

---

 Mary Stockham
 

---

Date of Trial:	14 April 1817
Where Tried:	Exeter Quarter Session
Crime:	Larceny
Sentence:	7 years
Est YOB:	1786
Stated Age on Arrival:	32
Native Place:	
Occupation:	Country Servant
Alias/AKA:	
Marital Status (UK):	Married – Thomas Stockham
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	Quiet and industrious
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

On 14 April 1817, at the Exeter Quarter Sessions, Mary Stockham was convicted of stealing a stuff gown and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mary Rhodes, and was duly sentenced to seven years transportation.<sup>1</sup> She was placed in the County Gaol pending her passage to New South Wales.<sup>2</sup> This was not the first time she had seen the inside of the Gaol. A year earlier, at the April 1816 Quarter Session, she had answered to a charge of stealing several bank notes; a coat; and other articles belonging to one John Bastin.<sup>3</sup> Having been found guilty, she was sentenced to six months in prison.<sup>4</sup>

Within a month or so of her 1817 trial she had been removed from the Gaol, taken up to London with the three other Devonshire convicts (Rebecca Hooper, Sarah Plummer and Mary Johnson), and been taken on board the *Friendship*, which was to be her home for the next six months. Surgeon Cosgreave must have been relieved to have under his charge a 'quiet and industrious' woman. On arrival at Port Jackson Mary Stockham was one of the fifty-three *Friendship* women who were taken on to Hobart Town on the *Duke of Wellington* together with 28 artificers and mechanics (useful people) sent from Sydney to be employed on public works.<sup>5</sup>

On arrival Mary was recorded as being a 32 year old married woman, wife of Thomas Stockham, and a country servant by calling. She was initially assigned to Dr. Young [sic], but on 20 April 1818 she was up on a charge of having been drunk and absent from his house. She paid for this misdemeanour with a week in the solitary cell on bread and water.<sup>6</sup> It is possible that the Dr. Young in question was Assistant Surgeon St. John Younge, who had been a passenger on the *Duke of Wellington* and who, according to Government and General Orders, was to 'resume his Duty at this Station'. He left Hobart for Port Dalrymple in July 1818.<sup>7</sup>

In 1820, with a ticket of leave, Mary was mustered in Hobart in the service of a man by the name of Phipps.<sup>8</sup> This was no doubt George Phipps who, at the age of 28, had been tried on 1 March 1802 at Reading, Berkshire, and found guilty of 'stealing plate from the dwelling house of Mrs Elliott, of Bray'. His capital conviction was commuted to transportation for 14 years.<sup>9</sup> Having arrived at Sydney in October 1803 on the *Calcutta*, he was then sent to Van Diemen's Land per the *Ocean* arriving there in February 1804.<sup>10</sup> On the recommendation of Major Geils, then Commandant, Van Diemen's Land, George Phipps was granted a conditional pardon in February 1813.<sup>11</sup> In June 1816 he married Irish convict Elizabeth McEvoy, but by the time Mary Stockham joined George Phipps' household, Elizabeth was no longer in residence, the short-lived marriage having ended by December 1817.<sup>12</sup>

**NOTICE.—A Mutual Separation having took place on the 27th of September last between me and my Wife Elizabeth Phipps, the Inhabitants are hereby Cautioned against giving Credit to her upon my Account, as I will not be answerable for any Debts she may hereafter contract. GEORGE PHIPPS.**

By the 1820 muster Mary Stockman had given birth to a daughter – Susannah - born on at Hobart on 1 February

1819 and baptised just over two weeks later by the Rev. Knopwood. No father is named, but the baby would have been conceived around June 1818.<sup>13</sup>

No.	17 <sup>th</sup> February 1819	1 <sup>st</sup> February	Susannah daughter of	Mary	Stockham	Hobart	Unmarried	Knopwood
	680							

Another child – George – was born on 15 December 1820 and baptised on 1 January 1821. Again no father was named, and Reverend Knopwood conducted the baptism. However, George only lived for seven weeks, and once more the services of Reverend Knopwood were called upon for the burial.<sup>14</sup>

No.	1 <sup>st</sup> January 1821	15 <sup>th</sup> December	George son of	Mary	Stockham	Hobart	Unmarried	Knopwood.
	964							

George Stockham	11 <sup>th</sup> February 1821	6 <sup>th</sup> February 1821	7 weeks	Free	R. Knopwood
474					

