



Hannah Vallance

Date of Trial:	20 March 1817
Where Tried:	Derby Assizes
Crime:	Robbery
Sentence:	Life
Est YOB:	1768
Stated Age on Arrival:	50
Native Place:	
Occupation:	Housekeeper
Alias/AKA:	Hannah Valance, Hannah Pulleyn/Pullen (m)
Marital Status (UK):	
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	Behaves well but is of a bad disposition
Assigned NSW or VDL	VDL

Of those charged with various offences at the 1817 March Derby Assizes one Philip Potts was the only one whose death sentence was not respited, and his fate was to be execution. How fortunate then for Hannah Vallance who had been his partner in crime.

At Derby assizes, Philip Potts and Hannah Valence, for having feloniously stolen from the person of Abraham Carcus, a Jew, a pocket book, containing two five-pound notes, two one-pound notes, three silver watches, and sixteen pounds in silver coin, together with six others for diverse offences, received sentence of death but all were reprieved before the Judge left the town, except for Philip Potts, who is left for execution.¹

A fuller, and more informative account of the crime was reported by the Hull Packet.

DERBY – ROBBING AND MAL-TREATING A JEW

This was a case of novelty, and of some interest in the country, and excited the curiosity of a great concourse of spectators. The trial lasted from noon until half-past ten at night. – PHILLIP POTTS, a person of considerable freehold property, consisting of houses in the town of Derby, was indicted with HANNAH VALENCE, a prostitute and a keeper of an infamous house, &c., for robbing an itinerant Portuguese Jew, by forcibly and feloniously taking from his person a pocket-book, containing two 5*l.* notes, two 1*l.* notes, three silver watches, and 16*l.* in silver coin, on the evening of 18th Nov. last. The first witness was

Abraham Corcus, (the prosecutor), a young man of interesting appearance, unacquainted with the English language and examined through the medium of an interpreter, of the same tribe and country. These, to the honour of the Mayor and Corporation of Derby, have been supported, ever since the assault and robbery, for the purpose of instituting a criminal prosecution, directed at the expence of the Corporation. By the statement of the Jew, it appeared that he was enticed to the house of Potts (being an infamous house) by the female prisoner. They brought a bottle of Madeira, and filling out two glasses, requested him to drink, which he declined. Before many minutes had passed, Potts accused the Jew of stealing his watch. This the Jew denied, offering to be searched. Potts then fell upon him with great violence, assisted by the female prisoner, having previously locked the outer doors, both back and front. The witness then called out help, help! and struggled as much as he could. They, however, succeeded in throwing him down, and taking his property from his person, threatening, with horrid imprecations, to take his life. Hannah Valence seized the poker, and struck the prosecutor with it; whilst Potts was beating him, Mrs. Valence snatched up a lighted candle, which she thrust in the prosecutors face, and set fire to his beard; Potts afterwards threw him down upon the floor, and struck him many violent blows; his forehead was indented with the point of the poker, his ribs and several parts of his body were severely bruised; he had not yet recovered the effects of the violence, being very unwell with a fever and spitting of blood. This statement was corroborated by the following witnesses, *John Francis*, *Francis Saunders*, and *Charles King*, the latter a constable, who was called in. The witnesses hearing cries of great alarm, ran to the house and found the doors locked, which, however, they burst open, and found the Jew lying upon the floor, Potts beating him unmercifully, and persisting in the assertion that he had robbed him of his watch; Mrs. Potts, wife of the prisoner, made the same charge, and that she saw Corcus take her husband's watch from his fob. This charge, however,



was totally disproved upon searching all the parties; for Potts' watch was found in the knee of his breeches, and three watches belonging to the Jew concealed about him, as also a quantity of silver coin, corresponding with that which the Jew had lost. The pocket-book was found upstairs in the prisoner's house, but in which there remained only the two 1l. notes, the two 5l. notes having never since been found. The surgeon who attended the Jew, by order of the Magistrates, proved the several wounds and bruises which he had received, together with fever and spitting of blood, which had greatly endangered his life, and for which he was attending him.

