



Mary Thompson

Date of Trial:	21 August 1816
Where Tried:	Cumberland Gaol Delivery
Crime:	Uttering forged bank notes
Sentence:	No prosecution - Acquitted
Est YOB:	1801
Native Place:	Carlisle
Occupation:	Daughter of convict
Alias/AKA:	Mary Sellers, Mary Ann Scarr, Mary Griffin
Date of Colonial Trial:	7 May 1834
Where Tried:	Sydney Supreme Court
Sentence:	Transportation 7 years
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

As Mary Sellers this woman had arrived ‘free’ on board the *Friendship* which reached Port Jackson in January 1818. She had acquired her free status somewhat fortuitously because in May 1816, at a time when the newspapers were full of the forthcoming royal nuptials between Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte, the *Carlisle Patriot* found room in its columns to note that Mary Sellers along with her mother and sister and a man by the name of William Green, had been arrested and committed to the Carlisle Gaol.¹

The Magistrates and Peace Officers of this City and neighbourhood, have been extremely active during the last five or six days, in search of persons suspected to be guilty of uttering forged notes. The suspicion was well grounded, for the following persons from Seaton, near Workington, have been committed to our gaol by Humphry Senhouse and John Christian, Esqrs. :—Margaret Wilson alias Sellers, Mary Sellers, Susannah Sellers, and William Green. Sixty-five notes were found in their possession, and on their premises.

However, according to a report in the *Lancaster Gazette*, only Margaret Sellears [sic] and William Green were convicted at the Cumberland Assizes for feloniously passing forged notes, and sentenced to death, subsequently reprieved to transportation for life.² From the prison registers we find that when it came to their trial, for both Mary and her sister Susannah, there was ‘no prosecution’ and they were duly acquitted as it was deemed that they were under the influence of their mother.³

Within eight months of her arrival Mary Sallows [sic] appears as one of a pair, in a list submitted on 7 September 1818 by William Cowper, Assistant Chaplain, of people seeking to have ‘their Names Published in Church’. The applicant was one Thomas Scarr. By reply the following day, the Colonial Secretary was pleased to advise the Governor’s approbation to the request.⁴

Based on the entry in the Church register there was some delay between the formal approval to marry and the actual wedding – 22 May 1821. Of particular note is the age given for the groom (considerably understated). Mary’s sister Susannah was one of the witnesses; the other was the Parish Clerk.⁵

Thomas Scarr, aged 35 [sic], Bachelor, Abode: Sydney, Dealer, Signed X; & Mary Sellers [signed] Mary Sellears, aged 22, Spinster, Abode: Sydney, married 22 May 1821, registered St Philips Church of England Sydney by Banns by William Cowper; Witness: Susannah Sellers, Signed X; Thomas Taber, Signed.

Thomas Scarr, then the landlord of the “Punch Bowl” public house, was 44 when he appeared before the Old

Bailey on 25 September 1815. With him in the dock was his 22 year old son George.⁶ George Scarr was indicted for (1) feloniously stealing, on 30 July, 117½ yards of linen cloth, value £5, and 98 pounds weight of thread, value £10, the property of John Fenn; and (2) for stealing linen cloth the property of Alexander Morrison, and the like thread, the property of Andrew Brooks. On both counts, Thomas Scarr was indicted for receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen. In giving evidence, William Drinkwater stated that he was a City Constable.

On the 30th of July, at about a quarter before seven o'clock in the morning, I saw a chaise cart standing at the door of the Punch-bowl, just opposite Little Queen-street in Holborn. There was a man in it, and presently I saw George Scarr come out of the house which is his father's, and the man in the cart gave him a large black canvas bag which appeared to contain bundles of something and which he took into the Punch-bowl. On the Tuesday morning following, I accompanied Salmon and Wilson, two other officers, with a search warrant at about six in the morning, to search the Punch-bowl, Old Scarr's house. Salmon told him, we came to search his house, and he said very well, and he would accompany us, and he would just go and call his wife, to mind the business. He went upstairs, we followed him close and met him just coming out of the room where his wife was in bed, with the same dark canvas bag in his arms which I had seen his son carry in on the Sunday morning. Salmon told him to put it down, which he did, and I was sent to call Davis, the clerk to the prosecutor, who was waiting outside; he came in immediately, and said the contents was his master's property. I searched the bedroom, and in a box, I found a quantity of linen, which Davis also said was his master's property. The father told me that a man named George Madden, brought the goods into the house, and his son carried them upstairs, as he did not choose to trust Madden up. He said, if we went to the public-house where they both slept, in Angel-alley, we should find them there. Soon after we went to that public-house, and George Scarr was in the bar; we told him he must go into the tap-room, and sit down, which he did, and we asked the landlord's permission to search the house; he said, by all means, and we went into George's own room. The bed was not made, and only appeared to have been slept in by one person. In his box, I found this bunch of skeleton keys, and these bottles of phosphorus; I knew it was his box, for his shirts were in it, and when we were taking him away, he wanted a clean shirt out of that very box. We told him not to mind it then, as he could have it another time. He then went with us.⁷

In his defence, George Scarr admitted to having taken the goods to his father's house, but insisted that his father knew nothing about them. In his defence, Thomas Scarr stated that he knew nothing of his son having deposited the goods in his house. The *Globe* covered the case and reported that several witnesses had given the father a good character, but no person appeared on behalf of the son.⁸ Referees notwithstanding, George's attempt to absolve his father, and Thomas' claim to ignorance held no sway with the jury. Both were found guilty. George was sentenced to be transported for seven years; his father's sentence was fourteen years transportation. Furthermore, in order to prevent it from being again licensed, the Common Sergeant directed that the Magistrates be informed that the "Punch Bowl" 'was a house made use of for the reception of stolen goods'.

