

THE MILITARY PENSIONERS of
RICHMOND

A History of Lives, Cottages & Crafts
including
Mill Cottage & the Peppercorn Gallery
Richmond, Tasmania

Peter H MacFie

© 2004

Uploaded 12 August 2022

Published by Peter H. MacFie: petermacfiehistorian.net.au

Colour Photographs by Rob MacFie

Edited by Jan Horton: www.cowirrie.com

Layout by Michael Horton: www.cowirrie.com

Copyright © 2004, © 2022 Peter H. MacFie, Hobart, Tasmania

This work is Copyright. All rights reserved. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of study, research or review, as permitted under the Australian copyright law, no part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed or transmitted in any other form or by any means, including photocopying, recording or other electronic or mechanical methods without the prior written permission of the author or his heirs.

The Military Pensioners of Richmond

By Peter H. MacFie (1943 – 2022)

Originally presented in various forums as 'The Mill Cottage and the Military Settlers of Richmond' and other variations including 'Colonial Soldiers at Richmond'.

Right from the early days of British soldiers being sent to Van Diemen's Land to guard the convicts, some of the military personnel sought permission to retire and take up land in the colony when their service ended. Some settled in the Coal River valley on the road to Port Arthur and became the core of today's Richmond. By 1850 the British Government formalized the practice, and offered retired soldiers the chance to earn their fare (and those of their families) back to VDL by working as 'Convict Guards', with the promise of small land grants and the chance to join the police.

This is the story of those who settled at Richmond or nearby. Men of limited means who were in a class of their own. Not convicts or emancipists, and not wealthy or members of the ruling classes, but often skilled tradesmen who became a strength of the community.

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Contents | 3 |
| Acknowledgements | 4 |
| Descendants of the Soldiers | 4 |
| Occupants of the Soldiers' Cottages | 4 |
| Illustrations | 5 |
| Introduction | 6 |
| 1. <i>Mill Cottage</i> – A Creative History | 7 |
| 2. An Irish Redcoat & a Dressmaker..... | 8 |
| 3. The Morans Settle in Richmond's "Irish Town" | 14 |
| 4. <i>Mill Cottage</i> – The Dress-Makers Shop c 1854 | 23 |
| 5. Morans on the Move | 28 |
| 6. Private Edwin Anderson, Cooper, Royal Engineers | 30 |
| 7. Richmond's Crafty Anderson Brothers..... | 36 |
| 8. Other Military Pensioners and their Cottages..... | 42 |
| 9. <i>Peppercorn Gallery</i> – A New Life for <i>Mill Cottage</i> | 55 |
| Index..... | 56 |

.o0o.

Acknowledgements

Warren Boyles

Alex Green

Peter & Margaret Godfrey

Jan Horton

Rob MacFie

Maree Ring

.o0o.

Descendants of the Soldiers

Maureen Gittus

Alan Baker

Elizabeth Nickols

Bernard Gillon

.o0o.

Occupants of the Soldiers' Cottages

Madeleine Shaw

John Lockwood

Julie Wiltshire

.o0o.

Illustrations

| | |
|--|----|
| 01: The Dressmakers Shop c 1854. Bridge Street (Rob MacFie, 2007) | 6 |
| 02: The <i>Bridge Inn</i> , Richmond c 1920. (Peter MacFie Collection 2000)..... | 12 |
| 03: St John’s Church 1837 and School House 1842. (Rob MacFie, 2007)..... | 17 |
| 04: Catholic School House, St John’s Richmond 1842. (Rob MacFie, 2007) | 18 |
| 05: Pte Edward Moran’s Cottage c 1840. (Rob MacFie, 2007) | 19 |
| 06: Convict Record of John ‘Little Jack’ Netherwood. | 20 |
| 07: The convict record of Charles Wilson, a Welsh Pt Puer graduate. | 21 |
| 08: Georgina Lester Shelverton, sister in law of Catherine Moran. (Elizabeth Nickols)..... | 24 |
| 09: William Smith O’Brien, Leader of the Young Ireland Movement | 25 |
| 10: <i>Mill Cottage</i> near the Tower Windmill, Richmond Bridge c 1900. | 28 |
| 11: <i>Anderson’s Cottage #1</i> , Pembroke Road, c 1851 (Rob MacFie, 2007) | 31 |
| 12: <i>Union Hotel</i> 1842, Pembroke Road, Richmond (Rob MacFie, 2007) | 32 |
| 13: Edwin Anderson’s headstone, St Luke’s Cemetery, (MacFie 2009)..... | 34 |
| 14: Charles ‘Brassy’ Cooley & His Dog c 1920. (MacFie Collection.)..... | 36 |
| 15: George Joseph, and his forge, Bathurst Street, 1979. (Peter H. MacFie 1979.)..... | 39 |
| 16: Mrs Amelia Mary Anderson (The Mercury 1944)..... | 41 |
| 17: Military Pensioners Allotments, Richmond, c 1850. (Alan Baker) | 42 |
| 18: Pte William Carey’s Cottage c 1851. (Rob MacFie, 2007) | 48 |
| 19: Pte James Jamieson’s Cottage c 1851. (Rob MacFie, 2007) | 49 |
| 20: Thomas Wroe, Invalided Pensioner Soldier. (Maureen Gittus) | 50 |
| 21: The Ulmer’s craft business, <i>Peppercorn Cottage</i> 1983. (Peter MacFie, 2010)..... | 55 |

Introduction

19th Century Dressmakers & 20th Century Craft Shops

Mill Cottage, Bridge Street, Richmond now housing the *Peppercorn Gallery*, has a long association with traditional crafts. The shop is one of a number of small brick cottages built by soldiers who retired to Van Diemen's Land. Built in 1841-2, *Mill Cottage* was in 1854 occupied by Catherine and Mary Ann Moran, sisters and dressmakers.

By 1900, the building was home to Jimmy Anderson, Richmond coach-builder, wheelwright and carpenter.

This creative connection was rekindled in 1982 when Kurt and Shirley Ulmer renovated the building and opened it as the *Peppercorn Gallery*.

In 2004, a collective of crafts-people re-opened the Gallery, continuing the name and the long tradition associated with crafts and the cottage.



01: The Dressmakers Shop c 1854. Bridge Street (Rob MacFie, 2007)

Mill Cottage survives as one of Richmond's few remaining small brick and timber dwellings; once so typical of the village, but most of which have been demolished over the years.

Peppercorn Gallery allows visitors to see inside one such cottage. A map shows where other military cottages, now private residences, can be seen.

.o0o.

1. *Mill Cottage* – A Creative History

Until the 1930s, Richmond had a variety of traditional crafts and trades, ranging from coach building wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, shoemaking, saddle and harness making. The inns which once brewed their own beers employed coopers and related trades. Skill and crafts associated with women in the 19th century include dressmaking and embroidery. A short-lived ginger beer making operation was started by a female Richmond resident.

Many of these trades were recalled in 1977 by the late Alf King, (1894-1908), a local identity with a marvellous and reliable memory, who remembered the Richmond of his childhood pre-World War I. Using the names of residents listed in the 1902 Post Office Directory, Alf described to Peter MacFie who lived where in the various houses, shops and pubs of the Richmond of his boyhood. He recalled that *Mill Cottage* - the Peppercorn Gallery at 58 Bridge Street - was at that time the home of James 'Jimmy' Anderson, village wheelwright and master builder. Subsequent research years later has revealed that Jimmy Anderson was probably related to the original owner. The cottage stayed in the Moran/Anderson families until 1953.

The land on which the cottage stands was first allocated c 1830 to J.K. Buscombe, the early Richmond entrepreneur, publican, developer and miller who lived in the home he built for his family, *Prospect House*.

Maps of the period show a small building on this site. However, information taken from the 1842 census indicates the cottage was probably erected in 1841-2. Edward Moran later called the house *Mill Cottage*, to distinguish it from the nearby *Millers Cottage* (1837) located at the end of Mill Lane and which gave access to the now vanished Tower Windmill. *Mill Cottage* was probably expanded around 1854, when two dressmaking sisters, Catherine and Bridget Moran, opened a shop there.

Alf King also recalled the bootmakers, undertakers, blacksmiths and other tradesman who lived and worked in Richmond. Most of these were based in Bridge Streets, Richmond's main thoroughfare.

.o0o.

2. An Irish Redcoat & a Dressmaker

Pte Edward Moran, 63rd Regiment, and Catherine Moran

Edward Moran (1793-1873), the owner and builder of Mill Cottage, was an Irish-born soldier of the British 63rd Regiment. He arrived in Van Diemen's Land with the Regiment on 11th January 1829 with his wife Catherine nee Hayes, (1802-1872) and two small sons. They had sailed aboard the 300 ton barque *Wave*, part of a detachment of soldiers redirected from Sydney, having acted as a guard on the convict ship on the voyage out.¹ The Irish-born couple's first child, Charles, was with them, as his death record indicates he was born in Dublin about 1828.² Their second son, William, born c1829, was also not registered in VDL, and may have been born at Chatham (their home base), or even at sea en route to Australia.

Private Edward Moran, Irish Soldier

Using military and other records, family historian Elizabeth Nickols discovered that Private Edward Moran was born in County Westmeath, Ireland in 1793. His father was William, but his mother's name was unknown.³ British War Office records reveal that Edward was recruited into the 36th Regiment on 17 April 1816, at Waterford, Ireland by Lieutenants Wilkins and Moore, and was paid a bounty of 3 guineas to enlist. His first pay was 3 May 1816. He appears to have married about this time, his age at marriage coinciding with this date.⁴

Before Edward Moran arrived in Australia, his regiment had travelled to many parts of the British Empire. Following service in the West Indies (during which the regiment lost over 1100 men from sickness) the 63rd returned to England in 1819. Almost immediately, it was transferred to Ireland where it remained until 1825. The regiment took on many Irish recruits during this time.⁵

Edward's location from 1816 to 1826 is uncertain, but during this period he transferred to the 63rd Regiment when the 36th was disbanded. In February 1826, the 63rd Regiment was ordered to prepare for duty in New South Wales; instead, in late 1826, it was sent to Portugal in anticipation of Spanish intervention in Portuguese affairs. In mid-1828, the regiment returned to Chatham, England with orders to proceed to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as guards on convict ships. The regiment was at Chatham from May to August 1829. Edward was paid for a 12 day march from Plymouth to Chatham on 11-24 June.⁶

Although married around 1816, the birth of Edward and Catharine Moran's first surviving child (c 1827) perhaps suggests the parents were apart for the intervening period of nearly 10 years. However, there were more children, as Edward Moran's

¹ Nicholson, IH Shipping Arrivals and Departures 1803-1833, p. 152.

² Victorian Pioneer Index, No 6263/1874. An earlier child, Thomas, had died an infant.

³ Death Certificate, Nickols, Elizabeth The Moran Family, 2005. Unpublished study.

⁴ Nickols, *ibid*.

⁵ McLachlan & MacFie,

⁶ 63rd Regiment web site, 2006.

1873 tombstone in Bendigo Cemetery also records, 'His 5 children who died in infancy.' Although two children died later in Tasmania, another three must have died elsewhere, perhaps revealing the high death toll of military postings, possibly in the West Indies.⁷

Although a typical Irish-born recruit, Private Edward Moran was unusual for a low ranking soldier, as he was permitted to travel to Australia with his wife Catherine, a privilege only allowed to a few lower ranked soldiers in each regiment. The Queen's Regulations stated:

for Rank and File wives (and pre-adolescent children) to accompany the regiment on service in Australia at the rate of 12 wives to 100 men (Queen's Regulations, 1844, p. 353.) The Regulations called for the selection of the women to be done with care, to ensure "that those of the best quality and most likely to be useful to the Troops are first chosen."⁸

Catherine Moran was probably selected because of her superior dressmaking skills, making her, as the Regulations stated, very 'useful to the Troops.'

From 1828 until 1830, the regiment left for the Australian colonies in small guard details. Some were initially stationed in the Swan River colony. Pay musters for the 63rd for 1828-29 reveal that Edward Moran was at the Swan River, the generic name for the whole of the new settlement of Western Australia.⁹ He may have been based at either the Swan River or in the south west at Bunbury, then Augusta.¹⁰ In one of these locations, a son, William was born in 1829.

The 63rd Regiment in Tasmania

Edward Moran's first pay period in Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, was 25 October-24 December 1829. This coincides with the arrival in Hobart Town of a small contingent of the 63rd Regt aboard the *Alice* on 1 June 1829.¹¹ With a wife and young family, Edward and Catherine probably lived initially in the quarters at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart. In the Barracks, Edward would be expected to use his skills as a bootmaker. Catherine was expected to be carer, dress-maker, do clothing repairs and offer general support for the regiment. Headquarters for the 63rd Regiment arrived in Van Diemen's Land, via Sydney, on 22 March 1830, coinciding with Lt Gov Arthur's Black Line.

The Black Line and the Coal River Valley

While in Van Diemen's Land, detachments of the 63rd Regiment were involved in several military operations. These included the establishment of the Port Arthur Penal Station and outstations from 1830. Three of the first commandants at Port Arthur were from this regiment, while its soldiers mounted the guard at Port Arthur and at the guard station of Eaglehawk Neck with its infamous dog line. However, the 63rd

⁷ Nickols, Moran family, 2005, p. 5.

⁸ Nickols, 2005.

⁹ Nickols, 2005.

¹⁰ Jennings, Rodger Busselton, 1983, *Outstation on the Vasse, 1830- 1850, Bunbury, Western Australia*, p. 26.

¹¹ Nickols, 2005, p. 1.

Regiment's first action was participation in Lt Governor Arthur's drive aimed at 'rounding up' the Tasmanian Aborigines - the so-called Black Line. As European settlement expanded, relationship between the Aborigines had become increasingly aggressive as the indigenous people defended their homeland and settlers retaliated.

Regimental records reveal that while Private Moran was serving in the colony from 1829 to 1832, he was attached to the Mounted Police.¹² This suggests he was active as a mounted horseman in the conflict with the indigenous people, although in which district he served is uncertain. However, evidence – such as two land grants near White Kangaroo Rivulet and Brown Mountain in the central Coal River Valley – points to his probably being active in the Brown Mountain - East Coast area, a focus point of the Black Line operation.

Richmond - the New Village

Edward Moran had moved into a village and district that was then a place of intrigue and danger, one of the centres of operations in the Black Wars. In 1828, Richmond had only recently become a district headquarters, with a small Gaol and new Court House, both started in 1825, but as yet there were no churches, and the bridge was only half completed. The Richmond Bridge, begun in 1823, made access to the southeast much easier than the old ford over the Coal River, but the bridge was still without its parapets. Next to the Court House was the Muster Ground, later the Municipal Park. Adjoining the Muster Ground was a stone windmill, only completed in 1832 for J. K. Buscombe by Scottish millwright, Peter Fergusson.

Richmond and the Black Line

Six months after Edward Moran arrived, Martial Law was declared by Lt Gov Arthur. Gilbert Robertson, a landowner sympathetic to the Aborigines, claimed the outrages against the indigenous people had caused their murderous attacks. Robertson insisted that, in 1827, the Richmond police with their bayonets had killed 14 aborigines.¹³ His sympathetic views fell on deaf ears. The Richmond Gaol became a depot for captured Aborigines. In November 1828, using a roving party, Gilbert Robertson captured five members of the Stoney Creek tribe, (including their leader, Eumarrah) near Swanport on the East Coast. They were brought to the Richmond Gaol for temporary 'safe-keeping'. Eumarrah escaped but was recaptured soon after.

When the Black Line - a quasi-military operation against the aboriginal Tasmanians - got underway, local volunteers and the military formed patrols, nominally under military supervision.

The colony was divided into regions, each under the control of an officer of the 63rd Regiment. The Richmond manoeuvres were directed by Lt Barrow. In September 1830, Lt Gov. George Arthur issued orders in the Hobart Town Gazette:

¹² WO 12 Reel 3840, 1829-32.

¹³ Robson, A History of Tasmania, Vol I, MUP, 1983, p. 217.

The force in the District of Richmond, extending North to Jerusalem, North-east to Prosser's Plains, and East to the Coast, is under the orders of Lieutenant Barrow, 63rd Regiment.¹⁴

The sweep from Richmond began moving forward during October 1830, a year after Edward Moran arrived in the colony. Starting at Bothwell in the central highlands, the various parties were to move toward Richmond and Sorell, then East Bay Neck.

A party left Richmond for Oatlands on October 6 1830 to join Major Douglas, 63rd Regiment and proceed under his orders. Fires were lit on hilltops and a group from Richmond, under the command of G.T. Lloyd, was required to keep fires burning at Brown Mountain for five days and nights. Here they were visited by the ever-vigilant Lt Gov Arthur during an inspection.

A costly failure, most Aborigines escaped the militias. Near Richmond, a group were seen crossing the Coal River road in a westerly direction near the Sugar Loaf, north of the village.¹⁵ Although many escaped the drag-net, an unknown number were believed to be killed in secrecy.

