was not known, but her father was



recorded as Thomas Fincham, organ builder. She was buried at the Melbourne General Cemetery on 8 January. Her place of birth was confirmed as London, as were her age at marriage – 21 – and the name of her husband – Robert Boyed. Thirty of her fifty five years in the colonies had been spent in Launceston; the balance of twenty-five years in Victoria. Finally the names of her six children were listed: Thomas (52), Henry (27), Susan (45), Emma (dead), William (38), and Jane (36).²³

The marriage registration for Thomas Boyd shows that in 1848, in Victoria, he married Ann Raredon (Reardon).²⁴ They had five children, four of whom were alive when their father died. Thomas, who had been a wheelwright by trade, died on 24 February 1902 at home at Ferguson Street, Collingwood, aged seventy-seven. He had suffered from cancer of the face which, compounded by exhaustion, was the cause of death. He was buried at the Melbourne General Cemetery on 25 February. He had been in Victoria for fifty years.²⁵ News of his passing was conveyed in the Melbourne papers.²⁶

BOYD – On the 24th February, at No. 15 Ferguson-street, Abbotsford, Thomas Boyd, beloved father of Susan Naughton, Emma Hansen, Annie Campbell and Thomas Boyd, aged 77 years. By request, no flowers. A patient sufferer gone to rest.

BOYD – On the 24th February, at his residence, No. Ferguson-street, Abbotsford, Thomas, the dearly beloved husband of Ann Boyd, and father of S. Naughton, E. Hansen, A. Campbell and T.R. Boyd, aged 77 years. Interred 15th. A patient sufferer gone to rest.

ROSE of DENMARK TENT, No. 11, I.O.R. – The Members of the above Tent and Order generally are invited to follow the remains of their Brother THOMAS BOYD to their last resting place, Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will leave his residence, 15 Ferguson-street, Abbotsford, near Victoria-street, THIS DAY (Tuesday) 25th February, at 2p.m.

His widow survived him by a few weeks. Ann Boyd died on 5 April and was also buried at the Melbourne General Cemetery, as reported in the press.²⁷

BOYD – On the 5th April, at her residence, 15 Ferguson-street, Abbotsford, Ann, the relict of the late Thos. Boyd, dearly loved mother of Susan Naughton, Emma Hansen, Annie Campbell and Thomas R. Boyd, aged 82 years. A colonist of 65 years. R.I.P. (No flowers by request).

BOYD – The Friends of the late Mrs. ANN BOYD are respectfully invited to follow her remains to the place of interment, the Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral is appointed to move from her residence, 15 Ferguson-street, Abbotsford, THIS DAY (Monday), the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

After his baptism registration, the only other confirmed record found for Henry Boyd is his death registration. As the son of Robert Boyd and Mary Fincham, his death was registered in 1896 at Hotham, Victoria – and given the transcription notation – Hoth W B A –he, like his mother, was an inmate of the Hotham West Benevolent Society when he died. The death certificate confirms that he had been in the Asylum for at least two weeks before he died of diarrhoea asthenia on 23 May 1896. He had been a bootmaker by trade; his father Robert was recorded as a wheelwright. According to the informant, a messenger from the Asylum, Henry had been in Victoria for forty-nine years, he was a widower and had one daughter (unnamed) but the informant was not able to provide any additional information.²⁸

No record has been found of the birth/baptism of Susannah Boyd, but from her mother's death certificate we know that she would have been born about 1828.²⁹ In 1851, as Susannah Boyd, she married Charles Frampton.³⁰ Their first two children - Jane (1852) and Charles (1854) - were born in Melbourne. Jane died in 1853. Between 1857 and 1871 Charles and Susannah had six more children, all but one surviving to adulthood.³¹ These children were all born in Amherst, Victoria, Charles having being lured there by the discovery of gold at what was then known as Dairy Hill. By the time Susannah Frampton died in 1893, at the age of sixty-five, she and Charles had moved to Numurkah, north of Shepparton.³² It was there that Charles Frampton died on 16 January 1902, and the following obituaries provides some insight into his life and the earlier account referred to adds a little more family information, and includes reference to Charles' late wife.³³

SUDDEN DEATH.—A very old identity of the Goulburn Valley, in the person of Mr Charles Franklin, died suddenly at his house in M'Donald-street, Numurkah, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the age of 78 years. Just before his death the old man entered the house and sat down on the edge of the bed, from which he never rose alive. His little granddaughter heard a gasp, and, running in, found him lying sideways on the bed. She called her mother, Mrs Robert Franklin, who was at hand, but nothing could be done, as life was extinct. The deceased, whose wife died some years ago, leaves a grown-up family of three sons and two daughters, the latter being Mrs Thos. Pike and Mrs Plunkett King. His career has been a somewhat varied one, his birthplace being Somersetshire, England, while he has been 25 years resident in this district, fifteen years of that time being spent as a farmer at Yalca. At a certain period of his career he was a Chinese interpreter employed by the Government in the Ballarat district, earning a good salary. An inquiry is to be held.