Fourteen months after his trial Thomas Scarr embarked on the convict ship *Morley* which departed from England (on the first of four voyages), in December 1816 and arrived at New South Wales on 10 April 1817. The prisoners were landed on 18 April and assigned to various government services or settlers at Parramatta, Windsor, and Liverpool.⁹ Thomas was described as a native of Cambridge, aged 45, a labourer (although he later designated himself as brewer), 5' 8½" tall, with a ruddy complexion, brown hair, and grey eyes. Embarked on the convict ship *Mariner*, son George Scarr had arrived in the colony in October 1816.¹⁰

Between 1822 and 1825 we can track Mary and Thomas though the various musters. The General Muster of 1822 lists Mary as the wife of T. Scarr. For this muster her mother Margaret was found at the Parramatta Female Factory. The 1822 Parramatta (Baulkham Hill) Census and Population Book brackets together 'Thomas Scarr, TL; Mary Ann Sellers, CF, wife; and George Scarr, C, GS'. For 1825 Mary Ann was listed as living in Sydney, the wife of Thomas Scarr but by this time Thomas had started a new venture in Newcastle.¹¹

A number of entries for Thomas Scarr in the Colonial Secretary's papers further document his activities.¹² He was listed as receiving assigned convicts in December 1822 when he was living at York Street, and subsequently in 1824 when he was residing at Castlereagh Street. It was on 29 December 1824 that Thomas Scarr of Castlereagh Street drew up a petition in which he reminded the Governor of a previous petition of some eighteen months

earlier by which Thomas had sought permission 'to proceed to some Settlement for the purpose of carrying on his trade of Brewer', at which time His Excellency had advised that the request should be taken into consideration at some future period. In support of this second petition Thomas set out his credentials.

That your Humble Petitioner has been regularly bred to that business, and consequently possesses a thorough knowledge thereof, but the Competition of Sydney is too great to allow Petitioner the most distant chance to make a support for his family, and having learned that no person of that calling exists at Newcastle, is therefore induced humbly to solicit Your Excellency's permission to proceed to that Settlement with the Indulgence of a Brewing License ... in the hope that his exertions will render a source of profit to himself and of vast accommodation to the Inhabitants generally of that place.¹³

Finally, Thomas received some welcome news. By letter dated 12 January 1825 the Colonial Secretary's Office advised that permission was granted for Thomas to proceed to Newcastle, with a brewing licence.¹⁴ He wasted no time, the following notice being published on 3 February.¹⁵

MR. THOMAS SCARR intends to proceed immediately to Newcastle, for the Purpose of commencing the BREWING BUSINESS, he having obtained, from His Excellency the Governour, Permission to establish a Concern there; and begs to assure the Public, that his Beer, &c. shall be of the very best Quality, and made from Malt and Hops only---every other Ingredient being excluded.

Thus we find Thomas Scarr listed in the 1825 General Muster as a ticket-of-leave man, residing and working as a brewer at Newcastle.¹⁶ In November of that year he addressed a further petition to the Governor referring to and reminding His Excellency of an apparent 'promise' to arrange for a free pardon for Thomas and also for a grant of land on which he could build a brewery.¹⁷ Thomas himself put paid to any prospect of his request being granted, as documented in the reports of the Newcastle Police Court.¹⁸

17 February 1826

Thomas Scarr, a licenced dealer in spirituous liquors appears to answer to a summons on a complaint against him for harbouring and receiving prisoners of the crown and suffering them to be tipping in his house, contrary to 3rd Act of Council passed on the 19th January 1825. William McCarthy, a constable stated - I was at Thomas Scarr's on Monday last. A little before 12 o'clock Bevan and Perkins, two prisoners of the crown in the service of government were there. They called for some spirits for which they paid and drank; the two men came in whilst I was there and called for the liquor and drank it. Thomas Scarr makes no defence - admits the men were in his house. Fined twenty dollars being his second conviction.

23 March 1826

Thomas Scarr appeared in court to answer a summons for selling spirituous liquors without being duly licenced. William Turvey stated - yesterday afternoon I went to Thomas Scarr's house in George Street accompanied by Thomas Farnham a constable from the interior. We called for two pots of beer one after the other and drank them after which I said I could not drink any more beer upon which Farnham went to the adjoining room and returned with a half pint of rum. He was accompanied by Scarr. He sat down beside me and we drank it, Scarr taking part; Farnham then handed over a two shilling piece and three pence in coppers to Scarr which was intended to pay for the rum and one pot of beer. We had had another half pint of rum previous to Farnham giving money to Scarr. After this we had a half pint of gin and I paid Scarr a dump for it....Thomas Scarr was fined twenty five pounds sterling together with costs of prosecution.

On 28 March, Francis Allman, Commandant at Newcastle, wrote to the Colonial Secretary.

Accompanying this I have the honor to hand you a copy of the proceedings of a Bench of Magistrates assembled at Newcastle on the 23 March in reference to Thomas Scarr per ship Morley holding a ticket of leave No. 34/37 for selling spirituous liquors without a licence. The Bench think it necessary to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor that this is the third offence for which Thomas Scarr has been fined within the last four months....NB Thomas Scarr committed to gaol on the 4th April 1826 for three months in default of paying the aforesaid fine. Released and forwarded to Sydney and his ticket of leave having been taken from him by order of His Excellency the Governor.¹⁹

The forfeiture of his ticket of leave was notified in the *Sydney Gazette* on 19 April 1826.²⁰ Furthermore, Thomas Scarr was included in a schedule, published on 27 April, as one of the prisoners who had absented themselves from their respective employments, and who were then at large.²¹

1. Scarr, Thos. Morley (1), 54, Cambridge, 5 feet 8 and a half, grey eyes, brown hair, ruddy comp. on his way from Newcastle to Sydney.

He was recaptured and reassigned as overseer at the lime works at Market Wharf. It was now Mary Scarr's turn to appeal to the goodwill of the Governor, her 'Humble Petition' dated 22 July 1826, was submitted under the name Mary Sellers.

