

end of the passage, and in the High street also. They then ran away, and when I recovered myself, I called stop thief. The man that had held my mouth bolted out of the passage. When I called out stop thief the watchman sprang his rattle, and the man and one of the prisoners were apprehended before I got out of the passage; that prisoner was Sibley. The other women was just by me when I went out, and I gave charge of them all; they were close together and was in the watchhouse when they were searched but I did not see my property.

JOHN ALBERT. I am a watchman at Whitechapel, my stand is opposite Castle Alley. On the 31st of July at about half past eleven, I was at the corner of Reddich street, standing with my back against a door with my coat over my light, and I saw two women and a man run over from the opposite side from Castle Alley; they ran across the way in a very great hurry; I heard the cry of stop thief, and I followed this party about twenty yards. The whole three came close out together, and the man attempted to cross the road again; with that I sprang my rattle; the man crossed the road, and the woman going straight on. By the assistance of an extra watchman that was going along, we took the whole three into custody. When I came close to them, the man attempted to cross the road, but we secured them. I pursued the man; the other watchman stopped the women. It was not three minutes from the time stop thief was called until they were all taken into custody; they were never out of my sight I had sight of the whole three until they were apprehended; I was present when they were searched and none of these things were found on them.

JOHN BOUTLE. I am headborough of the parish of Whitechapel. I remember when the two prisoners were brought with the man to the watchhouse. The prosecutor charged them with this robbery. I searched them all three; I found nothing at all on these women nor did I find anything on the man that relates so this charge. I found on him a watch-chain, a guinea in gold, a three-shilling bank token one shilling and two sixpences.

(It came out in the course of the trial that the bill of indictment against the man spoken of as an accomplice with the prisoners, was thrown out by Grand Jury.)

Timothy Root. Re-called. Did you tell, the Grand Jury that you believed that the man who was apprehended at the same time with the prisoners was the man who gagged you - A. I did tell them I believed so.

Q. And do you now believe so - A. Yes, I know so.

SIBLEY, GUILTY - DEATH, aged 35.

TILLING, GUILTY - DEATH, aged 21.²

These two women were found guilty on the flimsiest of evidence – all that was proved was they were at the scene of the ‘crime’ and that they had run off when their ‘victim’ raised the alarm. None of the supposed stolen items were found on them, nor on the man who was apparently in cahoots with them. Of course, they may have rid themselves of the purse and its contents, and the key. However the watchman, John Albert, claimed that they were in his sight at all times of the chase, and neither he nor Mr. Root suggested that they had thrown the evidence away. On the other hand, the notation ‘an old offender’ in both Ann Tilling’s and Frances Sibley’s entry in the Prison Register suggests that they were no innocents. And notably, Frances Sibley had been tried in 1810 for a similar offence (but found Not Guilty).³

A meeting of the Privy Council was held in November 1816 at which the Recorder of London made his report on the thirty convicts who had been capitally convicted at the Old Bailey September Sessions, among whom were Ann Tilling and Frances Sibley, two of the nine who had been sentenced to death for ‘robberies on the King’s highway’. It took three hours for the Council to conclude its business. The death sentence was upheld for five of the cases (including one of the highway robbers), but all the others were reprieved.

We in consideration of some favorable Circumstances humbly represented unto us in their behalf are graciously pleased to Extend Our Grace and Mercy unto them and to Grant them our Pardon for their said crimes on Condition of their being 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.⁴

During May and June 1817, and along with 100 other convict women, Ann Tilling was mustered on board the convict ship *Friendship* at the Deptford dockyard. Also received on board was Ann’s six year old daughter, Sarah Ann Tilling, who had been born on 23 October 1810 and baptised the following year on 6 March at St. Leonard’s Church, Shoreditch, Hackney.⁵



At the time of the baptism the Tillings were living in New Inn Yard, off the Shoreditch Road and close to St. Leonard's Church. It has been mooted that Ann's maiden name was Hislop or variant.⁶ And there is a marriage record of a John Tillin [sic] marrying an Ann Hanslip on 10 June 1810, at St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney.⁷



Under the command of Captain Andrew Armet the *Friendship* left England on 3 July 1817 and, after a protracted voyage lasting 195 days, arrived at Port Jackson on 14 January 1818.⁹ Ship's Surgeon, Peter Cosgreave reported that Ann Tilling had been both 'insolent and indolent' during the passage, to which one of the passengers, missionary and agriculturalist John Gyles, added 'disorderly'.¹⁰ Fifty-three of the women were then sent on to Van Diemen's Land, on the *Duke of Wellington* which arrived at Hobart Town on 20 February 1818. As reported by *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, some of the female prisoners were destined for Port Dalrymple.¹¹ It was at this point that Ann Tilling and Frances parted ways - Ann stayed in Hobart; Frances was sent on to Port Dalrymple.¹²

On arrival Ann's age was recorded as 24, somewhat out of kilter with the Newgate records which had her as 25 when in custody, and 21 when tried.¹³ She had previously earned her living as a fruit seller which was not a qualification readily transferable to her new circumstances. For the 1820, 1821 and 1823 musters, Ann Tilling was listed at Hobart as the wife of Bryan.¹⁴ There is, however, no record of a marriage as Ann Tilling and Mr. Bryan (also variously spelt at Briant, Bryant) were living in a *de facto* relationship. It was as Edward Bryan(t) that Ann's partner was referred to in the newspaper reports and as Edward Briant that he had appeared before the bench at the Old Bailey on 3 April 1816.

288. EDWARD BRIANT, WILLIAM FOREMAN, and LEVI ABRAHAM, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Joseph Fillison, at about the hour of seven in the night of the 10th of March, with intent to steal, and for burglariously stealing therein, one chest, value 12s. one tankard, value 15s. one mug, value 5s. two pins, value 5s. one brooch, value 15s. one opera-glass, value 15s. one snuff-box, value 5s. two dozen handkerchiefs, value 1l. 14s. two shirts, value 1l. eight pairs of stockings, value 26s. six waistcoats, value 2l. five pairs of trowsers, value 2l. one coat, value 15s. three pairs of gloves, value 4s. two pairs of shoes, value 12s. one pair of breeches, value 1l. and two razors, value 6d. the property of Robert Edward Holme, and one chest, value 6s. the property of Sarah Colby. And ESTHER JONAS and SARAH LEVI were indicted for feloniously receiving on the 11th of March, the same goods, they well knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen, against the statute.

