

## **WILLIAM HANLEY 1820-1889**

### **GGG GRANDFATHER OF EMMA AND LACHLAN SHERRY**

WILLIAM HANLEY married Jane Warren



GEORGE HANLEY married Elizabeth Holmes



LESLIE HANLEY married Jessie Land



JUNE HANLEY married Colin Bradbury



ELIZABETH (BETTY) BRADBURY married Brian Sherry



EMMA & LACHLAN SHERRY



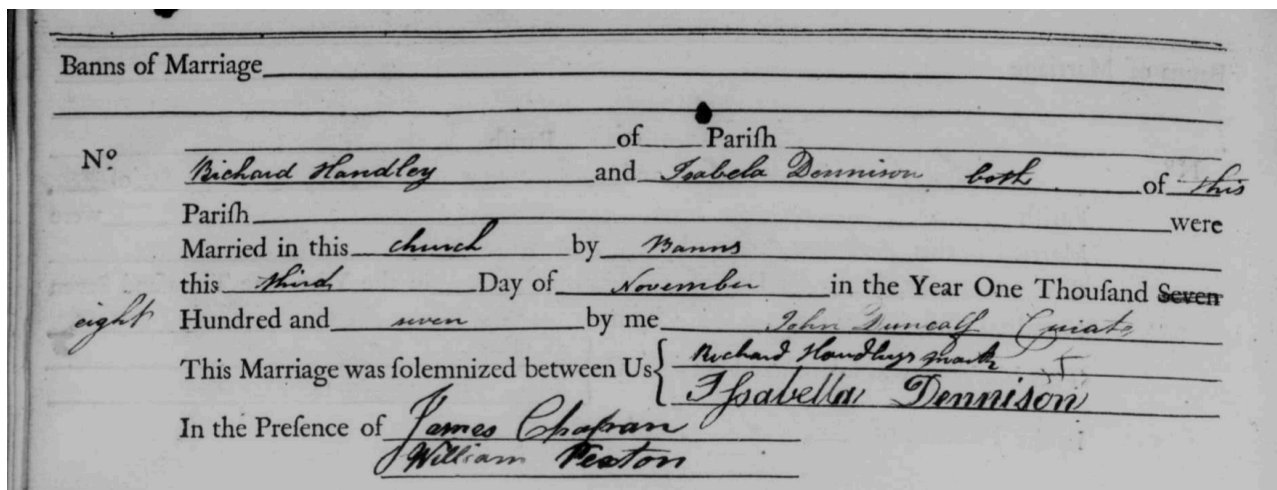
William Hanley 1875

William Hanley arrived at Port Phillip Victoria on June 22nd 1848 on the clipper ship 'Adelaide'. There were 51 married couples/family groups, 32 single women, 31 single men (of which he was one) and 5 widowers and widows with him on embarkation. He is number 15 on the Nominal List and listed as a single man, farm labourer aged 28 from Laytham Yorkshire. His religion is given as Church of England and he could both read and write.

William was born in 1820 (exact date unknown) at Laytham, Parish of Aughton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the fifth of ten children born to Richard and Isabella Hanley. He was christened at Aughton near Selby on the 2 April 1820 where his parents are recorded as Rd. Henley (sic) and Isabella. "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975", database, FamilySearch

1. Thomas Hanley 1808-1857 born Seaton Ross
2. George Hanley 1811-1880 born Seaton Ross
3. Frances (Fanny) Hanley 1813 born Seaton Ross
4. John Hanley 1815- died between 1881 and 1888 born Laytham
5. William Hanley 1820-1889 born Laytham
6. Richard Hanley 1825-1894 born Aughton near Selby
7. Dennison Hanley 1827-1908 born Seaton Ross
8. Edward Hanley 1829-1904 born Laytham
9. Ann Hanley 1832-1907 born Laytham
10. Mary Hanley ?

William's parents Richard Hanley and Isabella Dennison were married at Seaton Ross Yorkshire on 3 November 1807 and the name Dennison continued to appear as a christian name for generations.



Seaton Ross village is located in East Riding of Yorkshire. It is situated approximately 20 miles South East of York and lies close to the towns of Pocklington and Market Weighton.

The village was known as Seaton until about 1575. This name is derived from two Old English Words – 'ton' a farm of settlement; 'sea' a pool of water or more likely in this case, the marsh that lay to the East of the village. So we may translate the name "settlement near the water." Ross was added in the 16th century when the land came into the hands of the de Ros family.

There was a settlement ... in the 11th century. After the conquest in 1066 the North rebelled and William subjected the land to ravage. This accounts for the reference in Domesday Book (1086) :

Settone : Gamel had 1 manor of 4 carucates\* for geld and 2 ploughs can be (there). Now Nigel has (it) of the Count (of Mortain) and it is waste.

The medieval village was centred on the Cross, which is corroborated by the names of the roads from this point – North End, West End, South End and Carr Lane.

- A carucate was the amount of land a team could plough in the course of a year.

Source: Genuki

William's father, Richard Hanley, was an agricultural labourer and the birthplaces of his children suggest that the family moved within the Pocklington area of the East Riding of Yorkshire to find work.

Census records suggest that Richard Hanley lived permanently in Seaton Ross from at least 1841 until his death in October 1863.

At census in 1841 Richard is given as aged 55 born about 1786 Yorkshire. He is an agricultural labourer and living in the parish of Pocklington, East Riding Yorkshire. (HO107/1218/16)

*At census in 1851 Richard was given as Head of household aged 70 (born about 1781), an agricultural labourer living at 60 Church Lane , village of Seaton Ross, Pocklington, East Stamford Bridge Yorkshire. He was born at Sutton upon Derwent Yorkshire. Living with him are his wife Isabella aged 66 born Bishop Wilton Yorkshire and son Edward aged 21 married, also an agricultural labourer born Beilby ? Yorkshire.*

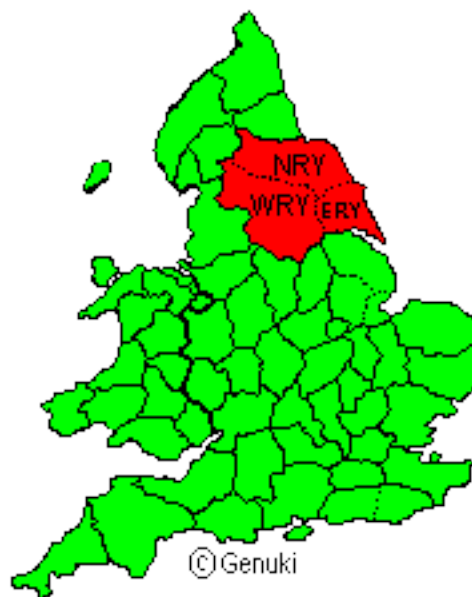
*At census in 1861 Richard is given as aged 78 (born about 1783 Sutton Yorkshire), head of household, agricultural labourer living at 68 South End, village of Seaton Ross, Pocklington, Market Weighton, Yorkshire. Living with him is his wife Isabella aged 76 born Bishop Wilton Yorkshire.*

Available records suggest that over at least several generations, the Hanley family lived in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

William's father Richard was born 26 May 1786 at Sutton Upon Derwent, East Yorkshire the eighth child born to Thomas Hanley and Frances Harrison. Thomas Hanley was born in Sutton Upon Derwent in March 1733 and his father, also Thomas Hanley was born there in 1705.

*"SUTTON UPON DERWENT, a parish in the Wilton- Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 65 miles S.W. from Pocklington, containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, -and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 14. 7., and in the patronage of Sir T. Clarges, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Derwent, which is here crossed by a substantial stone bridge, and near it is a spring strongly impregnated with iron."*

[Transcribed by Mel Lockie © from Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England 1835]



Map above shows the North, West and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

#### *The Ancient Parish of AUGHTON*

*[Transcribed information from the early 1820s]*

*"AUGHTON, a parish in the wapentake of Harthill; 8 miles NNW. of Howden. A parochial village and vicarage, the present incumbent of which is the Rev. W. Dean, and --- Mosley the patron. This village was the residence of Robert Aske, who in the year 1536, headed the insurrection called the " Pilgrimage of Grace." Aske is represented in history as a man of daring and enthusiastic courage, a gentleman by birth, and of considerable talents. In the latter part of the reign of Charles I. Sir Richard Aske, was master of the crown office, and one of the council of the regicides. -- He appears to have been the last of the family that resided at Aughton. There are no remains of the ancient mansion or castle; but the site is marked by ditches or moats one within another, with the interior vallum raised to a great height, which shows it to have been a place of considerable strength. It is situated near the eastern banks of the Derwent. Population, 259."*



Henry was the first child born to Benjamin and Sarah Hutchcroft and his two brothers and three sisters were born in Aughton near Selby (a nearby town). Harriot and Jane Hutchcroft christened 10 August 1823, William christened 6 March 1825, another Jane christened 29 October 1826 and George christened 11 April 1830.

Thomas Hatfield, the owner of the burnt wheat straw, is listed as a farmer on the Transcript of the entry of "professions and trades" for LAYTHAM in Baines's Directory of 1823.

Six years later, in 1836 we find William in the army.

On his son George's birth certificate William describes himself as William Hanley age 33 years late private H.M. 65th foot battalion of Laytham East Riding Yorkshire.

From Uncle Jack Hanley (as told to Val Brackenridge in 1986)

"While trying to avoid the law for some wrong doing in the early to mid 1840's (London) William Handley decided the best form of defence was to take the King's 'shilling' and join the army. He apparently served in Ireland and Canada and was at the uprising in the Kyber Pass India."

William did indeed enter the army and although his records show service in Ireland and Canada I can find nothing to link him to the Kyber Pass because although his regiment did serve there his enlistment was too late.

William Hanley served in 65th Foot Regiment between 1836-44. Discharged aged 25. The Public Records Office of the UK government holds records of William's service in the 65th Foot Regiment (Item details WO 97/785/13) and they confirm at least some of this oral family history. William enlisted in the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in the County of York on 15 September 1836 when aged 17 years. He enlisted for life!

*A soldier often enlisted after being plied with drink by a recruiting sergeant in a public house. Having ritually accepted the Queen's shilling, however, he was allowed twenty-four to ninety-six hours to reconsider. The recruit was then medically examined (as much to detect the scars from flogging, to prevent deserters or discharged soldiers re-enlisting for the enlistment bounty as to detect other weaknesses or illness), and then formally took the oath of allegiance before a magistrate.*

*Soldiers enlisted either for life, or for a period of twenty-one years, which effectively was a lifelong enlistment. "Limited Service" enlistments of only seven years (longer in the cavalry and artillery), which were introduced in 1806 to allow the Army to be rapidly expanded during the Napoleonic Wars, were abolished in 1829.*

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Army\\_during\\_the\\_Victorian\\_Era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Army_during_the_Victorian_Era)

Most infantry wore scarlet coatees or tailless jackets, with greatcoats for cold weather. ... In 1828, the greyish-blue trousers worn during the later stages of the Napoleonic Wars were replaced by dark blue "Oxford mixture" trousers for winter wear.

The Standing Orders below give an indication of what would have been William's daily army regime.

### **STANDING ORDERS for the 65th REGIMENT (of Foot). [Formed in 1758, later to become the Yorks & Lancs].**

COPIED FROM AN OFFICER'S NOTEBOOK FOUND IN THE PAPERS OF THE WOOD FAMILY OF MONK BRETTON & BARNESLEY. Probably, the book belonged to Lieut. Bingley whose recruiting list of 1776/7 was found with it. Page numbers are given as in the Original document .

#### **PAGE 1**

1st The Companies to Parade every Morning (except Sundays when they are to Parade for Church) at beating of Troop an Officer of each Comp(an)y to attend and Inspect carefully into the dress of the Men, and see that they are perfectly Steady.

2nd The same to be observed at retreat beating, at both which times, they are to Acco(un)t for their Companies to the Eldest Off(ice)r on the Parade without calling the Roll.

3rd Whenever the Regim(ent) Parades, there is to be a [2] a small Interval between the Companies, the Corporals to be on the Right of each Rank, provided their size will allow the Sirjeants to be in the Rear.<sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>4th As often as the

Companies are ordered to Parade with Arms, Off(ice)rs & their Servants are to attend, and when an Off(ice)r mounts Guard, his Serv(an)t is to mount also.

5th The Off(ice)rs are to give particular attention to the Companies they are appointed to, & to take care that the Non-Commis(sione)d Off(ice)rs and soldiers are provided with Necessaries as follows---

6th Four good Shirts, 3 pairs of white Worsted Stockings, [3] not ribbed, and one pair of white thread, 2 pair of good shoes, whole & half Gaiters, black Tops, black stock, shoe and knee Buckles, Stock Clasps, according to the Regimental Pattern, Cloathes and Shoe Brushes, black Ball, Haver Sack & Knapsack with double straps to come over each Shoulder.

