

## Charlotte Harris '*the orange woman*'

per *Anna Maria* 1852

by Rhonda Arthur

There was profound silence as Mr Justice Cresswell put on the black cap and sentenced Charlotte Harris<sup>i</sup> 'to be hanged by the neck till you are dead... and may the Lord have mercy on your soul'. Her counsel immediately pleaded a stay of execution stating that she was pregnant. The doors of the court were kept closed and the high sheriff assisted by his officers selected twelve women from the crowd to be empanelled to try the truth of the plea. In due course the fore-matron delivered a verdict that the prisoner was *enceinte*. The judge then ordered that the sentence be suspended until the infant was born and Charlotte Harris fainted.

This wasn't her first appearance in court. On 17 February 1840, Charlotte Millard aka Charlotte Miller, aged 21, was confined in the Ilchester Gaol awaiting trial at the next Bath Sessions, charged with assault and robbery of a shawl. The woman she allegedly assaulted unfortunately died from injuries sustained by hitting her head on a kerb-stone. At the trial Charlotte Miller was found not guilty and acquitted.<sup>ii</sup>

In the space of six months Charlotte Harris ('Charlotte') was widowed, remarried and sentenced to death. Her case was the catalyst of 44 petitions for clemency received from parishes and counties throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, with 40,000 signatories collectively called 'The Women of England'.<sup>iii</sup> Queen Victoria in her benevolence granted a reprieve and Charlotte's sentence was mitigated to two years' solitary confinement and then to be transported for life. At the expiration of her term of imprisonment, Charlotte, her daughter Sarah Ann, and infant son Henry, embarked on the *Anna Maria* 1852 bound for Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

The following narrative is based on contemporary newspaper articles of the inquest and Charlotte's trial for the murder of her husband Henry Marchant ('Henry')<sup>iv</sup> and the circumstances leading to her eventual banishment are intriguing.

Henry, Charlotte his wife of eight years, and their daughter Sarah Ann<sup>v</sup>, aged three, resided at 13 Angel Place, Lower Bristol Road, Walcot, Bath, Somerset and by all accounts in comfort and there was never any discord. Henry gave Charlotte an allowance of twelve shillings a week 'to keep the house' and any money she earned from selling oranges was hers to spend as she wished. On Saturday, 31 March 1849, Henry had a few beers with a fellow quarryman after work and a neighbour heard him arrive home, about midnight, merrily singing a ditty 'Bold Robin Hood'. Not long afterwards, he heard Charlotte's footsteps on the stairs, followed by sounds of stoking the fire and rattling the teapot. Later he heard Henry groaning and vomiting.

The next Monday, Henry went to work as usual, but was unwell and returned home. Mr Lloyd, the parish surgeon, was sent for but there was confusion over the address he was given which delayed his arrival until later that day. By the time he saw Henry there was no particular point of pain, and he ordered a blister and mustard poultice to be applied, together with a diet of gruel and tea. The last time Mr Lloyd saw Henry alive was on Friday 6 April 1849, and he thought the symptoms although serious, were nothing to cause suspicion. The following day, writhing in pain, Henry suddenly said 'I was drunk, wasn't I?', clenched his fists and died.

Henry's funeral was held on Friday 13 April 1849 at St Saviour's Church, Walcot. The next day Charlotte moved her belongings to 15 Brookleaze Buildings, Larkhall, and on the following Monday 16 April, returned to St Saviour's Church to marry one William Harris.<sup>vi</sup>

Although it wasn't unusual for women to remarry soon after their husbands had died, the whirlwind romance of William Harris and Charlotte caused considerable excitement in the community, as he was in his early seventies and she was aged thirty-two.

