This volume has been compiled from information collected by individuals from four generations of our family, Augusta Bassett Hull, Alan Francis Jeanneret, Colin Bassett Jeanneret and Ian Keith Jeanneret. It represents records, scrapbooks, diaries, photographs and other memorabilia kept by the family and passed down through the generations.

This edition has been published using ‘print on demand’ and therefore only a small number of copies (25) have been printed at this time.

It is hoped this volume will be passed on to successive generations and may be the basis for further understanding of our heritage,

Ian Jeanneret
May 2019
As a young lad I loved transcribing my grandfathers handwritten notes about our family history. It was my way of owning our heritage.

That fascination has never waned and I am the fortunate successor of generations of individuals from our family who have been intrigued by our heritage.

Despite the mine of information handed down over time, the origin of our family name of Jeanneret has remained a mystery. The anecdotal story being that our forebears were Huguenots who fled France or Switzerland. Somewhere a small detail was inserted that they had travelled to England via the Channel Islands. To this day I have not found any evidence of that journey. Until recently our Jeanneret family began with Lewis Francis James Jeanneret (1772-1848) who lived and worked in London. He married, and his children were baptised at a Huguenot church.

Earlier research located a number of individuals bearing the Jeanneret name and living in England but there was no obvious connection. They were professionals and I made the mistake of assuming that a humble ironmonger like Lewis was unlikely to be related to people with loftier professions, such as solicitors.

After discovering from DNA testing there were Jeanneret relatives in America it became evident that Lewis Francis James Jeanneret was the younger brother of the solicitors I had previously discounted.

The final piece in the jigsaw was the discovery of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Jeanneret, mother of Lewis, in which she detailed her sons and their occupations. From there it was easy to establish the family and their roots in Switzerland.

As a side project I am undertaking a ‘One Name Study’ in an attempt to capture every Jeanneret that has existed. So far there are over 6,500 individuals in my database and it has enabled me to establish a very small number of families that are the progenitors of all of us bearing the Jeanneret name.
Family history research or more exactly the search of the surname is difficult beyond the 15th century. A lack of documentary evidence makes it difficult to establish with certainty any affiliation. One must be often satisfied with probability and limited data available.

The village of Le Locle, located near Neuchatel, was built sometime after 1150 when the valley was granted by Renaud and William Valanginian to the abbey of Fontaine-André. In 1360, John II of Aarberg, the Lord of Valanginian, received Le Locle as a fief from Count Louis of Neuchâtel. The heavily wooded portion of the Jura Mountains around Le Locle, were cleared by colonists who later received the status of free peasants. These first free farmers received a charter in 1372 which codified their rights and freedoms. At the beginning of the 15th century, this charter was reconfirmed during the foundation of the Mairie or town government. The inhabitants of Le Locle were given the right to own land that they had cleared, as long as they continued to farm it and paid taxes on it. The feudal lords granted them these freedoms to encourage settlements in the mountains. Beginning in the 14th Century Le Locle and La Sagne formed a parish together. The Church of Mary Magdalene in Le Locle was built in 1351.

As per an official letter dated 1612, addressed to Jean-Jacques Jeanneret, Bourgois of Valangin we know a family of the name of Jeanneret is installed within the hamlet of Crozot on Locle. Franc-Habergeant, confirms the existence of this family to the farm of Cernaye.

Certain nicknames or physical characteristics were not long in differentiating between families, thus a large strapping man took the particle "large- Jean", Jeanneret-Grosjean. One strongly grisonnant took the nickname of "the gris" from where Jeanneret-Gris comes from.

Switzerland is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe, with more than 70 percent of its area covered by the Alps with peaks of 4,634 m, in the central and southern sections. The Jura (Celtic for forests) in the Northwest are much lower and smaller than the Alps, and are popular for cross country skiing. The renowned Swiss watchmaking industry began in the Jura mountains, introduced by the Huguenots escaping from France.

Switzerland is a confederation of 23 states, called cantons. Originally the canton of Neuchatel was under Prussian control and it was not until 1815 that it became the 18th member of the Swiss Republic. Neuchatel canton is known for speaking the purest French in France & Switzerland, the other main languages of the Swiss Republic are German in the West and Italian in the south.

