



## Emma Groom

Date of Trial:	16 April 1817
Where Tried:	Middlesex Gaol Delivery
Crime:	Larceny from a person
Sentence:	7 years
Est YOB:	1796
Stated Age on Arrival:	23
Native Place:	
Occupation:	Mantua Maker
Alias/AKA:	
Marital Status (UK):	
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	A designing blasphemous wretch and prostitute
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

Two of the witnesses at the 16 April 1817 trial claimed that Emma Groom was known to them, suggesting that she had already established something of a reputation for herself. Indeed Emma Groom, 21, had appeared only a few months before at the Old Bailey charged, together with one Ann Smith age 24, with stealing from the person of George Hawkins ten shillings and sixpence on 30 December 1816.<sup>1</sup> The pair was tried on 15 January 1817 but luckily for them the verdict was 'Not Guilty'.<sup>2</sup> However, the Remarks column in the Prison Register recording this outcome carries the notation 'In Newgate before'. Emma Groom was an 'old hand'!<sup>3</sup> Less than a month after her 'let off' Emma had found another victim, and was once again arrested, charged, and, on 16 April, back in court. This time she was not so lucky – perhaps Mr. McGilvray was more convincing than Mr. Hawkins.

(732) DUNCAN M'GILVRAY. I am a tailor, and live at Berwick-street, Soho. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of February, as I was going home, the prisoner accosted me in Oxford-street; she asked me for some drink, and to go home with her. Wishing to get rid of her, I said I had no money, and it was too late. She pressed me very much, and took hold of my arm. I walked up Wells-street and Castle-street, into Adam and Eve-court, where she said her house was. We got into the passage, and, all of a sudden, she left me, saying, "stop a minute." After waiting about ten minutes, I began to suspect her, and found she had taken a 5l. note out of my left-hand breeches pocket. I ran into Oxford-street, but could not find her. I knew the number and date of the note, and stopped it at the Bank the next day. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of March it was brought into the Bank. I am sure the prisoner is the woman. I was not intoxicated.

Cross-examined by I. BARRY. I was quite sober. I described her to the watchman.

WILLIAM KING. I am a pawnbroker. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of February, about the middle of the day, the prisoner came and redeemed some things at my shop, and gave me a 5l. note. I am sure she is the woman - she was a customer of mine.

WILLIAM CAVE. I am a watchman. Mr. M'Gilvray gave me a description of the prisoner – I knew her, and in a few days I found her out.

SAMUEL PYALL. I am a constable. I produce the note.

Mr. M'GILVRAY. That is the note.

WILLIAM KING. That is the note I took from the prisoner.

Prisoner's Defence. I never saw him.

GUILTY – Aged 22.

Transported for Seven Years.

So Emma Groom was briefly returned to Newgate, no longer as a prisoner but now as a convict.<sup>4</sup> She was removed to the *Friendship* at Deptford on 5 June.<sup>5</sup> Having survived the voyage, she arrived at Port Jackson where she was mustered before being sent on to Van Diemen's Land. She was listed as Number 11 on the list of female convicts who, on 30 January, were embarked on the *Duke of Wellington*, bound for Hobart Town. Emma was

about to begin the next phase of her life, furnished only with a less than impressive reference from Surgeon Cosgreave.<sup>6</sup>

11	Emma Groom . . . .	D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	16 April 1817	7 years
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Listed as a ticket of leave holder for the 1820 muster, for the 1821 and 1823 musters we find Emma listed as a servant of/living with a William Sharples. William was the imputed father of the two children who were included in the 1823 listing.<sup>7</sup> The elder of the two children was Francis Henry Groom, baptised at Hobart on 16 August 1819.<sup>8</sup>

16 <sup>th</sup> August 1819	25 <sup>th</sup> July	Francis Henry Son of	Emma Groom.	Hobart	Unmarried	Whitwood
No. 735						

A baptism for the second child, a daughter, has not been found but as will be noted, she was born about 1823. It is possible, but again no baptism has been found, that Emma Groom had a third child, if the Mary, the subject of the following 1827 burial record was her's.<sup>9</sup>

