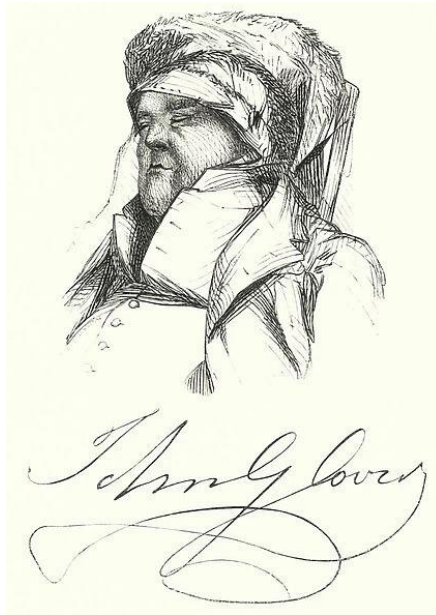


John Glover's Family



Susan Hodson
PO Box 98, East Melbourne 8002

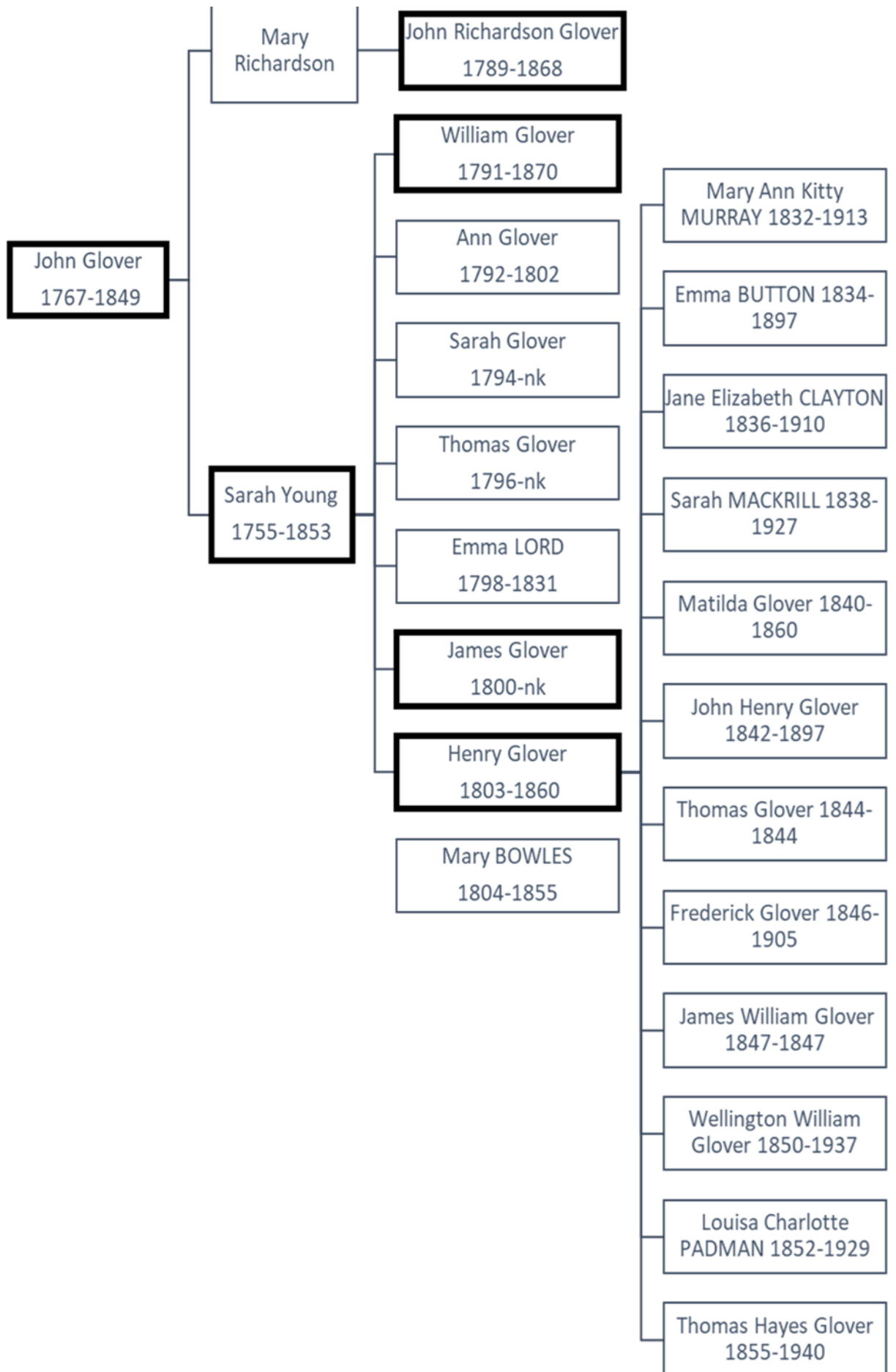
Introduction

John Glover (1767-1849) migrated to Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania, arriving at the Tamar River upstream from Launceston, on his 64th birthday. He was accompanied by his wife and his firstborn son, John Richardson Glover, usually referred to as John Junior. Three of his sons, William, James and Henry, had settled outside Hobart, following their earlier arrival in July 1829.

Of the four sons who migrated from England to Australia, only one, Henry, had known offspring. All Australian descendants of the colonial artist John Glover can be traced back to Henry, and his Australian born wife, Elizabeth Mary Glover nee Hayes.

Three of John Glover's children remained in England. Thomas, Emma and Mary all had descendants.

After a brief review of the family in UK, the Australian descendants will be explored. I am grateful to the family historians who have preceded me. In particular, I would like to recognize the work done by Maureen Maddock, Craig Broadbent, Malcolm and Sandra Box, and Hayden Williams.



