

THIEF REGAINS HONOUR JOHN LEVESQUE

OVERCOMES POVERTY FOR A
BETTER LIFE IN AUSTRALIA

By Gael Olsen ©

The lead light windows in St. Mary's Anglican Church in Maitland, New South Wales dedicated to the memory of John and Mary Levesque; each window consisting of lights or pictures. The first represents the history recorded in Acts iv, 34 35

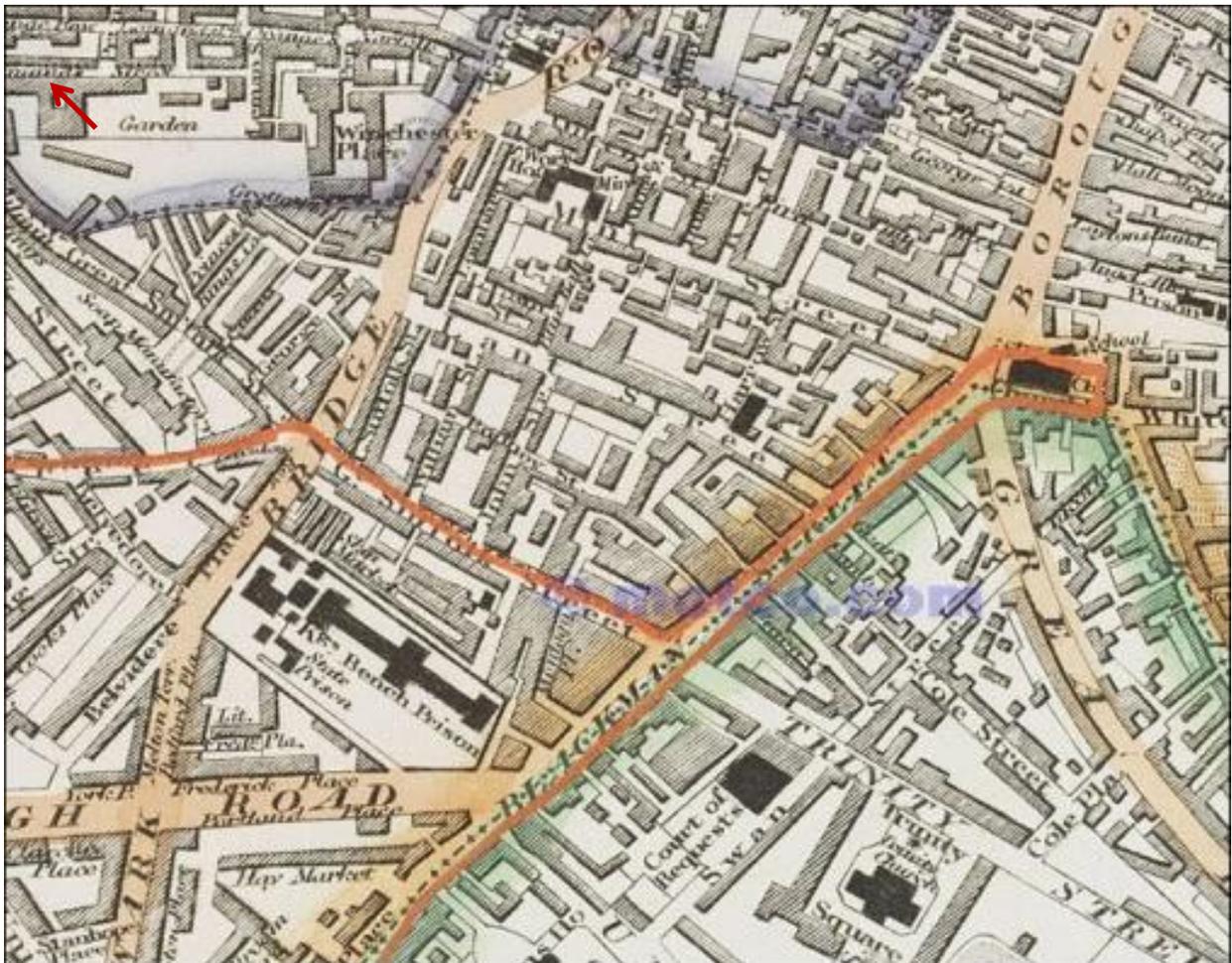
" As many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them and brought the prices of the things sold and laid them down at the Apostles' feet,"

Thief Regains Honour

It was 28th August 1833 when we find John Levesque lurking the streets instead of helping his family in their weaving business. He slipped into a nearby shop in *Orange Row* [top left-hand corner on map¹] in Islington and glanced around looking for something of value and spied the handkerchief at the further end of the counter. He quickly looked around and could see that Basil Mackie the assistant was busy and quickly grab all the handkerchiefs, all 69 of them and shoved them into his apron.