The prisoner, Potts, in his defence, alleged that drunkenness on the eve in question, had so entirely bereaved him of all reflection, he know not what had passed; that nothing was farther from his intention than to wrong the Jew of the value of one farthing. Serjeant COPLEY and Mr. DENMAN, his Counsel, called ten or twelve witnesses to the fact of his having drank a great deal of liquor that evening. Also to his character. On cross-examination by Mr. Clarke, sen and Mr. Clarke, jun for the prosecution, witnesses could not pledge themselves for his general character. They were mainly his tenants. One of them said, he had but a middling good character. Mr. Clarke; "You mean by that, he kept a bad house." Witness did not deny the fact. Hannah Valence no-one denied being a disreputable female. The Jury found both the prisoners GUILTY.²

There is nothing in the above account that would give any clue as to any family, and the title 'Mrs' may not necessarily mean that Hannah was married/widowed. Her estimated year of birth was 1768 and it is possible that she was the Hannah Shore who had married Robert Vallance at Pleasley, Derbyshire, on 3 June 1787, by whom she had at least two children, Joseph (1787) and Amelia (1789).³

What we can be sure of though is that immediately following the trial she was taken down to the County Gaol.⁴ She did not spend long there before being transferred to another place of confinement – the convict vessel *Friendship*. Clearly not one to be crossed, Hannah was described by Surgeon Cosgreave as well behaved but 'of a bad disposition'. Hannah Vallance gave as her occupation 'Housekeeper' which indeed she had been prior to her arrest! Did her demeanour and her 'seniority' afford her any deference from her ship-mates? At 50, it was quite a challenge for Hannah to be starting out on a new life in Hobart, Van Diemen's Land, where she arrived on board the *Duke of Wellington* on 20 February 1818.

Hannah can be followed through the musters. In 1818 she was an assigned servant; by 1820 she had obtained a ticket-of-leave, and was recorded as such also for 1821 and 1822.⁵ For the 1823 muster she is listed as a servant to Jesse Pullen, a blacksmith, and from 1828-1831, Assistant Superintendent at the Cascades Female Factory.⁶

An application for permission to marry, lodged on behalf of Henry Pulleyn and Hannah Vallance, was approved on 24 August 1829 and, after the calling of banns, the couple married at Hobart on 14 September.

73	Pulleyn Henry	free	} Marrying 11 Aug!	18 Aug!	24 Aug! set off to Hobart on the Duke of Wellington
1	Vallance H	of Wellington			

No. 276. Henry Pulleyn ✓ of the 18 Parish Widower and
 1829 Hannah Vallance (Convict) of the 18 Parish Widow - Friendship were
 married in this Church by banns with the consent of
 this fourteenth day of September in the year 1829
 By me Wm Bedford. Chaplain.
 This Marriage was solemnized between us { Henry Pulleyn
 { Hannah Vallance
 In the Presence of { J. Sco H. of Hobart Town
 { R. Hornhold. of Hobart Town

The groom and bride declared that their respective marital status was widow and widower. Hannah, still serving her sentence, was a convict, but by 1829 Henry Pulleyn was a free man. Neither of their ages was included in the marriage record, but Hannah would have been about 60, and while she signed with an 'X', her husband was able to sign his name.⁷

While Pulleyn may have been the 'correct' spelling of Henry's surname, his last name caused considerable difficulty for the various authorities and others when documenting the Henry's colourful career. He may have been the Henry Pulleine who had been brought before the Knaresbro Sessions of 6 October 1807.

Whereas Henry Pulleine was lately committed to the House of Correction kept for the said Riding charged with Vagrancy and being now brought before the court appears to be guilty of the same. It is ordered that the said Henry Pulleine for the Offence aforesaid be confined in the House of Correction kept for the said Riding for the space of six months to be and he is hereby recorded as a rogue and vagabond.⁸

But he was definitely the Henry Pulleyn who, in August 1808, was charged with breaking into a shop in Leeds and stealing linen and other goods, as reported in detail in the *Hull Packet*.