Charlotte's fall from grace was swift. She was known by sight to many residents of Walcot as 'the orange woman' who had a stall near the market in Bath Street. At first they were sympathetic, but rumours circulated that she had met a 'sweetheart' at the market in early March, who jokingly said it was a pity that she wasn't a widow. The rumour mill gained momentum when it was revealed that William Harris had buried two wives in the last twelve months and had recently asked two other women to marry him. His second wife, Louisa Perry, died on 1 February 1849 and her relatives had not been informed. It was presumed that she misled him as to her financial position and was in good health up until the marriage. This, along with his subsequent marriage, created suspicion that her death may not have been from natural causes. There was talk of William Harris trying to obtain arsenic supposedly to kill butterflies, and of Charlotte going to Mr Bright's chemist shop to buy arsenic to kill rats and had taken a witness Hannah Shayler, but what they really wanted it for was to poison their respective spouses.

Some of these rumours and suspicions eventually induced the mayor to make an application to the coroner. A jury was summoned and they ordered that Henry's body be exhumed for *post mortem* examination.

William Herapath, an eminent analytical chemist of Bristol, was engaged to conduct an analysis of Henry's remains of the stomach, intestines and the liver, though he only had the smaller intestines as 'the rats had got at the corpse and ate away a great portion of the belly'. He thought Henry's onset of retching and pain in the stomach was caused by poison and might have been given in the tea, but it must have been administered twice, and the second time was for no more than twenty-four hours. The symptoms of the last illness, sickness, cramps, and acute pains in the stomach followed the administration of poison and it was highly likely to have been in the pearl barley. He concluded that Henry died of arsenic poisoning.

The Harris' honeymoon period was brief. They were in bed on 29 April 1849 when the police arrived around midnight to arrest them on suspicion of murder. William Harris protested his innocence: 'If she's guilty, I hope they'll hang her'. He asserted Charlotte gave him to understand that she was unmarried and intimated that she had an aunt living, on whose death she expected to receive a legacy. He had lived in St Saviour's for the past forty years and had been a market gardener. He was married to his first wife for nearly fifty years, who sold his produce by 'perambulating the streets with a donkey cart'. They had five children, most of whom emigrated to the United States of America, with one son doing well who sent him a yearly stipend of about £40.

Neighbours of William Harris, Daniel Shayler and his wife Hannah<sup>vii</sup> were apprehended on suspicion of being accessories to murder. Daniel Shayler attended Henry's funeral despite never having met him. After the funeral, Charlotte gave him some information for William Harris to obtain a marriage licence, and for which he had been promised a sixpence. He helped remove Charlotte's household effects in a donkey cart to the new premises in Larkhall, and was present at her marriage to William Harris. Hannah

Shayler had nursed Louisa Harris during her illness and after her death was a 'kind of servant' to William Harris. Both of them first met Charlotte about three weeks prior to Henry's demise and were thought to be in a state of great destitution. However, an inventory of items at their house, found amongst other things, a quantity of coins amounting to £83.5s.8d. Hannah Shayler knew the money was there but Daniel Shayler said he didn't know there was more fifty shillings in the house. In another room, were eleven gowns and in a box were four 'begging' type letters. One was in good handwriting, but three were poorly written and believed to be in Hannah Shayler's own handwriting. It was never reported whether Hannah Shayler had made any attempts to obtain money by deceit.

The inquest proceeded on 30 April 1849 and the market place was crowded with people hoping to catch a glimpse of the accused. When the prisoners arrived, they were met with hisses and cries and ushered in through a rear door. A large number of magistrates were present to observe the proceedings and the room was filled to capacity. Since her arrest, Charlotte had been hysterical and held her head down low, while William Harris seemed to pay particular attention to the proceedings. He was described as having '...a large massive head and countenance, which is not particularly marked either by dullness or intelligence'. Hannah Shayler, aged about thirty-five, had red hair and of a 'sanguine countenance' and was now showing signs of deep anxiety. On the other hand, Daniel Shayler, aged about forty-seven, appeared to be wholly unconcerned about the matter. He was described as '...a dogged, inanimate and almost brutish-looking fellow, with black matted hair hanging down to his eye-brows, and two great upper teeth projecting forth over his thick lower lip'.

