

Briginshaw One-Name Study

Founded 1984

TEL: 081-642-3007

DATE January 1991



JACK SAUNDERS
'WATERSMEET'
55 DEVON ROAD
CHEAM
SURREY SM2 7PE

Newsletter No 5

EDITORIAL

Once again I thank all those family members who wrote letters of appreciation of the last Newsletter. It is nice to know that they are of interest and valued.

I take this opportunity to wish everyone a happy and successful 1991 and may our family history research continue to produce exciting insight into the past.

In the early summer of 1990 Barry and Anne Lovegrove of Timerau, New Zealand visited England and followed ancestral trails. Barry is a direct descendant of the Maidenhead Lovegroves who were so much involved with that town. There were at least two marriages between members of the family with Briginshaws. These connections I shall come to in future Newsletters. A few years ago I had considerable correspondence with Anne during the course of which she was able to give me details of many descendants of the first emigrant to New Zealand in 1850 down to the present day. In turn, I was able to take Barry's descent back to 1540. It came as a great shock to learn that on their return home their flight was the illfated one that touched down in Kuwait and was captured by the Iraqi invading army. After being held captive Anne had to make the agonising decision, when the opportunity arose, to return to New Zealand to their two children and leave Barry behind. Fortunately Barry was released after some weeks and the family is now re-united. Anne tells me all their luggage had to be left behind on the aircraft. Should they never recover it they will, no doubt, count it small sacrifice for their safe return home. It is hoped that time will help to erase this horrifying experience and that they will, in due course, visit this Country again.

The highlight of last autumn was the visit of John Briginshaw and his wife Sue from Tasmania. Olive and I were delighted to meet them and to have them stay with us for two periods between which they toured the West of England, Wales and Ireland. Their stays with us were all too short but it was a very happy time and we crammed a lot into the available time including a day's tour around 'Briginshaw Country'. We look forward to seeing them again one day.

Although we have not yet met, I am delighted to welcome two new readers of the Briginshaw Newsletters - Lionel and Betty Briginshaw of Tunbridge Wells. Lionel is descended from John (b1707) of Taplow and his wife Mary (née Jefferies) through John and Eleanor (née Neighbour), John and Mary Maria (née Hammaton), Davis and Martha Harriet (née Blandon), Samuel John and Rebecca (née Porter), William H and Edith R (née Carter). Contact came through my membership of the Guild of One-Name Studies. It is nice to add to the family links we now have around the world.

When producing Newsletter No 6 I shall return to the work carried out by Heraldry Today and the early years in Aston Clinton etc., and hopefully will be able to add to my examination of that period which I commenced in Newsletter No 4.

In the meantime the chance discovery of records concerning an early 19th century Briginshaw resulted in so much research being carried out that I am going to make him the subject of this Newsletter No 5.

THE BLACKSHEEP

RICHARD BRIGINSHAW (CIRCA 1805 - 1823)

Richard's story is told from research carried out by John of Tasmania amongst records in that country and by myself in archives this end. It is a joint effort resulting in much success and yet, at the same time, still leaving one or two important questions unanswered. For this reason I was at first hesitant to use it. However, John and I have put in so many hours of research that I feel justified in doing so at this time, in the hope that answers can be found later.

The investigation was started by John, who in his own words, records:

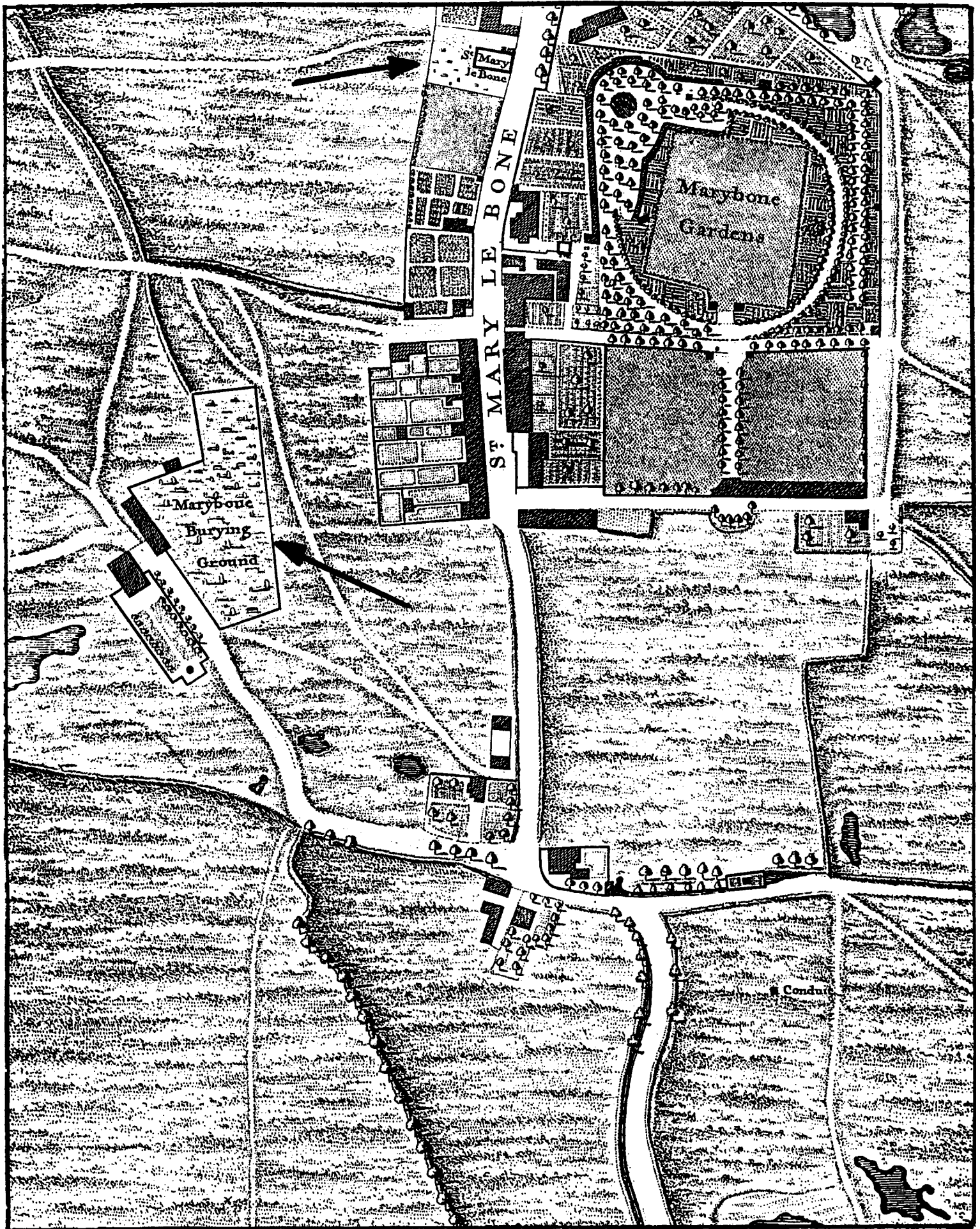
'Several years ago I was undertaking some research in the Tasmanian State Archives on a matter unrelated to Family History. During the course of my work, when talking to one of the Office Assistants, who asked for my name for the purpose of filling in a form; she said "Oh, I have heard that name before". I immediately became interested and asked her where? She said she had come across it in the Convict Record Section, dealing with the Penal Colony Days.'

Before continuing with John's contribution we must, in the interests of chronological order, go back to the beginning of this story and look at what my research revealed of the early part of Richard's short and sad criminal life which was to end whilst still in his teens. The provision, by John, of copies of documents in Tasmanian repositories gave me all the basic information that was needed to commence this research. Extracts from these documents will be shown later in this Newsletter.

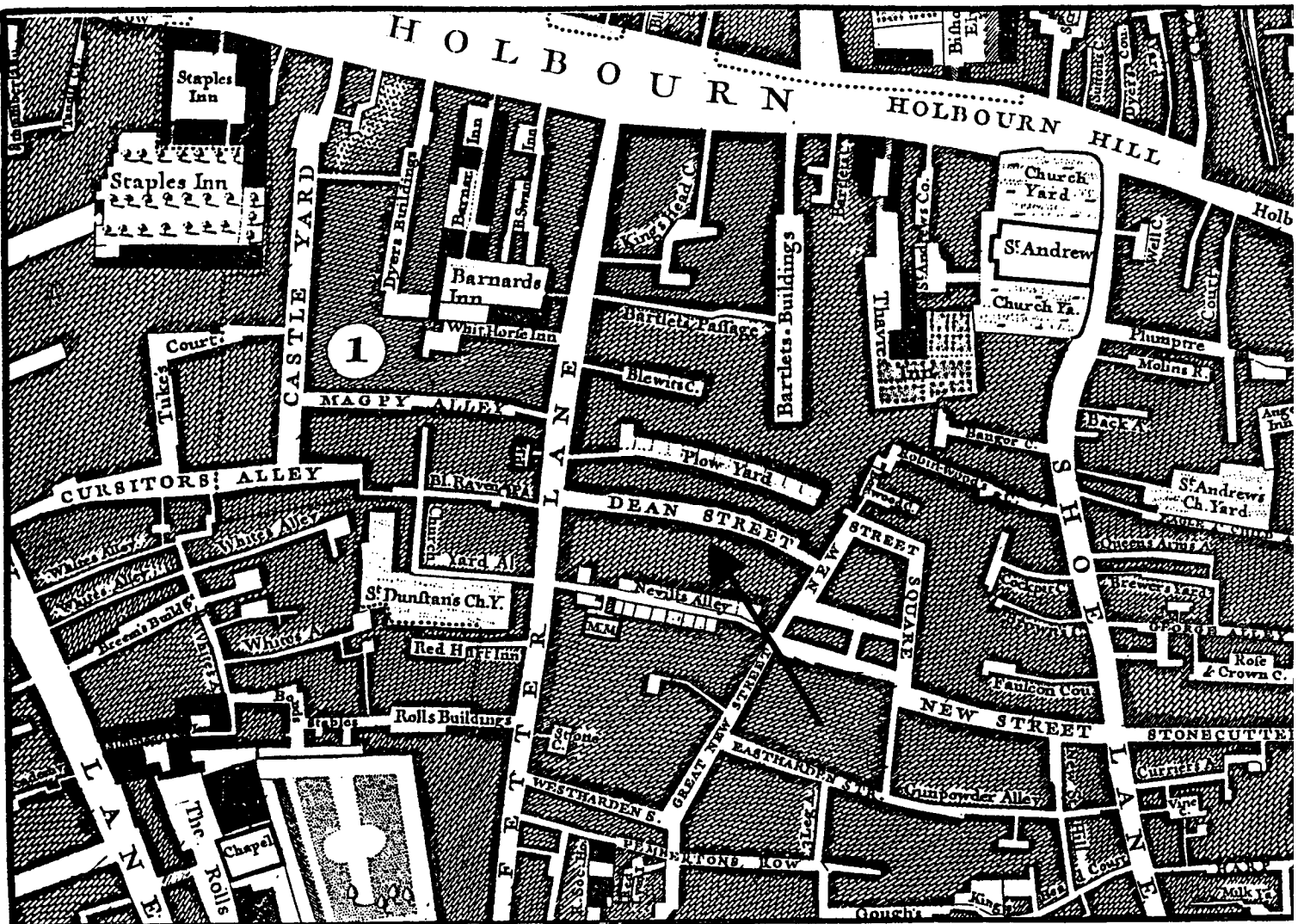
According to these same documents Richard is stated to have been born in St Marylebone circa 1805. That is where my investigation began but so far the record of his birth or baptism has not been found and consequently his place on the family tree not established although I think there can be little doubt that he was a family member.

The Parish Registers of St Marylebone which date from 1668 are now held on microfilm in The Greater London Record Office and have so far been only partly searched. There is still much that can be done. The only entry found so far - a marriage - William Brigenshaw with Mabel Waklen 1782. Too early to be the parents of Richard although possible grandparents. At any rate they show the presence of at least one member of the family in this parish at that time. Then, too, the Church of St George's Hanover Square used the Marylebone Burying Ground and I have record of two marriages at that church - Judith Briginshaw in 1789 and Edward Brickenshaw in 1795 so these registers must also be searched. The difficulties of searching this period in London are manifold.

