

# The Stone Family in Tasmania

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(Editor)

Based largely on  
“EFFLORESCO” (We Flourish)  
A History of THE STONE FAMILY Volume 1.  
by  
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“Clunie Cottage” BENDIGO 30th June 1992.

Milang  
South Australia  
2018

## **BRISTOL BEGINNINGS:**

### **The James Stone Story**

From documents obtained for us by a professional researcher Mr. Geoffrey Roberts, and from information obtained by Ron. and Betty Stone (Canberra), we are able to build up a picture of the life of this ancestor. *Since then additional information has been obtained from Pete Stone in Bristol and various sources now available online.*

He was born on 27 September 1724 and at one stage (1769) he called himself a Yeoman. On the 3 April 1743 James married Anna (or Hannah) Cennick at St Mary's, Yate, Gloucestershire, England.

Anna (1721-1767) was the sister of John Cennick (1718-1755) who was an associate of John Wesley in Bristol before joining the Moravian Church and becoming a pastor in that church. He then spent much of his time as a travelling evangelist in Northern Ireland and England where he is said to have established more than forty churches.

James and Anna had a large family and as Anna also became a member of the Moravian Church a number of them were baptised in that church instead of the parish church of St Philip and St Jacob in Bristol.

Much later James presented his daughter Mary with a copy of a book of hymns written by his brother-in-law which she took with her when she accompanied her husband Sergeant John Kennedy to Australia in the First Fleet.

The following notes are written in various parts of the book:

“Ann Cennick, mother to Mr John Cennick, her book, 1742.

“Note. This hymn was sung when I was taken in a Member into the Society of the Methodists at Mr Whitfield's Room—Commonly called the Little School Near the Causey Side, Kingswood, A.D. 1743. [signed] James Stone.” [The hymn was No XVII ‘Sing, Sheep of Jesus’]

“Mary Stone was born on the 27th day of October in the Year of our Lord 1764 in St Phillip's Parish Bristol, at Baptist Mills.

“Mary Kennedy, Her Book. The Author, Mr John Cennick was your mother's brother. He died about ten years before you were born. Don't part with this book while you live. Ja. Stone. 1786.”

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Using various sources the following is a list of the children of James and Anna Stone:

**Anna Maria Stone:** b. Abt 1744, bapt. 19 July 1749, SS Philip & Jacob

**Sarah Stone:** b. Abt 1745, bapt. 19 July 1749, SS Philip & Jacob, Bristol

**James Stone:** b. 1748, bapt. 19 July 1749, SS Philip & Jacob, Bristol

**George Stone:** b. 1748, bapt. 19 July 1749, SS Philip & Jacob, Bristol

**Rosina Stone:** b. 8 Mar 1750, Bapt. 15 Apr 1750, Moravian Meeting Hall

**Thomas Stone (1):** b. 15 August 1752, Bapt. 20 September 1752, Moravian Meeting Hall, d. 11 October 1752, buried 13 October, Lamb's Acre, East Tytherton, Wiltshire.

**Thomas Stone (2):** b. 27 July 1753, bapt. 29 July 1753, Moravian

**Elizabeth Stone:** bapt. 27 August 1755, SS Philip & Jacob, Bristol

**Ignatius Stone:** b. 4 Aug 1757, bapt. 14 Aug 1757, New Moravian Chapel

**Mary Stone (1):** bapt. 4 April 1759, SS Philip & Jacob, Bristol

**Ann Stone:** bapt. 10 December 1760, SS Philip & Jacob, Bristol

**Samuel Stone:** bapt. 26 November 1762, SS Philip & Jacob, Bristol

**Mary Stone (2):** 27 Oct 1764, bapt. 28 Nov 1764, SS Philip & Jacob

Anna Stone died on 23 March 1767 and was buried 28 March 1767. There is a most comprehensive account of her life which was preserved in the Moravian Church Records.

## MORAVIAN CHURCH RECORDS

Copy from Bristol Diary (vol. 2) (1763 -1768) by Blandford

### **Biography of Anna Stone – (Sister of John Cennick)**

1767 – In the afternoon. The remains of our dear Sister Stone were brought here to be interred: Br Traneker spoke.

Anna Stone was born Apr. 14. 1721 at Reading in Berkshire. Her Grandparents were Quakers, who suffered many years imprisonment in Reading Gaol on account of Religion. Her Father was also brought up a Quaker, but when he married he turned to the Church of England and kept a School at Reading. He was also the Father of our late Br Cennick and his sister Sarah now in Fulneck, of whom our late Sr Stone was an own sister. When she was 15 years of age she felt a strong concern about her Salvation, which was very much increased in 1738 when she heard Mr. Whitfield preach, at which time she felt the Grace of our Saviour in her Heart, concerning which she wrote a letter to her Mother from London wherein the following expressions are found. “He hath pardoned my sins thro’ his Blood. Now I know he hath loved me and given himself for me. I know he has died for me. I have seen the Lord Jesus with the Eye of Faith. I saw him crucified for me, I saw the blood pour out of his wounds for my pardon, to pardon my damned soul—I would not be without his comfort for 10 thousand worlds—O my dear Mother forsake all your own righteousness and go to Christ in your sins and in your blood and he will pardon you. From your new born child in Christ. Anna Cennick.”

Apr. 3rd 1743 she was married to the present widower James Sinner, in which marriage she was blest with 14 children of whom 3 sons & 5 daughters are still living. She lived for some years with her Husband at Kingswood, where she became acquainted with the Brn in 1746 by means of our late Br. Cennick, and the Brn preached for some time at her house. Afterwards her husband got an office at the Brass-works at Baptist Mills near Bristol where they have lived ever since. She was received into the cong at Bristol June 26. 1757, but being deficient in the knowledge of herself and the true Sinners Point, she came some time after with all sorts of reasoning, grew dry in her Heart and very unbroken in her conduct

which grew at last so offensive, that the Brn were obliged to put her out of the cong. In this unhappy situation of Heart she remained till about June 1766, when she came to her heart by means of some very distressing circumstance in her family—she felt emphatically her miserable condition, wept 1000 Tears of Sorrow over herself, and came to the Labourers, opened her whole heart and confessed her sin so movingly and uprightly that we could not help mixing our tears with hers. From that time she came eagerly to all the meetings she had leave to, and we visited her frequently.

On July she wrote a very moving sinnerlike letter to the cong begging pardon for all her sins and unfaithfulness, which letter was read to the cong July 6th and drew numberless tears from the hearts and eyes of those that heard it, whereupon she was readmitted as a member of the cong. From that time she was in such a blessed sinnerlike and melted situation of heart that our Brn and Srs never spoke with her without satisfaction and joy. But the great distress of mind she had been in had so affected her tabernacle that symptoms of a consumption soon appeared which also proceeded with very quick paces.

Last Augst when Br and Sr Nyberg came to Bristol in their way from Fulneck to Haverfordwest she heard of it yet knowing how much she must have grieved them while they lived in Bristol, her desire to have their pardon and blessing was so strong that tho' she was so weak that she could scarce walk over the room, yet she came on her feet to us and with numbers of tears asked their forgiveness, and when they readily and gladly forgave her everything she kissed their hands full of joy and thankfulness.

Sept 4th she was so weak that we thought she could not hold it much longer. She sent for Br. And Sr. Traneker and expressed such a longing desire after the holy sacrament that we could not but take it into consideration when we came home, and accordingly we went and gave it her in the presence of some more Srs, and the presence of our Saviour at this sacrament meeting will not soon be forgot.

The 6th she sent for Sr. Traneker to whom she gave the following account

of herself. “That when she had received the sacrament she lay in wonder and amaze at the greatness of our Saviour’s Grace and her own unworthiness, and when those words recurred to her mind—Grant me to lean unshaken on thy Fidelity until from hence I’m taken, the wounds themselves to see—our Saviour manifested himself so clearly to her heart in the crucified form with all his wounds and blood that she thought no other but he was come to take her that moment into the full enjoyment. Then the Fountain of Love Tears was burst open and had scarce stopped ever since. She added that the day after she expected her dissolution, and therefore let all her family come to her and gave to each of them her particular blessing, and that morning (she continued) her breath seemed to be going and she expected every word would be last, in this expectation she fell asleep, and after 2 hours awoke again (according to her expression) as well as ever she was in her life except weakness. She really looked like an angel while she related this.

Novr 9th she was so well as to be able to walk to Bristol again to everybody’s amazement. Then she partook with the congr of the Holy Communion and kept on afterwards coming to the meetings, none of which she lost if she could possibly help it.

In Janry last she had a relapse and spoke of her going to our Saviour with such genuine tears of joy and longing that it was a blessing to us to visit her.

Feb. 10th she was very weak. Br Traneker visited her, to whom she said—“I cannot express what a transport of joy fills my heart when I think that I shall soon see that very saviour who died for me, and kiss those very wounds by which he redeemed me.” She added that “she had made an essay to write something of her life, but when she began to reflect on her great unfaithfulness to our Saviour, she burst into tears and could proceed no farther.”

During this sickness she made her first verses. The following she had made some days before.

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O stay me with flaggons my love is so great,  
I want to be with him who makes all compleat,  
And there with my saviour rest on his dear breast.  
O my saviour grant it when thou thinkest best.

Till that happy day keep me close to thy side  
And in that dear                      cover and hide.  
That nothing may trouble me while I am here  
To hinder my rest with my bridegroom so dear.

Now one thing I beg of my saviour and spouse,  
My family now that belongs to this house,  
From youngest to oldest wash in thy dear blood,  
And make them delight in their crucified God.

Now Lord I have taken upon me to speak  
Be not therefore angry for thy merit's sake  
Let us feel that thou art our safest retreat  
And let us bow low with shame at thy feet.

The 11th Br Parminter went to see her and found her quite taken up with the thought of going to our saviour and she expressed herself thus: "I long to be with him and if my saviour would give me my choice, whether I would stay here some years longer, and be his, exempt from all trouble and blest with everything my heart could wish, I would a million times rather go to him now."

Thus she lay on her sick-bed a beautiful and affecting monument of our saviour's faithful love to poor sinners, and many of our Brn and Srs, as well as other good people went often to see her for their own comfort and edification. Some days before her departure a gentlewoman of the Methodists came to see her and examined her very closely whether it was really true that she was happy and without any fear, and could think of going to our saviour with certainty? Sr. Stone answered her with much panting and tears in her eyes: "Yes, I am very certain that as soon as my breath stops my soul shall be in the arms of my redeemer, for he has redeemed and purchased me and washed me in his blood, and by the eye

of faith I now see him clearer in his bleeding form than my bodily eye can see any outward object.” This struck the gentlewoman so that she wept: yet she said that the Lord sometimes withdrew his grace from us to try us and left us in darkness. To this Sr. Stone answers with eagerness: “This is false, and only a cant of your people, when you yourselves withdrew your hearts from from our saviour, and are unfaithful to him you lay the blame on him to excuse yourselves; but he never withdraws his grace from us when we once have it, and remain faithful to him and bow at his feet.” The gentlewoman was silent and showed her much love.

Mar. 20th Br Traneker went to see her and found her drawing near her dissolution—she was full of joy to see him and told him that her heart was very happy in Jesus wounds, and said among other things: “If I slumber as soon as I open my eyes again, these words come powerfully into my mind:

This one thing has brought me through  
Lamb thy being slaughtered so.”

And then she added: “If at any time I grow thoughtless on account of my bodily pain, he makes me immediately sensible of it, and I find the access to his dear wounds ever open to me, and it is impossible for me to describe how kind and gracious he is to me.”

Tue 23rd Br Traneker being in Bath, Sr. Traneker and some more Srs went to see her and found her speechless and ready to depart. She had her senses and presence of mind till the very last moment, and showed great joy at seeing them. They kept a sweet liturgy about her bed, and when Sr. Traneker said to her: Now you shall soon have your wishes fulfilled and go to see that dear saviour who shed his blood for you, she smiled quite like an angel and took her by the hand, and while Sr. Traneker sang for her, giving her at the same time the blessing of the congregation with imposition of hands: Pale lips kiss her upon the heart. Her soul went sweetly over into the arms of the bridegroom in the 46th year of her dying life.

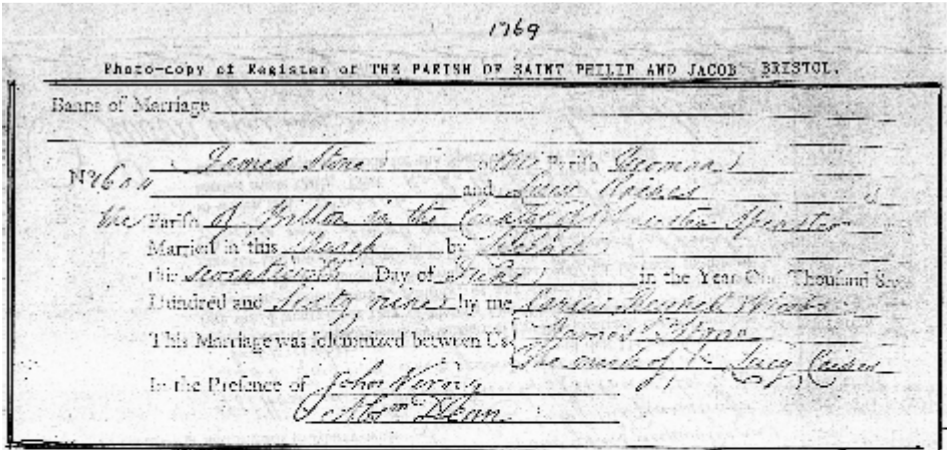
Mar 29 In praying the enlarged Litany we begged for everlasting fellowship with our late Sr. Anna Stone.



### James' Second Marriage.

On 7 June 1769 James Stone who described himself as a Yeoman and a Widower being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists. declared his intention to marry Lucy Caines. It is noticed that James declared that Lucy was of the full age of 21 years.

We don't know her date of birth but she was baptized in the Parish of Hanham and Oldland on 10 December 1749, the daughter of Isaac Caines.



The marriage was celebrated in the Parish Church of Saint Philip and Saint Jacob in the Diocese of Bristol on 17 June 1769, James Stone signing his name, while Lucy Caines signed with an "X". The witnesses were John Verny and Absm Dean.

Subsequently James became a Pawnbroker, owning a business premises and residence at No. 6 Old Market (Street) Bristol. When Alex Stone asked his father (Alfred W. Stone) what the family did in Bristol, he was told that they were merchants, buying and selling gold, silver and precious stones, and lending money against security and/or promissory-notes. These days finance companies would do this sort of business.

James and Lucy had two children named Lucy and Susannah.

James Stone died on 10 October 1798 and was buried the next day at the Baptist Burial Ground, Redcross Street, Bristol which was not far from the shop in Old Market Street.



**No. 6 Old Market Street is to the right of the building with the clock.**

He left a Will dated 15 July 1784, being survived by his wife Lucy who was appointed his sole Executrix. The Will was Proved by her on 11 October 1798—effects being under £300 ( Three hundred pounds).

The Testator left children as under. They are detailed in the order their names appear in the Will.

- (1) George Stone
- (2) Ignatius Stone
- (3) Rosina
- (4) Thomas
- (5) Ann Stone
- (6) Mary Stone

Note Each of the above were given 1/- (one shilling) each, each of them having already received their portions.

- (7) Lucy Stone
- (8) Susannah Stone

**Note:** Referred to in the first instance as “My two youngest children” Towards the end of the Will James refers to “My three youngest children Thomas Lucy and Susannah.”

James' Will is a document well worth careful perusal. It will be noticed that it includes the names of the children by his first wife that were then living, and also that each of them had received their portion. To provide for these children James must have had considerable property and/or funds apart from these in the business.

### **COPY OF THE WILL OF JAMES STONE OF BRISTOL**

*Dated 15th July, 1784.*

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I James Stone of the parish of Saint Philip and Jacob in the City of Bristol Pawn Broker being now in good Health Sound in mind and Memory and thereby considering the certainty of Death and the Uncertainty of the time thereof Do make this my last will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to Say, I Give to each of my children — namely George Stone, Ignatius Stone Rosina Thomas Ann Stone and Mary Stone one shilling they each of them having already received their Portions.

I Give and Bequeath unto my Dearly beloved Wife Lucy Stone All that my Messuage or Tenement with its Rights Members and Appurtenances now in my own possession and Occupation Situate in the Old Market in the said City of Bristol And also all other my Real and personal Estate and Effects whatsoever and Wheresoever with my Right and Title to the Same To hold unto my said Wife and her assigns for and during the Term of her Natural Life upon Trust that she the said Lucy Stone do and shall have hold use Occupy and Enjoy the Same And also receive and take the Rents Issues and Profits thereof and out of the same proceeds do and shall pay off and Discharge All my just Debts and Funeral Expenses and the remainder of such said proceeds do and shall Apply to and for her and their own use and benefit Separate and apart from every Husband she may think proper to have after my Decease

And from and immediately after Decease of the Said Lucy Stone I Give Devise and Bequeath unto my son Thomas Stone All and Singular the said Messuage or Tenement and Premises with all my Estate Right Title and Interest therein To hold the Same last mentioned Premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Thomas Stone his Heirs and Assigns forever And in case the said Thomas Stone shall happen to Dye without leaving lawful Issue of his Body Then and immediately after the Decease of he

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said Thomas Stone and the death of my Said Wife I Give Devise and Bequeath to my Daughter Lucy Stone All and Singular the said Messuage or Tenement and Premises with all my Estate Right Title and Interest therein To Hold the same last mentioned Premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Lucy Stone her Heirs and Assigns forever

And in case the said Lucy Stone shall happen to Die without having lawful Issue of her Body Then and immediately after the Decease of my Said Daughter Lucy Stone and the Death of my Said Wife I Give Devise and Bequeath to my Daughter Susanna Stone All and Singular the said Messuage or Tenement and Premises with all my Estate Right Title and Interest therein To hold the same last mentioned premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Susanna Stone her Heirs and Assigns forever

And in case the said Susannah Stone shall happen to Die without leaving lawful Issue of her Body Then and immediately after the Decease of my Said Daughter Susanna Stone and the Death of my Said Wife I Give Devise and Bequeath to my Said Son Ignatius Stone All and Singular the said Messuage or Tenement and Premises with all my Estate Right Title and Interest therein To hold the Same last mentioned Premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Ignatius Stone his Heirs and Assigns forever

And immediately after the Decease of my said Wife Lucy Stone I do hereby give and bequeath to my Said Son Thomas Stone All my Monies Securities for Monies Stock in Trade and other Personal Estate whatsoever and wheresoever (my Household Goods and Household Furniture Excepted) To Hold the Same Monies Securities Stock and Personal Estate with its Appurtenances unto the Said Thomas Stone his Executors Administrators and Assigns Upon Trust that he the Said Thomas Stone his Executors and Administrators do and shall pay thereout unto my two Youngest Children namely Lucy and Susanna the Yearly Annuity or Sum of five pounds each by quarterly payments the first quarters payment to be made to each of them on the next quarter Day after my Decease

And upon this further Trust that he the said Thomas Stone his Executors and Administrators do and shall pay out of the said Monies Securities Stock and personal Estate or out of the Rents and profits of the said Messuage or Tenement and Premises unto each of them the said Lucy and Susannah Stone the sum of twenty pounds of lawful British Money when

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and as soon as the said Susanna shall be arrived to the age of twenty one years

and my will is and I do hereby Order and Direct my Said Wife to permit and suffer my said children Thomas Lucy and Susanna or any person or persons they my said three children shall think proper to choose for to do the Same (as Soon after my Decease and Internment as the same can be done) to take or cause to be taken an Inventory and Appraisement of all and Singular my Said Estate and Effects so given to my Said Wife for life as aforesaid And in case she my Said Wife shall think proper to Refuse Such Satisfaction to my Said three Children Then I do hereby Declare that this my will shall be and Remain Void So far as the Same will Relates to or Concerns her my Said Wife any thing to the contrary notwithstanding

And after the Decease of my Said Wife Lucy Stone I Give and Bequeath unto and equally between my said three Youngest Children Thomas Lucy and Susannah Stone All and Singular my said Household Goods and Household furniture To hold the Same unto them the said Thomas Stone Lucy Stone and Susanna Stone and to the Survivor of them as their his and her own proper Effects And Lastly I do hereby Nominate Constitute and Appoint my Said wife Lucy Stone Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament And Revoking all my former Wills I do hereby Declare this to be my last will and Testament

IN WITNESS whereof I have to this my last will and Testament (contained in this and the preceding Sheet of paper hereto affixed) Set my hand and Seal this fifteenth Day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty four.