William Bunster who had arrived free in 1812 on the *Kangaroo* and had become a successful importer and general dealer of Elizabeth Street, Hobart, was listed as Mary Stockham’s master for the 1822 muster.<sup>15</sup> The following year she was assigned as a servant to G.W. (George Weston) Gunning, Esq., ex Lieutenant of HM’s 73<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, at Coal River in the, by then, flourishing Richmond district.<sup>16</sup>

It was also in 1823 that the second and last entry was added to Mary’s Conduct Record. She was brought before Magistrates A.W.H. Humphrey and G.F. Read on 15 May 1823 accused of stealing sundry pieces of silk from the dwelling house of George Owen. She received a heavy sentence – bread and water for a month and confined to the Hobart Female Factory for two years.<sup>17</sup>

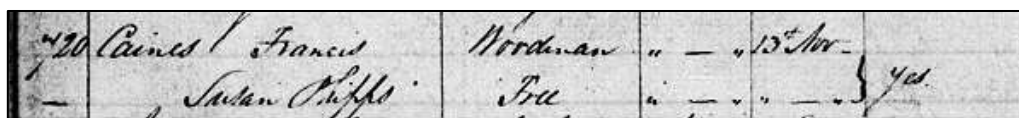
Stockham - Mary	Friendship 1819 to Wellington 1819	Evoker 1819	April 20 1819	absent from her Master (W. Young) House - 13 & 14 for a week (a week)
			May 15 1823	stealing from the Warehouse of Geo Owen sundry pieces of silk her property - 13 & 16 one month
				sent to the Factory 2 years (a week 18. 3. 18)

Notwithstanding this sentence, it was announced in April 1824 that Mary Stockham had obtained her certificate of freedom.<sup>18</sup>

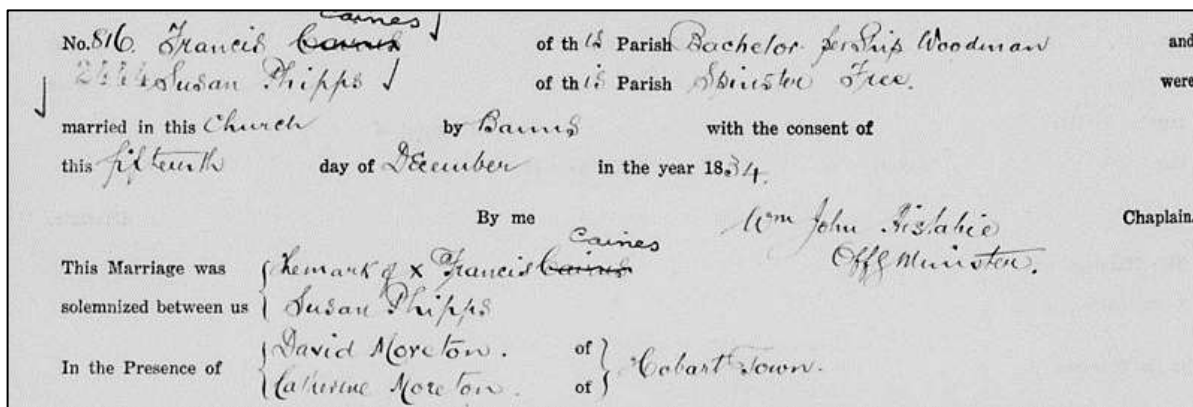
It is at this point that Mary Stockham disappears from the records. No likely death record has been found for a woman of her name (and variants). If she remarried, or perhaps returned to England, nothing has been found to substantiate either or both of these possibilities.

But what happened to her daughter Susannah? Born on 1 February 1819, this child would have been just four years old when her mother was sent to the Female Factory to serve a two year sentence. Unless some other arrangements were made, Susannah would probably have been sent to the Orphan School. I have found no further records for a Susannah Stockham. However, the Tasmanian Name Index does have a record for the marriage of a Susan Phipps, but no corresponding record of this child’s birth. Could it be that George Phipps was the father of Susan Stockham, or that Susan Stockman adopted his surname?

On 11 November 1834 Francis Caines lodged an application with the Muster Master for permission to marry Susan Phipps. The application was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary’s office and permission was granted, subject to the Chaplain having no objections.<sup>19</sup>



Clearly he did not object and the marriage took place by banns at Hobart on 15 December 1834. Unlike the witnesses David and Catherine Moreton, neither the bride nor the groom was able to sign their name. In a reversal of roles, Francis and Susan were witnesses to the marriage held on the same day between David Morton [sic] and Catherine Brown.<sup>20</sup>

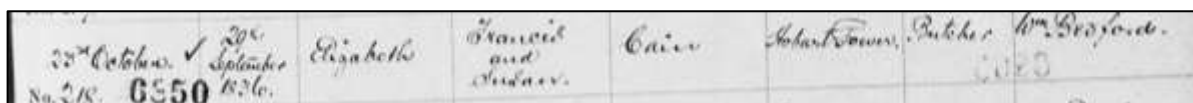


If the bride was Mary Stockham's daughter she would have been a few weeks shy of her sixteenth birthday. But who was Francis Caines? To start with his surname was a problem. He was tried and sentenced under the name Caines, but he was also known as Cains, Canes and occasionally Cane.