HENRY PULLEYN, of York, toyman, was charged with breaking into the shop of Miss Frances Watson, milliner, of Leeds, and stealing therefrom a quantity of linen-drapery goods to a considerable amount. The most material evidence on the part of the prosecution was William Lockwood [turned King's evidence], and accomplice in the robbery. The witness stated, that on Monday, the 14th of June, the prisoner, Thomas Cambell and himself, met at the Buck public-house in Leeds, where it was proposed by the prisoner "to do Miss Watson's shop." From this public-house they adjourned to the Black Lion, at the Bank, where the proposal of Pulleyn was taken into consideration, and finally adopted; about eleven o'clock the same evening, they met by agreement at the witness's house, near the New Burying Ground, to which rendezvous Pulleyn brought a quantity of picklocks, skeleton keys, and a brace of pistols. About one o'clock they proceeded to the scene of action, taking with them the apparatus which Pulleyn had provided, a piece of iron to act as a lever, and a bag to contain the spoil. The witness placed himself at the Moot-Hall steps, which immediately adjoin Miss Watson's shop, to guard against a surprise; Thomas Cambell was stationed on the opposite side of the street for the same purpose, and the post of danger was reserved for the prisoner, who commenced his operations by picking one of the locks, which he soon accomplished; but the other, (a patent padlock,) defied his utmost skill, and he was obliged to wrench out the staple. This operation occupied him near an hour and a half; as soon as he had effected a practicable breach, he entered the premises, and in the course of five or six minutes, brought a bag to the door filled with goods, which was taken by Pulleyn, Cambell, and the witness to a house in Ebenezer-street, occupied by Ann Lescoe; this was about three o'clock in the morning. Witness stated, that the prisoner had a handkerchief tied over his face. The bag remained at the house some time, and was afterwards taken by the witness to his own house, but his wife objecting to its being deposited there, he lodged it in an unoccupied house adjoining, where it remained until the following Sunday, when this *virtuous* triumvirate assembled to share the booty ...



Moot-Hall, Leeds⁹

... The prisoner, in his defence, attempted to prove an alibi but entirely failed. The evidence on both sides being gone through, the Recorder recapitulated, with precision and impartiality, the whole of the evidence, and the Jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, found the prisoner *Guilty*. The Court immediately sentenced him to be transported for the term of seven years. As the prisoner was leaving the bar, he struck the witness, Lockwood,



a violent blow over the face with his fist; for this gross contempt of the Court he was ordered to be very strongly ironed.¹⁰

Henry Pulleyn, 'late of the city of York, wood turner', but now imprisoned in H.M. Gaol, the Castle of York, submitted a petition for clemency, counter-signed by five worthy gentlemen who were prepared to vouch for him. He sought clemency on the grounds of his previous good character, this being his first offence, that he came from an honest, respectable family, had always supported his wife and two children, and, being in good health, in lieu of transportation he offered himself for service in the HM's navy.¹¹ As part of this process Lord Hawkesbury, Principal Secretary of State, sent a letter to the Chairman of the Quarter Session of the West Riding of York enclosing 'by the King's command the Petition of Henry Pulleyn' and desiring that the Chairman report 'for H.M.'s information' on the state of the convict at his trial together with an opinion on 'how far he may be considered an object deserving the Royal Mercy'.¹² In responding, the Chairman – Edward Markland, then Mayor of Leeds – pulled no punches.

Leeds 27 Sep 1808

My Lord

I have the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 23rd inst. requiring me to inform your Lordship of the state of Henry Pulleyn's case, as it appeared on his Trial at the Sessions held here last Midsummer.

Pulleyn was tried for breaking into a Shop, in the Night belonging to a Linnen [sic] Draper of this Town; along with two others, one of whom Thomas Groundwell was tried for a similar offence & sentenced to transportation: the other escaped; the robbery for which Pulleyn was convicted was a very serious one, the Premises being nearly cleared, but by not being inhabited the crime was only petty larceny: however it appeared upon the Trial that Pulleyn was connected with a third thief, one John Richmond convicted on his own confession, and also sentenced to transportation at the same Sessions, for breaking into a Warehouse in this Town in the night; Pulleyn was not put upon his Trial on this indictment, the Jury being tired out; but there rests not the smallest doubt of his having been concerned in that robbery also.