John Glover, Snr (1767 -1849), Artist

Parents:

William GLOVER (1727- 1815), m 4/11/1759 in Leicester, d 13/10/1815 Houghton-on-the-Hill, Grazier

Anne BRIGHT (1718-1802), b Downton, Wiltshire, d Houghton-on-the-Hill

Siblings:

1. William 1761- 1828, 2s,3d
2. Thomas 1764-1827
3. John 1767-1849

John Glover, Senior (1767-1849),Artist

b18/2/1767, Free settler to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) arriving on "Thomas Laurie" 1831, d 9/12/1849 Patterdale.

A big man, 183cm tall, 114 kg, 'energetic, eccentric, adventurous & humorous'

M1: Mary Elizabeth Richardson (1758- ?1789)

b 1758, m 1787 aged 29, 1x son John Richardson Glover b1789 (born 19/12/1789, baptized 22/12/1789. She died 12/3/1789).

Details about Mary Richardson are debated, including details of the marriage and death. It was a condition of employment at Sir John Moore's Free School, Appleby where John Glover was employed as Writing Master from 1786- 1792, that Glover was a 'single man with neither wife nor child'. Ref: Colonial Picturesque p25. By 1791 he had a wife and 2 sons but he retained his position until 1792.

M2: Sarah Young (1758-1853)

b1758 (6 years older than spouse), m25/7/1790, Free settler in VDL arrived on 'Thomas Laurie' 1831, d 19/11/1853. Wayn's records, repeated in Colonial Picturesque, record that Sarah was 6 years older than her spouse. Sarah was also energetic and resourceful. When female house servants were unreliable, even though she was aged in her 70s, Sarah did the housework, including scrubbing the floors, at Patterdale.

Offspring of John Glover (1767-1849)

Four sons migrated to Van Diemen's Land, in 1829 and 1831. Three married children, Emma, Thomas and Mary, remained in England with their own children. Two daughters had died in childhood.

In birth order, John Glover's children were:

1. John Richardson Glover, b1789 (born 19/12/1789, baptized 22/12/1789), son of Mary Richardson, migrated on "Thomas Laurie" 1831, d 22/6/1868.
2. William b 3/2/1791, Artist, son of Sarah Young, migrated on "Prince Regent" 1829, moved to Adelaide then Victoria, d 1870, Victoria.
3. Ann, 1792- 1802, died at Sutton Coldfield near Litchfield.
4. Sarah b 1794, died in childhood.
5. Thomas b. 27 Feb 1796.1789-1841. M Sarah 1810.Details need confirmation. Remained in UK.
6. Emma b 12/3/1798, m 20/12/1819 John LORD (1795-1854), 3 sons, 3 daughters, d 23/7/1831. Remained in UK. She pre-deceased her father John Glover.

Australian Born descendants of John Glover. Written by Susan Hodson 2024.

7. Mary b 1799, m 1830 Charles BOWLES, d July 1870. Remained in UK.
8. James b 20 June 1800. Migrated on "Prince Regent" 1831 with his wife Jane Elizabeth Glover. Details about his wife and marriage unknown. James and his wife returned to UK in 1840. No issue. Predeceased his father who died in 1849.
9. Henry b 1803, migrated on "Prince Regent" 1831, m 7/9/1830 Elizabeth Mary HAYES, d 27/7/1860, 'Greenwood', Evandale

Details about UK-born generation of children of John Glover



The lives of John Glover's children, especially the migrant members have been explored in depth in 'The Glovers: a settler family in Van Diemen's Land' by Susan Hodson. <http://researchonline.federation.edu.au/vital/access/HandleResolver/1959.17/194026>

Details below are a brief summary.

1. John Richardson GLOVER (1789-1868)

Figure 1: John Glover Snr. Portrait of John Richardson Glover

His mother was Mary Richardson. Born South Croxton UK when his father was a 22 year-old teacher. Born 19/12/1789. Details about Mary Richardson are debated. John Junior was a painting teacher in UK. He prepared screens, canvases & pigments for his father. He cared for his step- mother in her widowhood, and never married. In his later years, he sketched many locations near Evandale.

2. William GLOVER (1791-1870)

His mother was Sarah Young m 25/7/1790, wife of John Glover
William born 3/2/1791 when his father was aged 24; Sarah was six years older. William had a moderately successful career as an artist in England. He arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1829, single, aged 38, as a Free Settler on 'Prince Regent' with his brothers Henry and James, and James' wife Elizabeth. William received a free land grant of 640 acres near Bagdad, but his farming ventures were unsuccessful. He moved to the mainland, settling initially in Adelaide in 1843, and in 1855 he moved to Melbourne, where he was employed as a coachman by Dr Godfrey Howitt. William was in debt several times during his life. He left no will, but a considerable debt which was paid by his extended family, to protect their honourable name.

3. Ann GLOVER (1792-1802)

Anne died aged 10 at Sutton Coldfield near Litchfield.

4. Thomas GLOVER (b1796)

Remained in UK. m 20 July 1839 Sarah Doughty at Litchfield. Had a family. Died before 1849. May have been a shop keeper. At Sutton Coldfield according to Pigot's directory 1828.

5. Sarah GLOVER (1794-)

Like Ann, Sarah also died in childhood. Details not known.

6. Emma LORD nee GLOVER (1798-1831)

Emma married John LORD (1795-1854). He was a Church organist and had travelled to the Continent. They lived in Marylebone.