7th No Sirj(ean)t or Corp(ora)l is ever to take any private advantage to himself in what is bought for the Men, on penalty of being reduced.

8th The Men's Necessaries to be reviewed once a week, and those [4] those that are in debt, or want any part of their (Necessaries)crossed out) Compliment are to be put under Stoppages, till they are compleat and clear of debt.

9th On a March soldiers are to be paid daily.

10th The Regiment to be Accompt(e)d with every Nine weeks for arrears & Stoppages, Certificates signed by the Captain, or Officer Commanding the Comp(an)y, of this being done to be given in to the Commanding Officer, & he to examine the Acco(un)ts as often as he thinks Necessary.

11th Captains having leave [5] of absence, are, before they go, to compleat their Comp(an)ys Necessaries, and Settle their Acco(un)ts, to prevent mistakes and Inconveniences to the Off(ice)rs who succeed to the payment of the Company.

12th When any Officer has got the Command(in)g Off(ice)rs leave to be abs(ent) from Quarters, he is to send the Adj(utant) notice of it, also when he Returns, when he is taken Sick, & when he Recovers, that the Roster may be regulated accordingly.

13th All Casualties to be Immediately Reported to the [6] Adjutant by a Sirj(ean)t of the Company.

14th If any Man is taken out of a Comp(an)y to be promoted in an other, the Comp(an)y that gives him is to have the 6th best Man of the Comp(an)y he is given to.

15th A private book of each Comp(an)y is to be kept in w(hi)ch is to be entered a View Roll & all Returns, this book is to be compared with the Reg(iment)al one as often as ordered

16th When in Barracks a Subaltern Off(ice)r is to visit all [7] the Rooms of the Regiment each day to see that they are kept sweet & Clean, and that a Kettle be Cooked in each, which he is to report; and all Off(ice)rs must be careful of signing Reports from the Information of a Sirj(ean)t or Corp(ora)l as they will be answerable for any mistake they make, if afterwards found to be Incorrect.

17th Gaming of all kinds is Strictly forbid, any Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)r or Soldier that shall be found guilty of ruinous a practice, may depend upon it that no favour will be shown him. [8]

18th Each Comp(an)y to be divided into Squads, the Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)rs of which, are to be answerable that the Men are properly dressed.

19th An Orderly Sirj(ean)t & Corp(ora)l to be appointed for the Week, to each Comp(an)y who are to examine all Parades with Arms, and if they find any Man whose Arms & dress is not proper, they are to return him to his Squad and report their having done it, and the Squad they belong to, to the Adj(utan)t; they are also to make all Reports of their Comp(an)y for the week, & see that the [9] Men of their Comp(an)y turn out with allertness for all duties, the Sirj(ean)ts to Rep(or)t at Tattoo.

20th No recruit to be allowed to work; nor no Officer to take one for a Servant till he is perfect in every part of his duty.

21st Every Off(ice)r to be answerable that his Servant is provided w(i)th Necessaries as mentioned in No. 6th Article.

22nd All furlough's to be filled up by the Sirj(ean)t Maj(or), and Passes made out by the Sirj(ean)t of Companies.

23rd Officers who have Soldiers for Servants are to provide them with frocks [10] as they will be Confined if they appear in their Regimental dress, contrary to those Orders.

24th No Soldier to work or carry a burthen in their Regimentals.

25th When in Barracks the Comp(an)y's Bedding to be aired once a Week, a Sirj(ean)t of a Company to attend and report it's being done, to the Off(ice)r of the Day.

## PAGE 2

26th Whenever any Man is Transf(erre)d or exchanged from one Comp(an)y to another a Return of his Necessaries to be signed by the Off(ice)r of the [11] Company who gives him, if he should be in Debt, the Off(ice)r Commanding the Company who receives him to pay the debt.

27th No Soldier shall presume to take any Physick without the Surgeon or Mates directions, any Man so offending shall be Confined & tried for disobedience of Orders.

28th If any Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)r is known to Suttle or sell Bread, Cheese, Liquor &c(eter)a without leave or be any ways concerned with those that do, he may depend on being brought to a Court Martial & have no favour shown.

29th Squad Sirj(ean)t & Corp(ora)ls, to examine the Arms & Ammu(nitio)n [12] of the Men of their Squads, who return either from Command or any other Party where they might have loaded, & to report to the Off(ice)r of their Company, and on no account to suffer any to draw his Charge in a Barrack Room.

30th Any Soldier missing his duty either by having the Venereal disease, or by being punished, is to bring up that duty

to the Comp(an)y he belongs to when he recovers, an acco(un)t of the duty missed to be taken by the Sirj(ean)t or Corp(ora)l of his Squad. [13]

31st Any Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)r who reports a Man sick without receiv(in)g directions from the Surgeon will be brought to a Court Martial for being an encourager of Malingering & disobeying the Standing Orders of the Regim(en)t.

32nd If any Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)r is broug(h)t to a Court Martial & sentenc(e)d any Punishment, when the Reg(imen)t is Cantoone(d) the Court Martial to be sent to the Command(in)g Off(ice)r of the Reg(imen)t and the Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)r kept Confined till the sentence is approved of; and if a Corp(ora)l be reduced, 2 or 3 of the names of the Men of the [14] Company thought most deserving of being made Corp(ora)l to be sent with the Courtmartial.

33rd The Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)rs of the different guards are to be answerable for the Men under their Command, and not to suffer any Man on any Acco(un)t to go into Dramshops or Public houses, or to strole from their Guard.

34th No Subaltern Officer is to take charge of Any Company on a Captain's leaving it, when any of the growing Subsist(en)ce of that Comp(an)y is stopped under pretence of Reimbursing the Capt(ain) in a part or the whole of a Debt due him by the Company. [15]

35th The debts of a Comp(an)y are, on a Captain's leaving it, to be drawn out on a Sheet of Paper, Each Man's (debt) opposite to his name, which the Captain is to sign: The Off(ice)r that succeeds to the care of the Company is answerable for those debts, supposing the Men allow them to be Just when stopped from them, If the debts arise from Deaths or Desertion exceed Nine pounds Annually, the overplus to be charged to the Captain.

36th No Soldier is, on any pretence, either to Cut any part of his Accoutrements, or punch [16] holes in them, the Squad Sirj(ean)ts are to be answerable that this Order is punctually obeyed, if otherwise, they are Immediately to Report it to their Off(ice)r and to the Adjutant.

-----[1]As these Orders will be expected to be obeyed most strictly, every Off(ice)r is to enter them in a book which he is to shew to the Maj(o)r, every Non-Com(issione)d Off(ice)r is to do the same and shew them to the Sirj(ean)t Maj(o)r, and that the private Men may have no excuse for disobedience of Orders, the Off(ice)rs Commanding Companies will have them Read every two Months with [17] the Articles of War, and Report to the Commanding Officer. [1]-----

37th When any Grenadier or Light Infantry Officer have leave of absence they are to leave with their Companies their Arms and Appointments, for the use of such Officers as may act for them.

Source: [www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Military/65thFootStandingOrders.html](http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Military/65thFootStandingOrders.html)

### **History of the 65th (2nd Yorkshire, North Riding) Regiment of Foot**

In 1756 Britain had just entered the Seven Years War (1756-73) and its army needed expanding. That year the 12th Regiment of Foot raised a second battalion, but two years later this battalion was made a regiment in its own right, with the numeral 65. It was then sent straight to the West Indies for five years, taking part in the capture of Guadaloupe and Martinique and the city of Havana on Cuba.

An interval in England and Ireland followed before the regiment became part of the garrison of Boston in North America in 1769. This meant it was already present on the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War in 1775. Its grenadier and light companies took part in the attack at Bunker Hill. However, after only a year's campaigning, the regiment was so depleted that the survivors had to be drafted to other regiments and the officers sent back to England to recruit.

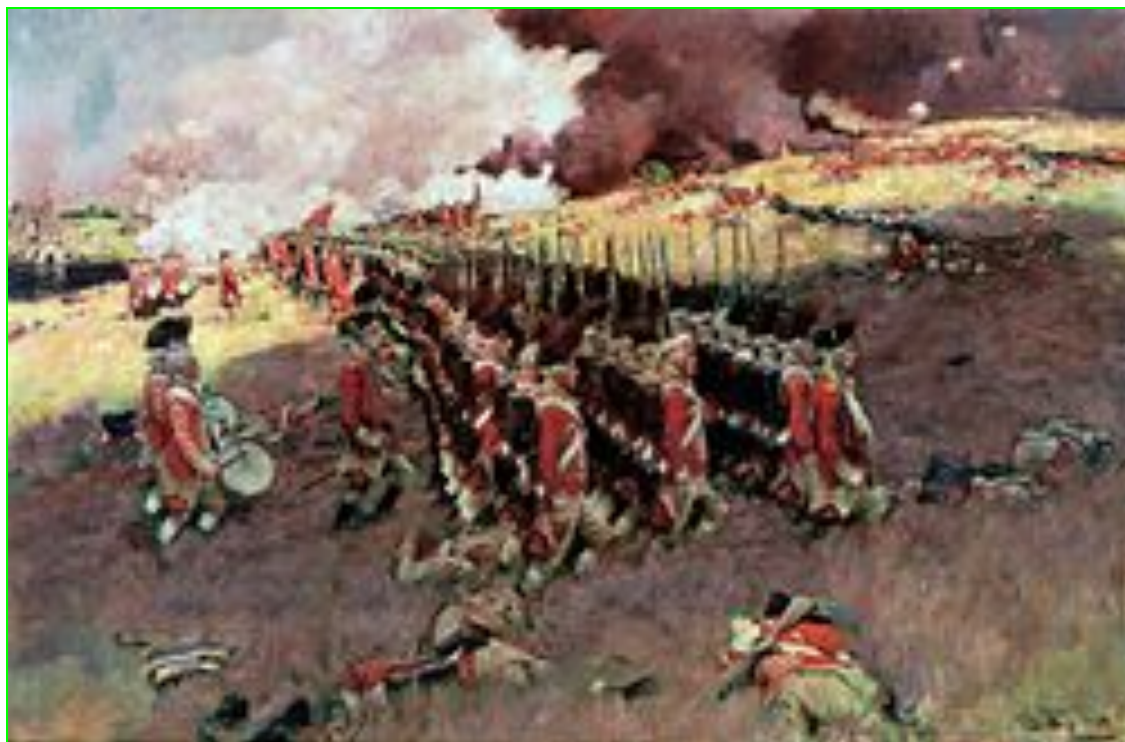
The regiment's next overseas posting was a year in Gibraltar from 1782 to 1783. It then spent one year in Ireland before seven years in Canada from 1784 onwards. A brief spell in the West Indies in 1793 and Britain in 1794 was followed by a longer period in the Cape of Good Hope from 1800 to 1803.

From there it sent two companies to fight in the Kandian Wars (1796-1818) in what is now Sri Lanka. These companies and the regiment itself both arrived in India in 1803, remaining there for 19 years. There it fought in the Mahratta and Pindari Wars, the capture of Mauritius in 1810 and anti-pirate operations in the Persian Gulf, making it the only British regiment with 'Arabia' as a battle honour.

The regiment only arrived back in Britain in 1823, in which year it was granted the Royal Tiger in honour of its long stay in India. The 1820s, 1830s and early 1840s saw it back in Britain, Ireland, the West Indies and Canada. From 1846 to 1865 the regiment was in New Zealand, fighting in the Maori Wars (1846-72) and winning two Victoria Crosses. It then spent six years in England and Ireland before shifting to India

once again in 1871. Whilst there, in 1881, it was merged with the 84th Regiment of Foot to form The York and Lancaster Regiment.

<http://www.nam.ac.uk/research/famous-units/65th-2nd-yorkshire-north-riding-regiment-foot>



*The Battle of Bunker Hill, Howard Pyle, 1897*

William enlisted too late to fight in India so that part of the family oral history is wrong, but he did serve in Canada. In 1837, the 65<sup>th</sup> was garrisoned at Halifax (Upper Canada); in 1838 they occupied Québec and defended against the Papineau Revolt; in 1838-1841 they were garrisoned in Québec.