Neuchatel canton covers the towns of Le Locle, La Chaux de Fonds, Travers, Neuchatel and many more but those stated appear to be the main areas where the name Jeanneret is established. Le Locle is near the French border and lies approximately 15 km North of Neuchatel and 10 km West of La Chaux de Fonds, Travers is approximately 15 kms South West of Le Locle.

The Huguenot Society of South Carolina confirms the name Jeanneret as a Huguenot family.
Pierre Jeanneret was born in 1607 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married an unknown person in 1631 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland and had the following child:

Jacques Jeanneret was born in 1632 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Jacques also married an unknown person and had the following child:

David Jeanneret was born in 1663 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married Jeanne De Charmes on 09 Jan 1686 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She was born in 1665 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. They had a son:

David Jeanneret was born in 1681 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died in 1726. He married Jeanne Madeleine (Baillod) Baillard, daughter of Claude Baillod and J. Marie Rosselet in Nov 1705 in Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She was born about 1681 in Le Locle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She died in 1751.
David Jeanneret and Jeanne Madeleine (Baillod) Baillard had the following children:

1. **David Francois Jeanneret** was born on 02 Aug 1696 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died on 14 Apr 1763 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married an unknown spouse on 16 Oct 1728 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married (2) Elisabeth Perrinjaquet, daughter of David Perrinjaquet and Jeanne Pellaton on 16 Oct 1728 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She was born on 18 Apr 1706 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She died on 07 Feb 1781.

2. **Jeanne Marie Jeanneret** was born about 1703. She married Francois Louis de la Chaux.

3. **Rose Marie Jeanneret** was born about 1707.

4. **Jean Frederic Jeanneret** was born about 1714 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died before 1782 in London, England.

5. **Jeanne Madelaine Jeanneret** was born about 1716.

6. **Claudius Jonas Jeanneret** was born about 1719 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died after 1782. He married Elizabeth Sturt in 1756.


8. **Abraham Francois Jeanneret** was born in 1730 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died before 1782. He married Ezabeau Benoit in 1755. She was born in 1734 in Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

9. **Pierre Daniel Jeanneret** was born in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died before 1782.

In 1782 Claudius Jonas Jeanneret was granted the right to add the name Bailliod to his paternal name as he inherited the title belonging to that name.
Descendants from Zacharie Bailliodz to Jeanne Madeleine Baillard
Jacques Baillodz is the common ancestor of all the Baillod family, a legendary figure, he is the trunk of our genealogical tree. He gained fame through exemplary courage at the Bridge of Thielle in 1476. Here is the account of his military feats:

“In March 1476, after his defeat by Grandson, the Duke of Bourgogne, Charles the Daring [Charles is the Duke], reassembled anew a great army, entered Switzerland through Orbe, marched on Morat, Bern and Fribourg. He gave command of his army to the Count of Romont who traveled with the advance guard and stopped at Estavayer, where he began to wage war against the Swiss. After having reassembled all his soldiers, he advanced by Cudrefin across the swamp, and by the valley of the Broie. He took the village of Anet by surprise. At the first signal from the sentinels which the Confederates had placed as guards, the villagers of both sexes appeared full of vigor, fortified with all types of arms. The people of Neuveville and of Neuchatel came running to help their neighbors.”

“Already a considerable number of Savoyards had gone to make their passage over the defenseless Bridge of Thielle, when Jacques Baillod, banneret* of Neuchatel, a very tall man, rushed alone toward the enemy. Armed for war, equipped with a battleaxe and protected by his shield, he threw himself on the enemy crying: “For the children of the canton!” Jacques Baillod victoriously defended the Bridge of Thielle against the Count of Romont, his battleaxe spreading terror in the ranks of the Savoyards and giving death to all it reached. After long resistance and superhuman efforts, our hero, like Horatius Cocles did on the Bridge of Sublicius at Rome, put to flight that mob of warriors who, all well armed, had rushed like madmen at this courageous Neuchatelois. On seeing this, the Count of Romont, a part of whose company had just attempted a large check at Anet, where the women were fighting heroically, turned on his heel, too weak, he said, to resist such men; he rejoined the main part of the army of the Duke of Bourgogne and went to be cut to pieces before Morat.”