John Levesque – silkweaver’s boy – Sept 1833 – thief of 69 handkerchiefs – 7 years
Page 595 - 6th session 1883, Trial #580, John Levesque, Session 1833.
Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 27, Issues 3-5

Unfortunately, a Mr William Lofus who lived in Number 7 was watching him come out of the shop and became suspicious. He approach John, but John took flight. He left, we understand to be his friend, William Newton who was standing outside the shop and unfortunately was seized by Lofus, but John escaped. He rushed passed John Collins, a bricklayer, who happened to be ten to twelve yards in front of him and threw down the handkerchiefs from his apron onto the ground. Collins picked up the handkerchiefs that he had dropped. It wasn’t long before John was caught



and a *Bobby Boy*² took John away to the King’s Bench Prison [as shown on map]. Here he was held until his fate was decided by judges at his future trial that would be held in The Old Bailey.

¹ http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/maps.jsp?map=green&map_item_id=5472&tagtype=2&mclass=f

² *Bobby Boys* were used by the police of those days because there was only 8 Constables in Metropolitan Police and they would report to them about robberies etc.

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³It was said that Debtors had to provide their own bedding, food and drink. Those who could afford it purchased 'Liberty of the Rules' allowing them to live within three square miles of the prison, but I'm sure John wasn't so privileged. We have no knowledge of John's parents, but from information known⁴ he was a silk weaver's boy and we can possibly narrow it down of him living somewhere in the vicinity of where the robbery had occurred in Orange Street. There are two probable parents for John: John and Margaret Levesque and William Alexander and Joanna Levesque as these two couples were married just before the year that John had been born in c 1818 and could well of had him as their child.

John was born in the time when London was ⁵ overcrowded.⁶ 'In the West End, in the early years of the century, Regent's Park and Trafalgar Square were carved out of two of the few remaining open spaces, while John Nash's imagination created ever-lengthening façades of arrogant stucco. But close by these elegant areas there were also appalling slums, notably the central "rookery" of St Giles where Charles Dickens went on patrol with Inspector Field of the Metropolitan Police.

The infrastructure of the metropolis creaked under the strain of expansion, especially in the first half of the century. Even as street lighting and macadam reached in to many of the less pleasant corners of the city, arrangements for the disposal of the detritus of urban life became more difficult. The air became ever more polluted with the smuts and dank stinks of a coal fired world. London's famous fogs are mentioned in the Proceedings over ten times as often in the 113 years after 1800 as they are in the preceding 126 years. Other types of pollution became equally overwhelming. The sewers and nightsoil men grew increasingly inadequate to the task of removing the tons of human faeces produced each day. Even the bodies of the dead became a constant problem. The churchyards filled to overflowing, beyond the point where liberal doses of quicklime could speed the process of decay. Significant improvements came with the Metropolitan Board of Works (established in 1855), which embarked on a major programme of sewer construction and street and housing improvement schemes.

'After 1830, the London silk weaving industry went into a terminal decline. Although in 1831 there were still 17,000 looms in the East End, and some 50,000 people in Spitalfields, Mile End New Town and Bethnal Green were directly dependent on silk weaving, 30,000 were said to be unemployed here at one time later in the 1830s (the average was usually around 4- 5000 out of work). The steam-powered loom gradually took over from handloom weaving. Wages were lower by thirty per cent, than in 1824, and they did not average more than eight or nine shillings a week. Although some weavers migrated to other silk working areas, most remained, many taking to casual work in spells of unemployment, especially on the docks.'

In the eyes of the rich, the poor appeared a different race, linked by a few miles or even a few yards of river front or City Street, but separated by a massive cultural chasm. When Charles Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist*, when in the 1820s the West End thrilled to the adventures of Tom and Jerry at "All-Max", the world exposed in such literature was unknown to most upper-class Londoners. The gradations between the rich and poor became ever more numerous, with a growing band of respectable poor, labour aristocrats, and complacent middle classes each claiming a distinct rung on the slippery ladder of social hierarchy.'

³ wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s_Bench_Prison

⁴ *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 27, Issues 3-5*

⁵ Insert - <http://www.brh.org.uk/>

⁶ <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/static/London-life19th.jsp>

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The day of the trial came all too quickly and as John being the seventh on for the day he waited apprehensively in the wings. Soon he was called up with William Newton and together they entered the court nervously, as they had been told that this judge was very severe and often gave the maximum sentence of either death or 7 years transportation for various crimes.

"In 1833 Old Bailey trials were found to last an average of eight and a half minutes each [though capital trials took longer]. When Denman was common serjeant at the Old Bailey, his method of trying prisoners was to rush through the easy cases to leave more time for the difficult ones. He admitted that in this he had an eye on witnesses' and jurymen's 'impatience'. Denman convinced himself that there was no 'single conviction that appeared to me unjust', but it is doubtful whether defendants took that view. As the 1833 observer noted, 'the rapidity with which the trials are despatched throws the prisoners into the utmost confusion:

Seeing their fellow prisoners return tried and found guilty in a minute or two after having been taken up, [they] become so alarmed and nervous, in consequence of losing all prospect of having a patient trial, that in their efforts ... to re-arrange their ideas, plan of defence, and put the strongest feature of their ..." Google Books

Row in Islington. Giving his report to the Court he said, "On the 28th of August, about eleven o'clock, I observed a boy going out of the shop; I went out and saw the prisoners in the street. I was going after them to know what they wanted, when Levesque threw down these handkerchiefs out of his apron; they were all loose; he then ran off. I caught hold of Newton, who was with him; I gave him to Collins; he did not say anything. We took him and the handkerchiefs back into the shop. The handkerchiefs had been at the further end of the counter, quite away from the door, on a brass rail; there are sixty-nine of them, as I remember counting them this morning."