JOSEPH FILLISON. I am the landlord of the house, which is in Stepney parish; I live in the house myself; I let part of it out to lodgers; Sarah Colbey is a lodger of mine, and Mr. Robert Edward Holme; I have no other lodgers; I recollect Sunday, the 10th of March; I went out at about a quarter before three; I left Mrs. Colbey at home. I locked the door when I went out, leaving her in the house; I returned at about a quarter before eight; when I returned, my street door was locked, to all appearance as I left it. I went in myself, and some of my neighbours were in the house when I went in. I lost nothing; I know nothing of the circumstances of the robbery; I keep one key of the door, and Mrs. Colbey keeps the other; I left Mrs. Colbey at home; I had bolted the back door.

SARAH COLBEY. I lodged with Mr. Fillison. On Sunday, the 10th of March last; I know the last witness went out in the afternoon, and I heard the door shut about three o'clock; a little while after, I went out; when I went out, I pulled the door to, which has a spring lock, and I pushed it to see that it was safe. When I heard the door shut at about three o'clock, I did not go down to see who it was that went out. I did not unbolt the back door; When I went out, I fastened the front door, and pushed it, and it was fast. Mr. Fillison returned just before me; it was about eight o'clock; when I went into the house on my return, I missed a chest, I don't know what it was worth; I don't think a shilling; I had not seen it just before I went out; I don't know that I had seen it that morning; it was in my bed-room; I can't say whether I had seen it or not that morning.

RHODA BROWN. I am a servant next door but one to Mr. Fillison's. I was at home on the 10th of March last, at about seven o'clock in the evening, I saw two men go out of Mr. Fillison's house, with a chest on their shoulders; I saw them go in, and I saw them go up the steps, and saw them go in, and bring out a chest.

Q. How did they get in - A. They were not on the steps a minute; they did not remain in a moment; they were out again directly; one had a chest on his shoulder; I can't say which; I believe it, was the tallest, Briant; he had a soldier's coat on; Foreman was with him; I think the tall man carried the chest. I had seen them in the afternoon in the street; there were three in the street, walking up and down all the afternoon, opposite our house, and opposite Mr. Fillison's; that had attracted my attention; I had particularly observed them; I am for certain enabled to say, that the two men at the bar are the men; I can't say I should know the other man; if I had seen him go in, I should have known him too; I did not see the third man when they went in. I noticed the one with the curls on his face; that is the tallest one; I saw no mark on the face of the other. Afterwards I saw them at the police office; I knew them then; they were then in a different dress; they had other clothes on than what they had on the Sunday; one had a soldier's great coat on; but it was neither of these. When I saw them enter the house, it was moon-light. I told the neighbours directly almost.

Cross-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS. The persons who entered the house were only two; no third man was within sight that I perceived; this was on the 10th of March, it was about seven o'clock. I neither knew Briant nor Foreman before; I did not take such notice of them as to know how they were dressed; I know one man was dressed in black, and the other man, who went into the house, had a soldier's coat on; but I don't say whether this is the man; I can't say whether they both went into the house; one is the man who went to the house.

Q. Which - A. I think Foreman, the little one; I think Foreman went into the house; I believe the small one carried the box. I did not see the faces of both that went into the house; I saw the short one go into the house.

COURT. Who is the man you saw with the chest - A. The tall man, with a soldier's coat.

WILLIAM JAGGERS. I live in the neighbourhood of Mr. Fillison's house; I am a cork-cutter. I was passing Mr. Fillison's house, and saw one of the prisoners, Levi Abrahams, I think is his name; I saw him with a bag on his shoulder; it was about one hundred and fifty yards from Mr. Fillison's door. I did not see anybody else then. I followed Levi, and lost him. Coming back again, through the same street, I saw the two prisoners Briant and Foreman with a box; I am quite certain to these two prisoners; Briant had the box on his shoulder, and the other had a hold of the rope behind. Upon that, I took no more notice. Foreman was dressed in black, and had a patch on his chin; a large black patch. This was about half past seven; it was a moon-light night. I think I could speak to the box they had; I can swear to it. Mr. Fillison's house is in Turner-street.

Cross-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS. It was about half past seven when I saw them. They were then a hundred and fifty yards from Fillison's house, and it was full a quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes before that I had seen Levi; I did not know Briant before. I saw them at the police office next, I went immediately and gave information at this office. I went into the house and looked over it, and gave information at the police office; I saw the girl Brown standing at the door; she had just then given information.

Rhoda Brown re-examined. I saw that gentleman (the last witness) at about half an hour after I saw these men;

I was then alarming the neighbourhood, I alarmed it immediately.

William Jagers re-examined. I found a robbery had been committed. I said I could swear to the persons if I saw them again. In consequence of finding that a robbery had been committed, I went down to the police office, and described the men I had seen with the chest; and in consequence of that description; they were both taken. I look at the prisoners, Foreman and Bryant, and I have no doubt of their persons.

JOHN TINNEY. I am a watchman of Whitechapel parish, in Chicksand-street, about half a mile from the house that was robbed. At nine o'clock in the evening of the 10th of March; I was crying my first hour, and found a chest at the corner of Halifax-street. I have taken care of it, and it is here. I afterwards found another, at about fifteen yards from that, in a piece of waste ground where a builder keeps his things.

SAMUEL MILLER. I am a police officer; the persons of two men were described to me, and in consequence of that description I took Briant and Foreman. Foreman was described particularly, with a black patch on his chin. I found them both in company the next morning, and Foreman had a black patch upon his chin. They were in Fleur-de-lis-court, turning out of Brick-lane, Whitechapel. When we took them to the lock-up-room; Foreman had a patch on his chin, but before the witness saw him, he had torn it off. In consequence of some information, I went after Levi Abrahams the same morning, the Sunday, at a little after eight, or between eight and nine. We went first to Abrahams' house; he was at home; it is in Chicksand-street. We found him there, but not any property. We did not take him into custody then; in about an hour, or an hour and a half, we went into a house in Little Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, we there found Abrahams and the two women employed in picking the marks out of this property. (Producing it) I asked them whose it was, and from whom it came. They all three said they did not know whose it was, nor from whom it came. In the pocket of Sarah Levi I found two pair of gloves and a neckerchief. I took all three of them up; I believe the husband of Esther Jonas, keeps the house. They were actually picking the marks out of the things. They immediately dropped them when I opened the door suddenly.

Cross-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS. I saw Levi in the morning at his own house; I believe his name is Abraham Levi, and not Levi Abraham; the girl Sarah Levi is his daughter. I searched at his house and discovered nothing there. I know Jonas, the husband of Esther Jonas, if I should see him. I came into the room where they all were; Abraham Levi had a pin or a needle, which he dropped in a moment; I will swear he dropped a pin or a needle the moment we opened the door; we did not look for the needle; I saw a pin, or a needle, or something of that description; I went in first, and the others followed me closely.

JOHN GRIFFITHS. I accompanied the last witness in taking up the prisoners Foreman and Briant. The account he has given is correct.

