



Frances Nowland

Date of Trial:	4 December 1816
Where Tried:	Old Bailey, London
Crime:	Larceny in a shop
Sentence:	Life
Est YOB:	1794
Stated Age on Arrival:	24
Native Place:	
Occupation:	Servant
Alias/AKA:	Elizabeth Nowland, Elizabeth/Frances Nash (m)
Marital Status (UK):	
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	A bad disposition
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

The Newgate Prison Calendar records that Frances Nowland, 23, and an older woman, Ann McDougal, 48, had been held at the New Prison, charged on 7 November 1816 with shoplifting. As Entry number 79, they were to be taken to the Old Bailey for their trial scheduled for 4 December.¹ The trial transcript provides the full details of their crime.

Theft - Shoplifting - FRANCES NOWLAND and ANN M'DOUGAL were indicted for stealing, on the 6th of November, twenty-three yards of printed cotton, value 1l 10s and twenty-four yards of linen cloth, value 18s, the property of William Spooner, privately in his shop.

(44) JOHN SPOONER. My brother is a linen-draper in Chiswell-street; I was officiating in his shop for him, on the 6th of November, between three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the two prisoners came in together; they did not ask for any thing. I suspected them, and I asked the prisoner Nowland what I could serve her with; she said she would wait until I had served the people whom I was attending to. They were in the shop about twenty minutes before they were served. When the people went out, Nowland asked for some muslin, I served her with it, and some course cloth and cambric, they came to 3s 1d altogether. They left the shop in company - I did not perceive them take any thing. I followed them, and came up with M'Dougal, she had got my umbrella; I told her she had stolen it, and asked her to let me look in her apron, which she had up. I looked in, and there were some Irish and print, and a shawl, which I saw on Mrs. Nowland's arm when she came into the shop; I brought M'Dougal back to the shop; she said, Nowland had given her the things. I did not see Nowland afterwards. I had seen both the articles, I am sure, about an hour before in the shop.

Cross-examined by MR. ANDREWS. There were people in the shop when they came in.

Q. How was Nowland dressed - A. Not as she is now; she was dressed much better than the other prisoner. M'Dougal said, that the muslin was for her. Nowland had the shawl when they came in; I afterwards saw M'Dougal with it, and my umbrella.

Q. When you charged M'Dougal with the robbery, did she not say, if there is any thing wrong, Mrs. Nowland lives at such a place, she gave me the articles to carry - A. No; she said, God bless you, do not hurt me! the woman gave me one shilling to carry it for her. When she got to the shop she gave me Nowland's direction, which I afterwards found to be true.

Cross-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS. I did not know where Nowland lived. She dealt with me for the articles, M'Dougal was standing by, and said, that the muslin was for her. When I went out M'Dougal was standing up for the rain; she had no umbrella of her own with her. I officiate sometimes for my brother. I do not know whether Nowland was a frequent customer or not.

WILLIAM SPOONER. I keep the shop; this Irish and print have my private mark on them.

(Produced and sworn to.)

Nowland has dealt four or five times at my shop; she once paid me a note and gave me the name of Martin, Barbican; she never gave me the name of Nowland. It was about a fortnight before this transaction. M'Dougal gave me Nowland's direction, and she was found there.

Cross-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS. When she gave me the 1l note, I offered to send the things home; M'Dougal was there, but she would not let me. I am sure that when she gave me the name of Martin, that it was not the name of the person from whom she received it.

Court. Was M'Dougal in hearing when she gave you the name of Martin? A. She was; they would not let me put the goods in paper, which made me suspicious. The linen is worth a 1l.

THOMAS VAN. I am an officer; I received the linen from Mr. Spooner; M'Dougal told me that Nowland lived in Gould-court, Stepney-green. I went and found her there; she said, if M'Dougal had property it was nothing to her. M'Dougal told Nowland that she gave her the property; Nowland denied it.

Nowland's Defence. When I paid him the 1l note he did not ask for the name; and when I bought the things the gentleman asked if I was in a hurry. I know nothing about the goods. M'Dougal's Defence. I certainly had the property, and received it from Nowland; she gave me them to carry, and said she would be after me directly, when the gentleman came and took me. I am sure she gave them to me; I went into the shop with her, I wanted nothing myself.

Court to JOHN SPOONER. How far had M'Dougal got when you overtook her - A. About three hundred yards, she might have got farther if she had not stopped for the rain; I found her standing up, under cover; I am sure that Nowland had the shawl which I saw in M'Dougal's possession afterwards.