*The Rebellions of 1837 were two armed uprisings that took place in Lower and Upper Canada in 1837 and 1838. Both rebellions were motivated by frustrations with political reform. A key shared goal was responsible government, which was eventually achieved in the incidents' aftermath. The rebellions led directly to Lord Durham's Report on the Affairs of British North America and to The British North America Act, 1840 which partially reformed the British provinces into a unitary system and eventually led to the British North America Act 1867 which created Canada and its government.*

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower\\_Canada\\_Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_Canada_Rebellion)

Note: Lower Canada now Quebec and Upper Canada now Ontario.

It is interesting to note that you had ancestors fighting on opposite sides of the uprising. William for the colonial power Britain and your father's Monette's for the French Canadian rebels.

William's regiment (65<sup>th</sup>) served in Nova Scotia 1769-1776, Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick 1785-1793, Nova Scotia 1838-1841.

Three companies of the 65<sup>th</sup> arrived in Upper Canada in December 1838 and William was one of them, returning in July 1841. In October 1841 William was based at Plymouth.



**The Battle of Saint-Eustache, Lower Canada.**

Rear view of the Church of St. Eustache and Dispersion of the Insurgents. Ink and watercolor on paper - Lithography (26.5 x 36.6 cm). Battle of Saint-Eustache, 14 December 1837 during the rebellion of the Patriotes in Saint-Eustache, Quebec city that lies at the confluence of the River du Chêne and the Mille-Îles, in the MRC of Deux-Montagnes and the Lower Laurentians 30 km west of Montreal in Canada.



Watercolour labelled "Infantry Winter Costume" .... ca. 1840 – <http://www.victorianwars.com>

William's army service records, below, confirm his age and his place of birth, his date of attestation, deliberations of the Medical Board, his service and pay records and his final discharge. After serving for 7 years and 38 days William was examined by a Medical Board and discharged from the army as being medically unfit for further military service.



*Thomas Grosvenor, by Robert Bowyer*

Thomas Grosvenor was the honorary colonel of the 65th Regiment of Foot at the time of William's discharge from the army.

*[Mullingar] consists of one principal street, about a mile in length, from which several smaller streets branch off in various directions; and contains 785 houses, most of which are handsome and well built of stone and roofed with slate. There are barracks for infantry, adapted for 39 officers and 990 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 21 horses, and a hospital for 80 patients. The principal trade is in wool, for which this is the greatest mart in the county, its central situation and facility of communication with the Shannon and with Dublin having rendered it the commercial centre of a wide extent of country.*

*from Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837.*

The British Army Barracks, Ashe Road, Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland pictured below where William's medical discharge was finally approved.



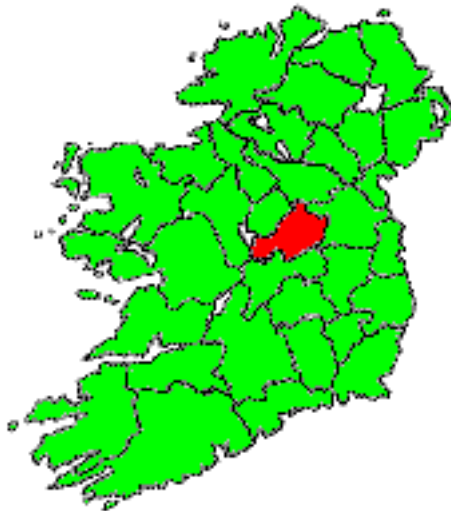
View of east end elevation of range to the north



View of west end of range to the north

*The site for the barracks at Mullingar was purchased by the War Department in 1807. The barracks were built in 1814 and first occupied in 1819. The original barracks were built to accommodate 1000 soldiers and it is likely that the vast majority of these were housed in these two barrack buildings. It was originally named Wellington Barracks, like many of the barrack complexes built in Ireland at the time. The barracks was renamed Columb Barracks in 1922 after Patrick Columb, a member of the National Army who was killed on Mary Street, Mullingar in 1922.*

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=WM&regno=15310007>



County Westmeath, Ireland

The following article gives some insight into the diet of a nineteenth century British soldier.

**Rough and unpalatable, often unwholesome: a nineteenth-century British soldier's diet**

[HTTP://IRISHGARRISONTOWNS.COM/PAGE/4/](http://IRISHGARRISONTOWNS.COM/PAGE/4/)

*Recruiting sergeants, while plying potential soldiers with drink, waxed lyrical about the comforts of army life. Regular, daily meals and a bed to himself would have seemed luxurious to many men who joined the army, because most recruits were among the poorest in society. But the quality and quantity of food served to the British soldier during the nineteenth century was poor and inadequate. Even worse, the unlucky recruit soon discovered that he had to pay for that food out of his meagre daily wage of 1 shilling as part of a 'stoppages' system, whereby soldiers paid for their own clothing, boots, food and equipment. <sup>1</sup> While the*

*Treasury and War Office slowly, reluctantly improved soldier's living conditions, it wasn't until the complete collapse of the provisioning system during the Crimean War that public attention was focused on the soldier's diet and accommodation.*

*Until 1844, a soldier was served just 2 meals a day: breakfast and dinner. The 1 pound (450g) bread ration was served in the morning accompanied by tea or coffee. If a man did not eat this hunk of bread immediately, he had no place to store it so it was invariably stale within hours. This illustration of the barrack room shows the room where men ate, slept and relaxed. It was not a room designed with food storage in mind, although some rudimentary cooking was possible on the open fire.*

*At midday, the only hot meal of the day was distributed. Each man was allocated three-quarters of a pound (340g) of raw beef or mutton a day but when it had been boiled and deboned, it probably only weighed half that. The meat was always boiled because there were no other cooking facilities available and it was served in a broth that had been thickened with potatoes, peas or flour. Any other vegetables had to be bought by the men themselves and, luxuries like sugar and fresh milk were purchased by the men as a group, from levies made on their pay. Soldier's families were given half rations but only if the marriage had been permitted by the commanding officer. Service families 'on the strength' lived in the barrack rooms until married quarters became common in the late nineteenth century, but regulations permitted just 6% of men to marry.<sup>2</sup> Many soldiers married without permission, and those families 'off the strength' received no food, save what rations men could share.*

*All across Britain and the Empire, from Bandon to the Bahamas, the British soldier ate the same food. Foreign stations imported their meat from Britain, salted and packed in barrels to survive the long journey. In the heat of the tropics, a diet of salted meat and dry bread created a raging thirst among men who had little to drink but spirits.<sup>3</sup> Soldiers abroad were supplied by the Board of Ordnance, whose inadequate supervision of food quality drew complaints. Bread supplied under contract to the Board had stale crusts, cigar butts and candle wicks added to it by unscrupulous bakers trying to extract maximum profit from government contracts.<sup>4</sup> The other arm of the supply system was the Commissariat, a centralised provisioning agency that supplied food during wartime and at home when serious food shortages, such as the Irish Famine, threatened soldiers' diets.<sup>5</sup>*

*But most soldiers ate food sourced and purchased by their commanding officers. For traders in garrison towns, supplying the local barrack was a profitable enterprise. Under this regimental system there could be considerable variation between units. A conscientious commanding officer could carefully inspect the food purchased for his regiment, to ensure that, for example, the meat was not mostly bone and fat. On the other hand, men under the command of disinterested officers were at the mercy of contractors who hardly had the army's interests at heart. Some officers realised that two meals a day was a paltry diet for adult men whose duties included standing guard outdoors for many hours. Perceptive commanders also noticed that soldiers drank beer and spirits to assuage their hunger.<sup>6</sup> During the 1830s, many regiments organised a third meal in the afternoon to break the almost 20 hour fast between dinner and breakfast. In 1844, army regulations were changed to reflect this initiative and more bread, washed down with tea or coffee, was served in mid-afternoon but only 'when the price of provisions and other circumstances admit.'<sup>7</sup> Unfortunately for soldiers serving in North America and Gibraltar, prices were too high and they went without the third meal.<sup>7</sup>*

1. Feeding the Rebels, *Cork Examiner* 3 May 1916.
2. On acquiring supplies see Ann Matthews, *The Irish Citizen Army* (2014), pp 97-8. Figures for rebel forces, Matthews, p 104.
3. Matthews, *The Irish Citizen Army*, p 105 and 106.
4. Hew Strachan, *Wellington's Legacy: the Reform of the British Army 1830-54* (1984) p 58.
5. Strachan, p 59.
6. David French, *Military Identities: the Regimental System, the British Army, and the British People, c. 1870-2000* (2005), p 121.
7. Strachan, p 58.

1115

Wm W B

UNLIMITED SERVICE

HER  
MAJESTY'S



65<sup>th</sup> REG<sup>t</sup>.  
OF Foot

Whereof General Thomas Dunsen is Colonel.

[Place and Date] Mullingar 27<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1844.

PROCEEDINGS OF A REGIMENTAL BOARD, held this day, in conformity to the Articles of War, for the purpose of verifying and recording the Services, Conduct, Character, and cause of Discharge of Private William Hanley of the Regiment above-mentioned.

*President*  
Major Chas Wise  
*Members*  
Capt J. F. Murray      Capt J. L. Smith

THE BOARD having examined and compared the Regimental Records, the Soldier's Book, and such other Documents as appeared to them to be necessary, report that Private William Hanley by Trade a Farmer was BORN in the Parish of Laytham in or near the Town of Stockington in the County of York and was ATTESTED for the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot at York in the County of York on the 15<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1836 at the Age of 17 years that after making every Deduction required by Her Majesty's Regulations, the SERVICE up to this day, which he is entitled to reckon, amounts to 7 years, 36 days, as shown by the detailed Statement on the 2nd page; during which period, he served Abroad Two 1/2 years, viz—  
in America Two 4/12 years;

and further, that his DISCHARGE is proposed in consequence of Being unfit for further Service Agreeable to the Surgeon Report Annexed.  
[In case of Disability, the Regimental Medical Officer will write his Report on the 3rd page hereof.]

With regard to the CHARACTER AND CONDUCT of Private William Hanley the Board have to report, that upon reference to the Defaulter's Book, and by the Parole testimony that has been given, it appears that his general Character has been good

[Give the particulars required by the Adjutant General's Circular Letter, 29th Sept., 1838.]

*Private William Hanley* being asked to what date he has been paid, answered that his Account is balanced up to the latest period required by the Regulations; and being further asked whether he has any claim on the Regiment for Arrears of PAY, ALLOWANCES, or CLOTHING, answered, that he has received all just demands, from his entry into the Service up to the 27<sup>th</sup> October 1866 and in confirmation therefore, affixes his signature, hereto.

I acknowledge this to be true.

Witness *W. Young Capt 65<sup>th</sup> Regt*  
Commanding the Company to which he belongs.

THE BOARD have ascertained that *Private Wm. Hanley* Soldier's Book is correctly balanced, and signed by the Officer Commanding his Company, and they declare, that they have impartially enquired into, and faithfully reported upon all the matters brought before them, in accordance with the Regulations and Instructions issued by Her Majesty's Orders.

*Charles Price Major 1<sup>st</sup> Regt* President,  
*W. Young Capt 65<sup>th</sup> Regt* Members,  
*Ed. Smith 1<sup>st</sup> Lt 13<sup>th</sup> Regt*

Detailed Statement of the Services of *1115. William Hanley*

Regiment	Promotions, Reductions, &c.	Rank	Period of Service in each Rank		Amount of Service	
			From	To	Years	Days
<i>65<sup>th</sup></i>		<i>Private</i>	<i>15 Sep: 1836</i>	<i>16 Sep: 1837</i>	<i>Under age</i>	
		<i>Private</i>	<i>15 Sep: 1837</i>	<i>27 Oct: 1866</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>38</i>

For Soldiers Enlisted previous to the 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1816.

* <i>Service</i>	From	To	Years	Days	Total period	Total period
* <i>Remarks</i>						
Total of the foregoing Statement						7 38
* Further Service from the <i>23<sup>rd</sup> October</i> to the <i>25<sup>th</sup> November</i> when finally discharged						34
Total Service allowed to reckon to the day of final discharge						7 72

\* To be erased, when not required, by drawing the Pen through the Lines.

The foregoing Report is hereby confirmed by me *H. Purvis Lieut Col*  
Commanding *65<sup>th</sup> Regt of Foot*

what date he has  
by the Regular  
for Arrears of  
just demands,  
& and is

109734

Hanley

Company, and  
upon all the  
issued by Her  
President.

Members.

Key

Amount of Service	
Years	Days

837. Under age

44 / 38

7	38
7	34
7	72

at Col  
est-

**MEDICAL REPORT.**—[In cases of Men to be Discharged as unfit for Service, the Regimental Medical Officer is to state here the nature and origin of the Disability, and whether the same has been caused by the Men's Military Services, by Climate, by Constitutional Infirmary, or Predisposition, or is the result of Indolence in the use of Intermitting Liquors, or other Vices. If from an Accident, under what circumstances the Accident occurred, and whether on or off Duty. In Ophthalmic Cases, or other Disorders of the Eyes, it must be stated how the Disease was contracted, and whether the same was, or was not, prevalent at the time in the Regiment, or at the Station.]