JAMES STONE

Signed Sealed Published and Declared by the Testator as and for his last will and Testament in the presence of us who at his Request in his presence and of each other have hereto Subscribed our Names as witnesses. Aaron Butler. Abr- Owan E.W. Hare.

## THOMAS STONE (2)

Thomas Stone (2) was born on 27 July 1753 and baptized on the 29 July 1753 in the United Brethren (Moravian) Chapel at East Tytherton, Wiltshire.

*(“England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975.” Database. FamilySearch. <http://FamilySearch.org> : 3 March 2017. Index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City.)*

“East Tytherton is located on a minor road in a valley some 2.7 miles (4.3 km) northeast of Chippenham and a similar distance northwest of Calne in the civil parish of Bremhill...

“A house at East Tytherton was bought by preacher John Cennick in 1742 and a Moravian community was founded in 1745; a chapel, manse and church cottage were built for the community.”

*([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East\\_Tytherton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Tytherton))*

On the 25th December, 1790, Thomas married another Lucy Cains, the entry from the Marriage Register of St James' Parish, Bristol, reads:—

1790 Dec, 25 Thomas Stone and Lucy Cains, both of this parish, by banns. (Groom signed, Bride made “X” Witness Thomas Cooper who signed.)

This Lucy Cains was the daughter of Robert and Sarah Cains of Hanham and was baptised on 23rd August, 1772 (Baptismal Register of Hanham and Oldlands Parish.)

She also had a brother Thomas who was baptised on 5th June, 1774 (Hanham and Oldland Parish). On 6th April, 1798, he married Elizabeth Fudge. Groom Signed, Bride made “X”. One of the Witnesses was Thomas Stone. (St George East Marriage Register).

**Thomas (2) and Lucy had eight children:**

Thomas Stone (3):

born 28 January 1796, Horfield, Gloucestershire  
baptized 24 July 1796, St James, Bristol  
married Ann Withers, 13 July 1817, St John, Bedminster  
died 27 November, Green Ponds, Tasmania  
buried Congregational Churchyard, Bagdad, Tasmania

Susannah (Ann) Stone:

born 17 June 1798 (*this is the date given by "Ancestry" and "Family Search" but the baptismal register says that she was one week old when baptized.*)  
baptized 22 July 1798, St James, Bristol  
married Perry

Lucy Stone

born 23 March 1800  
baptized 4 May 1800, St James, Bristol

Sarah Stone (1801- )

born 20 December 1801  
baptized 21 February 1802, St James, Bristol  
married William Fox

James Stone

born 1804  
baptized 18 March 1804, St James, Bristol  
married Eliza Fox

William Stone (1808- )

born 1808  
baptized 15 May 1808, St James, Bristol

Elizabeth Stone ( - )

married John Perry

Emma Stone

born 1813

We can assume that on his marriage Thomas Stone (2) lived at Horfield, close to Bristol, for the family tradition is that Thomas Stone (3) was born there. On the death of Lucy Stone, he apparently moved into the residence at the Old Market business.

Thomas Stone (2) acquired properties in and around Bristol, and it is understood that he became a man of considerable substance. The properties will be more specifically referred to when reference is made to his death.

Thomas Stone (3) obviously received a good education, but whether at a school or by private tutor is not known.

He was taken into the Pawnbroking business with his father.

On 15th July, 1817, he married Ann Withers (born 30th August, 1798), the daughter of John Withers a silk hat manufacturer of Bristol.

Thomas (3) and Ann resided at Lawrence Hill, Bristol. He fell out with his father over the marriage, and this ultimately led to him and ten emigrating to Australia.

The Bristol Directory of 1619 gives some details of the family. It is well to remember that the information would have been compiled in, say, 1818. It reads:—

Thomas Stone, Pawnbroker, 6 Old Market Street. Residence Catherine Place.

Thomas Stone, Pawnbroker, Lawrence Hill.

Before telling the story of our ancestor Thomas Stone (3), we will finish the history of Thomas Stone (2). Special references will be also made to the Withers family.

After Thomas (3) left the business, the father took his next eldest son James into the partnership with him.

Lucy Stone predeceased her husband, and Thomas (2) (and apparently Emma a minor) went to live at his house at Catherine Place. At the date of his Will, (see below) he was living at his Wellington Place, Bristol home. It seems a married daughter, Elizabeth Perry and her husband, John Perry lived at Wellington place also.

Thomas Stone (2) died on 21st May, 1831, leaving a Will dated 13th November, 1830, and a Codicil of (about) 25th March, 1831. Emma Stone, then a Minor, was sole executrix. Trustees and Guardians of his Infant Child were his son James Stone, his son-in-law John Perry and his friend William Botler a Brushmaker.



**His Estate was left as under:-**

THOMAS (3) Referred to as “Eldest Son” — No provision “he being already provided for”.

JAMES No Provision. “I having already, before the date of this my Will, given and relinquished to him, all my share and Interest in the business of Pawnbrokers lately carried on by us in co-partnership, and also in the capital stock thereof, and also all sums of money which I have heretofore advanced to him.”

WILLIAM Piece of garden ground containing about two acres and one quarter (more of less) situate at Whitehall in the parish of Saint George County of Gloucester then in occupation of John Hill in trust for William during his natural life then to his child or children.

SARAH (FOX) Messuage or Dwelling house with the garden thereunto adjoining and belonging containing about half an acre more or less situate at Whitehall (adjoins the 2¼ acres) then in occupation of George Hasell in trust for Sarah Fox during her natural life then to her child or children.

ANN (PERRY) (*Note - She was baptised Susannah AHS*) Messuage or Dwelling house and garden at Catherine Place in the out Parish of Saint Paul in the county of Gloucester then in occupation of William Jones in trust for Ann Perry during her natural life then to her child or children.

ELIZABETH (PERRY) Messuage or Dwelling house and garden at Wellington Place in the out parish of Saint Paul county of Gloucester then in his own occupation in trust for Elizabeth Perry during her natural life then to her child or children.

EMMA (*Note — A Spinster.*) Messuage or Dwelling house and garden at Catherine Place in the out parish of Saint Paul then in occupation of Thomas Perry in trust for Emma Stone during her natural life then to her child or children if any, or if no child or children then to Thomas' children, Sarah, William, Ann and Elizabeth.

Further the Will stated “I bequeath the whole residue of my personal Estate to my said daughter Emma, for her own sole separate and absolute use and Disposal and I devise to her my said daughter Emma all property vested in me as Mortgagee, or to secure money to me, for all my Estates and Interests therein”.

Several provisions were made should any life Tenant die without a child or children then living.

On or about 25th March, 1831, that is two months before his death, Thomas (2) wished to make some last bequests, and being unable to do more than sign his name, he asked his daughter Emma and John Perry to prepare a paper which read:-

“Emma Stone at my decease you must Pay to William Stone and Elizabeth Perry the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds each if there be so much after paying all lawful Demands on my Estate and Give to William Fox his Bill of one hundred and fifty.”

(Signed) Thom Stone

A document to this effect was signed in the Episcopal Court of Bristol by Emma Stone, John Perry Jnr and James Stone on 25th August 1831.

To enable the Estate to be administered until Emma was 21 years old (*she was not at the time*), John Perry Jnr. with two others had to give a Guarantee (or Obligation as it was called) that it would be “faithfully administered according to Law”. It is dated 25th August, 1831 and is worth quoting in part.

“Know all men by these presents That We John Perry the Younger John Perry the Elder both of the parish of Saint Paul in the County of Gloucester Coachmakers and Thomas Dix of the City of Bristol Gentleman are held and firmly bound unto the Right Reverend Father in God Robert by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Bristol lawfully .... in the Sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds of lawful British Money to be paid to the Said Right Reverend Father ...”

And so we leave Thomas Stone (2) referred to in above document as “Gentleman”.

### **THOMAS STONE (3)**

As we have recounted, Thomas Stone (3) was born at Horfield, Bristol, on 28th January, 1796, and obviously received a good education. He was taken into the family Pawnbroking Business, his name as such being recorded in the Bristol Directory of 1819.

He became very friendly with Ann Withers (born August, 1798, the daughter of John Withers, the owner of a Silk Hat Factory in Bristol.) Ann, too, had had a good education, as evidenced by specimens of her handwriting that are extant, and by further evidence that she became a competent teacher.

The marriage was opposed by Thomas' father, for although apparently he liked Ann quite well, he did not consider her a suitable match for his eldest son. They moved on different social planes, perhaps. Thomas waited until he was 21 to marry Ann, despite this family opposition. Ann was just under 19 years of age at the time.

The marriage was solemnised in the Parish Church of St. John, Bedminster, Bristol. The record reads:—

1817 July 13th. Thomas Stone Bach., and Ann Withers Spinster, both of this parish, by Banns.

Both signed their names, Witnesses were Sarah Stone and John Daniell Jnr.

The wedding was reported in at least three Bristol papers, "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal" of 2 - 8-1817; The "Bristol Mirror" of the same date, and the "Bristol Gazette", as follows:-

MARRIED lately, Mr. Thos. Stone Jun. to Miss Ann Withers, Daughter of Mr. John Withers, Hat Manufacturer, Castle St.

Thomas and Ann went to live at Lawrence Hill, Bristol. He had excellent prospects in England, but because of the quarrel with the father over the marriage, it wasn't long before Thomas and Ann decided to migrate to Australia.

## THE WITHERS FAMILY

Let us turn and look for a while at the Withers family—the family that Thomas (3) married into. John Withers was a hat manufacturer at 80 and 81 Castle Street, Bristol, living and working at this address.

The Register of St. Augustine Parish Church, Bristol, records that on 3rd July, 1796, he married Susannah Cook, and that they were both of that parish. Both signed as did the witnesses Mary Withers and Saml Hercum.

Records of the Broadmead Baptist Chapel (Bristol) give the birth dates of six children of John Withers and Susanna Coke as under:-

19 Jan. 1797 Alexander  
30 Aug. 1798 Ann (Who married Thomas Stone (3))  
30 Jun. 1800 Joseph (Who went to Australia with the Stones.)  
14 Dec. 1802 George  
12 May 1805 John (Later carried on the family business.)  
27 Mar. 1808 Alfred

We are aware that there was another daughter Eliza (or Elizabeth) who was born around the year 1816, but we have not been able to discover any references to the date of her birth or baptism. Eliza Withers married David Brainerd Ryland. They migrated to Australia in 1852 in the ship “Panama”. This D.B. Ryland was to have a great influence on the Stone family in Victoria.

### Note:

The Marriage Register of St. Augustine's Parish Church gives John Withers' wife's name as Susannah Cook, whereas the Births' Register of Broadmead Baptist Church gives the name as Susanna Coke, another example of the uncertainty over spelling of names which existed around these times. *A.H.S.*

### **In the 1819 Directory for Bristol, the following Withers are mentioned:-**

John Withers - Hat Manufacturer, 81 Castle St., Bristol  
George Withers -Silk Hat Manufacturer,     *do*  
Isaac Withers - Cooper, Carey Lane.  
William Withers - Cooper, 20 Small St.  
Thomas Withers - Pawnbroker, Receiver of Plate and Jewels.

### **The 1851 Census, St. Paul's Parish, records for 25 Wilson Street:-**

John Withers, Head, mar, 46, hat manufacturer, born Bristol.

Mary " , Wife, " , 52, - , born Holesworthy, Devon.

John Cary Withers, Son, -, 14, - , " Bristol.

Gostwycke Masey, nephew, un-mar., 17, apprentice.

It is interesting to note that the 1916 Bristol Directory has this entry:—

John Cory Withers, Hat Manufacturer, 80 & 81 Castle St-, which means that for nearly a century, probably more, the Withers family traded in the same premises.

### **The Stones Arrive in Australia**

Thomas and Ann Stone may have been influenced in their decision to migrate to Australia by recently published reports that Australia was more than just a land of Convicts and Kangaroos. Restrictions on immigration to New South Wales were removed, Governor Macquarie having requested in 1818 that more “respected monied men” be sent out to offset the predominance of convicts and poor settlers that had been dispatched to the Colony over the years. Generous Land Grants were held out as an inducement.

Ann’s brother Joseph, then 19 years of age, decided to accompany them to Australia. He was a Cooper by trade, having learned the art of cask-making in the family business.

The three young people booked their passages to New South Wales, Australia, on the ship “David Shaw”.

To date (1982) we have not yet been able to locate and peruse the passenger lists, but it seems that Thomas decided to set up a private school in Sydney, and would have brought the necessary books and equipment with him. They sailed from Portsmouth on 11th June, 1819.

We can be sure when they left England, it was with the idea of making their fortune in the new land, and then returning to their native land. After leaving Portsmouth, the ship called at St. Jago, a small island off Cape Verde which is now known as Sao Tiago, and then sailed direct to Hobart Town, arriving there on 11th October, 1819, that is a journey taking four months.

Ann was expecting their first child, and had been very ill during most of the long journey. When she set foot on land, she refused to go any further. This presented a major problem. Permission to emigrate to and settle in Van Dieman's Land depended on the success of an application to the Secretary of State, accompanied by two character references, and the provision of evidence of capital of at least £500. If agreed to, the applicant obtained a Letter of Introduction.

Joseph Withers decided to apply to stay along with Thomas and Ann. None of them had the necessary letters of Introduction, but Lieutenant Governor Sorell did issue a temporary landing permit.

He reported his actions to Governor Macquarie as per the original Letter Book in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. (*Details in "Historical Records of Australia", page 428, Series III, Vol. II*)

*"Mr. T. Stone and Wife, and Mr. Withers, his brother-in-law, brought no letter from the Secy. of State, and I was therefore doubtful of the propriety of allowing them to land here; but upon considering the hardship which they might feel and represent of being forced from hence at the end of a long voyage without any charge, I judged it best to accede to their application and to report their situation to Your Excellency.*

*"It does not appear from these persons coming out that any restriction exists, and if the only means of preventing those who venture to this Country without the Secy. of State's Authority, be that of sending them away on arrival, it would be one which in many cases would be impracticable and in most involving questions which would be painful to the Chief Colonial Authority. Should Your Excellency disapprove of the permission to land, which I gave to Mr. Stone, I request to be honored with your Instructions."*

Three days later Captain Jordain of the "David Shaw" received official notice of the fate of his passengers. (*Details in "Historical Records of Australia", page 738, Series III, Vol. II*)

*Lieutenant Robinson to Mr Jordain*

*Sir,*

*I am directed by the Lieut't Governor to acquaint you that the Undernamed persons, arrived per the David Shaw, have his permission to land at this Settlement, and you are authorized to disembark them accordingly.*

*I am, &c,*

*H. E. Robinson, Secy*

*Mr. Nathan Elliott; Mr. Thos. Stone; Mrs. Ann Stone; Mr. Josh, Rivers,\**

**Note:** \*Misspelling of Withers. *A.H.S.*

The "Hobart Town Gazette" of Saturday, 16th October, 1819, gives details of their arrival:-

"On Monday last arrived from England in four months, having left Portsmouth the 11th June, the Ship "David Shaw", Captain Jordain with valuable and choice cargo of merchandise. She went into St. Jago's, and after staying three days sailed from thence direct to this Port. Captain Edward Sindrey has returned by this conveyance as Supercargo of the vessel. The passengers by this arrival are as follows:— Mr Nathaniel Elliott, Mr. Edward Payne, Mr. Matthew Payne, Mr. George Brooks, Mr. Thomas Fenton, Mr. Joseph Rivers (**Note:**— Same misspelling!), Mr. Thomas Stone, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Sarah Wilmott and Mr. James Parker."

When Thomas and Ann arrived in Hobart, the General-Muster books (for November, 1819) shows that the total population of that town, apart from the Military, was 3,145 made up as follows:—

Numbers of Free Persons and Settlers

Men	677	
Women	319	
Children	488	1,484

Convicts.

Male	1,460	
Female	201	1,661
<u>Total Population of Hobart.</u>		3,145

Thomas had converted his assets into cash, and had a considerable amount of money at his disposal when he came to Australia. He is also said to have brought with him family silver bearing a Crest which included a chained eagle. (**Note:** It is likely that this would have been more accurately described as a hawk or falcon with jesses, a common device in Heraldry. *N.A.S.*)

Thomas' Little sister Emma, was only 6 years old when he sailed from England. It is obvious that he was very fond of her, for when Ann gave birth to their first child on 10th February, 1820, and it proved to be a girl, they named her Emma after the baby's young aunt so far away. Thereafter every two years, Ann had another baby, until 1838 when there were 10 children.

## Life and Work in Van Dieman's Land

Joseph Withers lost no time in setting up in business. The "Hobart Town Gazette" of Saturday, November 13 1819, carried the following notice:-

*"The Public are respectfully informed that J. Withers, recently from England, has commenced his Business as a Cooper, at a new brick House in Bridge Street, corner of Liverpool Street, where every Article in that Line will be made in the neatest Manner, and on the most moderate Terms —Tubs, Buckets, Pails, Churns, &c, ready made. —Jobs, and Work by the Day performed reasonably. N.B. — Old Casks, Staves, Iron hoops, &c. bought, or taken in exchange."*

Thomas Stone was not far behind for he too, had found a home, and in the "Hobart Town Gazette" of Saturday, November, 27th, 1819, reported that a school for Young Gentlemen was about to be opened. The notice read:—

*"Thomas Stone respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Hobart Town that on Monday, 6th December, he intends opening a School for the Education of Young Gentlemen, at his cottage on Hospital Hill. The Terms moderate, and he hopes by unremitting attention to Pupils entrusted to his Care to merit countenance and Support."*



H. T. Giblin in “The Early History of Tasmania” M.U.P. 1939) page 342, has something to say about education in general and about Thomas Stone’s School:-

“The best of the proprietary establishments were somewhat similar in type to grammar schools in England of that period. If the range of subjects taught, as advertised in the single newspaper of the Island, was any criterion of the quality of the teaching, the education obtainable was as sound and practical as could be expected at that early stage of instruction. A few details concerning some of these private institutions will indicate the endeavours made to provide a superior training for young people whose parents could afford to pay the fees.