Mary Groom.	Hobart Town	12 <sup>th</sup> October	3 years	Poor	W. Jessford.
No. 220.	1507			Child	

By 1820 Emma Groom had been issued with a ticket of leave, and in April 1824 she gained her certificate of freedom, as publicised in the *Hobart Town Gazette*.<sup>10</sup>

The conduct sheet for Emma only contains two incidents – for both of which she was brought before the Bench. On 1 January 1820 she was charged with having stolen wearing apparel from the dwelling house of Mary Ann Turvey, but was acquitted. Just over six years later she was suspected of embezzlement, but she was discharged as no prosecutor fronted up.<sup>11</sup>

0	Groom Emma	
Friendship	15 Wellington	
1817	1818	
Midds	1815	- 7
Jan <sup>y</sup> 1. 1820. Stealing Men's Apparel in the Dwelling of Mary A Turvey - Acq <sup>d</sup> (12/10/1820)		
April 8. 1825. Susp <sup>d</sup> of Embezzling Money - Acq <sup>d</sup> no pen <sup>y</sup> (18/10/25)		

Emma was herself a victim of crime with a break-in at her dwelling house for which the perpetrator was found guilty and severely punished.<sup>12</sup>

**James Johnson, convict, was found guilty of feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Emma Groom, in Collins-street, and stealing therein 2 pieces of nankeen and other articles, her property: he was sentenced to receive 100 lashes, and to be transported to Macquarie Harbour for 3 years.**

She was also abused by one Paul Peers, husband of *Friendship* woman Maria Carter. On 12 October 1826 he was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace towards Emma Groom for three months.<sup>13</sup>

Not registered in the conduct record, but reported in September 1827 in the *Hobart Town Gazette*, a Mr. Botheroyd and a Mrs. Sharpless were indicted for having allowed (invited?) men to play cards and drink at their respective houses on a Sunday. The account concluded with the hope that these two harbourers of misguided men 'will see the necessity of betaking themselves to some honest and reputable means of obtaining a livelihood, of which this infant colony presents so many'. I am not sure that Emma Groom had many options of earning a living.<sup>14</sup>

But these minor infringements were trifling compared with a crime which was committed in July 1827. A crime which would have been devastating for Emma Groom (and her son) and which captured the attention and imagination of the inhabitants of Hobart Town for many months. With scant regard for due process of law, and at the risk of prejudicing the case, the *Colonial Times* sensationally published a news item on 6 July under the heading 'A Monster'.

A wretch in human shape, named William Fowler (commonly known by the name of Champion), a prisoner, lately an inmate of the Barracks, is now confined in a solitary cell in the Gaol, heavily ironed, and chained to the ground, on the following dreadful circumstances. On Tuesday week last, a little girl, not more than *four* years of age, daughter of a Mrs. Sharpless, in Goulburn-street, while playing with two little boys (one her brother), was taken away by a man .... Upon enquiry, it was discovered, that he had been absent from his gang the preceding day from twelve o'clock until six. Added to this blood was found of his clothes!!! which concurrent testimonies, fully confirmed the supposition of his having ill-treated and murdered the poor little innocent, leaving very little doubt of his guilt ... As may be supposed, this case has excited considerable sensation.

Every exertion has been made by Mr. Lascelles, the Police Magistrate, to discover the body, but without success – We are in possession of facts, which the importance of the case prevent our giving publicity to at present.<sup>15</sup>

A week later, presumably having been warned about its provocative tone, the *Colonial Times* asserted:

We last week mentioned the mysterious disappearance of an infant, little more than *four* years of age, daughter of a bricklayer, named Sharpless, residing at the upper end of Goulburn-street. We also mentioned, that a man named *Fowler*, commonly called Champion, was in custody, on suspicion of having taken the child away, and that the body had not been found. The sensation which this extraordinary transaction has occasioned has been very great; and suspicions of a most horrid nature have attached to the motives of Fowler, in the minds of the Public generally. In most cases of a serious nature, when the life of an individual stands in jeopardy, we have always observed it as a rule, to say nothing likely to prejudice the minds of the Public against the prisoner; - we have even concealed, in some instances, facts, which have transpired at the Police-office, until the criminals have been tried, lest any unguarded observations of ours might be injurious to the accused. But in this case we felt it our duty, not less as men, than as Journalists, to lay before the Public every fact which has transpired. The case is one of such a peculiar nature, so revolting to the feelings of a man, that we cannot conceal anything – although we disclaim any wish to bias the public mind for or against the man Fowler. He is charged by the Coroner with the crime of wilful murder of a subject of our Sovereign Lord the King; but he is yet to pass through two ordeals, before he can be pronounced guilty.<sup>16</sup>

The *Hobart Town Gazette* of 14 July published the most detailed account of the Coronal Inquiry.

On Tuesday Morning, as Arthur Hughes, a watchman at the Factory, was loading on Stringy Bark hill, about a mile out of town, his wheel-barrow with fire-wood, his eye caught the body of the little child Emma Groom, which had been missing in so mysterious a manner since that day fortnight, lying on its back upon the grass. He had been culling wood for above an hour within a few yards of the spot before he observed it. He immediately informed the Police and the corpse was removed on a litter to the house of its mother. Mr. Lascelles the Police Magistrate and several other gentlemen rode out to the spot. The child's brother, about 8 years of age, stated that a little before dark on the Tuesday afternoon on which it was first missed, he, his sister and a little boy named William Cummings or Waters, were accosted by a short thick man with a kangaroo skin cap, yellow trowsers and a grey jacket, who desired them to help him to drive home some sheep and he would give them a penny each. He took them within 500 yards of the spot where the body of the child was found and giving the two boys a penny each, ordered them to stop while he went with the little girl in his arms to fetch the sheep. On its becoming dark, and they not returning, the boy called aloud for his sister, when the man came down with a stick in his hand, threatening to beat them if they did not go home. They, according returned and gave information of the circumstances to the mother and the Police, but first, as if directed by an all-seeing Providence, the brother plucked a sprig from a honeysuckle tree that he might recollect the place. And at a turn of the road, placed a piece of bark in the cleft of a wattle tree. Both these marks were shown by him on Tuesday, and on being asked the direction which the man took in carrying off his sister, he pointed towards the spot where the body was found by Hughes. On the evening of the inquest at the Castle Inn, in Harrington-street, each boy pointed out William Fowler, from a room full of prisoners and others, as the man who carried off the child, and they had done the same the week before at the Penitentiary from among the whole inmates of that Barrack. Fowler's cap was also



placed with a number of others on a table, and each boy being separately asked if he knew any of them, pointed it out. The mother, to the discredit of humanity, we are ashamed to say it, was in such a state of intoxication as to be unable to give her evidence at the inquisition. The Surgeons distinctly proved that the nature of the violence which the little innocent had suffered was such, as of itself to have occasioned its death. The body lay on the back, clothed as during life; the eyes were open, and owing probably to the coolness of the weather and the late rains, no part had undergone decomposition. The new penny piece which had been given in was found lying under the left hand. The inquest lasted from three till nine o'clock on Tuesday evening. The Coroner, Mr. Lascelles, very clearly pointed out the duty of the jury. Verdict: Emma Groom was wilfully murdered by William Fowler.<sup>17</sup>



Stringy-Bark Hill

The case against William Fowler was heard on 31 July as recorded by the *Colonial Times*.

On Tuesday, William Fowler, (the monster of whom so much has been recently said in our paper) was tried for committing the rape on the infant Fanny Sharpless; and acquitted ...the prisoner was remanded, on a charge of murdering the said infant.<sup>18</sup>

A month later the same paper demanded to know why 'the man Fowler or Champion has not yet been brought to trial for the alleged murder of the Sharpless's little girl'.<sup>19</sup> It was not until February the following year that the second trial was conducted.