"Thank you Mr Mackie you can sit down," said the sergeant. "Can John Collins come to the Stand?"

Mr Collins rose and went to the Stand. John Collins informed the Court that he was a bricklayer and then gave his report. "I saw the prisoners run from the doorpost of the prosecutor's shop. I did not see them in the shop, and I did not see anything in their hands. I saw Mackie running out of the shop; I turned and saw the two prisoners ten or twelve yards behind me. Levesque dropped the handkerchiefs, and I took them up."

The Jury now questioned Mr Collins. "Did you see them come from the shop?"

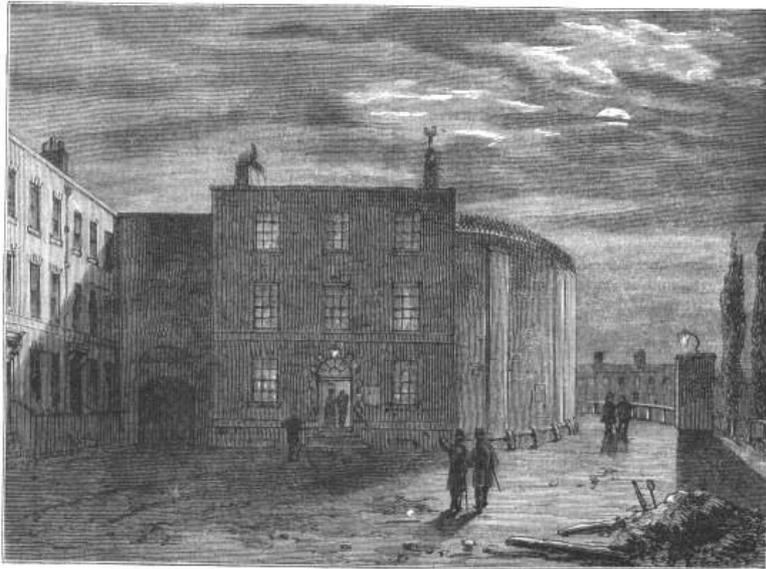
"Yes, from the door; they were both together, and were walking; Newton was caught before he ran, and Levesque directly."

William had put in a written defence, stating that he was merely looking in at the prosecutor's window, and that his fellow prisoner was unknown to him.

⁷ Old Bailey Online - WILLIAM NEWTON, JOHN LEVESQUE, Theft simple larceny, 5th September 1833. Ref. No. t18330905- Case: 1311334.

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John then gave his Defence. "I was walking along and a man called me to earn a few half-pence; he told me to stop while he got a parcel, and he went and got these for me to carry."



THE KING'S BENCH, SOUTHWARK, IN 1830.

The Jury did their summoning up and William Newton received a good character, but guilty and would be confined in prison for One Year. "However we also find John Levesque Guilty of this crime and he will be sent away for seven years by Transport to Australia."⁸

⁹*Under English Law, transportation was a sentence imposed for felony, and was typically imposed for offences for which capital punishment was deemed too severe; for example, forgery of a*

document was a capital crime until the 1820s, when the penalty was reduced to transportation. The sentence was imposed for life or for a set period of years. If imposed for a period of years, the offender was permitted to return home after serving out his time, but had to make his own way back. Many offenders thus stayed in the colony as free persons, and might obtain employment as jailers or other servants of the penal colony.

*In Australia, a convict who had served part of his time might apply for a **ticket of leave** permitting some prescribed **freedoms**. This enabled some convicts to resume a more normal life, to marry and raise a family, and to contribute to the development of the colony.*

"Will the Court rise," and the two men were lead out. John was only 13, and William 15.

It was back to the prison for the boys and John would have to make this his home for the next seven months. He had to provide his own food and bedding, so most likely his family brought these for him. In those days the prison was dirty and sanitation was dreadful.

It was the beginning of March the 10th 1834 and weather was dry but cold¹⁰, and it was the day for John transportation to a new land. He was loaded onto a cart along with 33¹¹ from their Middlesex Gaol and most like in another cart 14 came from London Gaol.

They were now nearing the pier and as they descended from the cart John peered up at the big sailing ship before them. ¹²*Susan*' was an S type rig built in Calcutta in 1813 and was 573 tons. A beauty!