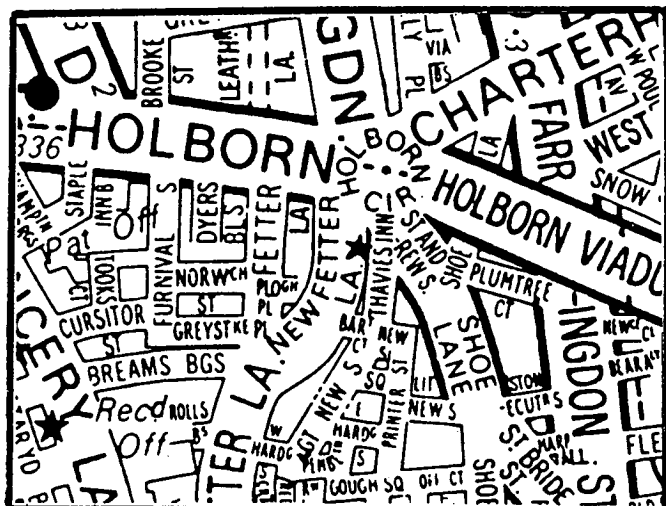
In the middle of the 18th century Marylebone was still a village some way from London. The name derives from the Church of St Mary that had once stood on the banks of the River Tyburn that flowed through the district; hence St Mary le Burn, St Mary-le-bone and finally Marylebone. In 1740 the church was rebuilt further up the High Street. The relentless spread of development in London gradually enveloped this part just as it did so many others. In 1817 the church was rebuilt on a much larger scale because of Marylebone's expanding population in the early nineteenth century.



Rocque's map of 1746 shows St Mary-le-Bone as a village divided from London by fields. The church and burying ground can be seen. By Richard's time much encroachment had already taken place.



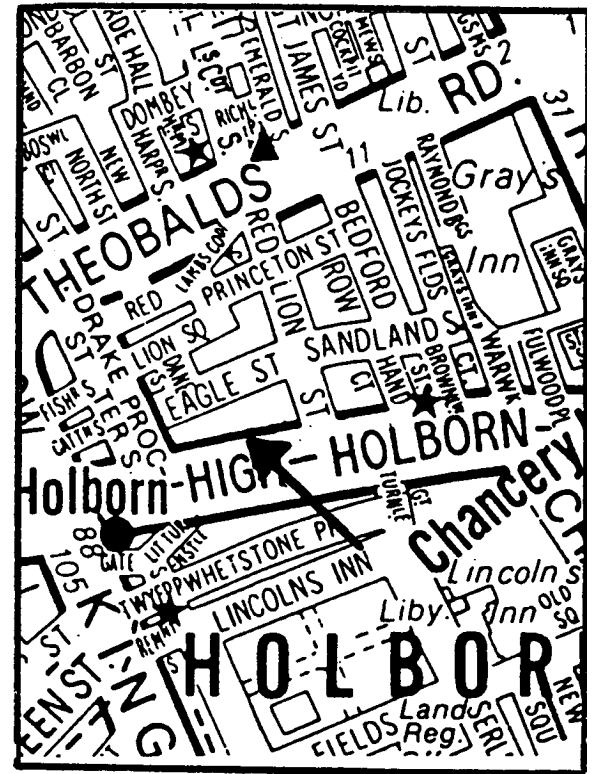
Rocque's Map 1746 - Dean Street, Fetter Lane



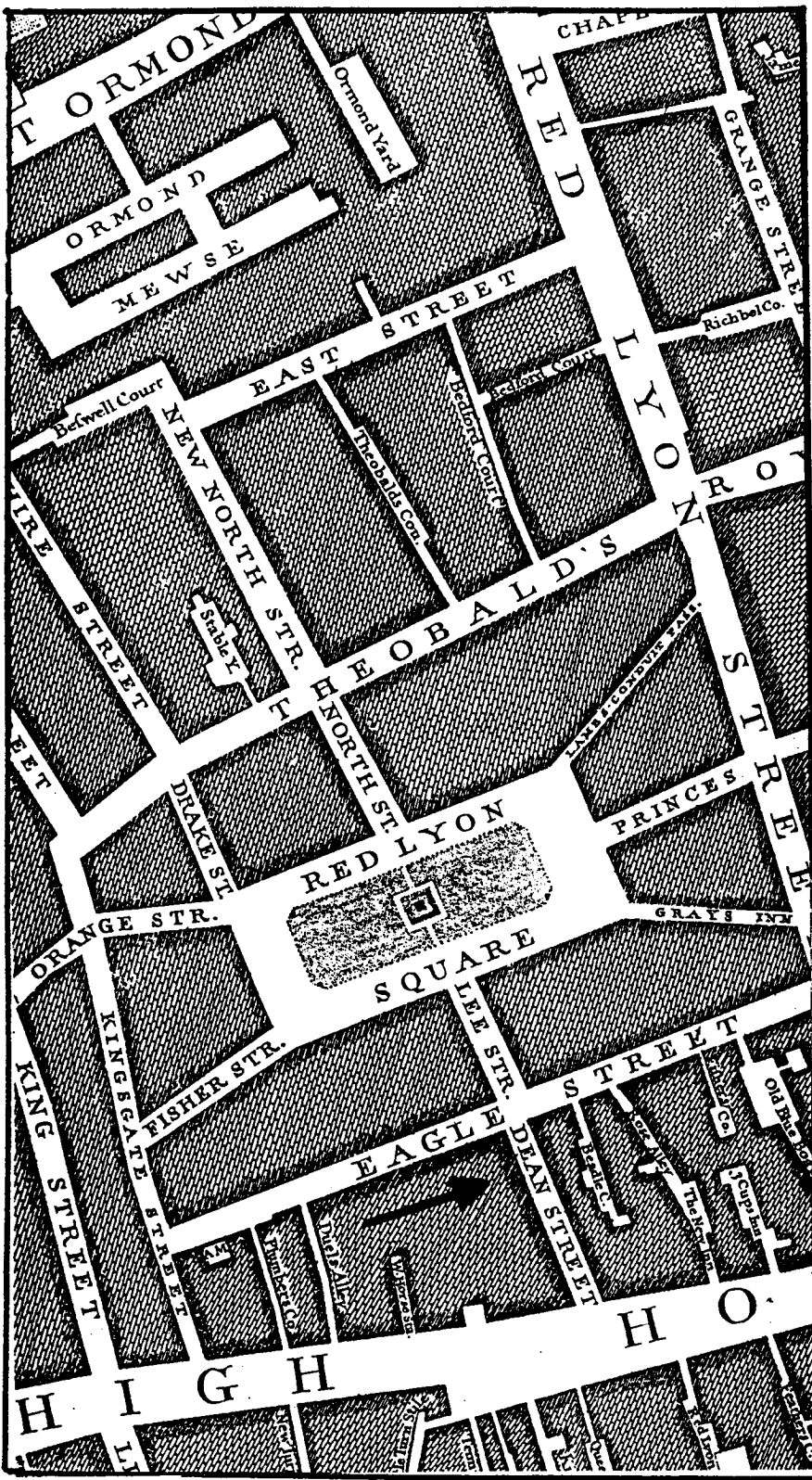
Map of Fetter Lane to-day

New Street Square is still there but Fetter Lane was widened and near Holborn a bend was put in it to form New Fetter Lane to join up with Holborn Circus when this was formed. In the same way Shoe Lane was 'bent' to meet the new circus and thus this Dean Street was swept away

Looking at the more likely Dean Street we see that Eagle Street and Red Lion Street are still there but all the area facing High Holborn and immediately to the West of Red Lion Street (and covering Dean Street) became one block of buildings. Pigots Commercial Directory of 1822-23 lists both Dean Streets but gives no detail



High Holborn to-day



Rocques Map 1746 - Dean Street, High Holborn

However, one thing is certain and that is that Richard was brought up in that part of London which has been described as 'The Infernal Wen' and in an age of enormous upheaval and increasing stress. A London with enormous areas of filth and squalor. Dean Street was in that notorious poverty stricken and criminal area which included Seven Dials, the Fleet River, Newgate and the Rookery of St Giles etc. Here were rabbit warrens of mean narrow streets, alley ways, courts and yards consisting of slums without sanitation or running water, innumerable public houses and cheap lodging houses inhabited by the destitute thieves of every sort, pickpockets, coiners and prostitutes, many of whom were in their teens and not a few even younger, whilst thousands just lived and slept on the street.

It must have been extremely easy to become involved even if parents were honest but engaged for long hours in earning a meagre living. At any rate Richard at the age of 13 (if not earlier) had already clashed with the law and was on a slippery slope from which there was to be no escape. One hundred and seventy-three years ago was not the time to be on the wrong side of the law. Criminal activity, if caught, resulted in swift and savage retribution without regard to the age of the culprit. Crime in England had reached such proportions that protection of property and the person had to be tackled by the strongest measures. Over 200 types of crime were punishable by death at this time although many receiving this sentence had it commuted later.

It is not known when Richard first became involved. A later confession speaks of being caught four or five times and being sent to a House of Correction but evidence has not so far been found. We do, however, have clear evidence that a thin little boy aged 13 and just 4ft 6in in height was in serious trouble when we find him listed in the Middlesex Criminal Register of 1818:

Public Record Office - Kew

HQ26/1 to 56 (1791-1849) Reels 2730 to 2752 Criminal Registers - Series 1 Middlesex

HQ26/24 Criminal Register 1818

<u>No of Commitment</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>When and where tried</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
351	Briginshaw Richard	14	Larceny	Old Bailey Sept 1818	Not guilty

He was held in Newgate Gaol:

PCCM2/192 Newgate Register 1817 to 1818

Register of Prisoners (sic) in his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate - The Right Honorable Christopher Smith Mayor.

Francis Desanges Esq	}	Sherriffs
George Alderson Esq		
W R H Brown		Keeper

Richard Briginshaw

Age 14

Height 4ft 6in

Fair complection

Hair Brown

Eyes Hazel

Thin made

Born in St Marylebone

No occupation

Brought into custody 12th September 1818

Committed by T. Leach Esq.

Charged with stealing a book value 2/- of Fra^s Claridge

When tried - 30th September 1818 Recorder

Verdict of Jury - Not guilty

Discharged 30th September 1818

He was tried at the Old Bailey. There was no Assize Court for Middlesex but the four Judicial Sessions were heard at the Old Bailey

Middlesex Quarter Sessions

Middlesex Sessions of Oyer and Terminer

Sessions of the Delivery of the Gaol of Newgate

Quarter Session for the City and Liberty of Westminster

THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS ON THE KINGS COMMISSION OF PEACE
OYER AND TERMINER
AND
GAOL DELIVERY FOR THE CITY OF LONDON
AND ALSO
THE GAOL DELIVERY
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
HELD AT
JUSTICE HALL IN THE OLD BAILEY
ON WEDNESDAY 9TH SEPT 1818 AND FOLLOWING DAYS
BEING THE SEVENTH SESSION IN THE MAYORALTY OF
THE RIGHT HON CHRISTOPHER SMITH
LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR H BUCKLER BY T BOOTH
31 ST ANDREWS HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

19th Day Wednesday 30th September
4th Middlesex Jury before Mr Recorder

Case 1391

Richard Brigenshaw was indicted for stealing on the 11th September, one book, value 3s. the goods of Francis Claridge.

The prosecutor not appearing, the prisoner was acquitted.