The Mounted Police at Richmond

On his joining the Mounted Police, the Moran family may have moved to the Richmond district. Although the village lacked a military barracks until 1834, the Mounted Police used the 8 horse stables with orderly room, built c 1825. This building was situated in Forth Street, adjacent to the current (2005) small car park. In 1829 these quarters were used for men repairing the Richmond Bridge. In 1833 the Mounted Police were forced to sleep in the stables with their horses, and Police Constables were found sleeping in the Government stable's room.¹⁶

Smart Shepherd or Dopey Soldier?

Soldiers meanwhile had mundane watch duties to perform in country villages, as the following incident reveals.

A naïve soldier, Private John Findlay, part of a detachment of the 63rd Regiment, appeared before magistrate James Gordon at Richmond in February 1830. Private Findlay had to explain how he came to be in charge of a flock of sheep outside the *Bridge Inn* at Richmond. He had obviously met a very smart 'old hand.'

Built c 1828 by J. K. Buscombe, the original inn to the left in the photo was already present when Edward Moran arrived in Richmond with the 63rd Regiment around 1830. From 1841 to 1864, its publican was Irish-born Patrick Murphy, also of the 63rd Regiment.

¹⁴ Hobart Town Gazette, September 1830.

¹⁵ Jones, Elisabeth, 1973, *Richmond- a Crossing Place*, p. 19-21.

¹⁶ Moon, J The Civic Buildings and Reserves of Richmond, Tasmania, Hobart, 1982, p. 17.



02: The *Bridge Inn*, Richmond c 1920. (Peter MacFie Collection 2000)

20/2/1830 Private John Findlay 63rd Regt (mark) before James Gordon

I am a private in the 63rd Regt on detachment at Sorell; about the 11th or 12th of January I was doing duty at Richmond at that time. I saw a man drive a flock of sheep along the road past my barracks; they were about 50 or 60, I spoke to the Man who asked me to mind the sheep whilst he went into the public house for some refreshments and I had charge of them about half an hour.

I do not know who the man was, but think I should know him again, he was a man rather under the middle size, he was dressed in a blue jacket, he had a cast in his eye, and I think one or two of his front teeth were out. I heard him say he was going to take them to town.¹⁷

Whether Private Findlay was reprimanded for his acquisition is not documented.

Farewell Soldiering - the 63rd Regiment Departs

In 1833 the 63rd Regiment was about to be transferred to India. On departure from VDL, the unit received a qualified 'honourable' report from Lt Gov Arthur:

The official inspection reports cited in the regimental history state that the regiment maintained its good order and discipline during its time in Van Diemen's Land. Indeed, the point is made in such a way as to suggest that keeping its order and discipline was both a challenge and an accomplishment.¹⁸

Seeing opportunities in the new colony, some soldiers preferred to retire to a new life in the colony. Edward Moran was apparently already living in Richmond, as in 1832, his eldest son, Thomas, died there aged 5 years. As St John's Church was not yet built then, the young lad would have been buried in the public cemetery, now St Luke's Cemetery, Richmond. (He was apparently later re-interred in St John's Cemetery, as his

¹⁷ LC 440, AOT.

¹⁸ McLachlan & MacFie, *The Port Arthur Military Barracks*, 1992. The 63rd left Van Diemen's Land in stages between late 1833 and April 1834 for Madras, and remained in India for over 13 years. (The regiment later saw action in the Crimean War and in the Afghan War of 1879-1880.)

grave marker – an iron ‘grave-stone’ now shattered – stands there next to his deceased sister’s headstone.)

Other 63rd Soldiers who remained in VDL

Detachments of the 63rd Regiment were typically sent in small details to act as guards in the then frontier locations, such as the new village of Richmond. Soldiers of the 63rd Regiment were in the Richmond area at this time. Some of its members and their families are buried in what was then the town’s Public Cemetery – now St Luke’s Anglican Cemetery. These include:

Private Thomas McLoughlin aged 27, who died on the 21 November 1832, is one of the earliest burials in the Richmond cemetery.¹⁹

Another soldier of the 63rd in the area was Private Horsham, whose two children Robert, aged 15 months, and Mary aged 4 years, died on 8 July and 26 October 1832, and are also buried there.

Where these two soldiers were stationed is uncertain.²⁰ However, Private Henry Griffiths aged 40 was in a detachment of the 63rd at The Carlton, situated on the old coast road to East Bay Neck via Connolly’s Marsh, when he died on the 8 June 1832, and was buried at Richmond.²¹

.o0o.

¹⁹ Genealogical Soc of Tasmania, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania Vol iv*, Richmond, p. 82.
Footstone only.

²⁰ Tasmanian Family History Soc, *Cemeteries of Richmond, Vol iv*, op cit p. 27. No headstone.

²¹ Op. cit. p. 24. No headstone.

3. The Morans Settle in Richmond's "Irish Town"

The Morans weren't the only former members of the 63rd Regiment who chose to settle in the Coal River Valley, as two officers from the regiment had initially settled there. Captain Dumas leased a farm from Kearney's near present-day Campania, five kms north of Richmond.

Lt William W Barrow

Another retired officer from the 63rd Regiment was the alcoholic Lt William Warre Barrow, (b 1806) who supervised construction of the Richmond Bridge, and was also involved in the Brown Mountain section of the Black Line during the Black War. Among other duties at Richmond, Barrow was involved with the supervision of the building of the first section of the Richmond Gaol. Due to overcrowding, he recommended erection of a Watch House- not built until 1838.²²

Lt Barrow & Private Moran, 63rd Regiment

A map indicates that Barrow was initially granted the allotment in Richmond which later became Edward Moran's first home, situated on the corner of Pembroke Rd (now Wellington Street) and Morgan Street. Barrow applied for allotments in Richmond in February 1832, having just been appointed as Richmond's superintendent for the Roads and Bridges Department, stating he would erect 'a stone built dwelling house of forty-five feet front and forty feet deep.'²³ Edward Moran appears to have had the allotment on Pembroke Road transferred from Lt Barrow to himself.

After retiring from the regiment, Barrow moved to Bathurst NSW. Here he became notorious for an over-bearing wife, and his drunken behaviour, coupled with misappropriation of government money when a magistrate, led to his fleeing to New Zealand.²⁴ Here he was in the Auckland Militia in 1845, but returned to Hobart and suicided in 1848, aged 42.²⁵

The Moran Cottages

At Richmond, Edward and Catherine Moran built the first of two brick cottages. The first, and their main home, was situated on the eastern side of the Richmond Bridge on the corner of Pembroke Road (now Wellington Street) and Morgan Street. A map drafted for the settlement of military pensioners in 1851 indicates that the block on the corner of Morgan Street (first owned by 'Lt Barrow') was already then allocated to 'Edward Moren'. Edward appears to have purchased the land from Benjamin Guy, who had earlier acquired it from Lt Barrow.²⁶ The 1842 census reveals that Edward

²² Lennox, G., *Richmond Gaol*, p. 13.

²³ Green, Alex, entry, 63rd Regiment web site.

²⁴William Warre Barrow, website. 2007.

²⁵ Green, Alex, entry, 63rd Regiment web site.

²⁶ Green, op cit.

Moran lived at 'Richmond' with his wife and six children in an 'unfinished brick cottage', suggesting their first cottage dates from this time.²⁷

By 1833, however, Edward Moran already had a land grant in the Brown Mountain (north of present day Campania) when he applied for an additional 100 acres 'adjoining Roger Gavin's and White Kangaroo Rivulet', a tributary of the Coal River 5 km (approx.) east of Campania. Although keeping these grants, Edward appears to have not developed them, instead moving with his family to nearby Richmond, seven miles to the south.²⁸

In the 1842 census, the land was occupied by three former male convicts living in timber huts, two of whom were White and Gracey. Neighbour George Burn of *Roslyn* complained of three occupants of Moran's land, without visible means of support, but who perhaps paid Edward for the privilege.²⁹

'Irish Town,' Richmond

The Morans probably selected the newly established village of Richmond as their new home due to Edward Moran's experience with the Mounted Police. In addition, they were no doubt attracted by the strong Irish Catholic community already established there. The first Irish settlers of the Richmond district had arrived in 1818 as convicts on the *Minerva*, the first convict ship to arrive in Hobart Town from Ireland. Families from this ship were to play a significant part in the life of early Richmond, and in the lives of the Moran family.

A Growing Family

Before moving to the Coal River Valley, the Morans had three additional children, probably born in Hobart at Anglesea Barracks. They were William (1830), Thomas No2 (1831) and Maria – known as Mary Ann (1833).³⁰ Three other girls were born at Richmond. They were Catherine (known as Kate) born in 1835, Eleanor born 1839, while Bridget, born in 1841 was the youngest surviving child.³¹ Eleanor Moran only lived 14 days, dying on the 10 Jan 1839, and was buried in the new St John's Catholic Cemetery.

Judging from their prominence in pew lists, Edward and Catherine Moran were probably strong supporters for the erection of a St John's catholic church at Richmond, planning for which began in 1835.

The majority of Irish settlers were located on *Woodburn*, the nearby property of the benevolent Irish-born land owner, John Cassidy.³² A staunch Catholic and later a pew holder, Cassidy donated land for the Richmond's new Catholic Church, St John's.

Edward Moran's role as a former soldier- on the 'official side' of the law – may have tested relations between his family and the emancipists and their children. However, in

²⁷ Census 42/pa 4, p. 68. Richmond; Nickols family research.

²⁸ LSD 226/1, AOT.

²⁹ Green Alex, pers comm., 2005.

³⁰ Pioneer Index.

³¹ NS 1052/1/23

³² Cassidy had recently acquired *Woodburn* from Gilbert Robertson.

Cassidy, Edward Moran probably found an ally, as John Cassidy was also a former soldier, having served with the regiment attached to Gov. Lachlan Macquarie, the 73rd, and from whom he received a land grant in VDL. By 1842, more than 70 Irish settlers, the majority families of *Minerva* convicts, were residents on small cottages on John Cassidy's *Woodburn* estate.³³

With St John's Church underway by 1836, and Irish tenant farmers on *Woodburn* surrounding the church, the area east of the Richmond Bridge became known very early as 'Irish Town.' Catherine and Edward Moran were among its first free occupants. This small 'suburb' became populated with Catholic Irish, and its reputation was enhanced when Irish pensioner soldiers moved there in the 1850s. The notion survived in local folklore until the 1980s, when elderly residents referred to the 'suburb' across the Richmond Bridge as 'Irish Town.'

McCulloch's *Union Hotel*

An Irish town must have an inn, and across the road from the Moran's new cottage was a timber inn, initially called the *Jolly Farmer*. This was operated by Irish publican Simon McCulloch and his first wife Anne. Simon McCulloch/McCullough was also transported on the *Minerva* for theft. He received a pardon for apprehending a bushranger in the early 1820s.³⁴ A convict who 'made good', after running cattle in northern Tasmania, Simon built the *Jolly Farmer* c1826.

In 1838 the timber inn was replaced by the present 2 storeyed brick inn, and renamed the *Union Hotel*, but still with Simon as publican.³⁵

Two other Richmond inns were also run by Irishmen – one by fellow *Minerva* man James McGowan at the *Prince of Wales Inn* in Franklin Street, and the other by retired 21st regiment soldier, Daniel Murphy at the *Bridge Inn*, Bridge Street. (All 3 former inns still stand.) With Simon McCulloch as proprietor, the *Union Hotel* operated until the 1870s.³⁶

The Morans and the Richmond's Community

The Moran family became members of the predominantly Irish Catholic community of the town of Richmond and the district. This ethnicity- all but vanished from the district now- was so dominant that by 1830, Richmond had the largest Irish community outside Hobart or Launceston.³⁷

The Moran's support of the Catholic church is indicated in a range of documents. The family were members of the congregation before St John's Church was opened in 1837, when services instead were held in the Richmond Court House. Edward Moran probably attended the Mass celebrated in 1835 by Bishop Polding in the *Woodburn*

³³ MacFie, P, *Silent Impact*, p. 490.

³⁴ McKay, Journal of the Land Commissioner's 1826, Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Hobart, 1962, p. 68.

³⁵ Alex Green, pers comm. 2005.

³⁶ All three inns still stand, but now are private residences.

³⁷ MacFie, *Silent Impact*,

homestead of John Cassidy and at the blessing of the new church site by him the same day.³⁸

At the time of the erection of St John's in 1836-7, the names of the Moran family are on 'A List of Roman Catholics Within Ten Miles of the Roman Catholic Church at Richmond.' The list was collated by Father James Cotham in 1838 as a guide to gathering support for a salaried priest at Richmond. Among more than 40 people listed are 'Edward Morin, Catherine Morin' and their children old enough to attend Catechism or Prayers at the Chapel included, 'William Morin (8), Thomas Morin (6) and Mary Morin (4).' (Their older brother, ten year old Charles Moran, appears to have been over-looked.)³⁹ The Morans were 'near enough' - they were right across the road from the church! In 1842 the Morans were renting a pew seat at St John's Church, along with other female parishioners.



03: St John's Church 1837 and School House 1842. (Rob MacFie, 2007)

Their fellow pew renters were:

No 5. Mrs. Cane, Mrs Hannan, Mrs Moran and Miss Hannan, Miss Shaunessy⁴⁰

Among the families which shared the pew with Mrs Moran were those that had arrived aboard the *Minerva*. The Morans support for Catholicism is further indicated by their signing a petition in 1846, in recognition of Bishop Willson, the humanitarian Catholic Church leader of colonial Van Diemen's Land. The year before, on 5 October 1845, the Moran children, Mary Ann, William, Charles and Thomas - were confirmed at St John's Church in a ceremony conducted by 'Rt Rev Dr Willson, Bishop of Tasmania.' Other children also confirmed were Honora and Mary, McGowan, Margaret Cunningham and Mary Ann McCulloch. At a ceremony in 1849, Catherine

³⁸ *ibid*, p. 489.

³⁹ ML (Mitchell Library, NSW) MSS 1810/62, p. 56ff.

⁴⁰ MacFie, *Silent Impact*, p. 488.

Moran was also confirmed.⁴¹ On the list of others to be confirmed were more children and parents from the *Minerva*, including James McGowan and Mrs Cain.

A Catholic School in 1842

With the opening of the school house behind St John's Church in 1842, Catholic children, including the Andersons and the Morans, were now able to attend a school of their own faith. The first teacher was Michael O'Keefe who arrived the same year. He and his brother married into the *Minerva* clan, later moving to the Westbury area. (A grandson later became a Federal senator in the Labor government.) By 1846, the new teacher, a former convict named Laurence Wallace, was unable to teach the large class, and the Church lobbied for a government salaried position.⁴² The Morans were also among a group of supporters who co-signed an 'address of loyalty' to Bishop Willson in 1846- together with the Cassidys, the four Richmond publicans, Michael and David O'Keefe, the Stynes, William Cullen, Michael Cunningham and others.⁴³



04: Catholic School House, St John's Richmond 1842. (Rob MacFie, 2007)

Moran's New Brick Cottage 1842

Information on the date of the cottage comes from a census taken in 1842 – the island's first - which records that Edward Moran, his wife and six children were living in a brick house at Richmond, 'part finished'.

Prior to this, the family were probably living in a temporary timber cabin. The brick cottage still stands on Pembroke Road. While the parents were born outside the colony,

⁴¹ NS1052/1-5. AOT.

⁴² MacFie, *ibid*, Silent Impact, p. 492.

⁴³ MacFie, *ibid*, p. 492.

their six surviving children were all said to be 'born in the colony,' though this was an incorrect statement for their eldest son, Charles, who was born in Dublin.

At the time, there was a female child under two, (probably Bridget, born 1841), with two other girls between two and seven years, (Catherine and Eleanor) plus two boys aged 7 to 14 years (William and Thomas), with the eldest, a lad between 14 and 21 years (Charles, born c1828.) Edward's occupation was listed as a 'mechanic' - in fact a bootmaker.⁴⁴



05: Pte Edward Moran's Cottage c 1840. (Rob MacFie, 2007)

Morans and Assigned Servants

Edward Moran had been assigned convict workers. This is clear from one legal case from 1838 which documents a disagreement between Edward and John Netherwood which ended in the Richmond Court House. At that time a Ticket of Leave man, Netherwood (known as 'Little Jack') had been transported for burglary on the *Medway* 2 in 1825, after being tried at York. This was his second transportable offence.

⁴⁴ CEN 42/ Parish 4 no 63.

131. Netherwood John } July 2nd 1838/ Charged by Edward Moran with pilfering
 Medway 2/ } one Chair value 5/ his property, Hard labor out of chains
 Continue } 12 Months Ticket of Leave that period 11 A.M. 11.11.
 Richmond Roadway Hill ordered to be reported, J. L. Sup^r and not to be restored without
 Special Author^y - Vide Print. Gov^r Decisⁿ 7th July 1838/ 1st Oct 21st 1839/ Brown's River Road
 Gang/ Neglect of duty in allow^{ing} a Prisoner he had in charge to escape and also being
 absent all night with^{out} leave Hard labor on the Roads for 6 Mos. 1st 2nd Com^{pl}
 Malcolm's Huts R^d 9th Vide Prin^t Gov^r Decisⁿ 26th Oct 1839

06: Convict Record of John 'Little Jack' Netherwood.