Emma's children:

1. John Glover LORD 1821-1826
2. William 'Frederick' LORD 1823-1846. m Ann, son- William Edward
3. Emma LORD 1824-1826
4. Mary LORD 1826-
5. Charles LORD 1828
6. Sarah LORD 1829-1918, m Robert Shout, 4 daughters

Prior to migration, John Glover and his wife Sarah spent their last days in London staying with Emma and her family. The grandparents were close to their grandchildren. Sarah Glover grieved that she was separated from them. Emma would not say the name of a brother who had caused her grief. Was this William? Her second son was known as Fred. Emma died within a year of her parents' departure. John Lord was a dutiful son-in-law, and he managed the exhibition of 68 paintings sent by John Glover in January 1835, which were exhibited at 106 New Bond Street in June 1835. He had lost his wife four years earlier.

7. Mary BOWLES nee GLOVER (1799-1855)

Born Lichfield 2/5/1799, married 1830 Charles BOWLES (1798- 2/2/1869), grazier, later Land Agent living in Anglo-Welsh border region. His London townhouse was in Bryanston Square, Marylebone, close to the Glovers in Montagu Square, Marylebone. Her marriage in 1830 occurred in the midst of selling all John Glover's assets prior to emigration, with his embarkation on 4/9/1830.

At her marriage Mary was aged 31, and Charles was 6 years older.

Mary Bowles nee Glover died in 1855.

Charles Bowles remarried. His second wife was Mary Ann Cooke

Charles children were:

1. William 1831-1836 (to be confirmed)
2. Charles John b1833 b Stanage Radnorshire, articled clerk
3. Thomas 1835-1924
4. Mary Sophia b1860 Milebrook near Knighton (daughter of Charles Bowles & Ann Cooke, not a descendant of John Glover)

8. James GLOVER (b 1800- c1844)

James b 20 June 1800. Migrated on "Prince Regent" 1831 with his wife Jane Elizabeth Glover. Details about his wife and marriage unknown. James and his wife returned to UK in 1840. No issue. Predeceased his father who died in 1849.

9. Henry GLOVER (1803-1860)

Born 1803. Baptised Lichfield 31/3/1805.

1829 Free Settler to Van Diemen's Land, single aged 26, arriving on "Prince Regent" with his brothers William & James. Henry travelled in Steerage on the voyage out.

7/9/1830 married Elizabeth Mary HAYES (1814-1889), before his father's arrival. She was aged nearly 16 at marriage.

Henry & Elizabeth's children:

1. Un-named infant daughter. Died shortly after birth c 1830

2. Mary Anne Glover b. 6 Aug 1832, d. 3 Aug 1913
3. Emma Glover b. 24 May 1834, d. 17 Nov 1897
4. Jane Elizabeth Glover b. 21 Aug 1836
5. Sarah Glover b.1 Aug 1838
6. Matilda Glover b.10 Mar 1840, d. 26 Jul 1860
7. John Henry Glover b. 16 Jun 1842, d. 30 Jul 1897
8. Thomas Glover b. 28 May 1844, d. 30 Dec 1844
9. Frederick Glover b. 21 Feb 1846
10. James William Glover b. 10 Oct 1847, d. 23 Nov 1847
11. Willington William Glover b. 21 Jul 1850
12. Louisa Charlotte Glover b. 27 Oct 1852, d. 1929
13. Thomas Hayes Glover b. 4 Aug 1855

Australian Born Descendants of John Glover

All the Australian-born offspring of John Glover were descendants of Henry GLOVER (1803-1860) & Elizabeth Mary GLOVER nee HAYES (1814-1889)
Married 7 Sept 1830.

For more details about Henry and Elizabeth Mary refer to: 'The Glovers: a settler family in Van Diemen's Land' by Susan Hodson.

<http://researchonline.federation.edu.au/vital/access/HandleResolver/1959.17/194026>

Elizabeth Mary Glover nee Hayes (1814-1889)

The following is an extract from 'The Glovers : a settler family in Van Diemens Land'.

Henry was aged 27 on arrival, and 15 months later, in September 1830, he married Elizabeth Mary Hayes who was then nearly 16 years old. Elizabeth was "Australian Royalty", a First Fleet descendant, a currency lass, and a member of a supportive family that was peppered with convicts.

When Henry and Elizabeth married, she was in early pregnancy. Unfortunately, she lost her first child soon after birth. There were no records of the birth or death of this first child in keeping with the usual practice of the era.

Elizabeth was born in Hobart on October 21, 1814; married Henry Glover at St David's Hobart on September 7, 1830; died March 17, 1889, at Sheffield. Her parents were Thomas Hayes (1794-1867) and Margaret Nichols (1796-1833).

Thomas Giles Hayes (1794–1867) was born January 23, 1794, at St Mary Le Bow, London. Died June 22, 1867, at Green Ponds in Tasmania.

Departed England April 1803, aged 8, on HMS Ocean as a free settler. Sailed to Sullivans Bay, Port Phillip with his father Thomas Hayes, a millwright, and his mother and his brother, John. An uncle, Henry Hayes, a carpenter, sailed with them. Henry's wife, Mary, a convict, sailed to Sydney with her free daughter, Martha, on HMS Glatton. Martha arrived at Risdon as the mistress of Lt. Bowen, the settlement leader. Martha's daughter was the first European child born in VDL.

Thomas Giles Hayes was present at the first settlement at Sullivans Bay, Port Phillip, in October 1803. This settlement relocated to Sullivans Cove on the Derwent River in February 1804. He was a witness to the Risdon Massacre on 3 May 1804.

Margaret Nichols (1796–1833) was born on Norfolk Island. She was repatriated from Norfolk Island on Lady Nelson to Port Dalrymple in February 1813. She married Thomas Giles Hayes on January 13, 1814, at St David's Hobart, died July 8, 1833, at Green Ponds. Margaret Nichols was the daughter of Elizabeth Haywood (1773–1836), First Fleet, Lady Penrhyn, aged 13 was sentenced to seven years and exiled to Sydney. Insolent to Rev Johnson, so was ordered to receive 30 lashes in February 1789. Sent in March 1790 to Norfolk Island on HMS Sirius, which was wrecked on arrival.