I certify that Private William Hanley, 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment suffered from Catarrh when stationed in London, had a severe attack of the disease in April 1844 shortly after which symptoms of an affection of the heart set in, which have increased to such a degree as to render him unable to meet or perform his duty. In regard to the disease, it has been absolute and delirious.

The above Disease does not appear to have arisen from Vice, intemperance or Intemperance, and his conduct in Hospital has been good.

William  
Dublin 22<sup>nd</sup> 1844

Signed *Wm. G. Jackson*  
Surgeon R. G.

**OPINION** of the Principal Medical Officer, at Dublin November 18<sup>th</sup> 1844  
William Hanley having this day been examined by a Medical Board, at Dublin, of which I was President, has been found unfit for further Service, from, Catarrh followed by Disease of the Heart.

*W. G. Jackson*  
Surgeon R. G.

Adjutant General's Office  
Horse Guards, Dublin 25<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844.

THE DISCHARGE of the Man above mentioned is approved by the General,  
Commander in Chief.

*St. General Commanding*  
*W. C. M. G. G.*

DECISION OF THE CHELSEA BOARD.

Transcription of medical report above:

I certify that private William Hanley, 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment suffered from Catarrh when stationed in London, had a severe attack of the disease in April 1844 shortly after which symptoms of an affliction of the heart set in, which has increased to such a degree as to render him unable to meet or perform his duty. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the disease? seems to have been absolute? and delirious?

The above disease does not appear to have arisen from vice or intemperance and his conduct in hospital has been good.

Opinion of the principal Medical Officer at Dublin November 18<sup>th</sup> 1844.

*William Hanley having this day been examined by a Medical Board at Dublin, of which I was President, has been found unfit for further service. .... fever?, Cattarrh followed by disease of the heart.  
Signed \_\_\_\_\_? Adjutant Generals Office, Dublin 25 Nov. 1844*

*The discharge of the man mentioned above is approved by Lt. General Commanding. Signed \_\_\_\_\_?*

Why did William make the decision to migrate to Australia 3 years after he was discharged medically unfit, from the army? He came to Australia as an assisted migrant and was listed as a farm labourer so perhaps it was merely a chance of better opportunities or a better climate for someone suffering lung and heart problems.

FINAL DESCRIPTION  
of William Shanks  
of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regt. of Inf.  
when Discharged the Service at  
Huntington  
Aged 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> days of Age  
1844.  
Height 5' Foot 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Inches,  
Hair Brown  
Eyes Grey  
Complexion Yellow  
Trade Farming &c.  
Muster, or Score, whether on the Piece,  
or other parts of the Body

DECLARATION TO BE MADE AND SIGNED WHEN THE SOLDIER RECEIVES  
HIS DISCHARGE AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

1115

Pard No 1115

# UNLIMITED SERVICE ATTESTATION FOR REGIMENTS.

## QUESTIONS.

To be separately asked by the Magistrate.

## ANSWERS.

To be sworn by the Recruit.

1. What is your Name? *William Hanley*
2. In what Parish, and in or near what Town, and in what County were you born? *In the Parish of ~~Louth~~ in or near the Town of ~~Louth~~ in the County of ~~Louth~~ *Packington**
3. What is your Age? *Twenty* Years *Months*
4. What is your Trade or Calling? *A Farmer's servant*
5. Are you an Apprentice? *I am not*
6. Are you Married? *I am not*
7. Are you Ruptured or Lame; have you ever been subject to Fits; or have you any Disability or Disorder which impedes the free use of your limbs, or unfits you for ordinary labour? *No*
8. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the *County of ~~Louth~~ *Leicester** Regiment of *Foot* until you shall be legally discharged? *I am*
9. On what day, and by whom were you enlisted? *On the 15<sup>th</sup> day of September 1836, by ~~John~~ *George* ~~Smith~~ *Bridge*, a ~~Private~~ *Commissioned Officer**
10. For what Bounty did you enlist? *Three pounds*
11. Do you belong to the Militia? *I do not*
12. Do you belong to any other Regiment or to the Marines, Ordnance, or Navy? *I do not*
13. Have you ever served in the Army, Marines, Ordnance, or Navy? *I have not*

I *William Hanley* do make Oath, that the above Questions have been separately put to me; and the Answers thereto have been read over to me; and that they are the same that I gave, and are true.

I do also make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all Enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and of the General and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Sworn before me, at *Leicester* the *15* day of *September* *1836* *Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty*

Signature of Magistrate *J. Simpson* *Mayor* Witness present *William T. Hanley* Signature of the Recruit.

\* The Recruit cannot be attested sooner than Twenty-four Hours, nor later than Four Days after his Enlistment.

Close of the Meeting Act.

+ The Magistrate is directed, in putting the 11th Question to the Recruit, and before he receives his Answer, distinctly to apprise the Recruit, that if he belongs to the Militia and denies the fact, he is liable to Six Months' Imprisonment.

† If so, the Recruit is to state the particulars of his former service, and the cause of his discharge, and is to produce the Certificate of his discharge if he has it with him.

I approve of the above named Recruit  
Sd. 17<sup>th</sup> September 1836

*James Smith*  
Inspecting Fire Officer

# ARTICLES OF WAR.

## FIRST AND SECOND ARTICLES OF THE SECOND SECTION.

1. 'Any Officer or Soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any Mutiny or Sedition in any of our Land or Marine forces, or in any Party, Post, Detachment, or Guard, on any pretence whatever, or who, being present at any Mutiny or Sedition, shall not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same; or who coming to the knowledge of any Mutiny or intended Mutiny, shall not without delay, give information to his Commanding Officer:—or.

2. 'Who shall desert from Our Service, (whether or not he shall re-join therein,) shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment as by a general Court Martial shall be awarded.'

### Description of *William Hanley*

Age, apparently *thirty-two years*  
 Height *5 ft 6 in* Feet *seven & quarter* Inches  
 Complexion *sallow*  
 Eyes *light grey*  
 Hair *brunet*  
 Any distinctive Mark

To wit: I *Mr John Simpson Knight* one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of *York* do hereby certify that the above is the description of the Recruit *William Hanley* and in my presence all the foregoing Questions were put to the said *William Hanley* that the Answers written opposite to them are those which he gave to me; and that the 1st and 2nd Articles of the second Section of the Articles of War were read over to him, that he took the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, that he received the sum of *Two Shillings and six pence* on being attested this day, and that I have given him a duplicate of this Certificate, signed with my name.

*John Simpson* { Signature of the  
*Magistrate*

### SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE.

I have examined the above-named Recruit, and find that he has no rupture or mark of an old Wound, or Ulcer adhering to the bone; he is free from Venereal Virus of the legs, and has the full power of motion of the Joints and Limbs. He is well formed, and has no scrophulous Affection of the Glands, Scald Head, or other irritable Cutaneous Eruptions; and he is free from any trace of Corporal punishment. His respirations are easy, and his Lungs appear to be sound. He has the perfect use of his Eyes and Ears. His general appearance is healthy and he possesses strength sufficient to enable him to undergo the fatigue to which Soldiers are liable. I consider him fit for His Majesty's Service. He has the following particular Marks or Scars.

Dated *York* this *14<sup>th</sup>* day of *Sept 1836*  
 Signature of *DR Rogers*  
 Surgeon, *Leicester B. Regt*  
 Confirmed *Leicester B. Regt*

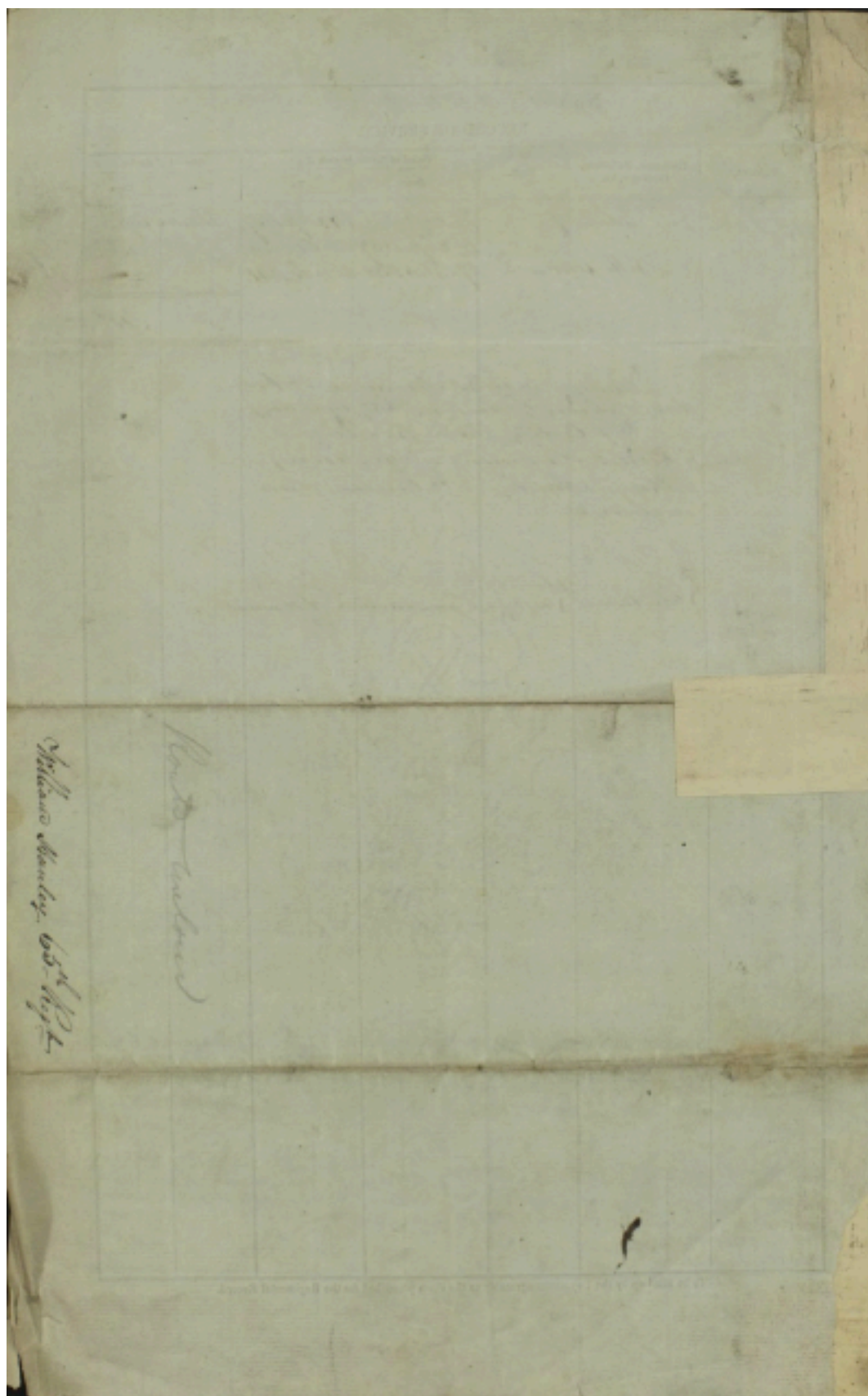
*William Hanley* having been finally approved, I have entered his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every particular to be recorded in the Regimental Register, with the No. *1115* affixed to his Name; and I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this attestation, and that the forms required by the Mutiny Act appear to have been completed with.  
 Date *St Charles Fort, Newcastle 29<sup>th</sup> Oct 1836*  
*P. T. T. T. T.* { Signature Officer  
*Magistrate* Commanding Officer

No. 1115-

No. 115 William Hawley

## RECORD OF SERVICE.

Regiment	Promotion, Reduction, Commiss, &c.	Rank	Period of Service in each Rank.		Amount of Service.	
			From	To	Years	Days
15 <sup>th</sup> Foot	Enlisted	Pte	15 Sep 1836	14 Sep 1837	1 year	28
	do	do	15 Sep 1837	22 Oct 1837	1	28
	North America	27 Nov 1838	14 Sep 1839			
					1	28
<p>             Making a total service on 22 Oct.              1839, of 1 year 2 months and 28 days.              We certify that the above is              a correct statement of the service of              William Stanley to 22 October, 1839              inclusive.           </p>						
W. P. Smith Clerk of the Board of Ordnance			W. H. Smith Paymaster General			