That your Excellency's Petitioner arrived (Free) in the Colony per ship Friendship the 14th January 1818, and was married (with permission) in 1822 [sic] by the Reverend Mr. Cowper to Thomas Scarr, Prisoner of the Crown per Ship Morley (1) arrived April 10 1817 at present employed as Overseer of Lime, and is now 54 years age. That Petitioner has no means of supporting herself, but is solely depending on the industrious exertions of her Husband for subsistence. That Petitioner now humbly begs your Excellency may be graciously pleased to grant her the indulgence of having the said Thomas Scarr assigned to her and for which act of beneficence Petitioner will as in duty bound ever Pray.²²

If the petition was not immediately successful, by the time the 1828 census was conducted Mary (alias Sellers) Scarr and Thomas Scarr were living together at 46 Castlereagh Street, Sydney. While Mary was designated as a Brewer, CF, the status of her husband was GS.²³ In addition the household included a 16 year old servant by the name of Farrally, and four lodgers.²⁴

Thomas Scarr regained his certificate of freedom in September 1829.²⁵ He died eight months later on 31 May 1830 and was buried the following day at the Scots Church by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang. His occupation was recorded as brewer and his age at death as 64.²⁶ On 16 September the following notice announced the sale of Scarr's Brewery, and a further notice of 28 September advised that the property had been sold for £270.²⁷

Castlereagh-street Property, known formerly as Scarr's Brewery.
BY MR. BODENHAM,
 Upon the Premises, a short distance from the Globe Tavern, on Wednesday, the 22d Instant, at 11 for 12 precisely, (By Order of JOHN EDYX MANNING, Esq. His Majesty's Registrar of the Supreme Court),
MR. BODENHAM begs to notify that he has received positive instructions to sell the Property, known as "Scarr's Brewery," situate in Castlereagh-street. The house contains five rooms, with an excellent well of water. The frontage to the street is 45 to 46 feet, and a depth of 106 feet, with two stables and other out-buildings.
 Purchaser to pay his own conveyance.
 Terms of payment—Ten per cent. deposit, and approved endorsed bills at 3 and 6 months date, will be taken for the residue, or security upon the ground, if required.

The death of Thomas Scarr left Mary as a widow still only in her mid-20s. But before continuing with her story, a brief account of her step-son George Scarr will close that chapter of her life. According to the bound indentures George would have looked very much like his father. He was 5' 7" tall, with a fair to ruddy complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes. But, unlike his father, he was a native of Middlesex and he was a shipwright/labourer by calling.²⁸ On arrival at Sydney, and as per order of the Governor dated 16 December 1816, George Scarr was one of 32 men sent to the Derwent on the brig *Kangaroo*.²⁹ He is found in the Tasmanian Names Index as Geo. Sear. His conduct record shows that on 19 August 1819, as a ticket-of-leave man, he was charged with breaking and entering the dwelling house of Edward Lord, for which he was sentenced to 100 lashes and 2 years on the Gaol

Gang. On 8 December 1820 he was charged with having been disorderly in Gaol, resulting in a diet of bread and water for a week. For a charge of neglect of duty, on 24 January 1821 he was to labour the same hours as the Gaol Gang for 14 days. Later that year, on 31 August, he was reprimanded for being absent from muster at Church. The last entry is a note in the margin 'SC 20 Jan^y 1821 Not Guilty'.³⁰ The following court report of 27 January 1821 explains this annotation.³¹

Edward Shortland and George Scarr were indicted for privately stealing in the dwelling-house of Charles Hardman, a tailor, a quantity of cloth, valued £10, which he had for the purpose of making it up into wearing apparel for several persons, to whom it belonged.—George Scarr Acquitted; Edward Shortland found guilty, and sentenced to 7 years hard labour at Newcastle.—Adjourned to Monday.

In April 1822 convicts George Scarr and John Wilson arrived at Sydney in April 1822 on board the ship *Castle Forbes* which, having disembarked its payload of convicts, free passengers and goods at Van Diemen's Land, had continued on its journey to Port Jackson. On 27 April the Colonial Secretary's office sent a memo to Mr. Dunn, Chief Constable, instructing him to board the *Castle Forbes* and receive into his care the two convicts and 'cause them to be brought to this Office'. As far as George Scarr was concerned, it was decided to send him to his father at Sydney.³² And, as noted above, for the 1822 muster George was listed as an assigned servant living with his father Thomas and step-mother Mary Scarr. The 1825 muster records George Scarr as having left the colony.³³ In fact, the last sighting of George Scarr was his departure as a crewman – carpenter and free by certificate – on board the *Zenobia* of Calcutta, which sailed from Sydney on 16 April 1823 bound for the West Coast of South America.³⁴

Who purchased the Scarr's Brewery property, and whether or not Mary Scarr received any of the proceeds of the sale are not known, but the ink on the contractual documentation was barely dry when, on 20 September 1830, Mary Scarr (née Sellers) married for the second time.³⁵

ag 23^y Ocean

No. 256. Joseph Brogden alias Thomson of the Parish of Parramatta and
 Mary Ann Scarr of the Parish of Parramatta were
 married in this Church by Wm Marsden with consent of friends
 this twentieth day of September in the year 1830

By me Samuel Marsden Chaplain.

This Marriage was solemnized between us
 Joseph Brogden Thomson
 Mary Ann Scarr

In the Presence of
 John Burgess's mark of Parramatta
 Eliza French's mark of Parramatta

The groom was 35 year old Joseph Brogden (alias Thomson) who had arrived in the Colony on the *Ocean*. His bride was Mary Ann Scarr now aged 26 and who had arrived free on the *Friendship*, both parties being 'of the Parish of Parramatta'. The banns having been duly called, and interestingly 'with consent of friends', the service was conducted by the Reverend Samuel Marsden. Both bride and groom were able to sign the register, the latter signing with the name Joseph Brogden Thomson [sic], but the witnesses – John Burgess and Eliza French – made their mark 'X'.

The marriage register is the only formal document found that refers to this man as Joseph Brogden. All other records refer to him by the surname Thompson. Although he had arrived as a convict, by time he married Mary Ann he had received his certificate of freedom – No. 29/706, 23 July 1829 - from the butt of which we gain a sketch of this man who had been born about 1793 in Sheffield, and was a groom by calling. He stood at 5' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

had a swarthy complexion, brown hair mixed with some grey, and hazel eyes. On his right arm he carried the scars of two extensive cuts.³⁶

Joseph Thompson had been tried at Staffordshire Quarter Sessions on 17 July 1822, his crime meriting a one-line entry in the *Staffordshire Advertiser* – ‘Joseph Thompson, stealing two shifts, transported 7 years’.³⁷ The 24 August issue of the same newspaper advised its readers that Joseph Brogden *otherwise* Thompson had been removed from the country gaol to the *York* hulk, moored at Portsmouth³⁸. He embarked on the *Ocean* which departed from Portsmouth on 24 April 1823 and arrived at Sydney four months later on 27 August. This voyage was marred by a serious outbreak of scurvy, resulting in the death on board of six men and two children and, on arrival, the admission to the Hospital of forty convicts.³⁹ Joseph Thompson was one of four *Ocean* men who were forwarded to Newcastle per the brig *Fame* to be assigned to John Brown.⁴⁰ For the 1825 muster he was a general servant assigned to Mr. Innes, at Bathurst.⁴¹ Effective 1 July of that year he was appointed as a Constable at Paterson Plains, a role combined with that of Scourger – the first person to hold that position in the district.⁴² Joseph himself avoided a flogging, but, in October 1826, was sentenced to three months in the gaol gang for having been found insensibly intoxicated.