Elizabeth Haywood partnered with William Nicholls, HMS Royal Admiral in 1792.

Sentenced to seven years for theft. Three children – Elizabeth, Robert and Margaret – were born before William Nicholls left Norfolk Island at the end of his sentence.

Her second partner, George Collins, a convict, had a sudden accidental death on March 2, 1803.

Elizabeth Haywood/Nichols' 3rd partner was Joseph Lowe. Joseph Lowe left Norfolk Island with his wife (Elizabeth Haywood) and two children, Margaret, and George aboard HMS Lady Nelson in January 1813.

Norfolk Island was settled from Sydney, with the first small contingent sent six weeks after first arrival at Sydney Cove on 26 Jan 1788. More convicts were sent over the following years. The shipwreck of HMS Sirius in March 1790 at Norfolk Island was a serious blow to the early Australian colonies because its fleet of two of large vessels was reduced to only the Lady Nelson. It was a demonstration that the harbours of Norfolk

Island could be treacherous, and the decision was made to repatriate all the residents from Norfolk Island. In Van Diemen's Land they settled initially at New Norfolk, upstream from Hobart on the Derwent, and later at Norfolk Plains in the north of Tasmania via the port of Launceston. In the 25 years before the final repatriation from Norfolk Island in 1813, the proportion of females on Norfolk Island had increased, and the influx of young women was very welcome in Tasmania where males significantly outnumbered women. Norfolk Island was later re-colonized as a secondary prison for serious offenders from the mainland colonies.

Children of Henry & Elizabeth Glover:

1. **Un-named daughter.** Died shortly after birth. c1830.

2. **Mary Ann 'Kitty' MURRAY nee Glover (1832-1913)**

B 8/6/1832 Launceston RGD32/1/1/ no 4541, m 21/9/1849 aged 17 to William Kennedy MURRAY, farmer, (1827-1904), d 3/8/1913 New Norfolk.

Mary had 11 children. They were all born at Evandale, living on the property called 'Woodstock'. Mary's future brother-in-law, Henry Button, sought refuge at Woodstock in 1850 after his horse threw him, then bolted. ('Flosam & Jetsam' by Button, p185)

Mary's father-in-law, Kennedy MURRAY Junior (1799- 1860) was born 4 Aug 1799 on Norfolk Island; died 20 November 1860 at Evandale. His mother, Anne White, after surviving the notorious Second Fleet of 1791, sailing on *Neptune*, was sent to Norfolk Island in 1791, where she married Kennedy Murray (Snr), a convict from Glasgow, who was sent from Sydney to Norfolk Island in 1792. Kennedy Murray Snr deserted Anne when his sentence expired in 1802. Anne White/Murray's second partner and the father of Kennedy Murray Junior was Richard Sydes. In 1813, Kennedy Murray Junior was repatriated from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple/Launceston with his mother Anne White, Richard Sydes and his siblings. Kennedy Murray Junior named his land grant at Evandale 'Prosperous', and he became a respected local citizen.

Kennedy Murray Junior had eleven children with his first wife, Sarah McQueen. William Kennedy MURRAY (1827-1904) was her fifth child and third son. He had another eight children with his second wife, Hannah GOODALL.



Figure 2: *Woodstock cottage* by John R Glover c1850. NLA

Anne Mary MURRAY nee GLOVER and William Kennedy MURRAY had eleven children. Three sons (her 3rd, 4th, 5th) lived only 1-2 days.

William, her first born child, died aged 34, of 'Phthisis'- an alternate term for 'Consumption'/TB, which was epidemic in close-living communities, and a problem in VDL

in the second half of the 1800s. It is likely that Emily also died of TB, and possibly Ernest & Arthur.

Her sons died young (William-1st born- aged 34, Ernest -9th- aged 32 & Arthur-10th – aged 36).

Mary Ann MURRAY was outlived by 3 of her sons, George, Kennedy who had moved to Victoria, and Alfred. Her daughter Isabel died in the same year as her mother, 1913.

Off-spring:

- i. William Henry (1850-1884) b 26.6.1850 Evandale, d 28.10.1884 Evandale, aged 34. Labourer. Cause of death: 'Phthisis' (also called consumption/TB) 3s3d
- ii. Kennedy (1852-1919) b 2.6.1852 Evandale, m1 Alpha Emma GOBLE, m2 Agnes PHILLIPS,3s d 6.8.1919 (67 years old) Surrey Hills, Vic.
- iii. William Kennedy (1853-1853) b19.10.1853, died next day on 20.10.1853.
- iv. Un-named daughter (1854-1854) b 1.11.1854, died same day.
- v. Un-named son (1855-1855) b 9.9.1855, died same day.
- vi. George Richard (1856-1954) b30.11.56 Evandale, m Emma Matilda GLADSTONE d1954 Kangaroo Flat, Vic
- vii. Alfred John (1860-1930) b8.8.1860, m26.5.1885 Ann Newman, d 1930 1s3d
- viii. Emily Jane (1862-1878) b12.5.1862, d 21.2.1878 aged 15. Cause of death: 'low' -loss of weight- and fever (likely consumption/TB)
- ix. Ernest Augustus (1864-1896) b11.6.1864 Evandale, m 19.11.1896 to Mabel JAMES. He was a Draper's assistant. D 14.10.1896 aged 31 at New Castle, NSW.3d2s
- x. Arthur Tasman (1868-1904) b25.2.1868 Evandale, farmer, m25.3.1891 Maria SHEPPARD, d 1904 at Mowbray aged 35..5d2s
- xi. Isabel Annie Sarah (1871-1913) b28.1.1871 Evandale, m 25.3.1890 Thomas Charles NEWMAN, farmer, d1913 Melbourne.3d1s

3.Emma BUTTON nee Glover (1834-1897)

B24 May 1834 Deddington, m 14/8/1852 @'Greenwood' house of John Glover, Nile to Henry BUTTON (1829-1914), Printer, d 17/11/1897 'Poimena', Launceston.