35

LIST of Immigrants per Ship

"Adelaide"

Arrived on the 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1848

35

No.	NAME.	AGES.									
		MARRIED.		SINGLE.							
		M.	F.	14 years and upwards	12 years	10 years	8 years	6 years	4 and under 4 years	2 years	Under 1 year
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
27	Thomas Mary			18							
28	Spencer Kenneth			20							
29	Edel Maria James			32						1	
30	Walsh Sarah			29							
31	" James			20							
32	White Anne			23							
1	Bodman Leonard			2							
2	Bonwick Isaac			22							
3	Burnley Charles			21							
4	Chalmers Thomas			28							
5	" Daniel			24							
6	Chitt Richard			30							
7	Cotter William			22							
8	Cunningham Walter			24							
9	Davis George			30							
10	Evans John			38							
11	Hanley William			22							
12	Hart Hugh			24							
13	Harris Henry			26							
14	Hobbs Thomas			2							
15	Howard James			23							
16	Jack Andrew			21							

CALLING.	NATIVE PLACE AND COUNTY.		RELIGION.	READ OR WRITE.	REMARKS.
House Servant	Derbyshire	Ch of England	reads		
House Servant	High County Ireland	Ch of England	reads		
Cook	Yorkshire	do	do		
(Longman Street)	do	do	do		
Cook	High County Ireland	R. Catholic	reads		
House Servant	Yorkshire	Presbyterian	do		
do	Essex	R. Catholic	reads		
Blacksmith	Samuel Bodman	High County Ireland	do		
House Servant	Derbyshire	do	do		
Appt. Labourer	Down	Presbyterian	do		
Labourer	Derbyshire	Presbyterian	do		
House Servant	do	do	do		
Shepherd	North Devon	High County Ireland	do		
Carpenter	Wiltshire	Presbyterian	do		
Blacksmith	Warrington	Presbyterian	do		
House Labourer	High County Ireland	Presbyterian	do		
Carpenter	Shropshire	Presbyterian	do		
House Labourer	High County Ireland	Presbyterian	do		
do	High County Ireland	Presbyterian	do		
do	High County Ireland	Presbyterian	do		
(none)	High County Ireland	R. Catholic	do		
House Labourer	High County Ireland	Presbyterian	do		
Labourer	High County Ireland	Presbyterian	do		

What is known is that William travelled to Australia on the barque<sup>#</sup> 'Adelaide' as an assisted immigrant. The 'Adelaide' arrived 22 June 1848, ship 539 tons, from England 13 March 1848 Captain Stephen Wharton, Surgeon Superintendent James Barlas. She brought 268 immigrants, 177 English, with some Irish and Scots. Six babies were born on the voyage and there were only 5 deaths.

# A BARQUE or BARK is a vessel with 3 or more masts square rig on all but the last (mizzen) mast.

#### List of Immigrants per ship 'Adelaide'

No. 11

Name	William Hanley
Age	23
Calling	Farm Labourer
Native Place	Latham Yorkshire
Religion	Church of England
Read & Write	Both

The Adelaide, Captain Wharton, arrived yesterday, bringing 268 immigrants, of whom 177 are English, 61 Irish (mostly from the North), and 30 are Scotch. On leaving Plymouth, then were on board 54 married men, 52 married women, 40 single men, 42 single women, 36 males from 1 to 14 years of age, 3 males under 1 year old, 37 females from 1 to 14 years of age, and four under 1 year old. One male adult and 3 children died on the voyage, and there were 5 births. The English immigrants include a number of tradesmen, but those from Scotland and Ireland are nearly all persons accustomed to rural pursuits. The immigrants speak well of the treatment they received on board, and the voyage after leaving Plymouth, seems to have been a remarkably pleasant one. The Scotch immigrants left Leith, by it London steamer, on the 12th February, and joined the Adelaide, at Deptford, on the 15th, whence they sailed on the following day to take in the Irish migrants in Plymouth, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the ship did not reach the rendezvous for three weeks. The Adelaide brings a general cargo, but Captain Wharton fearing

*here some of the tricks which distinguish the China trade, refused to allow the reporters to copy the manifest.*

*The Adelaide spoke, on the 8th instant, in lat. 40°, and lon. 98° 46, the Seringapatam, from London to Sydney, which had sprung a leak on the previous day, and the pumps were still working, but it was not considered there was anything serious to be apprehended.*

***The Melbourne Argus (Vic. : 1846 - 1848) Friday 23 June 1848 p 2 Article***

*The ship Adelaide, 639 tons, Wharton, was to sail from London on the 10th and Plymouth on the 20 Feb, with emigrants for Port Phillip.*

***The Maitland Mercury, and Hunter River General Advertiser, Wednesday 7 June 1848***

I do not know where or for whom he worked but three years after his arrival William married young widow Jane Occleston nee Warren on 6 May 1851 at the Wesleyan Church Melbourne. Jane had arrived at Geelong, Victoria on the 547 ton barque 'Labuan' on 11th February 1849; listed as a nursemaid aged 18, Church of England, able to read and write. Her employer was John Moore of Geelong who engaged her for a term of 3 months at £15 with rations.

A week later, on the 19 February 1849 in Geelong, Jane married Edward Occleston in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. A week!

*PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN VICTORIA IN THE YEAR 1849  
EARLY CHURCH RECORDS (copy obtained 12 April 1983)*

*No. 224 I, Edward Occleston do hereby declare that I am a member of, or hold communion with, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.  
Edward Occleston- signed*

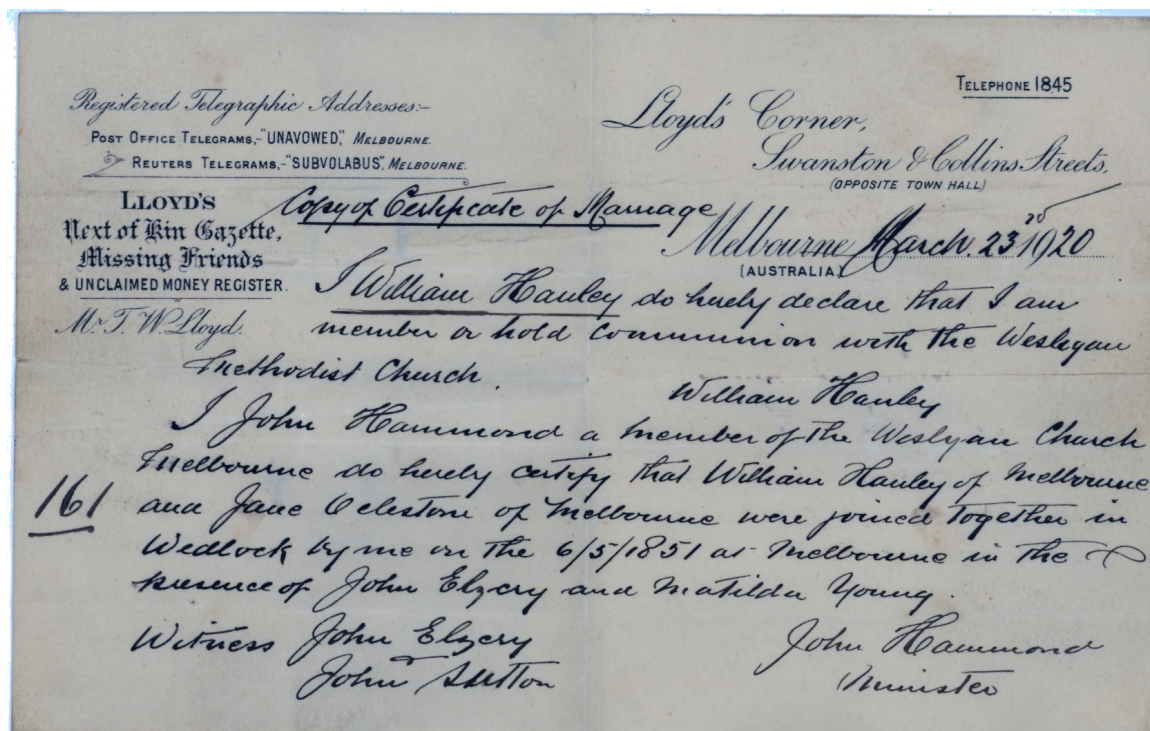
*I, Jane Warren do hereby declare that I am a member of, or hold communion with, the Presbyterian Church.  
Jane (her mark) Warren*

*I, Rev. Andrew Love of Geelong Minister of the Church of Scotland do hereby certify, that Edward Occleston of Geelong bachelor and Jane Warren of Geelong spinster were joined together in wedlock by me, on the nineteenth day of February 1849 at Geelong in the presence of Charles Spaul and Mary Ann Williams.  
Witnesses Cha. Spaul A Love*

Jane's husband I was to discover arrived in Australia as a convict and was sent to Point Puer Boys Prison Tasmania where he learnt the trade of cooper.

At age 14 Edward appeared for the second time before the Lancashire Court. The England & Wales Criminal Registers, (Class: HO 27; Piece: 55; Page: 398) reveal that this time he is charged with larceny, previously convicted of felony, and sentenced to 7 years transportation; receiving his free certificate in 1845.

Some time following their marriage in February 1849 Jane and Edward moved from Geelong to Melbourne where Edward died on the 19 September 1850, aged just 25 years.



The 1841 Wesleyan Church where William and Jane were married.

The Wesleyan community in Melbourne soon outgrew their first chapel on the corner of Swanston Street & Flinders Lane, and a second brick church, 47 feet x 57 feet, was built in 1841 on the corner of Collins Street & Queen Street. The organ installed in 1842, is now in the present Gothic styled Wesley Church in Lonsdale Street which was opened in August 1858.

William and Jane's first child Henry Denis Hanley was born in Geelong on 13 September 1852 but died the same year. William was working as a labourer at this time.

Perhaps 'news of lucky strikes on the Mount Alexander gold fields ...enticed the couple to try their luck in that direction. On the road to the gold fields the couple were to learn that Jane was again expecting a baby. This baby died before it could be named.'

Source Val Brakenridge- 'Branching Out' page 5

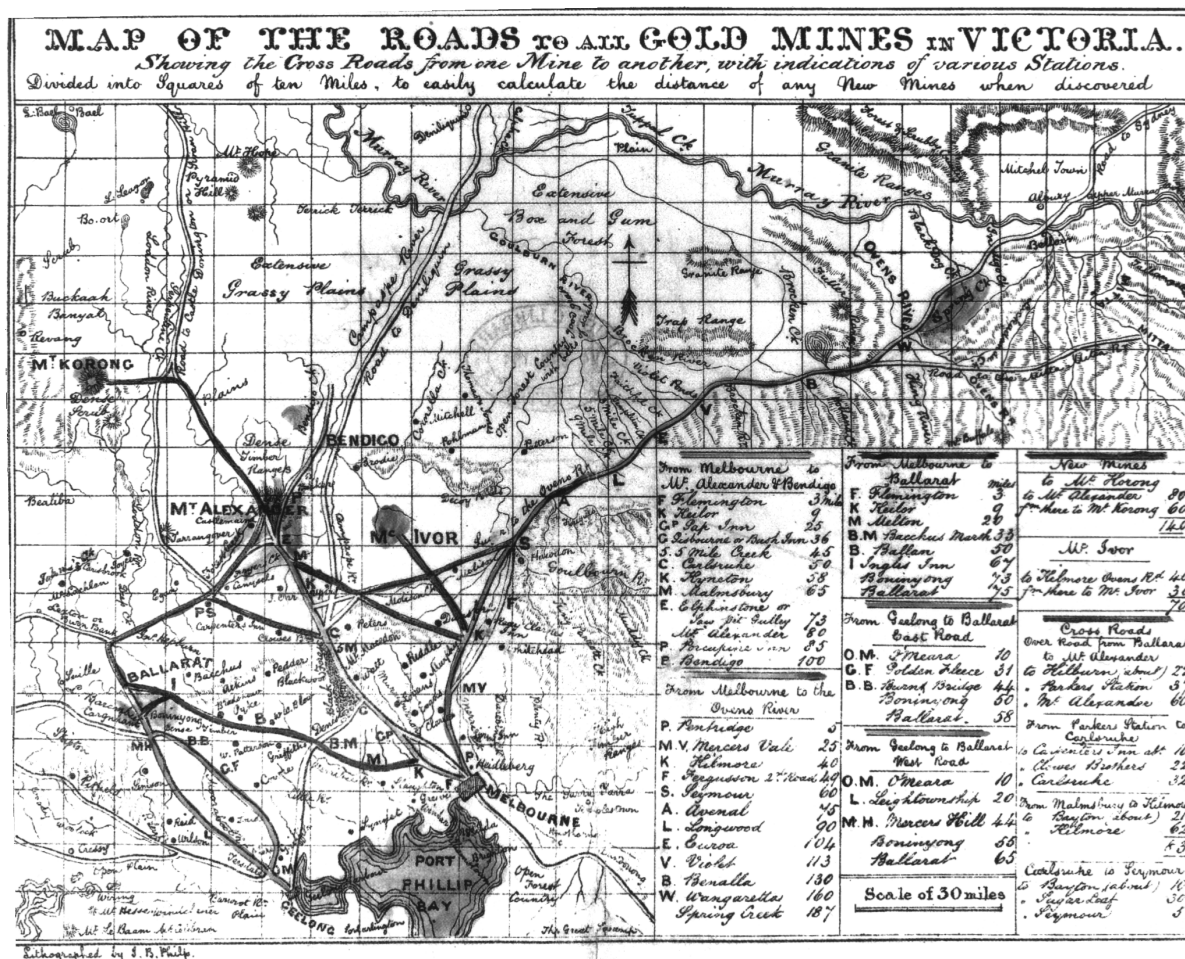
'The mid 1850's finds them settled at Victoria Gully on the Mount Alexander gold fields. Victoria Gully was an alluvial mining gully, there were no streets, just claims.' 'Source Val Brakenridge

Mt Alexander (taking in the goldfields of Castlemaine and Bendigo) was one of the world's richest shallow alluvial goldfields, yielding around four million ounces of gold, most of which was found in the first two years of the rush and within five metres of the surface. The arrival at London's port of six ships carrying a total of eight tonnes of Victorian gold in the first weeks of April 1852 excited the press and the public. The Times of London declared: '...this is California all over again, but, it would appear, California on a larger scale...'