<u>Jury</u>	Joseph Cross	Thomas Wimsett
	Stephen Green	Jacob Keen
	John Bradford	Thomas Newman
	William Wymer	Mark Canner
	Robert Adams	Richard Moore
	John Moore	William Brown

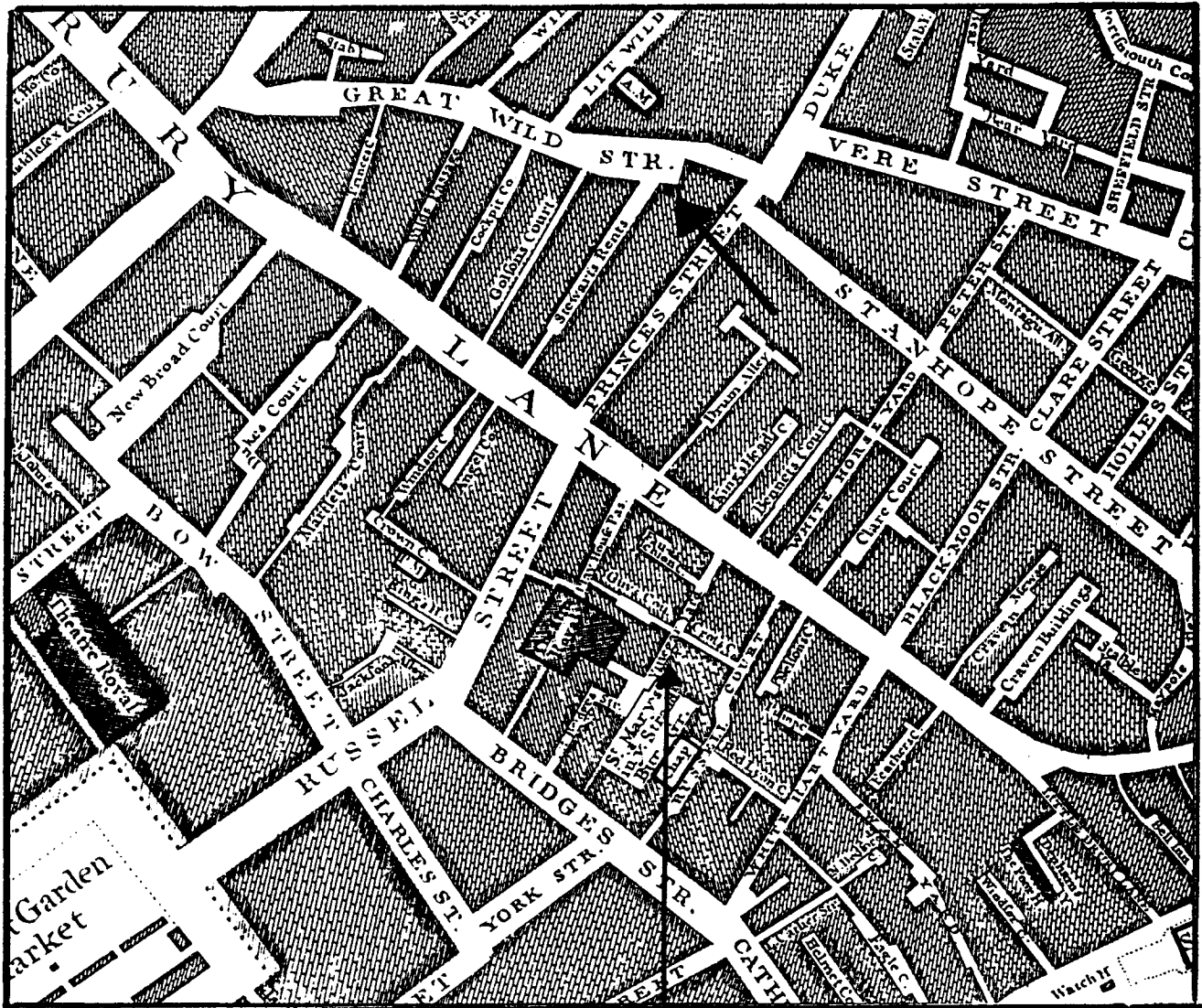
Richard was lucky on this occasion as the prosecutor did not turn up. He was acquitted and released from Newgate after 18 days in that dreaded place.

However, it would seem that Richard did not learn any lesson from this lucky escape for it was only nine months later that he found himself, as an established member of the criminal fraternity, in very serious trouble and boasting in the Black Lion Public House in Vinegar Yard, with a stolen saddle on his shoulder - 'My lads, see what a good days work I have had. I cut it from a gentleman's coach!' and then trying to sell stolen books in the same place.

This is pure Dickens. To picture the scene one has only to read 'Oliver Twist' set in this precise neighbourhood.

It was earlier on this same day, the 1st July 1819, aided by an accomplice, James Cole (4 years older), that they were engaged in a theft that was to lead to a terrible end for them. They brazenly walked into a bookshop in Great Wild Street and stole a medical book from the window and it was with bravado or sheer carelessness that they offered this book amongst those mentioned above.

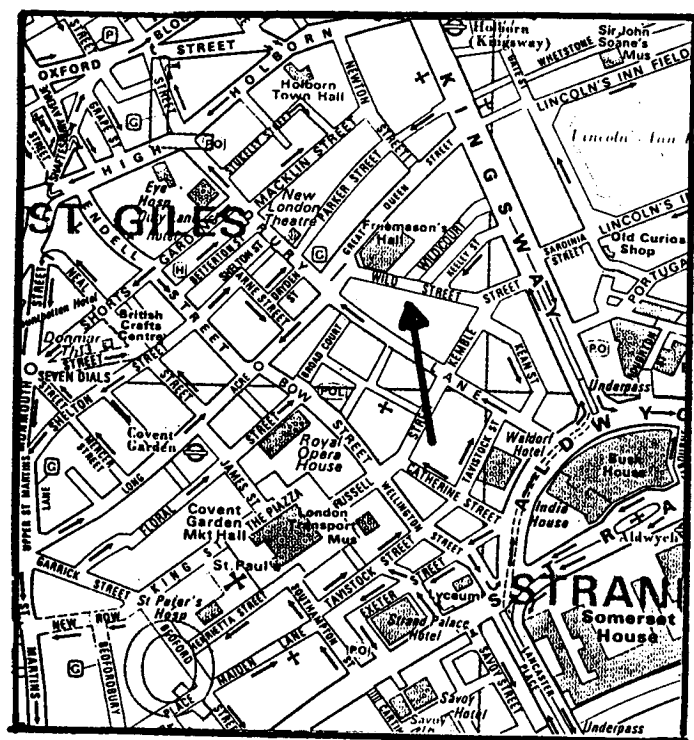
Great Wild Street, near Drury Lane, is still there more or less in the same position, now named Wild Street, though Vinegar Yard and the Black Lion have long since gone.



Rocque's Map of Gt Wild Street and Vinegar Yard

Vinegar Yard

Both the street and yard are shown in Rocque's guide to his map and in Pigots Directory without any detail of building



The area to-day

The two were apprehended in the 'Black Lion' and five days later Richard found himself back in Newgate

H026/1 to 56 (1791-1849) Reels 2730 to 2752 Criminal Registers - Series 1 Middlesex

H026/25 1819 Criminal Register

<u>No of Commitment</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>When and where tried</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Notes</u>
137	Richard Briginshaw	14	Larceney (sic)	1819 Old Bailey July Session	Transported 7 years	In New gate

H016/1 to 9 (1815 to 1849) Reels 1542 to 1645 Returns of Prisoners committed for trial - charges and results - Old Bailey Sessions

SESSIONS 1819-1820/1821-1822 H016/2

CITY OF LONDON AND COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

A return of the several prisoners committed for trial at the session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery held at the Old Bailey in the month of July 1819 showing the nature of their crimes and the results of their commitments

<u>Name</u>	<u>As charged in Indictment</u>	<u>As by verdict of Jury</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Richard Briginshaw) James Cole)	Larceny	Guilty	Transported 7 years

Thomas Shelton - Clerk to the said Sessions
of Oyer and Terminer and
Gaol Delivery

Eleven days after that he once again stood in the Dock at the Old Bailey

PCOM 1/1 to 95 Old Bailey Sessions - Printed Transcripts - 1801 to 1868

PCOM 1/15 (1819)

THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS ON THE KINGS COMMISSION OF PEACE
OYER AND TERMINER
AND

GAOL DELIVERY FOR THE CITY OF LONDON
AND ALSO

THE GAOL DELIVERY
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
HELD AT

JUSTICE HALL IN THE OLD BAILEY
ON WEDNESDAY 7TH JULY 1819 AND FOLLOWING DAYS
BEING THE SIXTH SESSION IN THE MAYORALTY OF
THE RIGHT HON JOHN ATKINS
LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON

TAKEN IN SHORT-HAND BY H. BUCKLER, BASINGHALL STREET
(BY AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON)

5th day Monday July 12th

First Middlesex Jury before Mr Recorder

Case 1024

Richard Briginshaw and James Cole were indicted for stealing on the 1st July, one bound book, value 5s. the goods of Ann Roberts Spinster.

Ann Roberts: I keep a booksellers shop in Great Wild-Street. On the 1st of July the prisoner Cole, came to the shop, the other prisoner stood by the door - Cole offered some books for sale. I said they would not suit me, and returned them to him. He was going away, and all of a sudden I missed Briginshaw from the door. A medical book was taken from the window; Cole immediately went out. In a few minutes they came back, and showed me some other books. I told them I suspected they had stolen a book, and they had better produce it. They both smiled. Cole said he knew nothing about it. Briginshaw went out, and Cole followed him. The Constable afterwards brought them back.

William Smith: I keep the Black Lion Public-House in Vinegar-Yard. On the 1st July Briginshaw came into my house with a saddle on his back and said 'My lads, see what a good day's work I have had! I have cut it from a Gentleman's Coach.' As soon as he saw me, Cole put the saddle on his head and walked out. In about a quarter of an hour they came in again with the book - they had several others offering for sale, and were secured.

Francis Murray: I am an officer. I took the prisoners in charge, Briginshaw had the book. I found several books on Cole.

Briginshaw - Guilty Aged 14
Cole - Guilty Aged 18

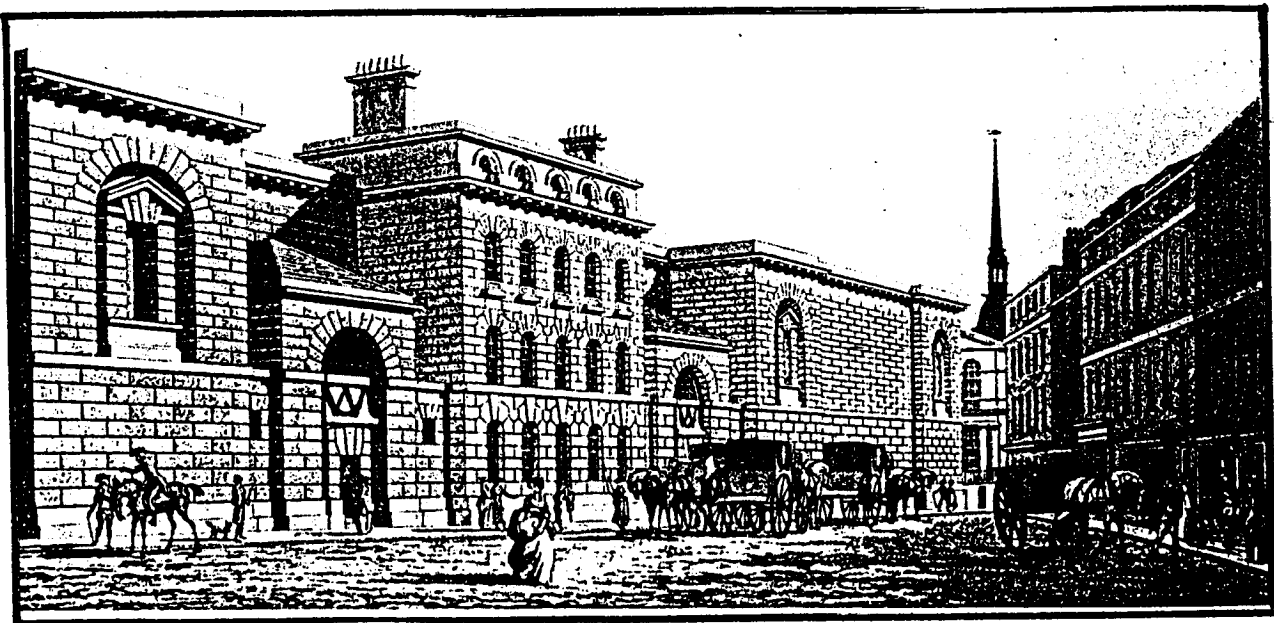
Transported for seven years

Jury

George Radburn
George Kemp
Thomas Marsh
William Green
Samuel Betteley
Harry Hales