February 1, William Fowler, who had been acquitted for assaulting the female child, Emma Groom, daughter of Mrs. Sharpless, on a hill in the vicinity of Hobart Town, after a protracted trial of nearly three days, was found Guilty of murdering the little innocent.<sup>20</sup>

William Fowler was executed 'for the murder of Francis Groom aged five years' on 29 February 1828 and buried the same day.<sup>21</sup>

William Fowler.	Accused for the Murder of Francis Groom aged five years	29 <sup>th</sup> February	28 years	suspector	Labourer.	Wm. Redford.
No. 385.	1663					

If the mother of the murdered child had gained some satisfaction from the guilty verdict, the same cannot be said for the execution. Emma Groom was buried on 11 February, just a couple of weeks before Fowler. Her 'Quality or Profession' was dismally described as 'Poor Woman'.<sup>22</sup>

Emma Groom.	Hobart Town	11 <sup>th</sup> February	33 years.		Poor Woman	R. Knopwood. Adv.
No. 373.	1654					

Throughout the reporting of the murder the name of the victim was variously given as Emma Groom, Francis

Groom, Frances Groom and Fanny Sharpless. It was as Francis Groom that she had been buried on 13 July 1827.<sup>23</sup>

Francis Groom. No. 293.	Hobart Town.	13 <sup>th</sup> July	14 years	Murdered by force and Rape.	Wm Butterworth.
1820					

It is questionable as to how much support Emma Groom could have relied upon from William Butterworth Sharples over the eight years they were in some form of relationship. About thirteen years her senior, William Sharples from Manchester, and a bricklayer by trade, had been tried, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation at the Lancaster Assizes on 25 March 1815 for possessing forged notes at Blackburn. He had been tried and acquitted of a similar offence at Middleton in 1813. After the 1815 trial he had spent time on the hulk *Captivity*, before being shipped across the world on the convict ship *Ocean*, which arrived at Sydney on 30 January 1816. In 1817 he was listed as a Government labourer at Sydney but by the end of the year he had taken leave of Sydney. In 1820 and 1822 he was listed as being in the Government employ. For the 1823 and 1826 Convict Muster he was listed as being an invalid, but with no indication as to how and where he had become so.<sup>24</sup>

Unlike Emma Groom, William Sharples(s) boasted a comprehensive conduct sheet, the first item explaining how and when he had arrived in Van Diemen's Land. He was one of the unnamed persons who had stowed away on the *Chapman* which, unfortunately for William, was forced to call into Hobart for repairs.<sup>25</sup> The absconders probably had hopes of escaping much further than Hobart as the *Chapman's* eventual destination was England.

The same evening came up the Harbour, the ship *Chapman*, Captain DRAKE, having put in here for repair of her rudder. On-board this vessel, also, were several persons who had clandestinely left Port Jackson. Some prisoners and women of the country have been brought ashore.

From the transcript of his conduct sheet we can see that William was constantly in trouble, and fell well short of being a supportive partner and model father figure.<sup>26</sup>

Date	Offence	Result
May 1 1818	Aiding and assisting Bushrangers with Gun Powder &c	50 lashes and 3 months in Gaol Gang
Dec 20 1819	Disorderly at Church	Extra labor one week
Jun 9 1820	Neglect of duty	50 lashes & confined at nights
Oct 16 1820	Drunk at Sunday Muster	25 lashes
Oct 23 1820	Neglect of duty	14 days for Government in his own time
Jan 8 1821	Drunk & disorderly at Muster & Church	25 lashes and to labour the same hours as the Gaol Gang for 14 days
Jan 16 1821	Felony	Discharged, no person appeared to prosecute
Apr 3 1821	Neglect of duty	25 lashes and labour the same hours as the Gaol Gang for 14 days
Feb 19 1822	Neglect of duty	Reprimanded
Feb 21 1825	Drunk & disorderly last night at 8 o'clock	Reprimanded
Mar 2 1825	Drunk & disorderly last night at 10 o'clock	Reprimanded
Apr 26 1825	Drunk & disorderly & absent from his lodgings ¼ past nine last night	Reprimanded
May 6 1825	Absent from PW this morning without leave	14 days extra labor
Sep 20 1825	Being out after hours between 12 & 1 o'clock last night	Reprimanded
Oct 8 1825	Drunk & disorderly this morning	Reprimanded
Nov 22 1825	Purchasing a pair of trowsers from a private of HM 57 <sup>th</sup> Regt	Fined £5 & costs
May 29 1826	Out after hours Saturday night	Reprimanded