In Van Diemen's Land he attracted the lash many times, mainly for drunkenness, before being sent to Port Arthur in 1833. After serving less than a year there, he was assigned to Edward Moran. After being sent to Port Arthur and other punishment stations, 'Little Jack' was assigned to Edward Moran, at Richmond, in 1838.

However, in July of that year 'Little Jack's' Netherwood's conduct record reads, 'Charged by Edward Moran with pilfering one chair value 5 shillings his property.' The Richmond court records, however, reveals much more detail. Edward had placed a chair in water to soak, indicating that- although listed as a bootmaker- he was perhaps also a chair-maker, if not carpenter, perhaps making a cane-bottomed chair which requires soaking to stretch the wicker or rush seat. Alternatively, the chair may have been made by Moran:

2/7/1838. John (Little Jack) Netherwood (131 Medway 2, Life) Ticket of Leave, charged by Mr Moran with pilfering a chair, value 2 shillings.

Edward Moran: (I was) in the garden at dusk on Saturday evening - my wife called out to me that a chair that had been put on the water to soak had been taken away....the prisoner was removing things from his former house and was the only one seen pass by.

Witnesses sympathetic to Netherwood were Joseph & Ann Poole who stated: 'We saw Netherwood carrying the chair over his arm.' The case was 'Dismissed.'⁴⁵ However, 'Little Jack' was given 15 months Hard Labour 'out of chains', and sent to the road gangs at Half Way Hill, the old coach road over lower Mt Rumney, half way between Kangaroo Point and the Bluff Ferry heading to Sorell (mistakenly called here 'Richmond Roadway Hill'). He was then sent to Brown's River (later Kingston), returned to the Grass Tree Hill Road Gang at Malcolm's Huts Road Station near Richmond, before being assigned again at New Norfolk.

The Sporting Morans

The Morans were apparently a sporting family. Sport - horse or foot racing, and especially cricket and later football - were becoming the methods that bound together

⁴⁵ MM 110/2- 2/7/1838.

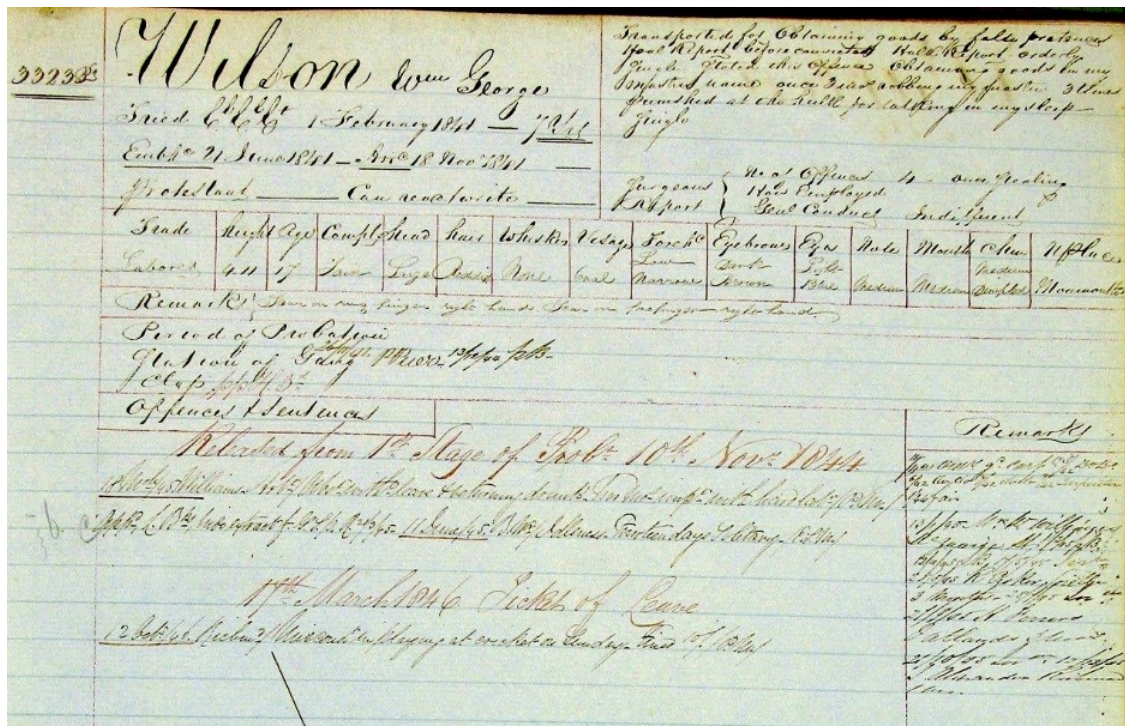
the new colonists with their varied backgrounds. This is evident in a case involving Charles Moran and a recently released Pt Puer boy, William Wilson. In October 1846, Mr Nichols charged 18 year old Charles Moran (son of a British soldier), along with Philip Jacobs, free, Henry Bradshaw, and 17 year old William Wilson (per *Lord Goderich* 7 years Ticket of Leave) with:

‘Playing at Cricket on the township of Richmond on Sunday.’

All were fined 10 shillings and 10 shillings costs by Magistrate Schaw, a particularly narrow minded land owner and magistrate who had come to Van Diemen’s Land with the 21st Regiment and who was fond of persecuting Catholics.⁴⁶

Charles Moran’s cricketing mate, William George Wilson, was aged 22 and a recently released lad from Point Puer Boys Prison on Tasman Peninsula. Originally from Monmouthshire, Wales, William was tried at the Central Criminal Court, London in 1841, aged 17, and transported for 7 years for ‘Obtaining goods by false pretences.’ William was a labourer of 4 ft 11 ins in height, with reddish hair, blue eyes and a dimpled chin.

He left behind a mother Elizabeth and brother Theosophus. On the hulk before sailing William was described as ‘Orderly.’ However, he admitted on arrival in Hobart Town that he was been punished on the hulk three times for ‘talking in my sleep.’ He spent three years at Pt Puer Boys Establishment on Tasman Peninsula, and was then assigned to ‘W Williams’ in Macquarie Street, Hobart in 1845.



07: The convict record of Charles Wilson, a Welsh Pt Puer graduate.

A year later he was working for L. Alexander at Richmond when he was charged with the ‘sporting’ offence. His conduct record reads: ‘Misconduct in playing at cricket on

⁴⁶L C 218, 5/10/1846. AOT.

Sunday. Fined 10 shillings.⁴⁷ This was William's final offence and one of only three minor misdemeanours before obtaining complete freedom.⁴⁸

One of the Moran boys - probably Charles - was also a good runner, competing at the Richmond Races in 1854 against the athletic George Burn from *Roslyn*. An earlier foot-race was followed by another, when 'Moran challenged George Burn', who, after 'unbooting and spurring', came a dead heat and a second match was proposed. (The day finished with a Horse Race between Burns and Marchant.)⁴⁹

Charles Augustus Moran, and Margaret Connell, aged 25 and 20, were married at Richmond on 28 December 1852.⁵⁰ Their children born at Richmond were Mary Ann (1853), Catherine (1854), Edward (1856).⁵¹ The couple then moved across Bass Strait to Victoria by 1859, when William was born at Sandhurst, the 19th century name for Bendigo.⁵² (see over) Later, Edward Moran was to join his son and family there.

Like other girls growing up in the village, the Moran children had to face the gauntlet of it being a market town. In December 1846, Catherine Moran and Eliza Hanna were witnesses against James Hatfield (free) who was charged with 'Indecently exposing himself to two nine year olds. In evidence, one of the girls, described how she 'saw something between his legs...'⁵³

.o0o.

⁴⁷ Con 33/14, Con 18/28. AOT.

⁴⁸ Philip Jacobs was probably the father of a child born on 29/3/1861 to Sarah Ann when he was listed as a carter working at *Glen Ayr* on the Grass Tree Hill Road.

⁴⁹ Hobart Town Advertiser 8/12/54 p. 3.

⁵⁰ RGD 33/1352/1855.

⁵¹ Pioneer Index, AOT.

⁵² Vic Pioneer Index No 4663/1859.

⁵³ LC 445, Richmond Lower Courts, 30/12/1846. Archives Office of Tasmania.

4. *Mill Cottage* – The Dress-Makers Shop c 1854

Women operating their own businesses in colonial Tasmania during the mid-Victorian era was unusual, but this is what occurred at *Mill Cottage*, thereby beginning a craft tradition that continued into the 21st century. On 27 May 1853, Edward Moran ‘boot and shoemaker’ purchased a section of this land from the estate of the late J. K. Buscombe, consisting one acre, one rood and eight perches bordering on Bridge Street.⁵⁴ This concurs with family tradition which believes the cottage was built by Edward for his daughters.⁵⁵ In his will written 20 years later, Edward Moran describes the building as *Mill Cottage*.

A map dated 1842 shows a small structure on the site of the current cottage, situated on a grant of over 3 acres land granted to J. K. Buscombe.⁵⁶ Here, in 1832 Buscombe had built the Tower Windmill overlooking the Coal River. He first conveyed this property (by mortgage) to John Rose, miller, before being returned to the Buscombes. This was the second parcel of land Edward Moran had purchased, as in January 1853 he purchased one and half acres of land on the Richmond to Jerusalem Road for £60.⁵⁷

The Misses Morans’ Dressmaking Shop

The first occupants of the *Mill Cottage* as a commercial premises were Misses Catherine and Bridget Moran, who lived in the cottage and ran a shop there in 1858 - and probably earlier.⁵⁸ What the shop operated by the Moran sisters was selling is not formally documented. However family tradition recalls that their mother, Catherine Hayes/Moran was an expert dressmaker, passing on the skill to her daughters.

Their mother’s skill in dressing her daughters attractively was itself a cause of friction within the village. One of the girls was in service to Mrs. Searle, matron of a rather haughty local family who was apparently incensed at the too well dressed Moran daughters, dressing above their station. Mrs. Searle instructed the Moran daughter to tell her mother that she was not to appear so well turned out, as people were mistaking her for one of Mrs. Searle’s own daughters. Oral tradition in the Moran family recalls Catherine reacting with characteristic fire, and cutting her daughter’s hair to make her appear even more like one of the Searle girls.⁵⁹

Other women in the village were also competent dress-makers. These included Kate Moran’s sister in law, the 6 foot tall Georgina Lester Shelverton who, according to family historian, Elizabeth Nickols, was ‘very regal and completely Victorian.’ Georgina was a very clever pianist, embroidery worker, and an accomplished horsewoman, who later conducted a young ladies private school at Richmond from 1872 to 1876.⁶⁰

⁵⁴ Title no 8/8754, LTO, Hobart.

⁵⁵ Pers comm., Alex Green, from descendant Elizabeth Nickols, 2004.

⁵⁶ Richmond 1842, Plan R/13, DELM.

⁵⁷ Hobart Town Courier 1/1/1853 p. 2.

⁵⁸ Valuation Roll, 1858.

⁵⁹ Pers Comm, Bernard Gillon, Moran descendant. 2005.

⁶⁰ Elizabeth Nickols, pers comm., 2005.



08: Georgina Lester Shelverton, sister in law of Catherine Moran. (Elizabeth Nickols)

An Irish Political Rebel in Town

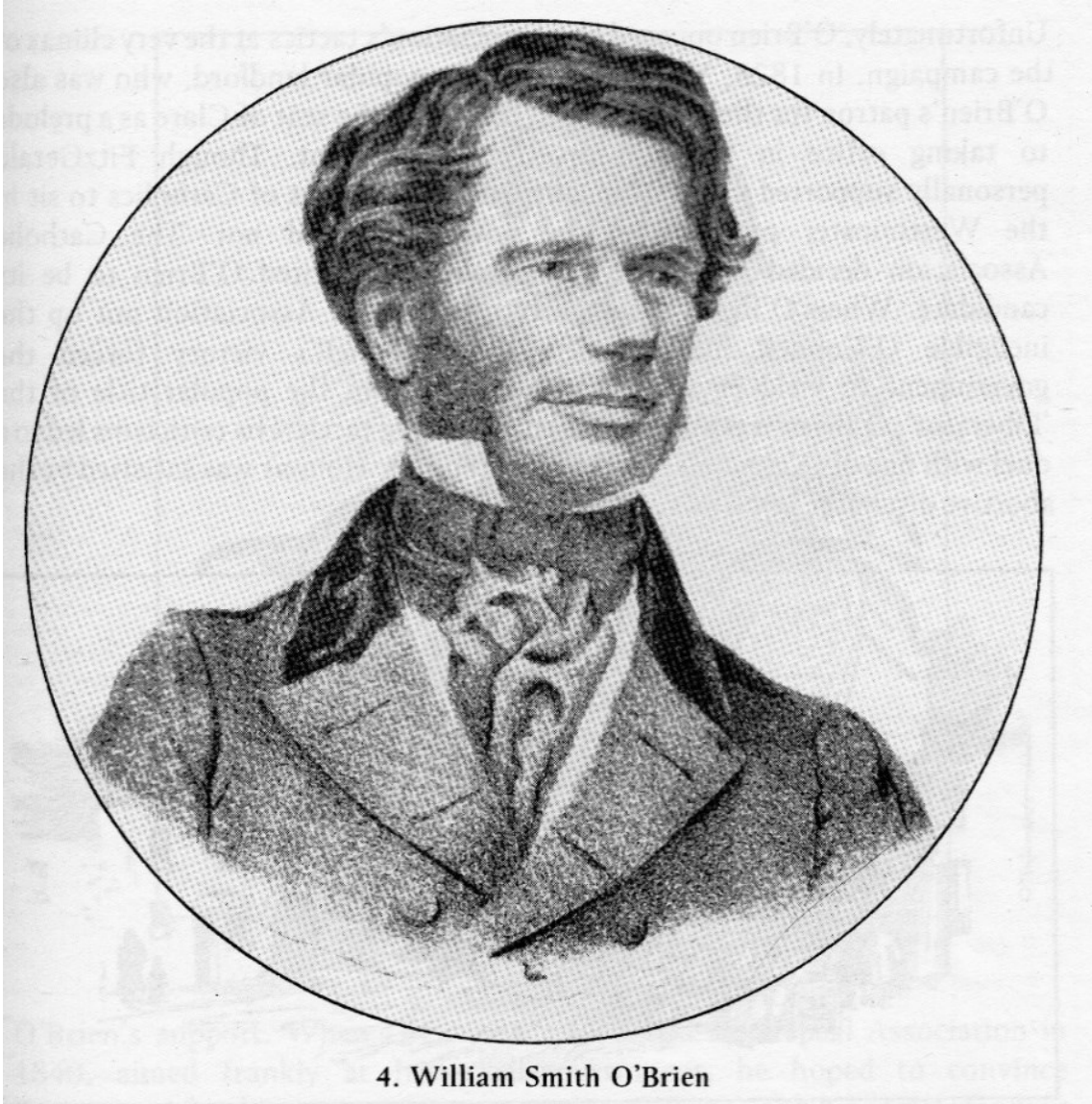
A year after the shop and cottage were built, Richmond was the centre of political radicalism. The Moran family were not just Catholic, but also strongly pro -Irish. This attitude is indicated by Edward and his son Charles signing a petition in April 1854, supporting the Irish political prisoner, radical leader - and Protestant - William Smith O'Brien.⁶¹

A former Member of the House of Commons, O'Brien had advocated Irish independence, and was transported to Van Diemen's Land as a senior political prisoner in 1848. After detention at Maria Island and Port Arthur, he received a Ticket of Leave and underwent a period of house detention. After staying at *Glen Derwent Inn* near

⁶¹ Mercury, 4/7/1854.

New Norfolk, O'Brien moved to *Nugent Farm* near Richmond. A few months later news of his full pardon arrived.⁶²

O'Brien's supporters in Richmond who signed the petition in his support in 1854 came from all religious and social groups.⁶³



4. William Smith O'Brien

09: William Smith O'Brien, Leader of the Young Ireland Movement

The Marrying Morans

The Moran children married into other Catholic families in this community. Mary Ann Moran aged 22, married James Dunton (sometimes Denton), aged 40, at Richmond in 1855. James Dunton ran a farm at Brushy Plains (later Buckland) and died there on 11 September 1878.⁶⁴ They had at least three children, including Florence (1858) and James Alfred Dunton (1866).

⁶² MacFie, *ibid*,

⁶³ Image from Richard Davis, *William Smith O'Brien, Ireland -1848 - Tasmania, Dublin 1989*, p.5

⁶⁴ St John's Richmond Register, p. 17.

Operation of the shop in *Mill Cottage* apparently ended when the two dressmaking sisters, Catherine and Bridget, married.

Catherine Moran, aged 23, married William George John Shelverton.