John Moore
James Turner
James Maiden
Thomas Harrison
Thomas Stunt
James Madon

This time luck had run out and found guilty they were returned to Newgate Gaol



RICHARD BRIGINSHAW

Age 14
Height 4ft 7in
Complection Dark
Hair Brown
Eyes Hazel
Slim made
Born in St Marylebone
No trade

Brought into custody 5th July
Stealing a printed bound book value 5/- the property of Ann Roberts

Tried 14/7/1819 Recorder
Verdict of Jury Guilty of felony
Transported 7 years

12 August 1819 To 'Bellerophon Hulk' Sheerness

Here in September last

JAMES COLE

Age 18
Height 5ft 8in
Complection Florid
Hair Dark brown
Eyes Hazel
Slim made
Born at St Mary le Bow London

15th August 1819 to 'Laurel Hulk' Gosport

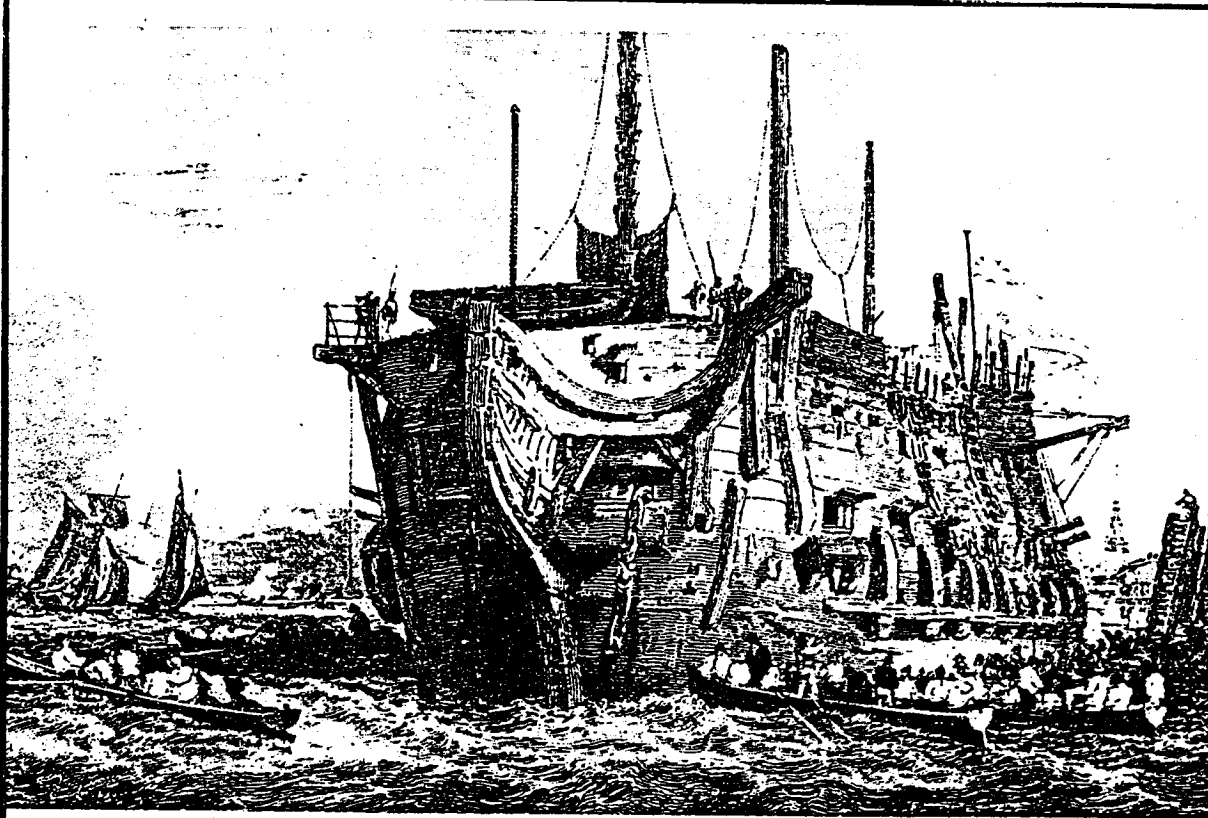
The original and notorious Newgate Gaol was the biggest and worst of all the London gaols. Daniel Defoe had been incarcerated there in the early part of the 18th century and left a graphic description in his novel 'Moll Flanders' of 1722. Many inmates died of gaol fever (typhus) and other diseases and it was not until 1770 that it was rebuilt on a less cramped scale. It was from here that the condemned began the cart ride to the gallows at Tyburn (the origin of someone 'going west'). After 1783, and in the days when Richard was there, executions took place in public in the road outside and this continued up to 1868.

We see that James Cole remained there until the 15th August on which date he was sent to the prison hulk 'Laurel' at Gosport. His story has not been followed.

Richard was held in Newgate for a total of 39 days until 12th August 1819 when he was transferred to the prison hulk 'Bellerophon' lying at Sheerness.

On 18.6.1815 Napoleon had been defeated at Waterloo. The Allies advanced across the French Frontier and entered Paris on the 7th July. Napoleon abdicated in favour of his son and then surrendered to the Commander of the British ship 'Bellerophon' lying off Rochford. He was then taken to St Helena where he died in 1821.

The 'Bellerophon' was a 3rd rate vessel built in 1786 and one of many 74 gun ships built around this time. She carried 28 - 32 pounders, 30 - 24 pounders and 16 - 9 pounders. She became a prison ship in 1815. Captain Cook's proud 'Discovery' was another famous ship that ended her days in this ignominious role.



5. A prison hulk at Deptford, 1826.

Although Newgate Prison Register shows that Richard was transferred to the 'Bellerophon' and might have remained there for the two years until the date of his transportation in 1821 his name does not seem to appear on the only register of hulks for the period: H09/7 'Retribution' Woolwich (c1802-1834) and 'Bellerophon' at Sheerness (1816-1825). The register (on microfilm) is copy of a badly written and untidy record and seems to cover convicts on both vessels without, in every case showing to which they had been allocated. It seems, also, to have been the practice to transfer convicts from one hulk to another at times so Richard may yet be found somewhere in those intervening two years

Transportation overseas as the punishment for many criminal offences next in severity to death was first introduced into English Law by the Elizabethan Act for the punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars in 1597. For almost two centuries thereafter men, women and some children were shipped across the Atlantic to Virginia, Jamaica, Barbados and other places under British dominion. It was a cheap way of getting rid of vagrant and criminal classes and at the same time provided a supply of cheap white labour to supplement the negro slave.

With the revolt and subsequent independence of the American Colonies in the 1770's transportation fell for a time into some disuse. It was at this time that a number of ships laden with convicts were moored in the Thames at Deptford and Woolwich waiting for the outcome of the struggle which was expected to end in favour of England. When this did not happen it gave rise to the idea of hulks to hold convicts and relieve crowded gaols and later to act as staging posts for convicts awaiting transportation and thus became part of the system.

It was decided to set up a penal colony and the first fleet of ships to Australia left Portsmouth on 13th May 1787 and arrived in Botany Bay in January 1788. Finding Botany Bay unsuitable they moved into the neighbouring harbour of Port Jackson on 26th January 1788 and founded the town of Sydney. The fleet was under the command of Captain Arthur Philips with 788 convicts. The fleet also brought officials, 'free settlers', and seamen. Some of the latter remained with the permission of their Captains, others without.

Convicts on these hulks were brought ashore daily to labour at shifting ballast, digging trenches, sawing timber and breaking stones for dock extensions etc. Length of stay on these hulks before transportation was often long resulting in some cases of prisoners being shipped with little of their sentence remaining. Terms of transportation varied but usually fell into the categories of 7 years or 14 years or life. Any found back in Britain after transportation and before the expiration of their sentence were to be executed up to 1834 and transported for life after this date. Very few, even when freed, found their way back. Many probably did not want to return and most just could not afford it anyway.

Wherever Richard had been incarcerated for those two years, in August 1821, at the age of 16, he was put on the transport ship 'Lord Hungerford' leaving London and bound for Van Diemens' Land;

HO 11/4 (1821 to 1822) in Drawer No 184 HO 11/4 323 4

On the next two pages are listed the names of all the convicts who sailed with Richard. It will be seen that they were drawn from all parts of the country. 201 had been convicted the same year, 19 the previous year, 5 in 1819 (including Richard), 2 in 1818 and one, John White had been waiting since 1817 with only two of his 7 years remaining to be served.

Names	Where Convicted	When	Term	Names	Where Convicted	When	Term
William Cooper	Berks (Borough New Windsor) Quarter Session	4/5/1821	7 years	Edward Smith	Middlesex Gaol Delivery		
Thomas Roberts	Bucks Quarter Session	17/10/1820	7 "	Richard Lynch			
Ralph Walton	Chester Session of Pleas	5/4/1820	7 "	Samuel Heatley			
Thomas Wakefield				alias Wheatley			
Charles Robinson				George Baker	do do do	6/6/1821	14 ye.
Robert Lee	do do do	11/4/1821	7 "	George Price			
George Pass				John Smith			
Jonathan Smith				John Scallton			
James Bradbury				Charles Field			
William Yates				John Dart			
James Pickstock	do Quarter Session	1/5/1821	7 "	George Kemp			
Thomas Brooks				John Williams			
John Brown	Cumberland do do	11/7/1820	7 "	Robert Hall			
John Goundry				John Henshaw			
Robert Graham	do Assizes	28/2/1821	Life	John Buttress	do do do	6/6/1821	7
Edward Rogers	Denbigh Great Session	30/4/1821	Life	James Tierney			
George Griffith				James Newland			
William Stocker	Gloucester Assizes	29/3/1820	7 years	William Diamond			
Richard Guthrie	Derby Assizes	21/3/1821	Life	William Danby			
William Yates				John Collins			
Samuel Williams				John Macklean	Middlesex Sessions of Peace	12/6/1821	7
(died on voyage 23/9/1821)				John Watson	do do do	13/6/1821	7
George English				William Cook			
(died on voyage 8/11/1821)				Edward Roberts	Montgomery Great Sessions	5/8/1820	Life
James Probyn				John Roberts	do do do	24/3/1821	Life
George Bailey	Gloucester Assizes	4/4/1821	Life	William Wells	Norfolk (Norwich City) Qr do	17/10/1820	7 ye.
(executed 1/1/1842)				Charles Carman	do do do	16/5/1821	7 "
Richard Daniels				William Walton			
John Buck				Anthony Pile	Northampton Assizes	3/3/1821	Life
William Newman				William Barton			
John Evans				Thomas Cleaver			
John Turner	do do	4/4/1821	7 years	William Bass			
James Cock	Hertford Assizes	7/3/1821	7 "	William Newman alias	do do	3/3/1821	7 ye
Charles Chadbon	Huntingdon do	17/3/1821	7 "	Heritage alias			
Joseph Wilks	Kent do	24/7/1820	14 "	Woodfield			
Johathan Brierley				William Butler			
John Bradshaw	Lancaster Quarter Sessions	3/5/1821	7 "	James Goodwin alias			
Charles Tonge				Cox			
David Priestley	do do do	7/5/1821	7 "	William Stevens			
Robert Hewitt	Leicester (Borough) Qr Session	4/5/1821	7 "	Thomas Bakewell	Nottingham Assizes	16/3/1821	Life
Thomas Hodgson				John Plumb			
Joseph Grantham	Lincoln (Parts of Lindsey) do	4/5/1821	7 "	Samuel Wheatley	do do	30/4/1821	7 ye
Robert Hardy	London Gaol Delivery	17/6/1818	7 "	John Knight	do Quarter Sessions	4/5/1821	7 "
William Pelley	do do do	12/1/1820	7 "		Nottingham (Liberty of the Archbishop of York of Southwell and Scrooby) Quarter Sessions	8/5/1821	7 "
William Searas	do do do	11/4/1821	14 "	William Matthews	Radmon Great Sessions	28/4/1821	Life
Charles Ball	do do do	11/4/1821	7 "	Richard Morris	Salop Quarter Sessions	8/1/1821	7 ye
John Jacobs				Edward Barber	do Assizes	21/3/1821	Life
John Lee alias				George Pugh	do do	21/3/1821	14 ye
Samuel Levi	do do do	6/6/1821	Life	John Jones	do do	21/3/1821	7 "
George Roberts				John Beece	do Quarter Sessions	30/4/1821	7 "
Joseph Smith				John Gregory	Somerset Quarter Sessions	16/10/1820	7 "
John White	Middlesex Gaol Delivery	3/12/1817	7 years	Thomas Dodd			
Richard Briginshaw	do do do	7/7/1819	7 "	James Roberts	do Assizes	31/3/1821	7 "
George Hendrick	Middlesex Gaol Delivery	15/9/1819	Life	William Turner			
John Fritchard	do do do	17/2/1820	"	Charles Smith			
Jocam Foot	do do do	17/5/1820	7 years	Arthur Atkins			
Dominic Kelly	do do do	6/12/1820	7 "	William Holder			
William Townsend	do do do	10/1/1821	7 "	William Jones			
Joseph Thorn	do do do			Joseph Hagg alias			
John Dowd				Haverfield			
William Hardy				James Coleman			
William Buttell	do do do	14/2/1821	7 "	Joseph Miller			
Robert Stevenson				Thomas Peffrey			
William Betton				James Heaver			
James Wilkinson				William Smith	Stafford Assizes	15/3/1821	Life
George Keith				Richard John Whitehouse			
William Whittle				William Bolton			
Richard Turner				Thomas Maddox			
William Herbey				Thomas Bagnall			
John Frost				Joseph Wilders	do do	15/3/1821	7 years
Edward Wakelin	do do do	11/4/1821	14 "	Joseph Sheldon	do Quarter Sessions	2/5/1821	7 "
Henry Markners?				William Baker	Surrey do do	1/3/1820	7 "
Thomas Mitchell				William Wellard	do do do	29/5/1820	7 "
Hugh Green				Richard Leigh	do Assizes	29/3/1821	7 "
Thomas Bell				Thomas Priest			
Edward Brown				George Colley alias	Warwick Assizes	25/7/1818	7 "
Brian Coleman				Calley			
Samuel Aylett				Joseph Baker	do do	31/3/1821	Life
James Moody				Joseph Barlow			
John Taylor	do do do	11/4/1821	7 "	John Harvey			
(died on voyage 21/11/1821)				John Davis Scott			
James Pain				Richard Tims			
George Smith				Richard Allen			
William Sack				George Caulton			
William Appleby	do do do	11/4/1821	7 "	John Willmot			
Benjamin Stevenson				Thomas Jones			
William Cullen				William Elliott	do do	31/3/1821	14 years
Charles Lloyd				Thomas Bird			
Samuel Hutchins	do do do	6/6/1821	Life	John Dodd			
William Wyatt				Clement Hama			
William Corbell				James Lake			
John Johnstone				Charles Leaver			
Thomas Williams							
John Read							
James Jones							
John Jackson							
Thomas Burgoyne							