“The first to start a school of this kind was a Mr. T. Stone whose ‘Academy for Young Gentlemen’ was opened in 1820 (sic), and was still in existence four years later, the terms being £40 a year for boarders, and for day scholars £10 for boys over 10 years old and £7 for younger lads.”

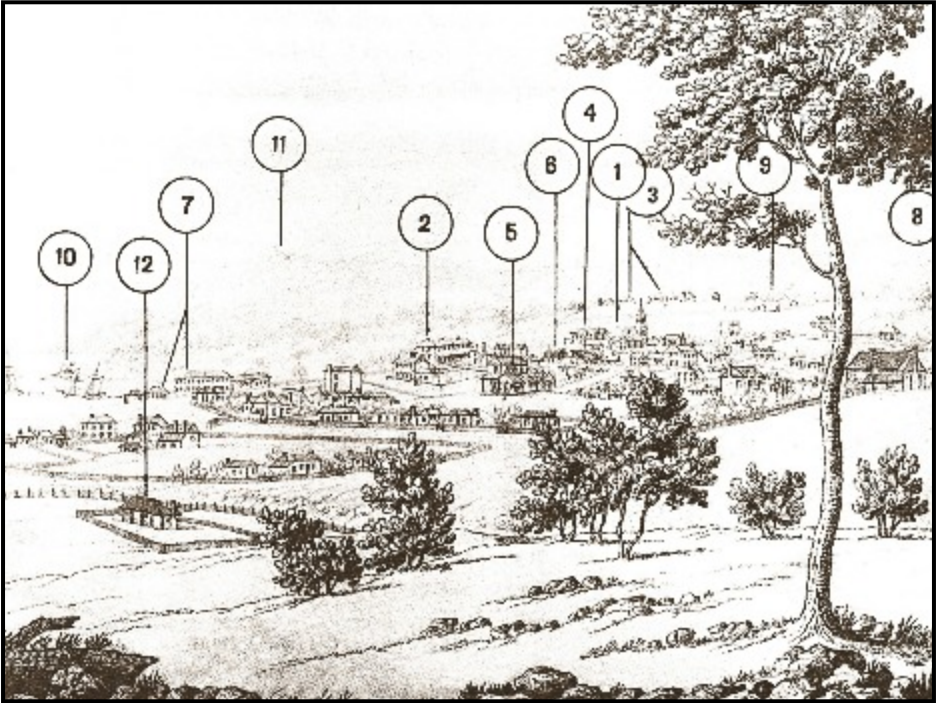
We have seen that Thomas opened his first school in a cottage on Hospital Hill, but in Giblin’s history we are told that not only did he have Junior and Senior day scholars, but that he also operated as a school for boarders. This would require larger premises. We know that Thomas had built, almost at once, two houses in Liverpool Street (one was Number 3), and in his notice in the Hobart Town Gazette" of Saturday, 21st September 1822, we see that he was operating from “his house in Liverpool Street”.

As this notice details the subjects taught, it is quoted in full:-

*“Mr. Thomas Stone respectfully informs his Friends and the Inhabitants of Hobart Town, that it is his intention, on the 1st October next, at his House in Liverpool Street, to re-open an Academy for Young Gentlemen; in which will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Elocution, together with Dancing and the Rudiments of Drawing and Latin; and from the liberal Encouragement he met with during the last three years, he still hopes by strictly adhering to the duties of a Teacher, to merit a continuance of their countenance and support.”*

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

It seems possible that one of the houses could have been used as a school house and for the boarders, and the other for Thomas and Anne as a dwelling.



This sketch by William W. Evans, the Deputy Surveyor-General shows Hobart Town from the Domain in about 1820 and the numbers identify some of the principal buildings, including: 1. St David's Church, 2. Government House, 5. Hospital and 12. Government Stock Yard.

What is interesting for our purposes is that the nearest houses are actually in Liverpool Street and Thomas Stone's house at number 3 is probably the one partly hidden by a tree. The house in front of the Hospital is on the corner of Liverpool and Bridge Streets and could well be where Joseph Withers conducted his business.

Thomas must have had some idea of going farming for on 25th July, 1821, he applied for a grant of 200 acres in the district of Strangford. It was in a fertile valley and had a river or creek frontage.

The land was “located” to him. However, it seems that the land was not developed by him — as was required. It was later claimed by one Thomas Reynolds and he and his partner William Hodgson received a grant of the area some 23 years later.

For further details see under the heading “The Strangford Land” in the Appendix.

With the idea of supplementing his income, Thomas imported at least one shipment of merchandise, as per a notice in “The Hobart Town Gazette” of Saturday, 10th November, 1821, which reads:—

*“Just imported per the Mariner, by Mr. Thomas STONE, and will be opened for SALE, on Thursday next, the 15th Instant, at his house in Liverpool Street, near the Government Domain, the following well-selected investment, consisting of Gentlemen’s superfine hats, boys’ black and drab ditto, cloth foraging caps, ladies’ fashionable beaver bonnets with elegant plumes of ostrich feathers, children’s fancy drab and white ditto; gentlemen’s superfine black and coloured Kerseymere breaches and trowsers, nankeen ditto; Caroline striped foilonet and Marcella Waist-coats; Kent and lath hammers; masons’ trowels, fine plate locks, closet and Banbury ditto, cupboard ditto, padlocks, bolts, thumb latches, T. Hinges, augers, gimblets, awls, screws, pincers, shingle nails, knives and forks, razors, scissors, boys’ knives, pruning and spud ditto, japanned tea pots, fancy snuff boxes, pen knives, sailors’ ditto, shoe tips and nails, shoemakers’ hamp and hairs, watch chains, fine gilt coat buttons, children’s dress, fancy polished steel and plated ditto, seals with names, coat and dress moulds, rack, mane and pocket combs, tooth brushes, yellow ochre, borax, brass solder, spelter for tinmen, whitewash and scrubbing brushes, painters’ tools, large and small slates, spelling books, Tutor’s Assistants, School Histories of England, and Geographys, copy books, prime goose quills, black lead and slate pencils, pot, vellum and blotting papers, sealing wax and wafers, English and Dutch Pink, Prussian and damp blue, red and black inker powder, and a variety of other articles. Terms, prompt Payment. Wool taken at Prices according to its Quality - Good Oil at 4s. per Gallon.*

This comprehensive and delightful list of goods, a social history in itself, may have been sold during the summer when the school was closed. Although it is our purpose in writing this history to avoid conjecture as far as possible, we do know that many of these goods would have been in short supply in that little convict settlement, and we cannot help hoping that the venture was a real financial success to Thomas and Ann, only 25 years and 23 years respectively at the time, and working so hard to secure a foothold in a very strange land, far from their homes.

And, reading the list of beautiful hats, bonnets and caps, we cannot help but wonder if they came from the workshop of John Withers, Hat Manufacturer, of 81 Castle Street, Bristol. If so, they must have been a special source of pleasure and pride to the young Ann.

During 1824 Thomas made a momentous decision. He closed his “Academy for Young Gentlemen”, and became Master of the National School at Macquarie Point, Hobart. Anne was also to be employed as School Mistress.

In addition to their salaries, understood to be £20 for Thomas and £15 for Anne, they were provided with a Government School-house as a residence and were entitled to rations of meat and flour at the Government price. As well, there was sufficient ground to enable them to establish a garden. Domestic help of a sort seemed readily available, so that this would free Ann of routine house-work. But how she coped with children arriving in quick succession is a mystery.

About this time Ann was using the name Anne, the signature “Anne Stone” appearing on school returns.

At the various schools where Thomas taught he established a fruit and vegetable garden to help support the family.

It will be recalled that his father always had gardens attached to the homes he owned, so Thomas was no stranger to gardening. Succeeding generations of Stones have been noted for the establishment and cultivation of fruit and vegetable gardens, as will be evidenced as the story progresses.

On the 21st September, 1825, the Superintendent of Schools, the Revd. William Bedford wrote to Captain Montague, Secretary, on behalf of Thomas Stone:-

*Sir,*

*I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Stone, the Schoolmaster at Hobart Town, has requested me to represent, to His Honor the Lt. Governor that the fences &c of the grounds belonging to the School are in so bad a state as to prevent his cultivating it for the use of his family.*

*“I have to request, should it meet the approbation of His Honor, that the fences be repaired, as it would be a great addition to his comfort, as well as an assistance in a pecuniary point of view.*

*I have the honor to be,*

*Sir,*

*Your Obedient*

*Humble Servant,*

*Wm., Bedford*

A Memo on the letter (C.S.O. 1/1 19/3014) reads:- “Acquaint him that the Lt. Gr. is aware of the propriety of it and that if he had the means he would comply with his request at once, but the various works at present performing by the Acting Engineer will not enable it, but it will be attended to as soon as possible. *J.N.*”

We do not know when, or if, Thomas did get his fence, but we hope that eventually he could grow fruit and vegetables for his little family, safe from marauding goats and convicts.

By the latter part of 1826, Thomas had made up his quarrel with his father, who, so our family tradition goes, asked that he return to England. The Stones by then had a family of 4 children, and with their small salaries were not able to live in the manner to which they were accustomed. Thomas brought considerable funds with him but unwise investments are said to have eaten them up. A decision was made to return to England as we see from the letter quoted below:

*Sir,*

*The Emoluments arising from my situation as Schoolmaster being wholly inadequate to the support of my family, I shall be greatly obliged by His Excellency’s allowing me to resign my situation at*

*the end of the ensuing January, as it is my intention to proceed to England about that period, by the "Hugh Crawford".*

*I remain,*

*Sir,*

*With great respect,*

*Thos. STONE*

*Schoolhouse,*

*Macquarie Point*

*6th Novr., 1826*

The above letter is preserved in the file letters to the Colonial Secretary held by the Tasmanian Archives.

In 1824 Lieut. Governor William Sorrell was replaced by Lieut. Governor George Arthur, and attached to the letter is a memo signed "Geo. Arthur", it reads:-

*"27th December 1826*

*Acquaint the Writer of the accompanying letter that I have considered in Council the salaries attached to the office of Schoolmaster, and that I have approved of Fifty Pounds to himself and Twenty five Pounds to his Wife, with such other emoluments or advantages as they now possess, to be their future rate of Salary from 1st October last.*

*I desire to express, however, that I do not intend this rate to be applicable to all Schoolmasters, but that their Salary will be regulated according to the number of children under their charge. I wish therefore, to have information on this point showing the number of children in every school, in order that a proper scale may be prepared."*

Tradition also has it that the Colonial Secretary wrote to Thomas stating that Van Dieman's Land needed men of his stamp in the Colony and asked him to reconsider his resignation. This, coupled with the quite considerable increase in their salaries, persuaded them to remain in the Colony.

It would seem that shortly afterwards the school was shifted to a new site in Liverpool Street for in a Return of School Children which is undated

but appears to relate to January, 1826, Ann Stone is shown as being 3 years 1 month old (that is, the daughter Ann), and to be residing at Liverpool Street. It also states the “Parents of Good Character”.

A further return that appears to relate to 1827, gives the following information about some of the Stone children:—

Stone, Emma 7 years )

Stone, Thomas 3 years ( All residing at Liverpool Street.

Stone, Joshua 1 year )

*Note: “Joshua” should read “Joseph”.*

In a School Return headed “State of the National Central Female School, Hobart Town, Van Dieman’s Land, 13th January, 1827” we find that Anne Stone was School Mistress of the National Central Female School, Hobart Town. The Return shows the “Present state of Education of 42 female students in her charge” (*C.S.O. 1/26 Ho. 448, page 7*). The ages of the girls ranged from 3 years to 14 years. There are references to two of the Stone children:—

Emma, aged 7, was educated to - “Collects from 1 to 10 by 3 stages. Reading Book No. 2, part 1st. Monosyllabic Writing. Needlework.”

Ann aged 3 - “Collects from 1 to 5 by 3 stages. Spelling Book No. 1, pages 3 & 4. Alphabetical Writing.”

The Return is in Anne's handwriting, which can only be classed as beautiful. M.C.I. Levy, in his biography of Governor Arthur, refers to Anne Stone as one of a number of very good teachers.

Under the heading “When admitted” in the Return, the date for Emma Stone is shown as 22nd November, 1825. We know that the Stones were at Macquarie Point School at that date, so it is obvious that the whole school was moved to the new site in Liverpool Street.

From Ross’ “Hobart Town Almanack” and “Van Diemen’s Land Annual” of 1831, we are able to more or less accurately ascertain where the Liverpool Street School was situated. Pages 66 and 67 refer to: “Liverpool Street running parallel to the north of Macquarie Street, if we begin at the east end next the Domain, we have on the left or south side —

1. Messrs. Bock, painter and engraver.

2. S. Gould, Boatman.

3. Fox, Bell hanger.

4. The Chambers and residence of Mr. Young, Solicitor.

Note: The Nos 3 and 4 were the houses erected by Thomas Stone.)

and so on to

16. Goodwin, Shoemaker

17. McCracken, Butcher

18. Public School, Mr. Stone

The Hobart Rivulet runs at the back of the school block.

Some time during July, 1828, Thomas made application for a grant of 10 acres at the back of the Lime Kilns to enable him to establish a small farm with orchard and garden. He stated that he had “Collected at some trouble and expense upwards of 1,000 Fruit trees of different kinds” for which he wished to prepare ground for their removal as soon as the season would permit. He also stated that he understood the premises (of the School at Liverpool Street) would shortly be given up, so there was a certain degree of urgency in the matter.

We understand that he imported these thousand fruit trees from South Africa which indicates that he made a considerable contribution to the establishment of the fruit-growing industry in Tasmania.

The land allocated to him was at New Town, to the North of Elphinstone Road.

Although he established the farm there, it was years before the land was finally granted to him. The full story of his land is set out under the heading “The New Town Farm” hereunder.

In Bent’s “The Tasmanian Almanack 1830”, the school where Thomas and Anne taught was referred to as an Elementary School.

In 1831, the Stones had 5 children and one servant. Thomas’ salary was £50 and Anne’s £25. They had Government Residence plus meat and flour at Government price. Since 1830 a rations return showed the Stones had been supplied with 131¼ lbs meat, 196⅞ lbs flour and 4 lbs Salt.



## The Stone Family in Tasmania

A “Return of Parish Clerks and Schoolmasters” undated, gives the following information (*C.S.O. 1/3/42 pp139/141*):—

Master National School Liverpool Street, T. Stone	£50 per ann
Mistress do. Ann Stone	£25 " "
Number of nations received including a servant $3\frac{3}{4}$	
Annual value of Rations at 8d. each Ration p. diem	£45.12.6

The School master resided in the Schoolhouse belonging to the Government.

## THE KINGS SCHOOLS.

As Thomas and Anne were to transfer to the Male Orphans’ School in 1851, it is well to briefly sketch the history of the King’s Orphan Schools. (*Most of the information is taken from the Minute Book 24-4-1828 to 23-10-1833.*)

A Committee of Management was appointed by Government Notice No. 90 of 24th April, 1828. Those appointed were:—

The Venerable Archdeacon Scott  
Major Kirkwood  
Joseph Hone Esq.  
Affleck-Moodie Esq.  
The Reverend William Bedford.

The Tasmanian Archives Staff advised us in 1981 that the Government rented two different premises. One at New Town (understood to be an old brewery) in 1827 as the Male Orphan School; the other (a house) “Belle Vue” in Davey Street in 1828, as a Female Orphan School.

Almost at once it is recorded in the minutes, that the School Houses were by no means large enough to accommodate the children admitted, much less provide suitable apartments for the Masters and Matrons and their families, or to permit the extension of benefits to other helpless children.

In 1829, Plans for new buildings were prepared by John Lee Archer, Government Architect, and in 1830 a site at New Town was approved. The two schools were to flank a church (The Church of St John).

There were two major scandals associated with the schools — the first in relation to the Chorleys, who were in charge of the Female Orphan School. They were charged with using food supplied for the girls for their own ends, including feeding poultry.

The other referred to Male Orphan School in 1831, when the then Master, Mr. R. W. Giblin was accused of ill-treating the boys. One boy, named John Burgess, was so badly beaten that he died some 10 days afterwards.

A brave lad, David Walsh, told the Committee that he had witnessed the beating. Welsh in turn was assaulted by Giblin. The School Beadle who had seen the latter incident, told the Committee who acted without delay, and the Lieutenant-Governor was informed. The Committee were requested to “immediately take steps for placing some respectable person in the temporary charge of the Male Orphan School as it appears from your report that Mr. Giblin cannot with propriety be suffered to remain in that responsible situation for another day.”

It would appear that Committee immediately offered the position to Thomas Stone — the Minutes tell the story:—

“...placed Mr. Stone, the Master of the National School in the temporary charge of the Establishment. The keys of the Store were delivered over to Mr. Stone in the presence of the Committee — the Servants and children were directed to obey him as their Master for the present and it was notified to Mr. Giblin that his Rations would be stopped from the following day, Wednesday 19th January (1831).

“In selecting Mr. Stone for this duty, the Committee acted upon the recommendation of the Rev'd Mr. Bedford who depended a good deal upon that person's honesty and ability which he had shown in the management of the National School — but he was informed at the time that his appointment was merely temporary and that his confirmation would not be recommended to the favorable consideration of His Excellency unless his conduct gave full assurance to the Committee that the Rev'd Mr. Bedford's good opinion of him was not ill-founded.”

Through the Colonial Secretary, Lieut.-Governor Arthur informed the Committee that in his opinion, a Person not proper for the position had been placed in the (National) School at Hobart Town following the departure of Mr. Stone, and that Mr. Stone did not appear to be qualified

to perform the multifarious and responsible duties which must devolve on the Master of the Orphan School. He called for a further report.

In reply, the Committee submitted respectfully:— “for the Lieutenant-Governor’s consideration that, having proposed among themselves to allow Mr. Stone one month from the date of his predecessor and family quitting the Establishment, for showing to the satisfaction of the Committee his fitness or unfitness to be continued in the situation of Master of the School”, and requested a postponement for the date for submission of the report.

A Memo in the Minutes of the Committee of 13th May, 1831, reads:— “The Committee assembled at the Male Orphan School at 9 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of making a final enquiry into the qualifications of Mr. Stone for the situation of Master.”

This enquiry had been in response to a letter from Thomas who had become tired of the delay in confirming his appointment (ref. Minutes 5th May, 1831);— “Read a letter from Mr. Stone requesting earnestly that the Committee will decide upon his claims to be confirmed in his present situation and make their recommendation accordingly.”

So we see that from 18th January, 1831, Thomas was in temporary charge of the Male Orphan School in the Old Brewery at New Town. They took over the apartments designed for the accommodation of Master and Matron on 4th March, 1831.