William (b 1840), the son of George Shelverton and Anne nee Poole, was a miller, operating Burns steam flour mill adjacent to the Richmond Bridge. In 1861, 'Mr Shelverton the miller' was incensed when his 15 year old son was flogged in the main street by Dale the water carrier after a misunderstanding over a load of water for the steam mill. The locals felt the fine of 18 shillings and 6 pence plus costs far too lenient.⁶⁵

In 1862, William Shelverton was a member of a Richmond cricket team that lost a game of cricket to a visiting team from Sorell.⁶⁶

William and Catherine were married in 1864 at St Joseph's Church, Hobart. Witnesses to the marriage were her sister Bridget Moran, and 'Randel (sic) Young', the son of the former Richmond gaoler.⁶⁷

A daughter, Annie Mayes was born to the couple in 1864. Witnesses were (grandfather) Edward and (aunt) Bridget Moran.⁶⁸

In 1868 the couple were living in a cottage in Bridge Street owned by Mrs. Jane Byron of Sorell.⁶⁹

Five children were later born at Green Ponds (or Kempton) where William was working a mill previously leased by his father, then moved to a mill at Hamilton, Tasmania.⁷⁰

With her sisters moving away, Mary Ann Moran and husband, James Dunton re-occupied *Mill Cottage* from 1875-1880.⁷¹

Family tradition recalls that the 'mixed marriage' between the Catholic Catherine and Protestant William was the cause for celebrated conflicts between the parents still remembered by the family. William suggested the boys attend in his Anglican church, St Luke's, and the girls at the Catholic St John's. Kate is known to have replied that she 'didn't want to dress her daughters for Heaven and her sons for Hell!!'

On another occasion when William wanted to take a young son to his church one Sunday morning, Catherine - still breastfeeding - replied, 'Well you feed him!' When she returned 2 hours later, the father was still trying to pacify his baby son!⁷²

For all her fiery temper, Kate Shelverton nee Moran appears to have had a kind heart. In 1872 she had a young Martha Allcock aged 20, an inmate at the Orphans' Asylum,

⁶⁵ MacFie, P Old Richmond, unpublished, 2005. Perhaps Thomas Dale, living on his own cottage and land, Percy Street, Richmond, 1858.

⁶⁶ *Hobart Town Advertiser* 22/4/62p2

⁶⁷ RGD 37/256/1864.

⁶⁸ NS1052/1-5. AOT

⁶⁹ Valuation Roll, 1868, Hobart Town Gazette, 31/3/1868, p. 514.

⁷⁰ Nickols, E Moran Family History, privately published 2005, p. 2.

⁷¹ RGD 37/1172/1855.

⁷² Pers Comm Elizabeth Nickols, 2005.

New Town, Hobart, re-apprenticed to her when the young woman's first employer returned her to the Asylum.⁷³

William and Kate Shelverton were at Hamilton till shortly before William died on 18 October 1885 at Green Ponds (Kempton), and he is buried at the Anglican Cemetery, Hamilton. Kate later operated the *Chessington Boarding House* at 39 Campbell Street, Hobart when she died on 20 Nov 1899, aged 60.

Confusion has arisen over the marriage of Bridget Moran.

A John Cassidy married a woman of that name at Richmond in 1868. However, Bridget is remembered by her family as being married to Pymbar Wharton, a caricaturist for the London *Punch* magazine, in Adelaide in 1875. The couple moved to Sydney where he was said to have been a curator at the Sydney Art Gallery. However, her age at this marriage does not tally.⁷⁴

Mill Cottage Occupants 1862-1882

The Moran sisters, Catherine and Bridget, lived in the cottage until 1862, although the cottage continued to be owned by Edward Moran. The building was listed in the 1858 Valuation Rolls as 'a cottage and shop.'⁷⁵ With the Moran sisters marrying, *Mill Cottage* was let to other tenants. However, Edward Moran continued as owner until 1873 when ownership transferred to his son William Moran.

Later occupants were:

- 1862-68. Francis Goldie. A shoemaker, Goldie, and his wife Mary Ann nee Simpson reared several children at Richmond during this occupancy.
- 1868-75. William Sparkes.
- 1875-1880. James Dunton (as Denton), husband of Mary Ann Moran, a farmer of Brushy Plains, later Buckland, is listed as owner. ⁷⁶
- In 1881, the occupant is listed as 'Mrs. Dunton, storekeeper' of Bridge St, Richmond.⁷⁷

The Moran connection remained until two years later when the cottage was sold.

.o0o.

⁷³ Nickols, p. 2.

⁷⁴ Nickols notes, 2005.

⁷⁵ Valuation Roll, 1858, Richmond.

⁷⁶ Valuation Roll, 1868. In 1860, James Dunton also applied for an inn license at Brushy Plains. Hobart Town Advertiser, 4/12/1860, p. 2.

⁷⁷ Richmond Alphabetical Directory, 1881-82.

5. Morans on the Move

The Morans in Victoria

After moving to Sandhurst (or Bendigo), Charles and Margaret Moran's family enlarged considerably as other children followed in quick succession – Isabella Margaret at 'Bendigo' (1860), and the remainder at 'Sandhurst' - Rose Helena (1862), Richard Thomas, (1863), Florence Lillian (1865), Charles Connell jnr (1867), Annie Ada (1870), and Arthur Ernest (1872).⁷⁸

Charles' brothers, William and Thomas Moran also moved to Victoria, William initially to Sandhurst, and Thomas to Collingwood, Melbourne. William married Catherine Travers in 1858, and Thomas married Bridget Noonan in 1859.⁷⁹

Mill Cottage Transferred

Catherine Moran nee Hayes died at Richmond aged 70, in 1872.⁸⁰ On 16 September 1872, Edward Moran, 'Yeoman' of Richmond, Tasmania transferred the cottage to his son William, 'bootmaker' of Sandhurst, or Bendigo. This was to discharge a debt of £100 to William. The title also confirmed access to the lane way 'dividing the land ... from the Court House and Richmond Gaol Reserve,' and ownership of the 'messuage dwelling house and premises erected on the ... land and known as 'Mill Cottage' to William and his heirs.⁸¹ Mill Lane ran alongside Mill Cottage and gave access to the 1827 windmill and *Millers Cottage*. *Millers Cottage* survives (restored in 1984) but the Tower Windmill was demolished in 1908 and the stone used in construction of the Richmond Town Hall.



10: *Mill Cottage* near the Tower Windmill, Richmond Bridge c 1900.

⁷⁸ See Vic Pioneer Index.

⁷⁹ Nickols, p. 6. William Moran died in Melbourne in 1901; Thomas Moran died at Bendigo in 1914.

⁸⁰ RGD 35/469/1872.

⁸¹ Title 5/8704. Land Titles Office.

Death of an Old Soldier

Edward's will of 29 January 1873 assigned the role of executors to his son-in-law William Shelverton, and eldest son Charles Moran. Under the terms of his will, Edward Moran bequeathed 'all my personal estate to my daughter Bridget Moran now residing with me'. His property was divided as follows:

- 100 acres at Brown Mountain on the White Kangaroo Rivulet;
- 3 allotments of land on the Richmond - Jerusalem Road to 'my sons Charles Augustus Moran of Sandhurst, Victoria, bootmaker, and Thomas Moran, of Collingwood, Victoria, bootmaker,
- the cottage on the Main Road from Richmond to Sorell, plus 6 acres opposite, to Catherine (Moran) Shelverton and Bridget Moran

Interestingly, the daughters were left the property 'for their sole and separate use benefit and disposal free from control debts or interference of any husband or husbands they or either of them may at any time marry.'⁸² Was Edward trying to protect their interests in the then controversial 'mixed marriages?' In fact, family tradition remembers that the Catholic Edward Moran disliked his Protestant son-in-law, William Shelverton, and the Will bears evidence of this attitude.⁸³

Edward Moran moved to Victoria in 1873 to the care of married son, Charles and wife Margaret, who lived at Williamson Street, Bendigo. Edward Moran, farmer, died there of chronic bronchitis less than six weeks after arrival from Tasmania.⁸⁴

A year later tragedy again struck the Moran family, when Charles Moran died in Victoria in 1874. He was only 56 years old and their youngest son Arthur would have been only two years old.

Charles' place of birth was listed as Dublin, while his wife Margaret along with parents Patrick Connelly and Catherine Moore, was a native of Lime(rick), Ireland⁸⁵. She died four years later. Who then cared for the large Moran family is uncertain. Isabella was then 18 years old with six younger ones including 6 year old Arthur.

.o0o.

⁸² Moran Will, Archives Office of Tasmania, p. 358-9.

⁸³ Pers Comm, Nickols, 2005.

⁸⁴ Pers comm., Alex Green, from descendant Elizabeth Nickols, 2004.

⁸⁵ Vic Pioneer Index, 1131/1878.

6. Private Edwin Anderson, Cooper, Royal Engineers

From *Mill Cottage* to *Anderson's Cottage*

In 1882, William Moran, bootmaker of Sandhurst (or Bendigo) sold *Mill Cottage* to Martin E Anderson 'bootmaker of Richmond' for £115.⁸⁶ In the Post Office Directory for 1881-2, Martin is listed as a 'storekeeper,' a term for small businesses, including his bootmaking shop.⁸⁷ For the next 100 years the building was known as '*Anderson's Cottage*.' However, the Anderson's first cottage across the bridge, rather confusingly, was also known by that name.

Richmond's First Official Military Pensioner

Martin Anderson was the son of Sapper Edwin Anderson, military pensioner, and Mary nee Moran.

Edwin (sometimes Edward) Anderson arrived in Van Diemen's Land with his spouse in April 1850, as a former private in the British Army's Sappers and Miners. Anderson, aged 42, was a cooper by trade. His wife Mary was aged 26 and, on arrival, the couple had no children.⁸⁸ She was one of 60 pensioner wives on board, plus 110 children.⁸⁹

Sapper Anderson was one of several retired pensioner soldiers from the *Eliza 4* who settled at Richmond in 1950. The *Eliza 4* was also the first ship to sail to Australia with pensioner guards, then a new policy of the British Colonial Office. Former soldiers such as Edwin Anderson were offered small land grants in Australia in return for this duty when emigrating.

As well, the addition of reliable policemen in the colony 'on the cheap' could allay the budget of the Home Office in London.⁹⁰ The *Eliza 4*, under Captain Daniell, left London on Christmas Eve 1849, making a fast voyage of 100 day to Norfolk Island and 127 to Hobart Town.⁹¹ A large Calcutta-built ship of 682 tons, the *Eliza* was the last convict ship to deposit prisoners at Norfolk Island, prior to its closure as a convict station.⁹²

Private Edwin Anderson's Cottage #1

Edwin Anderson was granted a small holding of just over an acre on the corner of Pembroke Road (now Wellington Street) and Parremore Street, Richmond, and opposite the *Union Hotel*.⁹³ Here he erected a tiny 2 roomed cottage, adding a similar cottage to the rear, with a valley gutter joining the hip roofs. The cottage still survives today.⁹⁴

⁸⁶ Title 7/532, LTO. 14/12/1882.

⁸⁷ Richmond Alphabetical Dictionary, 1881-82, p. 199. TL

⁸⁸ CSO 24/274/5613.

⁸⁹ Andrews, John, 1950, *Medical Journal of Voyage on Convict Ship Eliza*, https://www.freesettlerorfelon.com/convict_ship_eliza_1850.htm

⁹⁰ Austin, M *The Army in Australia 1840-50*, Canberra, 1979, p. 37.

⁹¹ Bateson, p. 370.

⁹² Bateson, p. 294.

⁹³ Jones, Elisabeth, 1973, *Richmond- a Crossing Place*, p. 76. CSD/1/144/3995.

⁹⁴ 2008.

The Andersons were gradually joined by seven other pensioner soldiers, most with families, as neighbours in 'Irish Town', but they remained in Richmond the longest of the other Pensioner Soldiers descendants.



11: *Anderson's Cottage #1*, Pembroke Road, c 1851 (Rob MacFie, 2007)

The Anderson Family

Edward Anderson apparently changed his name to Edwin, perhaps to avoid any confusion with Edward Moran. As Edwin Anderson, he and wife Mary nee Moran produced several children in Richmond.

Martin Anderson was the eldest of several children born to Edward and Mary Ann, with Jimmy Anderson, the wheelwright who later lived in *Mill Cottage*, his youngest brother. Their parents would have known Edward Moran's family as they became near neighbours.

However, a stronger connection appears to have existed between the Moran and Anderson families, with the Morans witnessing births and marriages of the Andersons. Mary Anderson nee Moran was perhaps a relative- even possibly a sister to Edward Moran. This link, however, has yet to be documented.

Edwin and Mary Ann's eldest child, Martin Anderson, was born at Richmond in 1851. His baptism was sponsored by another of Edwin's shipmates from the *Eliza*, Michael Fagan, of the 9th Regiment, and 'Mary Ann Moran,' the daughter of Edward and Catherine Moran.⁹⁵

Martin's birth was followed by siblings John (1853, died 1892), MaryAnn (1855) and George (1858).⁹⁶ The youngest, James 'Jimmy' Anderson - the wheelwright

⁹⁵ NS1052/1-5. Archives Office of Tasmania.

⁹⁶ Genealogical Soc of Tasmania, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania*, Vol IV, Richmond, 1999.

remembered by Alf King in 1977 - was born at Richmond in July 1862.⁹⁷ He and his bootmaker brothers, Martin and George, were part of the craftsman and trade skills upon which Richmond relied around 1900.

Baptisms of the Anderson children give the strongest clue that the Moran and Anderson families were related. George Anderson's sponsors were Edward Moran – as well as Mary McCullagh, the wife of Simon McCullagh, publican at the *Union Hotel*, which still stands almost opposite the original *Anderson's Cottage #1*.

Another long serving publican, McCulloch's convict background did not prevent him from being a successful hotelier. The brick *Union Hotel* replaced an earlier timber inn, *The Jolly Farmer*, and was the centre of Richmond's 'Irish Town' and the hub for Irish settlers and travellers on the road to Sorell.

The infant John Anderson was sponsored by Elizabeth Lisson, the wife of Adam Lisson, who also sailed with her military pensioner spouse, and whose block of land was nearby.

James (Jimmy) Anderson's baptism in 1861 was sponsored by James and Anastasia McGowan, part of the former *Minerva* clan referred to earlier.⁹⁸ Families of the new arrivals were gradually being integrated into the earlier Irish Richmond community.



12: *Union Hotel* 1842, Pembroke Road, Richmond (Rob MacFie, 2007)

Getting to Know Richmond 1851

Less than a year after arriving in Van Diemen's Land, the Andersons came face to face with the realities of the convict system, with its suspicions and jealousies.

⁹⁷ RGD 33/1498/1862.

⁹⁸ NS 1052/1-3, Archives Office of Tasmania.

In December 1851, Daniel Murphy, publican at the *Bridge Inn*, Richmond, became suspicious of his former employee, a brewer, ostler and emancipist, Edward Knight. Murphy, accused Knight of stealing a carpenter's plane which had been lent to Edwin Anderson. The evidence in the case indicates that Anderson was repairing the floor of his cottage in Pembroke Road, and, as a cooper, was familiar with the brewer who also kept a box of similar tools, and had possibly used Edwin's skills in making casks for the beer at the *Bridge Inn*.

Record of the charge – held at the 1825 Richmond Court House – survives, dated 10 December 1851”

Daniel Murphy. Licensed Victualler of Richmond. The prisoner at the Bar (Edward Knight) was formerly in my service as brewer and ostler. The plane now produced is my property and is worth 5 shillings. About 4 months ago I saw it in my store amongst other tools. I did not miss it til the night of 28th Nov when it was brought to me by a female named Mary Anderson the wife of a pensioner named Edward Anderson. I immediately claimed it as my property. I never lent the plane to the prisoner or to any other person... I know the plane by a private mark (letter D) which I scratched upon the handle. The plane was stolen from me by prisoner Edward Knight.

As his wife Mary Anderson had collected the tool for her husband, she gave evidence in the case. She creates an initially convivial scene of a neighbourly Richmond, with publican Daniel Murphy, - a fellow member of the St John's Catholic community – stopping at the Anderson house to see Edward, and lighting a cigar as they talked about alterations being made to his cottage in Pembroke Road.

Mary Anderson. I reside in Richmond and am the wife of Edward Anderson. 3 or 4 months ago the last witness, Daniel Murphy, came into my house to light a cigar. My husband was in the house repairing the floor. Mr Murphy said he would lend him (my husband) an adze. My husband then sent me to Mr Murphy's to borrow a plane. I went to Mr Murphy's house but did not see him. I then saw the prisoner at the Bar and asked him for the loan of the plane which he refused to let me have. I said I would take it back as soon as it was done with. The prisoner then lent it to me saying that he would call for it. He did so in a few days, but as it was not done with, my husband asked him to let it remain until the work was finished. The prisoner consented to do so though he did not call for it again. The plane now produced is like the one sent to my husband by the prisoner & like that returned to Mr Murphy better than a week ago.

Mary Anderson's unhurried and matter-of-fact explanation of how the plane was borrowed - and returned - prevented the accusations of theft against the former convict, charges that would have had serious consequences for Knight.

Mr Murphy asked if the Brewer (meaning the Prisoner) had given the plane as his own. I said no, but that he had tools of his own, and that he could lend my husband some ...