Upon searching Richmond's house, a very large quantity of Picklocks, Skeleton keys, & pocket Pistols were found belonging to the Gang; which from what I can learn, amounted to about Ten; of whom Pulleyn seemed to be the leader; it being traced out, that whenever he appeared in this neighbourhood, a Shop or Warehouse was constantly broken into: I must further add that Pulleyn's character suffered much on his Trial in attempting to prove an alibi by downright subornation of perjury: his age is 36 and not 46 as he states in his petition; and altho he may not have been before tried for a felony, he has been convicted as a Rogue & Vagabond for having Picklocks &c in his possession.

I feel it my Lord a very painful task to stand in the way of any Person's receiving his Majesty's mercy; but justice to the Country constrains me to say that I cannot join in recommending Henry Pulleyn as a proper object for Royal Favour.¹³

The reference to the Gang was confirmed by the *Leeds Mercury's* opening paragraph of its report on the Borough Sessions of Monday 18 July 1808.

The calendar was unusually large, and a great interest was excited by the dangerous gang of villains who have for a considerable time past committed the most alarming depredations upon the property of individuals, apparently secured by locks and bolts; and the with a degree of secrecy [sic] and systematic address which has long eluded detection, and baffled all the vigilance of the Police. The daring attack on the shop of Miss Watson ... fortunately led to the breaking up of this nest of depredators. The following is a sketch of the trial of one of the most active members of this confederation. *Henry Pullan* was charged ...¹⁴

Very soon after the trial, and after a short time in the York Castle, Henry Pulleyn was one of a group convicts delivered on board the hulks at Portsmouth.¹⁵ The nearest Henry came to service for King and Country at sea was as a convict on the hulk *Captivity*, where he was recorded in the register as being 46 years of age, and thereafter on board the convict vessel *Ann* which left England on 25 August 1809 and, having called in to Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Port Jackson on 26 February carrying on board 197 male prisoners. After being mustered on board the prisoners were disembarked at the Hospital Wharf at dawn on 2 March and placed under the control of Principal



Superintendent Isaac Nichols.¹⁶ At some stage between being mustered and a government notice of September 1811 Henry (mistakenly named as Samuel) had absconded.

WHEREAS the following Prisoners have ABSCONDED ... SAMUEL PULLEN, lately employed at the Lumber Yard at Sydney, and by Trade a Turner.¹⁷

Henry must have found life at sea to his liking because not only had he absented himself from the Lumber Yard, he had in fact left the colony. He is next found listed in the Crown Calendar for the Yorkshire Lent Assizes, held on 19 March 1814 at the Castle of York.

(Aged 45) *Henry Pullen*, committed 11th March, 1814, charged upon the oaths of Thomas Smith and William Smith, constables of Sheffield, in the west-riding, on suspicion of being a convict, and at large before the term of his transportation expired.¹⁸

He was found guilty and sentenced to death.¹⁹ He was fortunate to be included in a list of persons capitally convicted whose sentences were respited.

Henry Pullan of Feloniously & without any lawful cause being at large in Great Britain before the Expiration of the Term of Seven years for which he had been ordered to be transported ... as fit objects of the Royal Mercy on condition of their being transported to the Coast of New South Wales or some one or other of the Islands adjacent ... Henry Pullan for during the term of Fourteen Years.²⁰

So, instead of working out his first sentence of just seven years, Henry was now to be transported for a period double his original sentence. And he followed the same route – first back to York Castle, then to the hulks - back onto the *Captivity*, and then on board the convict ship *Indefatigable (2)* which departed from England in October 1814 and arrived at New South Wales on 26 April 1815.²¹ His 1815 indent describes him as aged 47, born in Leeds, a turner by trade, 5ft 7 inches in height, with a dark complexion, black to grey hair and hazel eyes. Back to his old habits, by July the following year Henry was on the run again.