Names	Where Convicted	When	Term	Names	Where Convicted	When	Term
George Fieldhouse	Warwick Assizes			Henry MacConnell	Edinburgh Court of Justiciary		
Timothy Walters				Siven? Callaghan			
Henry Butler				or Callochan	do do do	15/5/1821	Life
William Bolton				Malcom Cameron			
William Hammond				Thomas Pearson	do do do	15/5/1821	14 y
John Crump				Archibald Orr	do do do	17/3/1821	14
Samuel Martin	do do	31/3/1821	7 years	George Haldane			
John Kite				John MacDougal	do (Supreme Court of Admiralty)	12/5/1821	Life
(died on voyage 1/11/1821)				Archibald MacLachlan	do do	12/5/1821	14 y
Thomas Davis				James Joss	Edinburgh Ct of Justiciary	21/5/1821	Life
Henry Thompson				Timothy Leaton	Glasgow do	2/10/1819	14 y
Thomas Banks				Daniel Craig	do do	26/4/1820	14
Joseph Hunt				Thomas Connell	do do	11/4/1821	14
Benjamin Moore				Alexander Liew?	do do	12/4/1821	14
James Wright	York (City) Quarter Sessions	12/1/1821	7 "	John Sharp	do do	13/4/1821	14
William Whiting				Archibald McNicol	do do	14/4/1821	14
Thomas Mothersill)				Alexander Lees alias)			
the younger)	do Assizes	10/3/1821	Life	James Robertson	Jedburgh do	24/4/1821	14
Thomas Elivell?				George Harley	Hurling do	9/5/1821	14
Thomas Manning				Jacob Waterhouse	Tower of London Court Martial	17/4/1821	14
Francis Suggitt	do do	10/3/1821	7 years	George Williams	Portman St Barracks do	19/4/1821	14
Samuel Johnson	do (East Riding) Qr S.	1/5/1821	7 "				
Thomas Linton	Ayr Court of Justiciary	4/5/1821	14 "				
Samuel Ferguson	Dumfries do do	19/4/1819	14 "				
Charles Ixrie	do do do	30/4/1821	7 "				
Duncan MacDougal	do do do	1/5/1821	7 "				
Hisham Hood	Edinburgh do do	17/5/1819	14 "				
William Vair	do do do	31/10/1820	14 "				
Alexander Mill	do do do	9/1/1821	14 "				
Peter McGee	do do do	9/1/1821	7 "				
James Fraie?	do do do	11/1/1821	Life				

Summary			
Total Convicts	228		
Died on voyage	4		
Transported 7 years	116		
14 "	52		
Life	60		

Some of the legal documents connected with transportation are interesting. Written in beautiful copperplate hand on parchment and bound in heavy leather covered ledgers, they indicate the relentless arm of the law.

We have seen the records of indictment in the criminal registers, the prison records and court proceedings and now the carrying out of the sentence. Convicts were not just thrown on board and shipped out. The due processes of the law were observed at every stage and we can now look at details of the legal expenses in preparing for their departure:

A03/291 Legal Expenses Page 1130 Middlesex

An account of Thomas Shelton relating to convicts transported to his Majesty's Territory of New South Wales or the islands adjacent by William Wilkinson Esq., in the 'Lord Hungerford' the 2nd Day of August 1821.

Procuring and perusing the documents and writings relating to 65 convicts sentenced to be transported at the several sessions of Gaol Delivery holden for the County of Middlesex

Drawing contract to Transport them etc.	Folio 24	1.	4.	0.
Ingrossing thereof			12.	0.
Drawing Bond from the Contractor and his sureties to perform the Contract	Folio 23	1.	3.	2.
Ingrossing the Contract			11.	6.
Attending the execution of Contract and Bond			6.	8.

and so the entries continued for each batch of convicts until at the end there were charges for drawing up lists of the convicts, to accompany and be attached to, papers accompanying the ship to the Colony. These lists were not, of course, in the ledger but are probably some of the lists found by John in Tasmanian archives.

What of the 'Lord Hungerford' and her voyage? Details of the ship were not listed under BT/101/1 to 112. Ships Merchant Navy whose Home Port was London (1788-1854). This may have been because she was at one time registered in Calcutta but a lot of ships papers were 'weeded out' during the 19th century and nothing appears to remain of those for the 'Lord Hungerford'. However, some information was obtained from

Lloyds Register of Shipping. That for 1820/21 shows her to have been built in 1814 of Teek (sic) in Calcutta. She was 708 tons and part sheathed in copper. Owners J Napier and the master O'Brien. Feet of draught loaded 21. Subsequent issues of the Register show that in 1841 she was partly sheathed with metal and her tonnage increased to 736. In 1846 she was damaged and repaired. Her port of registry became London and her destined voyage changed from London/Calcutta to London/Sydney. She was listed up to 1861 when she no longer appeared. I also made a preliminary search in the archives of The National Maritime Museum at Greenwich but found no reference. I shall, in due course, search these records further. Of her voyage we have little information, only the following facts gleaned from various sources:

1. She sailed from London 12th August 1821
2. Her Captain was O'Brien
3. She carried 228 Convicts, a military guard of a Lieut Dickson, Ensign Warrington, 1 Sergeant and 31 men of the 67th Regiment and as passengers, the Captain's wife and daughter and the wives of Lieut Dickson and Ensign Warrington
4. Four of the Convicts died on the voyage
5. She called at Maderia on route, leaving there on 17th September
6. She arrived Hobart 26th December 1821 and landed her Convicts in 'tolerable good health'

These merchant ships were chartered for transportation purposes. Search was made for the Ship's, Captain's, Lieutenant's and Surgeon's Logs but as has already been said nothing has survived. It had been hoped that the latter might have given some indication, such as illness, weakness or injury that could have led to Richard's death two years later.

Extracts from the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (shown on pages 21/22) and the failure to find any of the ships papers of the 'Lord Hungerford' led me to look at the records of the ship 'Claudine' which sailed the same route at the same time.

I was able, in the Public Record Office, to read the original Surgeon's Log and becoming fascinated extracted the full entries for her voyage. Although it does not tell us anything about the voyage of the 'Lord Hungerford' the conditions must have been much the same.

The 'Claudine', a smaller ship of 460 tons was also built in Calcutta of 'Teek'. Built in 1811 with a draught of 17 feet she was, in 1821, owned by Paxton & Co., and the master was Crabtree. She carried 160 Convicts only one of whom died on the voyage and that from illness.

The voyage of the 'Lord Hungerford' took a total of 136 days, that of the smaller and quicker 'Claudine' 24 days less. The 'Lord Hungerford' left London 12th August and the 'Claudine' 13 days later. The 'Lord Hungerford' then left Madeira, where she called for watering, on 17th September and the 'Claudine', who made her watering place Tenerife, left there on 22nd September, so at this point, she was only about five days behind and must have passed the 'Lord Hungerford' somewhere in the South Atlantic. I was able (from the Surgeon's Log, giving daily latitude and longitude) to plot the 'Claudine's' voyage on a map but, of course, not that of the 'Lord Hungerford'. The arrival of the 'Claudine' at Hobart was on 15th December and that of the 'Lord Hungerford' 11 days later on 26th December. What a Christmas! And what a frightening journey for Richard. He must surely have wondered more than once if it was all worth it for a book.

From the Surgeon's Log (Henry Ryan was also Superintendent and obviously had considerable authority) it was evident that Captain Crabtree was going to run a tight ship from the start and it makes fascinating reading and an insight into what

a voyage to the Antipodes involved in those days. Apart from the discomforts over four months, the monotonous diet, separation from family and friends, probably for ever, and the unknown future, one of the most disturbing things on those old wooden sailing ships would have been (particularly in bad weather) noise. The constant creaking of ships timbers, the roar of wind and sea, the strain on rigging, flapping of sails, the shouted orders of the crew, the crash of waves on decks and, in the case of transports, the noise of the prisoners themselves and the clanking of their chains.

My extraction of the whole of the Surgeon's Log of the 'Claudine', covering four months, runs into 25 closely typed pages and is obviously far too long to reproduce here. Much of the daily record of events concerns routine matters repeated throughout the voyage, examples being: 6am the prisoners on deck with their bedding to be aired. The upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast, dinner and lime juice served out at the usual hours. The boys at school. At 6pm the convicts sent below with their bedding etc., etc.

The routine was regimented, discipline strict, punishment, of those who stepped out of line, harsh and yet one can see a certain kindness towards those genuinely sick and concern where misbehaviour caused harm to others. From the log one can see that the diet consisted mainly of bread, water, salt beef or pork and other concoctions made from flour, rice, pease, raisens, suet, oatmeal and butter. Lime juice was served daily. Some fresh meat and vegetables were available for a few days when watering at Tenerife and on Sundays and some other days an occasional allowance of wine was issued.

A few of the daily entries follow:

August 13th

At 2pm received 100 prisoners from the 'Justitia' Hulk. Issued their bedding and put them into messes of six each. The whole of the convicts on deck till 7pm when they were mustered and sent below.