Source: [www.visitvictoria.com](http://www.visitvictoria.com)

Their third child, a son George, was born to William and Jane on the 4 June 1855 at Castlemaine. On his birth registration William's occupation is given as ex soldier of the 65<sup>th</sup> foot regiment.

'During the 1850's, 80% of the Victorian police force resigned to join in the gold rush. It was perhaps at this time, as an ex private in the 65<sup>th</sup> foot regiment, his services were sort out and used as a policeman. In the early 1850's the local authorities could still appoint policemen. That was to change with legislation in 1853.' Source Val Brakenridge



George's marriage and death certificates also state that his father William was a policeman and soldier. It is possible, but not yet confirmed, that William, as a former soldier, became a policeman on the gold fields. The police museum Victoria held no record of William Hanley when enquiries were made in 2008. It is possible that the Castlemaine Historical Society holds documents about William.

**INQUESTS.**  
 On Saturday last Dr. Preshaw, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Patrick Blanch, who was killed on 16th by an accident while driving a cart. The following evidence was adduced.  
 William Hanley deposed: I am a laborer and reside at Castlemaine, in Victoria Gully. Yesterday, about noon, I was at Mr. Majemsey's and when the deceased came there with a horse and dray. He took out the leader, and was in the Act of fetching in his dray, when I heard his mate sing out "Pat, are you hurt?" I ran up and saw him against the left-hand post going in. His mate had lifted up the shafts, one of which had pinned him by the neck. I saw him removed into Majemsey's. He said that he wanted the priest, when the doctor came and examined him, and he was then removed to the hospital. I afterwards saw him in the dead-house.

The Mount Alexander Mail, Friday 23 September 1859, page 3 reported an inquest at which William Hanley gave evidence.

From 1861 the Hanley family are at The Loddon and Victoria Gully (still within the Central Goldfields area) as indicated by the births of Reuben Stanley (23/1/1863), Frances Ellen (22/6/1864) and Alice (birthdate unknown- died as infant)



View of Castlemaine in 1854

*Castlemaine is located amidst low red hills at the confluence of Barkers, Campbells and Forest Creeks, 119 km north-west of Melbourne via the Calder Highway and 39 km south of Bendigo at an elevation of 280 metres. Once a goldmining settlement, it is now a substantial industrial centre in a fruit-growing and farming area. The present population is about 7600.*

*Prior to European occupation the area was occupied by the Jajowurrong tribe. The first known white men on the townsite were the party of Major Mitchell during his Australia Felix expedition of 1836.*

*Squatters followed in Mitchell's wake owing to his favourable reports and droughts in NSW. Thus, in 1841 the 'Mount Alexander' pastoral run had been established by William Barker. It was named after the granite outcrop which looms high above the horizon to the north-east of Castlemaine.*

*It was on this property, in July 1851, that one of Barker's shepherds found gold at Specimen Gully (5 km north-east of Castlemaine). Soon all of the area's streams were being scoured by a rag-tag army of hopefuls from all over the world.*

*Gold Commissioner Wright established a camp on the present townsite at the confluence of Forest and Barkers Creeks (the site is known today as Camp Reserve) . It briefly served as the administrative centre for all the Central Victorian goldfields. By mid-1852, his staff numbered 300. This camp provided the impetus for the emergence of a settlement which served as a supply centre for the local goldfields as they continued to spread out in all directions.*

*This centre was initially known both as 'Mount Alexander' or 'Forest Creek'. However, in a way that was familiar throughout Australia, local usage was overridden by government officials who often favoured names honouring officials of the British government, British nobility, British relatives, British patrons who could aid their careers (or all four of the foregoing) and British place-names. There are two versions relating to the naming of Castlemaine. One states that Commissioner Wright renamed the settlement after his uncle, Viscount Castlemaine, on whose estate in Ireland he spent part of his childhood. The other states that Governor La Trobe named it after Castlemaine in Ireland where he had been inspector of schools. However that may be, land was surveyed just to the north-east of the camp in 1852 and Castlemaine was declared a town the following year when town allotments first went on sale.*

*By 1852 it is thought that there were some 25 000 people on the Mount Alexander diggings, living in shanty towns of canvas tents which housed stores, the first school at Castlemaine (1852), dwellings, sly-grog shops and even an office of the Bank of NSW (also 1852). It was around this time that a local confectionary maker, T.S. Barnes, started producing Castlemaine Rock. By 1853 Barnes was selling it from a tent on the diggings. It is still being manufactured today by his descendants.*

*Having established themselves, the residents and proprietors around the government camp were reluctant to move to the new government survey site, particularly as it was heavily strewn with logs and debris from the clearing process. However, in early 1854, the gold commissioner issued an order that all of these premises be evacuated and the shift to the area around Market Square (the new commercial centre) gathered pace.*

*The kinds of grievances which led to the Eureka Stockade in 1854 were given voice at Castlemaine on a rise which became known as Agitation Hill. An Anglican Church was raised on this prominence in 1854. It was one of five churches in Castlemaine by the end of that year, by which time there were also several hotels, a brewery, numerous stores and a growing number of residences. Brick and stone began to replace canvas and slab-timber.*

*In 1855 a new rush began at North Castlemaine, along Forest Creek, and the first National School opened in a tent with a proper building erected for that purpose the following year. In 1856 the settlement was declared a municipality and work commenced on the present Botanical Gardens.*

*Many Chinese miners were present at the diggings, particularly at Guildford. In August 1857 about 1300 Chinese gathered at Mechanics Hill in Castlemaine to protest a bill over increased taxation. They tended to band together in large encampments for safety as hostility to the Chinese was overt and overwhelming on the goldfields and there were numerous local conflicts, some of considerable proportions. The famous but ill-fated explorer Robert O'Hara Burke, as superintendent of police in the Castlemaine district from 1858 to 1860, would have been involved in many such disputes. The 1861 census recorded about 5000 Chinese in the area.*

*The town's first flour mill was established in 1857. It became a railway foundry in 1860 and then a portion was used by Cobb & Co as a coach factory and farriery establishment from 1864. Edward Fitzgerald also opened the first Castlemaine brewery in 1857 (he moved his operations to Queensland in 1887). The first slate quarry was in operation by 1859, supplying thousands of tons of flagging to Melbourne and other cities.*

*Over time Castlemaine became recognised as one of the world's richest alluvial goldfields. The yield from the field was remarkable with a peak being achieved in 1852 when, in a six month period, a staggering 16 600 kg were shipped out of the district by Gold Escort and, in 1860, the figure was still as high as 140 kg a week. By 1860 about 30 000 people were thought to reside in the Castlemaine area. The years of prosperity saw the construction of some substantial buildings and it was hoped that Castlemaine would prove the state's second city. The townsite then had six banks and two newspapers. The present gaol, market building and courthouse were built in 1861-62 and the railway line arrived in 1862. (Source: Castlemaine Tourist Information)*

#### *Burke, Robert O'Hara (1821 - 1861) Explorer*

*Born: 1821 St Clerans, County Galway, Ireland. Died: 1861 Australia.*

*Robert O'Hara Burke was the leader of an expedition which was the first to cross Australia from south to north in 1860-61.*

#### *Career Highlights*

*Born St Clerans, County Galway, Ireland, 1821. Died Coopers Creek, 1861. Educated Woolwich Academy. Lieutenant in a cavalry regiment, Austrian army till 1848; Irish Mounted Constabulary 1848-53; migrated to Australia 1853; acting inspector at Carlsruhe, Victoria police 1853; senior inspector, Beechworth 1854-58; superintendent of police, Castlemaine district 1858-60; led expedition to cross the continent from south to north organised by the Royal Society of Victoria and supported by*

*the government; reached the Gulf of Carpentaria but died of starvation at Coopers Creek on the way back.*

‘We next find the couple and their family living in Bethanga in Victoria’s North East. William had decided to try his luck at the gold fields there.’ Source Val Brakenridge



State Library of Victoria, Accession No: H33966, Image No: a06728

*Source: Historic Mining Sites Assessment Project: Bethanga goldfield*

*Historic Mining Sites Assessment Project: Bethanga goldfield 1*

#### BETHANGA GOLDFIELD

##### DATE HISTORY:

##### *Discovery*

1852-1876: Alluvial gold finds in the Bethanga area were reported as early as 1852. The Talgarno diggings, on the Murray about 8 km north of Bethanga, were visited by mining officials by 1854. But the opening-up of the Bethanga goldfield came with the discovery of a reef, the New Year's Gift, on 1 January 1876. The prospectors, Rhodes and party, erected a 4-head battery on their claim.<sup>1</sup>

June 1876: In June 1876, an estimated 400 miners were on the field, and by September stone was being crushed out of twelve reefs and a township was rapidly taking shape.<sup>2</sup> A total of 50 stamp heads and nine steam engines were at work by the following September.<sup>3</sup>

1877: As a spin-off of the Bethanga quartz field, alluvial ground on Ruby Creek and Gold Creek, north of Bethanga, and Jarvis Creek, to the south-east, was worked in 1877. These were almost certainly instances of renewed attention, rather than fresh discovery: Ruby and Gold creeks would have formed part of the old Talgarno diggings.<sup>4</sup> *'The Burra Burra of Victoria'*

Mid 1877: Bethanga was no straightforward quartz reefing field; in fact, many had doubts as to whether it was a goldfield at all. The stone close to the surface was 'gossan', a decomposed form of iron pyrites, and contained gold and silver, iron oxide, and secondary copper minerals, embedded in crumbly quartz. In about mid-1877, the Bethanga miners began to reveal a layer of 'Black Jack' - heavily pyritic ore that is not generally gold-bearing (but when treated later by more sophisticated techniques, the Black Jack yielded payable gold) - beneath the gossanous crust. Some miners gave up in disgust; others discarded the Black Jack as worthless and pushed on to work the more refractory ore beneath it.

1878: By 1878 most mines were at a depth of 33 metres or more and copper had been struck on all the major Bethanga reefs. When copper was found, experienced miners recognised a similarity between the ore sequence at Bethanga - gossan, Black Jack, copper - and that indicating major copper deposits in Cornwall and elsewhere. Bethanga was trumpeted as 'the Burra Burra of Victoria' and at the same time was written off as a goldfield.<sup>5</sup>

### *Ore treatment*

With the discovery of copper at Bethanga, Harris and Hollow (a mining partnership from Rutherglen) built a smelting works on the flats at Lower Bethanga, with a view to smelting copper for the public. The first furnace of the Great Eastern Copper Smelting Works was opened with great ceremony in January 1878. Two further furnaces were added by mid-year.<sup>6</sup> As mining entrepreneurs went, Harris and Hollow (themselves working miners made good) had fairly altruistic intentions and won general support from the Bethanga miners. But their intentions were thwarted when the Hon. J.A. Wallace, MLC (the North-east's mining entrepreneur extraordinaire) took an interest in the Bethanga mining scene. Wallace purchased important mining leases and major mines at Bethanga and built his own smelting works to treat their ore. His three furnaces were complete by June 1878, but Wallace shut them down within two months, having successfully divided the loyalties of the Bethanga miners. Harris and Hollow had been forced to follow Wallace's lead, buying mining leases and smelting only for their own mines. Bethanga was now without a public smelting works.<sup>7</sup> Both smelting works employed the Welsh process: the ore was burnt in open clamps (heaps) or kilns, close to the mines, and the residue was then concentrated in a reverberatory furnace at the smelting works. The product, copper regulus, was sent to Europe (England, Wales, or Germany) for further processing. Some Bethanga miners were determined to unlock the gold from its pyritic host ore. Kitchingman erected a pyrites works in mid-1878 to treat blanketings and tailings from crushing plants, but his roasting treatment failed to extract much gold and operations ceased within months. Harris and Hollow added quartz-roasting kilns (possibly ex- Kitchingman's) to their works soon after, but their kilns were also a failure.