⁸ Picture of Prison, Southwark - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s_Bench_Prison

⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penal_transportation

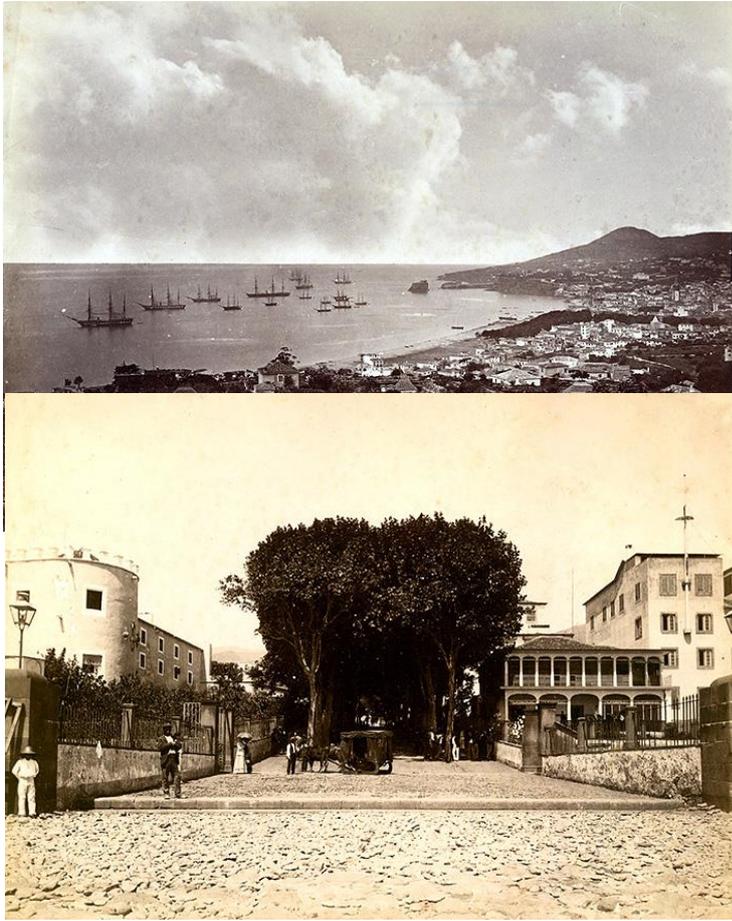
¹⁰ http://booty.org.uk/booty.weather/climate/1800_1849.htm

¹¹ Names listed in APPENDEX A - <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/ships/susan/1834>

¹² <http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/claimaconvict/shipDetails.php?shipId=572>

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He was amazed at seeing so many other prisoners waiting to embark; ¹³ 300 males altogether that had come from not only their prison, but from and other prisons far and wide. John wondered how all these people were to go aboard.



That wasn't all who boarded that day. Stephen Addison was their Master of the ship, Surgeon John Isatt who looked after them and ¹⁴ 5 women and 4 children on board as passengers. The Guards who would be looking after them consisted of Lieu Gunter of 50th regiment, Lieu Bunbury of 21st regiment plus 29 rank and file of the 50th regiment. Captain Addison had been several times before to Port Jackson where they were headed while in command of the ship 'Waterloo'

As history tells us the 'Susan' was the next convict ship to leave England bound for New South Wales after the departure of the 'Numa' in January. They left port on the 10th March 1834 from Gravesend. The journey took 120 days breaking their journey by calling into Maderia. ¹⁵ Surgeon John Isatt had passed away a few days

previously and a new surgeon was required. joined them ¹⁶ and remained with them for the rest of the journey. During the trip 8 had died and they arrived into Port Jackson on 8th July with 292 prisoners aboard.

254 were assigned to private service; 2 Government De-mesne; 1 Surveyors Dept; 5 Barrack Masters Department; 1 Surveyor General's Department. 10 went into hospital, 15 placed in an ironed gang and 1 for transportation to VDL. ¹⁷

¹³ <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/ships/susan/1834>

¹⁴ <http://www.jenwillets.com/searchaction.php?page=1&ship=susan%201834&firstname>