THE LATE MR. C. FRAMPTON.—The late Mr Charles Frampton (not Franklin as erroneously stated in last issue), who died suddenly at Numurkah on Thursday last week, was a very old colonist. Born at Walton, Somersetshire, in 1827, he came to Tasmania in 1843 with his sister Martha, who still survives him. He worked as a carpenter until he came over to Melbourne in 1850, where he also followed his trade until 1856, when he went to the gold diggings at Creswick. From thence he migrated to Amherst (Daisy Hill), and it was here that he acquired his knowledge of the Chinese language and held the position of interpreter under the Government. In 1878 he selected at Yalca, and resided there until 1889, when he came to Numurkah, where he lived until his decease.

Emma Boyd would have been about sixteen when, as Emma Buyard she married James Cross on 8 January 1849, at the Wesleyan Church, Melbourne. The two witnesses were Ann Buyard and Henry Buyard.³⁴ James and Emma had two children – Mary Ann (1850) and David William (1852).³⁵ It was as Emma Cross that she married for a second time, on 17 May 1867, at the Registries Office, Fitzroy, the name of the groom being transcribed as Antonio Renos. His full name was Antonio Matias Renos, who been born about 1834 at Valparaiso, Chile, emigrated in early 1864 to Hobart, and by the time he married Emma was a miner.³⁶ It would seem that the marriage did not work out as in November 1870 Antonio married a Louisa Maria Streeter. The following year the death of Emma Renon [sic], daughter of Robert Boyd and Mary Fincham, was registered at Victoria.³⁷ A very brief notice was placed in *The Argus* under the name Cross. She had died on 14 April 1871.

CROSS – On the 14th inst., at Melbourne Hospital, Emma Cross; maiden name, Emma Boyd.³⁸

The mother of the bride, Mary Buyard, was one of the witnesses, and the bride's brother-in-law the other, at the marriage, by licence, of Jane Charlotte Buyard to John Brookin, on 23 January 1852 at St Peter's Eastern Hill.³⁹

No. 438 *John Brookin* of th^e Parish *Batchelor* and
Jane Charlotte Buyard of th^e Parish *Spierston* were
 married in this *Church* by licence with consent of
 this *twenty three* day of *January* in the year 1852
 By me *Wm Davis*
 This Marriage was solemnized between us
John Brookin
Jane Charlotte Buyard
 In the Presence of
Mary Buyard Melbourne
James Cross of Melbourne

As John Brookin, aged 23 and a groom from Lewisham, Kent, this man had been tried at the Old Bailey on 8 May 1837 on two counts of stealing from his employer.⁴⁰ He was acquitted on the first charge but found guilty of the second which earned him a sentence of fourteen years transportation.⁴¹ He did not have too long to wait before

he was put on board the convict ship *Susan* which sailed on 29 July and arrived at Van Diemen's Land on 21 November 1837.⁴² Ten years later he was granted a conditional pardon, available within the limits of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, and, travelling under the name John Brookin, he left Launceston on 27 July 1849 on board the *Swan* bound for Port Phillip.⁴³

During the Victorian age it was not unexpected for a child to die young, but the grievous loss suffered by Jane Charlotte and John was unusual. Between 1853 and 1877 they welcomed six children – three daughters and three sons – into the world. By 1884 only one child was still alive – Charlotte Anne – who lived to 1930. In addition, John Brookin was a guardian to a little lad Edward, but this child also died young, in a drowning accident in February 1886. Noting that son William Brookin was born at Creswick (1856), and that son Joseph Brookin was born at Talbot (1867), it is likely that, like Charles and Susannah Frampton, John and Charlotte spent time at the goldfields.⁴⁴ John Brookin died at the age of 77 at North Fitzroy on 7 July 1890.⁴⁵

BROOKIN.—At his residence, 159 Alexandra-parade, North Fitzroy, John Brookin, in his 77th year, for many years caretaker of J. M. Smith, Esq.'s, land in Fitzroy.