At the Harris' house the police seized a jar containing a light colour powder, a pot of pearl barley and a tea-pot. The powder was found to be freestone and there was no sign of arsenic in either of the pots. A search at the Shayler's house was conducted in the presence of Daniel Shayler. A packet of blue powder labelled 'cocculus indicus berries – poison' he said was used 'to make beer strong' and in another small paper packet he said it very likely contained arsenic, as he 'used all sorts of things for a bad leg'. The blue powder was analysed and found to contain eighty-three grains of white arsenic acid.

The inquiry having ascertained that poison was administered, now had to consider the possibility whether Henry Marchant had committed suicide, or whether the poison had been administered by some other person.

Before proceeding with this line of inquiry the coroner ordered that Louisa Harris' body be exhumed. Hannah Shayler reportedly said: 'Good God, then I'm a dead woman!'. The corpse had been interred in the burial ground of Walcot Chapel for about three months, but the face was recognizable and the abdominal viscera found to be in a high state of preservation. Mr Harries, surgeon, performed the *post mortem* in the presence of Mr Herapath who examined the contents.

The *post mortem* proved there was chronic inflammation of long standing and also a more recent inflammation of the stomach and intestines which was sufficient to cause death. The only extraneous substance found was magnesia, which Mr Harries had administered. Mr Herapath thought that 'cocculus indicus' would produce a tendency to sleep and also griping pains if used in sufficient quantity, but he did not expect to detect the poison ninety-four days after death.

The jury then asked to hear further evidence.

Mary Ford, a friend and neighbour of Louisa Harris, was at her bedside with William Harris and Hannah Shayler on the day she died. Afterwards, they all had a 'bit of gin and bread' and William Harris laughed saying he would 'have another wife within a month'. The next day he had an opportunity to put his amorous pursuit to the test.

Elizabeth Turpin, a friend of Louisa Harris' sister, arrived to ask him if it was true that Louisa had died. He said 'he was very glad of it, for she was no good to him and he should look out for another wife...'. A few days later, she returned to his house and he asked her about his late wife's sister with a view to making her an offer of marriage. Before she could give a definitive answer whether they would be interested in having him, he wished that *she* wasn't married as he would like her for a wife. But his charms failed on Elizabeth Turpin who curtly replied: 'I wouldn't like to have an old man like you'.

William Harris then tried to woo Harriet Macauley, a widow, who was on her way to Lambridge when it started snowing and she went into an Inn. He followed her inside and asked if she had heard him call out to shelter under his umbrella. He told her that he was recently widowed and said 'I think you would make a very good wife'. At first she resisted his advances but he persisted until she promised to have tea at his house. While she was there he asked if she needed any money and proposed marriage, but she turned him down, dryly saying 'we should let the dead get cold first before we thought of another'. About a fortnight later, she saw William Harris in the market place talking to 'a woman who was selling oranges'.

The inquiry into Henry Marchant's death resumed and further witnesses were called and some were re-examined. There was no reason to suspect that Henry had committed suicide and inquiries were undertaken to discover what person could have done this.

Mr Bright, the chemist, sold some arsenic to a woman named Virtue Bullock and her companion Jane Hunt who acted as a witness. Other witnesses deposed that they were sure it was Charlotte they had seen in the shop, but these witnesses proved to be unreliable. Mr Harries laughed when William Harris asked him for arsenic to kill butterflies and had refused his request.

After considering the evidence the jury concluded that Henry died from the effects of poison administered to him by Charlotte. William Harris, Daniel Shayler and Hannah Shayler were all found not guilty and discharged. The coroner issued a warrant for Charlotte's arrest on a charge of wilful murder and she was remanded in Taunton Gaol.