August 16th

At 6am the prisoners on deck with their bedding. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Piped to breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. At 2pm received 60 prisoners from the 'Justitia' Hulk - issued them bedding and put them into messes of six each. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their bedding.

Opened one bag of bread, 1 brl flour (contents 336 lbs), 1 Brl Suet No 292 (contents 180 lbs), 1 Cask raisens (contents 224 lbs)

August 18th

At 6am all the prisoners on deck with their bedding. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. Took the irons off Douglas Gilchrist and Robert Mott in consequence of their good character. Issued Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books and Psalters - agreeable to the printed instructions, also Slates, Copy Books and Religious Tracts to the boys. All hands mustered and sent below with their bedding at the usual hour.

August 19th

Prisoners up as yesterday with their bedding. The prison decks cleaned by two messes - prisoners washed and shaved. 4 boatswains mates appointed to see the prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner served out at the usual hours. Took the irons off James Sinclair and James Leadbeater two of the boatswains mates and off John Jackson and Alexander Richards two men appointed to cook the provisions - also off George Davies and Thomas Mears two men appointed to assist in the hospital. The prisoners sent below with their bedding at the usual hour. Opened on bag of bread, 2 cases of beef (Nos 709, 710 contents 26 pieces in each), 1 bag rice (contents 224 lbs).

August 21st

At 6am the prisoners on deck with their bedding. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. The boys at school during the day. Took the irons off James Oxson, Joseph Watts and John Page three men appointed to shave the convicts. The prisoners mustered below as heretofore with their bedding.

August 24th

All the prisoners on deck with their bedding at the usual hour. Left Woolwich at 11am and was towed over to Gravesend by the 'Favorite' steam boat. Arrived at Gravesend at 6pm and anchored. The upper and prison decks cleaned as usual. The 2 cooks John Jackson and Alexander Richards were served with one Duck Frock and pair Flannel Trousers each in addition to the clothing allowed to them by Government Issue. 30 lbs soap to the convicts and guards, the convicts washing their clothes and also shaved. The whole of the convicts mustered and sent below with their bedding at the usual hour. Opened one bag bread.

August 25th

Prisoners mustered as heretofore. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. 4 lbs of mustard served out to the convicts and 2 lbs to the guards. The boys at school. At 1pm sailed from Gravesend. At 6pm the whole of the prisoners were mustered and sent below with their bedding. Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask beef No 4549 (Contents 38 pieces)

August 28th

At 6am all the prisoners on deck with their bedding. The prisoners employed washing their clothes - this forenoon. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. Upper and prison decks cleaned as heretofore. The boys at school. James Johnson received 2 doz lashes for being on the prison deck contrary to orders. The prisoners shaved. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their beds. Opened 1 bag bread

September 3rd

At 4am the prisoners on deck washing their clothes. Thomas Williams and all the boys, 20 in number, got their irons struck off. The boys at school. Upper and prison decks cleaned. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their bedding. Opened 1 bag bread

September 5th

At 6am all hands on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. The lower deck fumigated and fires kept lighted during the day. The irons were taken off James Murray, Thomas Bolton and Robert Barton on account of their advanced age. At 6pm all the prisoners were mustered and sent below with their bedding. Opened 1 bag bread, 1 Brl Pork No 4178 (contents 80 pcs)

September 7th

Prisoners on deck at 6am with their beds to be aired. Breakfast and dinner as heretofore. Edward Culley received 2 doz lashes for robbing his messmate of his trousers. The boys at school. At 6pm the whole of the convicts sent below with their bedding. Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask cocoa (contents 150 lbs)

Lat 48.57N Long 6.05 Bar 29.05 Ther 67

September 8th

At 6am several of the men on deck washing their clothes. Breakfast and dinner as heretofore. Jas Thompson who had been previously released from irons was in consequence of forcing the sentry at the main hatch way double ironed and handcuffed. The boys at school. Served out vinegar to the convicts and guards agreeable to the printed instructions at 1 qt per mess. Weather squally. At 5pm the prisoners sent below with their bedding. Opened 2 bags bread, 1 cask Beef No 4534 (contents 38 pcs)

Lat 47.51 Long 6.45 Bar 29.06 Ther 65

September 9th

At 6am all hands on deck with their beds. At 10am all the prisoners were mustered with their clean clothes on. Divine Service was performed on the Gr Deck in presence of all the convicts and guards. At 12am 1/2 pint of wine was served out to each prisoner. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their bedding. Opened 1 bag bread.

Lat 47.55 Long 7.53 Bar 29.05 Ther 66

August 13th

At 2pm received 100 prisoners from the 'Justitia' Hulk. Issued their bedding and put them into messes of six each. The whole of the convicts on deck till 7pm when they were mustered and sent below.

August 16th

At 6am the prisoners on deck with their bedding. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Piped to breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. At 2pm received 60 prisoners from the 'Justitia' Hulk - issued them bedding and put them into messes of six each. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their bedding.

Opened one bag of bread, 1 brl flour (contents 336 lbs), 1 Brl Suett No 292 (contents 180 lbs), 1 Cask raisens (contents 224 lbs)

August 18th

At 6am all the prisoners on deck with their bedding. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. Took the irons off Douglas Gilchrist and Robert Mott in consequence of their good character. Issued Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books and Psalters - agreeable to the printed instructions, also Slates, Copy Books and Religious Tracts to the boys. All hands mustered and sent below with their bedding at the usual hour.

August 19th

Prisoners up as yesterday with their bedding. The prison decks cleaned by two messes - prisoners washed and shaved. 4 boatswains mates appointed to see the prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner served out at the usual hours. Took the irons off James Sinclair and James Leadbeater two of the boatswains mates and off John Jackson and Alexander Richards two men appointed to cook the provisions - also off George Davies and Thomas Mears two men appointed to assist in the hospital. The prisoners sent below with their bedding at the usual hour.

Opened on bag of bread, 2 cases of beef (Nos 709, 710 contents 26 pieces in each), 1 bag rice (contents 224 lbs).

August 21st

At 6am the prisoners on deck with their bedding. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. The boys at school during the day. Took the irons off James Oxson, Joseph Watts and John Page three men appointed to shave the convicts. The prisoners mustered below as heretofore with their bedding.

August 24th

All the prisoners on deck with their bedding at the usual hour. Left Woolwich at 11am and was towed over to Gravesend by the 'Favorite' steam boat. Arrived at Gravesend at 6pm and anchored. The upper and prison decks cleaned as usual. The 2 cooks John Jackson and Alexander Richards were served with one Duck Frock and pair Flannel Trousers each in addition to the clothing allowed to them by Government Issue. 30 lbs soap to the convicts and guards, the convicts washing their clothes and also shaved. The whole of the convicts mustered and sent below with their bedding at the usual hour. Opened one bag bread.

August 25th

Prisoners mustered as heretofore. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. 4 lbs of mustard served out to the convicts and 2 lbs to the guards. The boys at school. At 1pm sailed from Gravesend. At 6pm the whole of the prisoners were mustered and sent below with their bedding. Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask beef No 4549 (Contents 38 pieces)

August 28th

At 6am all the prisoners on deck with their bedding. The prisoners employed washing their clothes - this forenoon. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. Upper and prison decks cleaned as heretofore. The boys at school. James Johnson received 2 doz lashes for being on the prison deck contrary to orders. The prisoners shaved. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their beds.

Opened 1 bag bread

September 3rd

At 4am the prisoners on deck washing their clothes. Thomas Williams and all the boys, 20 in number, got their irons struck off. The boys at school. Upper and prison decks cleaned. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their bedding.

Opened 1 bag bread

September 5th

At 6am all hands on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. The lower deck fumigated and fires kept lighted during the day. The irons were taken off James Murray, Thomas Bolton and Robert Barton on account of their advanced age. At 6pm all the prisoners were mustered and sent below with their bedding.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 Brl Pork No 4178 (contents 80 pcs)

September 7th

Prisoners on deck at 6am with their beds to be aired. Breakfast and dinner as heretofore. Edward Culley received 2 doz lashes for robbing his messmate of his trousers. The boys at school. At 6pm the whole of the convicts sent below with their bedding.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask cocoa (contents 150 lbs)

Lat 48.57N Long 6.05 Bar 29.03 Ther 67

September 8th

At 6am several of the men on deck washing their clothes. Breakfast and dinner as heretofore. Jas Thompson who had been previously released from irons was in consequence of forcing the sentry at the main hatch way double ironed and handcuffed. The boys at school. Served out vinegar to the convicts and guards agreeable to the printed instructions at 1 qt per mess. Weather squally. At 5pm the prisoners sent below with their bedding.

Opened 2 bags bread, 1 cask Beef No 4534 (contents 38 pcs)

Lat 47.51 Long 6.45 Bar 29.06 Ther 65

September 9th

At 6am all hands on deck with their beds. At 10am all the prisoners were mustered with their clean clothes on. Divine Service was performed on the Qr Deck in presence of all the convicts and guards. At 12am $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of wine was served out to each prisoner. At 6pm all hands were mustered and sent below with their bedding.

Opened 1 bag bread.

Lat 47.55 Long 7.53 Bar 29.05 Ther 66

September 15th

At 6am all hands on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner at the usual times. Issued Lime Juice and sugar to the convicts and guards agreeable to the printed instructions. One quart of vinegar served out to each mess of the convicts and guards. The convicts shaved. At 6pm all hands were sent below with their beds. 1 bag bread opened.

W Makey case Was discharged cured. Being old weak and debilitated was kept (concluded) on a nourishing diet.

Lat 37.10 Long 13.02 Bar 29.81 Ther 71

September 22nd

At 6am prisoners on deck washing their clothes. Their beds aired. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast and dinner at the usual times. The prisoners shaved. No lime juice issued in consequence of the prisoners being supplied with fresh beef and potatoes. Usual 6 lbs of mustard to the convicts and 2 lbs to the guards also 1 qt vinegar to each mess of the convicts and guards. Discharged George Davies the man appointed to assist in the hospital for contempt and neglect of duty and double ironed him. Edward Griffiths was double ironed for stealing his messmates rations. At 6pm weighed and went out to sea having completed our watering. At 7pm the prisoners sent below with their bedding. Opened 2 bags bread

At Santa Cruz

September 28th

At 6am the convicts on deck with their beds to be aired. Breakfast and dinner at the usual hours. Upper and prison decks cleaned. John Harper (a boy) received 2 doz lashes on his backside for being insolent to the schoolmaster. At 2pm took the irons of John Wilkinson. The whole of the 11th and 12th messes were handcuffed for stealing a small bread bag belonging to one of the convicts. The boys at school. At 6pm the whole of the prisoners were sent below with their bedding. No sick on board. Opened 2 bags bread.