In 1893 Jane remarried, to recently widowed Peter Curtis. Sponsored by W. Oakden of Westbury, Peter Curtis, born in Chislet, Kent, in 1824, had arrived in Tasmania under the Bounty System in October 1842 on the *Bolivar*. He was 17 years of age and classified as a 2nd Class farm labourer. He moved to Victoria where he married Maria Mackey in 1852. Maria Curtis died in 1892. Peter Curtis, aged eighty years, died on 4 July 1905 at 299 Albert Street West, Brunswick from Rodent Ulcer (skin cancer) and gradual heart failure, from which he had suffered for two years.⁴⁶ Although she was almost eighty, his widow Jane Charlotte Curtis' death was apparently unexpected.⁴⁷

FATALITIES AND ACCIDENTS.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ABBOTSFORD.

The sudden death of Jane Charlotte Curtis, 79, widow, who resided with her married daughter, Charlotte Young, at Abbotsford-street, Abbotsford, has been reported to the Coroner. Mrs. Young states that about 8 p.m. on Monday she gave a cup of tea to her mother, who was in her room, apparently in a normal state of health, but when she returned an hour later she found her mother sitting in a chair, fully dressed, but dead. The body was taken to the Morgue to await an inquest.

Friends of the late Mrs. Jane Charlotte Curtis were invited to follow her remains to the Melbourne General Cemetery where she was buried on 21 August 1921.⁴⁸

The only child of Mary Fincham and Robert Boyd who has not been accounted for is William. He may have been the unnamed child of Mary Buyard who was baptised by J.A. Manton at the Wesleyan Church, Launceston, on 9 April in 1837. The father's name was not recorded, but he was a carpenter by trade.⁴⁹ William may also have been one of the unnamed children who accompanied Mary on the voyage to Victoria. Nothing further has been found for William.

NOTES

¹ Findmypast (FMP), England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison, London: Register of Prisoners. *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 7.2, 29 September 2017), June 1813, trial of MARY FINCHAM SARAH SMITH (t18130602-129).

² Shoreditch Refuge for the Destitute, "Short Account of The Refuge for the Destitute", London, 1815.



- ³ Minute Book of the Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney Archives Department, HAD D/S/4/3, 23 June 1813.
- ⁴ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 7.2, 29 September 2017), January 1817, trial of MARY FINCHAM (t18170115-125).
- ⁵ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison, London: Register of Prisoners.
- ⁶ Female Convicts Research Centre (FCRC), Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land database, Convict ID: 3589. Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO), Assignment List, CON13/1/1 image 111.
- ⁷ According to the Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), there are 135 possible Soundex 'matches' for the Boyd surname.
- ⁸ Ancestry, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, Captivity, Register, 1801-1836.
- ⁹ BDA, Biographical report for Robert Byard.
- ¹⁰ TAHO, Assignment List, CON13/1/1 image 46.
- ¹¹ TAHO, Launceston marriages 1819, RGD36/1/1 no 328.
- ¹² BDA, Biographical report for Silvanus Fincham. He was seventy when he died on 8 Oct 1842 – TAHO, Launceston deaths 1842, RGD/35/1/16 no 717.
- ¹³ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON40/1/3, Image 160.
- ¹⁴ Manuscript 3251: Van Diemen's Land 1821-1862, <https://manuscript3251.wordpress.com/2009/10/23/ms-3251-1821-1844-box-1-vol-2/>.
- ¹⁵ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 30 Jan 1824, p.1. The others were Ruth Guest, Ann Kennicott and Sarah Ann Cox.
- ¹⁶ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 26 Apr 1823, p.1
- ¹⁷ TAHO, Launceston baptisms 1822, RGD/32/1/1 no 1367; TAHO, Launceston baptisms 1825, RGD/32/1/1 no 2157.
- ¹⁸ TAHO, Census, 1842, CEN1/1/27, p.193.
- ¹⁹ TAHO, Departures, POL459/1/2 p.76.
- ²⁰ TAHO, Departures, 1846.
- ²¹ Births Deaths and Marriages, Victoria (VIC BDM Victoria), Death registration 1860/4336.
- ²² *The Argus*, 12 Jan 1872, p.5.
- ²³ VIC BDM, Death certificate 1872/1732.
- ²⁴ VIC BDM, Marriage registration 1848/40554.
- ²⁵ VIC BDM, Death certificate 1902/1286.
- ²⁶ *The Age*, 25 Feb 1902, p.1; 1 Mar 1902, p.5; 25 Feb 1902, p.10.
- ²⁷ *The Argus*, 7 Apr 1902, p.1; 7 Apr 1902, p.10. Her death registration (VIC BDM 1902/5143) records her parents as being Sylvester Reardon (transcribed as Retrodon) and Cath(erine) Connell. These were the same parents as given on the 1898 Collingwood death registration (VIC BDM 1898/1684) for a Mary Kellett, widow of William Augustus Kellett (whose family laid claim to some Irish aristocratic heritage). Ancestry family trees have him as marrying in 1851 either Mary Reardon or Mary Gibson. If indeed Ann Boyd (née Reardon) had been a colonist for 65 years, her estimated year of arrival would have been 1837, which would put in doubt the possibility that she was the 20 year old assisted migrant, from Kings Co, who arrived on the Strathfieldsaye in August 1841 – Findmypast, Victoria Inward Passenger Lists 1839-1923.
- ²⁸ VIC BDM, Death certificate 1896/6305. The Benevolent Asylum was located at North Melbourne from 1851 until 1911, when it was moved to the corner of Kingston and Warrigal Roads, Cheltenham. In 1924 its name was changed to the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum and Hospital for the Aged and Infirm. In 1949 the name was changed to Melbourne Home and Hospital for the Aged and in 1965 the word Melbourne was changed to Cheltenham. In 1970 it became the Kingston Centre. A Victoria marriage registration for a Henry Boyd and a Jane Magennis [sic] (1852/29454) has been found, but at this stage has not been followed up. This couple had at least seven children, at least three of whom died young - Ancestry, Australia Birth and Death Indexes.
- ²⁹ She may have been the Susannah Boyle [sic] daughter of Robert (Wheelwright) and Mary of Norfolk Plains, who had been baptised on 30 May 1830. The date of birth is left blank – TAHO, Launceston baptisms 1830, RGD32/1/1 no 3594.
- ³⁰ VIC BDM, Marriage registration 1851/35.
- ³¹ VIC BDM Birth and Death registrations.
- ³² VIC BDM Death registration 1893/15578.
- ³³ *Numurkah Leader*, 17 Jan 1902, p.5, 24 Jan 1902, p.4.
- ³⁴ VIC BDM, Marriage registration 1849/22; 1849/3545. Henry Buyard was the bride's brother. Ann Buyard may have been the wife of Emma's brother Thomas.
- ³⁵ Ancestry, Australia Birth Index 1788-1922.
- ³⁶ VIC BDM, Marriage registration 1867/2214. Antonio Matias Renos, Ancestry, Feore Online Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/8087866/person/-963289176/facts>.
- ³⁷ VIC BDM, Death registration 1871/4451.
- ³⁸ *The Argus*, 17 Apr 1871, p.4.
- ³⁹ Ancestry, Victoria, Australia, St. Peter's Eastern Hill, Marriages 1848-1955.
- ⁴⁰ TAHO, Description, CON18/1/19 image 161.
- ⁴¹ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 7.2, 01 October 2017), May 1837, trial of JOHN BROKIN (t18370508-1226 & 1227).
- ⁴² Convict Records, <https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/brokin/john/11987>.