WILLIAM SPOONER Re -examined. I am sure she did not give me the name of Nowland.

F. NOWLAND. GUILTY - DEATH - Aged 23.

A. M'DOUGAL. GUILTY - DEATH - Aged 48.²

The testimony suggests that Frances Nowland was, or gave the impression of being, something of a 'lady'. A customer for whom William Spooner was prepared offer a home-delivery service. But the evidence tendered left little latitude for the jury to decide if and/or which of the women might have been telling the truth, and so found both equally guilty. But the capital conviction seems a bit harsh. That is, until it is found that at least Frances Nowland had seen the inside of Newgate Prison before.³ These two prisoners spent nearly four months pondering the grim possibility of the scaffold. However, along with many others in the same predicament, they were reprieved but they had not waited so long as others to hear the good news. It was in March 1817 that the Recorder made his report to the Privy Council.

RECORDER'S REPORT – Saturday the Recorder made the Report to the Prince Regent of the following melancholy list of persons under sentence of Death, convicted in July, September, October and December Sessions ... Frances Nowland, Ann McDougall ...⁴

The outcome of the considerations of the Privy Council was conveyed by Warrant, recorded on the standard proforma, and addressed to:

Our Trusty & Welbeloved Our Justices of the Gaol Delivery for the City of London and County of Middlesex, The Sheriffs of this City & County and all others.⁵

Favourable circumstances having represented themselves, Grace and Mercy were extended, and Pardon Granted, and arrangements were to be made for those respited to be transported 'to the Coast of New South Wales or some one or other of the Islands adjacent for and during the Term of their respective Natural Lives'.

Frances commenced her journey when, on 5 June, she embarked on the convict ship *Friendship*, which departed English shores on 3 July 1817 and which, after a journey of 195 days, finally arrived at Port Jackson.⁶ Surgeon Cosgreave noted that she had displayed a bad disposition during her time aboard, whereas free passenger John Gyles observed that she had been well-behaved.⁷ But Port Jackson was not the final destination for Frances. She was one of the fifty-three to be sent on to Van Diemen's Land, per *the Duke of Wellington*, which reached Hobart Town on 20 February 1818.⁸ Frances, aged 24 and a servant by calling who could neither read nor write, was about to embark on the next stage of her life.⁹

How she spent her first eighteen months or so has not been established but in October 1819 she became Mrs. Nash. On 11 October, at Hobart, Elizabeth [sic] Nowland and Samuel Nash were married by banns.¹⁰

Samuel ^{his} Nash ✓	Convict.	Sir W ^m Bensley	28 years.	11 th October.	Banns.	
Elizabeth ^{her} Nowland ✓	Convict.	Friendship	28 years.			3.20
Witnesses Thomas Morgan George Nowland						

Both parties were convicts, the 28 year old groom having arrived per the *Sir William Bensley*, and both made their mark 'X'. They also had in common the fact that they had both been tried the Old Bailey.

According to the Newgate Prison Calendar, Samuel Nash (alias Quilter) was not a first-timer when he appeared before the Bench in May 1816.

169. *Samuel Nash*, 32, from Tothill Fields Bridewell, committed by R. Baker, Esq. on oath of Thomas Beverley Westwood and others, for feloniously uttering a 3s. token ... knowing the same to be counterfeit, he having been before convicted as a common utterer of counterfeit tokens. Dated 14 May, 1816.¹¹

So Samuel would have been familiar with proceedings when he faced the court on 29 May 1816 to answer a charge of the Royal Offence – coining.

540. SAMUEL NASH, alias QUILTER, was indicted for that he, on the 19th of April, in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign, was convicted with one Philip Reilly, as a common utterer of counterfeit three shilling tokens; and that he, having been so convicted as a common utterer, on the 3rd of May, uttered to one Lydia Hose, a certain other counterfeit token, well knowing it to be counterfeited.

THOMAS BEVERLEY WESTWOOD. I produce an office copy of the original record of the conviction of the prisoner, with one Philip Reilly, as a common utterer of counterfeit three shilling tokens. I happened to be present at their trial, and can certify that the prisoner is one of the persons mentioned in that record.