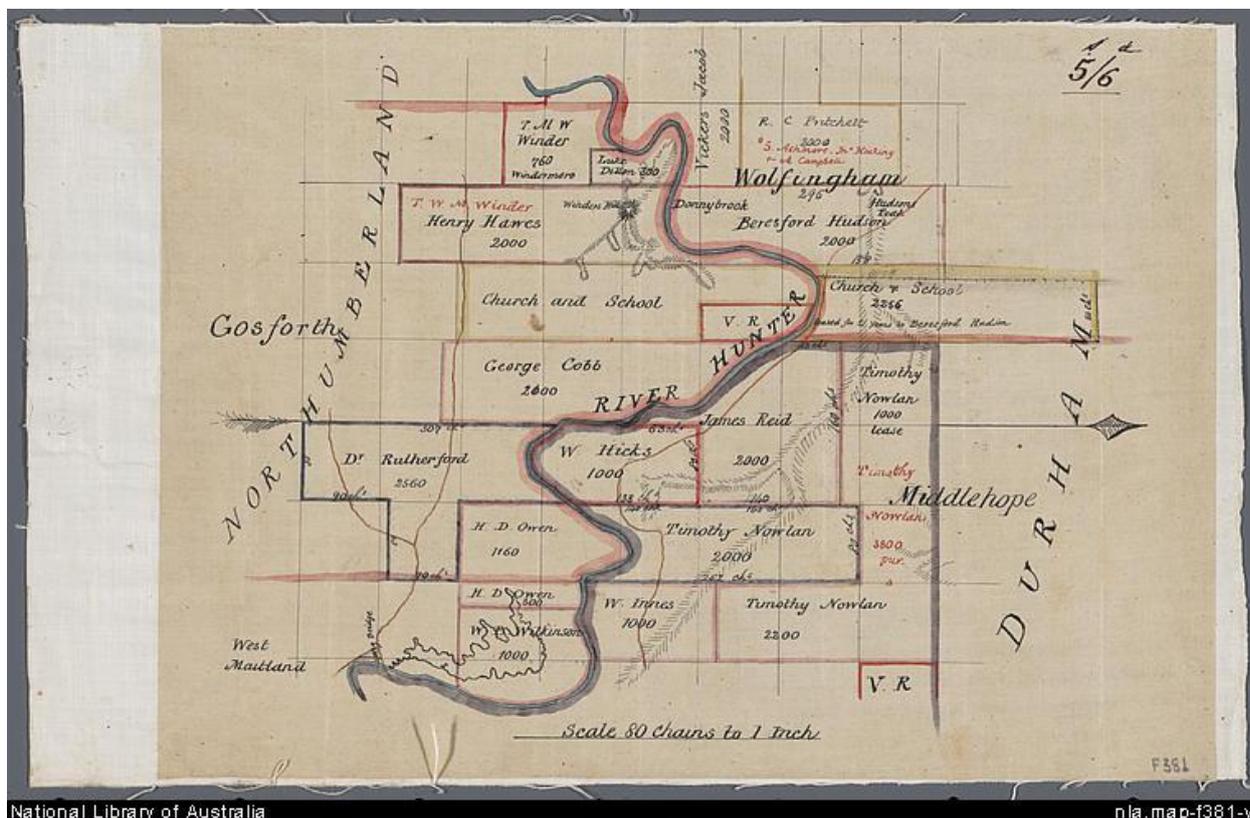
¹⁵ 2 Photos of Maderia 1860 29 years after Susan came into port. And also in 1850

¹⁶ Archibald Ross was on the List of Gentlemen who appeared before the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh who were fully qualified to practise the arts of Anatomy, surgery and Pharmacy and accordingly received Diplomas in August 1829 He was employed as Surgeon Superintendent on the convict ship **Susan** in 1834. Dr. Ross kept a Medical Journal from 24 March 1834 to 26 July 1834. Archibald C. Ross, M.D., died at Funchal, Madeira a week after his return to labour amongst the sufferers from cholera. He was 47 years of age. (The Lancet 4 October 1856)

¹⁷ http://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_susan_1834.htm

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John went to work for William Innes in Hunter Valley, [bottom right on map]¹⁸ then three years later in 1837 at the aged 16 he was assigned to work for a Beresford Hudson in Paterson [top right of river on map] as a servant with 5 others employed that year: Martin Loughlan, William O'Donnell both came over on the Prison Ship 'Backwell'; Joseph Norton on the 'Lady Kennoway'; John Pike, the 'Andromeda'; Patrick Mack, the 'Royal Admiral'; and Terence Reilley on the 'Earl Grey'. All of them were servants on the farm.¹⁹



National Library of Australia

nla.map-f381-v



Photos of Hunter River today. 2nd photo shows where Beresford had his property on the first bend.

¹⁸ Nation Library of Australia -

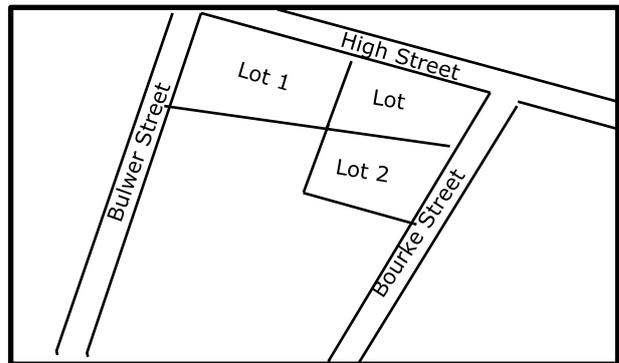
¹⁹ <http://www.jenwillets.com/searchaction.php?page=3&surname=HUDSON&ship=&firstname=b>

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John finally gained his Certificate of Freedom in 1851, but this did not allow him to return to England. In 1862 he married Mary MacD?, native of Liverpool, England according to his marriage details.²⁰

We know by the '1864 Assessment of Property' John was charged £16 18s for his property that he owned that year in Bulwer Street in Maitland. In fact he had done well for himself as he owned three lots. There was a 4 roomed weatherboard cottage on the first Lot. It was on an allotment, 40 feet [12.192m] frontage to Bulwer Street with a depth of 117 feet [35.662m]. The second lot had a 26ft 3in [8.0010m] frontage to Bourke Street with a depth of 93 ft [28.346m] to a reserve. The cottage was brick and also 4 rooms with kitchen and outbuildings etc. The last allotment adjoined this last property with a 26 ft [7.9248m] frontage to Bourke Street and a depth of 93 ft. [28.346m]. This 4 bedroom cottage had a kitchen etc.²¹

*Hand drawn Map of Maitland showing
John's Properties as a probable
Lot 1 Bulwer St Frontage
Lot 2 Bourke St Frontage
Lot 3 High St Frontage
Today this area is part of the main shopping area.²²*



Also in the local paper on Saturday 28th November 1863²³ John put in an advertisement for his Omnibus business. His bus would run from Elgin Street Station commencing on Monday next. Another advertisement was put in the same paper two years later on Saturday 4th February 1865.²⁴ His business was also recorded in the 1872 Grevilles Official Post Office Directory.