* Banneret is an English word meaning “formerly, a magisterial officer of the second rank in some Swiss cantons,” an urbanization of an earlier term referring to a knight of the second rank who rode in battle with a square flag.

Historically, there have probably been less than 5000 people that ever had the name Baillod. Family names first came into use in Switzerland around 1100, and according to the Armoreal Neuchatelois, the earliest references to the Baillod name occur in the 1300s at Travers in Neuchatel, so Travers is probably where the name actually originated.

Accurate genealogies for both the Baillod and Baillods families have been constructed back to about 1600, with anecdotal and folklore data extending back to about 1400. Both families claim to descend from the legendary Jacques Baillod (or Baillodz, depending on which family you belong to), who
was knighted for single-handedly defeating the army of Jacques de Savoie, the Count of Romont (1440-1486) at the Bridge of Thielle in 1476. Baillod was knighted for this deed and received a medal with the Latin inscription “Vires agminis unus habet,” which translates as “One has the strength of an army.”

Neuchatel didn’t join the Swiss Confederation until 1815 and was an independent state prior to that time. As such, most Baillods in the 19th century would have considered themselves “Neuchatelois” rather than Swiss or French. The area of Neuchatel where the Baillod family originated is known as “La Beroche” and is known for its farming and for its watch & jewelry making. Many Baillod family members consequently, became watchmakers and some became quite famous for their fine time pieces.

There are a few variations of the name Baillod, which can be seen in Neuchatel historical documents and directories, including Baillod, Baillot (archaic), Baillods and Baillodz (archaic). Further research into these names reveals that there were actually two distinct groups of Baillod families. The Gorgier family used the spelling Baillod/Baillot, while another significant group, centered around Couvet, Bole and Motiers, used the spellings Baillods/Baillodz.

Today, the Baillods family is much smaller than the Baillod family, but has an extensive genealogy showing no historical overlap with the Baillod/Baillot family. Interestingly, the Baillod family history given in the Armoreal Neuchatelois appears to be based exclusively on the Baillods family and shows significant overlap with the Baillods family genealogy, while no members of the larger Baillod family of Gorgier are mentioned.

It is probable that both the Baillod and Baillods families share a common origin, but it is not possible to trace through known records. The original meaning of the surname Baillod remains shrouded in mystery, but several possible linguistic origins can be inferred from this explanation.

**Claude Baillods** was chief major of the army of the state and mayor in the Court of Justice. The family moved from Travers to Le Locle in 1720. At the time of his death in 1726 Claude was the chief justice of Travers. After his death, his wife moved to Neuchatel where she survived him by 25 years, dying there in 1751. Jeanne Madeleine moved from Le Locle to Neuchatel after her husband’s death in 1726.
David Francois Jeanneret and Elisabeth Perrinjaquet had the following children:

1. **Marie Magdeleine Jeanneret** was born on 16 Apr 1729 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

2. **Pierre David Jeanneret** was born on 08 Oct 1730 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died in Nov 1809 in Les Ponts-de-Martel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married Marie Madelaine Frasse on 06 Jan 1770 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She was born in 1758 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She died in 1806.

3. **Jonas Jeanneret** was born on 19 Jul 1733 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died in 1813 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married Ester Jornod on 30 May 1761. She was born about 1740 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She died in 1806 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

4. **David Francois Jeanneret** was born on 29 Apr 1736 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died on 16 Apr 1803 in Les Ponts-de-Martel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married Jeanne Esabeau Jeanjaquet. She was born in 1740 in Couvet, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She died on 13 Apr 1800 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married (2) Marie Marguerite Petitpierre on 11 Mar 1769 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She was born on 03 Dec 1735 in Couvet, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

5. **François Louis Jeanneret** was born on 08 Jul 1738 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He married Jeanne Marguerite de la Chaux. She was born in 1742 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She died on 29 Jan 1790.