LYDIA HOSE. My husband keeps a public house in the Five Fields, Chelsea. I remember the prisoner at the bar, coming to my house, about eight o'clock in the evening of the day in the indictment; he asked for a glass of porter; he said would I grant him a favour; I told him I must know what it was before I said I would. He said it was but a small one, he wanted to give a child a three shilling piece, and would I give him one for small silver; I said yes, and he gave me two shillings, and two sixpences, and I lighted a candle, and looked at them, and they were perfectly good. I put them into the till; I gave him a three shilling piece out of the till. I took the candle in one hand, and the money in the other, and told him to look at it, and see that it was good. I know that the three shilling piece I gave him was a full cheek, and it also had a little half moon on it; I took very particular notice of it, for I would not have given it to him if I had had another. He had another three shilling piece under his fingers, and as I was going to look at it, he put his hand over it. He went away, and he was back in an instant, and said, I don't much like this, mistress, and I will thank you to change it. He held it towards me, and I perceived it was not the one I gave him. I called him a rascal, and told him, I had a great mind to knock him down; I snatched both out of his hand, and said, he should not have either until he had been before his betters. I sent for a constable to apprehend him, and as soon as he found the constable was sent for, he left the house, though it rained very hard.

THOMAS HOSE. I followed the prisoner, and took him. He pretended he was going back to the place where he had taken the three shilling piece, and on account of his agitation, I was about to take him into custody, when he ran away. I overtook him, and he put up both his fists, but I told him that if he would strike, I would strike; with that, I knocked him down, and secured him.

MR. JAMES THURGOOD. I am one of the tellers of the Bank of England. I look at the three shilling piece offered by the prisoner to Mrs. Hose; It is counterfeit. I look at the other which Mrs. Hose first gave the prisoner, and it is a good one.

Prisoner's Defence. I had been employed for Mr. Sotter, and took this of one of the workmen at foundation digging of the name of Washington.

GUILTY, aged 40. Transported for Fourteen Years.¹²

Here we have a problem with Samuel's age, given that he said he was 28 when he married Frances/Elizabeth. This apparent discrepancy is compounded by Samuel's entry in the register of the hulk *Perseus* where he was imprisoned prior to being dispatched to the convict ship *Sir William Bensley*. As Samuel Nash, alias Quilter, his

age was then recorded as 32.¹³ He was one of 200 convicts who embarked on the *Sir William Bensley* which departed England on 9 October 1816 and arrived at its destination, Port Jackson, on 10 March 1817. Just over half of the convicts were disembarked for assignment at the various settlements – Parramatta, Windsor, Liverpool and Bringelly.¹⁴ Seventy of them were taken aboard the colonial vessel *Elizabeth Henrietta* for dispatch to Van Diemen’s Land, thirty for Port Dalrymple and forty for Hobart. Samuel Nash was in the second contingent.¹⁵

The bound indentures for Samuel Nash describe him as a native of Essex, aged 31, height 5’ 7”, with a ruddy complexion, black hair and brown eyes. He was a waterman by calling, and it was no doubt his qualifications and experience that, in September 1817, secured him the position of Water Bailiff, on the same allowance as a Constable, and under the direction of the Naval Officer.¹⁶ He was placed on a quarterly salary of £6 5 0 for his services as Bailiff and Coxswain. Included in his duties was the maintenance of the waterside infrastructure, for which he earned extra, as when he was paid £6 for the work of himself and six men in getting stone and repairing the sea wall and wharf.¹⁷ At this time Samuel was also drawing rations from the Government Stores.

Name	Ration	Trade	Wife/ Vict.	Issue	Vict.	Govt Men	Remarks
NASH Samuel	1½	Water Bailiff	½			1	

It was as the wife of Samuel Nash that Frances lodged a petition for the mitigation of her sentence, which someone would have drafted on her behalf.

The Petition of Frances Nash (late Frances Nowland) a prisoner

Most humbly Showeth

That your Petitioner was tried at London in the year 1816 when she received Sentence of Transportation for Life.

That your Petitioner arrived at Sydney per Ship Friendship Capt. Armet and afterwards at this Colony per Ship Wellington Capt. Howard in February 1818.

That your Petitioner has ever since her arrival enjoyed the Indulgence of holding a Ticket of Leave which His Honor Lieut. Governor Sorell was graciously pleased to grant unto her.

That your Petitioner is now married to Samuel Nash who holds the Situation of Water Bailiff under Government.

That your Petitioner being most anxious to extricate herself from that lamentable Sentence under which she now labours and humbly trusting that her Conduct whilst in this Colony will be found to have been free from every species of Criminality

Most humbly prays Your Excellency will condescend to take her Case into Consideration and be graciously pleased to grant unto her a Free or Conditional Pardon or which other Mitigation of her unfortunate Sentence as in the Wisdom of Your Excellency she may appear to merit.