The prisoner had had tools of my husband before (he is a cooper) for the purpose of doing his work. ... I took the plane back as it was my duty, I did not know if it was the Prisoner or Mr Murphy's. I did not consider the prisoner stole the plane for the purpose of lending it to me, or that it was stolen- he lent it to me after a great deal of 'to do' and in an open manner.

Mary Anderson her mark.

The accused was Discharged.⁹⁹

Religious Division in the Family

A serious difference within the Anderson family must have been a cause for pain in religion-conscious Richmond. This is exemplified by Edwin and Mary Anderson being buried in different cemeteries in Richmond. While Edwin, the former cooper from the Sappers and Miners Regiment, is buried in St Luke's Anglican Cemetery, his wife and family are buried in St John's Catholic Cemetery. Edwin's headstone reads simply:

EDWIN ANDERSON who departed this life 6 Sept 1868 aged 60.



13: Edwin Anderson's headstone, St Luke's Cemetery, (MacFie 2009)

Mary Anderson nee Moran out-lived her husband by nearly 40 years, dying on 19 September 1907, aged 83. She, however, is buried with her adult children in St John's Catholic Cemetery. Unlike Edwin's own headstone, the Anderson family headstone proudly twice refers to their father's former membership of the Royal Engineers in the British Army:

⁹⁹LC 440, 10/12/1851.

In Loving Remembrance of
John J ANDERSON
Second son of the late
EDWIN ANDERSON
Of H. M. Royal Engineers
Died 14th January 1892 in his 39th year...
Also Mary A ANDERSON
Mother of the above and widow of the late
EDWIN ANDERSON of H. M. Royal
Engineers, Died 19th September 1907
Also MARTIN ANDERSON
Died 12 December 1909 in his 58th year
Also GEORGE J ANDERSON
Died 9th March 1923 aged 64
Also JAMES J ANDERSON
Died 28th May 1939 in his 77th year.
RIP

Religious divisions of the day it seems, which the couple overcame in life, could not keep them together in death. Her daughter, Mary A. Anderson, aged 52, had died only 3 months earlier.¹⁰⁰

.oOo.

7. Richmond's Crafty Anderson Brothers

Whatever their parents' differences, the second generation of Andersons were staunch supporters of the Catholic Church. Richmond residents, however, all knew the Anderson men-folk as clever craftsmen, able to make attractive and functional articles by hand- whether shoes, cart wheels, wagons, carts – or houses. This photo was taken of Charles 'Brassy' Cooley and his dog outside Bill Green & Jimmy Andersons' Coach-building Shop about 1920.



14: Charles 'Brassy' Cooley & His Dog c 1920. (MacFie Collection.)

Jimmy Anderson's Wheelwright's Shop

The only son to inherit his father's coopering skills and an ability to work in wood, Jimmy Anderson was one of three wheelwrights working in Richmond around 1900.

In 1977, Alf King described Jimmy as having a 'great big moey' or moustache. He worked at the large coach-building premises once located on the corner of Bridge and Franklin Streets, along with blacksmith, Bill Green.¹⁰¹ Being in the centre of the villager of Richmond, Alf and other village boys could watch the skilled craftsmen at work.

When interviewed in 1978 about Jimmy Anderson's coach building, Alf King, recalled:

He could make any (horse drawn) vehicle you wanted - coach; wagon. If you wanted a wagon, he'd build you a wagon; if you wanted a sulky he'd build you a

¹⁰¹ Post Office Directory, 1902.

sulky; if you wanted a chaise-cart, he'd build you a chaise-cart - they'd build you anythin'.

The shafts were made of hickory, all hickory, all the shafts on a sulky - all come from America. Hickory shafts would bend like a piece of whalebone.¹⁰²

Jimmy was also a carpenter - builder, responsible for erecting homes in the district, including those on land subdivided on the large *Marengo Estate* under the Closer Settlement Scheme c 1890. According to Alf King, Jimmy Anderson and his off-sider Phil Cousins (a coach driver on the Richmond – Bellerive route) also built *Talbot Lodge*, a large weatherboard home on Grass Tree Hill Road, for Henry Dickson around 1910.

103

In 1978, Alf King recalled the coach-builder's workshop:

All his timber used to be racked up the top, in the ceiling - All the timber for making the fellies and the spokes and hubs for the wheels. I watched him make 'em! Nearly all the hubs was made of elm. Y' can't split elm y' know. They'd turn it down to the size of the hub they want; they drill it for the 'box' in the wheel - first of all before they put - that in, they drill the sides to what they wanted - mark all the spokes - cut all that out. Chisel it out by hand. Then spokes the same - turn the spokes a bit, and finish it off with the spoke-shave. The spokes is all blue-gum.

They'd put the hub in, drive all the spokes in; then put all the fellies on round the wheel — belt them all on. The fellies were chiefly blue gum.

They'd turn that piece (i.e. end of the spoke), the width of the fellie, and the fellie'd be put on so many spokes, at a time. Then they'd join 'em. Belt them on right round and then hand the wheels over to the blacksmith.¹⁰⁴

Alf King also remembered as a teenager, watching wheelwright Jimmy Anderson and Bill Green, blacksmith, at work in their work-shop before World War I. Alf described the blacksmiths craft as he put the metal tyre on the timber wheel:

He'd build his fire - a ring of fire. They had a big plate - they'd lay the wheel on this big plate of steel - They'd make a fire out in the yard on top of the tyre they were goin' to put on. When it got hot enough, two of them'd get the tyre with big tongs, and drop it over the wheel and belt it on with a big hammer with water on it.

'Course they had to screw it down y'know- had a (threaded bolt) comin' up through the hub, and they'd screw that down so it couldn't shift the wheel out of shape. Worth lookin' at!!! Worth watch 'em do it'

You'd often wonder how they'd get the tyre to fit y'know. But y'see, they had a sort of a wheel. They'd run right round that, so many turns. There's a mark on it- and they count the turns. Then they pick up the steel, the same, put it in the bender, bend that into shape, and then go round like that.¹⁰⁵

And they get a half inch smaller - that was the weld - allow just for the weld, so that when it goes on, it's just a fraction smaller when it belts on, it burns its way onto the tyre, and as it goes on you pop the water onto it. When they went to weld it, they put the ring in the fire, and they'd get it hot. They just get one each side of it, just drop it on the anvil, and belt the two ends together - Oh, I can do that - Oh

¹⁰² Interviews, 1978. Peter MacFie.

¹⁰³ Interviews, 1978. Peter MacFie.

¹⁰⁴ Interviews, 1978. Peter MacFie.

¹⁰⁵ Alf King interview, Peter MacFie, 7/8/1978.

God yes. I had me shop on the hill for years. I used to lay all the ploughshares - Oh, I can do that.¹⁰⁶

As Alf said, they also had to have the right quality of charcoal.

The main thing is this Peter. There's a terrible lot in your 'coal (i.e. charcoal) y'see. I burnt nearly all me own coal - burnt it out of peppermint - make a chimney and burn it m' self. ...¹⁰⁷

Jimmy worked with blacksmith Bill Green, and at times with apprentice, George Joseph:

The blacksmith made all the (metal brackets) - all hand-made. They could make anything - makin' things was nothin' to 'em that time a day. A few hits of the hammer and - made. Knowin' where to hit it's the main thing. They'd get a piece of stuff for making a horse-shoe. A piece of straight steel. They'd chop it across there "WHOP", they'd hit there like that, and turn it over, and " WHOP", and there's the shoe nearly made - a couple of hits (spoken very rapidly). When I started, I used to bend it too much - hit on one side 2 or ~ hits too far. Then I learnt -the lesson. I watched them hundreds of times; they only used to hit the shoe once -"WHOP".¹⁰⁸

Like all good craftsmen, Jimmy Anderson was a master at tool sharpening:

Always two of 'em. Always used hand saws, beautiful saws. My god! Jimmy Anderson! If there was one thing he could do a saw! He'd do y' saw for y', sharpen your saw for y' - set it - very nearly cut a mouse in half asleep!!¹⁰⁹

Alf's brother, George King, recalled another skill of Jimmy Anderson's. This recollection concerned the cart of local hawker, Bill Lester – and on whose back he recalled seeing flogging marks. George explained:

Bill Lester drove a cart selling haberdashery and hardware. While in the Richmond pub once, Jimmy Anderson, the village wheelwright and coach-painter, decorated the cart with: "*Open up those golden gates, I'm coming through*" around the cart, and which ran into his name on the tail of the cart. (i.e. a religious word-play on his work life, referring to his hawkers role of entering farm gates.)¹¹⁰

George Joseph, Jimmy Anderson's Apprentice.

In 1979, the author spoke to Richmond's last surviving blacksmith, George Joseph. He was living alone in a brick cottage in Bathurst St, Richmond. I followed him on his thin bandy legs helped by a walking stick to a brick shed out the back. Inside was his forge, large bellows and tools, just as he'd last left them. From here he had shoed horse after he retired, and any tools that locals wanted mending.¹¹¹ While I photographed him, and his smithy, he stood modestly, rather shy, not quite sure why I was so interested in his skills and the tools. George started work aged 15 as an apprentice with Walter Burrell at his shop opposite the *Commercial Hotel*. Then he worked for Herbert Burns, and later

¹⁰⁶ Interviews, 1978. Peter MacFie.

¹⁰⁷ Interviews, 1978. Peter MacFie.

¹⁰⁸ Interviews, 1978. Peter MacFie.

¹⁰⁹ Alf King interview 21A/b, Peter MacFie, 7/8/1978.

¹¹⁰ Interviews, 1978. Peter MacFie.

¹¹¹ The forge and shed was later demolished by the cottage's new owner.

alongside Walter Gard and Walter Wright, then Bill Green and Jimmy Anderson the wheelwright at Jimmy Anderson's Coach building Shop, Richmond.¹¹²



15: George Joseph, and his forge, Bathurst Street, 1979. (Peter H. MacFie 1979.)

The Other Andersons Brothers

Jimmy's brothers, Martin and George Anderson, were two of four shoemakers who worked in Richmond in the Edwardian era. (The other two were Alf Devitt and Thomas Reid.¹¹³) Were the brothers apprenticed to Edward Moran, the former soldier shoemaker maybe?

George Anderson lived in a cottage over the Richmond Bridge in Irish Town (now known as *Laurel Cottage*) where he also carried on his boot-making trade. According to Alf King, George, 'used to make our school boots - two and sixpence and you couldn't wear 'em out.' But, Alf remembered, 'He was a bit touched in the head.'¹¹⁴ George Anderson was also known to indulge in the 'odd ale', according to Alf King.

¹¹² MacFie, PH, *Richmond, the Working Village*, 1979 interview in unpublished book on a History of Richmond.

¹¹³ Post Office Directory, Richmond, 1902.

¹¹⁴ Alf King *ibid*, 7/8/1978.

His recollection is validated by an incident, on 6 January 1890, when 'George Anderson, bootmaker, of Richmond, a native,' was charged in the Richmond Court House, with being 'drunk & disorderly' at the *Bridge Hotel*. He was fined 5 shillings with 4 days to pay.¹¹⁵

George Anderson died in March 1923 aged 64.¹¹⁶

The Andersons and *Mill Cottage* - the *Shoemakers Cottage*

After purchasing the *Mill Cottage* from the Morans, Martin Anderson was owner and/or occupant of the cottage until 1887. In 1882, he is listed as 'storekeeper, and during these years the building was also described as a 'shop' or 'cottage and shop,' probably an outlet for Martin's bootmaking skills.¹¹⁷ In 1887, Martin married Amelia Mary Devitt, daughter of John and Julia Devitt of Richmond who had also married at St John's Church.¹¹⁸

The same year, the cottage was conveyed to his brother, John Anderson, also a bookmaker. However, their wheelwright brother, Jimmy, appears to have lived there at this time, and is described as 'owner' in Valuation Rolls from 1898. After this date the premises are listed as 'cottage and land', but not shop.

Jimmy Anderson does not appear to have married, and died aged 76, on 28 May 1939.¹¹⁹ A photo taken from Bridge Street c1903, looking east along Pembroke (or Wellington) Road, shows Anderson's first cottage, with Moran's Cottage on the corner of Morgan Street behind. Visible also are several other small dwellings built by pensioner soldiers.¹²⁰

Mill Cottage or *Anderson's Cottage* as it became known, stayed with the Anderson brothers and on Martin's death aged 57, in 1909, passed by will to his wife, Amelia Mary Anderson in 1941, who continued to live in the cottage until her death.

A photograph in 1944 shows her seated in the front room of the 'white cottage that fronts the main road.'¹²¹ She is recalled by residents as being very involved with St John's Church. When she became elderly, the Sisters who ran the convent school sent a student with a hot meal at lunch time to her door every day.¹²² Amelia Anderson kept possession of the cottage until her death 1953, when the building was passed by will, to Earnest Aaron Hawkes, perhaps her son-in-law. She was the last of the Anderson family to live in *Mill Cottage*.

¹¹⁵ POL, 1972 ff.

¹¹⁶ Pioneer Index, Archives Office of Tasmania; Genealogical Soc of Tasmania, Cemeteries, Vol IV, p. 105.

¹¹⁷ Richmond Alphabetical Directory, 1882, p. 199.

¹¹⁸ RGD 37/35/1887.

¹¹⁹ Genealogical Soc of Tasmania, Cemeteries, Vol IV, p. 105.

¹²⁰ Lewis & Aitken, Richmond Bridge, 1997, Tasmanian Transport Dept, p. 47. NS 290/667. Archives Office of Tasmania.

¹²¹ Mercury 15 June 1944, p. 1.

¹²² Pers comm., Molly Frankham nee Hanslow, 2008.



16:Mrs Amelia Mary Anderson (The Mercury 1944)

Inside *Mill Cottage* c 1950. Mrs Amelia Mary Anderson nee Devitt, widow of Martin Anderson, boot-maker.¹²³

ANDERSON: - On November 25, 1952, at Mt St Canice, Amelia Mary, loved wife of the late Martin Edwin Anderson, of Richmond and daughter of the late John and Julia Devitt, or Richmond, in her 91st year. Requiescat in pace.¹²⁴

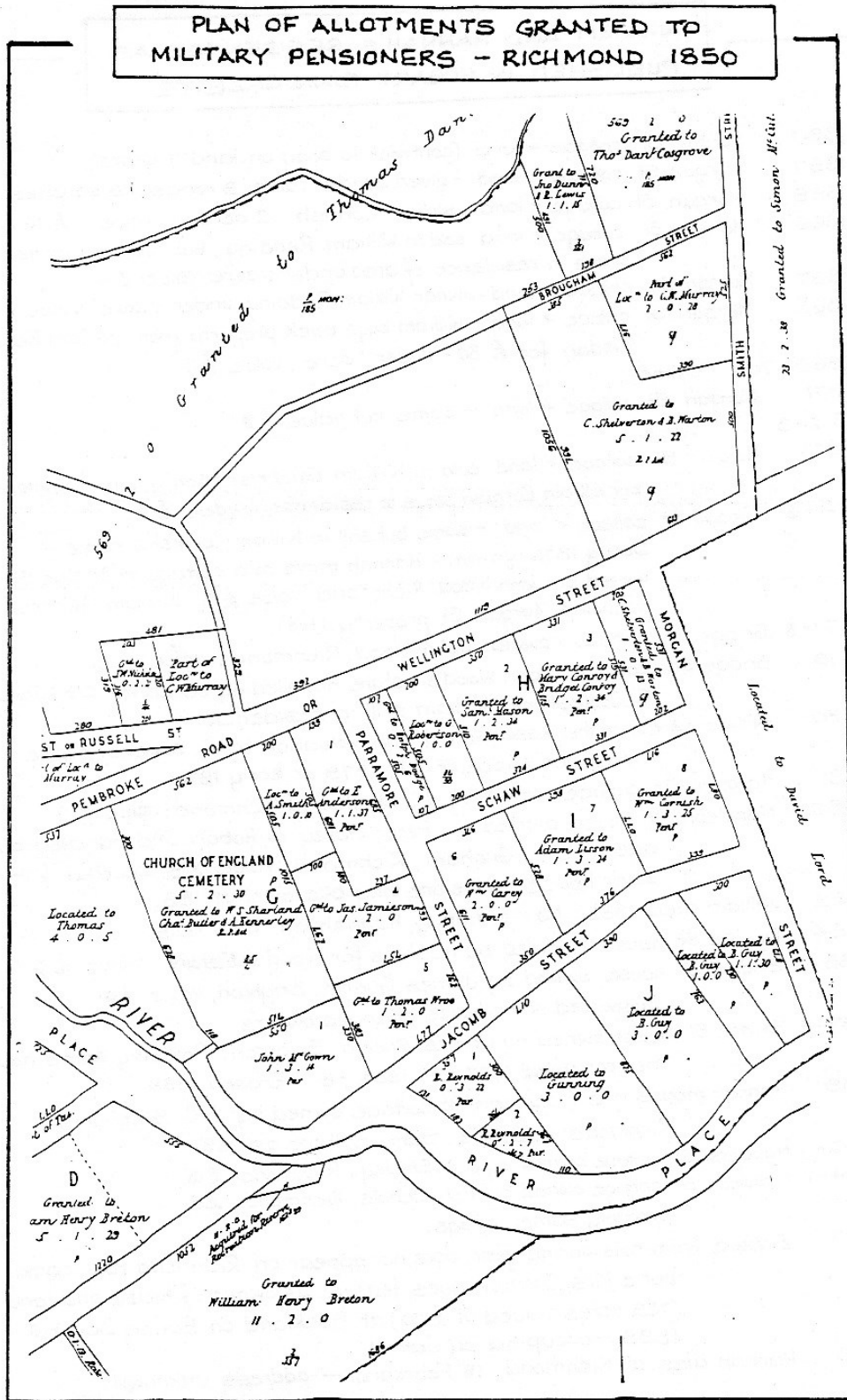
.o0o.