Early 1880s: Harris and Hollow introduced 'the wet process' (probably chlorination), but continued to lose gold. Likewise, the Murray Valley Pyrites Co., using the chlorination process on ore from its Hamburg Reef lease in 1884, was shortlived. The complex Bethanga ore clung onto its gold.<sup>8</sup> *Historic Mining Sites Assessment Project: Bethanga goldfield 2 Goldfield or copper field?*

Although most claimholders had resigned themselves to Bethanga being a *copper* field rather than a *goldfield*, and although they were unable to extract the gold from the highly cupreous ore, they had to pay for the right to mine both metals. Where gold and copper occurred in the same ore, claim- or lease-holders were required to take out a separate lease for each metal: a gold lease, at ten shillings per acre, and a mineral lease, at two shillings per acre. The requirement for dual leases not only meant extra fees; it also doubled the labour covenants - that is, the number of mining employees stipulated by each lease - so that a mine might be bound by its copper lease to employ six men and by its gold lease to employ a further six, when the labour of only six miners overall was justified. The gold lease was superfluous, miners felt, as Bethanga was no longer a goldfield, but a copper field.<sup>9</sup> Bethanga ore was more difficult to treat than the pyritic ores met with elsewhere in Victoria because it contained *copper* pyrites, in addition to the more common iron pyrites.<sup>10</sup>

Not only was the gold virtually impossible to extract, but it soon became clear that Bethanga was *not* another Burra. The copper ore was of low grade and often was to be found only at great depths.<sup>11</sup> By 1879, miners had just about given up on

Bethanga. Early that year, reefs were opened up at Cottontree and Rhodes' battery was shifted there from Bethanga. This left Bethanga with only one battery, which was purchased soon after by a Wallace minion who would crush only for Wallace- owned mines. At least half of the two or three hundred miners at Cottontree in mid-1879 had come from Bethanga. Cottontree (or Granya, as the field was coming to be known) was a difficult goldfield, demanding hard work for small returns. But, as historian June Phillip puts it, while at Granya miners had to struggle to make a living, 'Granya offered at least the chance of subsistence when, literally, Bethanga offered nothing.'<sup>12</sup> In June 1879, the mining registrar reported Bethanga mining at a standstill.<sup>13</sup> *Wallace vs. Bethanga* 1883: Wallace and Co. took over Harris and Hollow's Bethanga Gold Mining Co. in 1883, resulting in the formation of the Wallace Bethanga Co.<sup>14</sup> It was proving almost as

difficult to smelt copper from the Bethanga ore as to retrieve gold from it. But Wallace was determined to conquer it, no matter what the cost. In 1880, he had had very expensive plant constructed - two large boilers, 35-hp steam engine, large air cylinder, and two furnaces - in order to experiment with Holloway's process of ore treatment. Crude ore was melted in a cupola (or low-blast) furnace, then transferred to a 'Wallace's Patent Converter' blast furnace with flux, to achieve concentration of the copper into regulus, which was still shipped to Europe. The Holloway's experiments went on for three years, but were not a success.<sup>15</sup>

1884: In 1884, Wallace brought three smelting experts from Wales to supervise further trials. New works were again commissioned: an improved reverberatory furnace and alterations to the old blast furnaces. But the Welshmen had trouble with 'bears' - congealed lumps of metallic iron, which formed in the furnaces during smelting.

The problem was due to the lack of proper fluxes - that is, other ores to mix with the Bethanga ore to achieve effective smelting.<sup>16</sup>

Mid 1880's: The Welsh experiments (1881-5) failed, and Wallace wheeled in a Dr Wunderlich to conduct a new 'wet process connected with electricity'. This involved placing cakes of regulus in a solution of sulphate of iron and passing an electric current through them, after which they were again smelted. The experiment cost £2,500 and failed to eliminate the 'bears', as did an improved vertical furnace installed in 1887 at the instigation of yet another of Wallace's 'sanguine inventors'.<sup>17</sup> The Wallace Bethanga venture - mining and smelting - was costing more than £1,000 a month for working expenses alone. Wallace complained that he was losing money, but was determined not to give in. *Historic Mining Sites Assessment Project: Bethanga goldfield 3*

Since 1884, Wallace had held a monopoly at Bethanga (he also owned mines and the public battery at Flagstaff Hill [Mt Talgarno]<sup>18</sup>): not only did his company dominate ore treatment on the field, it also held fourteen leases controlling the richest ore zones on the major reefs. However, men were employed on only two of the Wallace Bethanga Co.'s leases; the labour covenants on the remaining twelve had been suspended. In effect, Wallace's company monopolised Bethanga's prime mining ground, but was under no obligation to actually work it. This practice was called 'shepherding'. Working miners protested that small parties could make the Bethanga mines pay, but Wallace refused to relinquish his leases or even allow tributers to work them.<sup>19</sup>

1885: A new calcining process commenced in 1885 - setting the ore to burn for a month or more in large open heaps - set Bethanga's mining community in further opposition to Wallace. The township of Bethanga had developed in two parts separated by about 2 km - the lower part centred on Harris and Hollow's smelting works, and the original, upper township, the nucleus of the mines. Wallace's smelting works were situated just north of the upper township, and the choking fumes from his open calcining kilns added injury to insult. Strong objections were lodged. Wallace was of the opinion that the townsfolk, rather than the kilns, should be removed, but in 1887 the Wallace Bethanga Co. was prevented from burning the ore in open kilns. A 400-ton capacity calcining kiln was built for the Wallace Co. on Conness's Reef at Mt Talgarno in 1889.<sup>20</sup>

1887: The Wallace Bethanga Co. was in liquidation in 1887, having spent countless thousands of pounds and paid not a single dividend. A year later, Wallace's attempts to float a new company in London attracted the attention of the Metal Extraction Co.,

which sent its own representatives - 'three experts from the old country' - to try out their patent process of chlorination under pressure, which inevitably failed, proving too costly to pursue.<sup>21</sup>

Early 1890's: Having spent more than ten years trawling the globe for experts to tame his Bethanga 'bears', Wallace's problem was finally solved by his own works manager. Thomas Martin knew the Bethanga ore better than anybody. The process that finally unlocked the Bethanga ore was a modification of the oldest chlorination process - the Plattner system or 'wet process' - which used open vats. (Chlorination in closed vats by means of dry gas was one of the many techniques already tried and rejected.) He also found the reverberatory furnaces to be faulty, not properly and evenly roasting the ore, and had them rebuilt in 1894. Wallace had his solution at last.<sup>22</sup>

1895: The Wallace Bethanga Co. finally attracted a takeover, and in 1895 the Bethanga Goldfields Ltd was formed. Bethanga was once again a goldfield; copper was produced merely as a payable by-product.<sup>23</sup> *Bethanga after Wallace*

Late 1890's: The Bethanga Goldfields Co. crushed its ore dry with a ball mill before roasting (the plant had five reverberatory furnaces) and chlorine treatment. By this means it produced an average of over 8,000 oz a year from its mines on the southern Gift line between 1897-1902.<sup>24</sup> In 1899, the company's leases covered five or six hundred acres on the main (Gift) lode and another, minor lode. Mining operations were concentrated on the Leighton Shaft (200 m deep), the Lucknow shaft, and the Gift shaft - the best equipped of the three. To the north, the company was also raising ore from shafts towards Talgarno. On the minor lode, to the east, the two main shafts were the Welcome, worked by horse-whim, and the Excelsior, equipped with steam-winding gear and poppet-legs.<sup>25</sup>

1899-1900: Largely due to the success of the Bethanga Goldfields Co., Bethanga achieved the highest total gold yield of any field in the Beechworth Mining District in the years 1899 and 1900. The other principal mine at Bethanga in those years was the Centennial, yielding more than an ounce to the ton.<sup>26</sup>

1904: In 1904, when the easily-won gold had been extracted from its mines, the Bethanga Goldfields Co. ceased work, and - free at last of Wallace's monopolistic legacy - the Bethanga field was thrown open and new operators moved in.<sup>27</sup>

1907: North of the upper township, on the Currajong lode, the Mt Corryjong Copper Co. struck rich copper in 1907. Leases further to the north - extending as far as Mt Talgarno - were taken up by the North-East District Mining and Ores Treatment *Historic Mining Sites Assessment Project: Bethanga goldfield* 4 Co., which extracted gold from the upper, gossanous, layer. The company sank a number of shafts, which met with pyrites at 10 m or less, but never erected treatment plant.<sup>28</sup> The New Bethanga Gold Mining NL Co., formed in 1907, was the major successor to the Bethanga Goldfields Co. It installed a small water-jacket blast furnace and laid down 450 feet of flues for the recovery of arsenic trioxide. The cost of running the furnace exceeded the value of gold, silver and copper extracted, and it ceased work within twelve months. In 1909 the company replaced it with an Edwards roasting furnace and chlorination plant with twelve vats. The treatment process was a success, but by 1911 the company was unable to find sufficient ore to continue.<sup>29</sup>

1909: In 1909 a five-head government battery was erected at Bethanga, but there was little work for it: only 8 tons of stone were treated in 1910.

1912: After 1912, Bethanga was no longer listed as a gold- or mineral-yielding division.<sup>30</sup> E.J. Dunn, head of the Geological Survey of Victoria, had assessed the potential of the Bethanga field in 1907 and had been pessimistic as to the future development of its mines. 'At one time,' he wrote, 'the whole country around was covered with valuable timber, but these forests have been so devastated that only remnants now survive... the dearth of fuel and mining timber will probably prove a serious handicap to mining expansion in this district.'<sup>31</sup>

1912-16: The government battery remained at Bethanga until 1916, and in that year a privately owned 'small but modern' metallurgical plant was installed in its place, to treat the 40,000 tons or so of tailings heaped up at the government battery site and elsewhere on the field. The plant comprised chlorination works and a steel water-jacket blast furnace, a Green's blower, Babcock boiler, and steam and gas engines. The freight costs from NSW of coke for fuel and limestone for fluxes were burdensome, and as tailings still remain at some Bethanga mines, the plant must not have been a complete success. But it stimulated a small amount of local mining activity, necessary to obtain raw sulphide ore for the smelting process.<sup>32</sup>

1931: Mining re-commenced at Talgarno in 1931 at one of the mines (on freehold land) formerly held by the NE District Mining and Ore Treatment Co., on a lode called the Golden Ridge. A ten-head battery and other plant were erected, but were unable to satisfactorily treat the ore and were removed in 1934. The Hume Refractory Ore Treatment Syndicate took up the mine in 1939 and treated the ore with a five-head battery, roasting furnace and cyanide plant. This venture, too, failed to master the ore and closed down within a few years.<sup>33</sup> The ore of the Bethanga district retains its reputation as being among the most intractable in the State (only the stone from the Cassilis mines is more difficult to treat), but it also retains a perverse lure. Because so few Bethanga mines have met with success, it is reasoned that a substantial ore reserve must remain in the ground.<sup>34</sup> Had it not been for the stifling effect of Wallace's domination, the Bethanga field might long ago have been conclusively proved or disproved by the small-party miners who insisted that, with backing, they were best-equipped to work it. *Historic Mining Sites Assessment Project: Bethanga goldfield* 5

SOURCES: *Australian Mining Standard*, special edition, 1 June 1899, pp. 95-8.

Bethanga Common - Concept Plan, prepared by Crown Land Management Section, CNR, c.1984 (copy on file, Historic Places Section).

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Phillip, J., *The Making of a Mining Community: Bethanga, Victoria 1875-85*, in 'La Trobe University Studies in History' series, Department of History, La Trobe University, 1993.

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(includes photographs of plant.)