The trial commenced at the Bridgewater Assizes on 31 July 1849 and throughout the proceedings Charlotte often burst into tears and had fainting spells. Hannah Shayler stated that Charlotte told her in early April 1849 that her sister was visiting and had become 'dangerously ill'. However, the illness turned out to be untrue. When her sister Mary Ann Miller<sup>viii</sup> was called to the stand Charlotte fainted and the case was stood down until she regained consciousness. Mary Ann Miller was again called but this time she fainted and had to be removed until she regained her composure.

From the cross-examination of witnesses, Charlotte and Henry appeared to live very happily together. Mr Lloyd had mixed up all the medicines and there was no arsenic in them, and he did not keep any arsenic in his surgery. He thought Charlotte was caring and had shown the greatest kindness towards Henry during his illness.

Mr Saunders, counsel for Charlotte, addressed the jury, contending that the reason Charlotte married William Harris so shortly after the death of Henry, was the opportunity of having a home, and to keep herself from poverty.

The Judge took nearly two hours to minutely sum up the evidence and the jury took just under an hour to reach a verdict. They concluded that Charlotte was the only person who could have administered the poison. They all appeared to be greatly affected and the judge agreed with their finding though he was unable to speculate why Charlotte committed the crime.

This case was widely reported and caused intense debate about the sale and distribution of arsenic. The presence of arsenic administered in small quantities had long been established by scientific analysis but Mr Herapath had proved that it was not always able to be detected after a long period. At the same time arsenic was known to be 'deadly' and a plan was suggested that all tradesmen dealing in arsenic should ensure that the purchaser be accompanied by a witness, and a book kept of their names and signatures of the sellers. Some thought this only protected the seller and suggested that by making the taste objectionable it could have saved Henry from food poisoning.

At this time there was a groundswell of people calling for the abolition of capital punishment as being cruel and immoral. Abolitionists employed ruses to enlighten the masses and shock-tactics were resorted to further their cause. In 1847, an abolitionist Quaker, Charles Gilpin, had designed a poster inviting the public to 'A Grand Moral Spectacle!' to observe a young girl, Catherine Foster, aged 17, 'publicly strangled in front of the County Jail, Bury Street, Edmonds'. As many as 10,000 people came to watch. Catherine Foster was the last woman to be hanged in Suffolk.<sup>ix</sup>

Charles Gilpin was also active in organizing the petitions for clemency on behalf of Charlotte and on 8 November 1849 he presented petitions with 15,000 signatories to Sir George Grey at the Home Office.<sup>x</sup>

Juries were becoming less inclined to condemn prisoners even if the accused was clearly guilty of murder. Jane Mitchell, was indicted for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child at the Newcastle Assizes on 20 February 1849. The jury deliberated for over an hour and returned a guilty verdict, but recommended that the judge show mercy. The judge enquired on what grounds and the jury's reply was 'From our objection to capital punishments'.<sup>xi</sup>

In the case of Mary-Ann Hunt, at her trial in the Central Criminal Court on 16 August 1847, the jury found her guilty of murder, but strongly recommended the judge show mercy, 'in consequence of the humane character that she sustained for so many years'. During the trial, a doctor from Newgate Prison gave evidence that she was pregnant. The judge then sentenced her to death and the case was adjourned for a plea on the sentence to be heard by another judge. At the plea hearing the judge empanelled a jury of matrons who concluded that Mary-Ann Hunt was not 'quick with child'. Accordingly, the death sentence was confirmed. This case came to the attention of the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey and while he was looking into the matter, Mary-Ann Hunt gave birth in Newgate Prison. Mary-Ann Hunt was eventually granted a reprieve and transported for life to Van Diemen's Land on the *Baretto Jnr* 1850.<sup>xii</sup>

Two women, however, were shown no mercy in 1849. Mary Ball was convicted at the Warwick Assizes for the wilful murder of her husband by administering arsenic in his gruel, and Mary Ann Geering was found guilty at Lewes of poisoning her husband and two adult sons. They were both hanged in August.<sup>xiii</sup>