On 17th May, 1831, the Committee wrote a letter to the Colonial secretary in this connection. The Minute Book reads:

*Vestry of St. David's Church*

*The Committee having reflected on what they have observed when formally visiting the Male Orphan School (together and separately and casually and otherwise) as connected with their last visit on Monday, beg to report that they find the Boys have advanced in their learning since Mr. Stone has acted as Master, notwithstanding the many difficulties he has laboured under for want of a Beadle, and domestic comforts and accommodation.*

*The Boys went through numerous exercises — Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, evincing Mr. Stone's ability to teach, and the Boys' aptitude to learn the System used by the National Schools. The Committee also find Mr. Stone every way disposed to attend to hints, suggestions, and advice — they are also satisfied that Mr. Stone is of unimpeachable moral reputation — to this extent therefore, they can and do, with pleasure recommend Mr Stone — if however in reference to the Lieutenant- Governor's note on the Minutes of 10th March last, His Excellency should decide that a Person of general superior attainments is requisite as Master, he should be immediately sought for by advertisements, for the Committee do not at present know of one so qualified.*

*Sanction is solicited for the Committee seeking by advertisement for a married man as Beadle, whose Wife could assist the Matron in domestic and other concerns, at a Salary of £60 per annum for the two, as suggested in the Minute of 9th ultimo.*

Minutes of 2nd June, 1831, show the following letter was received from the Colonial Secretary:—

*"Colonial Secretary's Office*

*27th May, 1851.*

*"Gentlemen,*

*Having submitted to the Lieutenant Governor your Report of the 19th Instant, I am directed to acquaint you that as His Excellency is concerned that any further delay would be extremely prejudicial, he has, on your recommendation, approved of the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Stone as Master and Matron of the Male Orphan School.*

*I have the Honor to be,*

*Gentlemen,*

*Your very obedient*

*humble Servant,*

*J. J. Burnett*

## St John's Church and the New Orphan Schools



The Church of St. John, New Town, and the two King's Orphan Schools that flanked it were designed by John Lee Archer, the Government Architect and Engineer of the day.

Some of the Committee requirements as to the new schools are set out in the Minutes (page 108):— “That it appears desirable that other school houses should be erected and so situate as to permit all belonging to each of them regularly attending divine services. That each house, with its out houses, yard, garden and grounds, be so effectually detached from the other and its appendages, as a present, so far as practicable, the children of one establishment from mixing with those of the other.”

In due course, the buildings were commenced, and in October, 1833, the School buildings were occupied by the orphans, with the church being opened the following year.

But back to Thomas and Anne Stone in their new positions. The following items of interest have been taken from the Minutes of the Committee of the Orphan Schools.

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

23rd June, 1831, Mr. Stone reported it would conduce to the comfort and health of the boys and cause a great saving of expense if a shoemaker were placed on the establishment.

14th July, 1831, Mr. Stone applied for rations and clothing for one servant, and permission to keep one servant at his own expense in consequence of his young family.

4th October, 1832, Working bullocks of the establishment frequently impounded for straying.

4th October, 1832. Mr. Stone reported that he could make arrangements for accommodation for 8 more boys if they could sleep in hammocks on stands in the School room (to be removed in the mornings before lessons.)

31st January, 1833. Mr. Stone recommended that a tailor be appointed to the Establishment to take care of the repair of the boys' clothes which were in a very ragged condition.

14th February, 1833. Mr Stone reported that a tailor and shoemaker had been sent to the School.

7th March, 1833. Mr. Stone reported that the tailor, a Roman Catholic, did not have the proper use of his hands, that he had been refused assignment by Mr. Lightfoot, and that he did not appear to be the type of person who could fill the committee's intention that the tailor should instruct the boys in his trade.

28th March, 1833. The appointment of a Free Settler as tailor was approved if one could be found.

18th April, 1833. "The Committee finding it is now practicable to commence Divine Service at the Female Orphan School, arranged for giving notice thereof to the Inhabitants of New Town and its vicinity and for the first service being held on Sunday next at 3 o'clock and to continue thenceforth at the same hour on each succeeding Sunday."

*Note 1. The first Service would thus have been on Sunday, 21st April, 1833.*

*Note 2. Note the Female Orphan establishment had not at that stage moved into their new quarters next the partly-completed St John's Church.*

16th May, 1833, “Read a letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 4th instant, conveying his Excellency's approval for the arrangement made for the performance of Divine Worship at the Female Orphan School, New Town as reported in the last Minutes.”

4th July, 1833. Mr Stone reported that there were in the School this day, 122 boys.

12th, Sept, 1833. Bullocks and cart rendered unnecessary to the Establishment, as fire and brushwood now to be supplied by a neighbouring farmer.

“As Divine Service is now regularly performed at the New (Girls) Orphan School every Sabbath morning, the Committee consider it highly desirable and proper that the Boys should attend there as there is sufficient accommodation for them instead of St. David's Church, by which change the Committee consider the Boys would escape the profane and improper language that they must too often hear in walking to and from Hobart Town on the Lord's Day.

“The Committee therefore strongly recommend the same for His Excellency's approval and that directions may be given to the Civil Engineer to erect seats for the Boys and Girls accordingly.”

*Note: — The Boys and Girls at this stage were at their old schools — the Boys at the Old Brewery, New Town, the Girls in Hobart.*

12th September, 1833. It was also recommended “That on the removal of the Boys to the new school, every Prisoner Servant, Male and Female, should be removed from the Whole Establishment and their places supplied by suitable free persons which the Committee conceive can be easily procured among the numerous Emigrants shortly expected in the Colony.”

The present researchers (Alex and Nancy) are not aware how the change-over from Prisoner Servants to Free ones affected the Boys Orphan School, but so far as the Female School was concerned, things were not plain sailing as this extract from the Committee Minutes of 10th October, 1833, shows:— (ref. p 461)

In actual fact the following two extracts refer to quite a different problem. In 1832 the committee appointed Miss De Little as superintendent of the

new Female Orphan School and hoped to move fifty girls into their new premises. Unfortunately for the Committee and the girls they would have to wait another year before they could occupy their new home. The new school was needed to house a group of 200 female settlers who arrived in Hobart Town in August 1832 and needed to be accommodated until arrangements were finalized for them to enter into service or find other employment.

Their arrival in the *Princess Royal* was the result of a scheme of the British Government to assist in the passage of suitable young women to Van Diemen's Land and N.S.W. to redress the imbalance between the sexes in the two young colonies.

As you can imagine the arrival of such a group would attract a good deal of attention. Then when the orphan girls did move into the new building they had to occupy the boy's wing until all the new arrivals had been placed and the boys remained at the old brewery.

“As to the Female Establishment, we regret to find it much disorganised, in comfort, at least, by reasons of the perhaps unavoidable introduction of the newly arrived Female Emigrants. It is impossible for us to enter upon the Subject in detail. We would only advert to the fact of the women being wholly free and not restrained or capable of being restrained, even if the means of doing so were within our power, —last Sunday, sailors and others were outside the Building, and some of the Women unavoidably in communication with them, to the bad example of all others thereabout, the discredit of the Establishment, and the consequent dissatisfaction of our Prisoner Servants — it is noted that these Women will be speedily removed and that the Government will be able to accommodate such as may hereafter arrive in some other suitable Building. In all other respects things things are going on well.”

The Committee meeting of 12th September, 1833, had another major item to refer to the Colonial Secretary:-

“The Committee also beg leave to recommend to His Excellency immediately on the girls removing from the present building to the other Wing that the First Engineer be directed to prepare immediately the Dormitories for the Boys and that Iron bedsteads be substituted for Hammocks if procurable; if not Wooden ones and that the number of Mattresses



required may be immediately procured it appears that about 40 can be spared from the Girls School.”

19th Sept, 1833. “With reference to the recommendation of the Committee in their last Minutes relative to the Boys at the Orphan School attending Divine Service , The Rev'd Mr. Bedford requests that it might be inserted in the Minutes of this day that the Archdeacon had mentioned to him that he (the Archdeacon) wished the Boys should attend at St. David's Church until the Church at New Town was ready for them. The Committee notwithstanding see no reason whatever to alter their opinion on the Subject.”

“The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed... with the exception that Mr. Bedford wished it to be understood that he concurred with the opinion of the Archdeacon as stated by him.”

When one reflects on fact that every Sunday, the boys of the Orphan School (then in the Old Brewery, New Town) marched from it to St. David's Church, Hobart Town, a distance of some three miles, one realises that Thomas, the Beadle and other members of the Staff would have to accompany them obviously on foot, what a relief it must have been when services were arranged for them in the new School Building and when completed, in the Church of St. John.

10th October 1833. The Acting Secretary read a Memorandum from the Colonial Secretary dated 3rd instant conveying the directions of His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor for the immediate removal of the Girls into the new Building appropriated for them. The Colonial Secretary also authorised the attendance of Boys at Divine Worship in the School at New Town, instead of at St. David's Church.

It was also reported that on Friday, 4th October, “The Female Establishment was entirely removed into the New Building appropriated for it.”

The Boys also moved into their new building in October.

A simple statement, but what did this mean for Thomas and Anne Stone? They had 122 boys under their care plus their own children and all their possessions, plus the stores; and of course the Staff, both teaching and domestic. That surely was a undertaking!

It was at this time that another matter affecting Thomas Stone surfaced. He came in conflict with the Law.

We have already recorded that in July, 1828, he had applied for a grant of 10 acres for the purpose of establishing a small farm orchard and garden. He did in fact obtain the land which was developed as planned.

The Minutes of the Orphans' School of 10th October, 1853 tell the story:—

“The Secretary laid before the Committee a letter from the Chief Police Magistrate dated 1st inst. (i.e. 1/10/1833) with three ‘informations laid against Mr. Stone, —Master of the Male Orphan School for misappropriating Government Labour;’ referred to the Committee by order of H. E. The Lieutenant Governor which was replied to by the Committee in their Report affixed to the said letter, viz:

“We were aware of this case before the matter was thus referred and upon expressing to Mr. Stone our opinion as to the irregularity and impropriety of the Act, we at once perceived that he was altogether unconscious that he had committed an error, and was obviously greatly distressed at being for the first time during many years residence in the Colony, charged with improper conduct of any description. We expressed our disapprobation and desired it might not occur again; — he is we discover fined, and thus far the law is satisfied — believing him not to have wilfully offended, we retain our opinion that it is unnecessary to do more than reiterate the warning already given to him, and we will immediately attend.”

Thomas was convicted on what seems to be a technicality and received a savage fine of £10, which to a family man was a very heavy blow. It appears that on occasions when Thomas sent a convict employee of the School in a cart to Hobart Town for stores, he got the man to drop off a load of manure or wood at his farm in Elphinstone Road just off the Main Road.

In an endeavour to have the fine remitted, he presented a petition to the Lieutenant Governor. It tells the whole story and is worth recording in toto. It is preserved in the Letters to the Colonial Secretary. (Ref. C.S.O.-1/678/15002) PP 95-

*“To His Excellency Colonial George Arthur  
Lieutenant Governor  
of Van Diemen's Land &c &c &c.  
The Memorial of Thomas Stone  
Sheweth ,*

*That Your Memorialist was on the thirteenth day of September last convicted of an offence under the Harboring Act for culpably and negligently suffering a Convict to be and remain in his premises and fined Ten pounds.*

*That Your Memorialist in extenuation his offence most humbly submits to Your Excellency's favorable consideration and superior judgment that his case which was that of occasionally employing the Driver of an empty Cart in his Road to Hobart Town for stores (to convey a load of Dung or Wood to your petitioners' farm which is in the vicinity of New Town — and but a very little way off the High Road) differs most materially from that of an Offender employing, harboring, concealing or even culpably receiving a convict illegally at large or not on his premises and most humbly submits that the Institution under Your Memorialist's care (**note** - that is the Male Orphans' School) was in no way prejudiced or injured by any neglect of duty of that Convict or any other circumstances connected with the Case.*

*That Your Memorialist is very sorry for having committed any violation of the Law and most humbly prays Your Excellency to favorably consider the foregoing circumstances, his large family and the heavy amount of the fine and that you will be pleased to remit the moiety of it accruing to the Crown.*

*And Your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.”*

**Notes:** 1. It is understood the Convict in question was named John Day.

2. The Memorial is in the handwriting of Anne Stone.

The Memo on the memorial is relevant.

“We think that convictions in such cases under the Act are straining it in a manner it never was contemplated!” Initialled by J.B.

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

*“There is a very positive Govt. order extending to all classes of persons in the service of the Govt. prohibiting their using any Horse, Cart, Convict etc. for their private advantage. This Mr Stone has violated unless it can be shown that he has derived some authority from the Committee to whom I beg to refer this Memorial.”*

*16th October, (18)33*

*Initialled by G.A.*

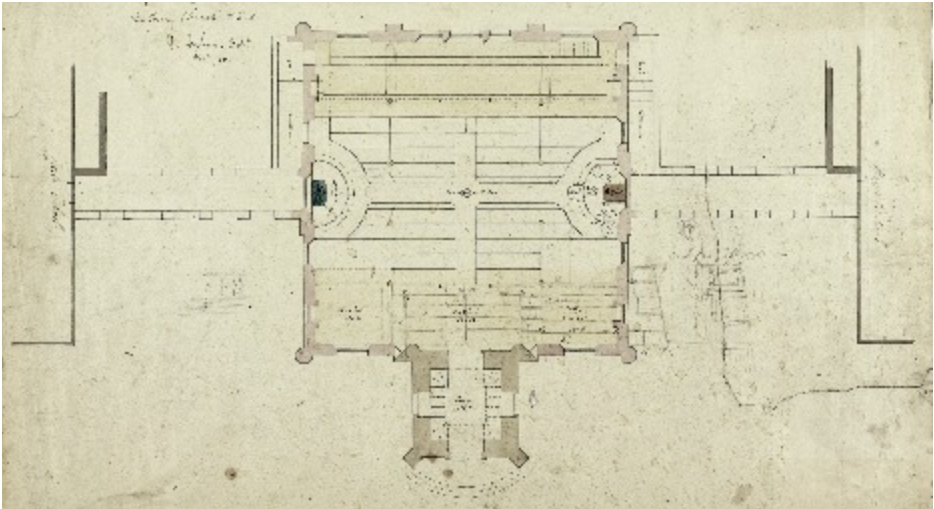
*“Since writing the above, I perceive the Committee has already considered this subject. I have therefore only here to add that I am of opinion Mr. Stone’s conduct was most improper, and that I cannot think of affording him any relief.”*

*G.A. 16th October, 33.*

Thomas Stone was so advised. See Appendix for the story of these 10 acres.

Thomas (2) in his Will dated 13/11/1830, mentions that his eldest son Thomas (3) husband of Ann, had already been provided for. It is the opinion of the present researchers that when Thomas (3) and Ann made the decision to remain permanently in Australia, then Thomas (2), the father, took his son James into partnership with him, and gave Thomas (3) his inheritance. The money would have enabled him to develop his 10 acre property while he was still teaching.

## Church of St John, New Town



The church was opened in 1834 and the original authors of this account included a few details of the church taken from a booklet compiled by Mrs. Catherine E. Latta, wife of a former Rector. This suggested that the North Gallery (Tower side), seated the Orphans from the two Orphan Schools — boys and girls separately and the South Gallery was the Convicts' section.

I believe that this was not the original arrangement. The above illustration is part of Working Drawing No 5, used by the builders of the church. In it the South Gallery is at the top of the picture with the girls' staircase on the left and the boys' on the right each opening off a colonnade which joined the church with their respective schools. It seems obvious that the boys and girls were seated in the South Gallery.

The communion table is on the left facing East and the triple-decker pulpit is at the right to the West. The font is right in the centre where the aisles cross. The pews face towards the centre

The seating in the galleries was modified in 1843 to include a small organ in the centre of the North Gallery with a number of seats close by which were reserved for the girls and boys who were members of the choir. The ground floor seating was later re-orientated to face East.

## Life in the New School 1833-1836

Joan C. Brown, in her book “Poverty Is No Crime” (Published 1972 by Tasmanian Historical Research Association has information about these years. On pages 30 and 31 of her book, she writes:—

“For a time the orphan schools settled down to a less drama-laden existence, but early in 1834 the Committee was again expressing concern about the difficulty of governing the school adequately under the present arrangements. All internal matters had to be referred to them at their weekly meetings and in cases of indiscipline among the servants, six days could elapse before it was checked. Neither Mr. Stone, the Master of the Male School, nor Mr. Garrard, the Master of the Female School were thought sufficiently responsible to be given greater authority and the Committee suggested the appointment of a clergyman to superintend the whole establishment and bring about an improvement in the ‘moral and religious instruction’ of the children. Arthur approved of the idea and considered too ;that more direct control might also bring about a reduction in the steadily rising costs of the schools.

“The post of Superintendent was offered to the Rev. T. B. Naylor early in 1835. He was also to carry out parochial duties in the New Town Church of England parish, but it was stressed that these duties were subordinate to the demands of his post at the Orphan Schools. The Committee was not to be disbanded. At Naylor’s request they were to retain responsibility for the annual estimates and the general expenditure of the Schools, leaving daily spending to the Superintendent within the budget set down. They were to appoint and dismiss the more senior staff, approve admissions and discharges of children and arrange for the apprenticing of older children. The Superintendent was to report to them periodically on the state of the establishment and they were to each visit the schools quarterly to inspect progress. Naylor was to be responsible for the daily control of the



**The Rev. T. B. Naylor**

schools, for religious instruction, for the children's moral conduct, education, clothing and food and was to 'attend to their general comfort'. He was to improve the educational standards of the school and increase trade training.

"In spite of this general measure of agreement about the appointment and about the future roles of Committee and Superintendent, the new system was not successful. Within a few months clashes between Mr. Naylor and the Committee were frequent... He seems to have lacked the tact and diplomacy to handle either the Committee or his subordinates successfully. The dispute was still raging when Arthur was recalled."

Thomas Stone found it very difficult to work with the Chaplain, the Rev. Naylor and in 1836 things came to a head. Naylor decided to get rid of the Master and to this end organised an inspection by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Committee which proved very unfavourable to Thomas.

Naylor subsequently reported the matter to the Colonial Secretary who would, of course, put it before the Lieutenant Governor.

The subsequent correspondence is quoted hereunder.

Copy of letter from Chairman Orphan School Committee dated 28th May, 1836, to the Colonial Secretary:

"Sir,

*The Committee of Management for the King's Orphan Schools have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to them by the Lieutenant Governor on the 18th ultimo, relative to a recent investigation into the state of that Establishment, and to request you will do them the favor to acquaint His Excellency, in reference to that portion of the communication which adverts to the representation of the Chaplain, as to Mr. Stone's incapability of conducting the Male Branch of the Institution, and which also suggests that immediate effect should be given to Mr. Naylor's representation, that the Committee have accordingly notified to Mr. Stone that himself and his wife will be relieved from their present duties on the 30th proximo, but, as the Committee were not able, even had they acted immediately on receipt of the letter*

*in question, to give these persons an entire quarter's notice, and in consideration of the length of time Mr. and Mrs. Stone's Services have been employed at the Orphan School, as well as the zeal and assiduity with which, it is admitted, the former has devoted himself to the interests of the Institution, the Committee beg leave respectfully to recommend to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that a gratuity of one half year's Salary may be authorised for Mr. and Mrs. Stone on their vacating their respective appointments.*

*"The Committee feel the more sanguine in making this request from their sense of Mr. Stone's uniform good conduct during the period he has been under their supervision.*

*I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your Obedient Servant,  
J. L. Pedder  
Chairman "*

Copy of letter from Thomas Stone dated 15th June, 1836, to Committee of Management, King's Orphan Schools.