EBENEZAR DALTON. I went to the house, and found Levi and the two women there; they were employed in picking the marks out of the linen which is now produced; they dropped the things directly from their hands as soon as ever the door was open. I caught hold of the things as soon as ever they dropped them. They said, they knew nothing of them, nor did they know to whom they belonged. Miller and myself went there; we saw them picking something out.

Cross-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS. I don't pretend to say that I saw any needle, but some of the things had the marks only partly picked out.

ROBERT EDWARD HOLME. I was a lodger on the 10th of March last. I left home at about half past two in the afternoon; I returned soon after ten at night; I found that I had in the course of that day been robbed. That chest contained this wearing apparel, which is now produced.

(Witness now swears to the wearing apparel.)

SARAH COLBEY. I lost such a box as one of these; but could not swear to it; I lost such a one; I think this is it; it is something like it. I lost a box like that other box.

William Jagers. That is the box, (pointing to the one which Mrs. Colbey cannot swear is her's,) Briant had on his shoulder. This box has rope handles; Foreman had hold of the rope behind.

John Tinney. The boxes were about fifteen yards from one another. I found Mr. Holme's chest first, it was at the corner of Little Halifax-street, in Whitechapel, and the other was in a bit of waste ground, inclosed by a bricklayer to keep his tools.

Mrs. Colbey. I can't tell whether my box had a rope handle or not; I cannot even swear to its handle.

Rhoda Brown. I can't say what box it was I saw them with; it was a large box I believe.

Levi Abrahams Defence. In the morning I went out to buy some fish, and coming home, I went into my sister-in-law's, Esther Jonas, and she asked me to look at these things which she had there; I was not in five minutes, and was just looking over them when the officers came in, and took me, and they know that the fish was on the table.

Jonas's Defence. I got up on the Monday morning, and went out to market, and I was out about half an hour, and when I came in, I found these things all about my place; I asked my neighbours if they knew anything about it, and they said, a man had been in, and I was very inquisitive to know what these things were, and just then by brother-in-law came in, and I asked him to look at them, and we had not been looking at them five minutes when the officers came in.¹⁵

The outcome of the proceedings was that Briant and Foreman, both aged 22, were found guilty and sentenced to death. Abrahams was acquitted, and Esther Jonas (23) and Sarah Levi (16) were sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

As had happened in the case of Ann Tilling, the clerks were busy again with their quills in response to the Privy Council's ruling with respect to the capitally convicted prisoners of the April 1816 Old Bailey session. In consideration of some favourable circumstances, grace and mercy was extended to Edward Briant, on condition that he be transported to the coast of New South Wales or some other adjacent islands for the term of his natural life.¹⁶ We next find Edward Bryant on a list of prisoners held on the hulk *Bellerophon*, moored at Woolwich, with a notation that, on 18 November 1816, he (and William Foreman) were delivered to the convict vessel *Morley* in preparation for their passage to New South Wales.¹⁷ A month later, 18 December, the *Morley* left England and arrived at Port Jackson on 25 February 1817.¹⁸

As an aside, Charles Dupin visited the *Bellepheron* hulk in 1816 and made the following observations.

I visited the famous ship the Bellerophon, which lay near the arsenal, transformed into a hulk for convicts ... In the conduct and arrangement of this hulk, everything has been adopted that the most refined humanity could suggest to render a floating prison supportable and even comfortable to its inmates. The convicts are lodged in little cabins, having large port-holes, closed with iron-gratings, which admit a sufficient quantity of air. The partitions of the chambers or cabins are formed of iron railings, at intervals, and are covered with simple curtains, which are drawn aside at certain times of the day to let a free air through the different apartments. To each chamber is attached a privy, constructed beyond the side of the vessel, and yet so built as to prevent all possibility of escaping by it. Let not these details disgust our false delicacy. I appeal to those who have languished in ordinary prisons, to decide on what renders existence in them supportable or insupportable. On Sundays and holidays the convicts are collected together in a neat chapel, constructed at the foot of the mizen-mast, where it occupies the space between deck.¹⁹

The convict indent provides the following description of Edward Briant/Bryant. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and was a plasterer by trade. He was 5ft 6in in height (a little above average for the time, and corresponding with the witness's description of him as 'The tall man, with a soldier's coat'. He had a fair complexion, brown hair and grey eyes.²⁰ By what means he arrived in Van Diemen's Land has not been established, but it can be assumed that it was sometime before mid-1820 when on 10 June he was found guilty of seating six watches. Not only did he forfeit his ticket of leave, he received what seems to be a harsh sentence.²¹

Edward Brian and John Atkinson were on Saturday last charged before a Bench of Magistrates with stealing six watches in the dwelling-house of John Williamson; which offence being clearly proved, they were sentenced 100 lashes each, and the former to work 3 years in the gaol gang, and the latter 3 years at Newcastle.

One of the Magistrates who had handed down the sentence was AWH Humphrey, Superintendent of Police. Did this have anything to do with the fact that on 25 October 1821 Edward Bryan was found guilty of 'wantonly shooting

a dog, the property of AWHH Esq,' and also with having a musket in his possession? For this a further 50 lashes were prescribed.

60 Bryan Edw. June 10 1820. Steal 1 Match in the Dwelling Ho. of In: Williamson. Discharged (C/M)
 of leave 100 lashes & 39 days in the Goal Gang (D.J. a: a w 11 1/2 Bg. of 1820)
 Oct. 25 1821. Humbly shooting a Dog the prop. of a w 11 1/2 Bg. also with having a Musket in his possession
 to Gov: & Gen: Galey To receive 50 lashes / Rec: R. H. Jellay 24. 1830 T.L. absent from muster & Church - Adm: (C/M)
 July 20. 1830 T.L. living in a state of illicit intercourse with Ann Tilling. It appears that these people lived together
 to the knowledge of the late Mr. Humphrey who then investigated the case. Discharged (C/M)
 Conditional Pardon No 245. 23rd June 1831.
 Free Pardon No 245 21 Nov 1836

Edward had regained his ticket of leave before his next offence On 29 May 1830 he was charged with having been absent from muster and church.²² The last entry on his charge sheet mirrors the only entry on Ann Tilling's conduct record.