6. **Jeanne Elise Jeanneret** was born on 18 Nov 1742 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She died in 1819. She married (1) Yersin de Fleurier in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She married (2) Abraham Louis Pelaton on 06 Nov 1802 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He was born about 1740 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She married (3) Charles Daniel Pelaton on 21 Jan 1769 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

7. **Jean Henry Jeanneret** was born on 20 Mar 1746 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He died. He married Marie Charlotte Montandon on 11 Jul 1772 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She was born about 1750 in Travers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Jeanne Marie Jeanneret and Francois Louis de la Chaux had the following children:

1. **Francois Louis de la Chaux** was born in 1750 in Travers, Neuchatel, Suisse.

2. **Marie Marguerite de la Chaux.**

3. **Susanne Marie de la Chaux.**

4. **Marianne de la Chaux.**

5. **Marie Louise de la Chaux.**
England

**Jacob Henry Jeanneret** and his brothers Jean Frederic and Jonas Claude migrated from Switzerland to England before 1760.

An account of the family written in 1782 by Jonas Claude Jeanneret named Jacob Henry as the head of the family that then lived in Meards Street, Parish of St. Anne, Soho, London. Soho was and is one of the city’s most cosmopolitan quarters. Between 1660 and 1685 many French Huguenots fled the persecution of Louis XIV and settled in Soho. Subsequently, many French, Swiss and Italians followed and congregated there.

Rental records still on file in London show that Henry Jeanneret (who evidently did not use the name Jacob) was a tenant at No. 14 Meards Street, North from 1760 to 1774. He then moved across the street and is listed at No. 5 Meards Street, South from 1774 to 1782. Henry probably died there in 1782 as from that year until 1799 No. 5 Meards Street was rented to Elizabeth Jeanneret (nee Perrett), Henry’s second wife. Three of their sons were living at the same address and the eldest son was in the East Indies where he died.
Survey of London: Volumes 33 and 34, St Anne Soho. Edited by F H W Sheppard. These volumes describe Soho, the most famous of London's cosmopolitan quarters. The area covered is defined largely by Wardour Street, Oxford Street and Charing Cross Road, and includes Soho Square, Leicester Square, and part of Cambridge Circus. Many of the streets here were first built up in the late 17th century under the building speculators Dr Nicholas Barbon and Richard Frith. Some fine Georgian houses are described and illustrated, for example No. 1 Greek Street and 76 Dean Street. Many well-known West End theatres are also found here.

On the 28 September 1756, Jacob Henry Jeanneret married Suzane Chatelain at Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England. Suzane was born at Tramelan, Bern, Switzerland on 8 July 1731. Her family has been traced back to 1632 with many generations of her family living at Tremelan, Bern, Switzerland.

**Jacob Henry Jeanneret** and **Suzane Chatelain** had the following children:

1. **Samuel Henri Jeanneret** was born on 04 May 1758. He died about 1782 in East Indies, Surat.

The date of Suzane's death has not been discovered.

Jacob Henry Jeanneret then married Elizabeth Perret at Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England on 16 April 1763.

Elizabeth Perret's family has been traced back to 1472 with all her direct ancestors being from Erlestoke, Wiltshire, England. Coincidentally, 'Perret' is also a Swiss name with a number of individuals appearing in our records from the Neuchatel region.

**Jacob Henry Jeanneret** and **Elizabeth Perret** had the following children:

5. **Lewis Francis James Jeanneret** was born on 03 May 1772 in Westminster, London, England.
He died on 01 Jun 1848 in Newington, London, England. He married (1) Mary Anne Pryce, daughter of Elijah Pryce and Elizabeth Moorhouse on 04 Mar 1798 in St Matthew Friday Street and St Peter Westcheap (St Mathew, Friday Street). She was born on 12 Jun 1773 in England. She died about 1800 (Dropsy). He married (2) Sarah Johnson Warren, daughter of John Warren Archdeacon of Worcester and Mary Noye on 09 May 1801 in Greenstead By Chipping Ongar, Essex, England. She was born on 09 Jan 1775 in England. She died on 04 Mar 1844 in Tolpuddle, Dorset, England.


---

Jacob Henry Jeanneret died at London, England in 1782. In his will, apart from all of his goods and chattels plus three rooms, Jacob bequeathed 78 pounds per annum to his wife Elizabeth. In today’s terms (2018) that equates to approximately $40,000/annum.