With her husband, she was Executor for the Will of John Richardson Glover who was her uncle and her Godfather. She and her husband with a consortium from the Button family also managed the large debt left by her uncle, William GLOVER.

Emma and her older sister Mary Ann, the eldest children in the family, began their education at Boarding School in Launceston with the Misses Waddell when Emma was aged under six. They did not remain long, but returned home where they had a private teacher. When aged about 10, Emma returned to the Misses Waddell's Boarding School and continued there until 1848, when she was 14 years old. Emma's future husband was a nephew of the Misses Waddell, and Emma & Henry met during her school years.

Henry BUTTON (1829-1914) was born 22.3.1829 in Sudbury, Suffolk into a large family. In 1837 he emigrated to Launceston, on the voyage accompanied by the two aunts, as his parents had preceded him by four years. His parents established tanneries, a brewery, and a newspaper in Van Diemen's Land.

During his school years, Henry was expected to contribute to the family business by working at the tannery each Saturday. He was apprenticed to the Launceston Examiner in 1845.

With the excitement of the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851, Henry resigned, and headed to the diggings with his brother Fred in January 1852. Within months he had returned, and he was working in newspapers in Hobart. In August 1852 he married Emma Glover.

On the death of his uncle Mr Waddell, he inherited a share of the Launceston Examiner, and in time became sole owner. As a printer, he was an early adopter of photography, and took many family photographs.

Henry Button was committed to the Congregational Church all his adult life and held many roles in the church.

Their offspring:

- i. Eva Emma (1853-1929)
- ii. (Henry) Howard (1855-1924) m8.1.1880 Frances DITCHAM (1856-1936)
- iii. Lilian Mary (1858-1933) m6.9.1882 Alexander CORRIE (1872-1936)
- iv. Florence Annette (1860-1928) m Edward FYSH (1857-1929)
- v. Hedley Livingston Waddell (1861-1925) m Lilian Elsie JONES (1868-1933)
- vi. Alexandra Louise (1863-1954) m7.5.1885 Dr William Robert STEWART
- vii. Maude Tasmania (1865-1941) m 27.2.1907 William BAIN (1858-)
- viii. Ethelbert Octavius (1867-1957) m1.8.1923 Mary MAWSON (1890-)
- ix. Beatrice Mina (1869- 1947)
- x. (Rupert) Stanley (1872-1956) m20.5.1895 Florence Mabel CROCKER (1874-1956)

4. Jane Elizabeth CLAYTON nee Glover (1836-1910)

B 21 Aug 1836. Hobart RGD32/1/2/ no 6833, m 25/1/1855 to Richard CLAYTON (1831-1869), Miller of Deloraine, m aged 23 at 'Greenwood', d 18/9/1910 Waimate, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Jane married into a prominent family in Van Diemen's Land.

Her father-in-law, Henry Clayton (1799-1863), lived in the Longford district, in a fine house 'Wickford'. This was in contrast to his childhood spent on Norfolk Island with his convict father and free mother, from 1794 to 1813.

When Norfolk Island residents were repatriated to New Norfolk in VDL, the family restructured, with Henry taking on the patriarchal role. He was hard working and entrepreneurial, acquiring land and establishing businesses. These businesses included flour mills and cartage businesses. By 1845 Henry had a steam-powered flour mill at Wickford, and in April 1853 his Deloraine flour Mill was opened, and operated on lease by sons Richard & Nicholas. Another son, William, was an architect, and involved in the design of the Mill. William later designed Wellington, New Zealand's Government Buildings. During the 1840s Henry Senior owned and chartered ships to sell flour and produce into New Zealand. The shipping business was risky, and in 1847 the 'Elizabeth' was wrecked.

Richard was one of six sons from his father's first wife, Mary McLaughlan CLAYTON (three more sons were born to his second wife Alice Kenyon) and Richard had some stumbles as he learnt business skills. The Deloraine mill had a local monopoly and prices were high. Initially this strategy worked, but by 1854 the brothers (Richard & Nicholas) were in financial difficulties, and in late 1854 they liquidated their cartage business, and sold their bullocks, horses, and carts. In Feb 1855 they were in the insolvency courts but were discharged from insolvency after sale of the assets of the carrying business.

By September 1855, Richard alone was managing the Deloraine flour mill, now back in full action.

Richard's personal life was also in chaos in 1854. Richard Clayton and Jane Elizabeth Glover had their first child, a son, Henry Richard Clayton, born 1854. Richard and Jane Elizabeth married the following January (25/1/1855).

There was a period of depression in Tasmania in the 1850s, and the Deloraine Mill was on and off the market, until finally sold in 1863 by Executors of the estate of Richard's father, Henry Clayton.

As previously mentioned, Henry Clayton had business interests in shipping between Tasmania and New Zealand's South Island, and his death was at sea on the ship

'Creole' which departed Launceston on 29/8/1863 and was wrecked near the wreck of the 'Elizabeth'. Two young sons of Henry also died in this shipwreck, according to the newspaper. (Other accounts report his vision-impaired son James accompanying his father. F&J)

There was an expatriate community from Tasmania in the South Island, and Richard and Jane Elizabeth migrated before the birth of their son Frederick William Clayton, born 10/9/1860 in Invercargill.