The memorials to Queen Victoria, who herself was pregnant, called on her maternal instincts to take pity on Charlotte. The plea was not to 'palliate her grievous offence' but

that capital punishment 'fostered rather than prevented' crimes, and public hangings were scenes of terror that only 'gratify the depraved appetite of the uneducated masses for violence and blood'.<sup>xiv</sup>

Eventually, the petitions and public protestations were successful, and Charlotte's sentence was commuted to two years in solitary confinement and then to be transported for life.

Charlotte's son, Henry Marchant was born in Taunton Gaol in December 1849 contrary to various newspaper reports that the infant was stillborn and/or that Charlotte had died. The Taunton register records only the month and year of birth.<sup>xv</sup> Charlotte named him after her late husband, Henry Marchant, so that might be a clue he was the father. Arrangements were then made to have them sent to Millbank Prison to await transportation. Charlotte's daughter, Sarah Ann Marchant, who had been placed in the Bath Workhouse was allowed to go with them.

Shepton Mallet, Somerset where Charlotte was born is approximately 48kms from Taunton Gaol and a world away from Van Diemen's Land. The *Anna Maria* set sail on 8 October 1851 with two hundred female convicts and forty-six children on board. Henry Marchant, aged 2 (now called Henry Harris) was the first to be put on the sick list. He was pale, emaciated and very fretful, suffering pain in the bowels and bore marks of bad nutrition having been brought up in the workhouse. He was treated with calomel and opium and kept on an arrowroot diet with a tablespoon of port wine three times a day. But there was little improvement and he wasted away. He died at sea on 26 October 1851.<sup>xvi</sup>

The ship anchored in Hobart Town on 25 January 1852. Charlotte and Sarah Ann Marchant aged six, having been reunited on the voyage once again had to be separated. Charlotte was sent to the Cascades Factory and Sarah Ann Marchant was admitted to the Queen's Orphan School in Hobart Town.

Charlotte was sent to work as a convict housemaid at the Barracks. There is no record of any breach or neglect of duty, until 30 January 1853, when she was charged with absconding, having failed to report at the Factory on 17 January. She claimed that a person at the Factory had told her that 'as she was to be gazetted for marriage she need not report herself, or go into the Factory.' Unfortunately this was against the rules and Charlotte was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. In April 1853 she was transferred to work for Mr Orr at New Wharf and in September that year was transferred to Captain King.

On 30 November 1853 Charlotte was granted permission to marry John Burns, a free man, who had been transported on the *Anson* 1844. His Indent record describes him as a 'love child' from Laleham Middlesex and having no relatives. He was sentenced to fourteen years transportation for stealing three pairs of spectacles. He had a prior conviction for stealing books and was imprisoned for three months. One can only wonder if he needed the spectacles to read the books.<sup>xvii</sup>

John Burns and Charlotte were married at St George's Church of England, Hobart Town on 2 January 1854.<sup>xviii</sup> A son John was born on 14 October 1854<sup>xix</sup> but it was three years before Sarah Ann Marchant was discharged from the Queen's Orphan School when Charlotte received her ticket of leave. Alas, their future together as a family fell apart when John Burns died of dropsy on 16 October 1860, and two years later on 18 July 1862, Charlotte died of consumption. Sarah Ann Marchant (now called Burns), aged fourteen and her half-brother John Burns, aged eight, were orphaned. He was placed in the Queen's Orphan School in Hobart Town on 24 September 1862.

This story is not the place to continue their life journeys save for the fact that John Burns became a police constable. He married twice and had twelve children. Sarah Ann Burns married Michael John Malone and had two children. They each named their first-born daughters Charlotte. Sarah Ann Malone and John Burns are buried at the Church of England Cemetery in Ulverstone, so in a sense they are still together and Charlotte's legacy lives on.