---

**Excerpt from the Will of Elizabeth Jeanneret (nee Perret) naming her sons.**

**Excerpt from the Will of Jacob “Henry” Jeanneret naming his sons.**

---

**Abraham Henry Jeanneret** and **Ann Sheppard** had the following children:

1. **Edward John Jeanneret** was born on 03 Apr 1808. He married (1) Emma Low on 29 Dec 1874 in St Paul, Deptford, England. She was born about 1819. He married (2) Ann Ellis, daughter of Reuben William Ellis and Ann Ashley Talbot on 28 Jun 1846 in St Giles, Camberwell, England. She was born on 09 Aug 1813 in Deptford St Paul, Kent, England. She died in Jul 1872 in Greenwich, Kent, England (Age: 58).

2. **Henry George Jeanneret** was born on 02 Aug 1809. He died on 14 Jul 1866 in Surrey, England. He married Mary Wayth, daughter of Samuel Wayth and Elizabeth Archer on 18 Jun 1835 in St. Mary’s, Lambeth, Surrey, England. She was born on 03 Apr 1805 in Southwold, Suffolk, England.
She died after 1891.


6. **George Samuel Jeanneret** was born in 1814.

7. **Mary Ann Jeanneret** was born on 10 Dec 1815 in Islington, London, England (St James, Clerkenwell).

8. **Elizabeth Jeanneret** was born in 1818. She died in 1894 in Dorking, Surrey, England.

9. **L M D Jeanneret** (While there is nothing known about L M D Jeanneret it is recorded that he made additions to the family history which was originally written in French by Claudius Jonas Jeanneret in 1782)

10. **Henry Edward Jeanneret** was born on 07 Oct 1806.

According to Abraham's granddaughter, Annie Crosby (nee Jeanneret) he was said to be an accomplished violinist who, when invited to play one night at the London Music Hall for the equivalent of $500, was reportedly quite insulted and rejected the offer. His old violin has been kept in the Jeanneret family and handed down through four generations to the writer, Kenneth Jeanneret Reeve 1910-2012. He was also said to have a different pair of shoes for each day of the month.

In 1841, Abraham's third son Robert James Jeanneret made a deposition in New York to become a citizen of the United States of America, however Robert and Amelia immigrated to Canada in 1841. They settled first in London, Middlesex, Ontario until 1856; there, Robert established a jewellery business.

Robert and Amelia are recorded on the 1880 census at Perry, Noble, Indiana.

Robert succeeded in earning the admiration and confidence of all with whom he held any business relations because of his accuracy and fairness. He retained the perfect use of his mental powers and attended to business up to his last days.
Lewis Francis James Jeanneret

For the past three generations, Lewis Francis James Jeanneret’s parentage was lost in the mists of time.

As the internet has gained momentum more and more records have been digitised and made readily available, and evidence of Lewis’s existence in London began to become clearer.

In 1782 when Lewis was age ten his eldest brother Samuel drowned in the East Indies. Around the same time his two elder brothers, Abraham and Henry, became solicitors. At age sixteen in 1798 Lewis was granted Freedom of the City and apprenticed as a Stationer.

Charles Dickens’ describes the Stationer’s art his novel, Bleak House, Chapter 10:

“On the eastern borders of Chancery Lane, that is to say, more particularly in Cook’s Court, Cursitor Street, Mr. Snagsby, law-stationer, pursues his lawful calling. In the shade of Cook’s Court, at most times a shady place, Mr. Snagsby has dealt in all sorts of blank forms of legal process; in skins and rolls of parchment; in paper — foolscap, brief, draft, brown, white, whitey-brown, and blotting; in stamps; in office-quills, pens, ink, India-rubber, pounce, pins, pencils, sealing-wax, and wafers; in red tape and green ferret; in pocketbooks, almanacs, diaries, and law lists; in string boxes, rulers, inkstands — glass and leaden — pen-knives, scissors, bodkins, and other small office-cutlery; in short, in articles too numerous to mention, ever since he was out of his time and went into partnership with Peffer.”