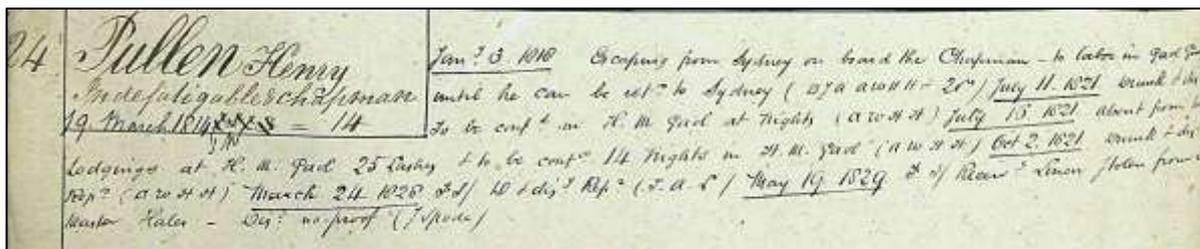
NOTICE – The following Prisoners having absented themselves, all Constables and others are hereby strictly required to use their utmost Exertions in apprehending and lodging them in safe Custody.

Henry Pullen, turner, *Indefatigable 2d*, tried at York, July 1814, 14 years sentence, 48 years of age, brown hair, hazel eyes, pock marked, downcast look, and second conviction and transportation.²²

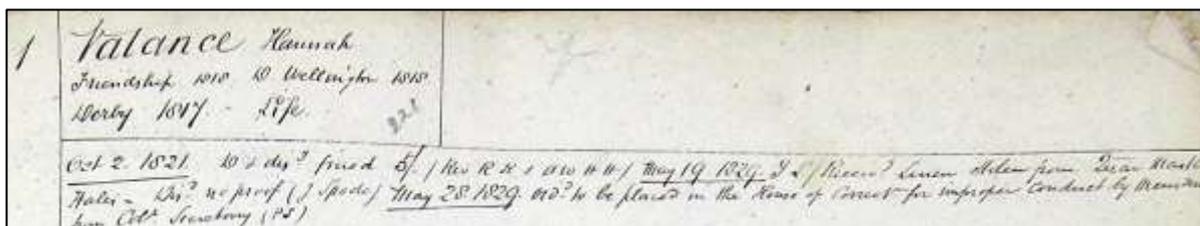
A further notice issued from the Principal Superintendent's Office appeared in the *Gazette* in December 1817 promulgating a long list of prisoners who had 'absented themselves from their respective Employments and some of them at large with false Certificates'.²³ Henry Pullen was the last name in the list of Servants and Labourers. The *Gazette* notice was re-run in January, February and March 1818, but by March Henry Pullen had been found. He was one of those referred to in the following item published in *The Hobart Town Gazette* of 3 January 1818.

The same evening [29 December 1817] came up the Harbour, the ship *Chapman*, Captain Drake, having put in here for repair of her rudder. Onboard this vessel, also, were several persons who had clandestinely left Port Jackson. Some prisoners and women of the country have been brought ashore.²⁴

The entries on Henry's Tasmanian conduct register commence on 3 January 1818 when it is recorded that he had escaped from Sydney on board the *Chapman* and was sent to work on the Gaol Gang until he could be returned to Sydney. It is not certain whether he did go back to Sydney, but by 1821 he was back in Hobart where he clocked up three charges in that year. On 11 July he was found drunk and disorderly for which he was to be contained in H.M.'s Gaol at night time. Five days later he had been found to be absent from his lodgings at the Gaol and sentenced to 25 lashes and 14 nights in the Gaol. In October he was reprimanded for being drunk and disorderly. There is then a gap of seven years before the next recorded offence by which time he was free by servitude. Again the charge was drunk and disorderly, and again he received a reprimand. The last recorded offence was on 19 May 1829 when he was up on a charge of having received linen stolen from Quarter Master Hales. This case was dismissed for lack of proof.²⁵



Coincidentally, Hannah Vallance was also charged with two offences on the same days as Henry. On 2 October 1821 she was found drunk and disorderly, but rather than a reprimand she was fined 5/-. She was also charged on 19 May 1829 of receiving linen stolen from the Quarter Master, with the same outcome as for Henry – dismissed for want of proof.