Joseph Thompson per ship *Ocean*, in government service, charged with being on the premises of Mr. John Smith at an unreasonable hour and in a state of intoxication. Mr. Smith states - About one o'clock on Thursday night - Friday morning last, I heard my dogs barking and suspecting that some person was on my premises, I left my bed and on searching about I found the prisoner in my back yard, lying on the ground. He appeared very much intoxicated. I miss nothing, nor did any of my property appear to have been touched. The prisoner admits being drunk, states that it rendered him insensible of what he was doing, throws himself on the mercy of the court. Joseph Thompson sentenced to 3 months in the gaol gang.⁴³

For the 1828 census Joseph Thompson was listed as one of the men employed on ‘14 Road Party’ which was deployed at Kissing Point and Barren Ridges (now Thornleigh).⁴⁴ And, as noted above, by 1829 he was a free man.

But not for long. He was probably the ‘James’ Thompson of the *Ocean*, who, with nine others had been admitted to the Sydney Gaol to await their appearance before Mr. Justice Dowling on 20 June 1831 jointly charged with receiving a watch, valued at £5, knowing it to have been stolen. They were fortunate in that John Walmsley, upon whose word the charge was laid, could put forward no evidence to back up his accusation, and so all were acquitted.⁴⁵ Joseph Thompson was back in the Sydney Gaol in 1834, and this time he was accompanied by his wife Mary Thompson. They had been admitted on 3 April. In contradiction to the butt of his Certificate of Freedom, the Description Books record that Joseph hailed from Birmingham, was of slender build, with a pale complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. On the other hand, these Books give the first full description of Mary. Her birth year was given as 1805, and she was a native of Carlisle. She was short, standing at just 4’ 11”, of stout build, with a rather dark complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. While Joseph’s calling is still given as groom, his wife was earning her living as a mantua-maker.⁴⁶ The couple was tried on 7 May 1834. Both *The Sydney Monitor* and *The Sydney Gazette* reported on the cases, but the former gave the more detailed account.

Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and a Civil Jury

Joseph Thompson was indicted for stealing one watch value ten pounds, one counterpane value two pounds, and one night-gown value five shillings, the property of ___ Brazil, at Sydney, on the 29th March last; and *Mary Thompson* was indicted for receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen. The prisoner in this case took an opportunity of entering the prosecutor’s house under the pretence of selling some meat that he had in a basket. Seeing the bedroom door open, he stepped in and took the articles laid in the indictment. A boy, son of Mr. Beal who lives next door, saw the man come out of the house, and when the robbery was discovered, gave such information to the police, that the constable went to his lodgings, where he found the female prisoner with part of the property in her possession. The male prisoner was taken a few days afterwards. The Jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against both prisoners. Sentences – Joseph Thompson *to be transported to such penal settlement as His Excellency the Governor may direct, for the term of his natural life*; Mary Thompson *to be transported to a penal settlement for seven years in addition to a sentence of seven years which she had formerly*



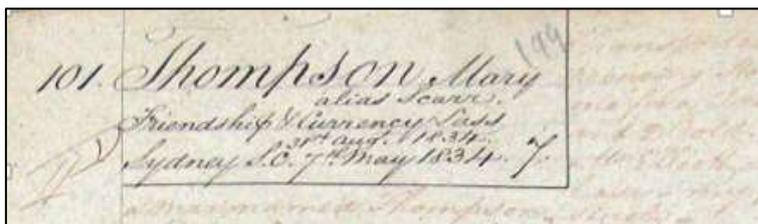
received for another offence.⁴⁷

The *Sydney Gazette* clarified that the stolen property belonged to a Thomas Clayton, and that Mary Thompson was to be transported to Van Diemen's Land.⁴⁸

The following, typically convoluted directive, dated 20 August 1834, was issued under the hand of His Excellency Major General Richard Bourke.

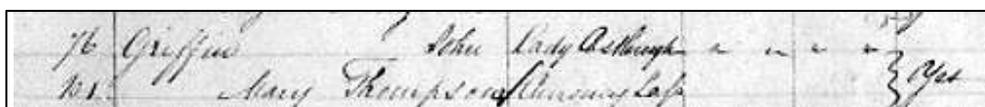
Whereas the several persons named in the Annexed List have been convicted of the offences and have been Sentenced to be Transported for the periods set opposite to their respective names: And Whereas the said persons have been embarked on board the *Currency Lass* for the purpose of being Transported to his Majesty's Colony of Van Diemen's Land: Now therefore in pursuance of the authority in me Vested, I do hereby assign the Services of the said persons so convicted to the Lieutenant Governor of the said Colony of Van Diemen's Land for the time being and his assigns during the several periods for which the said persons have been sentenced to be Transported respectively.⁴⁹

When the schooner *Currency Lass* departed for Hobart on 21 August she carried on board, under guard, ten prisoners of the crown – six men and four women. She reached her destination on 31 August.⁵⁰ Mary was the first of the women listed in the annexure – Mary Thompson, alias Scarr, aged 29, of rather dark complexion, with brown hair and blue eyes, and sentenced to seven years for receiving. She was about to embark on the next stage of her life. Allocated Police Number 101, she was entered in the Conduct Register as follows. The supplementary information is barely legible, but it is possible to make out that her 'proper' name was Sellers, that she had been 'living with' a man named Thompson, and that she was a single woman.⁵¹