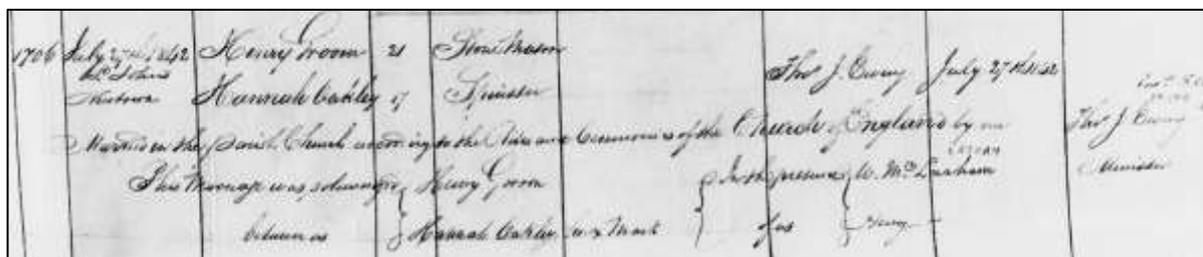
Jun 6 1826	Drunk & disorderly last night	Reprimanded
Feb 27 1827	Drunk & disorderly	Sent to PB
Mar 16 1827	Intoxicated last night at Muster in PB	Chain Gang 14 days
Feb 15 1828	Being in a state of intoxication at Muster in the PB last night	25 lashes
Jul 23 1828	Intoxicated in PB last night	Tread Wheel 7 days
Nov 27 1828	Coming into the Barracks intoxicated & being absent from Muster last night	Reprimanded
Feb 15 1830	Drunk & disorderly on Saturday night last	Fined 5/-.

But despite his poor record, he was granted his certificate of freedom in September 1829.<sup>27</sup> And he continued to drink to excess. It was in October 1830 that he met his end.

ACCIDENT – On Monday last, a man named SHARPLESS, a bricklayer, very generally known to the inhabitants of Hobart Town was accidentally drowned while bathing at Kangaroo Point.

On Thursday the 7<sup>th</sup> instant, a Coroner’s Inquest was held before Frederick Roper, Esq., Coroner, at the Golden Fleece public-house at Kangaroo-point, on the body of William Sharpless, who it appeared in evidence, on the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, about 2 o’clock in the day, being in a state of intoxication, went into the River Derwent to bathe, and was accidentally drowned.<sup>28</sup>

I have not established the birthplace nor the parents of Emma Groom, but we do know the parentage and place of birth of her only surviving child – Henry Francis Groom.<sup>29</sup> Again, calling into question William Sharples’ parenting competence, within days of Emma Groom’s death young Henry, then aged 8 years six months, was placed in the Queens Orphan School on 14 July 1828. He was discharged on 7 February 1836 at the age of sixteen. It is likely that he was apprenticed to a builder or stone-mason on his release from the Orphanage. On 27 July 1842 Henry Groom, stated aged twenty-one (but actually nearer twenty-three) and a stonemason, married seventeen year old Hannah Oakley at Hobart.<sup>30</sup>



Hannah had been born on 24 October 1824 and baptised at Hobart on 17 October 1827, the daughter of George Oakley and Dorothy Barrisford, who were married on 7 November 1808, also at Hobart.<sup>31</sup>

Three daughters were born in Hobart to Henry and Hannah - Emma Ann, Louisa, and Margaret - after which, in the late 1840s, the family moved to the Collingwood area in Melbourne, where another nine children were born, most of whom survived to adulthood.<sup>32</sup> Henry’s move to Melbourne was very timely. Melbourne had experienced economic depression in the early 1840s but by 1843 there was an upturn, reflected in the resumption of both land sales and mass immigration which, in turn, generated a building boom – private and civic – and a demand for municipal infrastructure - roads, drains and footpaths. Both as a stonemason and a quarryman, Henry Groom was much in demand and he became a successful business man, and even had a road - Groom Street in Collingwood - named in his honour.<sup>33</sup>