In addition, and for her last recorded offence, on 28 May 1829, by order of the Colonial Secretary, Hannah was ordered to be placed in the House of Correction for improper conduct and her ticket-of-leave was withdrawn.²⁶ It was four months later that Hannah and Henry married.

Thereafter Henry lost his wanderlust and he and Hannah settled down to life in Hobart, with only the occasional mention of them in the press. In 1831, with reference to the comparative price of fire insurance in England and the colonies, the commentator remarked that:

... no more than one tiled house that we know of, which is that belonging to Mr. Henry Pullen, the wood and ivory turner in Melville-street.²⁷

In 1835, under the heading 'Genteel Residence' Mr. Henry Pullen offered for let, at a moderate rent, a property situated in Brisbane-street.²⁸ *The Hobart Town Courier* of 1 April 1836 announced that Hannah Vallance had been granted a conditional pardon.²⁹ Henry had applied for, and been successful in securing a claim for a grant of land – 37 perches in Hobart - the title deed of which in October 1838 was ready to be issued subject to the requisite payment.³⁰

In January 1837 there would have been some excitement in the Pulleyn household. On 24 January the ship *William Metcalfe* arrived at Hobart. As well as bringing assisted female emigrants, this vessel also had on board several families who had emigrated under the bounty scheme. One of these was a family by the name of Pullen.³¹ These emigrants were in fact Henry's son Mark Smithson Pulleyn (36), his wife Anne (née Wilson) (32), and children Marianne (12), Ann (7), Henry Mark (8), Hannah (5), and Mary Jane (1). Not only was Henry reunited with his son, but he and Hannah had now acquired an instant family including five grandchildren.

Prior to emigrating, Mark Pulleyn and his family had been living at Hanover-square, Newcastle on Tyne. He and Ann had married in 1823 at Alnwick, not far from Newcastle, and their five children had been born at Newcastle.³² He had completed his apprenticeship as a joiner in 1818 and thereafter various Poll books record him as a joiner at York in 1818; a cabinet maker at Hampstead Row, London, by 1820; and a travelling case manufacturer at Newcastle in 1830. Pigot's 1834 Northumberland Directory lists him as 'Pulleyn Mark Smithson, Hanover sq, a Pocket Book Maker'.³³

With a few months of arriving at Hobart Mark Pulleyn placed the following notice in the local paper.³⁴

**Pocket-book and Trunk
MANUFACTORY.**

M. S. PULLEYN, Respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Hobart Town and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the Trunk, Pocket-book, and Fancy Case Line, and as a manufacturer, he will be enabled to sell upon the lowest terms, he trusts to be favoured by the public patronage and support. The Trade supplied, and orders executed on the shortest notice. No. 30 Murray street, 4 doors from Liverpool street.

April 28, 1837. (1184)

By May 1843 he had expanded his range of products, to include toys and fancy articles and, of particular attraction to the Hobart's youth, 'fireworks of every form and size', and he had also started up a lending library. The business had now moved to 54 Liverpool-street to better accommodate the goods and services of the now named Pulleyn's Repository and Hobart Town Library.

Mark Pulleyn, briefly, held the licence of "The Royal Oak" in Macquarie Street. The Commissioners unanimously voted the transfer of the licence from Edward Prentice in February 1845. The new licensee announced that he had laid in a stock of "GENUINE Wines, Spirits, Ales &c., being determined to keep non by the very best of articles. Twelve months later Mark relinquished the licence to Henry Adams.³⁵

Henry and Hannah must have been delighted with Mark's business ventures. Indeed, it is very likely that Henry's wood turning and toy making skills contributed to the inventory of stock. Certainly by 1849 other family members – The Misses Pulleyn – were adding a further dimension to the family business.