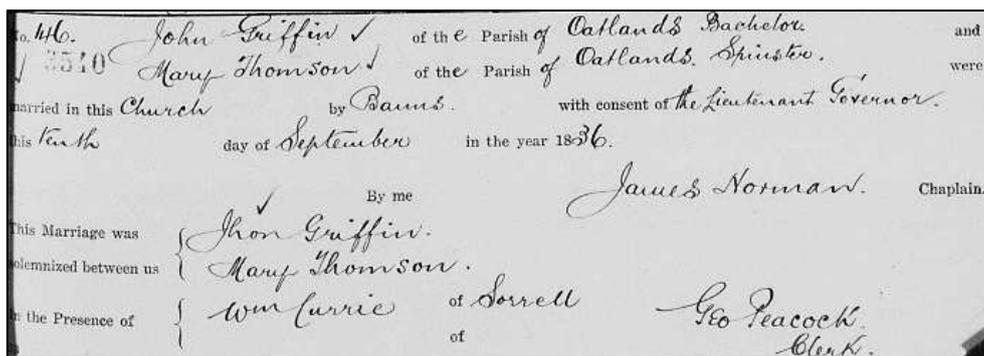


Initially Mary was located at Morven and Launceston, but by 1835 she was assigned to Mr. F. Tabart at Oatlands.⁵² Her master's full name was Francis Gerard Tabart (1789-1856). He had arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1830, acquired a free land grant in the Eastern Marshes of the Oatlands district and had founded and developed the extensive estate of Fonthill.⁵³ It was possibly when working for Francis Tabart that Mary met the man who was to become her third husband.

On 15 July 1836 John Griffin submitted an application for permission to marry Mary Thompson. The application was forwarded to the Secretary on 26 July and approval was granted.⁵⁴



The happy couple were married by banns on 10 September with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor. Both parties were recorded as being of the parish of Oatlands, and the marriage was registered at Sorell. John Griffin declared that he was a bachelor. Notwithstanding her previous husbands, but consistent with the information recorded on her arrival at Van Diemen's Land, Mary's status was given as 'spinster'.⁵⁵



John Griffin was remarkable for being one of the youngest felons sentenced to transportation. He had been tried at the Old Bailey on 17 September 1817 – ‘indicted for stealing, on 2d of August, the sum of 14s, in monies numbered, the property of Jeremiah Marney, from the person of Bridget his wife’.⁵⁶ A report of the trial was published in the *Morning Chronicle* of 1 October 1817. In addition to the account of the crime, which calls to mind Fagin and his gang, the report throws some light on the hand-to-mouth existence of the victim.⁵⁷

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS

Yesterday JOHN GRIFFITH [sic], aged 14, an extremely good looking boy, was indicted for stealing 12 shillings [sic] from the person of Bridget Marney, the property of Jeremiah Marney, her husband, who is a labouring man. Mrs. Marney sells fruit in the Covent-garden market, and generally kept the money in her pocket loose, without any purse. She felt something at the pocket, and soon after she was asked by a boy if she had any money in her pocket. On this she felt her pocket, and then followed the prisoner, whom she seized by the bosom, and asked him to restore the money, as she had four poor children. He was searched, and three half-crowns found on him, besides 6s, of which 3s 6d was in his mouth.

Cross-examined – Generally pawns every Monday morning to buy fruit for selling again. She had 14 shillings in her pocket when this happened. Always gave this account of her loss. She had three half-crowns among the money.

John Fanner, aged 15, was next examined. Saw three boys standing close to the prosecutrix, two of them ran off on the prisoner being taken. Saw the money taken from the prisoner, who said, “let me go, as I have taken no money from anybody.” The woman told witness that the money was in a box [not loose as previously stated]. A Bow-street Officer said he heard a cry of “stop him,” in the market, and he seized the prisoner, who denied having any money about him: found on him three half-crowns, a shilling, besides 3s 6d out of his mouth. The woman told him she had lost 14s. The prisoner, on being asked why he had money in his mouth, said “Why because I knew you were going to rob me, and swear my life away.”

In defence the prisoner denied the crime, and said he had neither father nor mother, nor a single friend whom he could call in his favour.

The COMMON SERGEANT summed up, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

John Griffin was handed out what seems a harsh sentence, particularly for a 14 year old lad – transported for life. But, as noted at the conclusion of the proceedings, this youngster had been tried a year previously and, as confirmed in the prison register, had spent time in custody before. In addition the prison register tells us that John Griffin (*als* John Griffiths) had been born at Clerkenwell, was 4 feet 10 inches tall, with a fair complexion, light-brown hair, blue eyes, and a long visage and that on 10 October 1817 he had been transferred to the *Captivity* Hulk at Portsmouth.⁵⁸

In fact, with the breaking up of the *Captivity* in 1816, the prisoners then on board had been relocated to the *Leviathan*, and it was from this hulk that John Griffin was transferred to the *Lady Castlereagh*.⁵⁹ He was one of 300 convicts who, having departed from Portsmouth on 22 December 1817, arrived at Port Jackson on 30 April 1818. On 6 May the full convict contingent was mustered on board by Secretary Campbell. According to Governor Macquarie’s diary, the *Lady Castlereagh* departed Port Jackson on 4 June with ‘the whole Importation of Convicts – consisting of 300 men’ - bound for the Derwent, reaching her destination on 11 June.⁶⁰ However, a small number of convicts had been disembarked at Port Jackson and the number of convicts actually conveyed to Van Diemen’s

Land was 263, specially chartered at the rate of £2 per convict.⁶¹

One of these was John Griffin. He was now aged 16 and since his trial had grown, now standing at 5' 0½". Confusingly his eyes were no longer given as 'blue' but were now described as 'hazel'. He was stated to be a carrier by calling. From 1818 to 1826 he was employed on public works. The 1830 Muster shows him as being assigned to Mr Talbot, which is surely a mis-spelling of Tabart?⁶² On 3 January 1831 the *Launceston Advertiser* reported that John Griffin had been granted a ticket of leave.⁶³ Having been 19 years in the Colony, and having held a certificate of leave for the previous 6 years, John Griffin was recommended for a conditional pardon – "His conduct very favourably reported and produces strong Certificates". He was granted his conditional pardon on 14 July 1837.⁶⁴

The preamble of Government Notice No.52, of 23 February 1841 reads –

The period for which the under-mentioned persons were transported expiring at the date placed after their respective names, Certificates of their Freedom may be obtained then, or at any subsequent period, upon application at the Muster Master's Office, Hobart Town, or at that of a Police Magistrate in the Interior.⁶⁵

Included in the list of names was 'Friendship and Currency Lass – Mary Thompson, 7th March'. By this time she and John were about 40 years old and had been married nearly six years. They managed to keep a very low 'public' profile, with only one reference found, as reported in the *Colonial Times* of 11 December 1843. John Griffin of Providence Valley, a hawker of fruit and vegetables, was fined 5 shillings each for two accounts of false weights. It was noted that this was a first offence, and that the accused pleaded poverty, but given that 'the case was a bad one', there was no let-off.⁶⁶

It is something of a mystery to find that John and Mary Griffin were married for a second time, this ceremony being conducted under licence according to the rites of the Wesleyan Church.