Perhaps not suited to life as a stationer Lewis changed professions and became an Ironmonger. Land tax records indicate that he carried on his business at various addresses.
October 9, 1798, on payment of forty six shillings and eight pence, Lewis Jeanneret was granted Freedom of the City.

Marriage banns between Lewis Jeanneret and Mary Anne Pryce
Land Tax
In the 18th century, the taxation was paid as a direct tax by the owners of land or property according to the size of their landholdings. This tax - the 'Land Tax' - was paid by the more prosperous sections of society, from the wealthiest duke to the owners of business premises such as tradesmen, shopkeepers and innkeepers.

On 4th March 1798, Lewis married Mary Anne Pryce who was the daughter of Elijah Pryce and Elizabeth Moorhouse. Elijah was the son of Edward the Elder Burgeddin Pryce. The family are described for many generations as 'gentleman'. Mary Ann died in 1800 and Lewis married his second wife Sarah Johnson Warren. Her father was Archdeacon of Worcester descended from a long line of clergyman and solicitors. He fathered eighteen children by two wives and died when Sarah was twelve years of age.

Lewis Francis James Jeanneret and Mary Anne Pryce had the following children:

Lewis's mother Elizabeth died in 1791 when he was nineteen. His father had died nine years earlier. Elizabeth’s will provided the clue to discovering his parentage and the thread back to Switzerland.

This is the Last Will and Testament of me Elizabeth Jeanneret of the parish of Saint Anne Westminster in the county of Middlesex widow first I desire to be decently buried in the same vault with my late husband in the parish church of Saint Ann aforesaid and that my debts and financial expenses be paid and satisfied I give to my sons Samuel Jeanneret and Theodore Jeanneret the sum of five pounds each for Mourning I give to my son Lewis Jeanneret the sum of thirty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to be paid him at the time and in manner hereinafter mentioned I give to my sister Marianne Perret residing at Switzerland the sum of three guineas I give to my dear friend Miss Moser a ring of a guinea value which I beg she will accept as a small token of my love and friendship forever I give to Mr Simon Mattery of Basinghall Street London Gentleman and my son Henry Jeanneret my executors hereinafter named the sum of seven pounds each for their trouble in the execution of this my will and direct that all my household goods and furniture plate silver and wearing apparel shall be sold as soon as conveniently after my decease and as to the money arising by sale thereof and as to all rest residue and remainder of my estate and effects whatsoever and whosesoever I give and bequeath one moiety or half part thereof to my said son Henry Jeanneret for his own use and benefit and I will direct that the other monies or half part thereof and also the said sum of thirty pounds hereinbefore given to my said son Lewis Jeanneret be laid out by my executors in the purchase of percent consolidated Bank Annuities in trust for the benefit of my said son Lewis Jeanneret and to be paid or transferred to him upon attaining the age of twenty two years and I direct that the interest or dividends of such bank annuities shall in the meantime be paid to my said son Lewis Jeanneret as and when the same shall become due and payable but if my said son Lewis Jeanneret shall happen to die without having attained the age of twenty two years and without having a widow or any lawful issue alive surviving then I give and bequeath such monies or half part of the money arising by sale of my said household goods furniture plate linen and wearing apparel and of the residue of my estate and effects and the said sum of thirty pounds or the Bank Annuities which shall have been purchased therewith unto my said son Henry Jeanneret for his own use and benefit and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said Mr Simon Mattery and my said son Henry Jeanneret executors of this my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Twelfth day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight. Eliz. Jeanneret

Mary Anne Pryce died in 1800 and Lewis married his second wife, Sarah Johnson Warren, daughter of John Warren Archdeacon of Worcester and Mary Noye on 09 May 1801 in Greenstead By Chipping Ongar, Essex, England.

**Lewis Francis James Jeanneret** and **Sarah Johnson Warren** had the following children:

1. **Henry Jeanneret** was born on 31 Dec 1802 in The Poultry, St Mary Colechurch, London, England. He died on 12 Jun 1886 at 2 Eldon Villas, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. He married (1) Harriet Merrett, daughter of William Merrett and Elizabeth Beard on 11 Dec 1832 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia (St James). She was born about 1807 in England. She


3. **Mary Ann Jeanneret** was born on 09 Mar 1807 in Nelsons Terrace, City Road, St Mary, Islington, Middlesex, England. She died on 15 Feb 1845 in St Mary, Newington, Surrey, England.