Lat 16.41 Long 21.18 Bar - Ther 82

September 30th

At 7am the prisoners on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. 1 pint of wine and the regulation allowance of lime juice and sugar served out to each of the convicts. At 1pm spoke with the 'Java of Salem' from Batavia to London in Lat 11.47N Long 20.40W and communicated to the Navy Board relating to the health and behaviour of the convicts. At 2pm the prisoners were mustered in their clean clothes. Divine Service was performed on the Quarter Deck in the presence of all the convicts and guards. At 4pm spoke with the 'Brazen' sloop of war from St Helena to England and also communicated by this conveyance to the Navy Board. At 7pm the whole of the convicts were sent below with their bedding. No sick on board. Opened 1 bag bread

Lat 11.47 Long 20.40 Bar 29.25 Ther 82

October 13th

At 6am all the prisoners on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast dinner and lime juice served out as yesterday. William Holt was handcuffed for not attending to his muster. Issued 6 lbs mustard to the prisoners and 2 lbs to the guards also 1 qt vinegar to each mess of the prisoners and guards. John Brooks, John Austin and John Gerinston were double ironed for gambling contrary to orders. At 6pm all sent below with their beds. From 6 to 8pm all on deck dancing. Opened 2 bags bread, 1 cask beef No 4492 (contents 38pcs)

W Barnes case Still continues to mend. Took a little Donkins preserved meat. (continued)

Lat 00.57 Long 14.11 Bar 29.83 Ther -

October 14th

At 6am all on deck with their beds as yesterday. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast dinner and lime juice served out at the usual hours. At 10am the prisoners were mustered with their clean clothes on. Thomas Williams, William Houldsworth, Joseph Cook, James Rolls and John Twiggs were washed and scrubbed by the boatswains mates for being dirty when they were called upon at muster time. James Casey and Patrick Dabbs were handcuffed together for not attending their muster. At 12am 1 pint of wine served out to each prisoner. At 1pm Divine Service was performed on the Quarter Deck in presence of all the convicts and their guards under arms. At 7pm the whole of the convicts sent below with their beds. Opened 2 bags bread, 1 keg oatmeal 7b 4q

W Barnes case Has no complaint. Had a little wine and sago this day. (continued)

Lat 00.35S Long 16.09 Bar 29.83 Ther -

October 16th

At 6am the prisoners on deck with their bedding. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast dinner and lime juice served out at the usual hours. At 9am William Whitehouse received 2 doz lashes for using threatening language to me. Also Joseph Boulton a boy received 2 doz and 6 lashes on his backside for being dirty and concealing his clothes. Fires kept lighted on the prison deck during the day. At 6pm all the prisoners beds sent below. From 6 to 8pm all on deck dancing. Opened 1 bag bread Began to issue 1 lb sugar to each mess of prisoners in lieu of butter.

W Barnes case Blister being healed he was discharged cured, no sick on board (concluded)

Lat 1.33S Long 17.08 Bar 29.80 Ther -

October 18th

At 6am the prisoners on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast dinner and lime juice issued out at the usual hours. Cut up one pair of sheets to make trousers for Edward Thomas, Joseph Boulton, John Twiggs and Robert Duckworth they having lost their trousers overboard. At 6pm the convicts sent below with their beds. From 6 to 8pm the prisoners on deck dancing. No sick on board. Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask flour 336 lbs

Lat 8.19 Long 20.40 Bar - Ther -

October 20th

At 6am the prisoners on deck with their beds to be aired. Upper and prison decks cleaned as usual. Breakfast dinner and lime juice served out as yesterday. The bags of bread were thrown overboard being in a decayed state and totally unfit for use. Issued 6 lbs mustard to the convicts and 2 lbs to the guards also 1 q vinegar to each mess of the convicts and guards as heretofore. The prisoners were shaved this forenoon. All sent below at the usual hour and dancing as yesterday.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask beef No 4517 (contents 38 pcs, 1 key pease 7b 4q, 1 c suet No 294 (contents 12 lbs)

Lat 13.55 Long 22.31 Bar 29.90 Ther 75

November 8th

Prisoners not on deck in consequence of rain and severe squalls. The main hatch battened down having shipped many heavy seas. At 2pm the prison deck was fumig and fires kept lighted till 6pm when the whole were sent below.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask beef No 4515 (contents 38 pieces)

Jas Walker case Feels a little uneasiness this morning from his belly 1 oz of the sulphat magn. dissolved in a pint of water was given to him this morning and plenty of barley water

Lat 40.58 Long 14.7 Bar 29.28 Ther 61½

November 11th

At 6am prisoners on deck with their beds (the weather being moderate) John Jackson the cook complained this morning that one of the ships crew had thrown a billet of wood at his head which was much swelled but could not point out the person. Divine Service not performed in consequence of the motion of the ship. Breakfast dinner wine and lime juice issued as heretofore of a Sunday. Upper and prison decks cleaned. At 7pm when I went to inspect the prison deck I found John Jackson the cook who was then in his hammock had been attacked by some of the convicts who threw bones at his head which was much bruised. Issued an order in consequence prohibiting them from bringing bones below and making them dine deck. At 6pm the whole sent below with their beds.

Opened 1 bag bread

Jas Walker case Having no complaint he was discharged cured. No sick on board (concluded)

Lat 40.14 Long 27.41 Bar 29.44 Ther 59

November 12th

At 6am all hands on deck with their beds as yesterday. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast dinner and lime juice issued as usual. Put the prisoners into 2 divisions in consequence of bad weather each division being up 4 hours a time. Made a passage between the boys and mens prison in consequence of the main hatch being battened down and for the double security of John Jackson the who was put to sleep in the boys berth. At 7pm all sent below with their beds as yesterday. No sick on board.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask pease (conts 5 bushels)

Lat 40.29 Long 30.02 Bar 29.70 Ther 57

November 15th

At 6am all on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. The boys at school. Breakfast dinner and lime juice issued as heretofore. Prisoners shaved. Samuel Pyne one of the boys received 2 doz lashes on his backside for not washing his messmates clothes when indisposed. At 4pm lost overboard 1 sh and 1 hammock. At 5pm beds sent below. From 5 to 7pm all on deck dancing.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask beef No 4510 (Conts 38 pcs), 1 keg oatmeal (conts 2t

Lat 40.50 Long 46.47 Bar 29.64 Ther 69

December 2nd

At 6am fine weather. The prisoners all on deck with their beds. Upper and prison decks cleaned. Breakfast dinner and lime juice issued as usual. At 11am all the prisoners were mustered with their clean clothes on. At 12am issued 12 gallons of wine to the prisoners. At ½ past 7pm all hands were sent below yesterday. Thomas Bolton a convict aged 40 of a weak and delicate constitution complained this morning of a violent pain in the epigastion region. His pulse in the minute and weak. Skin moist. Tongue furred - says he has not had a sleep for these last three days. 10 grns of Calomel was given to him this morning. 6pm he has had no stool from his medicine. Complaints of pain in his stomach. Cloths wrung out of the decoction of Chamomile were applied hot to the part and half an ounce of the sulphat magn. dissolved in half a pint of water was given every 2 hours and he drank plentifully of barley water.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask flour (conts 112 lbs), 1 cask raisens (conts 336 lbs)

Lat 43.17 Long 104.57 Bar 29.77 Ther 34

December 3rd

At 6am fine weather, all the prisoners on deck with their beds to be aired. Breakfast dinner and lime juice issued as heretofore. The prisoners employed during the afternoon dancing. At 7pm all hands were sent below with their beds. Opened 1 bag bread

Thomas Bolton case 3am complained much of the pain in his stomach. Had a warm bath and 2 enemata which procured several stools. His pulse scarcely preceptable. A blister was applied to his abdomen and ½ oz of the ol. ricini was given. Had several stools during the day. At 11am skin clammy. He took a little warm wine during the day. He continued in this state till 6pm when he expired.

Lat 42.55 Long 108.37 Bar 29.85 Ther 63

December 4th

At 4am all hands on deck. Committed the body of Thomas Bolton to the deep - funeral service performed. Upper and prison decks cleaned. At 8am all the prisoners bedding was sent on deck. Breakfast dinner and lime juice as usual. From 5 to 6pm the prisoners on deck dancing. At ½ past 7pm all hands were sent below with their beds.

Opened 1 bag bread, 1 cask Pork No 4175 (8 pcs), 1 cask flour (contents 336 lbs)

Lat 42.55 Long 112.13 Bar 30.09 Ther 53

December 13th

At 6am strong gales with rain. The fore hatch battened down as yesterday. At 9am the prisoners on deck with their bedding. At 10am double ironed George Davies one of the assistants in the hospital for neglect of duty. At ½ past 10 weather squally with heavy rain, in consequence all the prisoners were sent below with their beds. Prison decks well cleaned and scraped. Breakfast dinner and lime juice at the usual hours. At 12am issued 2 gallons of wine to the cooks, boatwains mates, deck cleaners etc.

December 15th

At 5am all hands on deck with their bedding. The prison decks were well scraped and cleaned. At 8am began to fumigate the prison deck and kept fires lighted during the day. At 12am issued 11 gallons wine to the prisoners. Breakfast dinner and lime juice issued at the usual hours. At 8pm all hands were sent below with their bedding. At 1pm came to an anchor.

December 16th

At 6am all hands on deck with their beds. Prison decks washed and scraped. Fumigated the prison deck and kept fires lighted during the day. Issued 21 gallons of wine to the prisoners. Issued fresh mutton and vegetables to the convicts and guards. Breakfast and dinner issued at the usual hours. At 8pm all hands sent below with their bedding.

December 17th

At 7am all hands on deck and were mustered by Major Bell. 9am all hands were again mustered by - Robertson Esq His Excellency the Governor's Secretary. At 10am all the prisoners were mustered by the Chief Magistrate and their descriptions taken. Issued 1 lb fresh meat and vegetables in proportion. At 4pm issued 10 gallons of wine. At 8pm all hands sent below with their bedding

December 19th

At 4am all hands on deck. At 5am landed the 40 prisoners ordered by his Hon the Lieutenant Governor to proceed to Port Dalrymple - also issued slops belonging to the prisoners on board. At 8am all hands were sent ashore to the gaol yard and were inspected by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor. When on being asked by him if they had any complaint to make they unanimously said NO !!

Henry Ryan

Surgeon and Superintendent

Now we will return to Richard and the 'Lord Hungerford' and their arrival at Hobart in Van Diemens' Land. I visited the Newspaper Library at Colindale and found the following entries in the Sydney newspapers:

British Newspaper Library - Colindale

Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

Friday January 4th 1822

The ship 'Lord Hungerford' with 225 male prisoners (sic) on board arrived at Hobart Town just antecedent to the sailing of the 'Claudine'. She left England a fortnight before the 'Claudine'.

On Tuesday arrived from England via Hobart Town the ship 'Claudine' with stores for Government. She landed her prisoners at Hobart Town. They were 159 in number. Captain Crabtree informs us that he left England the 24th August, called at Teneriffe from which she sailed the 23rd September and left Hobart Town on the 26th ult.

Friday January 18th 1822

On Saturday last arrived from England via Van Diemens Land the ship 'Lord Hungerford' Captain O'Brien. She sailed from London the 12th August with 225 male prisoners on board. Called at Maderia which she left 17th September and then made Hobart Town at which settlement the prisoners were landed in tolerable good health. She has nothing for Port Jackson save stores for Government. The military guard consists of Lieut Dickson and Ensign Warrington, 1 serjeant and 31 men of the 67th regiment - Surgeon Superintendent Dr Doak RN. The passengers are Mrs O'Brien and daughter, Mrs Dickson and Mrs Warrington.

Friday January 18th 1822 and again on Friday 1st February 1822

Captain O'Brien of the ship 'Lord Hungerford' leaving the Colony, claims to be presente

Mr W A Wilson 1st Officer of ship 'Lord Hungerford' leaving the Colony, claims to be presented.

Mr James Bakwise 2nd officer of ship 'Lord Hungerford' leaving the Colony, claims to be presented.

Friday February 8th 1822

On Friday last sailed for Bombay with the various detachments of troops that have occasionally arrived here as guards to transport vessels the ship 'Lord Hungerford' Captain O'Brien, passenger Captain Peter Dillon of the East India Service.

I cannot help but feel that the voyage of the 'Lord Hungerford' was not as smooth as that of the 'Claudine'. She was 250 tons heavier and 24 days longer on the voyage, carried 68 more convicts, 4 of whom died from unknown causes, but most significant is the statement that she landed her prisoners 'in tolerable good health'. The arrival of many other transports refer to prisoners being in good health and praise being given to Captains and Surgeons for this fact.

One other document examined in the Public Record Office was the following:

HO 10/45 (1823) Muster Tasmania Reel Nos 72 to 80 List of Convicts (incomplete)

I could not find any trace of Richard Briginshaw. Unfortunately the muster was undated other than 1823 so it was possibly taken after Richard's death but in any case the list was marked incomplete. There was no record of an 1822 muster having been taken.

However, in examining this document on micro film I did see reference to a great number of convicts from both the 'Claudine' and the 'Lord Hungerford', a number on Public Works etc., one a constable and a number in gaol!

On following pages are copies of some of the documents found in Tasmanian archives by John and which helped me to commence the foregoing research. These include record of death and burial of Richard in Hobart in 1823 at the age of 18 but no details of the cause of death have been found either in Tasmania or London.