The marriage took place on 8 March 1853 at the Wesleyan Chapel House in Melville Street, Hobart. John and Mary were of full age, and John earned his living as a gardener. Reverend John A. Manton was Superintendent Minister at Hobart, Reverend Thomas Brocas Harris was the Minister of Hobart Town, and Ruth Brocas Harris was his wife.⁶⁷ Perhaps John and Mary had become adherents of the Wesleyan faith and decided to reaffirm their vows within the Wesleyan congregational fold. It is interesting to note, however, that at the time there were a limited number of Wesleyan chapels licensed to conduct marriage ceremonies, necessitating prospective partners to travel considerable distances and/or for marriages to be solemnised in private dwellings which, according to an 1853 petition to the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, was 'repugnant to their views, regarding it as desirable that the utmost publicity should in all cases be given to a ceremony so important as that of marriage'. Included in the signatories of the petition, calling for the Wesleyan Church to be granted the same rights as other denominations, were J.A. Manton and Thomas Brocas Harris.

That it would do much towards the removal of these evils if the ministers of the Wesleyan Church and their places of worship were placed upon the same footing as those of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, so far as relates to the publication of banns, granting licences, and solemnizing marriages; a right which is enjoyed by the Wesleyan ministers in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.⁶⁸

The death of Mary Griffin occurred a few days short of the fifth anniversary of her 'second' marriage to John Griffin. The wife of a gardener, she died aged 57 on 4 March 1858 at Providence Valley of cancer of the womb. It was

noted that she had been born in England, and the informant was James Lumsden, a friend of Brisbane Street.⁶⁹

784	March 15 th	Mary Griffin (born Providence Valley born England)	female 57 years	Gardener's wife	born in the James Lumsden friend Brisbane Street	March 15 th	H. Wood
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Eight months later on 4 September 1858 John Griffin married again, this time to Martha Prialux, at the residence of the groom, Mount Stuart Road, near Hobart Town. John Cope, Wesleyan Minister, conducted the ceremony.⁷⁰

Number.	When married, and where.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Rank.	Signature and Description of Parties.	Name of Clergyman, Officiating Minister, or Deputy Registrar.	When registered.	Signature of Deputy Registrar or Officiating Minister.
223	4 th September 1858 at the residence of Mr. John Griffin, Mount Stuart Road, near Hobart Town	John Griffin Martha Prialux	Full age Full age	Gardener —	John Griffin Bachelor Martha Prialux Spinster	John Cope	4 th September 1858	John Cope

No children have been identified for John's first wife (by Thomas Scarr, John Thompson, or John Griffin) but Martha brought a son to the marriage, Robert Edward Prialux, whom John Griffin adopted.⁷¹ He and Martha also had a daughter, Mary Ann Dinah, born on 28 January 1863, the birth being registered by her father John Griffin, farmer of Providence Valley.⁷² John died at his home on 21 April 1882 at the age of 81. The informant was his adopted son Edward Griffin, also of Mount Stuart Road.⁷³

116	21 st April 1882	John Griffin male 81 years (born England)	81 years	Gardener	Old age - 2 Colonies	Edward Griffin son Mount Stuart Road	21 st April 1882	H. Wood
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Martha Griffin outlived her husband by nearly twenty years. She died in her 80th year on 6 November 1900 at her daughter's residence, Berridale, Glenorchy.⁷⁴

Postscript

This section on Mary Thompson concludes with some further information about her husband Joseph Thompson. Shortly after the 1834 trial, and when he was incarcerated on the Hulk, he had a few words with one Colonel Wilson, which afforded him another opportunity for a 'day in court' on 24 July 1834.

Before Mr. Slade, *Robert Simons*, free, residing at the corner of Goulburn and Sussex-street, was brought up under the following circumstances. Joseph Thompson, convict on board the Hulk, gave information to Colonel Wilson, a few days ago, that Simons had been accessory with himself to a robbery on which occasion among other articles an umbrella was stolen. Thompson at the bar could not substantiate the accusation and convinced the Court from his prevarication, that he must have made the charge from a malicious motive; in consequence of which he was placed at the bar as a prisoner, and Simons deposed, that he Thompson formerly lodged with him until he was taken up on a charge of robbery, when deponent was witness against him, and he was sentenced to Norfolk Island for life; the umbrella had been left in the deponents house by the prisoner. *Dwyer*, Assistant Chief Constable, deposed that Thompson immediately after making the affidavit against Simons, confessed that he himself had stole the umbrella from a house in Pitt-street.⁷⁵

For this shameful act of vengeance Joseph was to receive fifty lashes. The report does however confirm that Joseph Thompson was to serve his sentence at Norfolk Island.

Over the period mid-1840s to mid-1850s three notices were placed in newspapers in Tasmania, Victoria and Sydney, all seeking information on the whereabouts of Joseph Thompson *alias* Brogden. The first was placed by one John Sellars in consecutive issues of the *Colonial Times* from 7 to 24 April 1846, and in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 30 April and 2 May 1846.⁷⁶ Who was John Sellars? Was his surname a coincidence, or was he related to Mary in some way? What might have been the 'something to his advantage' that could have tempted Joseph Thompson, if he was still alive, to respond to the notice?