And your Petitioner as in Duty bound will ever pray

Frances Nash

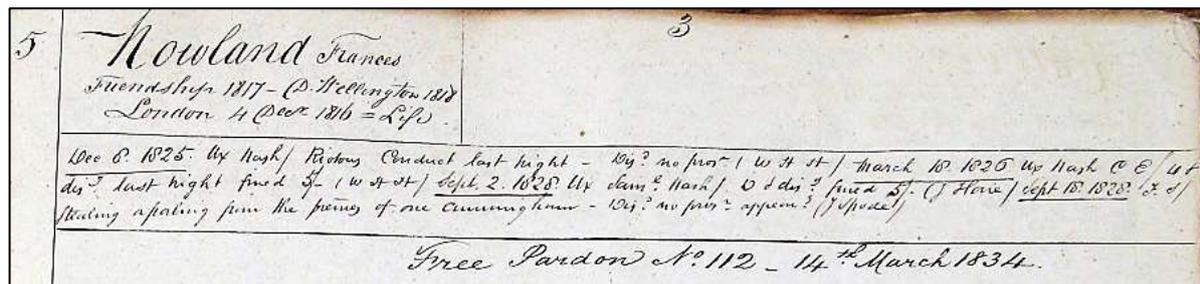
14th June 1821¹⁸

The petition was accompanied by a recommendation that Frances be considered for a Conditional Pardon but, because the signature of her advocate is illegible, he cannot be identified. However the recommendation held sway because Frances was listed as follows in the Hobart Town muster of 1822 as follows.¹⁹

Name	Status	Ship/ Colony	Arrived	Sentence	Where Tried	When Tried	Children	Remarks
NOWLAND Frances	Con/ Pardon	<i>Friendshi</i> <i>p</i>	1817	Life	London	1816		

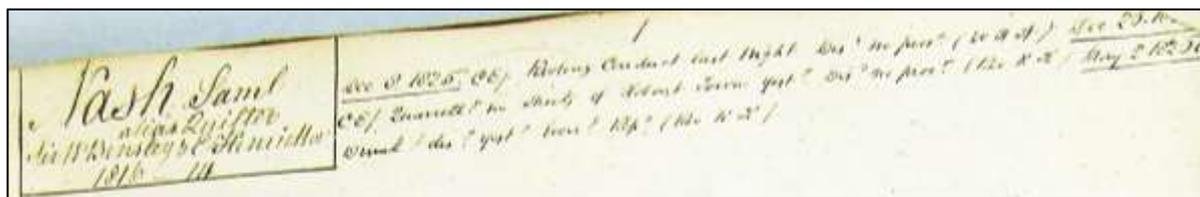
At the time of submitting the petition Frances was quite right in claiming she had led a blemish-free life in the colony. However in 1825 the first of four incidents was recorded on her conduct sheet. On 8 December 1825, ux Nash, she was charged with riotous conduct the night before, but this was dismissed for lack of a prosecutor. She

was not so lucky on 18 March 1826 and 2 September 1828, when she was charged with being drunk and disorderly and was fined 5/- on both occasions. The final entry, 18 September 1828, was for apparently stealing a paling from the premises of one Cunningham, but again no prosecutor turned up and the case was dismissed.²⁰



The conduct register has a notation that Frances Nowland was granted a free pardon on 14 March 1834. Confirmation of her absolute pardon was published in the 21 August 1835 edition of *The Hobart Town Courier*.²¹

Turning now to Samuel Nash's conduct record we find that on 8 December 1825 he too was charged with riotous conduct, the case being dropped for want of a prosecutor. On Boxing Day of the same year he was charged with being quarrelsome in the streets of Hobart Town, but again the case was dismissed. The last, and only case for which he was penalised, was a charge on 2 May 1828 of being drunk and disorderly, for which he received a reprimand.²²



By 1825 Samuel was no longer employed as the Water Bailiff. In August 1824 he had been removed and James Carrett (free per *Guildford*) had been appointed in his stead.²³ Under what circumstances Samuel had been removed, and how he was employed thereafter are not known. It was not until July 1830, by Government Notice No 129, that Samuel Nash, alias Quilter, was granted his certificate of freedom.²⁴

After the milestone dates of obtaining their freedom – Frances in 1835 and Samuel in 1830 – nothing definite has been found for either. There are no records of them having had any children.