July 26 1830 TL/Charged with living in a state of illicit intercourse with Edward Briant. It appears that these people lived together 6 years ago to the knowledge of the late Mr. Humphrey who then investigated the case. Discharged.²³

Government Notice No 175, issued by the Colonial Secretary's Office on 14 July 1834, announced that:

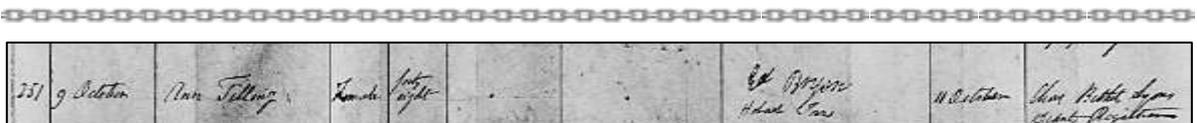
The Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified, that the undermentioned individuals have received either absolute or conditional remission of their sentences, of which His Majesty's allowance has been signified:—

Included in the lengthy list of those whose conditional pardons had been approved was Ann Tilling, *Friendship*.²⁴ She had been in the colony for sixteen years during which time she had caused no trouble Royal approval for Edward's conditional pardon was promulgated in August 1832.²⁵ It was eight years later, per the following notice dated 4 February 1840, that he – Edward Briant 90, Morley - was granted a free pardon.²⁶

GOVERNMENT NOTICE, No. 35, Colonial Secretary's Office, February 4.
 The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the following list of persons who have received Absolute or Conditional remissions of their sentences, and of which Her Majesty's gracious allowance has been signified, shall be published for general information.
 The individuals in whose favour the Pardons have been granted will therefore apply at the Muster Master's Office, Hobart Town, or to that of a Police Magistrate in the interior, that they may receive the instruments of pardon, without which they are liable to be treated as prisoners of the Crown.

In the meantime, at the Quarter Sessions in May 1834, the magistrates considered applications for new, and transfers of existing liquor licenses. A new licence was granted to 'Edward Briant, Plaisterer's Arms, Warwick-street' an aptly named establishment given Edward's trade as a plasterer.²⁷ The following year, at the February 1835 Quarterly Meeting, the application by Edward Bryan [sic] to transfer the license of the Plaisterer's Arms to one Charles Proben was refused – no grounds were furnished for this decision.²⁸ It seems that Edward continued to operate the public house until at least mid-September 1835 if he was the Edward Bryan, charged and fined £5 for 'not keeping a lamp well-trimmed and a light opposite the entrance of his public house'.²⁹

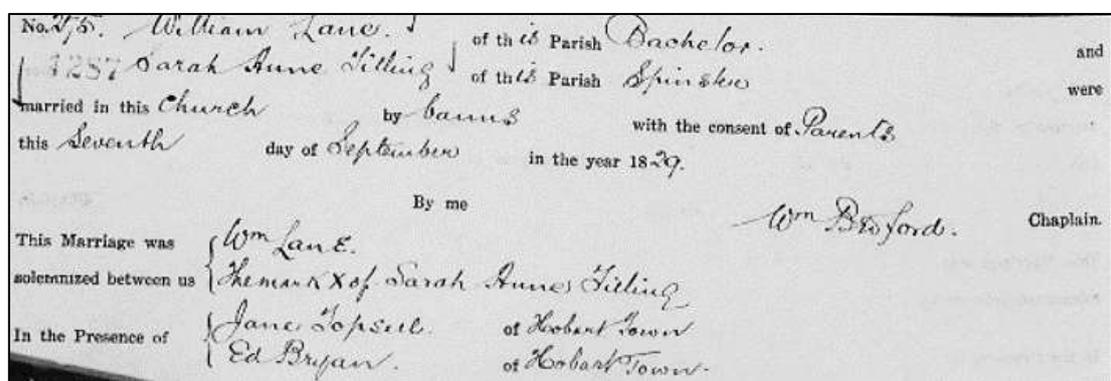
Having obtained her conditional pardon in 1832, Ann Tilling was able to enjoy a few years as a free woman. She no doubt assisted in the running of the Plaisterer's Arms while she was able. She died on 9 October 1839 at the age of 48. Her partner Edward was the informant. The cause of death was not recorded.³⁰



At this stage the trail for Edward Briant tapers out. In contrast to the travel restrictions of a conditional pardon, a free pardon offered the opportunity for greater mobility, including a return to England. Did Edward collect his 'instrument of pardon', and did he then take his leave of the colony which had been his home for twenty years, as had his *de facto's* daughter?

Sarah Ann(e) Tilling

As noted, Sarah Anne Tilling had been born in on 23 October 1810 (and not, as recorded in some Ancestry online trees, on 6 February 1811, which was the date of her baptism).³¹ She was therefore a minor when she married William Lane in Hobart on 7 September 1829. Apart from noting that the bride was the only member of the wedding party unable to sign her name, and that Ed. Bryan, her mother's *de facto*, was one of the witnesses, the register entry is not very informative, particularly with regards to the groom.³²



So who was this William Lane? Had he arrived free in the colony or been born there? Or had he arrived as a convict? One possibility is that he was the William Lane, one of 370 convicts who left England on 9 November 1819 on the *Dromedary*, and one of the 347 of those who were disembarked at Hobart on arrival on 10 January 1820.³³ This William Lane had been tried at the Old Bailey on 21 April 1819 and sentenced to seven years transportation.

704. WILLIAM LANE was indicted for stealing, on the 10th of March, eight live tame rabbits, price 8 s., the goods of Thomas Dyson.

THOMAS NASH. I lodge at Thomas Dyson's, who is a shoemaker, and lives at Hackney; he keeps rabbits in a shed at the front of his house - it is inclosed within a fence. On the 10th of March, about six o'clock in the morning, I saw the prisoner climb over the fence to get out into the road - I knew him before; he lived near us. I called out Stop thief! and followed him over the pales; he had something before him in his smock-frock. I saw the rabbits running about the road immediately as I got over - I stopped to pick them up. Truman brought the prisoner back in less than two minutes; I am sure he is the man; I saw the shed safe the night before - the staple was drawn.

RICHARD CROXTON. I live at Hackney. About six o'clock in the morning, I heard the cry of Stop thief! and saw the prisoner jump over the fence, with a bag in his left hand; he ran off, carrying the bag a few paces, he then caught hold of the bottom, and turned the rabbits out of it. I secured him without losing sight of him - he observed me, and wanted to get away.

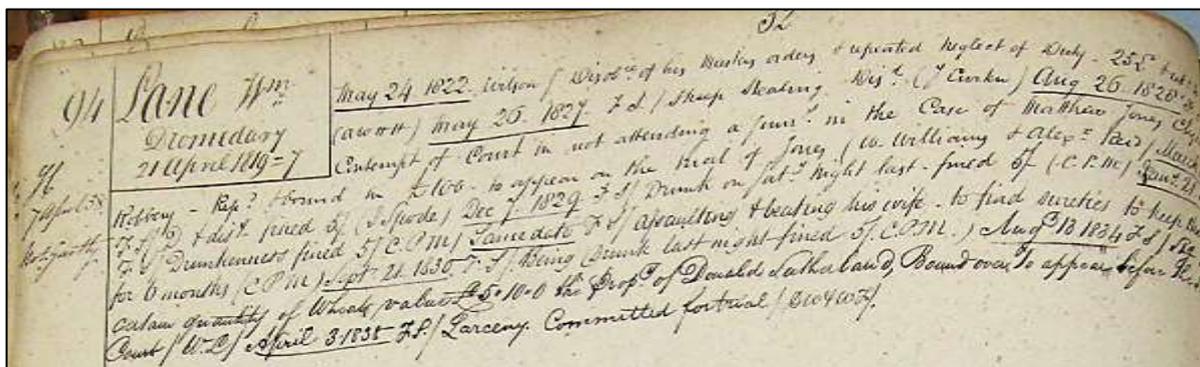
THOMAS DYSON. I had eight rabbits in my shed, which I locked up the night before - they are mine.