¹²³ The Mercury (Hobart), *History in Stone*, Thursday 15 June 1944, p16.

¹²⁴ Family Notices, *The Mercury (Hobart)* Wed. 26 Nov 1952, p 18

8. Other Military Pensioners and their Cottages

The Pensioner Soldier's Allotments



17: Military Pensioners Allotments, Richmond, c 1850. (Alan Baker)

The plan of allotments that were granted to military pensioners, Richmond, c 1850. It was re-drawn by Alan Baker, a descendant of pensioner soldier, William Cornish.

A lot of places are gone in Richmond, dozens of 'em.' Alf King, 1978

On arrival at Richmond in 1851, the Andersons, and other military pensioners, were housed in the empty military barracks, recently vacated by the 99th Regiment.¹²⁵ As had occurred with Private Edwin Anderson, the other pensioner soldiers who settled at Richmond also arrived as guards on convict ships, *Eliza*, *Blenheim* and *Maria Soames*. Eight were given small land grants at Richmond adjoining the block allocated to Edwin Anderson.

The small cottages erected by the retired soldiers became part of the character of Richmond. Sadly, however, few were left standing by 2009, with many demolished post-World War II.

This was borne out when driving around Richmond in 1978 with Alf King, then in his 80s, who gazed at the empty blocks – on both sides of the Richmond Bridge- and lamented, 'a lot of places are gone in Richmond, dozens of 'em.' Those that survive are all the more valuable, as they represent the lives of the majority of 19th century Richmond residents.

Pembroke Road Cottages

Adjoining Anderson's cottage across Parramore Street, and fronting Pembroke Road were two small blocks, initially allocated to earlier settlers, Ralph Dodge and Gilbert Robertson.

Although known for the Dodge's Ferry area, in the 1840s Ralph Dodge also operated the mail contract from Richmond to Pittwater, and this was probably the base for himself and his Richmond employees. However, according to the 1858 Valuation Roll for Richmond, the first block was originally owned and occupied by Richard Redding.

The second block, although owned by William Kearney of *Penrice*, was occupied by William Larnder.

Private Samuel Mason, 97th Regiment

Adjoining the above blocks on Pembroke Road was a block allocated to Private Samuel Mason, a 97th Regiment private with no trade. He arrived with a wife Eliza nee Harris and their four children on the *Eliza 4* in 1850.¹²⁶ Samuel Mason was from Lancashire, although the family was originally from Worcester. The English-born children were John, b 1837, Charlotte b 1841, Ellen b. 1842, and Sarah b. 1846. At Richmond two more children were born, Mary in 1851, and Frances in 1852.

Samuel continued in occupation as a constable. According to family historian and descendant, Maureen Gittus, Samuel was unjustly dismissed at Richmond in February 1857:

¹²⁵ CSO 24/162/4554, p. 122 ff.

¹²⁶ CSO 24/264/4525, p. 330, 2/4/1850.

Samuel appealed against a decision to dismiss him as javelin man at Richmond Gaol as he had been dismissed without any notice whatever and would like a position within the Government to enable him to support a wife and large and rising family. The large number of testimonials in his favour show him to be an efficient officer and intelligent, sober and honest man, and his family to be one of the best behaved in the District. His appeal was unsuccessful but was found to be entitled by the terms of his appointment to a months' pay and that the Sheriff would be glad to re-employ him should a suitable opportunity offer.¹²⁷

Perhaps for this reason, Samuel Mason was then employed as a javelin man, or guard, at Oatlands. In 1858, he was attacked by a prisoner who attempted to escape. The newspaper reported that:

Samuel Mason, a javelin man In H. M. Goal at Oatlands, was on duty at half past 6 in the front yard, having the keys of the principal doors in his possession. (On) opening the gate leading to the inner yard where the prisoners were confined, and stooping down... he was rushed by Thomas Glover, a prisoner waiting his trial for highway robbery, and caught by the head and dragged ... to the ground.

Other prisoners rushed to help overpower Mason, when another guard, James Clifford, came to his assistance. The newspaper commented that:

The greatest praise belongs to Samuel Mason... for the astonishingly determined and effectual resistance he made against the ruffianly attack of Glover... It is hoped that this man's meritorious conduct will be in some way recognised and rewarded.¹²⁸

Whether Samuel received any such reward is unknown. Samuel Mason died at Richmond in 1873. At the time of his death he was living at *Vine Cottage* Richmond. His death was notified by Hannah Cornish, a neighbour and wife of another pensioner soldier.¹²⁹ Samuel's wife Eliza died at Richmond in 1876.¹³⁰ The couple are both buried in St Luke's Cemetery.¹³¹

Some of the family appears to have moved to Victoria, as one of his sons, John Walter Mason, became a prominent pastoralist, councillor and politician.¹³² He was born at Blackburn, Lancashire, in 1837, and died at St Kilda, Victoria in 1908.

Others remained in the Richmond area. Charlotte Mason married Thomas Wroe jnr, the son of another Richmond Pensioner soldier, Thomas Wroe snr.

In 1863 at Richmond, Ellen Mason married William Redding in the home of Richard Redding. Sarah married James Blowfield in 1868.

William Redding aged 78, died in 1902, and his wife Ellen nee Mason, died 83, in 1926. Both are buried in the Catholic Cemetery.¹³³

¹²⁷ Maureen Gittus, pers com

¹²⁸ The Hobart Town Courier, 23 October, 1858, p. 2. National Library of Australia online. (Maureen Gittus.)

¹²⁹ Gittus, *ibid.*

¹³⁰ Gittus, *ibid.*

¹³¹ Richmond Cemeteries, p. 36.

¹³² Mason online database, 2009.

¹³³ Richmond Cemeteries, p. 118.

Private John Conroy

Adjoining Mason's grant and the original grant to Edward Moran, was that of John Conroy. The life and background of Conroy is uncertain, but he was a military pensioner. However, on 4 September 1854, a Bridget Conroy, aged 32 died in childbirth.¹³⁴ John Conroy died at Richmond in July 1858, aged 58. Both are buried in St John's Cemetery.¹³⁵ In the same year, the Valuation Roll shows that the land in Pembroke Road was owned by Patrick Conroy, but occupied by Thomas Riley.¹³⁶ In 1902, Patrick Keady was the owner and occupant of the *Conroy's Cottage*.¹³⁷

Private William Cornish 46th Regiment

South of *Moran's Cottage*, across Schaw Street, was a similar sized block on the corner of Schaw and Morgan Streets, granted to pensioner soldier William Cornish, a 46th Regiment Private, with his wife Hannah and three children. Here a similar small brick cottage was erected.¹³⁸ Details provided by descendants reveal that William was born in Taunton, Somerset, England, in 1804, William joined the 46th Regiment at the age of 15 in 1819. Serving with his Regiment in India for a period totalling 21 years, he was discharged from the 46th due to ill health in 1844, aged 40.

Over the intervening years, William Cornish was court martialled twice. In 1830 he was charged with being 'Absent without leave' for 6 weeks. In 1834 he was also tried for being 'Absent Without Leave', for which he received 30 days imprisonment.

By 1840, however, he was permitted to wear distinguishing marks for good conduct. In 1844, William Cornish was examined by the medical board and found to be unfit for service, due to 'rheumatism, and being worn out from disease contracted in India.' By then he was aged 39, and 5 feet 8 inches tall, and described as a labourer.

Earlier, in 1839, William married Hannah Tutton in his hometown of Taunton. Their first child was born the same year, while another child was not born until 1845 and a third in 1847, the delay presumably caused by service in India. With hard times in the UK, William and Hannah Cornish emigrated to Australia as pensioner soldiers aboard the *Eliza 4* in 1850. William was one of 72 pensioner soldiers on board the convict ship.

On their small allotment on the corner of Morgan and Schaw Streets at Richmond, William and Hannah Cornish raised another four children - Hannah, born 1851, Martha, born 1853, Eliza, born 1856 and Samuel born 1859.¹³⁹ All the children were baptised at St Luke's Church of England at Richmond and most of the 7 children married into the Coal River working class community.

Their eldest daughter, Mary, married Robert Kelly, a military prisoner transported from India where he was tried at St Thomas Mount for striking a corporal of the 1st Madras Regiment in June 1844. Sentenced to 14 years transportation, Kelly arrived in

¹³⁴ St John's Church Burials Register, CA 8/11. Archives Office of Tasmania.

¹³⁵ Richmond Cemeteries, p. 107.

¹³⁶ Valuation Roll, Richmond, 1858, p. 760. A family of the same name moved to the Westbury district in northern Tasmania about this time.

¹³⁷ Valuation Roll, 1902.

¹³⁸ Richmond 1878, Lands Dept.

¹³⁹ Baker, Alan, *Our Cornish Clan*, 2009. Used with permission.

Hobart aboard the *Coringa Packet* in February 1845. A Roman Catholic aged 21, Robert was a little over 5 ft 7 inches with blue eyes and brown hair. Originally from Dublin, his trade was given as an iron-founder.¹⁴⁰ In 1853 Robert and his new young wife Mary Cornish, plus Edwin and his wife Mary Moran, were rearing families on *Kelly's Farm* at Native Corners.¹⁴¹

A sombre aspect of life in Richmond occurred in 1887, when apparently homeless pauper, William Medlar, aged 84, was charged with 'begging in a public place, Bridge Street, Richmond.' Witnesses were 'Mrs Cornish, and Constable Cooley.' Medlar was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment in the Hobart House of Correction.¹⁴² This was perhaps harsh treatment, as Medlar had formerly operated a cottage and shop in Franklin Street, Richmond, owned by Robert Bailey of Native Corners.¹⁴³

William Cornish died at Richmond in 1882, while Hannah also died there in 1889. However, where the couple are buried is unknown, given their difference of religion.¹⁴⁴

Private Adam Lisson, 68th Regiment

Adjoining the Cornish grant was that of Adam Lisson (or Leisson) and his wife who had arrived on the *Blenheim* in 1851. Detail about Adam's life is described in an anonymous but well-researched family history held by the Channel Folk History Museum located at Snug, southern Tasmania.¹⁴⁵

Adam Lisson was born at Bandon County Cork, Ireland, in 1822, and was an 18 year old tailor when he enlisted in the 68th Regiment in 1839. He served in India with the 22nd Regiment, based at Karachi. Here his eyesight deteriorated, and he was declared medically unfit for duty. Returning to Cork in the famine years, Adam volunteered to immigrate to Australia as a convict guard aboard the *Blenheim*. Prior to leaving, he married Elizabeth McKay.¹⁴⁶ On arrival in Van Diemen's Land, he immediately volunteered for services in Victoria, serving during the riots and demonstrations by miners which culminated in the Eureka Rebellion.

Returning to Tasmania with his wife and two children, probably in 1853, Adam Lisson was eligible for a small land grant. He was given a small block of land in Schaw Street, Richmond, on the eastern side of the Coal River. The family were living there when Elizabeth sponsored the baptism of a child of another pensioner soldier, Edwin Anderson.

Adam joined the Richmond Police in 1853.¹⁴⁷ In 1855, perhaps as a prank, he was discharged for 'representing himself as a bushranger,' with instruction he was not to be reappointed. Despite this he was re-employed. Discharged from his position in 1858, Adam became police constable in the police district of Hobart Town, centred at

¹⁴⁰ Con 37/2, Archives Office of Tasmania.

¹⁴¹ RGD 33/29, Archives Office of Tasmania.

¹⁴² POL 582, Archives Office of Tasmania.

¹⁴³ Valuation Roll 1858, Richmond, p. 760.

¹⁴⁴The Cornish Clan, op cit.

¹⁴⁵MacFie, Margate, 2009.

¹⁴⁶ Adam Lisson folder, Channel Folk History Museum, Snug, Tasmania. 2008.

¹⁴⁷ MacFie, P H A History of Margate and North West Bay, Kingborough Council, 2009.

Kingston. In 1859, a child was born to the family, with their home being given as Margate, North West Bay. By 1863 Adam Lisson had the rank of sergeant, and was based at Peppermint Bay, near Woodbridge in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The family, however, appear to have remained at Margate. When Adam retired in 1889 he was again at Margate, now as a sub-inspector in the Territorial Police. He died in 1892, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery at Snug.

Private William Carey 11th Regiment (Extant Cottage)

Adam Lisson's eastern neighbour in Schaw Street, Richmond was William Carey, a 11th Regiment Private and house servant who, with his wife Bridget, had also arrived on the *Eliza 4* in 1850. On arrival in Hobart Town in 1850, Carey wanted to remain in the Commissariat Department. However, he was given a position in the police force. He was probably the William Carey threshing wheat in 1860 for Samuel Evans then renting the farm *Lauderdale* near Richmond.¹⁴⁸

The Carey's block was the largest of the pensioner allotments, situated on the corner of Parremore and Jacomb Streets. The couple built a small, brick-nogged weatherboard-clad cottage which still stands, and is well-loved by Richmond residents. Madeleine Shaw grew up there in the 1940s, and her family fondly refers to the cottage as '*The Old Place*.' *Carey's Cottage* consists of two rooms built of brick with two additional rooms at the front built of weatherboards.

The year he acquired the title, Carey sold the property to local butcher John Burridge, who in turn sold it to Thomas Leils, labourer, in 1859. The next owner was the schoolmaster, Roderick Reynolds, who, with his wife, ran the Richmond public school in 1860..¹⁴⁹ He received a testimonial from residents, who praised their 'indefatigable exertions,' on the occasion of the examination of their pupils.¹⁵⁰ According to the testimonial, when Reynolds first came to the district, his 'heart failed him to see so few attend.' Later however, numbers increased from 20 to 90.¹⁵¹

In the early 20th century, *Carey's Cottage* was owned by Amelia Mary Anderson, who let it to a family of 14. In 1941, Arthur Lambert Shaw purchased the land and cottage from Amelia Anderson and it was the home for the Shaw family and their eight children.¹⁵² Known affectionately as *The Old Place* to the Shaw Family of the 1940s, William Carey's home is the only weatherboard and brick-nogged cottage in Richmond to survive the destructive years of the late 20th century

¹⁴⁸ Hobart Town Advertiser, 15/4/1860.

¹⁴⁹ Shaw, Madeleine, *The Old Place; Corner of Schaw and Parramore Streets, Richmond*, in Journal No 3, of the Coal River Historical Soc, 2005, pp. 93-4.

¹⁵⁰ Hobart Town Advertiser, 25/12/1860, p. 3.

¹⁵¹ Hobart Town Advertiser, 28/12/1860, p. 3.

¹⁵² Shaw, op. cit., p. 94.



18: Pte William Carey's Cottage c 1851. (Rob MacFie, 2007)

Private James Jamieson, 99th Regiment, Cottage & Shop (Extant)

Further down Parramore Street was a grant to James Jamieson/Jamison. On 18 May 1851, pensioner soldier, Jamieson, a tailor of the 99th Regiment, had arrived on the *Maria Soames*.

He was given an allotment on the southern boundary adjoining Anderson's block.¹⁵³ This was located in Parramore Street, where a cottage was built on just under 2 acres of land. Jamieson was appointed a constable at *New Town Farm*, but had taken up his grant at Richmond.¹⁵⁴ By 1858, Jamieson was also the owner of a shop in Bridge Street, Richmond, perhaps a tailor's shop. Its position in the Valuation Roll listing suggests it was located near the shop and dwelling of Catherine and Bridget Moran.¹⁵⁵

James Jamieson, aged 52, died in Richmond of 'apoplexy,' in 1862, and is buried in St John's Church cemetery.¹⁵⁶

Today, the cottage, known as *Geraldine Cottage*, is owned by Julie Wiltshire, and available as colonial accommodation.

¹⁵³ CSO 24/162/4554 p. 122ff.

¹⁵⁴ CSO 24/274/5613.

¹⁵⁵ Valuation Roll, Richmond 1858, p. 758.

¹⁵⁶ Richmond Cemeteries, p. 113; St John's Burial Register, op cit.