As a young lad, Francis Caines alias Bush first came to the attention of the judicial authorities in April 1821 when he was found guilty of stealing poultry. He was sentenced to one month's jail, and while there he was to receive a whipping.<sup>21</sup> The crime for which he was transported was committed four years later. At the 1825 Gloucestershire Summer Assizes Francis Caines, alias Bush, together with one Samuel Neads, was sentenced to death 'for a highway robbery upon Abraham Golding, at Bitton, and stealing from his person a silver watch, a hat, and a handkerchief. Fortunately for the pair their sentences were commuted to transportation for life.<sup>22</sup>

Francis then followed the well-worn path – first taken to the County Gaol, then transferred to the hulks – in his case the *Justitia* at Woolwich where, at the age of just 17, he was received on 6 September, and where he was described as being of healthy body and good conduct. From there, along with 145 others, he boarded the convict transport *Woodman* (2), which sailed on 6 December 1825 and reached Hobart on 29 April 1826.<sup>23</sup> On arrival Francis was described as being an 18 year old farm servant, 5/5½ tall, with dark brown hair and brown eyes, and scars on his forehead over the right eyebrow and on the back of his left wrist. His native place was given as Bitton, near Bristol (actually half way between Bristol and Bath).<sup>24</sup>

For 1830 he was mustered as assigned to public works and by 1833 he had obtained a ticket of leave.<sup>25</sup> His clean conduct record reflects his uninterrupted progress from convict to free man.<sup>26</sup> In April 1831 he was appointed to the Field Police, a position he held until he resigned in 1833; by February 1840 he had been granted a conditional pardon; and in May of that year 'on the occasion of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday' he was granted a free pardon.<sup>27</sup> Frances and Susan were by then parents. Their daughter Elizabeth had been born in September 1836 at which time Francis was earning a living as a butcher.<sup>28</sup>



Elizabeth was followed by a son, born on 3 September 1840, and baptised Francis George. His father was still a butcher.

18 <sup>th</sup> October 1840	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept 1840	Francis George	Francis and Susan	Canes	Hobart Town	Butcher	Wm Redford
No. 882							

An unnamed daughter was born on 18 April 1842, by which time Francis was described as a general dealer.<sup>29</sup>

1845 15 <sup>th</sup> April		Francis George Cane	Susan Cane	General Dealer	18 <sup>th</sup> April	Mary Ann	1843
-----------------------------	--	---------------------	------------	----------------	------------------------	----------	------

It is from her death registration that we find out the name of the second daughter. Mary Ann died on 15 April 1843, a victim of scarlet fever. She had only just been buried when her brother Francis George died on 18 April of the same illness which in 1843 had reached epidemic proportions in Hobart. For both occasions their father Francis Caines, a general dealer of Liverpool Street, was the informant.<sup>30</sup>

1842 15 <sup>th</sup> April	Mary Ann Cane	Francis George Cane	Francis George Cane	18 <sup>th</sup> April	Francis George Cane	1843
-----------------------------	---------------	---------------------	---------------------	------------------------	---------------------	------

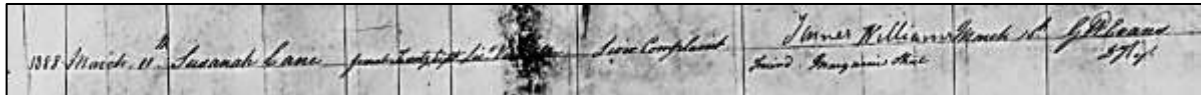
1842 18 April	Francis George Cane	Francis George Cane	Francis George Cane	18 April	Francis George Cane	1843
---------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------	---------------------	------

In September 1842 the Justices of the Peace met to consider applications for new and/or renewed public house licences. No reason was given, but the application by Francis Canes for a new licence was refused. However, in September 1843 the magistrates did grant him a licence to retail Wines, Spirits &c. from his premises, now to serve as the public house "Help-me-Through-the-World".<sup>31</sup> Francis Canes held the licence until October 1847 when it was transferred to James Williams.<sup>32</sup>