Jane Elizabeth's departure from Tasmania was in the months around the death of her father, Henry Glover d 27.7.1860 and her sister Matilda d 26.7.1860.

Richard Clayton died aged 37, in Otago, New Zealand. Jane Elizabeth died in 1910 in Waimate, South Island.

Their offspring were:

- i. Henry Richard Clayton (1854-1914), b Westbury
- ii. Un-named male Clayton b 26/8/1856
- iii. Ada Elizabeth Clayton b Deloraine (1858-1892) died aged 34.
- iv. Frederick William Clayton ((1860-1931), b Invercargill, 10.9.1860, Draper
- v. Cecelia Mary Clayton (1862-1883) died aged 21.
- vi. Eva Charlotte Clayton (1864-1911)
- vii. Clara Clayton (1867- unknown)
- viii. Richard Albert Clayton (1869-1885) died aged 15. Born after his father's death aged 37.

5.Sarah MACKRILL nee Glover (1838-1927)

B Born 1 Aug. 1838. Evandale RGD32/1/3/ no 603 Baptised 2 Oct.1838. Green Ponds RGD32/1/2/ no 9030, m 25/5/1869 Deloraine to William MACKRILL (1839-1920, d5.9.1920 Sheffield), d7/11/1927 Sheffield.

William MacKRILL was a farmer at Morven (now named Evandale) until at least 1883 when the youngest child was born. There is a Newspaper advertisement selling his Evandale property on 25.2.1886. It is likely that at this time the family relocated to Sheffield.

Full particulars shortly.	
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.	
Preliminary.	
Near Evandale Junction.	
W	T. BELL & CO. have received
o	the instructions from Mr. W. Mackrill,
i	to sell by auction, on the premises, near
1	Evandale Junction, on Thursday, February
2	25, at 12 o'clock,
3	The whole of his stock, horses, hay,
4	farming implements, etc.
5	Terms at sale.
6	Full particulars shortly. (135
7	WEDNESDAY. MARCH 2.

Off-Spring:

- i. John Clement (1870-) b31.8.1870, Deloraine
- ii. Edith Jane Elizabeth (1872-1947) b Morven 4.12.1872, d 12.8.1947 Sheffield
- iii. Minnie Matilda WATSON (1875-1963), b Morven 24.4.1875, m George William WATSON (1861-1943), 7 children
- iv. 'Nellie' Ellen Blanche TURNBULL (1877-1931) b Morven 28.5.1877, d 30.7.1931
- v. Ida Lucy PADMAN (1880-1951) b Morven 6.4.1880, m her cousin Horace George PADMAN. d 23.9.1951 Wynyard
- vi. Gordan Edward (1883-1967) b Morven 12.6.1883, m Amy Elizabeth SPELLEN (1891-1969) d 11.3.1967 Hobart.

Australian Born descendants of John Glover. Written by Susan Hodson 2024.

6. Matilda GLOVER (1840-1860)

b. 10 Mar 1840 Evandale RGD32/1/3/ no 1159 d. 26 Jul 1860 Deloraine

Matilda died aged 20 of influenza, on the day before her father Henry Glover died of heart disease.

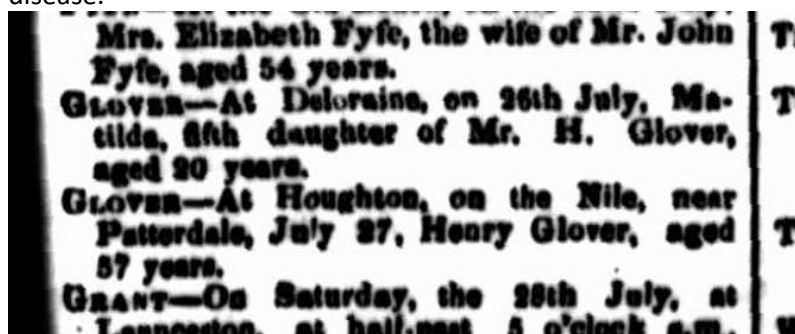


Figure 3: Launceston Examiner. 21 Aug 1860. Death Notices.

7. John Henry GLOVER (1842-1897)

b. 16 Jun 1842, d. 30 Jul 1897. B. Glover, John Henry, 16 Jun 1842. Evandale RGD32/1/3/ no 1942, m Annie HAMMANT (1854-1924)

John Henry, the eldest son, completed his education in 1852-3 at the state school in Hobart. He and a cousin were boarders with Emma & Henry Button during the Button's brief time living in Hobart (F&J p208)

He visited Melbourne with his brother, Fred, in 1863. Ref: Letter from JRG to Elizabeth Clayton dated 25 Jan 1863.

His wife, Annie HAMMANT (1854- 1924) b 6 August 1854, M 8 June 1869 aged nearly 16 years, died 16 October 1924. Annie's maternal family included First Fleet convicts who reached Van Diemen's Land via Norfolk Island. She was a descendant of Nathaniel Lucas and Olivia Gascoigne. Her paternal line derived from the convict Richard Wise (1777-1850), via his daughter Susannah Wise (1802- 1858). Richard Wise had been convicted of stealing 50 gallons of rum., and he was transported to Sydney in 1813. In 1821 he was granted land in Van Diemen's Land. Richard WISE had a 'dark complexion' and may have been an emancipated trans-Atlantic slave.