⁴³ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 29 Aug 1846, p.668; TAHO, POL220/1/1 p.136.

⁴⁴ VIC BMD, Birth and Death registrations; John Brookin, Ancestry, Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/18607636/person/18001550197/facts>.

⁴⁵ *Leader*, 12 Jul 1890, p.44.

⁴⁶ VIC BDM, Marriage certificate 1893/1483; TAHO, Arrivals, CB7/9/1/1 page 76; VIC BDM, Marriage certificate 1852/5843; VIC BDM Death certificate 1892/5900; VIC BDM, Death certificate 1905/7971.

⁴⁷ *The Age*, 21 Aug 1912, p.10.

⁴⁸ *The Argus*, 21 Aug 1912, p.9.

⁴⁹ TAHO, Launceston Baptisms, RGD32/1/1 no 8040.



SOURCES

Genealogy Websites

Ancestry

Australia Birth Index, 1788-1892

Australian Death Index, 1787-1985

Online Family Trees

UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849

Victoria, Australia, St. Peter's Eastern Hill, Marriages, 1848-1955

FindmyPast

England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935

Victoria Inward Passenger Lists 1839-1923

Other Websites

Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), <http://www.bda-online.org.au/>

Births Deaths and Marriages Victoria, <https://www.bdm.vic.gov.au/>

Convict Records, <https://convictrecords.com.au/>

Female Convicts Research Centre, <https://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/>

LINC Tasmania, <https://www.linc.tas.gov.au/>

Manuscript 3251: Van Diemen's Land 1821-1862, <https://manuscript3251.wordpress.com/>

Old Bailey Proceedings Online, <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>

Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office, <https://www.libraries.tas.gov.au/archive-heritage/>

Online Newspapers

TROVE

Leader

Numurkah Leader

The Age

The Argus

The Cornwall Chronicle

The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser

Publications

Hackney Archives Department, Minute Book of the Refuge for the Destitute

Shoreditch Refuge for the Destitute, "Short Account of The Refuge for the Destitute", London 1815

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