Help-me-Through-the-World public house<sup>33</sup>  
[cnr Liverpool and Barrack Streets]

Perhaps it was the death of his wife that decided Francis that he no longer wanted the responsibility of operating a public house, the management of which they had both shared. Within four years of the deaths of two of his children, Francis lost his wife and partner. Susanah [sic] Cane died on 11 March 1847 from a liver complaint aged only 28. At the time of her death she was a licensed victualler.<sup>34</sup>



Francis Canes outlived his wife by fifteen years. He was only 56 when he died on 27 May 1862 at home at Liverpool Street.<sup>35</sup>



**On Sunday the 27th, at his residence, 240, Liverpool-street, FRANCIS CANES, after a long and painful illness, in the 56th year of his age. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence on Thursday, at half-past two o'clock. Please friends accept this as an invitation, as no circulars will be issued. 1m**

Francis, Susan and their children Mary Ann and Francis George were all buried at St. David's Cemetery, Hobart.<sup>36</sup>

CANES, Francis	D: 27 Apr 1862 - 56yrs - Sp: Susan - Chn: Francis George--Mary Ann - See: Canes, Francis George - HOBART ST DAVIDS ANGLICAN - HOBART - HOBART - H001/03601
CANES, Francis George	D: 13 Apr 1843 - 2yrs - Pr: Francis & Susan Canes - Also: 3 others, On wall - HOBART ST DAVIDS ANGLICAN - HOBART - HOBART - H001/03601
CANES, Mary Ann	D: 15 Apr 1843 - 12mths - Pr: Francis & Susan Canes - See: Canes, Francis George - HOBART ST DAVIDS ANGLICAN - HOBART - HOBART - H001/03601
CANES, Susan	D: 11 Mar 1817 - 28yrs - Sp: Francis - Chn: Francis George--Mary Ann - See: Canes, Francis George - HOBART ST DAVIDS ANGLICAN - HOBART - HOBART - H001/03601

Surviving child Elizabeth married in 1852. Like her mother she was a very young bride at age 16, but unlike her mother she was able to sign her name. Her husband was Nicholas Ray. One of the witnesses was Elizabeth Hedges who by then was living with Francis Canes.<sup>37</sup>

Number	When married, and where	Name and Birthdate	Age	Rank	Signatures and Description of Parties	Name of Clergyman, Officiating Minister, or Deputy Registrar	When registered	Signatures of Deputy Registrar or Officiating Minister
147	25 <sup>th</sup> Mar 1852	Nicholas Ray Elizabeth Canes	23 16	Butcher Spinster	Nicholas Ray Elizabeth Canes Elizabeth Hedges	W. H. ...	25 <sup>th</sup> Mar 1852	W. H. ...

MARRIED IN THE PRESENCE OF: Nicholas Ray, Elizabeth Canes, Elizabeth Hedges. According to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, by Licence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Minister, W. H. ...

Nicholas was a butcher and he and Elizabeth had at least eight children. Nicholas Ray was one of the executors of Francis Canes' will. Apart from provision for Elizabeth Hedges – a weekly allowance and use of one of his cottages in Barrack Street - the principal beneficiaries of his will were his daughter Elizabeth Ray and her children.<sup>38</sup>

To return to the question of Susan Phipps' parentage and the possibility that George Phipps, while he did not marry Mary Stockham, fathered, or was prepared to give his name to the two 'Stockham' children or at least to the one who survived infancy? There are some compelling pointers to suggest that Susannah Stockham and Susan(nah) Phipps were one and the same.

As noted above, there is a birth record for Susannah Stockham but not for Susan Phipps. Susan was 28 when she died, denoting a birth year of 1819. It is perhaps significant that Mary Stockham's son, and grandson Francis George Caines, were given the name George.

Why would George Phipps, prior to his death in March 1839, have given over his interest in a block of land in

Hobart to Francis Canes and his wife as referred to in the following notice in the *Cornwall Chronicle* in July 1839 thus inferring a familial link between George Phipps and Mrs. Canes (née Phipps)?

Commissioners' Office

July 5, 1839.