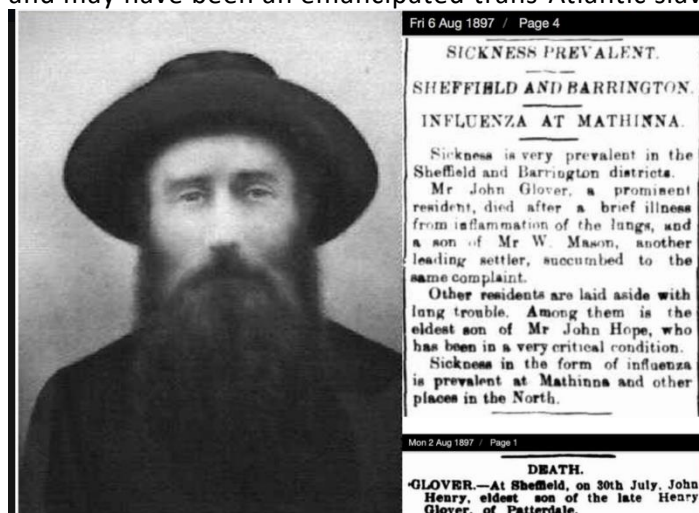


Figure 4: Tasmanian News 6 Aug 1897



Figure 5: Annie Glover nee Hammant

Off-spring:

- i. Arthur John Edward (1876-1947) b 25.1.1876 Paradise, Port Sorell, carpenter, m3.6.1896 Sarah Agnes Elizabeth EVANS (1876-1969), Arthur & Sarah moved from Tasmania, briefly to Victoria in 1905, then to NSW where Arthur worked in the construction teams for the North Coast Railway from 1906- about 1914. The railway pictures are found at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/uon/7847123536/in/album-72157631214828202/> From 1916-1919 he was over-seas, serving in WW1 in France. After the war he had small farms and worked in the timber industry. d1947.
- ii. Claude Henry George (1882-1961), b 2.4.1882 Latrobe, m 26.4.1905 to 'Dot' Charlotte May CONNELL (1886-1959, b3.12.1886, d 6.9.1959), farmer and road overseer, d 23.3.1961

<https://www.alandyerbooks.com/100-the-great-flu-pandemic-1919/>

'Out at Wilmot dozens of folks came down with the flu, including William Maxwell's whole household of nine. The locally improvised hospital at Robert Quail's boarding house was not large enough to take all the cases, so Mrs Charlotte (Dot) Glover's 14 room boarding house was also used.'

8.Thomas GLOVER (1844-1844)

Died aged 6 months 'inflammation on the lungs'.

b. 28 May 1844, d. 30 Dec 1844. Glover, Thomas, 28 May 1844. Launceston

9. Frederick GLOVER (1846-1905)

b. 21 Feb 1846 Glover, Frederick, 21 Feb. 1846. Launceston RGD33/1/23/ no 1184, m 8.6.1869 to Charlotte LEACH (1849- 1917, died Sheep Hills, Wimmera District, Victoria), d Mersey, Tasmania

'Johnnie and Fred' visited Melbourne in 1863, when Fred was aged 17. Ref Letter from JRG to Elizabeth Clayton, dated 25 Jan 1863.

Fred was a farmer, at Kentish Plains 1870-74, and later at Brookdale.

Off-spring:

- i. Louisa Charlotte (1870-1872) b2.6.1870, d 8.10.1872. She died aged 2 after 'severe scalds'.
- ii. John Richardson (1872-1872) b3.7.1872, d 21.7.1872. Died aged 3 weeks of 'inflammation of the lungs'.
- iii. Harry Thomas (1874-1959) b20.6.1874, d 25.6.1959 at Mansfield, Vic
- iv. Frederick (1876-1954) b 28.9.1876, m1 Christina Ethel McNAUGHTON (1881-1925), m2 Olive DABB, d March 1954 Dandenong, Vic.
He enlisted for WW1 on 3.3.1916 aged 39 ½. At enlistment, he was a 'General Merchant' at Sheep Hills in Victoria's Wimmera District, and his NOK was his wife, Christina. He served with the Light Horse Battalion in France.

10. James William GLOVER (1847-1847)

Died aged 6 weeks of 'influenza'.

b. 10 Oct 1847, d. 23 Nov 1847 Glover, James William, 10 Oct. 1847. Launceston RGD33/1/23/ no 1879

11. (Wellington) William GLOVER (1850-1937)

b. 21 Jul 1850, when aged 28 (shepherd) m 3/9/1879 Alice ELLEN (1857-1938) aged 22 at the residence of Charles ELLEN (carpenter) at Oatlands. D3.2.1937 at Oatlands.

At birth he was registered as 'William GLOVER', but at the time of his marriage aged 28, he signed himself as 'Wellington William GLOVER' (sometimes recorded as 'Willington'), and Wellington William Glover is the name used when registering his children's births. However, by the time he wrote his Will, he was 'William Wellington GLOVER'.

Why the fuss about his name?

Was it because of the other William Glover in Oatlands? For follow-up.

'The Oatlands Gaol was opened in 1836 and housed up to 76 prisoners at any one time, both male and female. Prisoners were sent here for various offences, but the longest sentence ever served was only 18 days long. Between 1844 and 1860 a total of eight men were executed at the Gaol. The Gaol was run and organized by a Gaoler and from 1837 to 1878 a total of eight Gaolers were appointed. They and their families lived in the Gaoler's Residence and shared their home with the prisoners. Three of the Gaolers – William Glover, Peter Pegus and William Gumley – were known to have had children of various ages who lived in the residence from 1838 until 1873.'

<http://ontheconvicttrail.blogspot.com/2015/12/gaolers-residence-oatlands.html>

Oatlands was located between Hobart & Launceston, and in the early days when travel between the two centres took a week, it was anticipated that Oatlands would develop into the Capital city of Van Diemen's Land. In preparation for this elevation in role, a large garrison, and administrative buildings were planned. The garrison and gaol were also strategic during the Black Wars (mid-1820s – 1832), and in the 1830s- mid-40s when bushrangers were terrorizing rural communities.