19: Pte James Jamieson's Cottage c 1851. (Rob MacFie, 2007)

Private Thomas Wroe, Royal Artillery

South of Jamieson's allocation was another granted to Thomas Wroe, a former member of the Royal Artillery who also arrived on the *Eliza 4*. He had been declared medically unfit for service after the wheel of a six pound gun fell on his foot, and his big toe had to be amputated. Thomas was accompanied by his wife Frances and a son, Thomas Wroe jnr, born in 1836. As Thomas "Rows," on arrival in Van Diemen's Land, the pensioner soldier gave as his trade, 'gentleman's house servant', while his wife was a laundress. He preferred a position with a family, but was prepared to enter the police. Thomas Wroe went to Norfolk Island as, in 1853, another son, Samuel, was born there. While there, Wroe's profession was described as overseer.¹⁵⁷

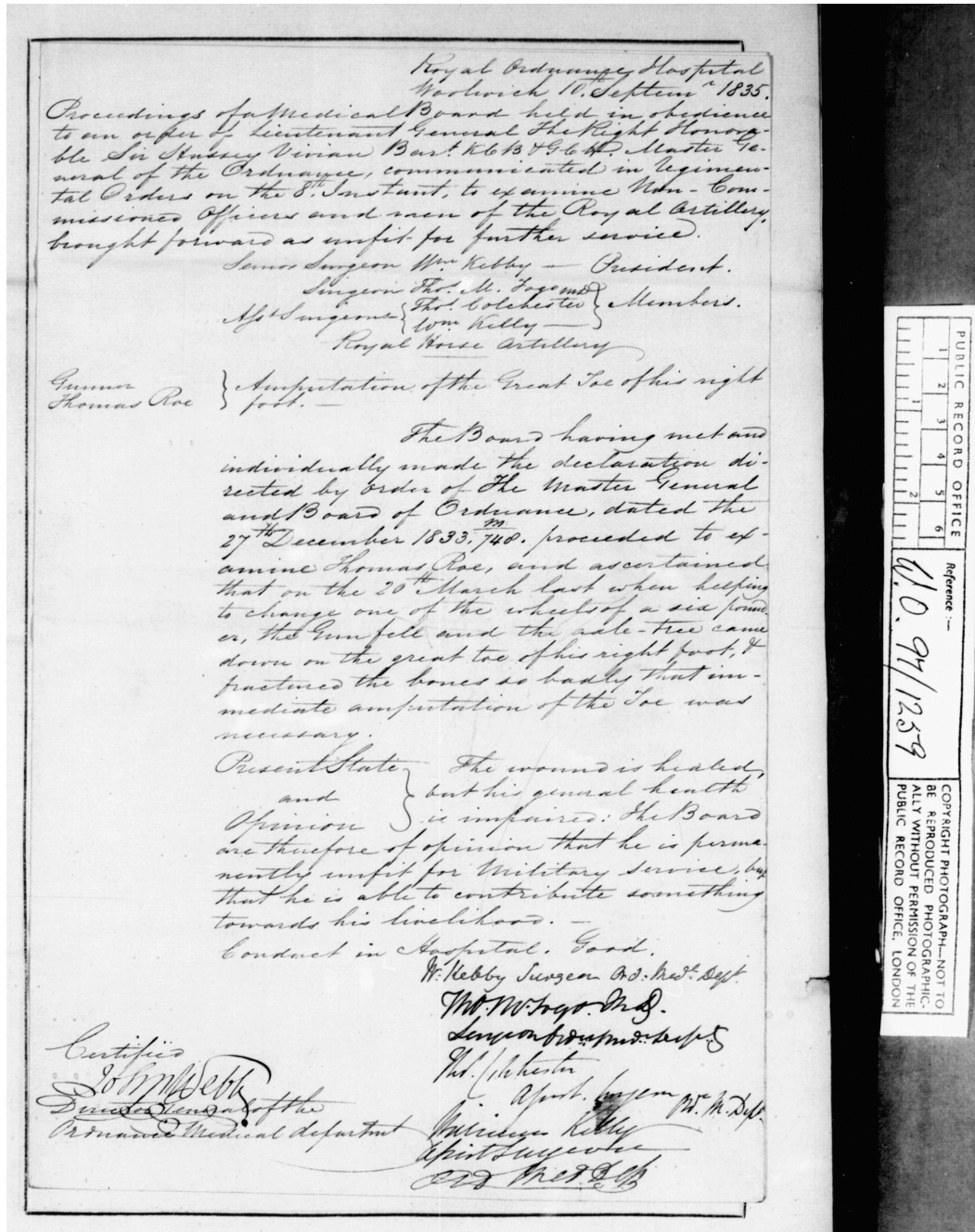
In Jan 1853 at Norfolk Island, Thomas Wroe signed a testimonial of support for the retiring – and infamous- Commandant of Norfolk Island, John Price.¹⁵⁸ This may not have endeared him to Richmond district residents – many of them former convicts – when Wroe returned to Tasmania.

The family arrived back in Hobart Town on board the Schooner *Lady Leigh* on 23 June 1854 and settled at Richmond after receiving a grant there. A month later, on the 29th July 1854, Thomas became a constable at Richmond, but resigned the position on the 25th July 1857, by which time the family were farming on a 50 acre property at Native

¹⁵⁷Colonial Secretary's Office 24/274/276. Pers comm., Maureen Gittus, 2009.

¹⁵⁸National Library of Australia, online newspapers.

Corners, west of Campania.¹⁵⁹ In 1858, the cottage in Parramore Street was occupied by Thomas Smith.¹⁶⁰



20: Thomas Wroe, Invalided Pensioner Soldier. (Maureen Gittus)

Meanwhile, Thomas Wroe jnr married Charlotte Mason at St Luke's, Richmond, on 9 June 1854. They had 3 daughters, Frances Eliza, b 1860, Alice, b 1861, and Eva, 1862.

Frances married John Whelan in 1877 and had a family of 12 children.

Alice married John Gregory at Richmond in 1879, and had 2 children, John b 1880, and Charlotte, 1882.

¹⁵⁹ Valuation Roll, Richmond, 1858.

¹⁶⁰ Valuation Roll 1858, p. 761.

Thomas Wroe's wife, Frances, died at Native Corners in 1862 aged 49. Her son, Samuel was killed at Native Corners in an accident when a dray overturned causing Asphyxia on 14th March 1872.¹⁶¹ Thomas snr also died at Native Corners in 1885.¹⁶² All three are buried in St Luke's Cemetery, Richmond, on the back fence of Thomas Wroe's original grant.

Other Richmond Pensioner Soldiers

These included Michael Fagan, a 9th Regiment man, who settled with his wife and one child, and William Hussey/Husey - a former Royal Marine - , who settled with his wife but without children. Hussey was a bricklayer and plasterer who sought employment 'at his trade or a roadside station.' The military pensioners were seen as reliable - and cheap - constables. At Richmond, William Carey, Michael Fagan and Samuel Mason were assigned to the local police force. As mentioned earlier, Adam Lisson and Thomas Wroe also became constables.

The Politics of the Military Pensioners

Political Land Grants?

Whether the stationing of several pensioner soldiers - some of whom were Irish - across the Richmond Bridge in 'Irish Town,' facing the Catholic Church and Catholic pub, the *Union Hotel*, was a deliberate policy of subduing any potential for Irish radicalism is uncertain. However, there were no overt anti-British sentiments publicly expressed in the Richmond district at the time.

Divided Loyalties?

Loyalties of some of the former soldiers of the British Empire remained strong. In 1855, Wroe and fellow pensioner soldier, Adam Lisson, donated ten shillings each to the Patriotic Fund in support of British involvement in the Crimean War. As members of the local constabulary, however, they may have felt compelled to donate, especially as the small list was headed by local Police Magistrate, the bombastic Charles Schaw, and their supervisor, Chief District Constable James Buckley.¹⁶³

Colonial Elections

Formal acquisition of their land grants by the soldiers in 1856-7 coincided with the advent of male voting - based on a property franchise- in the newly named and partly independent colony of Tasmania.' For most, if not all the soldiers, this was probably the first time they had voted at an election in their lives. Offended by the old-fashioned conservatism of Thomas Gregson, many of the former soldiers instead voted for a social liberal of the day, Bassett Dickson of *Glen Ayr* on the Grass Tree Hill Road.

A testimonial produced in 1856, headed by William Villeneuve Smith of the *Campania Estate* was co-signed by several pensioner soldiers. The list was headed by other liberally-minded land owners, including the Catholic Hugh Cassidy of *Woodburn*, and Protestant David Ogilvy of *Inverquarity*. Many Richmond residents, both Protestant

¹⁶¹ Inquest No 7027 SC 195/55.

¹⁶² Gittus, op cit.

¹⁶³ National Library of Australia,

and Catholic, endorsed the petition, including Catholic publican, Lawrence Cotham (of the *Richmond Inn*), shop-keepers William Ashmore (whose shop still bears his name), Thomas Gaby and J. H. Nicholls, plus stonemasons/builders, Simon Ross and Thomas Herbert, the latter a Congregationalist.

Pensioner soldiers who signed the petition were Edward Anderson, William Carey, John Conroy, William Cornish, James Jamieson and Adam Lisson. Edward Moran and his son, Charles, were signatories, as was Edward's son-in-law, James Denton. Another second-generation signatory was James 'Jimmy' Anderson.¹⁶⁴

Catholics & Protestants in Irish Town

The pensioner soldiers added to the earlier arrivals in the suburban Irish Town on the east side of the Richmond Bridge. This is borne out in several ways, including couples who acted as witness at the baptism and weddings of each other's children. The division between Catholic and Protestant which was a later feature of Australian society was not as visible among the working class, as evident by the marriage of the catholic Robert Kelly to Mary Cornish, the daughter of the Protestant William Cornish.

A more public demonstration of the Catholicism of three of the pensioner soldiers occurred in November 1859, when a petition of Catholics from the Richmond district was published in support of Thomas Anstey, the Catholic Member of the House of Assembly for Oatlands. The petition was in response to ridicule and invective from T. G. Gregson, the Member of the House of Assembly for Richmond, aimed at the Catholic Anstey, a large landholder on the Oatlands area. The strongly worded petition stated:

1st. Being fully satisfied, from various reliable testimonies, that Mr. Thomas George Gregson did, in his place in Parliament, Thursday, 14th October, 1858, offer a gross and gratuitous insult to us, as members of the Catholic Church-to our fellow-members of the same faith in general-and personally to H. P. Anstey, Esq., by applying the term 'apostate' to him, (if not by direct address, certainly by unmistakable reference,) would consider ourselves unfaithful to our religion, and unworthy the right We possess of voting for a Representative in Parliament, did we not thus publicly record our disgust for this unprovoked, ungenerous, and voluntary attack.

2nd. Civil and religious liberty we prize as dearly as our lives; what we ask for ourselves, we ask for our Fellow Christians of other creeds,-*-and him, who would trample on our rights, or the rights of any man or class of men, with regard to religious freedom, we look upon as our enemy and as an enemy of the State.

3rd. As our request that Mr. T. G. Gregson should resign the trust now placed in him would be most likely disregarded, we can only pledge ourselves publicly that, in the event of an election, we shall not give him the support of our Votes.

Among the many signatories were three former pensioner soldiers. James Jamieson was 4th on the petition followed by Edward Moran, William Cornish, plus the Catholic school teacher, Roderick Reynolds, publicans Simon McCulloch of the *Union Hotel*,

¹⁶⁴ Hobarton Mercury, 12 May 1856, p. 3. National Library of Australia online.

James McGowan of the *Prince of Wales Inn*, and many of the former Irish settlers at the Coal River and Jerusalem.¹⁶⁵

An Unsigned Irish Testimonial

Earlier, in 1854, the pensioner soldiers were noticeably absent from a testimonial to William Smith O' Brien, leader of the Young Irelanders, who was living near Richmond at the time of gaining his freedom. The address in local newspapers is signed by many independent minded Catholics and Protestants from southern Tasmania. While a similar cross section represents the Richmond district, none of the pensioner soldier names appear. This absence is understandable, as the group had not formally been granted their land at this date. By contrast, former soldier and 1830s settler in Pembroke Rd, Edward Moran, is a signatory, along with his son Charles.¹⁶⁶

Later Owners

By 1868, the Valuation Roll indicates that less than half the Richmond soldiers were still living in the village. As indicated above, some had moved to Victoria to settle.

The only pensioner soldiers remaining in Richmond in 1868 were Andersons, William Cornish and Samuel Mason, while Thomas Wroe was settled on 50 acres at Native Corners. In the 1880s, James Jamieson's cottage was owned by Richard Fitzsimmons, where his wife Eliza operated a small 'dame' school. A severe 'Mrs Fitzsimmons' is part of Richmond's folklore as being extremely prudish, and reportedly covering the legs of tables. An ardent Catholic, she also taught Catholics and Protestant children in separate rooms, labelling one 'Heaven,' and the other, 'Hell.'¹⁶⁷ Mrs Fitzsimmons died in 1905, aged 90, with her husband pre-deceasing her in 1885. Both are buried in St John's Cemetery, Richmond.¹⁶⁸

The block of John Conroy was being held in trust by Simon McCulloch – living opposite in the *Union Hotel* - for the 'children of John Conroy.'¹⁶⁹ The cottage on 2 acres of land appears in a later plan as being 'Granted to Mary and Bridget Conroy.' However, the occupant was listed as Patrick Keady.

The 20th Century

The former cottages of the pensioner soldiers have had a range of owners and fates over the 20th century. Three were demolished within living memory- Conroys, Cornish and Mason - while Thomas Wroe's cottage was destroyed in the 1967 bushfires.¹⁷⁰ During World War II, Edward Moran's original dwelling on the corner of

¹⁶⁵ Online,

¹⁶⁶ Mercury, 12 July 1854.

¹⁶⁷ Jones, Elisabeth, 1973, *Richmond- a Crossing Place*, p. 51.

¹⁶⁸ Tasmanian Family History Society, *Cemeteries of Southern Tasmania, Vol IV, Richmond Cemeteries*, July 1999, p. 110.

¹⁶⁹ Valuation Roll, 1868, p. 511.

¹⁷⁰ Blackburn, Mark, 2003.

Pembroke/Wellington Road and Parremore Street was occupied by Louise and Mercy Woolford.¹⁷¹

In the 1970's, Edward Moran's original dwelling on the corner of Pembroke/Wellington Road and Parremore Street was known as *Montrose Cottage*. During the 1970s, the property was purchased by guitar teacher, John Lockwood and his French-born wife.¹⁷²

In Parramore Street in recent years, James Jamieson's home, was occupied by Owen Parramore around WWII, but is now known as *Geraldine Cottage*. Pte Carey's Cottage or *The Old Place* was occupied during the 1940s by Arthur and Bessie Shaw.

The original Anderson cottage fronting on to Pembroke Road, was known as *Montrose Cottage*.¹⁷³ During the 1950s the home was occupied by Billy Woolford. In 2009 it was owned by an original resident, Mrs Jean Quin.¹⁷⁴ Nearer the bridge, George Anderson's small brick home, was occupied by Cyril 'Monk' Wright during World War II.¹⁷⁵ Now known as *Laurel Cottage*, and, like *Geraldine Cottage*, is available as colonial accommodation.

Vanished Soldiers' Cottages

A number of the cottages were destroyed over the 20th century. The late Mark Blackburn recalled that the timber cottage on the Cornish grant was occupied by Reg Kelly around 1950 but was later demolished. Another timber cottage on the Mason grant was occupied by Mrs Sampson post WWII but also demolished. At the same time the timber home on the Wroe grant was occupied by Sam Bailey but destroyed in the 1967 bushfires. The brick-nogged and timber clad cottage on the Conroy allotment was occupied by Arthur Wiggins post war, but demolished and rebuilt in the 1960s.

.o0o.

¹⁷¹ All references to World War II occupants from Mark Blackburn reminiscences, 2003, courtesy of Madeleine Shaw, 2009.

¹⁷² Pers comm., 2007.

¹⁷³ Jones, Elisabeth, 1973, *Richmond- a Crossing Place*, p.60.

¹⁷⁴ pers. comm., Vic & Maxine Shaw. 2009.

¹⁷⁵ Jones, Libby, Notes for National Trust Excursion, 31 May 1970.

9. *Peppercorn Gallery – A New Life for Mill Cottage*

From Rural Village to Tourist Town

By 1972, when Lindsay and Sue McDougall became owners, *Mill Cottage* was nearly derelict, a fire having destroyed part of the back rooms. The McDougalls renovated the cottage, and in 1978, sold to Robert and Anne Fielding, who opened the first 'Tea Room' in Richmond, then a new idea. Two years later, Martin Harris, a teacher at Campania school, occupied the dwelling, but was made unwelcome by local lads who regularly 'rocked his roof.'

The Peppercorn Craft Shop 1982

In 1982, Kurt and Shirley Ulmer took possession, and opened a one-roomed craft shop, the *Peppercorn Gallery*. As Richmond changed from a rural village to a craft-oriented tourist town, the shop's success led to expansion into other rooms, with the Ulmer's eventually sacrificing their own bedroom for an enlarged shop, while additions were made at the rear for their residence. It was one of the first craft businesses which began the revival of Richmond as a high quality tourist and craft centre. The Ulmers continued to run their very successful craft shop until 2002.



21: The Ulmer's craft business, *Peppercorn Cottage* 1983. (Peter MacFie, 2010)

The Craft Collective 2004

In 2003, Jeffrey Jones acquired the building from the Ulmers, keeping the craft shop concept. In 2004, a collective of craftspeople, initiated by Margaret and Peter Godfrey, resulted in the cottage again having a continued life as a craft shop, displaying high quality glass, wood and leather wares, plus paintings and hand-made whips. The gallery is the second longest running craft shop in the 'New Richmond.'