In 1869 John was fined for an unregistered dog according to a list of unregistered dogs owners in the Tuesday 15th March Maitland Mercury Advertiser and John had or bred poultry because on Thursday 4th April 1878 at the Annual Show of the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association he received a certificate for third for poultry. Then 1881 at the twenty first show he came second for his Cock and 4 Hens and put five shillings into his pocket. Then in 1882 in the Twenty Second Show he put in his Scotch Terrier Dog and gained another five shillings.²⁵

John was also involved in the community as he was in the Committee for the local Church of England Association of New South Wales, established at West Maitland for the Diocese of Newcastle in 1886.

²⁰ *Ancestry*

²¹ *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893) Saturday 29 April 1893 p 6*

²² *Hand drawn by Gael Olsen - See Google Maps for Scale -*

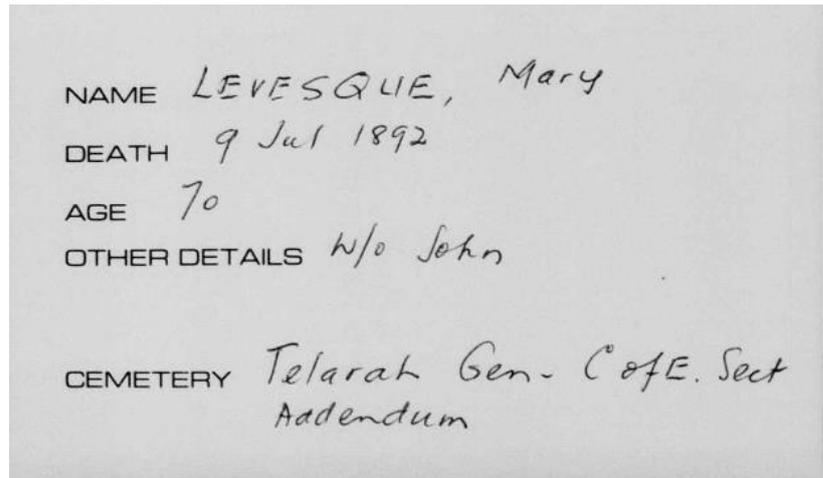
²³ *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893) Saturday 28 November 1863 p 8 Advertising*

²⁴ *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893) Saturday 4 February 1865 p 4 Advertising*

²⁵ *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893)*

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Suddenly John's life turned in July 1892 when his dear wife Mary, who had been his companion and friend for some thirty years of his life, took ill. July was a cold month and Mary had caught a chill the day before and was lying down. She became steadily worse overnight and John had to call in the doctor. It turned out her chill had turned into influenza which



A photograph of a handwritten death record on a light-colored card. The text is written in dark ink and includes the following information: NAME LEVESQUE, Mary; DEATH 9 Jul 1892; AGE 70; OTHER DETAILS w/o John; and CEMETERY Telarah Gen. C of E. Sect Addendum.

NAME	LEVESQUE, Mary
DEATH	9 Jul 1892
AGE	70
OTHER DETAILS	w/o John
CEMETERY	Telarah Gen. C of E. Sect Addendum

proved to be fatal. John was there with her on that day the 9th when she gave her last breath and passed away peacefully. She was 70 years old.²⁶

Funeral details were needed to be made and he went to see his good friend and minister Reverent Yarrington at the St Mary's Anglican Church to make arrangements for a service at the church. She was later buried at the local cemetery Tolarah General in C of E Section Addendum as it was then called. Mary had lived 58 years in Maitland, 18 years before she married John and it was the same year that John had arrived from England. Because of the uncertainty of her surname of McD., we do not know if Mary was also a transported convict.

Four days after Mary's death on the 12th John visited St Mary's to discuss the estate of his late wife with Reverent William Henry Hazell Yarrington. While there he complained that he wasn't feeling too good while placing his hand on his chest. It passed and he continued talking for some time and then John and the Reverent left the church, I suppose to make arrangements for her Will, as later on we found out that both he and his wife had left Wills and a good sum of money to the church and various charities to be distributed annually. Walking along Church Street in Maitland John suddenly stopped outside Mr Clark's residence, as he felt very dizzy and was about to fall. The Reverent grabbed hold of him and tried to hold him up according to the ²⁷newspaper, but John was a big man and heavily built and the Reverent slipped over into the kerb and rolled onto the roadway. While doing so, he had struck his head on the metal and was now suffering from a slight bruise. Gaining his composure he went back to help John by holding him up as best as he could under the circumstances and called for assistance of two young men who were passing by. They helped John in the nearby house of Mr Ormond and asked one of the men to get a message to Doctor Alcorn to come immediately. Mr Ormond made John lie down on his sofa to wait for the Doctor. However, by the time Doctor Alcorn arrived John had passed away. Doctor Alcorn had been attending to John and was aware of John's heart disease, most likely angina.