Van Diemen's Lands convict heritage impacted on both the gaol & police system. Emancipated convicts who understood relationships within the convict and former-convict

communities had both advantages and vulnerabilities, because of their familiarity with stand-over tactics, protection rackets and the organized-crime systems which persisted inside gaols, and in the bush-ranger communities. They could be talented crime-fighters, or corrupt agents, and often, a bit of both.

Van Diemen Land's bush rangers did not rob gold but were mainly sheep-wranglers. Escaped convicts could live quite well in Tasmania's forest areas, but those with ambitions became involved in large-scale theft of sheep, which were sold mixed in with legitimate flocks by (sometimes former convict) farmers who were under intimidation by the bushrangers.

By 1836, 75 percent of the population were convicts, former convicts or of convict ancestry, and this number included Henry & Elizabeth Glover's children, by her convict antecedents. It was not possible to restrict police or gaol positions exclusively to free-settlers, and free-settlers did not want these jobs.

Ref: https://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/V/VDL.htm

Former convicts who became gaolers could be sadistic.

Wellington William was a farmer at Oatlands all his life.

Off-spring:

- i. Wilhelmina (Minnie) Emma Elizabeth (1880-1912) b 16.8.1880 Oatlands, d 4.5.1912 Oatlands. Died aged 32.
- ii. Alfred Percy (1882-1915) b3.10.1882, d 9.8.1915 Gallipoli in WW1. Alfred was a 32-year-old carpenter when he enlisted.

12. Louisa (Louie) Charlotte PADMAN nee GLOVER (1852- 1929)

b. 27.10.1852 Morven, m 14.10.1874 at St John's Launceston to George PADMAN, the younger, (1852-1889) d. 1.8.1929 at Sheffield, aged 77.

George PADMAN is recorded as an 'assistant druggist' in 1875, and as a 'druggist/chemist' from 1877, by which time he had moved from Launceston to Port Sorell. By 1887 he had moved to Sheffield.

Early chemists made their own pills and potions, using formulae that were passed on during apprenticeship. Treatment used for asthma at this time included strong coffee (which contains drugs of the aminophylline type), and different inhalations. Infective conditions were treated with mercury-based antiseptics (like mercurochrome tincture). Naturopaths still dispense 'Belladonna' and other plant-based medicines which were prescribed in this era in Van Diemen's Land.

Chemists promoted the principles of hygiene established in the Crimean War (1852-56) by Florence Nightingale.

Regarding dentistry, it is a relief that the practice of using teeth salvaged from corpses has been superseded by using ceramic false teeth.

Off-Spring of Louisa & George PADMAN:

- i. John Vernon Glover (1875-1954), b 27.8.1875 Launceston
- ii. Hilda Bertha WILSON (1897-1957) b5.7.1877 Port Sorell, m1899 Arthur WILSON, d11.2.1957 Wynyard
- iii. Miriam Priscilla Matilda (1879-1879) b25.5.1879, d 1.7.1879 Port Sorell
- iv. Horace George (1880-1937) b17.7.1880 Port Sorell, m (his cousin) Ida Lucy MacKrell, d17.1/1937 Hobart or 17.7.1936 Smithton
- v. Ethel Hilary Maud (1882-1896) b17.3.1882 Port Sorell
- vi. Ilma Elizabeth Margaret (1884-1973) b20.3.1884 Port Sorell
- vii. Clive Frederick Charles (1885-1948) b24.6.1885 Port Sorell
- viii. Emma Mary (1887-1973), b24.10.1887 Sheffield

ix. Winnifred Ada (1889-1942), b21.10.1889 Sheffield

13. Thomas Hayes GLOVER (1855- 1940)

b. 4 Aug 1855 Morven when his father Henry was aged 52, m 19.2.1891 aged 34 @ the dwelling of Mr Philip Devine at Glenorchy (Hobart) to Rosetta 'Rosie' Marg(a)ret DEVINE (1873-1923) aged 17, d 1940 at home at Nelson St, Smithton, Tas.

Thomas was a 'currier'/tannery worker at the time of his marriage, a trade he resumed in 1898.

Four sons, Vernon, George, Roy, & Charles all served in WW1, and all returned. Vernon was medically discharged in 1916 with 'myocarditis' but re-enlisted to serve again as a sapper in 1918. Roy had severe 'double pneumonia' in France in 1916 when he was perilously ill but recovered. There is still a copy of the letter written by his nurse to his mother. George sustained a gunshot wound to his hand, causing a serious fracture to the metacarpal bone. Charles was 'gassed' in France, then like his brother Roy, caught 1918 Spanish influenza.

Off-spring of Thomas & Rosie:

- i. (Vernon) Thomas b 1.4.92 At birth registered as 'Thomas' but enlisted as 'Vernon Thomas',
Auto mechanic, Served WW1, m Caroline JEFFREY
- ii. George Henry (1893-1970) b 7.12.93, labourer at enlistment aged 21, served WW1, m Gretchen GRAUE
- iii. Roy William b 23.10.1895, baker at Sheffield aged 19, served WW1.
- iv. Charles Edward b 8.5.1897, baker at Sheffield aged 20, served WW1.
- v. Vera Alice b20.10.1898,
- vi. May Elizabeth WOOD (1900-1975), m James WOOD
- vii. Ivy Jean b 1904, m Albert Charles STINGELS

CONCLUSION

Thomas Hayes Glover and his oldest sister Mary Ann were born 32 years apart. Their children were separated by a generation in age. Thomas and Rosie's children grew up in Tasmania, a distance in time and culture from Mary Ann Murray's children.



John Richardson Glover
1855. Taken by Dr
Clarke.

Photos



John Henry Glover
1842-1897



Annie Hammant
1854-1924



Claude and Charlotte,
baby John born 1906



Arthur and Sarah , 1910
At Paterson, NSW