*"Gentm,*

*In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th ulto. relative to my removal, I beg leave to express my thanks for the kind feeling you have evinced towards me in the general tenor of the communication.*

*I cannot however refrain from noticing the grounds upon which His Excellency has been pleased to recommend my immediate dismissal. The charge of incompetency by the Superintendent, — in which His Excellency judging from the state of the School at the late Examination, concurs.*

*I most respectfully but firmly deny that the result of that investigation can with justice be attributed to my incapability. I am fully aware that the nervous diffidence, with which I am occasionally*



*affected, acted on that occasion powerfully to my prejudice, and warranted in some degree the opinion which has been formed, but it was entirely unconnected with the real state of the School, of which I altogether disclaim the management since the appointment of Mr. Naylor, under whose direct superintendence and sole management, every thing connected with the Establishment has been conducted; and on reference to the regulation it will be found, 'That the Master is to conduct the School under the direction of the Superdt,' and I am quite unaware of any specific charge of either neglect or opposition. His appointment reduced me to a mere servant; I was not only divested of the control over the School, but also over every other department of the Institution, and that by his especial orders; and to convey this position of servitude more forcibly to the Master, it is required that even for a short absence, the sanction of the Superdt must first be obtained. I should conceive that my having originally organized the School on the Madras system, and conducted it for four years without any prescribed regulations to general satisfaction, would have been a sufficient negative to the charge of incapability, without detailing remarks on subsequent events.*

*"Having endeavoured to show my irresponsibility, I beg leave in confirmation to submit my differences of opinion, and causes to which I attribute the unfavourable state of the School: viz.,*

*1st. The withdrawing from School duties the greater portion of Senior Boys; by which means the principal agency for instruction is entirely removed.*

*2nd. The laxity of discipline sanctioned by the Superdt in the view he entertains for the cultivation of their moral affections; which as a direct tendency to produce great insubordination without affecting the desired purpose.*

*3rd. The great deficiency of necessary books; which has impeded the progress of the Boys for a length of time.*

*4th. Encroachments on the professed system of Education; intended as amendments by the Superdt.*

*These positions I have frequently intimated as in duty bound to the Supdt, as tending very considerably to prejudicial effects.*

*With these impediments I beg leave Gentm to suggest a question to your impartial sense. Whether a favorable result could have been anticipated?*

*Gentm,*

*I must respectfully submit that I have devoted the last sixteen years of my life to the instruction of youth, twelve yrs. of which have been in the service of H. M. Governmt.; (seven in the National and five in the Male Orphan Schools) and am therefore from the confined nature of my evocation, during so long a period, at this late stage of my life almost wholly unfit to engage in any other pursuit; and with a family of eight children (six of whom are under twelve years of age) must consequently meet the wishes of the Govmt under the most serious disadvantages.*

*The sum which His Excellency, aided by your kind recommendation, has been pleased to award can only be considered as equivalent to a quarter's notice, and in no way a compensation for the loss of a situation on which my sole dependence has so long been placed; and in which however unavailing my efforts, it is acknowledged I have applied myself with unwearied zeal and assiduity.*

*I therefore hope and trust, Gentm, that through your powerful interception, His excellency may be induced to take into further consideration my long services, and the embarrassment this sudden measure has occasioned in my circumstances; and as I propose to turn my attention to agricultural pursuits, as the most simple I can follow, that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to aid my endeavours in the maintenance of my numerous family, by conferring on me a grant of Land, which will by the most acceptable remuneration he can bestow.*

*Gentm I have the honor to subscribe myself Your obedt Servt,  
Thos Stone*

*To the Gentm forming  
the Committee of Management for the King's Schools.*

*“Hobart Town, 22nd July, 1836*

*“To The Honourable*

*The Colonial Secretary,*

*“Sir,*

*“In transmitting a letter received from Mr. Stone the late Master of the Male Orphan School, we beg leave to recommend for His Excellency's most favorable consideration, the request it contains.*

*“When making an official communication to Mr. Stone that the Government would not have occasion for the services of Mrs. Stone and himself after the 30th Ultimo, he was apprised of our recommendation that Six Months additional Salary should be paid to them on their retirement, the ground of that recommendation being simply this, that as Officers of the Institution they were entitled to good notice, and that they ought to receive at least the additional pay before adverted to.*

*“Mr. Stone's letter however places before us a particularly strong claim, namely - his having been employed very many years by the Government. — The faithful services of himself and his Wife are well known to several members of the Committee, and their incapacity to settle speedily in any other way of life is very obvious. — And on these grounds we think his solicitation worthy of the kindest regard; the mode of meeting his views must as of course rest with the Government.*

*“We cannot close without entreating attention to the whole of the transmitted letter, as explanatory of the embarrassed appearance of Mr. Stone, and the want of advancement on the part of the Boys at the time the Institution was visited by His Excellency and the Committee.*

*“We have the honor to be Sir, Your Most obedient Servants*  
*J. L. PEDDAR., A. MOODIE., Joseph. HONE*  
*Wm BEDFORD, W. BOYED, P. PALMER*

*“Memo: I wish to know what land, if any, has been granted to Mr. Stone? 12th Aug., '36. G.A.”*

So Thomas and Anne lost their positions at the King's Male Orphan School as from 30th June, 1856.

As they had not been given a quarter's notice, and because of the time the Stones had been employed at the School, and the great zeal and assiduity with which Thomas had devoted himself to the interests of the Institution, they were paid a gratuity of one half year's salary. As their Annual Salary at this time was £150, they would have received £75.

They would have been granted some little time to move out of the School quarters. It is understood there was no house on the 10 acre farm, so they doubtless rented a home until they sorted themselves out.

The family then consisted of -

EMMA aged 16 years

ANNE " 13 "

THOMAS (4) " 12 "

JOSEPH " 9 "

EDWARD " 6 "

WILLIAM " 4 "

ALFRED " 2 "

LUCY " 3 months.

When Thomas Stone (3) finished his teaching career on 30th June, 1836 we identify four major periods:—

4 Years teaching sons of the wealthy people who were able to send their boys to Thomas' private School.

7 Years' teaching at National Schools where the children came from a lower strata of society.

3 Years as Master of the old Male Orphans School, i.e. teaching and caring for underprivileged boys.

3½ Years as Master of the New Male Orphans School, still teaching the underprivileged but under the direct control of Rev. T. B. Naylor from early 1835.

It would be said of Thomas that he was something of a "stirrer" and so came in conflict with the Governor. And this could be true, but as far as we could see it was not for his own benefit, but to make the life of his young charges a little bit easier in some way.

We noted that he wanted a bootmaker on the Staff so that the boys' feet would be kept dry. Again a tailor was requested so that the boys could be better clad. In both these cases the boys would also have been taught a trade.

It is evident, too, that at all times he had the confidence and respect of the Committee which comprised some of the leading men of the Colony.

It was indeed fitting that on 2nd November, 1969, a plaque was placed in St John's Church, New Town to commemorate the contribution made by Thomas and his wife Ann in the field of Education.

## A Wedding in the Family

In the midst of all this turmoil there was at least one happy event. Emma, the eldest daughter married James Hope of Ross. They were married in St. David's Church Hobart on 8th July, 1836.



St David's Church, Hobart

The entry in the Church Register reads:— No. 100. James Hope of this Parish Bachelor and Emma Stone of this Parish Spinster were married in this Church by license this Sixth day of July in the year 1836. Witnesses were Thos. Stone of New Town and Angus Murray of Hobart Town.

We have been informed that on 8th July, 1836 the following notice appeared in a newspaper, but has not been verified:— MARRIED on the 6th inst. by Special License St David's Church by the Rev. W. Bedford, Mr. James Hope of Ross and Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Stone, Hobart Town.

It is interesting to note that the ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Bedford of the Committee of Management of the King's Orphan Schools at the very time of Thomas' dismissal, perhaps further underlining the confidence the Committee retained in him.

## A NEW LIFE IN THE COUNTRY

Thomas felt almost wholly unfit to engage in any pursuit other than teaching, but he had a wife and family to provide for, and decided to turn his attention to farming as the most simple course he could follow.

He had the small 10 acre property at New Town, and although he asked for a more adequate Grant of land, this was not forthcoming.

As it was imperative that the family be settled as soon as possible he decided to rent a farming property from a friend, Mr John Swan, rather than go through the long drawn-out process of formally applying for a Grant.

The homestead farm was of 640 acres, with a further 1,000 acres of rough underdeveloped country. The latter area reverted to the Crown, for later records show that Thomas leased it from the Crown.

The farm was at Green Ponds (now Kempton), some 30 miles from Hobart. The postal address at the time was Constitution Hill. Some time during the latter half of 1836 Thomas and family moved there. According to the family tradition, there was clearing and fencing to be done and it is understood that the two elder boys, Thomas (4) and Joseph, 12 and 10 years respectively, had to take their share of this hard work. There would be no more formal schooling for them.

The Census of 1842 disclosed that the dwelling was a completed wooden house. Thomas named the property "Horfield" after his birthplace in England. It was watered by a creek later known as Horfield Creek, or as one map has it Hawfield Creek.

To provide working capital Thomas borrowed £400 on 21st December, 1836 from a Samuel Carr by way of a Mortgage over the 9¼ acres at New Town. Eighteen months later he sold this property (still subject to the Mortgage) for £550, receiving a further £100 cash, and the remaining £50 on 22nd May, 1839.

Thomas established an orchard and grew garden produce, as well as growing crops and running stock. As well as being helped on the farm by the elder sons Thomas and Joseph, there were also other men employed on the farm. The 1842 Census, briefly mentioned above, gives an indication of the household:-



**Green Ponds in 1841: small, but a major stopping-place on the Main Road**

“Kempton was originally home to the Big River tribe of Aboriginal people, who retreated from their land when European settlers arrived in the 1820s. The area was called Green Ponds, and the first land grant went to Anthony Fenn Kemp, after whom the town was eventually named.

“Situated on the main north-south route, the town provided services to travellers and local farmers, with inns and shops, churches, fine private houses, and a flourmill, brewery and rabbit skin business. As travel became faster the town declined in importance, though it was the centre of the Green Ponds Municipality (1862). The main railway bypassed the town, though a link was built in 1888. The town was also bypassed by the main road in 1977, and Kempton with its fine colonial buildings developed a tourist industry. In 1993 Green Ponds was subsumed in the new Southern Midlands municipality. *Alison Alexander*

[http://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion\\_to\\_tasmanian\\_history/K/Kempton.htm](http://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/K/Kempton.htm)”

Besides the parents, Thomas (3) and Anne, there were -  
2 sons between 14 and 21 years (Thomas (4) and Joseph)  
3 sons between 7 and 14 (Edward, William and Alfred)  
2 daughters between 2 and 7 (Lucy and Matilda, the latter born on 31st December, 1858. Daughter Anne obviously was not at home)

Also living in the house were:-

3 single men between 45 and 60 years of age, of which one was a ticket of leave holder, and the other 2 in private assignment.

1 girl between 14 and 21 years.

All occupants were recorded as Church of England, except the girl who was a Roman Catholic.

That means that there were 8 adults and 8 younger children residing on “Horfield”.

For the purposes of the Census Thomas (3) classes himself as a Land Proprietor. Five of the men (which would include the two sons) were designated gardeners, stockmen and persons employed in agriculture. The Girl is listed as Domestic Servant.

## **SCHOOLING**

The Archives Office of Tasmania under date 12th Jan., 1982, advised:—  
“There is a reference to a school at Green Ponds as early as 1836. This may be the same school which was later run by the British and Foreign School Society. In 1842 a Mr. & Mrs. Fyfe had charge of this school and in 1849 a Mr. Charles Johnson.” A Church of England school was established in 1850.

We are not aware whether the Stone children attended the early Green Ponds School, but it is probable that Anne attended to their schooling herself.

Alfred who would have been 14 in 1848, was reported to have said at “Woodlands”, Victoria, many years later that he only had one day's formal schooling.

In 1844 or 1845 a tragedy befell Anne mother of this large and struggling family when she suffered a stroke which affected her speech and left her partly paralysed for the rest of her life.

She would have been only 46 or thereabouts at the time, and more than half of that time would have been spent helping support her family under conditions of great loneliness and hardship, in this rough, isolated colony, while bearing 10 children.



Richard T. Stone and Margaret M. Stone, in the book “Early Pioneers of Tasmania” state:- “Thomas’ farming fortunes were seriously affected by the depression which gripped Australia from 1841-1845. Financial distress was felt by most colonists with the increased taxes, and where farmers such as Thomas Stone were concerned, poor returns for their produce... Declarations of insolvency were reportedly made on a daily basis.”

In the “Courier” of Friday, 12th July, 1844, the following notice appeared:- “In the matter of the Insolvency of Thomas Stone of Constitution Hill near Green Ponds - in the island of Van Dieman’s Land, Farmer - Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the creditors of the above named insolvent, held this day, for the proofs of debt, the election of a permanent assignee, the examination of the insolvent, and for otherwise proceeding to Wednesday, the 31st Day of July instant at the Court House, Hobart Town at 10 o’clock in the forenoon.

Dated the 10th Day of July, 1844.

ARTHUR PERRY

Solicitor to the Insolvency

Despite searches no further references to the above can be found, so the outcome of the proceedings is not known. Thomas was on rented land, so could not be evicted. He remained at “Horfield” and apparently traded his way out of his financial troubles.

## **GOLD IN CALIFORNIA: THE FORTYNINERS.**

Early in 1848 Gold was discovered in the Sacramento River Valley and during that year there was a mass migration of people from the East Coast of the United States.

There were three routes open to them.

1. By sea round the Horn, through the Strait of Magellan and then Northward in the Pacific to San Francisco — the voyage often taking five months.

2. A sea and land route. By ship to the Isthmus of Panama, across the isthmus on foot, and then by ship to San Francisco. This was the quickest route (about two months), but also the most dangerous, with the highest toll in human lives.

3. Directly across the continent. It was the most time consuming — but thousands chose it. They travelled on foot, on horse-back, in covered wagons. Those who crossed the Sierras came directly down into the gold regions of California.

People from almost every country joined in the Rush.

### **Impact in Australia.**

We now quote from the Stone Booklet mentioned above.

“As with many other Australians the life of the Stone family was to be affected by the events overseas. On January 9th 1849 the first news of the discovery of gold in California reached Hobart Town. Immediately ships were advertised as sailing for California, but the initial response from the population was poor. In the first six months of 1849, eight ships with seventy nine passengers left Hobart for the long voyage across the Pacific Ocean. Reports of the exact amounts of gold to be won varied, and newspapers of the day warned against emigration to California, pointing out the labour shortage that would result in Australia and also the physical privations of life on the goldfields.

However, in the latter part of 1849 the rush across the Pacific grew as the news spread beyond the coastal towns, and people from all parts of society became affected by the news of wealth to be had.

When the news reached “Horfield” it must have engendered a similar feeling of adventure in the young Stone sons as that which had prompted their father to come to Australia thirty years earlier. Two of them, Joseph aged twenty-three years and Edward aged nineteen years were amongst the estimated five hundred people who sailed from Tasmania in 1849.

The shortage of labour problems that affected other farmers did not affect Thomas. His eldest son and two younger sons remained behind to assist their father on the farm. The younger sons’ spirit of adventure was to be rewarded later on the goldfield of Bendigo Victoria.

The voyage that Joseph and Edward undertook would have lasted two or three months, their steerage passage costing £15 - £20. As with most of the other gold seekers from Australia their arrival in California brought disillusionment. Accommodation was scarce and expensive, as were all necessities. The goldfields were not easy to reach and it was even more of a problem to find a place to peg out a claim. Edward and Joseph must have found themselves in difficult circumstances totally inexperienced as they were in mining of any sort.”

Life on the Californian Goldfields was very hard, particularly in the winter; lawlessness also rife. The Stone young men bought pistols for protection and to guard their claims. These pistols were brought back to Australia and are in the possession of two different families. They did however have some success, and became experienced miners; they were able to buy the necessities of life and to have money in their pockets. The men who left Australia for California in 1849 became known as 49ers.

In 1851 a new El Dorado appeared on the horizon. Gold had been discovered in New South Wales and in Victoria. News filtered through to California and many miners, especially from overseas, turned their thoughts to these new fields.

California had been declared a state in 1850, and the miners who stayed on were entitled to a grant of 600 acres of land. Edward and Joseph however decided to seek fortunes closer to home. They would take their mining equipment with them, and Joseph was to take a small nugget of Californian gold which was later fashioned into an engagement ring.

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

The young men booked on “The Queen of Sheba” bound for Sydney. Richard Stone obtained the following information from the New South Wales State archives.

Report of Ship arrived in Port Jackson this 1st. Jan. 1852

Vessel's Name	Queen of Sheba
Where Registered	Leith.
Tonnage	310
Master's Name	Francis Cadell
From Whence	San Francisco via Uplau
When Sailed	12th Nov. - 15 Dec
Lading	Sundries
Agent	Montefiore Graham & Co.
Cabin.	
Passengers' Names — (12 listed — including)	
Mr. Edward Stone	
Mr. Joseph Stone	
Steerage	(136 passengers —listed)

(In the Health Officer's Report the ship gets a “Clean Bill” — One death at Sea — 23 crew listed.)

As we see, they arrived in Sydney on 1st January 1852, there they learned about the Victorian Goldfields. Gold had been found at Clunes in March 1850, and again in April and June 1851. There was also a new field at Mount Alexander (Castlemaine) discovered in July 1951.

The brothers purchased horses and taking their mining gear with them decided to ride into Victoria, with the intention of reaching the Mount Alexander diggings. It is obvious that they wrote to Horfield advising the home folk of their intention. This was to fire the imagination of their two younger brothers William (20) and Alfred (18) who decided to go to join them.

The Victorian Alps were crossed by Edward and Joseph “over a saddle near Omeo”. Some gold had been discovered at Omeo the previous year, and the brothers prospected here for a little while. While at Omeo they met up with a man they knew back in California — a man known as “Fighting Mac”. We are of the opinion that he was an evangelist who was

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

also very good with his fists. He made such an impression on Edward that he later named one of his sons MacKenzie after him.

When they got to Mount Alexander the rush to the Bendigo Creek Goldfields was in full swing and they decided to join it.

William and Alfred followed them to Bendigo, and the four brothers met early in 1852. They were only moderately successful in their quest for gold, and so when William took ill towards the end of 1852, Joseph decided to take him home to “Horfield” Tasmania. William died on 7th January 1853 and was buried in the church-yard of the Congregational Church at Bagdad. A stone covers the grave and is inscribed.

Working men had left Tasmania for Goldfields, and as Thomas Junior (4) was the only son left to work “Horfield”, Joseph decided to stay to assist. Perhaps the fact that he had a girl friend close by may have helped influence him. He later promised his father that he would stay on during the latter’s lifetime.

Anne, the daughter of Thomas (3) had married Captain John Rose on 2nd July 1849, and Thomas (4) had married Mary Ann Johnson on 18th May 1850. Joseph married Margaret Foster on 30th August 1855.