The next day the 13th 'a magisterial inquiry was held at the courthouse, before Mr. Brooks, P.M., when the above particulars were elicited. Dr. Alcorn certified that death was due to heart disease, probably accelerated by the loss of his wife quite recently, and Mr. Brooks found accordingly.'

²⁶ *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893) Local News: Tuesday 12 July 1892 p 5 Article and p 1 Family Notices*

²⁷ *LOCAL NEWS. The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893) Thursday 14 July 1892 p 4 Article & p 5 Family Notices*

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NAME LEVESQUE, John
DEATH 12 Jul 1892
AGE 69
OTHER DETAILS H/o Mary
CEMETERY Telarah Gen - C. of E. Sect.
Addendum

John was 74 years old when he died and he was buried with his wife in the same cemetery. Unless their bodies were moved from Telarah General this cemetery was later named Campbell Hill Cemetery.²⁸



Gravestone inscription
"SACRED to the memory
MARY LEVESQUE
Who died 9th July 1892 aged 70 years.
Also of her husband
JOHN LEVESQUE
Who died 12th July 1892 aged 74 years.
"And in their death they were not divided."
H Sam. 1st Oct 23 V."



²⁹ By Auction on Tuesday the 28th July 1892 from two o'clock at the residence of the late Mr Levesque in Bulwer Street, West Maitland, the whole of the household furniture, kitchen Utensils, carpenter's tools etc were sold by Bruncker & Wolfe.

Nearly a year later the properties were sold on Saturday 22 April, 1893. Lot 1 Bulwer Street was bought by Mr John Rourke for £276; Lot 2 with frontage to Bourke Street was sold to Mr John Sawyer for £350; and the last Lot 3 with frontage to High Street to Mr Matthew Farrell for £61.

In the newspaper the 5th of October 1893 among the list of estates in which duty was paid on probate and letters of administration was John's estate costing £2,830.

Through both Mary and John's Wills many people and the church were helped. They gave £1,100 to the St Mary's Church Maitland and the local hospital received a £100 a year from the Estate.³⁰ There were other benefactors that were given a yearly amount as well, which are not recorded here.

²⁸ Find-A-Grave – Both John & Mary's graves are in Campbell Hill Cemetery.

²⁹ The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW : 1843 - 1893) Tuesday 26 July 1892 p 1 Advertising

³⁰ PROBATES PAID. SYDNEY, Tuesday. Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate (NSW : 1876 - 1954) Wednesday 5 October 1892 p 5 Article

Thief Regains Honour

The Maitland Mercury April 29 1893 - NEW WINDOWS AT ST.MARY'S CHURCH.³¹

On Sunday last the new windows which have been placed in St.Mary's Church were seen for the first time, having been erected during the previous week. They were manufactured by Ashwin and Co., of Pitt Street Sydney, and the figures and painting have been admirably executed, reflecting to the memory of the late Mr. and Mrs John Levesque, and each window consists of two lights or pictures. The first light in the Levesque window represents the history recorded in Acts iv, 34 35, " As many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them and brought the prices of the things sold and laid them down at the Apostles' feet," referring of course to the munificent bequests left by the deceased to various pious and charitable purposes. Underneath are written the words" In Memoriam, John and Mary Levesque, great benefactors of this Church, both died July, 1892. [see APPENDIX B for photo]

³²Out of interest, in September 1908 a Mr William Bone, a pastry cook, set up his business in the Levesque's cottage. He took in orders both wholesale and retail for all kinds of goods in that trade.

About the author:

Gael Olsen was born in New Zealand and as a child went to live in Fiji with her family. When she was 16 years of age her family moved back to New Zealand. After her marriage, she and her husband moved to the beautiful Bay of Plenty. In 1983 they migrated with their two daughters to Queensland, Australia. They bought land and established two orchards. Gael's career focus was mainly secretarial. With her interests in writing, art and history Gael wrote and illustrated a children's adventure story based on history of the local area. It was published in 2002. During this period she became interested in family history especially her husband's family the Levesque who descended from the Huguenots of France. Gael returned to her homeland with her husband some five years ago and is now living on acreage in the gorgeous Bay of Islands and enjoys a comfortable retirement.

I have been searching the Levesque Families in London when I came across John Levesque in a case in the Old Bailey. I've tried to link him up to one of the families, but John is a familiar name in the family.