TOY BAZAAR.

M. PULLEYN, POCKET BOOK Manufacturer, Toy, Trunk, and Fancy Case Manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his business in Collins-street, second door from Murray-street, and next to the *Duchess of Kent*, where he solicits a share of their patronage and support.

The MISSES PULLEYN desire to acquaint the ladies of Hobart Town, that they have REMOVED from Trafalgar-place, to the above-mentioned premises, where they solicit a continuance of their favours in the Millinery and Dressmaking, &c.

ALSO,

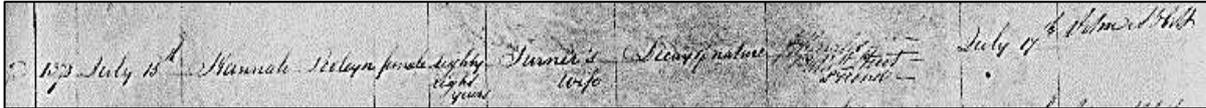
Two or three good rooms to let unfurnished, well adapted for either offices or dwelling, with use of kitchen, and with or without a two-stalled stable and loft.

Nov. 9, 1849.

1849 provided another opportunity for the family to celebrate. On 7 March 17 year old daughter and granddaughter Hannah was married at St. David's Cathedral Church to widower Henry Elliott of Swan Port.³⁶ But the following decade was to witness a series of gloomy events.

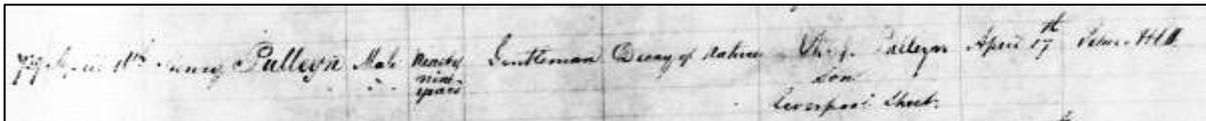
It would have come as a shock when, in May 1852, Mark Smithson Pulleyn, trunk-maker, was placed as a Prisoner for Debt in H.M.'s Gaol at Hobart. To what extent he was indebted is not known, but the first meeting at the Insolvent Court was set for 20 May 1852. No debts were proved and proceeding were postponed to a second meeting scheduled for 3 June at which application was to be made for discharge.³⁷

On 25 March 1835 Hannah Vallance, having served nineteen years from the date of her conviction, had made an application for a conditional pardon. Nearly one year later, as notified in the press in April 1836, and just less than one year before the arrival in Hobart of the Pulleyn clan, confirmation was received that Hannah had been granted her conditional pardon.³⁸ She was able to enjoy just over eighteen years of freedom. She died from the 'decay of nature' on 13 July 1854 (registered under the name Pooleyn) at the recorded age of 88 and as a Turner's wife. It is somewhat surprising that the informant was a friend [name illegible, but of Bathurst Street] rather than one of the Pulleyn family.³⁹ Nor was there any published notice of her death. Can we read into these two points that at the time of her death (and perhaps even prior to her end) she was estranged from the rest of the Pulleyn family?



Three months after the death of Hannah, on instructions issued to William Gore Elliston, Auctioneer, and due to default of payment, the allotment of thirty-seven perches acquired by Henry Pulleyn in 1838 was to be sold by public auction on 12 October 1854.⁴⁰

Henry Pullen outlived Hannah by eighteen months. He died a Gentleman on 16 April 1856 from decay of nature. The informant was his son Mark Pulleyn of Liverpool Street.⁴¹



Henry Pulleyn's death, was well publicised, being mentioned in at least four of the Tasmanian newspapers – the following obituary is from *The Courier* of Friday 18 April.