5. **John Powell Jeanneret** was born on 30 Jan 1810 in Cripplegate, Middlesex, England. He married Emma Weldon. She was born on 1804c in Newington St Mary, London, England.


7. **Sarah Noye Jeanneret** was born on 04 Oct 1814 in Westmorland Place, City Road, St Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, England. She died on 25 Nov 1875 in Heath Cottage, Oxford Road, Southampton, Hampshire, England.


Presumably, Lewis provided for his second eldest son Henry while he attended university at Oxford, Paris and Edinburgh Universities. Henry graduated as M.D. Edin. 1825; L.S.A. (Licentiate of Society of Apothecaries) 1824; L.R.C.S.Edin. (Licentiate of Royal College of Surgeons) 1825; B.L. (Baccalaureate se Lettres or Bachelor of Arts) Paris, 1822.
On 5th August 1827, Lewis was sent to Fleet Prison by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

_Fleet Prison is described by Wikipedia as follows:_

_During the 18th century, Fleet Prison was mainly used for debtors and bankrupts. It usually contained about 300 prisoners and their families. Like the Marshalsea prison, it was divided into a restrictive and arduous Common Side and a more open Master's Side, where rent had to be paid. At that time prisons were profit-making enterprises. Prisoners had to pay for food and lodging. There were fees for turning keys or for taking irons off, and Fleet Prison had the highest fees in England. There was even a grille built into the Farringdon Street prison wall, so that prisoners might beg alms from passers-by. But prisoners did not necessarily have to live within Fleet Prison itself; as long as they paid the keeper to compensate him for loss of earnings, they could take lodgings within a particular area outside the prison walls called the “Liberty of the Fleet” or the “Rules of the Fleet”._

![The raquet ground of the Fleet Prison as drawn by Augustus Pugin and Thomas Rowlandson for Ackermann’s Microcosm of London (1808-11). Wikipedia, Public Domain](image-url)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sentence Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. F. L. Jeanneret</td>
<td>Ordered by the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. W. B. Taylor</td>
<td>Ordered by the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Selby</td>
<td>Ordered by the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Armstrong</td>
<td>Ordered by the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelburne</td>
<td>Ordered by the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Spring</td>
<td>Ordered by the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Edward Pryce Jeanneret

Born 2nd Dec 1798 to Lewis Jeanneret and Mary Ann Pryce, Edward was baptized at the Independent Congregational chapel, St Luke's in Finsbury, London on the 30th December 1798. He did not see much of his mother as she died in March 1800, of dropsy, and was buried at St Luke's.

Edward Pryce Jeanneret was apprenticed to John Munro Berry, Citizen and Stationer to learn his art on 7 December 1813.

On 21 August 1822 he married Mary Harman in St Peter's in St Albans. Mary was stepdaughter of William Harris, a rich farmer from St Albans. In 1824 Edward insured the premises at 60 Aldersgate Street, London where he was in business as a cotton merchant. In 1830 he was working in partnership with his father-in-law as cotton merchants at 44 Basinghall Street, London. However this venture went wrong. In his will, Harris bemoans the fact that he wasn't leaving much to his heirs on his death in 1841 because of the failure of the partnership which was dissolved on 17 Oct 1834.

In 1841 Edward and Mary are living in Finsbury where he is working as a clerk. In 1851 he is working as an actuary for a Savings Bank in Moorfields (close to Finsbury) and by 1856 he has been made a partner in the Union Bank of London. He has also moved to a new house in the suburbs newly
created to provide accommodation for those working in London – 19, Barnsbury Park. From 1865 to 1871 he is a partner in the Albion Bank. He appears to have retired around then. In 1881 he gives his occupation as Retired Savings Bank Officer. He died on 5 August 1882.

Edward and Mary had no children but they seemed to have been very hospitable to members of Mary’s Harris family who were recorded as staying at 19 Barnsbury Park in various census returns. Perhaps as recognition of their help, Mary’s stepbrother Bevan Harris christened his youngest son Albert Jeanneret Harris in 1871.