In connection with his business interests, Henry Groom was the prime mover in the establishment of The Quarryman’s Benefit Society, and was elected its first President at the inaugural meeting, at the “Labor in Vain” hotel, Brunswick Street, on 19 May 1857.<sup>34</sup> Henry also took an interest in civic affairs. For a number of years he represented the Fitzroy Ward on the City Council, his services in which role were acknowledged by a testimonial dinner attended by numerous municipal dignitaries, including the Right Worshipful Mayor of Melbourne. The

Chairman, in presenting the testimonial, said that the citizens of the Fitzroy Ward had appreciated the ability, perseverance and industry with which Henry had fulfilled his duties. In reply, Henry said he could not but be proud that his 'humble exertions had met with such a flattering acknowledgment' and that 'he was only a working man, earning his living by the sweat of his brow'.<sup>35</sup>

Henry Groom died on 27 February 1885 in Hoddle Street, Collingwood. He was buried at the Boroondara General Cemetery, Kew. His mother's name Emma was recorded in the death registration.<sup>36</sup>

**THE Friends of the late Mr. HENRY GROOM, for nine years councillor of the city of Fitzroy, are respectfully invited to follow his remains to their last resting place in the Boroondara General Cemetery, Kew.**  
**The funeral will move from his late residence, No. 191 Hoddle-street, opposite St. Philip's Church, Collingwood, to-morrow (Sunday, March 1), at 2 o'clock precisely.**

Hannah Groom died six years later, on 28 September 1891, at her residence, 56 Sydney Street, Collingwood, aged 67 years.<sup>37</sup> She was interred in the same grave as her late husband – C/E C 1169.<sup>38</sup>

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Findmypast (FMP), Newgate Prison Calendar, Series HO77, Piece 24.

<sup>2</sup> *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* ([www.oldbaileyonline.org](http://www.oldbaileyonline.org), version 7.2, 23 September 2017), January 1817, trial of EMMA GROOM ANN SMITH (t18170115-200).

<sup>3</sup> FMP, Home Office: Criminal Registers, Middlesex, 1791-1849, Series HO26, Piece 23.

<sup>4</sup> There were three classifications of Newgate inmates – debtors; prisoners – those serving terms within the prison; and convicts – those sentenced to transportation.

<sup>5</sup> FMP, Newgate Prison, London: Register of Prisoners, Series PCOM2, Piece 191.

<sup>6</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, Series NRS 937; Reels 6004-6016, p.36. Emma Groom is also (incorrectly) listed in two Convict Lists as being in Sydney- as a nurse (1788-1819 HO 10; Piece 2), and as having been sent to Rev. S. Marsden (1821 HO 10; Piece 17).

<sup>7</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849, HO10, Pieces 18, 44, 45.

<sup>8</sup> Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO), Hobart baptisms 1819, RGD32/1/1 no 736.

<sup>9</sup> TAHO, Hobart burials 1827, RGD34/1/1 no 1507.

<sup>10</sup> *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 23 Apr 1824, p.1.

<sup>11</sup> TAHO, Conduct Record, CON40-1-3 Image 214.

<sup>12</sup> *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 4 May 1822, p.2.

<sup>13</sup> TAHO, Conduct Record, CON31/1/34 p.15.

<sup>14</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette*, 29 Sep 1827, p.7.

<sup>15</sup> *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, 6 Jul 1827, p.4.

<sup>16</sup> *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, 13 Jul 1827, p.2.

<sup>17</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette*, 14 Jul 1827, p.3.

<sup>18</sup> *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, 3 Aug 1827, p.3.

<sup>19</sup> *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, 31 Aug 1827, p.3.