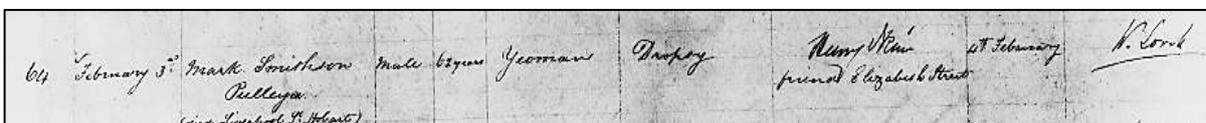
DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN – Mr. Henry Pulleyn died on Wednesday afternoon at his son's residence, Liverpool-street. Deceased was born in August 1756, at a village called Bolton-Piercy, ten miles from the city of York, and consequently was at the time of his death in his hundredth year of his age. He was remarkably active, even up to a day or two of his death, and retained the full possession of his powers to the last. His last illness was only of a few hours' duration, and he expired without a struggle, passing from life like one sinking into a deep sleep. Death in Mr. Pulleyn's case was not the effect of previous disease, but simply resulted from a gradual decay of the vital powers.⁴²

The Tasmanian Daily News referred to Henry as 'probably the oldest man in Tasmania', and of intriguing interest is the obituary in the *Colonial Times*.

MR HENRY PULLEYN, of Liverpool-street, died on Wednesday last ... On the arrival of Sir W. Denison in this colony, His Excellency discovered Mr. Pulleyn, who at some former period in his life had been in the service of the Denison family and from that time Sir William, we understand, conferred an annuity on him.⁴³

Henry Pulleyn had drawn up his last will and testament on 4 November 1854. He left everything 'whether in possession remainder or expectancy' to 'Mark Pulleyn his heirs executors administrators and assigns' and also appointed his son Mark, formerly a General dealer in Liverpool street, as the sole executor.⁴⁴

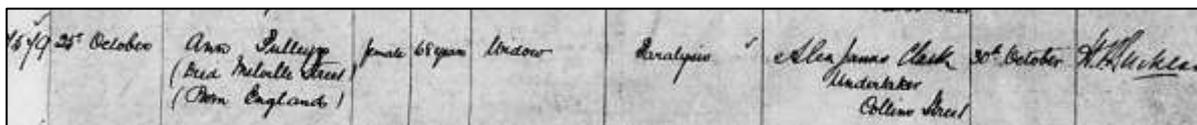
Within a year Mark Smithson Pulleyn was also dead. He died on 3 February 1857 at the age of 62. His status was yeoman and the cause of death was dropsy. The informant was his friend Henry Ikin.⁴⁵



The public was advised of his passing in the local papers, the following being taken from *The Tasmanian Daily News*.

At his late residence, corner of Liverpool and Campbell streets, MR MARK SMITHSON PULLEYN, in the 62nd year of his age. Friends are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral, which will take place on Thursday, the 5th instant, at half-past two o'clock.⁴⁶

Henry's daughter-in-law and Mark's widow died on 25 October 1868 of paralysis.⁴⁷



The Mercury carried a notice about her death and funeral. Of note is the reference to Victorian and New Zealand papers.

PULLEYN – On Saturday 24th Oct, at No. 24 Melville-street, Ann, relict of the late Mark Smithson Pulleyn, of Liverpool-street. The funeral will take place at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Friends will please accept this as an invitation, as no circulars will be issued. Victorian and New Zealand papers please copy.⁴⁸

It is interesting to speculate what had mutually attracted Hannah Vallance, the erstwhile poker-wielding Madam, and the reprobate Henry Pulleyn, leader of a gang that had terrorised the people of Leeds and probably with a tendency to violence. While their stated ages at death were questionable, they were both long lived, and hopefully they both found some comfort in their married life.

NOTES

¹ *Nottingham Mercury*, 29 Mar 1817, p.3. In fact Philip Potts was subsequently reprieved – *Staffordshire Advertiser*, 12 Apr 1817, p.4.

² *Hull Packet*, 8 Apr 1817, p.4.

³ Ancestry, Derbyshire, England, Select Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1910. Ancestry, England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975.

⁴ Ancestry, England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892, Derbyshire, 1817.

⁵ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convicts Lists 1787-1834. Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australian Convict Musters, 1806-1849.

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