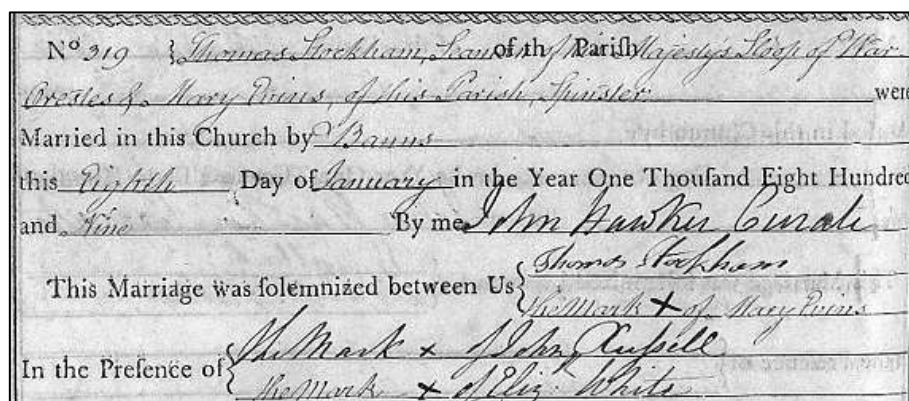
Notice is hereby given, that the following claims for grants will be ready for examination by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, upon or immediately after the 6<sup>th</sup> day of September next, on or before which day any caveat or counter claim must be entered ...

Francis Canes, Hobart Town, 29 perches, originally George Phipps, who conveyed in part to the applicant's wife and partly to the applicant, bequeathing the remaining portion also to the applicant.<sup>39</sup>

And if Susan Phipps was indeed Mary Stockman's daughter, did Mary live to see her daughter married and/or her grandchildren born, and had she suffered with the Canes family the loss of two of these grandchildren to the scourge of scarlet fever?

Finally, what might be discovered about Mary Stockham's provenance? The following, based on Mary's claim to have married a man by the name of Thomas Stockham and her estimated year of birth – 1786, possibly provides some clues, but nothing has been (nor can be?) verified.

On 8 January 1809 the marriage took place at Stoke Damerel, Devon, between Thomas Stockham and Mary Evins. The entry records that the groom was a seaman of the HM's Sloop of War, *Orestes*, and that the bride was a spinster. No ages are listed for either party, but Thomas could sign his name, whereas Mary made her mark X. The Naval Dockyard Devonport is within the Stoke Damerel parish boundary of which John Hawker was the curate.<sup>40</sup>



If the bride's name was correctly spelt as Evins, two baptism records for the period 1788 +/- 2 years have been located.<sup>41</sup>

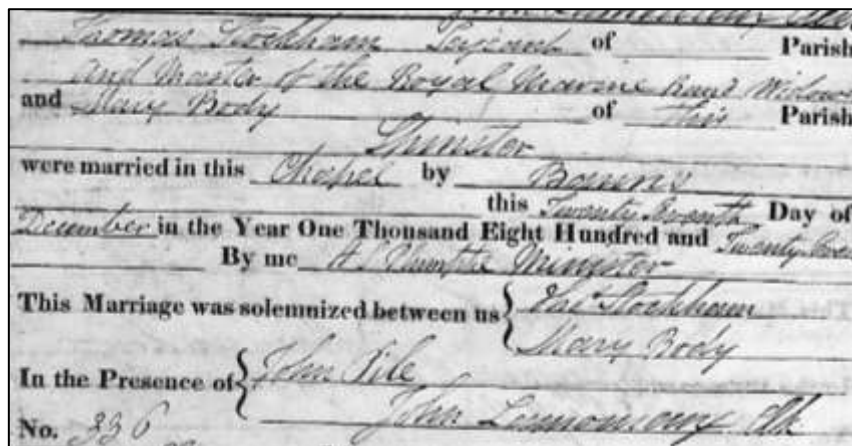
1. Mary Evins, born 25 April 1786, baptised 27 May 1786, at Runcorn, Cheshire. Parents: John and Mary Evins.
2. Mary Evins, baptised 8 June, 1790, at Buckfastleigh, Devon. Parents: Richard and Grace Evins.

A third baptism has been found for a Mary Evins, baptised on 24 September 1788 at Burrington, Devon. Parents: Henry Evins (alternatively spelt Evens) and Susanna Snell who were married at Burrington on 28 April 1788. Given the mother's first name, this 'lead' is perhaps promising. The Burrington parish register records the death of a Susanna Evens on 24 September 1788, the same day as Mary Evin's baptism. But no ages are given for the marriage or death entries.<sup>42</sup>

Returning to the above cited Thomas Stockham. Having served in the Napoleonic Wars, the *Orestes* was based at Devonport until 1810 after which she saw active service until being decommissioned and sold off in 1817.<sup>43</sup> No children have been identified for Thomas and Mary, but Mary is recorded in the Royal Navy Allotment Allocations. Up to 1809 Thomas Stockman had designated his mother, Elizabeth, as the recipient of an allotment from his pay. For the allotment paid on 1 April 1809, Armourer Thomas Stockman had nominated his wife Mary Stockham

as the recipient.<sup>44</sup>

There is an intriguing marriage that took place on 27 December 1827 between Thomas Stockham, Serjeant and Master of the Royal Marine Band, widower, and Mary Body, spinster.<sup>45</sup>