<sup>20</sup> *Colonial Advocate, and Tasmanian Monthly Review and Register*, 1 Mar 1828, p.47.

<sup>21</sup> TAHO, Hobart burials 1828, RGD34/1/1 no 1666.

<sup>22</sup> TAHO, Hobart burials 1828, RGD34/1/1 no 1654.

<sup>23</sup> TAHO, Hobart burials 1827, RGD34/1/1 no 1480.

<sup>24</sup> *Liverpool Mercury*, 7 Apr 1815, p.7; *Lancaster Gazette*, 20 Mar 1813, p.3; Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, Home Office: Ancestry, Convict Prison Hulks: Registers and Letter Books; Class: HO9; Piece: 8. Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists, 1787-1834, Class HO 10; Piece: 8; Class HO 13; Piece:13; Class HO10 18 Piece:18. Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, HO 10; Piece 45 and HO 10: Piece 46.

<sup>25</sup> *Hobart Town Gazette & Southern Reporter*, 3 Jan 1818, p.2.

<sup>26</sup> TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/38 Image 29.

<sup>27</sup> *Launceston Advertiser*, 14 Sep 1829, p.2.

<sup>28</sup> *The Tasmanian*, 8 Oct 1830, p.7; *The Hobart Town Courier*, 9 Oct 1830, p.2.



<sup>29</sup> Some Ancestry Online Family Trees have John Groom and Mary Grishwood as Emma's parents e.g. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/35182010/person/29127026781/facts>, and there is a record of Banns (Groom/Gristwood) being called at Pinner, Harrow, on 16, 23, and 30 March 1795 – Ancestry, London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1930. However, I have not yet located any baptism record in the name of Emma Groom. Of course, she may have been baptised with a different name. The search continues.

<sup>30</sup> TAHO, Hobart marriages 1842, RGD37/1/2 no 1706.

<sup>31</sup> TAHO, Hobart baptisms 1837, RGD32/1/1 no 2340; TAHO, Hobart Marriages, Marriages, Hobart, 1808, RGD36/1/1 no 33. There are various spellings for the surname Barrisford. It was as 'Beresford' that Dorothy's parents, First Fleeters John and Hannah, transferred, reluctantly, to Van Diemen's Land when Norfolk Island was abandoned as a settlement in 1808 -

<http://www.hosken.net/John%20Beresford%201753.htm>. George Oakley had been born at Norfolk Island, but was orphaned there and came to Van Diemen's Land in 1807 – Liz McCoy, Rootsweb, AUS-CONVICTS List, 3 Dec 2010.

<sup>32</sup> Ancestry, All Australia, Birth Index 1788-1922 and Ancestry Australia Death Index, 1787-1985.

<sup>33</sup> Streets of Collingwood, <http://collingwoodhs.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Streets-of-Collingwood.pdf>.

<sup>34</sup> *The Age*, 20 May 1857, p.4.

<sup>35</sup> *The Argus*, 5 Apr 1856, p.4.

<sup>36</sup> Victoria Births Deaths Marriages (VIC BDM), Death registration 1885/1018.

<sup>37</sup> *The Age*, 30 Sep 1891, p.1.

<sup>38</sup> Boroondara General Cemetery, Find a Grave, <http://www.kewcemetery.com.au/search/FindGrave.php>.



## SOURCES

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All Australia, Birth Index 1788-1922

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London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1930

New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters

New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters, 1806-1849

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

New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists 1787-1834

Online Family Trees

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

#### FindmyPast

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

### Other Websites

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

Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/>

Hosken Family, <http://www.hosken.net/>

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

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

Rootsweb, AUS-CONVICTS, <https://lists.rootsweb.com/>

Streets of Collingwood, <http://collingwoodhs.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Streets-of-Collingwood.pdf>.

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

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

### Online Newspapers

#### British Newspapers (FindmyPast)

Lancaster Gazette

Liverpool Mercury

#### TROVE

Colonial Advocate, and Tasmanian Monthly Review and Register

Colonial Times

Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser

Hobart Town Gazette

Launceston Advertiser

The Age

The Argus

The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser

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