*SOURCES:*

Female Convicts Research Centre database.

*Bristol Times*, 12 May 1849, 19 May 1849.

*Hobarton Guardian, or True Friend of Tasmania*, Wed 9 Feb 1853, p3.

*Morning Post*, 19 May 1849, 23 August 1849, p4.

*Shipping & Mercantile Gazette*, 11 October 1849.

*The Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 3 May 1849, 17 May 1849, 9 Aug 1849, 8 Nov 1849

*The Bristol Times*, 12 May 1849.

*The Era*, 6 May 1849.

*The Examiner*, 13 October 1849.

*The London Evening Standard*, 6 August 1849, 11 October 1849.

*The Northern Star & Leeds General Advertiser*, 5 May 1849.

*The Taunton Courier and Western Advertiser*, 9 May 1849, 7 November 1849.

(with thanks to Colleen Arulappu for providing newspaper images)

- i Charlotte Harris 1818-1862  
Convict conduct record CON41/1/32  
Convict Description List: 5'2¼", fair pock-pitted complexion, round head, brown to grey hair, long visage, high forehead, scanty eyebrows, dark hazel eyes, long nose, medium chin, no marks. CON19/1/10  
Convict Indent CON 15/1/7  
Ticket of Leave 26 June 1855  
Conditional Pardon 9 June 1857  
For further information refer to Descendancy Chart
- ii Ilchester Gaol Register: Charlotte Miller, 17 February 1840, age 21, for trial at the next Bath Sessions. Acquittal 10 April 1840, Charlotte Miller, page 22. Ancestry.com.UK
- iii Female Convicts Research Centre database: Petition Registers TNA Series H019, piece number 11 Find My Past (E Ball)
- iv Henry Marchant c1819-1849 refer to Descendancy Chart [2]
- v Sarah Ann Marchant 1846-1929 refer to Descendancy Chart [5]
- vi William Harris c1775-1850 refer to Descendancy Chart [3]
- vii Daniel Shayler c1803-1853 & Hannah Shayler c1813-1895  
Marriage Parish Turkdean Gloucester Daniel Shaler and Hannah Dutton by banns 16 October 1829, p7. Burial Parish St Martin Birmingham Co Warwick 6 November 1853, Daniel Shayler aged 50 years. No 10710, p577. Burial Parish of Hatherop Gloucester 15 April 1895 Hannah Shaylor, aged 82, no 476, p60. Ancestry.com.UK.
- viii Mary Ann Millard aka Miller  
Bapt. 9 September 1812, Somerset Church of England, born 8 Aug 1812 dau of John and Mary Millard. Year 1812, p232 Ancestry.com.UK.
- ix Foxearth & District Local History Society.
- x *Lloyds Weekly*, 18 November 1849.
- xi *Evening Mail*, 1 July 1850.
- xii *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* ([www.oldbaileyonline.org](http://www.oldbaileyonline.org), version 8.0, 02 December 2019), August 1847, trial of MARY ANN HUNT (t18470816-1797).
- xiii *The Globe*, 6 August 1849, p4.

- xiv Female Convicts Research Centre database: Memorial to Queen Victoria HO18/274 Find My Past (K Searson)
- xv Henry Marchant 1849-1851 Births Registered Sup Registrars District Taunton in Oct Nov Dec 1849 Henry Marchant Vol 10 page 448. Ancestry.com.UK. For further information refer to Descendancy Chart [6]
- xvi Journal of Surgeon Wm McCrea MD RN *Anna Maria* 1852 ADM 101/03/02
- xvii John Burns c1806-1860  
Convict conduct record CON 14/1/25  
Description List CON 18/1/41  
Indent CON 14/1/25
- xviii Refer to Descendancy Chart [4]
- xix John Burns 1854-1908 refer to Descendancy Chart [7]

### DESCENDANCY CHART

Charlotte Harris (aka Millard, Miller, Marchant, & Burns) 1818-1862 [1]