Margaret Foster’s engagement ring was made from the gold Joseph brought back from California. It is a tradition in the family that the ring passes down to the eldest daughter in succeeding generations. It has passed down to Margaret Stone who married Thomas Alford; Ella Alford who married Joseph Pickles; Margaret Pickles who married Les. Miles; Alison Miles who married Norman Miller.

Following the marriages of the two Stone young men, there were then three homesteads on the “Horfield” property occupied by members of the family.

1. Thomas (3) and Anne, with their unmarried daughters Lucy and Matilda.
2. Thomas (4) and his wife Mary Ann.
3. Joseph and his wife Margaret.

Following the Stone tradition, children started to arrive at regular intervals.

## THE RYLANDS

Known to the Stone Clan as Uncle and Aunt Ryland.

When Thomas and Anne left England in 1819, Anne's sister Eliza Withers was only a girl of 3 years. Eliza married a David Brainerd Ryland son of John Ryland, a Bookseller and Stationer of Nailsea, near Bristol. David Brainerd Ryland was a qualified Chemist and Druggist.

David and Eliza also decided to migrate to Australia, and arrived in Melbourne on the ship "Panama" on 16th October, 1852.

The Rylands set up business as Stationers in Melbourne, but in 1854 moved to Forest Creek (Chewton) Goldfields. In 1855 D. B. Ryland was appointed Master of the National School there. In February, 1864, Ryland opened a new school at Laanecoorie.

We have no direct evidence that the RYLANDS ever visited Thomas and Anne at "Horfield", Tasmania, but one could imagine that the two sisters would want to meet. Thomas would never have met David, who was some years younger than Eliza, but from the warm greetings which, by letter, he asked Edward and Alfred to pass on, it seems obvious that there had been contact. An extract from a letter from Thomas dated 20th October, 1859 will suffice — "P.S. If you have an opportunity, don't fail to remember me kindly to your Aunt and Uncle Ryland. T.S."

## EDWARD AND ALFRED STONE IN VICTORIA.

Meantime over in Victoria, Edward and Alfred had continued mining until 1854 when they purchased a 40 acre block on a creek, which they developed as a plant nursery, market garden and orchard. In 1857 they purchased a further 152 acres at Laanecoorie, about 12 miles further west, and in 1862 another block of 76 acres adjoining the 152 acres.

Anne Stone, (Née Withers) died on 24th April, 1856, after an illness extending over some 12 years. Essential details from the Certificate of Death of the District of Brighton (Tasmania) are:—

No. 45

Died	April 24, 1856
Name	Anne Stone
Rank	Lady

The Stone Family in Tasmania

Cause of Death	Natural Causes.
Informant	By Letter from H. T. Stone Horfield.
When Registered	10th May, 1856.

Thomas (4) wrote to Edward and Alfred to tell them of the death of their mother. The envelope was addressed to them at "Lockwood near Bendigo, Victoria".

*"Horfield"*

*4th May, 1856.*

*Dear Brothers,*

*I have to announce to you the death of poor Mother; she died the 24th last month with very little pain, she went off in an instant, we buried her on Monday the 28th along side poor Willie. The rest of us are all well, and I hope you both are so also. You mentioned in your last letter that you were about coming over for some fruit trees and seeds, of which you can get as many as you want. If you can make it convenient, I wish you would come over at once, as I want you to do a little job for me, I cannot get a man at present; it will only take you a few days.*

*William Foster of Constitution Hill as taken the benefit again and from what I can hear he is likely to get into very serious trouble in consequence of his putting things away, she wanted me to take the cows as belonging to the children but I declined to do so. He has let a great many in for it. Tell Joe his Brother William has got a daughter. Mr. Hope and Emma were up at the Funeral. We have had Agnes staying with us for a little while.*

*All sorts of Farm Produce is coming down very low, Potatoes down to 5£ per ton.*

*The Foster at the top of the Hill are all well and Mary Ann, "R" sends her kind love to you both. Shelverton as left the Snake and come home to Green Ponds, done nothing I believe, tho he gave it out that he did. He is very quiet since his return. he has got a daughter and a young son.*

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

*By the bye, Mrs. Bill Foster had twin daughters the other week, and Maria as to feed them from a bottle. (She wont let them suck). Tell Joe and the Espies their friends over here are all well, and wish to be kindly remembered to them, having nothing more to tell you at present I must conclude and remain*

*Your affectionate Brother*

*Thos Stone.*

*P.S. Excuse the manner in which it is written, as I took it down as the Spirit moved me*

*I had a good many reasons for not writing to you sooner which I will tell you when you come over.*

*Addressed: Messrs. Edwd & Alfd Stone  
Lockwood near Bendigo, Victoria.*

### Notes:

“Tell Joe...” Joe was Joseph Johnson then living at Lockwood, but after of “Crystal Waters”, Shelbourne.

“Agnes” was Agnes Hope, niece of the Stone brothers .

“Mary Ann R” was Mary Ann Ryder, she married Shelverton.

“The Snake” was a hotel.

“The Foster at the top of the Hill” This was James Foster of “Mimosa Bank”.

“William Foster of Constitution Hill” No relation of James Foster’s family, Margaret and Christiana who married Joseph and Edward Stone.



## HORFIELD ESTATE

The Valuation Roll of the District of Brighton for 1858 is published in the Hobart Town Gazette of 28th May, 1858. It shows that quite a little community had grown up on the "Horfield" property.

The entries are quoted in detail:-

1. Description. House and land.

Situation. Part of Horfield, Constitution Hill.

Name & Residence of the Occupier. Stone, Thomas of do.

Name & Residence of the Proprietor. John Swan of Hobart.

Area of property. 640 acres.

Annual Value of the property. £120.

2. Description. Land.

Situation. Near Constitution Hill.

Name & Residence of the Occupier. Stone, Thomas, Constitution Hill.

Name & Residence of Proprietor. Government.

Area of Property. 1,000 acres.

Annual Value of the Property. £11/11/-

3. Description. Cottage and land.

Situation. Part of Horfield, Green Ponds.

Name of Occupier etc. John Claymore of do.

Name & Residence of Proprietor. John Swan of Hobart.

Area of Property. 1 acre.

Annual Value. £3.

4. Description. Cottage and land.

Situation. Part of Horfield, Bagdad.

Name and residence of Occupier. William Lockwood of do.

Name & Residence of Proprietor. John Swan of Hobart.

Area of Property. 6 acres.

Annual value of the Property. £10.

5. Description. Cottage and land.

Situation. Part of Horfield, Green Ponds.

Name and Residence of Occupier. Thomas Moreton. Green Ponds

Name and Residence of Proprietor. John Swan of Hobart Town.

Area of Property. 4 acres.

Annual Value of Property. £6.

6. Description of Property. Cottage and land.  
Situation. Part of Horfield, Bagdad.  
Name & Residence of Occupier. James McEwan of do.  
Name & Residence of Proprietor. John Swan of Hobart Town.  
Area of property. 15 acres.  
Annual value of the Property. £15.

7. Description of Property. Hut and land.  
Situation. Part of Horfield Estate, Bagdad.  
Name & Residence of Occupier. James Simpson of do.  
Name & Residence of Proprietor. John Swan, of Hobart Town.  
Area of property. 5 acres.  
Annual Value of the property. £5.

8. Description of Property. Cottage and land.  
Situation. Part of Horfield, Consitution Hill.  
Occupier ~ John Williams  
Name & Residence of Owner. John Swan of Hobart Town.  
Area of property. 1 acre.  
Annual value of Property. £3.

Edward Stone returned to Van Dieman's Land to marry Christianna Foster on 11th April, 1857, and Alfred married Sophia Broadway in All Saints Church Sandhurst, (Bendigo), on 10th March, 1860.

Thomas (3) lived on after the death of his wife Anne to enjoy the visits of his sons from Victoria from time to time, and to hear news of them and their families and their progress.

We are fortunate that a number of letters from Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania) to the Victorian Stones have been preserved. They are in the collection of Alex H. Stone and copies of some of them were loaned to Mrs. Margaret M. Stone for inclusion in her Stone Booklet referred to above. The letters bear witness to the love and concern he held for his family, and to his strong Christian principles.

They are quoted in full as they are a commentary on what was going on at "Horfield" in the last years of his life.

*Horfield  
Green Ponds  
8th Octr. 1859*

*My Dear Alfred,*

*I received yours of the 5th September and also one from Edward of the 16th informing us of Christy's safe delivery and welfare both of Mother and daughter, for which God make us all thankful.*

*As Lucy is going to write to Edwd or Christy I shall address myself more particularly to you, after congratulating them, and giving them my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of their child.*

*I am very glad to hear so good an account of your farm at the Loddon, and that you have returned to Lockwood with the prospect of plenty of Garden produce to open the Spring campaign of marketing.*

*Edwd informed me he has been grafting lots of peaches, and I am happy to inform you that my health has so much improved that I have been grafting most of the old apple trees, except the very best sorts, putting several grafts on each tree, and also about 20 cherries, and they all look well, but we want rain to start them.*

*I hope you will not fail to communicate with Anne as soon as convenient, as I have not yet heard from her, tho' since I received your letter, I have had two more of my letters to her returned through the dead letter office, I had directed them to Dunolly, making I think 5 all returned, and there is now only my last, written in Jany last and directed to Point Pure Mount Ararat; of all the letters I have written to them snce their arrival from New Zealand, but what has been returned.*

*Emma also wrote to her 8 months ago, but she has not answered it; I am very anxious to hear from them, on Acct. of Johnny's bad health. Be sure to ascertain if she received my letter of Jany last, which I wrote in answer to one received from her in Decr Last.*

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

*I must now conclude, I have no new information regarding the different branches of the family this side the water, we are all in tolerable health with the exception of an occasional cold among the children.*

*We all join in congratulations to Ned & Christy on the increase of the Victorian branch of the family and in wishes for all your happiness and prosperity and hoping this may find you all well*

*I subscribe myself*

*Dear Alfred,*

*Your Affectionate Father,*

*Thos. Stone.*

*P.S. Since writing the above I have just received Edward's letter of 5th Octr. enclosing Anne's note to him, I am very sorry to hear of her long illness and also of poor Uncle's misfortune. T.S. 14th Oct.*

*Letter addressed: Mr. Alfred Stone, Lockwood, Victoria.*

**Notes:** “Poor Anne”— Mrs. John Rose, the writer's daughter.

Alfred was living at Lockwood, but Edward was now living at Laanecorie.

The baby born was Lucy, later to marry John Waugh.

Lucy — later Mrs. Richard Field.

Johnny — son of Mrs. John Rose, died while young.

Poor Uncle's misfortune — this refers to David Brainerd Ryland.

The Stone Family in Tasmania

*Horfield, Green Ponds*

*20th Octr. 1859*

*Dear Alfred,*

*I am unable to write you a long letter as my health is in so precarious a state, I do not feel equal to the task, I have had 2 fits of the Gout this Spring, and tho' I am much better than before I had them, I am still unfit for any thing, but being very anxious to know how poor Anne gets on, as she has not written either to Emma or myself, I have wrote you hoping you will send me all the particulars you can and how it is that after being so comfortably situated and doing well their circumstances should be so altered.*

*I understand you have had Mary and Johnny with you some time, I hope Johnny's health is restored.*

*I have no news to tell you but what will come to you in the correspondence between Christiana and her Sister. Lucy is quite vexed at your neglecting to write to her, and threatens you with a violent epistle, never-the-less she sends her love to you.*

*Do let me know how the Garden and Nursery is getting on & if the fruit trees are yet beginning to bear and what sorts and also if you have almost made up your mind to follow the laudable example of your Brothers and take unto yourself a wife.*

*I must now conclude, with love to Ned and Christiana and yourself in which we all mutually join and believe me  
Your Affectionate father, Thos Stone;*

*P.S. Of you have an opportunity don't fail to remember me kindly to your Aunt and Uncle Ryland. T.S.*

*Letter addressed to Mr. Alfred Stone, Lockwood , Victoria.*

**Notes:** Mary and Johnny — children of John and Anne ROSE.

Alfred was batching at Lockwood but would also go to “The Delta”, Laanecoorie, to assist there.

Rylands - Alfred Stone later named a son David Brainard Ryland Stone to honour Uncle Ryland. The son was known as “Bren”.

The Stone Family in Tasmania

*Horfield,, Green Ponds  
30th March, 1860*

*Dear Alfred,*

*It was with much pleasure I read, your letter acquainting me of your Marriage; it is a great satisfaction to me, and I trust God's blessing may attend your future life. I am happy to find it is your intention to regularly attend a place of worship, you may depend upon it, the more you serve God, the greater will be your happiness both here and hereafter.*

*Lucy joins me in sending our best regards to your beloved wife, and I hope that when you write again, you will send me her maiden name, and the date of your Marriage, that I may enter it with the rest of the family.*

*I see you had Mr. Ryland and your Aunt at the wedding; when I last wrote him I was very ill indeed, but thank God I have rallied again, and am now better than I have been for 2 or 3 years, but I am still obliged to keep myself quiet.*

*Tom's and Joes' families are all well, and are all gone to the Greenponds races. Emma is very unwell she was paying us a visit a fortnight ago, but was taken so ill, that she was obliged to be immediately sent to Town, she is however now much better, we have got her Baby weaning him and she is coming up again next week.*

*Lucy unites with me in sending our loves to Ned & Christy, to Ryland and your Aunt and accept the same yourselves and believe me  
Your Affectionate father Thos Stone  
P.S. When you write let me know all you can about Anne's family.*

*Letter Addressed to - Mr. Alfred Stone, Lockwood, Victoria.*

**Notes:** Alfred married Sophia Broadway on 10th March, 1860. They lived on Lockwood property, Edward living at Laanecoorie.

The Baby they weaned would be Cornelius Hope who was born on 27th March, 1859.

25th June, 1860

*My Dear Alfred,*

*Your letter of 20th April came safe to hand, and I should have answered it before now, but as Lucy and me arranged it, that she should write you first and as she would give you all information respecting us, I delayed answering you for a few weeks; I now however have the pleasure to do so; and am thankful I can inform you that my health continues to improve. I am happy to hear of your comfort and prosperity, and desire my kindest regard to my new daughter in law your dear Sophia, and sincerely hope that Gods blessing may attend you through life.*

*I am thankful that Rose's prospects are improving, but am sorry to hear Johnny has still his old complaint, but I hope his health may improve, as his age advances, however as such a disease is very enervating and dangerous, it is very necessary to have medical advice for him, and which I hope will be persever'd in. - Tom reed-your letter on the 20th inst., in which I see you seem hurt by not receiving a letter from Lucy; but I assure you that she wrote you, whether you received it or not, and I wrote your Uncle Ryland at the same time; when you see him ascertain if he received it. According to your request, Lucy is arranging things for her absence, and anticipates with pleasure, the fulfilling your kind invitation; it will be a great treat to her, and afford her an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your dear Sophia, together with her Aunt and Uncle Ryland, and also once more to see her Brothers and Sister.*

*Tom having just answered your letter to him, I conclude he has given you all information respecting Horfield, and all the family connections in Tasmania, it is therefore useless for me to refer to it; I however will just say, that Emma since her recovery still continues in health, and all her family also; her youngest son*

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

*Cornelius, whom Lucy weaned up here, is now returned home quite well, and can toddle about.*

*Charley is going on well in his studies, he has obtained another Scholarship as a prize, I have enclosed an account of the school examination. James is also getting on well, in his last letter, he states, he has begun dispensing medicine, and drawing teeth, at the Edinburgh Medical University, where he is studying.*

*I must now conclude and begging Gods blessing on you all,  
I subscribe myself  
Your affectionate Father*

*Thos Stone*

*Letter Addressed to ~ Mr. Alfred Stone, Lockwood, Victoria.*

### Notes:

Roses— Ann Stone married Captain John Rose. He came of distinguished and rich family, but he was not very considerate of his wife. It would seem that his progeny would be heirs of the famous “Rose Millions” held in Chancery if their claim could be established. The letters reveal how concerned Anne’s father was for her welfare.

Lucy Stone was 24 when she made the trip to Victoria.

Charley was Charles Alexander Hope, born 27th Dec., 1842. He became a Church of England Minister. He won “The Tasmanian Scholarship” with very high marks.

James was James Somerville Hope, born 31st July, 1840. He was then sent to Scotland at the age of 6 with friends of his parents to live with his grandparents. Studied at Edinburgh Medical University and became a doctor. Was appointed Health Officer of the Green Ponds Municipality in 1864. His eldest sister Agnes (born 1st July, 1837), kept house for him at Green Ponds. He was killed when he was thrown from his horse.



*Horfield  
18th June, 1861*

*Dear Alfred,*

*I have received your letters and am happy to hear that you are all in good health, and quite comfortable and prosperous.*

*I am also happy to hear that you regularly attend the worship of God, and never neglect doing so, giving him praise & thanksgiving for all his mercies, as all your happiness is in his Almighty hands.*

*I have also received a letter from Lucy, and as she is at present sojourning with you, this letter may be an answer to you both as I have very little news to send you. Your brothers Tom & Joseph's families are all now pretty well, tho' they have been through much sickness during the last few months, severe colds, fevers, Measles &c.*

*Tilly has not been affected, and my own health continues as well as from my age I can expect it, the Asthma sometimes much affects me, but I am generally comfortable and going on well.*

*I hear in Lucy's letter that Anne's family are still unfortunate and that Rose again intends to go to New Zealand; I should think he must be mad to go there while it is in so disturbed a state, many who are able are leaving for other countries, as property is being burnt and many people in the Country massacred and the war is fast increasing; I am glad their dear children is well and give my love to them all, and I hope as Johnny's age increases he will overcome his complaint.*

*I want to write to Anne, but I cannot tell what to say to her and am sorry it is not in my power to assist her; give my love to her and tell her, if she will write to me, I should then be able to answer her; remember me also to Rose.*

*With respect to our farm, several fresh paddocks has been cultivated the last 2 or 3 years, and Tom's Garden is going well, but*

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

*the old one is much neglected from the want of labour, and the value of fruit in the market has so much declined from the vast quantities grown, that we are not anxious to devote much attention to it.*

*From Lucy's letter I conclude she will write to me again shortly, I shall therefore not answer the present one, but tell her, it is a bad time of the year, to sell the Mare, as she will be much more valuable in the summer when she is in better condition, Tom says she would not fetch more than £10 now.*

*I must now conclude; give my best love to your dear Sophia and little Alice Matilda, also to dear Ned and Christy with their little ones, and also to dear Lucy, and when you have an opportunity remember me likewise to your Uncle and Aunt Ryland.*

*May God bless and prosper you and believe me Dear Alfred,*

*Your Affectionate father*

*Thos Stone*

*P.S. Tom, Joseph, Anne, Margaret and Tilly all join in love to you all.*

**Notes:** (on Letter 18th June, 1861.)

Alfred and Sophia with baby Alice Matilda, were still living at Lockwood.

Lucy Stone was still in Victoria and staying at Lockwood. She later married Richard Field.

New Zealand. The reference was to the Maori War. John Rose made a second trip to New Zealand.

Tilly was Matilda Sarah (born 31st Dec., 1838), a spinster who kept house for her father. She died 10th April, 1866.

Tom and Joseph were sons of Thomas (3), the writer. Anne and Margaret were their respective wives.

This is the last letter we have, written by Thomas Stone (3). In it we notice particularly his loving concern for his family.