.o0o.

Index

- alcohol, 14, 20, 39
 Alexander, L, 21
 Allcock, Martha, 26
 Anderson children, 18
 Anderson family, 53
 Anderson, Amelia (Mrs Martin), 40, 41, 47
 Anderson, Edward, 52, *See* Anderson, Edwin
 Anderson, Edwin, 18, 30, 31, 33, 34, 43, 46
 Anderson, George, 31, 32, 39, 40, 54
 Anderson, James. *See* Anderson, Jimmy
 Anderson, Jimmy, 6, 7, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 52, *See* Anderson, James
 Anderson, John, 31, 32, 40
 Anderson, Martin, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41
 Anderson, Mary (Mrs Edwin), 18, 30, 31, 33, 34, 46, *See* Moran, Mary Ann
 Anderson, MaryAnn, 31
Anderson's Cottage, 30, 40
Anderson's Cottage #1, 30, 32, 54
 Anstey, Thomas, 52
 Arthur, Lt. Gov. George, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20
 Ashmore, William, 52
 Bailey, Robert, 46
 Bailey, Sam, 54
 Barrow, ? (Mrs William Warre), 14
 Barrow, Lt William Warre, 10, 11, 14
 Black Line, 9, 10, 14
 Black Wars, 10
 Blackburn, Mark, 54
 Blowfield, James, 44
 Blowfield, Sarah (Mrs James). *See* Mason, Sarah
 Bothwell, 11
 Bradshaw, Henry, 21
 Brown Mountain, 10, 11, 14, 15, 29
 Brown's River. *See* Kingston
 Brushy Plains. *See* Buckland
 Buckland, 25, 27
 Buckley, James, 51
 Burn, George, 15, 22
 Burns, Herbert, 38
 Burrell, Walter, 38
 Burridge, John, 47
 Buscombe, J. K., 7, 10, 11, 23
 bushrangers, 16, 46
 Byron, Jane (Mrs ?), 26
 Cain, ? (Mrs ?), 18
 Campania, 14, 50
 Campania Estate, 51
 Cane, ? (Mrs ?), 17
 Carey, Bridget (Mrs William), 47
 Carey, William, 47, 51, 52, 54
Carey's Cottage, 47, 54
 Cassidy family, 18
 Cassidy, Bridget (Mrs John). *See* Moran, Bridget
 Cassidy, Hugh, 51
 Cassidy, John, 15, 16, 17, 27
 Catholics, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 33, 36, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53
Chessington Boarding House, 27
 Clifford, James, 44
 Congregationalists, 52
 Connell, Margaret. *See* Moran, Margaret (Mrs Charles)
 Connolly's Marsh, 13
 Conroy allotment, 54
 Conroy, Bridget (Mrs John), 45
 Conroy, Bridget jnr, 53
 Conroy, John, 45, 52, 53
 Conroy, Mary, 53
 Conroy, Patrick, 45
Conroy's Cottage, 45, 53
 constables, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51
 convict guards, 8, 43, 46
 Cooley, Brassy. *See* Cooley, Charles
 Cooley, Charles, 36, 46
 Cornish children, 45
 Cornish grant, 54
 Cornish, Hannah (Mrs William), 44, 45, 46
 Cornish, Mary, 45
 Cornish, William, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53

- Cornish's Cottage*, 53
 Cotham, Father James, 17
 Cotham, Lawrence, 52
 Cousins, Phil, 37
 cricket, 20, 21, 26
 Cullen, William, 18
 Cunningham, Margaret, 17
 Cunningham, Michael, 18
 Dale the water carrier, 26
 Daniell, Captain ?, 30
 Denton, James, 52, *See* Dunton, James
 Devitt, Alf, 39
 Devitt, Amelia. *See* Anderson, Amelia
 (Mrs Martin)
 Devitt, John, 40
 Devitt, Julia (Mrs John), 40
 Dickson, Bassett, 51
 Dickson, Henry, 37
 Dodge, Ralph, 43
 Dodge's Ferry, 43
 Douglas, Major ?, 11
 Dumas, Captain ?, 14
 Dunton, Florence, 25
 Dunton, James, 25, 26, 27
 Dunton, James Alfred, 25
 Dunton, Mary Ann (Mrs James), 25, 26,
 27
 Eaglehawk Neck, 9
 East Bay Neck, 11, 13
 Eumarrah, 10
 Eureka Rebellion, 46
 Evans, Samuel, 47
 Fagan children, 51
 Fagan, ? (Mrs Michael), 51
 Fagan, Michael, 31, 51
 Fergusson, Peter, 10
 Fielding, Anne (Mrs Robert), 55
 Fielding, Robert, 55
 Findlay, John, 11, 12
 Fitzsimmons, Eliza (Mrs Richard), 53
 Fitzsimmons, Richard, 53
 foot-racing, 22
 Gaby, Thomas, 52
 Gard, Walter, 39
 Gavin, Roger, 15
*George Anderson's Cottage. See Laurel
 Cottage*
Geraldine Cottage, 48, 54
 ginger beer, 7
Glen Ayr, 22, 51
 Glover, Thomas, 44
 Godfrey, Margaret (Mrs Peter), 55
 Godfrey, Peter, 55
 Goldie children, 27
 Goldie, Francis, 27
 Goldie, Mary Ann (Mrs Francis), 27
 Gordon, James, 11, 12
 Gracey, ?, 15
 Grass Tree Hill Road Gang, 20
 Green Ponds. *See* Kempton
 Green, Bill, 36, 37, 38, 39
 Gregory, Alice (Mrs John snr). *See*
 Wroe, Alice
 Gregory, John snr, 50
 Gregson, Thomas, 51, 52
 Griffiths, Henry, 13
 Guy, Benjamin, 14
 Half Way Hill, 20
 Hamilton, 26, 27
 Hanna, Eliza, 22
 Hannan, Miss ?, 17
 Harris, Martin, 55
 Hatfield, James, 22
 hawkers, 38
 Hawkes, Earnest, 40
 Hayes, Catherine. *See* Moran, Catherine
 (Mrs Edward)
 Herbert, Thomas, 52
 Horsham, Mary, 13
 Horsham, Private ?, 13
 Horsham, Robert, 13
 Hussey, ? (Mrs William), 51
 Hussey, William, 51
 inns
 Bridge Inn, 11, 16, 33, 40
 Commercial Hotel, 38
 Glen Derwent, 24
 Jolly Farmer, 16, 32
 Prince of Wales, 16, 53
 Richmond Inn, 52
 Union Hotel, 16, 30, 32, 51, 52, 53
Inverquarity, 51
 Irish people, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 24, 32, 46,
 51, 53

- Irish Town, 16, 31, 32, 39, 51, 52
 Jacobs, Philip, 21, 22
Jameieson's Cottage. See Geraldine Cottage
 Jamieson, James, 48, 52, 54
Jamieson's Cottage, 48, 53
 Jerusalem, 11, 23, 29, 53
 Jones, Jeffrey, 55
 Joseph, George, 38, 39
 Kate, 6
 Keady, Patrick, 45, 53
 Kearney, William, 14, 43
 Kelly, Mary (Mrs Robert), 52, *See*
 Cornish, Mary
 Kelly, Reg, 54
 Kelly, Robert, 45, 52
Kelly's Farm, 46
 Kempton, 26, 27
 killings, 10, 11
 King, Alf, 7, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43
 King, George, 38
 Kingston, 20, 47
 Knight, Edward, 33
 Larnder, William, 43
Lauderdale, 47
Laurel Cottage, 39, 54
 Leils, Thomas, 47
 Lester, Bill, 38
 Lisson, Adam, 32, 46, 47, 51, 52
 Lisson, Elizabeth (Mrs Adam), 32, 46
 Little Jack. *See* Netherwood, John
 Lloyd, G.T., 11
 Malcolm's Huts Road Station, 20
 Marchant, ?, 22
Marengo Estate, 37
 Margate, 47
 Maria Island, 24
 Mason children, 43
 Mason grant, 54
 Mason, Charlotte, 43, 44, 50
 Mason, Eliza (Mrs Samuel), 43, 44
 Mason, Ellen, 43, 44
 Mason, John Walter, 43, 44
 Mason, Samuel, 43, 44, 51, 53
 Mason, Sarah, 43, 44
Mason's Cottage, 53
 McCullagh, Mary (Mrs Simon), 32
 McCullagh, Simon, 32
 McCulloch, Anne (Mrs Simon), 16
 McCulloch, Mary Ann, 17
 McCulloch, Simon, 16, 52, 53
 McCullugh, Simon. *See* McCulloch,
 Simon
 McDougall, Lindsay, 55
 McDougall, Sue (Mrs Lindsay), 55
 McGowan, Anastasia (Mrs James), 32
 McGowan, Honora, 17
 McGowan, James, 16, 18, 32, 53
 McGowan, Mary, 17
 McLoughlin, Thomas, 13
 Medlar, William, 46
 military
 01st Madras Regiment, 45
 09th Regiment, 31, 51
 11th Regiment, 47
 21st Regiment, 16, 21
 22nd Regiment, 46
 36rd Regiment, 8
 46th Regiment, 45
 63rd Regiment, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
 68th Regiment, 46
 73rd regiment, 16
 97th Regiment, 43
 99th Regiment, 43, 48
 Auckland Militia, 14
 Royal Artillery, 49
 Royal Marine, 51
 Sappers and Miners Regiment, 30, 34
 military pensioners, 16, 31, 32, 40, 43,
 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53
Mill Cottage, 6, 7, 8, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31,
 40, 41, 55
Millers Cottage, 7, 28
Montrose Cottage, 54
 Moran children, 18
 Moran, Annie Ada, 28
 Moran, Arthur Ernest, 28
 Moran, Bridget, 7, 15, 19, 23, 26, 27, 29,
 48
 Moran, Bridget (Mrs Thomas), 28
 Moran, Catherine, 48
 Moran, Catherine (Mrs Edward), 8, 9,
 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 28, 31
 Moran, Catherine (Mrs William), 28
 Moran, Catherine, 3, 22

- Moran, Catherine jr, 15
 Moran, Charles, 8, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 52, 53
 Moran, Charles Connell jnr, 28
 Moran, Edward, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 39, 45, 52, 53, 54
 Moran, Edward 2, 22
 Moran, Eleanor, 15, 19
 Moran, Florence Lillian, 28
 Moran, Isabella Margaret, 28
 Moran, Kate, 7, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, *See* Moran, Catherine jr
 Moran, Margaret (Mrs Charles), 28, 29
 Moran, Maria. *See* Moran, Mary Ann
 Moran, Mary Ann, 6, 15, 17, 31, *See* Dunton, Mary Ann (Mrs James)
 Moran, Mary Ann 2, 22
 Moran, Richard Thomas, 28
 Moran, Rose Helena, 28
 Moran, Thomas, 12, 28, 29
 Moran, Thomas 2, 15, 17, 19
 Moran, William, 8, 9, 15, 17, 19, 27, 28, 30
 Moran, William 3, 22
Moran's Cottage, 19, 45
Moran's Cottage. See Montrose Cottage
 Moren, Edward. *See* Moran, Edward
 Morin, Edward. *See* Moran, Edward
 Mounted Police, 10, 11, 15
 Mt Rumney, 20
 Murphy, Daniel, 16, 33
 Murphy, Patrick, 11
 Muster Ground, 10
 Native Corners, 46, 50, 51, 53
 Netherwood, John, 19, 20
New Town Farm, 48
 Nicholls, J. H., 52
 Nichols, ? (Magistrate), 21
 Nickols, Elizabeth, 23
 Noonan, Bridget. *See* Moran, Bridget (Mrs Thomas)
 Norfolk Island, 30, 49
Nugent Farm, 25
 O'Keefe, David, 18
 O'Keefe, Michael, 18
 Oatlands, 11, 44, 52
 Ogilvy, David, 51
 Parramore, Owen, 54
Penrice, 43
 pensioner guards, 30
Peppercorn Gallery, 6, 7, 55
 petitions, 17, 24, 25, 52
 Polding, Bishop John Bede, 16
 Poole, Ann (Mrs Joseph), 20
 Poole, Anne. *See* Shelverton, Anne (Mrs George)
 Poole, Joseph, 20
 Port Arthur, 9, 20, 24
 Price, John, 49
Prospect House, 7
 Protestants, 24, 26, 27, 29, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53
 Pt Puer, 21
 Quin, Mrs Jean, 54
 Redding, Ellen (Mrs William). *See* Mason, Ellen
 Redding, Richard, 43, 44
 Redding, William, 44
 Reid, Thomas, 39
 Reynolds, ? (Mrs Roderick), 47
 Reynolds, Roderick, 47, 52
 Richmond Bridge, 11, 14, 43
 Richmond Gaol, 10, 14, 44
 Richmond Races, 22
 Riley, Thomas, 45
 Robertson, Gilbert, 10, 15, 43
 Rose, John, 23
Roslyn, 15, 22
 Ross, Simon, 52
 Rows, Thomas snr. *See* Wroe, Thomas snr
 Sampson, ? (Mrs ?), 54
 Schaw, Charles, 21, 51
 schools
 Campania, 55
 Catholic, 18, 40
 Dame, 53
 private girls, 23
 public, 47
 Searle daughters, 23
 Searle, ? (Mrs ?), 23
 Shaw children, 47
 Shaw, Arthur, 47, 54

- Shaw, Bessie (Mrs Arthur), 47, 54
 sheep, 11, 12
 Shelverton, Annie May, 26
 Shelverton, George, 26
 Shelverton, Georgina Lester, 23
 Shelverton, Kate (Mrs William), 26, 29,
 See Moran, Kate
 Shelverton, William, 26, 29
 ships
 Alice, 9
 Blenheim, 43, 46
 Coringa Packet, 46
 Eliza 4, 30, 31, 43, 45, 47, 49
 Lady Leigh, 49
 Lord Goderich, 21
 Maria Soames, 43, 48
 Medway 2, 19, 20
 Minerva, 15, 16, 17, 18, 32
 Wave, 8
 Simpson, Mary Ann. *See* Goldie, Marie
 Ann (Mrs Francis)
 Smith O'Brien, William, 24, 53
 Smith, Thomas, 50
 soldiers, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 30
 Sorell, 11, 12, 20, 26
 Sparkes, William, 27
 St John's Cemetery, 12, 15, 34, 48
 St John's Church, 12, 15, 16, 17, 26, 40
 St Luke's Cemetery, 12, 13, 34, 44, 51
 St Luke's Church, 26, 45, 50
 steam flour mill, 26
 Stoney Creek tribe, 10
 Styne family, 18
 Tasmanian Aborigines, 10, 11
 The Carlton, 13
The Old Place, 54, *See* Carey's Cottage
 trades
 blacksmiths, 7, 36, 37, 38
 bootmakers, 7, 9, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 32,
 40
 brewers, 33
 bricklayers, 51
 builders, 7, 37, 52
 butchers, 47
 carpenters, 6, 20, 37
 charcoal burners, 38
 coach-builders, 6, 37
 coach-painters, 38
 coopers, 7, 30, 33, 34, 36
 dressmakers, 6, 7, 9, 23, 26
 embroiderers, 7, 23
 iron-founders, 46
 javelin men, 44
 laundresses, 49
 millers, 7, 23, 26
 millwrights, 10
 ostlers, 33
 plasterers, 51
 shoemakers, 27, 39
 stonemasons, 52
 tailors, 46, 48
 undertakers, 7
 wheelwrights, 6, 7, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39,
 40
 Travers, Catherine. *See* Moran,
 Catherine (Mrs William)
 Ulmer, Kurt, 6, 55
 Ulmer, Shirley (Mrs Kurt), 6, 55
 Villeneuve Smith, William, 51
Vine Cottage, 44
 voting, 51
 Wallace, Laurence, 18
 Wharton, Pymbar, 27
 Whelan, Frances (Mrs John). *See* Wroe,
 Frances Eliza
 Whelan, John, 50
 White Kangaroo Rivulet, 10, 15, 29
 White, ?, 15
 Wiggins, Arthur, 54
 Williams, W, 21
 Willson, Bishop Robert William, 17, 18
 Wilson, William, 21
 windmill, 7, 10, 23, 28
Woodburn, 15, 16, 51
 Woolford, Billy, 54
 Woolford, Louise, 54
 Woolford, Mercy, 54
 Wright, Cyril, 54
 Wright, Walter, 39
 Wroe grant, 54
 Wroe, Alice, 50
 Wroe, Charlotte (Mrs Thomas jnr), 50,
 See Mason, Charlotte
 Wroe, Eva, 50

Wroe, Frances (Mrs Thomas snr), 49, 51

Wroe, Frances Eliza, 50

Wroe, Samuel, 49, 51

Wroe, Thomas jnr, 44, 49, 50

Wroe, Thomas snr, 44, 49, 51, 53

Wroe's Cottage, 53

Young, Randel, 26