Postscript

There is some documentary confusion around the name Samuel Nash. The Biographical Database of Australia (BDA) has the following reports for people of that name.²⁵

- (1) Person ID: B#10013468201 Samuel Nash, birth c. 1786 Essex, Arrival 1817 NSW Per Sir William Bensley (Convict), Trade or Calling Waterman
- (2) Person ID: T#14013082601 Samuel Nash, Arrival 1814 per Surry, Trade or Calling Mariner

The Index to the Colonial Secretary's Papers has thirteen entries for the name Samuel Nash, one of which [Samuel Nash per *Guildford*] can be discounted.²⁶ The other twelve relate to:

'Samuel Nash Former mariner, "Broxbornebury"; arrived in command of distressed "Surry", 1814'.²⁷

The description for the Event dated 14 Jun 1824 [should read 1821] reads:

'Water Bailiff, Hobart. Petition of his wife Frances for mitigation of sentence'. This has been wrongly ascribed – Frances was the wife of Samuel Nash, arrived per *Sir William Bensley*.

Two of the entries, one dated 1825 and the other undated, are described as:

'Re land in Van Diemen's Land' and 'In Index to land grants in Van Diemen's Land'. They relate to two grants of 100 acres each in the District of Stranghold.

A search on TROVE brings up a few references, but with little or nothing to positively link them with ‘our’ Frances/Elizabeth and Samuel. For instance, was Samuel Nash the victim of the following break and enter in February 1820?²⁸

Thomas Franklin was charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Samuel Nash, and stealing therefrom sundry articles of wearing apparel; and being convicted thereof, was sentenced to receive 200 lashes, and afterwards to be worked in irons at Newcastle for the term of 3 years.

Was Frances the Elizabeth Nash who had been assaulted and beaten and for which one Ann Miles (free) had appeared at the Hobart Town Court House, before the December 1823 monthly session of the Magistrates, and was duly bound over to keep the peace for three months, herself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each?²⁹ Did Samuel Nash move to Avoca in the Fingal Valley? In March 1838 at Avoca Samuel Nash and Samuel Hill were fined £10 and costs for breaching the Slaughtering Act.³⁰ In July 1839 the Police Office, Hobart, issued the names of those persons to whom Licenses had been issued as Hawkers and Carriers, but which had expired. Listed under the ‘Carriers’ was Samuel Nash, residing at Avoca. The same notice was published one year later, and again, Samuel Nash, residing at Avoca was listed.³¹

I have not found any death record for Samuel Nash. But who was the Elizabeth Nash who, on 29 June 1836, married James Corbett?³² And who was James Corbett?

a.409. James Corbett, *per* of the Parish of Launceston. and
 Elizabeth Nash, *per* of the Parish of Launceston. were
 married in this Church by James with consent of
 the twenty ninth day of June in the year 1836.
 By me W. A. Browne, Chaplain.
 his Marriage was { James Corbett.
 solemnized between us { Elizabeth Nash her x mark.
 in the Presence of { James Watkins of Launceston.
 { William Jones of Launceston.

There were two men by the name of James Corbett living in Van Diemen’s Land at the time. There is another marriage for a James Corbett to a Margaret Bankier in January 1830.³³ However, he can be discounted as the subsequent husband of Elizabeth Nash. Mrs. Margaret Corbett died in Glasgow in December 1838, and in June the following year Mr. James Corbett married a Beatrice [sic] Forrester Stevenson in Paisley Scotland, and returned to Tasmania with his new wife in January 1840 on board the barque *Arabian*.³⁴ He could not, therefore, have been the James Corbett who placed the following notice in *The Cornwall Chronicle* in July 1839.³⁵ Further, Beatrice [sic] Forrester Corbett was a widow when on 31 August 1842 she married merchant James Hamilton, her husband having died in London on 18 June 1841.³⁶

CAUTION.
I HEREBY caution the Public not to give any credit to my wife, Elizabeth Corbett, as I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by her from this date, she having left my residence without any just cause or provocation.
JAMES CORBETT.
Green Gate Public House,
Launceston, July 6.

It is possible that James Corbett had taken over the Green Gate public house when it was offered for let in May 1835. He certainly held the licence from October 1836 until August 1842 when it was transferred to John Mais (Main?).³⁷ In fact, James Corbett was by then insolvent. In June 1842 two notices appeared in the *Launceston Examiner* announcing that ‘Under the Insolvency of James Corbett, of the Green Gate, Licensed Victualler’, public auctions were to be held on 13 and 21 June, on offer at which would be the following items.

A QUANTITY of household furniture, glass, shells, beds and bedding, cooking utensils, wines, spirits, ale, porter, casks, measures, gig, harness, harrows, &c., &c. Terms—cash.