Some of the documents, unfortunately, lose detail in copying so where this is likely to happen I will show on page 28 the details opposite Richard's name.

Work will have to continue in an effort to locate Richard's birth place and which should lead to his place on the family tree. If any member has any suggestions I should be glad to hear from them. The records say Marylebone but David Hawkins' book 'Bound for Australia' and the recognised authority on Transportation warns that care must be exercised in accepting places of birth shown in some criminal records as sometimes this was assumed to be the same as where the crime was committed.

Another thing that has been a problem. No trace can be found of any of the other cases attributed to Richard i.e. 'That he had been in custody 4 or 5 times and sent to a House of Correction'. The answer may be that these were dealt with in some other place, perhaps outside London and could be a pointer to the failure to find his birth.

Names (234)

Names	Dates		Sentence	Place of Birth	Trade or Calling	Age		Remarks
	At Birth	At Death				At Birth	At Death	
Joseph White	24 July 1820	14 yrs		Derby	Minister	23	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Jonathan Bristley	3 May 1824	7 yrs		Derby	Minister	31	1	See full name in Remarks
John Bradshaw	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	28	7	See full name in Remarks
Charles Long	7 May 1824	"	"	Derby	Minister	32	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
David Priestley	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	40	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Robert T. Lewis	14 May 1824	"	"	Derby	Minister	18	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Thomas Bradshaw	14 May 1824	"	"	Derby	Minister	27	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Joseph Bradshaw	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	19	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Robert Hardy	17 June 1820	"	"	Derby	Minister	28	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
William Poley	12 June 1820	"	"	Derby	Minister	27	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
William Sears	11 Oct. 1821	14 yrs		Derby	Minister	19	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Edw. Ball	11 Oct. 1821	7 yrs		Derby	Minister	26	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
John Searls	16 June 1821	Life		Derby	Minister	20	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
John Lee at Lamb. Lane	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	27	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
George Roberts	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	27	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Joseph Smith	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	27	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
John White	3 Dec. 1817	14 yrs		Derby	Minister	24	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
R. Bradshaw	7 July 1819	7 yrs		Derby	Minister	17	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
George Bradshaw	15 Sept. 1819	Life		Derby	Minister	18	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
John Pritchard	17 Feb. 1820	"	"	Derby	Minister	17	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
James Foot	17 May 1820	7 yrs		Derby	Minister	17	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Samuel Kelly	16 Dec. 1820	"	"	Derby	Minister	20	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
William Townsend	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	15	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
Joseph Harris	10 June 1821	"	"	Derby	Minister	15	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
John Dowe	"	"	"	Derby	Minister	17	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks
William Hardy	14 Feb. 1821	Life		Derby	Minister	20	1 1/2	See full name in Remarks

No.	Name	Length	Beam	Age	Home	Where Built	When Built	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
154	Brooklyn James	5 1/2	20	20	For Salt Pans	Wester	8 April 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
155	Brooks Edward	5 3/4	18	18	Wester	"	1 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
156	Brown John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	11 July 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
157	Baily George	5 1/2	22	22	For Salt Pans	Wester	4 April 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
158	Bird John	5 1/2	20	20	Wester	"	4 April 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
159	Brierley Jonathan	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
160	Brookshaw John	5 1/2	20	20	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
161	Bull Charles	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
162	Virginiana Richard	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
163	Bull John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
164	Bull John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
165	Bull John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
166	Bull John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
167	Burgoyne Thomas	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
168	Baker George	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
169	Burton John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
170	Burton John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
171	Burton John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
172	Burton John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
173	Burton John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
174	Burton John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks
175	Burton John	5 1/2	21	21	Wester	Wester	3 May 1821	Ship from	Ship to	Where	Remarks

Return of Deaths within the District of Hobart Town from the first of Jan to the 30 June 1873

Names	Sex	Age	By what type	When died	When buried
Elizabeth Mannor	Free	32 Years	—	9 April	9 April
George Richardson	Convict	40 Years	Indefatigable	14. April	Same day
David Adams	Convict	50 Years	Calcutta	14. April	Same day
William Davis	Convict	41 Years	Manual Gambier	14. April	Same day
Robert Chaston	Convict	35 Years	Indefatigable	14. April	Same day
Andrew Archner	Convict	62 Years	Indefatigable	21 April	23 April
William Hayden	Free. Soldier	28 Years	—	25 April	27 April
Richard Pughendrow	Convict	18 Years	Local Kingstons	22 April	28 April
Richard Annis	Convict	53 Years	Stonemason	28 April	28 April
Thomas Hinwood	Free	70 Years	—	29 April	30 April
John Giles	Free. Soldier	43 Years	Died in consequence of injury received in attack on the 23rd of Jan 1873	30 April	2nd May
Mary Thomas	Free	40 Years	—	6 May	10 May
Mary Anne	Free	33 Years	—	12 May	14 May



Burials in the Parish of St David's Hobart Town in the County of Buckingham in the Year 1823.

REF.

RGD 34/1 HOBART HELD IN STATE ARCHIVES.

No.	Name.	When Died	When Buried.	Age.	Ship's Name.	Quality or Profession.	By Whom the Ceremony was Performed.
✓ No.	Barlow MacKinnon 691	1823 28 th April.	1823. 22 nd April.	62 years.	Indefatigable	Farmer	Wm. Dwyer
✓ No.	William Hayden 692	20 th April	21 st April.	28 years.	Soldier	Free	Wm. Dwyer
✓ No.	Richard Drigenshaw 693	22 nd April	28 th April.	18 years.	Lord Hungerford.	Lowick	Wm. Dwyer
✓ No.	Richard Morris 700	26 th April	28 th April.	52 years.	Domestick	Farmer	Wm. Dwyer
✓ No.	Thomas Winwood 701	29 th April	30 th April.	70 years.		Free	Wm. Dwyer
✓ No.	John Giles 702	30 th April	2 nd May.	42 years.	Died in consequence of injury received in a fall from a scaffold while working on the Great Bridge.	Soldier Free	Wm. Dwyer

Page 23

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tried</u> <u>Where</u> <u>When</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Native</u> <u>place</u>	<u>Trade or</u> <u>calling</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>ft</u> <u>in</u>	<u>Height</u> <u>ft</u> <u>in</u>	<u>Colour</u> <u>eyes</u> <u>hair</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rd Briglnshaw	Middx 7 July 7 years		Dean St	Grocers 16 4	11½		Hazle Dk brown	Pickpocket Tried at 13 yrs
	Delivery 1819		Holborn	Boy				? ? 4 times in custody - whipped

This entry is not clear - the details shown
and which appear to fit Richard seem to be
on the line above the entry for Richard with
'ditto' marks on his line



Page 24

<u>No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u> <u>Comp</u>	<u>Hair</u>	<u>Eyes</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Trade</u> <u>tried</u>	<u>Where</u> <u>tried</u>	<u>When</u> <u>tried</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Ship from</u> <u>Europe</u>	<u>Native</u> <u>place</u>	<u>Marks etc.</u>
462	Briglnshaw	-	-	D.Bro	D.Bro 16	Grocers	Middlesex	7 July 7 years	Lord	Hungerford	London	Scar in middle of forehead
	Richard					boy		1819				

Page 25

Briglnshaw Rich^d
Middlesex Lord Hungerford 1819-1821 July 7

Transported for stealing a printed bound book
Gaol report - 'None'
Hulk do - 'None'
Confessed in custody five times before, once for stealing a Gentleman's Pocket Book,
Sent to Ho of correction, once with suspicion of stealing a gownd acquitted, stealing
a pocket book twice and acquitted
F & M 2 Dean Street Holborn A Green Grocer -
Died April 22nd 1823

John's story now continues, and following that, are copies of documents extracted, and photographs taken, by John.

'From that lucky beginning that took me to the State Archives I became enthusiastic for finding out more about convict Richard Briginshaw. In some respects luck was on our side, because being a convict there was more written about him than if he had been a free colonist. There are five recorded documents with his name on and possibly more. At the time of writing I am searching the records on assigned convicts.

Not all convicts were in chains. Some were assigned and the person in their charge had to look after the prisoner, feed, clothe and pay them a small quantity of cash. This research has caused me to become increasingly interested in the life and times of early Tasmania.

White man first came and settled in Tasmania in 1803, under the direction of Lt. Bower with some soldiers and convicts who set up camp at Risdon. However, this was a poor choice, maybe because of Bowen's youth (23 years). Under Lt Gov David Collins, Hobart Town was started at Sullivans Cove under the brooding presence of Mt Wellington

The first seventeen years, until Richard's time, the town grew slowly. The convicts were set to work to grow grain for Sydney and New South Wales and for their own use. This supply of cheap or maybe 'slave labour' was used to build public works, such as St David's Cathedral, Commissariat Store Buildings, which still stand to-day, and Wharves for the ships.

Lt Gov William Sorrell took over control of the Colony on 9th April 1817 and was in command at our Richard's time. The Lt Gov was under direct orders from Gov Lachlan Macquarie in Sydney. When Gov Macquarie travelled aboard the 'Lady Nelson' to Hobart he was not happy with Lt Gov Sorrell's poor administration by allowing St David's Church to be built East-West as per usual tradition. Gov Macquarie had laid down the street plans for Hobart and wanted the church to run South-North to suit the street plan and established buildings.

Lt Gov Sorrell was quite a character, having abandoned his wife in London and taken a defacto wife with him from Capetown to Hobart.

The early days of Tasmania were full of graft and corruption, in to-day's terms and practices. In one instance farmers were selling wheat at 10 to 12 shillings a bushel to the Government Stores and buying large tracts of land back from the government of the day. The larger cattle farmers were paying off the army officers to make life difficult for the smaller land owners, by falsely moving boundaries.

Anyway back to our Richard, he was quite a lad judging by his conviction in the United Kingdom. However, his convict record is surprisingly short of further crimes committed here. It is interesting to note that Convict Record 1 Vol 31/1 shows other convicts of his era were not so apparently good. I would like to think he either changed his ways or he was taken in as an assigned convict, fed, clothed and housed. His convict record shows that he was not a disciplinary problem aboard hulk or ship. He may have been sick, but I think not, because he would not have survived for the 2 or 3 years left to him on this earth.

To date I cannot find any record to show if he was assigned to any particular person or where he may have worked. This may have been in Hobart. Convicts not assigned were given $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land and a one-roomed hut. For this privilege, they were expected to work the soil of the $\frac{1}{4}$ acre growing vegetables in their spare time and work for the government during the day on public works. I'm not sure of the capabilities of a 16 to 18 years old youth, he may have been quite incompetent or quite able to fend for himself. He was of average height for the early nineteenth century, had brown hair and a scar on his forehead. From what I have read they were

not starved of food. It may well have been that they were better fed here than in the united Kingdom. Bread was available, potatoes and other vegetables grown, while meat would have been kangaroo and some local fish. There are no records of death due to lack of food. Cloth was in very short supply and at one time the bedding was made into trousers and jackets. Two palliasses covers were enough to make three pairs of trousers and jackets were made from wool blankets. So he may have been wearing this type of clothing instead of regulation convict gear.

It cannot be established what he died of, but medical assistance was very poor in the early nineteenth century compared with modern times.

The Public Works in hand at the time were government buildings, wharves, and a causeway at Bridgewater 15 Kms from Hobart. He would have landed at Hunters Island which joined to the mainland of Sullivan's Cove at low tide.

Henry Jones built his IXL Jam Factory on Hunters Island and the land around it was reclaimed and made into docks. The original outline of Hunters Island is still preserved by steel buttons set in the concrete of the wharf area.

Interestingly, when contractors were digging the foundation for the new Sheraton Hotel, they came upon artifacts, in the fill of the old causeway, which added a lot to the local history.

I have walked the areas he would have paced and seen the mountain he would have seen, brooding and a sombre forest to a city boy, I should think, and be frightening. He would have experienced the cold of winter and the heat of summer.

I have visited the cemetery where he is buried. It is now St Davids Park which is very peaceful in the centre of a busy city. It is ironic to some degree as the Supreme Court of Tasmania is next door on the parks eastern boundary. One thing is for sure, he could not have known he could spark so much interest and research in the future.'