- 1 Flett, p. 163; Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1876; Phillip (1987), p. 32
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June & September 1876
- 3 Phillip (1987), p. 32
- 4 Flett, p. 163
- 5 Phillip (1993), pp. 23-4
- 6 Phillip (1987), pp. 102-4, 116
- 7 Phillip (1987), p. 117
- 8 Phillip (1987), pp. 118-19, 133, 139
- 9 Phillip (1987), p. 111
- 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1878
- 11 Phillip (1987), p. 113
- 12 Phillip (1987), p. 123
- 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1879
- 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1884
- 15 Phillip (1987), pp. 136-7
- 16 Phillip (1987), pp. 118-19, 133, 139
- 17 Phillip (1987), pp. 187-8
- 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882
- 19 Phillip (1987), pp. 163-6
- 20 Phillip (1987), p. 170; Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887, March 1889
- 21 Phillip (1987), p. 189
- 22 Phillip (1987), pp. 189-90; *Australian Mining Standard*, p. 96
- 23 Phillip (1987), p. 190
- 24 Phillip (1987), p. 190
- 25 *Australian Mining Standard*, p. 96
- 26 Phillip (1987), p. 191; *Australian Mining Standard*, p. 95
- 27 Phillip (1987), p. 191
- 28 Phillip (1987), pp. 191-2
- 29 Phillip (1987), p. 192; Mines Department Annual Report, 1909
- 30 Phillip (1987), pp. 192-3
- 31 Dunn
- 32 Mines Department Annual Reports, 1916-17
- 33 Kenny
- 34 LCC Final Recommendations, p. 85

Van-Helten, Jean Jacques, 'From Digger to Company man: the **Bethanga miners**' lock-out of **1885**', in *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, vol. 69, part 3, December 1983, pp. 179-189.

Bethanga station taken up in 1846 by R and D Johnston. Gold discovered 1853 and further rushes occurred in the area in the mid 1860s and late 1870s.<sup>[L]<sub>SEP</sub>]</sup> The township was surveyed in 1879 and proclaimed in 1885.

*On 20th of September 1876, a petition from M. Keogh and others asked that a school be established in the mining town of Bethanga. The Department leased the Bethanga hall from R. Cole for £1 weekly, and in this building SS1883 Bethanga opened on 26th of July 1877. George Forman was HT in that year. The NE in September 1877 was 134. Later the school was conducted for some years in the 50ft x 25ft Wesleyan Church leased for £52 p.a. After a conflict over site had been resolved, a new wooden, State building of two rooms – 50ft x 20ft and 21 ft x 20 ft – was built on a 1½ acre site on Allotment 2, Section 6. This new building was first used in January 1887.*

**Extract from Vision and Realisation, Vol. 3, Education Dept. of Victoria, 1973**



Lessons began in the Wesleyan Church, Dyring St, on 2nd September 1878 after moving from the Bethanga Hall. By this time William and Jane's children would have been past school age but their grandchildren born to George Hanley and Elizabeth Jane Holmes would have attended.

On 27 September 1879 The Ovens and Murray Advertiser reported from the Bethanga Police Court of Friday September 19 that the adult sons of William and Jane had been cutting wood without a license.

*Police v Henry, Frederick and George Hanley: Cutting wood -without a license.*

*Fined 5s each, or 48 hours' imprisonment.*

Elizabeth Holmes had first married Thomas Egan (Egan) in Gundagai NSW in 1879 and had two children with him. Evelyn Bridget Egan (November 1879- 1 June 1882) and William Thomas Egan (1882- 11 May 1882). Both children died at Tallangatta and I have been unable to discover anything about Elizabeth's first husband but assume he was still living when Elizabeth and George began to live as husband and wife. Elizabeth and George Hanley did not marry until 1920.

George Hanley was a wheelwright at Bethanga by the time his children started to arrive.

George and Elizabeth Jane had 10 children, 3 born before William's death in 1889.

- William Dennison Hanley 1 December 1883
- George Arthur Hanley 12 January 1885
- Reuben Holmes Hanley 2 November 1887
- Harriett Warren (Alice) Hanley 14 January 1890
- Oliver Nelson Hanley 26 April 1892
- Leslie James Hanley 6 April 1895 (Your Great Grandfather)
- Elvetta Beatrice (Elvie) Hanley 14 November 1898
- Nathel May (May) Hanley 18 September 1900
- Edward St John (Jack) Hanley 24 June 1901
- Victoria Jane (Jinny) Hanley 5 July 1903

William's daughter Frances Ellen Hanley gave birth at Bethanga to a son out of wedlock. Launcelot Bethanga (Lance) Hanley was born on 20 October 1883. On his birth certificate his mother called herself Frances Mary Dennison Hanley. Lance lived with his Hanley grandparents until his grandmother died in 1895.

A newspaper articles below concerning the circumstances of his birth appeared in the Ovens and Murray Advertiser.

*BETHANGA POLICE COURT.*

*Saturday, 22nd March.*

*(Before Mr Foster, P.M., and Mr Thos. Ready, J. P. )*

*Frances M. D. Hanley v Frederick Atkinson : Deserting his child. The case was adjourned to Wodonga to the 4th of April, for the attendance of the defendant.*

*Ovens and Murray Advertiser , Saturday 29 March 1884*

*Frances Mary Dennison Hanley v Frederick Atkinson : Deserting his illegitimate child, Launcelot, at Bethanga, on 20th October, 1183 (sic), and leaving him without means of support.*

*Mr Thorold appeared for complainant. His Worship said that in a letter, defendant had made an offer of 5s a week.*

*This the plaintiff said was inadequate for the support of the child. The evidence of plaintiff was read over, and defendant said that he had been instructed by his solicitor that his attendance was not necessary; hence his absence when the case was called on last time. Plaintiff re-sworn, deposed : There are several incidental expenses attached to my confinement ; have received no money since the issue of the summons in January ; £2 is the only sum I received from defendant ;*

*my mother knows of the expenses. His Worship asked the defendant what he was inclined to give. Defendant said that, by stretching a point, he might give 7s 6d a week. He was only a carpenter, and he had never been able to earn 10s a day. Mrs Hanley deposed that the expenses of the case were about £7 or £8; her daughter had been very weak, as well as the child. His Worship thought the offer of the defendant was fair. An order was made for the payment of £5 for expenses, 7s 6d per week, and 40s costs of court.*

*The court then adjourned.*

*Ovens and Murray Advertiser, Saturday 5 April 1884, page 4*

*BEECHWORTH COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.*

*Monday. August 11.*

*(Before His Honor Judge Casey.)*

*The only business before the court was an application for the confirmation of a maintenance order, Francis Mary Hanley v Frederick Atkinson. As there was no appearance of, or on behalf of, either party, His Honor postponed the matter until next day, and if there was then no appearance, the order would stand as it is. The court then adjourned till ten o'clock the following (Tuesday) morning.*

*Ovens and Murray Advertiser , Tuesday 12 August 1884 p 1 Article*

There was a letter received by William's son George in 1888 from his uncle Edward Hanley in England. It is obviously a reply to a letter received and indicates that William has been ill. It also gives an overview of the status of William's other siblings- living, dead, married, widowed and where living. The contents of the letter suggest that when William became ill contact was made with his family in England, after possibly a prolonged period of no communication.

Below: Transcription of letter written December 13, 1888 by Edward Hanley England

*Seaton Ross, Dec 13<sup>th</sup> 1888*

*Dear Nephew*

*I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you and to hear that you are well as the same leaves us at present. I am very sorry to here (sic) about your Father being in Hospital. I hope he has got better again. Hoping your Mother Brothers & Sister are very well. I said I would give you all particulars. I will as far as I can. Brother George & his wife are both dead, Brother John is dead, and Sister Mary is dead, Brother Thomas's Widow is dead.*

*There are living at Seaton Ross, Edward Hanley that is myself, and my Brother Dennis, Sister Ann is left a Widow But no family.*

*Brother Richard is livend (sic) at Hull and Sister Fanny and her husband are still living at North Cave. Dennis Hanley Seaton Ross. Richard Hanley Anally Gate Crossing Hull. Johnson Kirby Church Terrace, North Cave Brough. Johnson Kirby that is my Sister Fanny's Husband you can send your Father word where we all are.*

*From your loving Uncle Edward Hanley, Seaton Ross, Near Hull ~~Y~~ Everingham York. England.*

William Hanley died aged 75 at Bethanga on 10 August 1889 from a heart attack- perhaps weakened originally during his army service and the reason he was discharged unfit for further military service. 'He had been out in the paddock carrying a log of firewood home when he was struck down.'

Source Val Brackenridge

His sons George, Frederick and Harry were witnesses at his burial at Bethanga- there was no minister of religion present.

A headstone was erected by William's descendants on 17 March 1998 to commemorate 150 years since William's arrival in Australia.

Memorial stone reads- William Hanley Born- Died 10/8/1889, Jane Hanley nee Warren, born 19/6/1831 died 13/10/1895. William arrived in Australia on the 'Adelaide' 22nd June 1848.



L to R Allan Hanley, Charles Brackenridge, Val Brackenridge, Judy Hollywood, daughter of Allan, Dorothy Hanley wife of Allan.



L-R Val Brackenridge, Judy Hollywood, Dorothy Hanley, Enid Warnock, unknown, Reg and Peg Hanley.

## SCHEDULE B.

1889

DEATHS in the District of

*in the Colony*

No.	DESCRIPTION.		(3) Cause of Death, (4) Duration of last Illness, (5) Medical Attendant by whom certi- fied, and (6) Where he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.	9 Column should read (10) The Foster Care who considers inquiry unnecessary J.C.T. 24-10-79 10865
	When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.			
10 <sup>th</sup> August 1889 1 mile S. from Bay of Camille Pernambuco	William Hawley Laborer	60 years	Deceased by The Heart of a young Scout Magistrates (51) Brown 13.8.89	William Hawley Farmer Not known Spent 10 years in Exile in London	

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF AN ENTRY  
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRAL  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST.

MELBOURNE. 4 April 1986

86/25509

**SCHEDULE B.**

of Victoria,

Registered by

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(1) Signature of Deputy Registrar, (2) Date, and (3) Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.			IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.	Where Born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	(1) Where, and at what (2) Age, and to (3) Whom.	Issue, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
George Hanley Dore Bethanga	(1) <i>George Hanley</i> (2) 13 Aug 1884 (3) <i>Bethanga</i>	<i>Bethanga</i> 1884 <i>Bethanga</i> undertaker <i>George Hanley</i>	<i>Not done</i> <i>George Hanley</i> <i>Bethanga</i> <i>Bethanga</i> <i>George Hanley</i>	<i>Irish</i> <i>Co. Ross</i> <i>W. of W. of W.</i> <i>England</i> <i>near Victoria</i>	<i>W. of W. of W.</i> <i>34</i> <i>same</i> <i>W. of W.</i> <i>W. of W.</i>	<i>Married here</i> <i>George Hanley</i> <i>George Hanley</i> <i>George Hanley</i> <i>George Hanley</i> <i>George Hanley</i>

IN A REGISTER KEPT IN THIS OFFICE  
IA.

Tony Bullard

REGISTRATION OFFICER

William's wife Jane died six years later on 11 October 1895 at Bethanga.

Death certificate reads:  
When and where died: 11<sup>th</sup> October 1895, Bethanga, Towong  
Shire, County Benambra

Name and Surname, Rank or profession: Jane Hanley,  
Housekeeper

Sex and Age: Female, 64 years

Cause of Death: Senile Decay

Duration of last illness: 2 months  
Medical attendant by whom certified, & when he last saw  
deceased: Magistrates ???? by William Ellis, J.P.

Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with  
rank and profession: Richard Warren, stone mason; Honor  
Warren m.n. White

Signature, description and residence of informant- Frederick  
Hanley, son, ???? June 9<sup>th</sup>

Signature of Deputy Registrar, date and where registered: F.  
D. Cole, 12<sup>th</sup> October 1895, Bethanga

When and where buried, Undertaker, by whom certified: 13<sup>th</sup>  
October 1895, Bethanga Cemetery, Geo. Hanley

Name and Religion of Minister, or names of Witnesses of  
burial: H. Hanley, Arthur ???????

Where Born and how long in the Australian Colonies,  
Stating which: St Just Cornwall; Victoria 48 years

If Married- Where, and at what Age, and to whom:  
Melbourne, 20 years, William Hanley

Issue, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages:

Edward Occleston	Deceased
Henry	Deceased
Denis	Deceased
Henry	Deceased
George	39 years
Henry	37 years
Frederick	35 years
Reuben	Deceased
Frances	31 years
Alice	Deceased