Mary Body, one of the children of William Body and his wife Elizabeth (née Pile), was baptised at the Paul Street Independent Chapel, Taunton, Somerset on 5 November 1805.<sup>46</sup> The FamilySearch records show that Thomas and Mary (also known as Mary Ann) had at least six children. For the 1841 census the family was living at Edgumbe Street, East Stonehouse.<sup>47</sup> By 1851 Thomas had moved to East Street, now a widower and a pensioner. Notably his 16 year old son Edward was listed as a musician.<sup>48</sup> Thomas' wife had died a year before this census, her death on 13 September 1850 being noted in a local newspaper.

September 13, at Stonehouse, Mrs. Stockham, wife of Mr. Thomas Stockham, late Band master, Royal Marines, aged 44.<sup>49</sup>

She would have been alive, however, when her husband was presented with a handsome commemorative gift on the occasion of his retirement. A reporter was on hand.

THE ROYAL MARINE BAND. – We stated in a recent number that Mr. Stockham, the able Bandmaster of this Division of Royal Marines, was about to retire from that situation ... The members of the Band, anxious to testify the esteem in which they held their leader, invited him, on Saturday evening last, to meet them at Quatremain's Navy and Army Inn, Stonehouse, when Mr. Kilbee on behalf of his comrades, presented Mr. Stockham with a very handsome silver snuff box; and in doing so, most deservedly eulogised the able manner in which Mr. S. had filled the responsible post for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Stockham, who was deeply affected by this unexpected mark of regard from his old associates, expressed his acknowledgments in terms which showed the deep sense he entertained of this manifestation of their affection. Most of the present band have been brought up under his judicious training, and evince, by the very high qualifications they have attained as musicians, the talent of a conductor so eminently skilled as Mr. Stockham has proved himself. The following inscription was chastely engraven on the lid of the box : "Presented by the Band of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines to Mr THOMAS STOCKHAM, their late master, as a token of respect and esteem, he having presided over them for 24 years." We feel pleasure in bearing our testimony to the abilities of Mr. Stockman; and in doing so are confident we speak the sentiments of our fellow townsmen, when we give him our best wishes that health and happiness may attend him in his retirement: for who is there among us with "music in his soul" that has not, when listening to the spirit-stirring march – the more classic composition of the opera – the voluptuous music of the ball-room – or the orchestral accompaniments of the concert – been enchanted with the delightful strains of Stockham's clarionet and the Royal Marine Band?<sup>50</sup>

Shortly after the 1851 census Thomas Stockman moved north to live with son John Pile Stockman, a talented musician in his own right, and John's wife Thomasine and their children. Thomas did not live to be counted in the 1861 census, but after his retirement he had maintained his interest and participation in band music. The following obituary appeared in the *Carlisle Journal* of 20 January 1860.<sup>51</sup>



Recently, at the house of his son, in Preston, Mr. Thomas Stockham, formerly bandmaster of the Cumberland and Westmorland Yeomanry Cavalry Band, in his 70th year. Mr. Stockham, in early life, joined the band of the Life Guards. Leaving the band of the Life Guards his services were retained as master of the Marine band, at Plymouth, in which capacity he served for 24 years. On leaving the service a handsome pension was awarded to him for life. He was afterwards master of the above-mentioned Cavalry band, an appointment which he resigned about four years ago in favour of his son, Mr. John Stockham, the present master. Mr. Stockham was a clever musician. The band of the Lancashire Militia played the Dead March in Saul at his funeral from the house of his son, in Preston, where he died, to the cemetery, and the members of the band carried his remains shoulder height from the hearse to the grave.

He was buried at St. John's Church, Preston, on 11 January 1860.<sup>52</sup>

According to the 1841 census return, the Thomas Stockham of the above account was not born in Devon. The 1851 census lists him as 60 (est yob 1791) and his birth place as Nottingham, St. Mary's. The Navy Allotments suggest that his mother was named Elizabeth. However, nothing has yet been found to confirm (or otherwise) this Thomas Stockham's provenance.

And, while it might be tempting to suggest that Thomas Stockham, the widower, was the same person as the Thomas Stockham who married the Mary who sailed away in July 1817, there is nothing to substantiate this rather whimsical hypothesis.

---

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> *Exeter Flying Post*, 17 April 1817, p.4.