Prisoner's Defence. I never had them.

GUILTY. Aged 20.³⁴

Having served out his sentence, William Lane was granted his certificate of freedom in June 1826.³⁵ Only one charge appears on his conduct record during the time he was serving his sentence - in May 1822, for disobeying his master's orders and repeated neglect of duty, he was to receive 25 lashes. Thereafter he committed a number of offences.³⁶ A charge of sheep stealing in May 1827 was dismissed, but in August of the following year he was

reprimanded for being in contempt of court for failing to appear in a court case and was bound in £100 to appear at a trial of a Matthew Jones. After his marriage to Sarah Ann he was charged twice and fined 5/- for being drunk and disorderly. On the second occasion he had been found guilty also of assaulting his wife, and bound over for six months to keep the peace. A further charge of drunk and disorderly was chalked up in September 1830 and a further 5/- extracted. On 13 August 1834 William Lane was charged with stealing wheat from Donald Sutherland, and bound over to appear before the Supreme Court, and on 3 April 1835 committed for trial.



The magistrates for the last charge were 'DW' and 'WL' – Darcy Wentworth and William Lyttleton – both serving at Launceston in 1838, which suggests that William Lane was by then resident in the Launceston district. If this was the case, could he have been the subject of the following notices published in October and November 1838?³⁷

In the matter of the Insolvency of William Lane, of the West Bank of the River Tamar, in the Island of Van Diemen's Land Labourer, but now confined for debt in her Majesty's Gaol at Launceston.

WHEREAS I, the above-named William Lane, did present my petition to the Supreme Court, praying for relief pursuant to the Act intitled, "An Act to provide for the distribution of Insolvent Estates, and for the amendment in other respects of the Law of Debtor and Creditor," and the same having come on to be heard before William Gardner Sams, Esquire, a Commissioner of the said Supreme Court, I, the said William Lane, was by His Honor Mr. Justice Montagu declared insolvent, and the said William Gardner Sams was thereupon appointed the Provisional Assignee of the estate and effects of me the said insolvent.

Notice is hereby given, that His Honor Mr. Justice Montagu hath appointed Thursday the first day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Launceston, to be the day and place for the meeting of the creditors of the said Insolvent, and for otherwise proceeding in the matter of such Insolvency.

Dated this thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight,
(Signed) **WILLIAM LANE.**

In the matter of the Insolvency of William Lane, late of the West Bank River Tamar, in Van Diemen's Land, Labourer, but now confined for debt in Her Majesty's Gaol at Launceston.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Insolvent was held at the Court House, Launceston, on the 31st day of October last, pursuant to an order made in this Insolvency, before William Gardner Sams, Esq., a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, when I, Vincent Green, of the West Bank River Tamar aforesaid, boat builder, was duly chosen and appointed permanent assignee of the estate and effects of the said Insolvent. Dated this 5th day of Nov., 1838.

VINCENT GREEN, Permanent Assignee.

And finally, was he the man, now known as William Saunders and living at Inverleigh, near Geelong, whose death on 29 September 1861 was the subject of an inquest.³⁸

THE EFFETS OF ADULTERATED SPIRITS – An inquest was held at Inverleigh on the 1st instant, on the body of William Saunders, who was accidentally killed by falling from his waggon, the wheels of which passed over his body. The deceased, in company with two others, had called just previous to the accident at the Friend-in-

Hand public house where he had a nobbler. These men were called as witnesses, and deposed that the drink supplied them was so bad that they threw theirs away. Deceased drank his and complained shortly afterwards of feeling stupid. The liquor was old tom, and the witnesses stated their belief that there was turpentine in it. The deceased lingered for a day or so after the accident, and died on Sunday, the 29th September. A *post mortem* examination showed that beside other injuries the bladder was ruptured, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death arising from the circumstances detailed, and added as a rider "the jury desire to express their opinion that the quality of the liquor supplied to the deceased must have been very bad to produce within so short a time the stupefying effect sworn to the witnesses."

The proposition that William Lane and William Saunders may have been the one and the same person is based on information presented by some Ancestry online family trees, and which suggest that Sarah Ann Tilling may also have adopted the name Sarah Saunders.³⁹ However, another, less complicated hypothesis, is that at some stage after 1838 William Lane died or 'disappeared' and Sarah Ann Lane remarried to a Mr. William Saunders, who subsequently died. This proposition is supported by a listing of burials at the Inverleigh cemetery which has the following record for William Saunders, with a query in the 'Married To' column.⁴⁰

SAUNDERS,	William	29/09/1861	50	parents unknown	Sarah Tilling?	Headstone; V.P. Inquest run over by his bullock dray while drunk
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On 3 April 1865, at the age of 54, Sarah Ann Saunders married Samuel Long at Inglewood Cottage, Inverleigh. The marriage was solemnised in the District of Inverleigh and the certificate is most revealing.⁴¹

No.	When and where Married.	Name and Surname of the Parties.	Condition of the Parties.		Children by such previous Marriage.		Birth Place.
			Bachelor or Spinster or Widow	If a Widower Date of Decease of former Wife or Husband	Living	Dead.	
25	April 3 rd 1865 at Inglewood Cottage Inverleigh	Samuel Long and Sarah Ann Saunders	Widower	1862	9	0	Trowbridge Wilts. Eng
			Widow	1861	0	0	London England

We do hereby declare that we are both Member of the *Ch. of England & Ireland* (insert Church, Religious Society, or Denomination, as the case may be)

Married in the *Clergyman's Residence Inglewood Cottage Inverleigh*

Remarks: Declaration read to the parties & fully explained before swearing to & read & signature made. And all marks & initials attested & witnessed by me William M. Brian

Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.		Parents	
		Present.	Usual.	Names. (Mother's Maiden Name)	Father's Rank or Profession
Wool Spinner	58	Stroc. near Trowbridge	Stroc. near Trowbridge	Nicholas Long Ann Huntley	Shearman
Domestic Service	54	Stroc. near Trowbridge	Stroc. near Trowbridge	John Tilling Ann Hislop	Gunsmith

This Marriage was solemnized between Samuel Long and Sarah Ann Saunders according to the rites & Ceremonies of the United Ch. of England & Ireland.