*1st spouse:* Henry Marchant c1819-1849 [2]

*Issue:*

Sarah Ann Marchant 1846-1929 (aka Burns, Malone) [5]

*spouse:* Michael John Malone [9]

*issue* 2 children [10,11]

Henry Marchant (aka Harris) 1849-1851 [6]

*2<sup>nd</sup> spouse:* William Harris c1775-1850 [3]

*3<sup>rd</sup> spouse:* John Burns c1806-1860 per *Anson* 1844 [4]

*Issue:*

John Burns 1854-1908 [7]

*spouses:*

(1) Ellen Jones 1858-1883 [8]

*issue:* 5 children [12-16]

(2) Charlotte Barnett Smith 1864-1931 [17]

*issue:* 7 children [18-24]

[1] Charlotte Millard

Bapt 8<sup>th</sup> August 1818, born 25<sup>th</sup> February 1818, dau of John (Soldier) and Mary Millard of Town Lane, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, England. Ancestry.com.UK. Register of death 18<sup>th</sup> July 1862, aged 40, Patrick Street, Hobart, VDL, of consumption. RGD 35/1/7 no 3425.

[2] Henry Marchant

Banns of marriage Parish Church of Walcot County Somerset 1840 page 78, no 348 between Henry Marchant, bachelor and Charlotte Miller, spinster were published. Marriage 7 September 1840 Henry Marchant, and Charlotte Millard, Parish Church Walcot County Somerset no 133, page 67. Ancestry.com.UK. Register of death 7 April 1849. Register of burial Parish of Lyncombe & Widcombe Somerset no 896 13<sup>th</sup> April 1849, aged 30. Ancestry.com.UK.

[3] William Harris

Register of marriage 16 April 1849, William Harris out of business, formerly a gardener, and Charlotte Marchant, widow, at St Saviour's Parish Church County Somerset, both living at No 15 Brookleaze Buildings Larkhall no 244, p122. Ancestry.com.UK. William Harris, died on 28 March 1850 at Bumber Long near Bradford buried in Walcot Chapel burial ground Bath. He never married again. *Sherborne Mercury* 23 April 1850.