ONE STACK of HAY, supposed to contain from thirty to forty tons. TERMS—An approved endorsed bill at three months.

There is, of course, nothing to confirm or otherwise whether Frances/Elizabeth Nowland/Nash was the woman married to victualler James Corbett. But there is one tantalising snippet that suggests that James Corbett’s wife did return to him, as a Mrs. Corbett gave evidence in a trial held in Launceston in April 1841.³⁸

Mrs. Corbett. — I remember the 10th February; I do not recollect you bringing a man into the Green Gate who was lamed by the upsetting of the coach.

The above queries are yet to be resolved.

NOTES

¹ Findmypast (FMP), England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison Calendar.

² *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 28 April 2018), December 1816, trial of FRANCES NOWLAND ANN M'DOUGAL (t18161204-41).

³ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison Calendar.

⁴ *Derby Mercury*, 6 Mar 1817, p.1.

⁵ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Correspondence and Warrants.

⁶ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Prison Registers.

⁷ Observations of female convicts sent from Newgate who arrived on the Friendship (for the information of the Committee of Ladies, cited in *Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Friendship 1818*. John Gyles was a pioneer of the sugar industry in New South Wales, Niel Gunson, 'Gyles, John (?-1827)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/gyles-john-2138/text2717>, published first in hardcopy 1966, accessed online 23 April 2018.

⁸ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 21 Feb 1818, p.2. Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO), Assignment List, CON13/1/1 image 111.

⁹ Female Convicts Research Centre (FCRC), Female Convicts in Van Diemen’s Land database, Convict ID: 3609.

¹⁰ TAHO, Hobart marriages 1819, RGD36/1/1 no 320.

¹¹ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison Calendar.

¹² *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 7.2, 09 January 2018), May 1816, trial of SAMUEL NASH, alias QUILTER (t18160529-65).

¹³ Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, Perseus, Register, 1801-1836.

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

¹⁵ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary’s Papers, 1788-1856. TAHO, Assignment List, CON13/1/1 p.73.

¹⁶ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Convict Indents, 1788-1842, Bound Indentures, 1814-1818. *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 13 Sep 1817, p.1.

¹⁷ Statements of Accounts, Police Fund of Van Diemen’s Land, reported in *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 1 Apr 1820, p.2; 23 Sep 1820, p.2; 11 Nov 1820, p.2.

¹⁸ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary’s Papers, 1788-1856, Petitions to the Governor from Convicts for Mitigations of Sentences.

¹⁹ Irene Schaffer (ed), *Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists, Van Diemen’s Land 1803-1822*, St David’s Park Publishing, Hobart, 1991.

²⁰ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON40/1/7 p.3.

²¹ *The Hobart Town Courier*, 21 Aug 1835, p.4.

²² TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/29 p.1.



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- ²³ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 13 Aug 1824, p.1.
- ²⁴ *The Hobart Town Courier*, 10 Jul 1830, p.2.
- ²⁵ Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical reports for Samuel Nash.
- ²⁶ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.
- ²⁷ This Samuel Nash had made a name for himself as the seaman from the *Broxbornebury* who had volunteered to board the *Surry*, stricken with fever, and navigate her to Port Jackson – Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship *Surry* 1814, https://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_surry_1814.htm.
- ²⁸ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 12 Feb 1820, p.2.
- ²⁹ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 13 Dec 1823, p.2.
- ³⁰ *The Hobart Town Courier*, 8 Mar 1838, p.4.
- ³¹ *Colonial Times*, 9 Jul 1839, p.3. *The Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, 14 Jul 1840.
- ³² TAHO, Launceston marriages 1836, RGD36/1/3 no 3406.
- ³³ TAHO, Hobart marriages 1830, RGD36/1/1 no 1387.
- ³⁴ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 27 Apr 1839, p.2. Ancestry, Scotland, Select Marriages, 1561-1910. *The Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, 31 Jan 1840, p.4.
- ³⁵ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 6 Jul 1839, p.3.
- ³⁶ TAHO, Launceston marriages 1842, RGD37/1/3 no 7. *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 6 Nov 1841, p.-2.
- ³⁷ *Launceston Advertiser*, 28 May 1835, p.1. *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 15 Oct 1836, p.2. *The Courier*, 12 Aug 1842, p.2.
- ³⁸ *Launceston Courier*, 5 Apr 1841, p.2.



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TROVE

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Schaffer, Irene, Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists Van Diemen's Land 1803-1822, St David's Park Publishing, Hobart, 1991.

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