In the presence of George Coakle of us William Henry Bevan Officiating Minister, or Deputy Registrar.

The above marks attest and witness by me William Henry Bevan

When they married both Samuel and Sarah Ann were widowed, Samuel in 1862 and Sarah in 1861 (which ties in with the death of William Saunders). While Samuel had nine children Sarah Ann had none. Both were born in England – Samuel at Trowbridge in Wiltshire, and Sarah Ann in London. Samuel was a wool spinner by trade and his bride was in domestic service (his?). Samuel's parents were Nicholas Long and Ann (née Huntley) and, in confirmation of the previous supposition, Sarah Ann's parents were John Tilling, a gunsmith, and Ann Hislop. A further check finds a Pallot's Marriage Index entry for Ann Heslop and John Tillin [sic], the event taking place in Stepney in 1810, confirming the previously cited an entry in the parish register of the St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney.⁴²

Banns of Marriage between John Tilling & Ann Hislop
 were published May 20, 27, June 3 1860
John Tilling of this Parish & Ann Hislop of St. Dunstan & All Saints, Stepney
 No. 132 and Ann Hislop of St. Dunstan & All Saints, Stepney
 Parish St. Dunstan & All Saints, Stepney were
 Married in this Church, by Wm. H. Bevan
 this 27th Day of June in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred
 and 60 by me Wm. H. Bevan
 This Marriage was solemnized between Us John Tilling
Ann Hislop
 In the Presence of Geabella Heslop & Tho' Heslop

Samuel Long was born in 1806 at Trowbridge, now the country town of Wiltshire, and from the 14th century an important centre for woollen cloth manufacture.⁴³ He married Maria Bailey in November 1826, also at Trowbridge. The couple, and their expanding family can be traced through the England census returns for 1841 and 1851.⁴⁴ In December 1859 Samuel and Maria, and their youngest child William then aged 13, embarked on the White Star Line vessel *Beechworth*, 'one of the finest clippers afloat, and built especially for the Australian Passenger Trade' passage money for which was £14 and upwards.⁴⁵ The ship left Liverpool on 21 December 1858 and arrived at Port Phillip Heads on 9 April 1859, with her payload of 109 steerage class emigrants.⁴⁶ Within three years Samuel lost his wife Maria who died at Inverleigh on 26 August 1862 and who was buried at the Inverleigh Cemetery. Samuel Long died on 16 March 1879 and is commemorated on a plaque at the Inverleigh Cemetery. Sarah Ann Long outlived Samuel by eight years, her death occurring on 2 June 1887 at the age of 76. She was another buried at Inverleigh Cemetery.⁴⁷



John Tilling

A further query arises in the person of John Tilling, a convict who arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1821. Together with Henry Marsh he had attended at the Old Bailey on 28 June 1820.⁴⁸

728. JOHN TILLING and HENRY MARSH were indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Caroline Matilda Morgan, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of May, at St. Leonard, Shoreditch (no person being therein), and stealing therein three gold rings, value 15s.; one pair of silver sleeve-buttons, value 1s.; one silver box, value 2s.; one toothpick, value 1s.; two watches, value 20s.; one silver wine-strainer, value 10s.; two silver ladles, value 10s.; one pair of spurs, value 7s.; one necklace, value 2s., and 19 pieces of silver coin, value 1l. 5s., her property.

CAROLINE MATILDA MORGAN. I live at No. 6 Fenton-street, Hoxton. On Sunday morning, the 21st of May, I locked up my house about ten o'clock, and left no person in it - I left the key with Mr. Hart. I returned between four and five o'clock, and found the street-door had been opened with a picklock key - I had double-locked it; people were then in the house. I found my drawers and boxes all open - seventeen locks of drawers and boxes had been picked and broken, and the articles stated in the indictment stolen. The silver coin consisted of sixpences, half-crowns, and different pieces.

Cross-examined by MR. ALLEY. Q. Your sister, who is dead, kept the house - A. Yes; when she died I administered. She rented the house for one year, and died in the middle of the year - I have continued to live in it, and occupied it as a tenant. I intended to leave, but had not given it up.

SOPHIA BILBY. I live opposite to Mrs. Morgan. On the 21st of May I saw her go out, and about half-past twelve o'clock, I saw the prisoner, Tilling, knock at the door, Marsh was then about four doors off. In about five minutes I saw Tilling open the door; he put his hand down by his side, and then appeared to put it to the keyhole; he went in and beckoned to Marsh. I went to Mr. Hart, told him, and he went to the door - they had bolted themselves in, and came out the back way. I saw Tilling run, he was secured by Hart in Fenton-street. I went into Branch-place, saw Marsh running, and saw him secured. They were in the house about a quarter of an hour.

JOHN HART. I am landlord of the house, and live near Bilby - the key had been left at my house. Bilby came to me about half-past two o'clock. I got Mr. Tilbery, who went with me and Burk. I asked Burk to watch the back of the house - we went to the front and tried the key, but found it was bolted inside. Shortly after, I heard a cry of Stop thief at the back of the house; we ran round, and Tilling ran into our arms; we took him back to the house, and sent for Abel, the officer, who found several things on him. The prisoners behaved very well.

JOHN BURK. I am a watchman. Hart sent me to the back of the house. I saw Marsh come out of Morgan's house, he ran away, and took off one of his shoes - I pursued and took him, he then said he was done. We took him back to the house and sent for an officer.

BENJAMIN ABEL. I am an headborough of Hoxton. On the 21st of May I was sent for, and took the prisoners in charge. I found on Marsh, in his different pockets, nineteen pieces of silver coin, three gold rings, one with Morgan on it, a pair of sleeve-buttons, a scent-box, two thimbles, a silver funnel, and a watch, all silver; also a dark lanthorn, a piece of candle, and three skeleton and one pick-lock keys. On Tilling I found a wine-strainer, two ladles, a pair of spurs, two knife-rests, and a watch, all silver; a necklace, an instrument-case, a pencil-case, a metal watch, a bag, twelve picklock keys, and a crow-bar. After I brought them out of the house I met Glead, and gave Marsh into his care, with the keys, crow-bar, and bag.

BARNARD GLEED. I produce the keys and crow-bar.

(Property produced and sworn to.)

Prisoner MARSH. After such clear evidence I have nothing to say.

TILLING - GUILTY . - DEATH . Aged 20.

MARSH - GUILTY . - DEATH . Aged 50.