John Levesque would have descended from the Huguenots that escaped France in the 1686, as all the other London Levesque were direct descendants from those that had escaped then or came out later. Most families had done well for themselves and were Pastors, Silk Traders, Pub owners, but it appears that John's family must have fallen through the gap. Though John had been a criminal as a young lad in London, he changed his ways and eventually gained an honourable place in society. He seemed to have spent quite a few years on Bereford's farm. Some convicts caused problems by running away, or been sent elsewhere, but John must have satisfied Mr Bereford with his service. We don't know, but maybe Bereford saw good in John and helped him to build up a business and gain property for himself, as what he came to own would have taken years to accumulate.

³¹ <http://trove.nla.gov.au/> * The Maitland Mercury

³² Removal of Business. The Maitland Daily Mercury (NSW : 1894 - 1939) Friday 4 September 1908 p 4 Article

Thief Regains Honour

APPENDIX A

- Prisoners on board the "Susan" from the Middlesex Gaol, where John resided for seven months:

Edward, Atkinson -, William Bitton -, Henry Brown -, Henry Burke -, William Burrell -, William Chapman -, William Cook -, John Langley Crowley 14, James Ford, John Francis, Richard Goulee, Richard Healey, Henry Herrick, John James -, Henry Johnson, William Jude 14, Jeremiah Thomas Manley B 18th Sep 1815 Weaver, William Manley B 1818, William Mapp 14, Charles Markham, James Charles Pearce, James Power, William Randall 14, John Reboul, John Robinson, John Shaw, Thomas Smith, Joseph Steadwell, James Sutton, William Thompson, William Tilbury, Robert Wilkinson, John Williams and Samuel Willis died on voyage 15/6/1834[see APPENDEX C for Samuel Willis - recorded under John Levesque's name].

- and the other Gaol in London:

Stephen Allan, James Belt, David Evans, James Gibbons, Joseph Goode, George Johnson, Joseph Kay, Abraham Samuels, Joseph Sanderson, John Scott, John Slater, William Smith, George Sowerby and William Wythe 14. ³³

³³ <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/ships/susan/1834>

Thief Regains Honour

APPENDIX B – GLASS STAIN WINDOW AT ST MARY'S MAITLAND.³⁴



³⁴ This photo was sent by email to Gael Olsen when requested from St Mary's Church, Church Street Maitland 2011.

Thief Regains Honour

APPENDIX C - Convict record for John Levesque.³⁵

For easier finding have underlined John Levesque's name.

309	Names.	Where arrested.	When.	Term.	156	Names.	Where arrested.	When.	Term.
	Henry Conroy alias	Madras, 2 nd Division	4 th April 1833	Seven years.		William Chapman			
	John Jones					<u>John Levesque</u>	Madras East India	5 th September 1833	Seven years.
	George Knyball	St. Louis Pass	13 th May 1833	Seven years.		Samuel Willis			
	Henry Burke	St. East Delivery	16 th May 1833	Life.		John Harris	St. Louis Pass	30 th September 1833	Seven years.
	John Reboul	St. East Delivery	16 th May 1833	Life.		John Trevelick	St. 2 nd Division	14 th October 1833	Seven years.
	Robert Wilkinson	St. East Delivery	16 th May 1833	Seven years.		William Manley	St. East Delivery	17 th October 1833	Life.
	Samuel Hardy	St. Louis Pass	17 th June 1833	Life.		Ambrose Sadman	St. Louis Pass	26 th November 1833	Seven years.
	William Kelly					John Robinson	St. East Delivery	28 th November 1833	Life.
	John Rex					William Mapp	St. East Delivery	28 th November 1833	Fourteen years.
	Frederick Wiles					James Power	St. East Delivery	28 th November 1833	Seven years.
	Michael Harley	St. East Delivery	6 th July 1833	Life.		Edgar Williams	St. East Delivery	7 th August 1833	Life.
	John Jones	St. Louis Pass	5 th August 1833	Seven years.		William Crow	St. East Delivery	11 th September 1833	Seven years.
	Frederick Nicholl					William Sudd			
	William Nixon					alias Brown	St. King's Arms	2 nd October 1833	Life.
	John Williams					George Minors			
	William Cook	St. East Delivery	14 th August 1833	Life.		John Baker			
	Richard Soule					James Henry			
	John Sher-					James Kelly	St. East Delivery	3 rd July 1833	Life.
	William Randall	St. East Delivery	12 th August 1833	Fourteen years.		John Macbeth			
	Thomas Bond	St. East Delivery	24 th August 1833	Seven years.		John Thompson			
	Charles Percival	St. East Delivery	2 nd September 1833	Seven years.		David Tate	St. East Delivery	3 rd July 1833	Seven years.
	William Maxwell					John Barrington	St. East Delivery	4 th January 1832	Seven years.
	Joseph Bradwell	St. East Delivery	5 th September 1833	Life.		Charles Nevill	St. East Delivery	10 th March 1833	Seven years.
	William Liberty					Henry Sullivan	St. East Delivery	18 th October 1833	Seven years.
	William Sudd					Thomas Jenkins	St. East Delivery	20 th March 1833	Life.
	John Langley alias								
	William Thompson								

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³⁵ Convict Ship 'Susan' and Convict Records from Ancestry