## THE JOSEPH WITHERS STORY

As we have seen, Joseph Withers arrived in Van Diemen's Land with his brother-in-law and sister, Thomas and Anne Stone, and after being given permission to remain in the Colony, placed an advertisement in the "Hobart Town Gazette" of 13th November, 1819, to the effect that he had commenced business as a Cooper, (Cask Maker) at a new brick house on the corner of Bridge and Liverpool Streets, Hobart Town.

We know that he kept in touch with the Stones; however, not a lot is known to us about him. It is known that he owned property for on 30th April, 1834, he borrowed from George Herrin the sum of £50, secured by an Indenture of Assignment (Mortgage) over a Campbell Street property in Hobart Town (Vol.1, Fol.3484).

In 1839 he decided to marry Anna Mathews, a widow with two sons, and on 22nd January, 1840, executed a Marriage Settlement in her favour for the term of her natural life, over the above Campbell Street Property (with house etc.), appointing Thomas Stone (3) and Richard Hurst as trustees. The document was called a "Bargain and Sale", and is so interesting that some of it will be quoted.

In consideration of the intended marriage and on the payment of Five shillings by Thomas Stone and Richard Hurst, the property was transferred to them in Trust for Joseph Withers "until the said marriage and after the Solemnization thereafter" upon Trust for Anna Mathews for her natural life and after her decease in Trust for Joseph Withers during his life, and after the death of both of them for the two sons of Anna Matthews and for the children of Joseph and Anna share and share alike (Vol.2, No. 3219).

There is a further document dated 22nd August, 1849, where on the consideration of £15 paid to him by Robert Jeffrey, a ship carpenter, he transferred another Campbell Street, Hobart Town, property to the said Robert Jeffrey for the Term of the natural life of Joseph Withers (Vol.3, No. 4702).

Earlier this year (2018) I was contacted by Tony Withers who is a descendant of Joseph and we now have a lot more information about his family. Anna (Hannah) Matthews (née Hurst) whose first husband James had died in Hobart in 1839 had also lost her first two sons when they were

just a few years old. Her two surviving sons were John (b. 1833) and James (b. 1838).

Joseph and Hannah had four children; Joseph (b. 1841), Benjamin (b. 1843), James Frederick (b. 1844) and Hannah who was born on 14 November 1846 and died just a few weeks later on 23 December.

Hannah herself died on 26 May 1847 and it would appear that in November of that year Joseph was married again to Catharine Scott and shortly afterwards moved with his family to Ararat in Victoria where he continued to follow his trade as a cooper. He died in Ararat on 15 May 1881 and is buried in the Ararat Cemetery.

Members of the family continued to live in Ararat and now are to be found in the Western District of Victoria and the South East of South Australia. Some of the Withers family are known to have visited Woodstock West.

## **THE END OF AN ERA**

Thomas STONE (3) died on 27th November, 1862, at the age of 67 years.

The Certificate of Death, District of Brighton, reads:-

No, 10.

Died 27th November, 1862

Name — Thomas Stone

Male 67 years

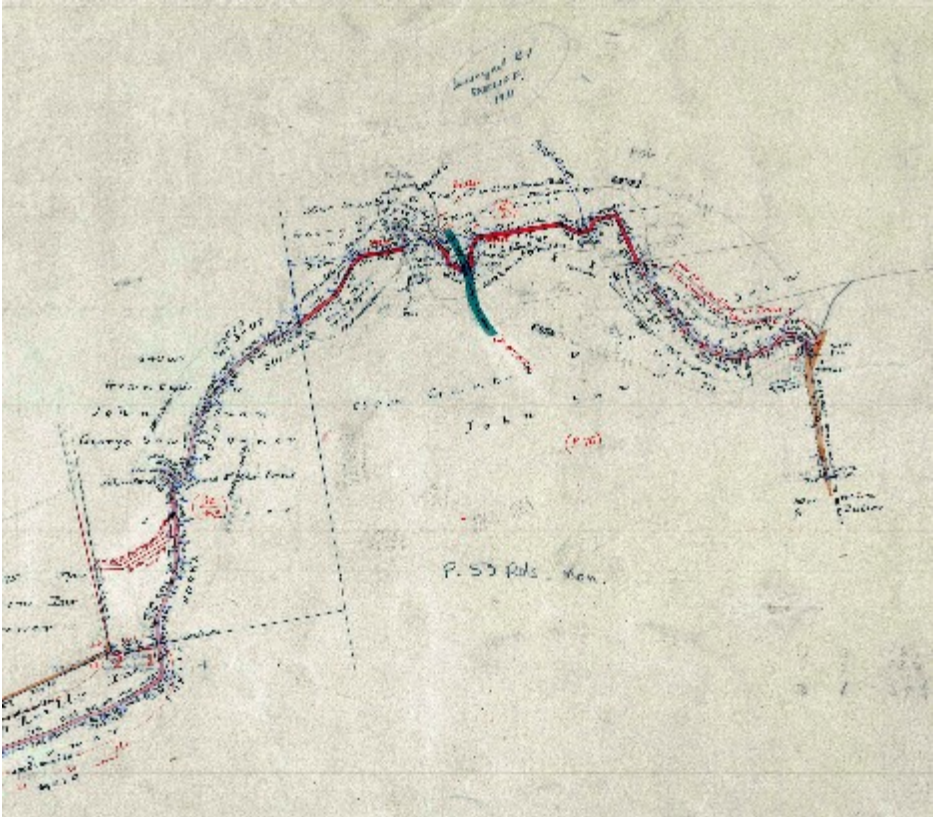
Cause of Death - Decay of Nature

Informant - By Note from James Lumsden, Green Ponds

When Registered — 22nd December, 1862

He was buried in the Churchyard of the Congregational Church, Bagdad, alongside his wife Anne and son William.

## “Horfield” Under Thomas Stone (4)



**A road survey of the area made in 1911.**

When Thomas Stone (3) died on 27th November, 1862, the property, which was still leased from John Swan, came under the control of the two brothers Thomas (4) and Joseph. At this time Thomas (4) and his wife Annie (Mary Ann) had six children aged from 11 years to 11 months, while Joseph and Margaret had three children aged between 6 and 2 years.

Joseph was now released from his promise to his father to stay on at “Horfield” during the latter's life time, and realising that there was no future for him on the old rented property, decided to start out on his own. He asked his brothers Edward and Alfred for the return of the money borrowed from him to purchase the Lockwood land and to establish the nursery and market garden.

As these brothers had bought further land at Laanecoorie and commenced farming operations there as well, they were unable to meet his request and suggested that he come to Laanecoorie and share what they had. Of course the major portion of the amount was due by Alfred as he had had little or no money to put into the E. & A. Stone partnership.

Joseph and Margaret and their three children together with all their household furniture etc. sailed for Victoria on 17th March, 1863. Their further adventures are recounted in "The Stones in Victoria".

Thomas (4) then took control of the "Horfield" property, continuing to rent it as in the past. He took an interest in community affairs, was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and sat on the Bench at Green Ponds.

Alex H. Stone has in his collection two letters written by Thomas (4), one to his brother Edward and the other to Alfred. They are shown hereunder.

*Horfield  
10th Decr 1888*

*Dear Ned,*

*I should have written to you long ago but I have not been well for the last two months. I put my shoulder out about 4 years ago and have felt nothing of it till the last two months, it is so painful now that I can scarcely write.*

*We received Wedding cake and paper all right and trust Jessie has made a good match. I wish them all the happiness this world can give, I trust Joseph has quite recovered now and is able to get about again, I also trust Alf and all the members of his family are quite well, also Lucy, Ann, Margaret, Christy and ll the young fry.*

*We have the railway in full swing all thro our place, it comes into the 40 acre paddock just below Crawns, crosses the paddock right thro where Climos hut stood 27 foot cutting there goes about 4 chains above Joes old place turns up Stinking Gully into 25 foot cutting there and then right by the barn, round by Will Shearings turns round the flat and out by the pinnacle into rosewood, there is about 60 men and 25 horses on us (so we have out hands full)*

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

*breaking fencing down and letting the stock in the grain and on other peoples runs.*

*There as been a terrible fiasco at Bagdad with a fellow one of Tom Johnstons sons at the Marsh, he went insolvent at Simcoe's old place, Joe bought in his things and took him in to plough for him, he works about 18 weeks, and then goes to Town and gets an agreement drawn up claiming half Joe's crop, Joe to find him, his horse, and pigs, thrash, cut, cart, find seed, in fact everything. Joe will not sign, tho Hannah and the girls want him to. He sends for Palmer and Castle Hill Joe, they offer him £30 to go out, he wants £40, they give him £32.10/-. Hannah borrows £20 of Edington and gives the long wretch that too aid says Joe ought to be put in the assylum; I dare say the Pains have told you all.*

*Your Affectionate Brother*

*Thos Stone.*

*You got the money all right I suppose.*

### **Notes:**

1. Jessie. Fourth child of Edward and Christianna Stone, married John Burvill in 1888 and died in 1902 after the birth of twins, who also died.
2. The money referred to was Christianna's share of her father's estate. Thomas and a Mr. Ferguson were Trustees and Executors of the Will of James Foster.
3. The Green Ponds Railway cut up the "Horfield" property rather badly, as can be seen from the letter. The railway line is now closed. When the researchers visited the property in April, 1981, only the cuttings etc. remained.

Horfield  
16th July, 1889

Dear Alf,

*I was extremely glad to receive your letter assuring me that yourself and family are all well, and prospering. I also received a letter from our Sister Ann the first I have received from her, but it is my own fault I should have written to her ere this, but so many trials and troubles in this world with our home ties cause us to put off writing as long as possible. it is like our lives, when we are young and strong we put off the evil day till desire fails and the grasshopper becomes a burden then we realise that this is not our rest God has given us this earth to roam about in at our own will and laid His commands on us telling us that for all our evil deeds we will be brought into Judgment. Let us herefore strive to be ready for we know not the day nor the hour that the Son of man cometh.*

*I am very sorry to hear poor Joe suffers so much it is the effects of the hard work he done when young, as the old tree withers and dies the young ones spring up round it and renew the face of the earth, so we must not complain but say with true hearts Gods will be done. I have been very ill twice, the last time I was taken with cramp every where from my head to feet, my muscles were drawn into knots, but I am pretty well now.*

*We have very little grain sown yet on account of the Railway and the great flood we have had the land is a perfect bog yet, My Sons Will and Charlie have made about £130 supplying the navies with chaff and meat and the Girls have made about £40 with Milk and butter, The Railway has cut the old place up terrible it runs along the sheoak hill above Palmers fence thro Crawns about the middle then crosses the big paddock to where Clemo's hut was, there is a stone culvert there, and a forty foot cutting, it winds along above Joe's old place and crosses the stinking gully with another 30 foot cutting round by Lewis' doubles back along the*



## The Stone Family in Tasmania

*flat and into Rosewood just at the pinnacle as we used to call it, then right thro Paines old place to the Ponds.*

*My time as been occupied with these will and law cases the last few months, but they are nearly all settled now, they will not interest you.*

*I must conclude for I am tired I was at the Court till 2 o'clock we had two assault cases to try and one shooting case, and it was not my turn either, some of the Justices shirk their duty. Give my love to all Brothers & sisters and all the younger folks*

*And accept the same from Your Affect Brother*

*Thos Stone*

### **Notes:**

The Assessment Roll for the Rural Municipality of Green Ponds for year 1888 (Hobart Gazette) has been perused. It shows -

Description of Property	House and farm
Name & Situation	Horfield
Occupier	Thomas Stone, Horfield
Proprietor	Charles Swan, St, Leonards
Area	642 acres
Rateable Value	£35

As we have seen Charles Swan succeeded his father as proprietor of the Horfield property. Around 1902 the Swans advised Thomas Stone (4) that they would not renew the lease (a verbal one we believe), and they required the property, as it was the intention to set up a son as a farmer there.

In the absence of specific agreements to the contrary, all improvements became the property of the owner (Swan), so the fruits of 66 odd years' labour by the Stones went for little or nothing.

In the great clean-up prior to evacuation of the property by the Stones, most family records, papers and the like went under the copper, as the saying goes, and the family dispersed.

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

Thomas (4) came to Victoria to live with his brother Alfred at “Woodlands”, Woodstock West.

Alex Stone when a school boy often used to visit “Woodlands” and well remembers the people there. There was:—

Alfred his Grandfather’ — Owner of "Woodlands"

Thomas (4) Known as Uncle Tom..

Aunt Alice Unmarried daughter of Grandfather.

Uncle Bren Son of Alfred

Aunty Sarah Wife of Uncle Bren. They had no children

Alf. Curnow Son of Mary May Curnow (née Stone) who died when Alf was born. Alf Curnow was treated as a son by Bren and Sarah.



**Alfred and Thomas Stone**

In 1912 Alfred and Thomas decided to pay a visit to Tasmania to look again at the haunts of their youth. They were 88 and 78 years old respectively, white of hair and beard, and their journey excited much comment amongst relatives and friends.

THOMAS STONE (4) died 8 July 1914, and is buried in the Eddington Cemetery. Joseph, Edward and Alfred Stone are also buried there, as are a number of other Stones.

# Appendix

## **WILL OF THOMAS STONE**

Who died 21st May 1831

THIS IS THE LAST WILL and Testament of me Thomas Stone of the outparish of Saint Paul in the County of Gloucester Gentleman – I appoint my Daughter Emma Stone my Sole Exectrix – I request her to pay all my just debts and funeral and testamentary Expenses as soon as possible after my decease, out of my personal Estate, and I bequeath the whole residue of my personal Estate to my said Daughter Emma, for her own sole Separate and Absolute use and Disposal – and I devise to her my said Daughter Emma all property vested in me as Mortgagee, or to secure money to me, for all my Estates and Interests therein – I make no provision by this my Will for my Eldest Son, he being already provided for – Nor do I make any provision by this my Will for my son James, I having already, before the date of this my Will, given and relinquished to him, all my share and Interest in the business of Pawnbrokers lately carried on by us in copartnership, and also in the Capital Stock thereof, and also all sums of money which I have heretofore advanced to him - I devise my Messuage or Dwelling-home with the garden thereunto Adjoining and belonging, containing about half an acre more or less, now in the Occupation of George Hasell - And my piece of garden ground Adjoining, containing about two acres and one quarter (more or less) now in the occupation of John Hill, respectively situate at Whitehall in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Gloucester - And my two Messuages or Dwellinghouses and gardens at Catherine Place in the outparish of Saint Paul aforesaid, in the respective occupations of William Jones and Thomas Perry, and my Messuage or Dwellinghouse and garden at Wellington Place in the said outparish of Saint Paul in my own Occupation with all Appurtenances to such premises respectively belonging unto my said son James Stone, my Son in Law John Perry, and my friend William Butler of Upper Easton in the said Parish of Saint George Brush maker their Heirs and Assigns for ever upon the trusts and to and for the uses interests and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared of and concerning the same (that is to say) As to for and concerning my said Messuage or Dwellinghouse and garden at Whitehall with the Appurtenances in the Occupation of George Hasell upon trust that the Trustees or

Trustee for the time being of this my Will, do and shall, for and during the natural life of my Daughter Sarah Fox let and set the same, with her Consent in writing, and pay the rents issue and profits thereof unto her my said Daughter, or unto such person or persons as she shall from time to time, whether sole or cover by any writing under her Hand (but so as not to dispose of the same by anticipation) direct or Appoint or otherwise permit and suffer her my said Daughter Sarah Fox to let and set the same, and receive the rents issues and profits thereof, to any for her sole and separate use and benefit and from and after the decease of her my said Daughter Sarah Fox To the use of all and every the Child and Children of her my said Daughter Sarah Fox as Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants if more than one and their his or her Heirs and Assigns for ever And in case any or either of such Children shall die under the age of Twenty one years without leaving issue of his her or their body or bodies lawfully to be begotten living at the time of his her or their death or deaths respectively Then as to fore and concerning the part or share or parts or shares thereof as well original as accruing of every of them so dying To the use of the Survivors or survivor others or other of them as Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants if more than one their his or her Heirs and Assigns for ever And in case there shall be no Child lawfully begotten of my said Daughter Sarah Fox, or in case there shall be any such Children and Child and all and every of them shall die under the said age of Twenty one years without any of them leaving lawful Issue living at his her or their death or deaths respectively Then as to for and concerning the same Messuage or Dwellinghouse garden and premises To the use of my Children William Stone, Ann Perry, Elizabeth Perry and Emma Stone, equally between them as Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants their Heirs and Assigns for ever – And as to for and concerning my piece or parcel of garden ground with the Appartenances at Whitehall aforesaid in the occupation of the said John Hill, upon the same or the like trust for my said Son William Stone, for and during his natural life, and after his decease To the same or the like uses for his Child and Children lawfully to be begotten, and for the same or the like estates and interests, and with the same or the like benefit of Survivership to and Amongst such Children, and otherwise, as are hereinbefore expressed or declared, with regard to and in favor of my said Daughter Sarah Fox and her Issue – And in case there shall be no Child lawfully begotten of my said Son William,

or in case there shall be any such Child or Children, and all and every of them shall die under the said Age of Twenty one years without any of them leaving lawful issue, Then as to the said Piece of ground and Premises To the use of my Children Sarah, Ann, Elizabeth, and Emma, equally as Tenants in common and not as joint Tenants their Heirs and Assigns for ever – And as to for and concerning my Messuage or Dwellinghouse garden and Appurtenances at Catherine Place aforesaid in the occupation of William James Upon the same or the like trust for my Daughter Ann Perry for and during her Natural Life, And after her decease, To the same or the like uses for her Child and Children, and for the same or the like Estates and Interests, and with the same or the like benefit of Survivorship to and amongst such Children and otherwise as are hereinbefore expressed or directed with regard to and in favor of my said Daughter Sarah Fox and her Issue – And in case there shall be no Child lawfully begotten of my said Daughter Ann Perry, or in case there shall be any such Child or Children, and all and every of them shall die under the said Age of Twenty one years without any of them leaving lawful Issue, Then as to the said Messuage or Dwellinghouse garden and Premises to the use of my said Children Sarah, William, Emma, and Elizabeth, equally, as Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants their Heirs and Assigns for ever – And as to for and concerning my other Messuage or Dwellinghouse garden and appurtenances at Catherine Place aforesaid in the occupation of Thomas Perry Upon the same or the like trust for my daughter Emma Stone for and during her natural life, and after her decease To the same or The like uses for her Child and Children and for the same or the like Estates and interests, and with the same or the like benefit of Survivorship to and amongst such Children and otherwise as are hereinbefore expressed or directed with regard to and in favor of my said Daughter Sarah Fox and her Issue – and in case there shall be no Child lawfully begotten of my said Daughter Emma Stone, or in case there shall be any such Child or Children, and all and every of them shall die under the said Age of Twenty one years without any of them leaving lawful Issue Then as to the said Messuage or Dwellinghouse garden and Premises To the use of my said Children Sarah, William, Ann, and Elizabeth, equally as Tenants in common their Heirs and Assigns for ever – And as to for and concerning my Messuage or Dwellinghouse garden and Appurtenances at Wellington Place in my own Occupation Upon the

same or the like trust for my Daughter Elizabeth Perry for and during her natural life, and after her decease To the same or the like uses for her Child and Children, and for the same or the like estates and interests, and with the same or the like benefit of survivorship to and amongst such Children, and otherwise, as are hereinbefore expressed or directed with regard to and in favor of my said Daughter Sarah Fox and her issue – and in case there shall be no Child lawfully begotten of my said Daughter Elizabeth, or in case there shall be any such Child or Children and all and every of them, shall die under the said age of Twenty one years without any of them leaving lawful Issue, Then as to the said Messuage or Dwellinghouse garden and Premises last aforesaid To the use of my said Children Sarah, William, Ann, and Emma equally as Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants their Heirs and Assignes for ever –

and I declare that the receipt or receipts of the Trustees or Trustee for the time being acting in the execution of the trusts of this my will for the rents Issues and profits of my said Hereditaments and Premises, shall be an effectual discharge or effectual discharges for the same – and I also declare that all the rent issues and profits of my said Hereditaments and Premises by me hereinbefore given or directed to be paid, to or received by, my said Daughters, respectively, as aforesaid, for their respective natural lives, shall be paid to and received by them respectively, or to and by such person and persons as they shall respectively by writing under their Hands alone direct or appoint to receive the same as aforesaid, for their respective sole and separate uses and benefits notwithstanding Coverture, and the same or any part thereof respectively shall not be under or subject to the power controul debts or Engagements of the present or any future Husband or Husbands of any or either of them, and the receipts of my said Daughters respectively, or of such person or persons as they may direct or appoint to receive the said rents issues and profits or any parts or part thereof as aforesaid, shall, whether they my said Daughters respectively be sole or covert be good and Effectual discharges for the money therein acknowledged to have been received – And I hereby further declare that if any or either of my said Children, Sarah, William, Ann, Emma, and Elizabeth shall happen to die, and shall leave any Child or Children of him or her who shall be presumptively entitled to the said Hereditaments and Premises or any part or parts thereof, but shall not have acquired a vested interest therein, Then the