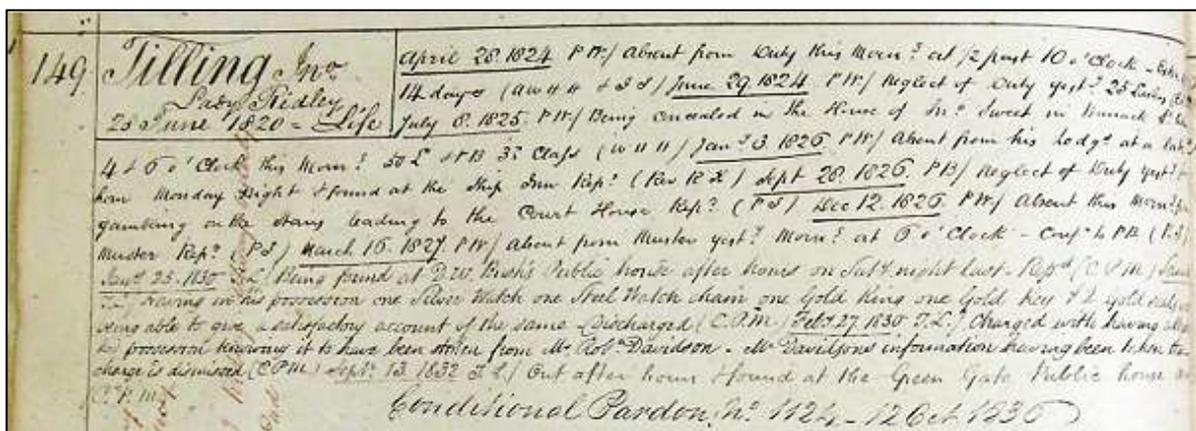
Recommended to Mercy by the Prosecutrix.

Of note is that the pair was only in the house for about fifteen minutes during which time they had managed to force open seventeen locks – a very slick operation - and that Mrs Morgan, whose property had been recovered, sought mercy for the two burglars. In the case of Marsh her recommendation went unheeded, and he was executed on 31 October.⁴⁹ Perhaps his age worked to his advantage, as mercy was extended to John Tilling - his sentence was respited and he was ordered to be transported for life.⁵⁰

Having escaped the hangman’s noose, John Tilling was removed from Newgate and on 21 November 1820 was received on the hulk *Leviathan* moored at Portsmouth.⁵¹ Significantly, and as noted above, at his trial, John Tilling’s age was recorded as 20, giving an estimated birth year of 1800. However, the prison register and the hulk records state that his age was 29, pointing to a birth year of c1791.

His stay on the hulk was mercifully short as John Tilling was one of 138 male convicts who departed from England on 4 January 1821 on the *Lady Ridley* and, having spent three weeks replenishing at Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Van Diemen’s Land on 27 June. The prisoners were landed on 3 July, inspected by the Lieutenant-Governor and then dispersed to their assigned occupations.⁵² According to the official description register, John Tilling was 5ft 4½, with brown hair and dark grey eyes. He was 28 years old, and a plaisterer by trade. He had several small scars on his forehead.⁵³

His conduct record looks ‘busy’, but while he received his fair share of lashings, some of the charges brought against him were dismissed. He did seem to spend quite a bit of ‘unauthorised’ time sampling the tipples of various Hobart public houses.⁵⁴ Four years after the final recorded infringement he was granted a conditional pardon – No 1124, 12 October 1836.



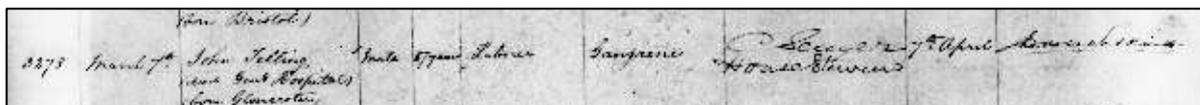
The notation in red at the along the left-hand side of the record tells us that John Tilling was generally well behaved during his time spent in gaol, on the hulk, and on board the *Lady Ridley*. It also notes that John Tilling had stated that he had left behind a wife at Mile End.

The Tasmanian Names Index (TNI) does not include any marriage records for the name John Tilling. There are, however, two John Tilling death records – one in 1840 and the other in 1862.

The first, barely legible, is for John Tilling, a plaisterer, who died aged 54 on 27 November 1840 as a result of an accident, for which a coronial inquiry was held in Hobart. The age at death suggests a birth year of c1786.⁵⁵



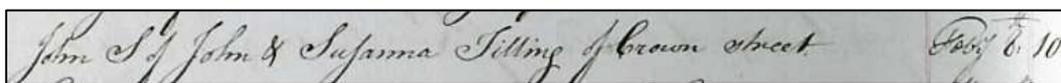
The second is for a John Tilling, a labourer, who died aged 57 at the Hobart General Hospital on 7 March 1862 from gangrene. He had been born in Gloucestershire. The age at death suggests a birth year of c1805.⁵⁶



The age at death for the first record does not tally with the suggested year of birth (c1791) for the John Tilling who arrived on the *Lady Ridley*. But coincidentally he had been a plaisterer by trade. However the other John Tilling was almost certainly the man who was tried at Wiltshire Assizes in March 1835, sentenced to 7 years transportation, and who arrived at Van Diemen's Land in January 1836 on the *Bardaster*. This man's age on arrival was 30, indicating that he had been born 1805.⁵⁷

With reference to the wife John Tilling left behind at Mile End, a record has been located for a marriage between John Tillin [sic] and Ann Fowler on 18 November 1819 at St Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Tower Hamlets.⁵⁸ Coincidentally, this was the same parish church where John Tillin [sic] had married Ann Hanslip [sic] on 10 June 1810.

With reference to John Tilling's birth year, the following record has been located – John, son of John and Susanna Tilling of Crown street, born 8 February and baptised 10 June 1792, at St. Leonard, Shoreditch.⁵⁹



Notwithstanding the 'inconveniences' of the death age disparity and a wife left behind at Mile End, and that the occupation of the father of Sarah Ann Saunders, when she married Samuel Long, was stated to be a gunsmith, could this John Tilling possibly be the husband of the Ann Tilling who had been transported in 1817 on the *Friendship*?

Stated dates and ages cannot always be relied on. If the groom in both John Tillin marriages was one and the same person it begs the question as to the fate of the first bride. Did she die? Or had the couple separated – for example by the wife being transported to the other side of the world, almost guaranteed not to return - in effect, if not in law, divorced. Shortly after her arrival at Hobart Ann Tilling formed a relationship with Edward Briant but the couple never married. Was this by choice or by circumstance, or because Ann still regarded herself, or was still recognised as married, and did not wish to be branded a bigamist?

While it is very tempting to speculate, it is equally very dangerous to try and fit 'facts' to theory, and especially so when some of the 'facts' have not been and/or cannot be verified. Indeed, it may be that John Tilling and Ann Tilling, contemporaries in Hobart during the 1830s, may not have been related in any way.