<sup>2</sup> FindmyPast (FMP), England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Prison Registers.

<sup>3</sup> *Exeter Flying Post*, 17 April 1816, p.4.

<sup>4</sup> FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Prison Registers.

<sup>5</sup> Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Friendship 1818, [https://jenwilletts.com/convict\\_ship\\_friendship\\_1818.htm](https://jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_friendship_1818.htm).

<sup>6</sup> Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO), Conduct Register, CON40/1/9 p.2.

<sup>7</sup> *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 21 Feb 1818, p.1. This Dr. Younge was subsequently sent overland to Port Dalrymple in July, where, one month later, he absented himself from his post without permission and was suspended without pay and allowances— *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 18 Jul 1818, p.2, 8 Aug 1818, p.1.

<sup>8</sup> Female Convicts Research Centre (FCRC), Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land database, Convict ID : 3624.

<sup>9</sup> *Oxford Journal*, 6 Mar 1802, p.3

<sup>10</sup> Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical report for George Phipps.

<sup>11</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Copies of Letters Sent to Van Diemen's Land, Newcastle and Norfolk Island, 1810-1813.

<sup>12</sup> BDA, Biographical report for Elizabeth McEvoy. *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 6 Dec 1817, p.2. George Phipps remarried, as a widower, in 1823 to Ann Penny, a Bengali, by whom he had two children – John (1823) and Elizabeth (1824) –TAHO, Launceston marriages 1823, RGD36/1/1/1 no 699. TAHO Launceston births 1823 RGD32/1/1 no 1906, 1824 RGD32/1/1 no 1907. George Phipps, labourer, died on 15 March 1839 aged 70 from 'old age' – TAHO, Hobart deaths 1839, RGD35/1/1 no 119.

<sup>13</sup> TAHO, Hobart births 1819, RGD32/1/1 no 680.

<sup>14</sup> TAHO, Hobart births 1820, RGD32/1/1 no 964. TAHO, Hobart Deaths 1821, RGD34/1/1 no 474.

<sup>15</sup> Irene Shaffer (ed), Land Musters, Stock Returns and Lists, Van Diemen's Land 1803-1822, St David's Park Publishing, Hobart, 1991. Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists, 1787-1834, New South Wales, Male and Female, 1822.

<sup>16</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849., Tasmania, 1823 (transcribed as Mary Stockholms).

<sup>17</sup> TAHO, Conduct Register, CON40/1/9 p.2.

<sup>18</sup> *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 20 Apr 1824, p.1.

<sup>19</sup> TAHO, Marriage Permissions 1834, RGD36/2:1834/2444.

<sup>20</sup> TAHO, Hobart marriages 1834, RGD36/1/1 no 2444, RGD36/1/1 no 2442.

<sup>21</sup> *Bristol Mirror*, 14 Apr 1821, p.4.

<sup>22</sup> *Chester Courant*, 23 Aug 1825, p.4. *Bristol Mirror*, 10 Sep 1825, p.4.