Trustees or Trustee for the time being of this my will shall apply the rents issues and profits of the Hereditaments and Premises to witnesses which each such child shall for the time being be presumptively entitled to his or her Maintenance and Education, or otherwise for his or her benefit, and shall (at the discretion of such Trustees or Trustee) either themselves or himself so apply the same, or pay the same, to the Guardian or Guardians of each such Child to be so applied by him or them – I request my Trustees to repair and keep in repair or obtain Covenants from Tenants to repair and keep in repair the aforesaid Messuages or Dwellinghouses and Hereditements and to insure the same against loss or Damage by fire in such sums as they shall think fit, and to pay the expense of so doing out of the annual rents Issues and Profits thereof respectively But I declare that they shall not be liable for any Omission so to do – And I appoint my said Trustees Guardians of the persons and Estates of my Infant Children – And I declare that if any Aforesaid Trustees or the Trustees to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned or any of them, or their or any of their Heirs Executors or Administrators, shall die or become unable or unwilling to act in the execution of the Trusts hereby reposed in them before the same shall be fully performed, Then and so often as the same shall happen it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing Trustees or Trustee of the Premises the Trustees or Trustee whereof shall so die or become unable or unwilling to act if there shall be any surviving or continuing Trustees or Trustee, or otherwise for the Executors or Administrators of the last acting Trustee of such Premises by any Deed or Deeds duly executed to appoint any other person or persons to be Trustee or Trustees in the Stead of such deceased unable or unwilling Trustee or Trustees and that when and so often as any new Trustee or Trustees shall be appointed All the trusts, Estates and property the Trustee or Trustees whereof shall so die or become unable or unwilling to act shall be conveyed Assigned Transferred and Assured so and in such manner that the same may be effectually vested in the newly appointed Trustee or Trustees jointly with the continuing Trustee or Trustees if there shall be any, or otherwise in such newly appointed Trustee or Trustees only Upon the trusts and for the purposes in and by this my will declared and expressed of and concerning the same, or such of them as shall be then subsisting or capable of taking Effect – And that the same new Trustee or Trustees to be appointed as aforesaid shall on his or their appointment or



appointments have all the Powers and Authorities of the Trustee or Trustees in whose Stead he or they respectively shall be so appointed, and either jointly with any continuing Trustee or Trustees or solely as the case may be, and that the Trustees hereby appointed as Aforesaid, And each and every of them and their and each and every of their Heirs Executors or Administrators in the execution of the trusts and powers hereby reposed in them and him may at the expense of the Trust Estate from time to time advise with Counsel Attornies at Law and Solicitors and Constitute appoint and employ Receivers Bailiffs Accountants Agents Attornies and any other persons and deposit Money and property with Bankers, and shall not be responsible for the receipts Acts or Omissions of any such persons. And that none of the present or future Trustees or of their Heirs Executors Administrators or Assignes shall be liable for any money or property which shall not have actually come into his or their own Hands or Possession notwithstanding he or they may have given or joined in a receipt or done some act for the sake of conformity nor shall any one or more of them be liable for any loss or damage whatever unless the same shall be sustained in consequence of his or their own wilful Act or Default And that each of them shall be liable for his own receipts and wilful acts and defaults only And that they may reimburse themselves respectively and each other all the costs charges and Expenses to be incurred in the execution of the Trusts and Powers hereby reposed in them respectively and may adjust and allow the accounts of any such deceased unable or unwilling Trustee or Trustees as aforesaid and give Discharges for the money which shall appear to be the balance of the said Accounts without any responsibility in the persons paying such money to see to the application thereof or to be answerable for the misapplication or nonapplication of the same, and that all costs Charges and Expenses allowed to Trustees shall be allowed a between Solicitor and Client – And I hereby revoke all my former wills and Testaments and declare this to be my last IN WITNESS whereof I the said Thomas Stone to this my last will and Testament contained in six Sheets of Paper affixed together, have to the first five Sheets thereof Set my Hand, and to this Sixth and last Sheet thereof, my Hand and Seal this thirteenth day of November One Thousand eight Hundred and Thirty – Thomas Stone L.S.

Nathl Edgcombe Watch Maker Bristol

John Clymer Watch Maker High St. Bristol

Thos Dix Attorney at Law Bristol

The Stone Family in Tasmania

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Testator Thomas Stone as and for his last will and Testament in the presence of us, who in his Presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have Subscribed our Names as witnesses hereto

Emma Stone at my decease you must Pay to William Stone & Elizabeth Perry the sum of one hundred and Sixty Pounds each if there be so much after paying all lawful demands on my estate And Give to William Fox his Bill of One hundred and fifty

Thom Stone

25th Day of August 1831

Admion in the Goods of the within named Thomas Stone Decd. with his last will & Testament & Codl. annexed was granted to John Perry the Younger One of the Trustees & Guardians of the persons & Estates of the Infact Children of sd. Deceased appointed by his will at Bristol by the Revd Rob Walker Baugh Clk A.M. Vicar Genl & being first sworn before the Revd John Joseph Goodenough D.D. Surr &c during the Minority & until Emma Stone the sole Extrix named in sd Will shall arrive to the age of 21 years she being a Minor only if the age of 18 years & upwards – Effects sworn under £600

Testator Died 21 May 1831

KNOW ALL MEN by these parents That we John Perry the Younger John Perry the Elder both of the parish of Saint Paul in the County of Gloucester Coachmakers and Thomas Dix of the City of Bristol Gentleman are held and firmly bound unto the Right Reverend Father in God Robert by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Bristol Lawfully in the Sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds of lawful British Money to be paid to the said Right Reverend Father or his certain Attorney Executors Administrators Successors or Assignes For which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each and every of us jointly and severally for the whole and in the whole our and each and every of our Heirs Executors and Administrators and every of them firmly by these presents SEALED with our Seals Dated at Bristol aforesaid the Twenty fifth Day of August in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight Hundred and Thirty One.

THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such That if the above bounden John Perry the Younger One of the Trustees and Guardians appointed by

The Stone Family in Tasmania

the last will and Testament of Thomas Stone late of the parish of Saint Paul in the County of Gloucester and Diocese of Bristol Gentleman Deceased with Codicil annexed of the persons and Estates of this the said Deceased's Infant Children to whom Administration of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased with his said last will and Testament and Codicil annexed hath been granted and committed, until Emma Stone a Spinster the Daughter of him the said Deceased and sole Executrix named in the said will shall arrive to the age of Twenty One Years she the said Emma Stone being a Minor and under that age (to wit) of the age of eighteen years and upwards to make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased and the same so made do and shall Exhibit into the Registry of the Episcopal Court of Bristol on or before the last Day of November next ensuing the Day of the Date hereof, and the same Goods Chattels and Credits do and shall faithfully administer according to Law and do further make and render a just and true account of his said Administration when lawfully required Then the before written Obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue

SIGNED sealed and published by all the Obligors in the presence of Rich C. Bayles

John Perry Junr L.S., John Perry L.S., Thos Dix L.S.123

## The Strangford Land

The following information was obtained from the books of the Lands Department, Hobart. Relative to a Grant of 200 acres to Thomas Stone.

Name. Thomas STONE

Date 25th July 1821

District Strangford

No. of Acres 200

Quit Rent 4/-

When due 1827

By Whom Granted Governor Macquarie

Description

Bounded on the North West side by Hayes's Farm; On the South West Side by a line bearing S 45° E 42 chains:

On the South East Side by a line bearing N 45° E

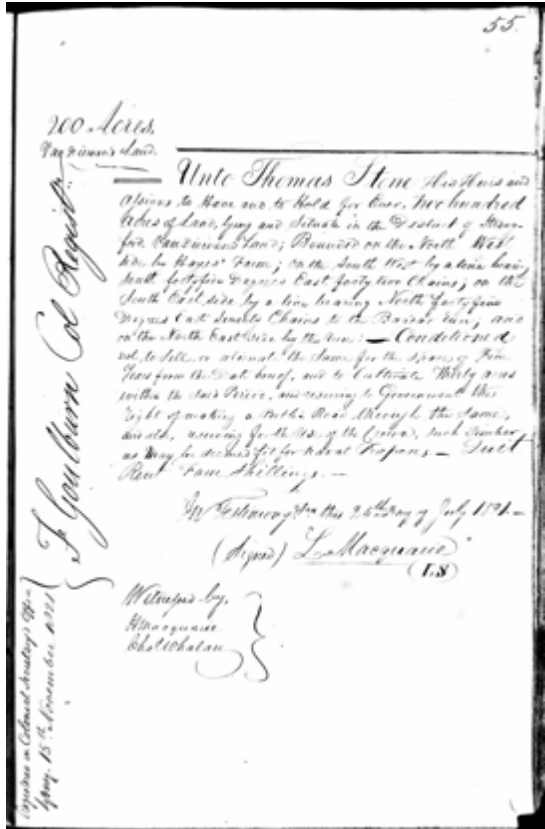
70 Chains to the Bagdad Run of Water: and on the North East Side by that Run.

George William Evans (one time Deputy Surveyor of Lands, Van Diemen's Land) in his book "A Geographical Historical and Topographical Description of Van Diemen's Land" on page 125 has a "Reference to Districts, with the Grants of Land in the County of Buckingham."

On page 130 under the heading "Strangford (N)" there is a Grant to

Thomas STONE of 200 acres. It is numbered 16 out of 38 detailed for Strangford.

There were 35 Grants for 100 acres or less. Of the ones of a larger area than Thomas Stone there was 400 acres to John Ingle (1) and 700 acres to William Chambers (14).



## The Stone Family in Tasmania

Further reference to the Books of the Lands Department Hobart disclosed that in Book 2 Folio 231 Monmouth there is a Plan headed "Diagram of a Location to Thos. Stone - Parish of Strangford County of Monmouth".

It shows the Main Launceston - Hobart Town Road running through the property which is watered on the North East by the Bagdad Rivulet. There was a "Pumping Station" and "Reservoir Site" shown on the property.

On the Plan the following words have been deleted: "Area 200 acres claimed by Thos Reynolds."

On the South East side of the Location to Thos. Stone is an area (presumed to be 75 acres ) which bears the deleted words "Located to Richard Allwright. Across the above two properties appears the words "Granted to Thomas Reynolds and William Hodgson 275 acres (Enrolled)."

The Plan is signed "G; Woodward Surveyor July 1842."

It is also endorsed (Paid -See Abstracts for Augst 42)

A search by an Officer of the Lands Department gave us the following information:



200 acres was originally located to Thomas Stone but was later claimed by Thomas Reynolds. The 200 acres was then granted to Thomas Reynolds and William Hodgson (together with an additional 75 acres making 275 acres in all. Returned from the Supreme Court 30 Dec 1844. The property is at Mangalore, just north of Black Brush Road.

Locations Book No.1 1821-1830 page 102.

Thomas Reynolds William Hodgson 200 acres.

As Thomas Stone was busy teaching in Hobart, it does not seem that he ever worked the property. This would appear to be the reason why the land was subsequently claimed by Thomas Reynolds.

The book "Early Pioneers of Tasmania - A History of Thomas and Ann Stone makes reference to a Court action brought by Dr. Seccombe relative to a Grant of 10 acres, and how Stone arrived late and lost the case. This is obviously not correct as we shall see for the "10 acres" was held by Thomas until sold by him on 18 June 1838.

However there has always been the tradition in our family that Thomas arrived late for a Court hearing over a disputed land grant and lost the case; the Magistrate refusing to re-open the case. The story could well refer to the 200 acres (Strangford land) and the claim by Thomas Reynolds. Thomas would have had to leave his school for the day to attend the Court, and if it was held at a distance from Hobart Town ( probably Brighton) then he could easily have arrived late.

## **The New Town Farm**

GRANT FOR 9 ac. 1 rd. (Often referred to as 10 acres)

We shew hereunder the story of this land.

Some time during July 1828 Thomas Stone wrote to George Frankland, Surveyor General, requesting that he lay before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor an application for 10 acres of land in the vicinity of Hobart Town.

On 30 October 1828 Thomas again wrote to Geo. Frankland referring to his previous letter of some three months before requesting a grant of 10 acres of land in the vicinity of Hobart Town, situated at the back of the Lime Kilns. To support his application he stated that he had already erected two houses in Hobart Town then occupied by Mr. Young Solicitor and Mr. Fox ,Bright Smith, both at the East end of Liverpool Street.

(Note— In other documents Mr Fox was referred to as a Bell Hanger)

Thomas also stated that he occupied premises of His Majesty's Government (National School) upon which he had "collected at some trouble and expense upwards of 1000 Fruit Trees of different kinds" for which he wished to prepare ground for their removal as soon as the season would permit. He also stated that he understood that the premises would shortly be given up.

On 4 April 1829 Thomas made formal application on a printed form requesting that he be allowed a 10 acre suburban allotment. He engaged to erect a house thereon and fence it with a good four rail fence. The application was supported by Certificates of Revd. W. Bedford and a James Gordon.

On 10 July 1829 Thomas again addressed the Surveyor General asking if he would allow a Mr. Woodward (Note: obviously a Surveyor) to mark off the allotment to the description in the Survey Office. Mr Woodward had offered his services and Thomas had engaged fencers. He was to write again on 28 September before he got the boundaries fixed, and he was able to have the property fenced, so that the fruit trees could be planted out and the land worked as a farm.

A note on the formal application of 4 April 1829 indicated that Thomas would not be required to build a house on the property.



The allotment 'located' to Thomas was for 9 ac. 1 rd. in the Suburbs of Hobart Town at a Quit Rent of £2/15/- (Two pounds fifteen shillings) per annum and was described as under:~

Bounded on the S. by Elphinstone Road, On the W. by a Roadway, On the N. by Allotments to Alfred Stephen, and On the N.E. by an Allotment to Henry James Emmett and Philip George Emmett.

The allotment was originally 'located' to Dr. William Seccombe who failed to develop it, and later returned to England. The doctor in due course returned to the Colony and took up residence in Launceston.

When Thomas moved to New Town on his appointment as master of the Male Orphan School, he was able to more closely supervise the working of his farm.

Dr. Seccombe in September or October 1834 wrote to the Surveyor General relative to his former authority for an allotment in Hobarton and expressing a wish to have a block located to him in Launceston. In a reply dated 17 October 1834 the Surveyor General acquainted him with the present rules on the subject.

1. All old outstanding orders are obsolete, and annulled.
2. They would be of no value to their holders because anyone who is really desirous of building in any Township can obtain ground under the new and improved rates.

(The third rule related to land at Launceston)

Mr. Frankland was on very good terms with the Doctor, for the letter finished with "Believe me to be Dear Seccombe truly yours G. Frankland — Mrs Frankland joins me in best regards to Mrs. Seccombe."

On 9 November 1834 Dr. Seccombe from Launceston again raised the question of a block in lieu of the one at Hobarton, as under:

"Sir,

In consequence of leaving the Colony in 1829 a Subdivision location which had been measured to me at Hobart Town from supposition that I should not again return, was given to Mr. Stone of the Orphan Schools — May I therefore beg that permission be granted to me to have a piece of ground which I understand is not located in this Town, in lieu of the one above alluded to, as from being likely to remain at this place for some years I should wish to have a spot to erect a dwelling house for my Family, trusting my request will be acceded to."



Seccombe was advised that the block he asked for was not available at that time.

On Thursday 28 May 1835 the Hobart Town Gazette carried a notice over the name of G. Frankland S.G. in this form:

“ Survey Office 21st May 1835

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned claims for Grants will be forwarded for approval or investigation to the Commissioners appointed to examine into applications for Titles to Lands on the 21st day of June next, before which day any Caveat, which must be in writing, will be received in this office.”

(Note: Thomas Stone’s Block was referred to thus)

“THOMAS STONE

A R P

area 9 acres 1 rood 0 perch

Suburbs of Hobart Town

Bounded on the South by Elphinstone Road, on the West by a roadway n the North by Allotments to Alfred Stephen, on the North East by an Allotment to H.J. H Emmett and P.G. Emmett.

Dr. Seccombe under date 1st June 1835 lodged a strong objection claiming the allotment as his. The Surveyor General wrote the following comment on the letter:

“Mr. Seccombe after he had located this allotment left the Colony. without improving the ground in any respect whatever and without leaving any communication with this Department on the subject — or with any Agents that I am aware of.

“It was generally understood that he did not intend returning to the Colony — I believe indeed that he settled at Plymouth— but subsequently altered his views and came back. In the absence of all of his return or of his improving the ground, I located it to the first applicant.”

Dr. Seccombe’s objection was not allowed and a Grant for the area was issued to Thomas Stone on 26th September 1836. This meant that it was 8 years from when Thomas first wrote to the Surveyor about obtaining a block until the Grant was issued.

## The Stone Family in Tasmania

Thomas Stone borrowed £400 (Four hundred pounds) on 21st December 1836 from Samuel Carr by way of mortgage over Grant to assist in establishing himself at Green Ponds.

On 18 June 1838 Thomas sold the land to John Marshall for £550. Terms of settlement were

John Marshall to take over Mortgage	£400
To pay cash	100
To be paid on 22/5/1839	<u>50</u>
	£550

## The Original Authors



Alexander Hepburn Stone (1905-1996) and Nancy Alison Stone (1920-2000) who were both descendants of Thomas and Ann Stone.