NOTES

¹ Casebook – Jack the Ripper, http://www.casebook.org/official_documents/map/images/castle_alley.gif. It was in Castle Alley that one of Jack the Ripper's victims – Alice McKenzie – was murdered on 17 July 1889.

² *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 22 April 2018), September 1816, trial of FRANCES SIBLEY ANN TILLING (t18160918-8).

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- ³ FindmyPast (FMP), England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935. *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 22 April 2018), February 1810, trial of ANN COHEN FRANCES SIBLEY (t18100221-58).
- ⁴ *Evening Mail*, 27 Nov 1816, p.2.
- ⁵ Ancestry, London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812.
- ⁶ Various Online Ancestry Family Trees, e.g. <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/113673880/person/240116672493/facts?ssrc=>.
- ⁷ Ancestry, London England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932.
- ⁸ Georgian Shoreditch, <http://eastlondonhistory.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Georgian-Shoreditch.jpg>.
- ⁹ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Friendship 1818, https://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_friendship_1818.htm.
- ¹⁰ 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.
- ¹¹ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 21 Feb 1818, p.2.
- ¹² Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO), Assignment List, CON13/1/1 image 111.
- ¹³ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison Calendar.
- ¹⁴ Female Convict Research Centre (FCRC), Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land database, Convict ID 3626.
- ¹⁵ *Kentish Weekly Post or Canterbury Journal*, 9 Apr 1816, p.2; *Morning Post* 19 Apr 1816, p.2. *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 23 April 2018), April 1816, trial of EDWARD BRIANT WILLIAM FORE-MAN LEVI ABRAHAMS ESTHER JONAS SARAH LEVI (t18160403-1).
- ¹⁶ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Correspondence and Warrants.
- ¹⁷ Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849.
- ¹⁸ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Morley 1817, https://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_morley_1817.htm.
- ¹⁹ Brief Account of the First Journey in England in 1816 made by M. Charles Dupin, for the purpose of visiting the British Ports, Docks and other Public Works. Extracted from his Memoire, presented to the Academy of Sciences of the French Institute in 1818. Cited in Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Morley 1817. In 1824 the Bellerophon was renamed *Captivity*.
- ²⁰ Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical report for Edward Briant.
- ²¹ *The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, 17 Jun 1820, p.2. TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/1 p.23.
- ²² TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/1 p.23.
- ²³ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON40/1/9 image 151. TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/1 Image 121. Adolarius William Henry. Humphrey died in May 1829 - G. H. Stancombe, 'Humphrey, Adolarius William Henry (1782-1829)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/humphrey-adolarius-william-henry-2212/text2871>, published first in hardcopy 1966, accessed online 23 April 2018.
- ²⁴ *The Hobart Town Courier*, 25 Jul 1834, p.4.
- ²⁵ *Colonial Times*, 21 Aug 1832, p.4. *Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, 14 Feb 1840, p.2.
- ²⁶ *The Hobart Town Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, 14 Feb 1840, p.1.
- ²⁷ *Colonial Times*, 6 May 1834, p.7.
- ²⁸ *Colonial Times*, 3 Feb 1835, p.8. Perhaps Mr. Proben's shaky financial situation had some bearing on the matter – he was about to put his property New Town road on the market, and in February 1836 he was seeking relief as an insolvent – *The True Colonist Van Diemen's Land Political Despatch and Agricultural and Commercial*, 26 Feb 1836, p.57.
- ²⁹ *Colonial Times*, 22 Sep 1835, p.8.
- ³⁰ TAHO, Hobart Deaths 1839, RGD35/1/1 no 251.
- ³¹ "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, FamilySearch(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWZ9-BG6> : 11 February 2018, Sarah Ann Tilling, 23 Oct 1810); citing , index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City; FHL microfilm 396,233, 396,234. For example, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/34410854/person/20019249785/facts?ssrc=>.
- ³² TAHO, Hobart Marriages 1829, RGD36/1/1 no 1287.
- ³³ Research Data Australia, FAS Convict Ship 356.22 Dromedary, <https://researchdata.ands.org.au/fas-convict-ship-prosopography-index/395088>. BDA, Biographical report for William Lane.
- ³⁴ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 24 April 2018), April 1819, trial of WILLIAM LANE (t18190421-204).
- ³⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 24 Jun 1826, p.1.
- ³⁶ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/27 p.32.
- ³⁷ *The Cornwall Chronicle*, 13 Oct 1838, p.3. *Launceston Advertiser*, 8 Nov 1838, p.2.
- ³⁸ Birth, Deaths & Marriages Victoria (VIC BDM), Death registration, 9262/1861. The age at death for the registration is 50 but, given that 'Unknown' is recorded for all other sections, this may have been a rough estimate. *The Star* (Ballarat), 8 Oct 1861, p.3.
- ³⁹ For example, Ancestry Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/75009959/person/48431965435/facts>.
- ⁴⁰ Inverleigh Cemetery : Burials, <http://zades.com.au/gandd/images/stories/pdfs/InverleighB.pdf>. Inverleigh is a small rural township in Victoria, 17 miles west from Geelong.



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- ⁴¹ VIC BDM, Marriage certificate, 1281/1865.
- ⁴² Ancestry, England Pallot's Marriage Index, 1780-1837. Ancestry, London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932.
- ⁴³ Wikipedia, Trowbridge, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trowbridge>.
- ⁴⁴ Ancestry, 1841 England Census, HO107/1182/12/37/p.23. 1851, HO107/1840/526/p.28.
- ⁴⁵ *Leeds Times*, 11 Dec 1858, p.1.
- ⁴⁶ *The Argus*, 12 Apr 1859, p.4.
- ⁴⁷ Find A Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/178830934>. Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/178830981/samuel-long#source>. Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/178830988/sarah-ann-long>.
- ⁴⁸ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 28 October 2018), June 1820, trial of JOHN TILLING HENRY MARSH (t18200628-7).
- ⁴⁹ *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 2 Nov 1820, p.1.
- ⁵⁰ *Morning Chronicle*, 21 Oct 1820, p.3. FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons, & Punishment, 1770-1935, Prison Registers.
- ⁵¹ Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849.
- ⁵² Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Lady Ridley, https://jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_lady_ridley_1821.html.
- ⁵³ TAHO, Description List, CON23/1/3 T122-151, no 149.
- ⁵⁴ TAHO, Conduct Register, CON31/1/42 image 53.
- ⁵⁵ TAHO, Hobart deaths 1840, RGD35/1/1/ no 562.
- ⁵⁶ TAHO, Hobart deaths 1862, RGD35/1/6 no 3278.
- ⁵⁷ Ancestry, Tasmania, Australia, Convict Court and Selected Records, 1800-1899, Register, 1842-1847.
- ⁵⁸ Ancestry, London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932.
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