- [4] John Burns  
 Marriage St George's Church of England, Hobart Town John Burns and Charlotte Harris. RGD 37/1/13 no 281 p112. Register of marriage 2 January 1854, John Burns (free) aged 48, hawker and Charlotte Harris, aged 37, widow, at St George's Church of England Hobart Town. RGD 37/1/13, no 281 p112. Register of death 16 October 1860 aged 56, spouse Charlotte Burns, at HM Gen Hospital (born England), labourer, dropsy, Patrick Street, Hobart. RGD 35/1/6 No 2423.
- [5] Sarah Ann Marchant  
 Bapt 17 May 1846 Parish of Lyncombe & Widcombe County Somerset no 1578, p198. Ancestry.com.UK. Admitted to the Queen's Orphan School, aged 6, on 1 February 1852 mother Charlotte Harris father Henry Marchant, arrived on *Anna Maria*, Religion Catholic, 12 March 1855 discharged to her mother after being granted a Ticket of Leave. SWD28-1-1 Girl's page 40. Register of marriage Hobart 26 December 1877 to Michael John Malone RGD 37/1/36 no 288. Funeral Notice of the late Mrs Sarah Ann Malone of West Ulverstone, took place in the Church of England Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. The chief mourners were Mr M Malone (son), Mrs. Boutcher and Mrs George (nieces). *Advocate (Burnie)*, 12 March 1929/Page 4.
- [6] Henry Marchant  
 Born 10 December 1849 in Taunton Gaol. Births Registered Sup Registrars District Taunton in Oct Nov Dec 1849 Henry Marchant Vol 10 page 448. Died 26<sup>th</sup> October 1851 at sea on *Anna Maria*, aged 2. ADM 101/3/2/3. Death recorded on 6 Feb 1852 by Wm McCrea surgeon in Hobart. RGD 35/1/3 No 1206.
- [7] John Burns  
 Register of birth 14 October 1854 in Hobart Town, father John Burns, hawker, mother Charlotte Millard. RGD 33/1/5 no 1488. Admitted to Queen's Orphan School, Hobart Town, aged 8, on 24 September 1862. Both parents dead, father John Burns per Anson 1844, mother unknown. SWD 26/6, 27, 28, HAP 1871/63. Orphan Number 683 Friends of the Orphan Schools. Death 1908 at West Ulverstone, Funeral Notice, the remains of the late Mr John Burns were interred yesterday afternoon in the Church of England Cemetery. *The North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times* Thur 19 Mar 1908/Page 2.
- [8] Ellen Jones  
 Register of marriage St Paul's Catholic Church Oatlands to John Burns[7] on 2 February 1874. RGD 37/1/32 no 552. Register of death 11 November 1883 aged 26, RGD 35/1/52 no 221.
- [9] Michael John Malone  
 Register of marriage Holy Trinity Church Hobart Town to Sarah Ann Burns on 26 December 1877. RGD 37/1/37 no 228.
- [10] Michael John Thomas Henry Malone  
 Register of birth Oatlands 2 February 1883. RGD 33/1/72 no 1574.
- [11] Charlotte Mary Ann Victoria Malone Register of birth Oatlands 2 May 1887. RGD 33/1/66 no 2442.
- [12] Charlotte Ann Burns Register of birth Oatlands 2 July 1874, Resource 007368120 no 1210. Register of marriage Sheffield to John Boutcher on 24 August 1894. RGD 37/1/53 no 755.

- [13] John Luke Owen Burns Register of birth Oatlands 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1876. RGD 33/1/55 no 1210.
- [14] Eliza Jane Burns Register of birth Bothwell 29 January 1879. RGD 33/1/57 no 442.
- [15] Mary Agnes Burns Register of birth Bothwell 12 February 1881. RGD 33/1/59 no 1523. Register of death Bothwell 24<sup>th</sup> October 1881 aged 8 months 12 days. RGD 35/1/50 no 40.
- [16] Ellenor Burns Register of birth Emu Bay 3 November 1883. RGD 33/1/62 no 633. Register of death Oatlands 18 January 1884 'Ellen Burns' aged 10 weeks. RGD 35/1/53 no 484.
- [17] Charlotte Barnett Smith  
 Register of marriage St Joseph's Catholic Church Emu Bay to John Burns[7] on 12 July 1884 RGD 37/1/43 no 112. Funeral notice: the death occurred yesterday of Mrs Charlotte Burns of West Ulverstone, where she had lived for many years. Her husband Mr John Burns, died about 23 years ago. Deceased leaves a family of one son and four daughters. The funeral will take place this afternoon at her late residence, West Ulverstone, at 3pm for the Church of England cemetery. *Advocate (Burnie)* Sat 28 Nov 1931/Page 2.
- [18] Ada Victoria Burns Register of birth Emu Bay 15 April 1885. RGD 33/1/64 no 1264.
- [19] Sarah Ann Burns Register of birth Emu Bay 16 June 1886. RGD 33/1/65 no 1290.
- [20] William Arthur Burns Register of birth Waratah 17 June 1888. RGD 33/1/67 no 3557.
- [21] Henry Lewis Burns Register of birth Sheffield 24 June 1891. RGD 33/1/72 no 3134.
- [22] Florence Mary Burns Register of birth Sheffield 18 October 1892. RGD 33/1/14 no 2337.
- [23] Alfred James Burns Register of birth Sheffield 4 January 1895. RGD 33/1/80 no 2312.
- [24] Isla Vick Burns Register of birth Railton 24 November 1897. RGD 33/1/86 no 1403.