Joseph Thompson, Alias Brogden.
IF JOSEPH THOMPSON, ALIAS BROGDEN, who was transported from New South Wales to Norfolk Island, in 1834, and supposed to have returned three years ago from thence to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, is in the land of the living, he may hear of something to his advantage by addressing a letter to JOHN SELLARS, Post-office, Hobart Town, enclosing his address.
 April 7, 1846. 381

Rev. C.W. Rigg of Camden arranged for a notice to be published in three consecutive issues of the Sydney newspaper *Empire* – 13 to 15 October 1856 – and again in the same newspaper on the 13, 14, and 16 February 1857. There were some inaccuracies in the details of the advertisement – citing the transport ship 'Onion' instead of 'Ocean', and the trade of 'cutler' instead of 'groom'.⁷⁷

£3 REWARD.—Information is requested concerning JOSEPH THOMPSON, who arrived in this colony many years ago by Transport Ship ONION, under a seven years sentence, and afterwards received a colonial sentence. About two and twenty years since he was a constable at Parramatta Gaol, and continued there about 3 years. Age now would be about 60 years, height 5 feet 7 inches. Native of Sheffield, Yorkshire, and by trade a cutler. Any one who can give certain information in reference to the above, whether he be dead or alive, and if dead, a certificate of death, will receive the above reward. Apply to Rev. C. W. RIGG, Camden. 000

The third notice, placed by or on behalf of Mary Ann Thompson, was published in the Melbourne paper *The Argus* on 18 and 20 October 1856, offering a £6 reward for reliable information.⁷⁸

SIX POUNDS REWARD. — JOSEPH THOMPSON or BROGDEN, by the Ocean, in 1820, a native of Sheffield, in the county of York,—write to your wife Mary Ann Thompson. Any person who can give a satisfactory account of Joseph Thompson will receive the above reward, by writing to Mary Ann Thompson, Elizabeth street, Hobart Town, V.D. Land. 1856 Oct 20

What was the purpose of the notices that appeared in the press in late 1856 and early 1857? Could it possibly be connected with the marital status of Mary Thompson who declared herself to be a spinster when she first married John Griffin in 1836? Had someone questioned the veracity of this or indeed let it be known that, unless Joseph Thompson had died prior to 1836, Mary had been living in a bigamous relationship with John Griffin.

Rev. C.W. Rigg was in fact Charles William Rigg, one of the signatories of the petition to the Legislative Council referred to earlier. Having served his apprenticeship, in 1855 he was ordained as a fully-fledged Wesleyan minister.⁷⁹ In 1856 Reverend Rigg was serving at Camden, New South Wales.⁸⁰ If there was any question of marital irregularity when John Griffin and Mary Thompson renewed their vows in 1853 it would definitely have been a matter of grave concern and in the interests of the Wesleyan authorities to clarify the position.

Significantly, it was as Mary Ann Thompson that in October 1856 Joseph Thompson or Brogden was urged to write to his wife. This assumes that Joseph would not have been aware that his erstwhile wife had remarried, and he would not have recognised her as such if the advertisement had referred to her as Mary Griffin.

The fate of Joseph Thompson *alias* Brogden is currently unknown. (Refer to *Bond of Friendship, Part 2*, for an account of Mary's mother Margaret Sellers and her sister Susannah Sellers).



NOTES

- ¹ *Carlisle Patriot*, 4 May 1816, p.3.
- ² *Lancaster Gazette*, 7 Sep 1813, p.3.
- ³ Ancestry, England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791 -1892, England, Cumberland, 1816. At the time of their trial the two daughters were approximately 16 and 14, but their actual birth dates have not been definitively established.
- ⁴ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.
- ⁵ Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical record for Thomas Scarr; Ancestry, Australia, Marriage Index, 1788-1950, 1821/V.
- ⁶ Ancestry, England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791 -1892.
- ⁷ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 24 September 2018), September 1815, trial of GEORGE SCARR THOMAS SCARR (t18150913-56).
- ⁸ *Globe*, 26 Sep 1815, p.4.
- ⁹ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Morley 1817, https://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_morley_1817.htm.
- ¹⁰ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Mariner 1816, https://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_mariner_1816.htm.
- ¹¹ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters, 1806-1849, New South Wales, General Muster, 1822; Ancestry, New South Wales, Census and Population Books, 1811-1825. Parramatta (Baulkham Hill), 1822, (Book 3); Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters, 1806-1849, New South Wales, General Muster M-Z, 1825.
- ¹² Ancestry, New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.
- ¹³ Ancestry, New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.
- ¹⁴ Ancestry, New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.
- ¹⁵ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 3 Feb 1825, p.1.
- ¹⁶ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849.
- ¹⁷ Ancestry, New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.
- ¹⁸ NSW Courts Magistrates, Newcastle Police Court: 1823-1825. 1826-1827, cited in Free Settler or Felon? <https://www.jenwillets.com/searchaction.php?page=115&surname=c&ship=&firstname=thomas>.
- ¹⁹ NSW Courts Magistrates, Newcastle Police Court: 1823-1825. 1826-1827, cited in Free Settler or Felon? <https://www.jenwillets.com/searchaction.php?page=115&surname=c&ship=&firstname=thomas>.
- ²⁰ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 19 Apr 1826, p.3.
- ²¹ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 29 Apr 1826, p.4.
- ²² Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Convict Records, 1810-1891, Assignment and Employment of Convicts, Petitions from Wives of Convicts, 1826-1827. Mary stated that she had been married in 1822 but this was corrected by an annotation of William Cowper to 22 May 1821.
- ²³ Portia Robinson, *The Women of Botany Bay : A reinterpretation of the role of women in the origins of Australian Society*, Macquarie University, Sydney 1988, p.224, suggests that the petition was not successful. Ancestry, 1828 New South Wales, Australia Census (Australian Copy); Ancestry, 1828 New South Wales, Australia Census (TNA Copy).
- ²⁴ BDA, Biographical report for Thomas Scarr.
- ²⁵ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 22 Sep 1829, p.1.
- ²⁶ BDA, Biographical report for Thomas Scarr. Ancestry, Australia Death Index, 1787-1985, V183032 102.
- ²⁷ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 16 Sep 1830, p.3, and 28 Sep 1830, p.3.
- ²⁸ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Convict Indents, 1788-1842, Bound Indentures, 1814-1818.
- ²⁹ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856.
- ³⁰ TAHO, Conduct Register, Sear Geo, CON31/1/38 p.8.
- ³¹ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, 27 Jan 1821, p.2.
- ³² Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856. John Wilson had previously successfully petitioned to for mitigation of his sentence.
- ³³ Ancestry, New South Wales, General Muster M-Z, 1825.
- ³⁴ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Departing Crew and Passenger Lists, 1823, April, Lenobia [sic][should be Zenobia].
- ³⁵ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, St. John's Parramatta, Marriages, 1790-1966, Vol 02 Marriages, 1826-1934.
- ³⁶ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Certificates of Freedom, (NRS 12210) Butts of Certificates of Freedom, 1829, July, All Records.
- ³⁷ *Staffordshire Advertiser*, 20 Jul 1822, p.4.
- ³⁸ *Staffordshire Advertiser*, 24 Aug 1822, p.4.
- ³⁹ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Ocean 1823, https://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_ocean_1823.htm.
- ⁴⁰ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856. Joseph was incorrectly listed as John Thompson.
- ⁴¹ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849, General Muster M-Z, 1925.
- ⁴² Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, letter dated 31 August 1825. *The Australian*, 1 Sep 1825, p.1. A Scourger was employed to carry out floggings meted out as punishments for various offences.
- ⁴³ NSW Courts Magistrates, Newcastle Police Court: 1823-1825; 1826-1827, cited in Free Settler or Felon?
- ⁴⁴ Ancestry, 1828 New South Wales, Australia Census (TNA) Copy. BDA, Biographical Report for Joseph Thompson.
- ⁴⁵ *The Sydney Monitor*, 25 Jun 1831, p.3.