- <sup>23</sup> FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Prison Registers. Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849. Claim a Convict, Details for the ship Woodman (2) (1826), <http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/claimaconvict/shipDetails.php?shipId=315>. No less than 22 of the convicts had been sentenced before, mostly to transportation to the colony – *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 24 May 1826, p.2.
- <sup>24</sup> TAHO, Descriptions, CON23/1/1, Surnames A-F, C713-742.
- <sup>25</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters, 1806-1849, List of Convicts, Tasmania, 1830 and 1833.
- <sup>26</sup> TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/6, p.240.
- <sup>27</sup> *The Hobart Town Courier*, 16 Apr 1831, p.2, 27 Dec 1833, p.2. *The Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, 14 Feb 1840, p.2. *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 6 Jun 1840, p.4.
- <sup>28</sup> TAHO, Hobart births 1836, RGD32/1/2 no 6850.
- <sup>29</sup> TAHO, Hobart births 1840, RGD32/1/3 no 882.
- <sup>30</sup> *The Courier*, 3 Mar 1843, p.3. TAHO, Hobart Deaths 1843, RGD35/1/1 no 1522. TAHO, Hobart deaths 1843, RGD35/1/1 no 1526.
- <sup>31</sup> *The Courier*, 2 Sep 1842, p.3. *Colonial Times*, 3 Oct 1843, p.4.
- <sup>32</sup> *Colonial Times*, 5 Nov 1847, p.4.
- <sup>33</sup> TAHO, Miscellaneous collection of photographs, PH-30-1-2527.
- <sup>34</sup> TAHO, Hobart deaths 1847, RGD35/1/2 no 1388.
- <sup>35</sup> TAHO, Hobart deaths 1862, RGD35/1/6 no 3305. *The Mercury*, 30 Apr 1862, p.2.
- <sup>36</sup> Ancestry, Australian Cemetery Index, 1808-2007.
- <sup>37</sup> TAHO, Hobart marriages 1852, RGD37/1/11 no 519.
- <sup>38</sup> TAHO, Wills 1862, AD960/1/5 no 950.
- <sup>39</sup> *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 13 Jul 1839, p.4. *Colonial Times*, 2 Sep 1845, p.3.
- <sup>40</sup> FMP, Devon Marriage Image, Devon, Plymouth & West Devon Parish Registers.
- <sup>41</sup> FMP, Diocese of Chester parish registers of baptisms c1538-1910. FMP, Devon Baptisms, FMP, Devon Marriages.
- <sup>42</sup> FamilySearch, "England, Devon Bishop's Transcripts, 1558-1887," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGRW-ZL5M> : 16 May 2018), Mary Evins, Burrington, Devon, England, United Kingdom; citing Baptism, The Devon Record Office, Exeter. "England, Devon Bishop's Transcripts, 1558-1887," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGRW-8DB4> : 16 May 2018), Henry Evens and Susanna Snell, Burrington, Devon, England, United Kingdom; citing Marriage, The Devon Record Office, Exeter. "England, Devon Bishop's Transcripts, 1558-1887," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QLPD-W161> : 16 May 2018), Susanna Evens, Burrington, Devon, England, United Kingdom; citing Burial, The Devon Record Office, Exeter. Henry Evans remarried on 8 February 1790 to Elizabeth Tibbs.
- <sup>43</sup> Wikipedia, HMS Orestes (1805), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS\\_Orestes\\_\(1805\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Orestes_(1805)).
- <sup>44</sup> FMP, British Royal Navy Allotment Declarations 1795-1852.
- <sup>45</sup> FamilySearch, "England, Devon Bishop's Transcripts, 1558-1887," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2M3-SDJK> : 15 March 2018), Thomas Stockham and Mary Body, East Stonehouse, Devon, England; citing Marriage, The Devon Record Office, Exeter.
- <sup>46</sup> FamilySearch, "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NPJW-54P> : 11 February 2018, Mary Body, 05 Nov 1805); citing , index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City; FHL microfilm 0825387 (RG4 1567).
- <sup>47</sup> Ancestry, 1841 England Census, Class: HO107; Piece: 276; Book: 3; Civil Parish: East Stonehouse; County: Devon; Enumeration District: 3; Folio: 6; Page: 6; Line: 7; GSU roll: 241335HO107; Piece 276. Note - surname transcribed Storkham.
- <sup>48</sup> Ancestry, 1851 England Census, Class: HO107; Piece: 1880; Folio: 328; Page: 46; GSU roll: 221029.
- <sup>49</sup> *Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth and Devonport Advertiser*, 18 Sep 1850, p.5.
- <sup>50</sup> *Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth and Devonport Advertiser*, 29 May 1850, p.5.
- <sup>51</sup> *Carlisle Journal*, 20 Jan 1860, p.5.
- <sup>52</sup> FamilySearch, "England, Lancashire, Parish Registers 1538-1910," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QJDD-SN8J> : 13 October 2017), Thomas Stockham, 11 Jan 1860; citing Burial, St John's Church, Preston, Lancashire, England, volume , Lancashire Record Office, Preston; FHL microfilm 1,278,777.



## SOURCES

### Genealogy Websites

#### Ancestry

1841 England Census

1851 England Census

Australian Cemetery Index 1808-2007

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

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

#### FindmyPast

British Royal Navy Allotment Declarations 1795-1852

Devon Baptisms

Devon Marriage Image, Devon, Plymouth & West Devon Parish Registers

Devon Marriages

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

#### FamilySearch

England Births and Christenings

England, Devon Bishop's Transcripts, 1558-1887

England, Lancashire, Parish Registers

### Other Websites

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

Claim a Convict, <http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/claimaconvict/>

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

Free Settler or Felon? <https://www.jenwilletts.com/>

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

Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/>

### Online Newspapers

#### British Newspapers (FindmyPast)

Bristol Mirror

Carlisle Journal

Chester Courant

Exeter Flying Post

Oxford Journal

Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth and Devonport Advertiser

#### TROVE

Colonial Times

The Cornwall Chronicle

The Courier

The Hobart Town Courier

The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter

The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser

The Mercury

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

### Publications

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

© Leonie Fretwell, 2019