⁴⁶ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930. The reliability of the descriptions is further called into question another contemporaneous description which records that Mary had black hair and hazel eyes and Joseph's hair was grey and his eyes hazel.

⁴⁷ *The Sydney Monitor*, 10 May 1834, p.2.

⁴⁸ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 10 May 1834, p.2.

⁴⁹ Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office (TAHO), Assignment List, CON13/1/6 page 300.

⁵⁰ *The Sydney Herald*, 24 Aug 1834, p.2. *The Tasmanian*, 5 Sep 1834, p.3.

⁵¹ TAHO, Conduct Record, CON40/1/9, Image 201.

⁵² Female Convict Research Centre (FCRC), Female Convicts in VDL Database, Convict ID: 3389. Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849, 1835.

⁵³ K. Jane Evans and John E Tabart, *Tabart of Fonthill: From England to Van Diemen's Land*, published privately for the Tabart Family, 1991.

⁵⁴ TAHO, Marriage Permissions, CON52/1/1 page 66.

⁵⁵ TAHO, Sorell marriages 1836, RGD36/1/3 no 3540.

⁵⁶ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 02 October 2018), September 1817, trial of JOHN GRIFFIN (t18170917-162).

⁵⁷ *Morning Chronicle*, 1 October 1817, p.3.

⁵⁸ Findmypast (FMP), England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison, Register of Prisoners.

⁵⁹ Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, Leviathan, Register 1801-1836.

⁶⁰ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Lady Castlereagh 1818, https://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_lady_castlereagh.htm. Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (LEMA), <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/>, May and June 1818. Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787-1868*, Library of Australian History, Sydney, 2004.

⁶¹ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, correspondence dated 28 May 1818 from Colonial Secretary to David Allan, Deputy Commissary General. In Despatch "No 8 of 1818" Governor Macquarie advised Earl Bathurst on 16 May that in just over a month five convict ships had arrived, bringing with them 1046 convicts into the Colony, a number that could not possibly be employed, clothed and victualled in Sydney and surrounding districts. Knowing that there was a desperate need for labour in Van Diemen's Land, he therefore decided, without sanction of the home authorities, to avail himself of 'this opportunity of Supplying the Wants of the Settlements on that Island by sending thither a proportion of the Male Convicts, recently Arrived, without Landing them here'. The Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament, *Historical Records of Australia (HRA)*, Series 1 Vol IX, 1917, p.794.

⁶² BDA, Biographical report for John Griffin. Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Convict Indents, 1788-1842. Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849.

⁶³ *Launceston Advertiser*, 3 Jan 1831, p.6.

⁶⁴ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859, New South Wales, Pardons (also Tasmania), 1834-1838.

⁶⁵ *The Courier*, 2 Mar 1841, p.2.

⁶⁶ *Colonial Times*, 11 Dec 1846, p.3. Providence Valley was located in the northern part of Hobart in what is now the Mount Stuart area.

⁶⁷ TAHO, Hobart marriages 1853, RGD37/1/12 no 850.

⁶⁸ *Colonial Times*, 1 Sep 1853, p.3.

⁶⁹ TAHO, Hobart deaths 1858, RGD35/1/5 no 784. The informant was probably James Lumsden, cabinet maker (and funeral director) of Brisbane Street – *The Tasmanian Colonist*, 2 Aug 1852, p.3.

⁷⁰ TAHO, Hobart marriages 1858, RGD37/1/17 no 466.

⁷¹ In his will, dated 21 August 1876, John Griffin refers to his adopted son Robert Edwin [sic] Priaux – TAHO, Wills 1882, File No 2557, AD960/1/12. Note, following John's death his adopted son reverted to the name Robert Edward Priaux.

⁷² TAHO, Hobart births 1863, RGD33/1/8 no 5787.

⁷³ TAHO, Hobart deaths 1882, RGD35/1/10 no 116.

⁷⁴ *The Mercury*, 8 Nov 1900, p.1. See also Ancestry Online Byrne Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/23716906/person/12836647282/facts>.

⁷⁵ *The Sydney Monitor*, 30 Jul 1834, p.2.

⁷⁶ *Colonial Times*, 7 Apr 1846, p.1; 10 Apr 1846, p.1; 17 Apr 1846, p.2; 21 Apr 1846, p.1; 24 Apr 1846, p.4. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 Apr 1846, p.3; 2 May 1846, p.4.

⁷⁷ *Empire*, 11 Oct 1856, p.5, 13 Oct 1856, p.1, 14 Oct 1856, p.1, 13 Feb 1857, p.1, 14 Feb 1857, p.1, 16 Feb 1857, p.1.

⁷⁸ *The Argus*, 18 Oct 1856, p.1, 20 Oct 1856, p.1.

⁷⁹ *Colonial Times*, 10 Apr 1855, p.3.

⁸⁰ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 Mar 1856, p.6.



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