Mary lived on until 1895, first in Brighton, and later with her step-niece Rose Harris in Nottingham.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between us the undersigned, William Harris and Edward Pryce Jeanneret, of Basinghall-Street, in the City of London, and St. Albans, in the County of Herts, Cotton Manufacturers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent,—
Dated this 17th day of October 1834.
William Harris and Edward Pryce Jeanneret

London Gazette 1869

Illustration of cotton mill.
And so begins the Australian branch of the Jeanneret family...

After practising in London till 1828, Dr Henry Jeanneret applied for a post in Australia but was recommended for a land grant in proportion to his capital under the “Land Regulations Act of 1827”. Reluctant to sell out before certain that the colonial climate would suit him, he was assured at the Colonial Office that he could visit Sydney and reserve land while he returned to England to sell his property. Confirmation of these negotiations was given by Sir George Murray in 1828.

With a letter of introduction from Sir Richard Dundas to Governor Arthur, he departed England on the brig “Tranmere” with the intention of setting up practice in either Sydney or Hobart Town. He arrived in Van Diemans Land on 12th. November 1829 from where he proceeded to Sydney, arriving in December 1829.
**Dr. Henry Jeanneret**


**Henry Jeanneret** and **Harriet Merrett** had the following children:

1. **Charles Edward Jeanneret** was born on 09 February 1834 in New South Wales, Or Hobart Australia. He died on 23 August 1898 in Wyrallah, Richmond River, New South Wales, Australia. He married Julia Anne Bellingham, daughter of Francis Bellingham and Julia Rowe Ive on 12 June 1857 in St Phillips Church, Sydney, New South Wales. She was born on 14 June 1837 in Gracechurch, London, England. She died in 1919 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

2. **Frances Charlotte Jeanneret** was born in 1837 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She died in 1837 in on voyage to Hobart, Tasmania.

3. **Jane Warren Jeanneret** was born in 1838 in Port Arthur, Tasmania, Australia. She died on 03 October 1857 in Leicestershire, England.

4. **Henry James Jeanneret** was born in 1842 in Haider, Ireland. He died on 30 August 1860 in Wee Waa, New South Wales, Australia.

5. **Francis Crosbie Jeanneret** was born on 06 June 1847 in Flinders Is., Tasmania, Australia. He died on 05 March 1873 in Poole, Dorset, England.

6. **Sarah Charlotte Jeanneret** was born on 01 November 1848 in Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. She married Thomas Chambers on 10 January 1889 in Parish Church Ryde, he was born in 1829. He died on 24 August 1896 in Summer Hill, Ashfield, New South Wales, Australia.

7. **John Louis Jeanneret** was born on 26 November 1850 in St. Mary, Islington, Middlesex, England. He died on 05 January 1877 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

Plaque preserved on wall at St. David’s Park, Hobart, Tasmania
“In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries of Australian colonisation the discipline of dentistry as we know it today was an uncommon one. The medical men (all men!) of the First Fleet undertook dental extractions as part of a doctor’s normal surgical duties; and the management of dental and maxillo-facial injuries was part of their routine professional lives.

One of the early colonial surgeons in Sydney, Dr Henry Jeanneret, had a special interest in dentistry. When he was 28 years of age, he published in Sydney in 1830 the first paper on dentistry in Australia, entitled “Hints on the Preservation of the Teeth”, it dealt with a subject of neglected health that was of singular importance to all in the Colony - soldiers, convicts and free settlers alike. Although other doctors - had published letters on preventive and public health in the Colonial newspapers as early as 1804, Jeanneret’s privately published booklet was one of the first preventive health books, dental or medical, published in this country.

Henry Jeanneret was born in London on New Years Eve, 1802. When he was 15 years of age he was apprenticed to a surgeon in Oxford. His practical training in surgery and the rural life of surrounding Oxfordshire were to stand him in good stead in his professional life across the world, particularly in the outposts of the penal colony at Port Arthur and the Aborigines’ Establishment on Flinders Island in Bass Strait. He was to make significant contributions to both medicine and natural history in his future professional life in Sydney and Tasmania during the convict era; and he was to be a performer at the centre of events which were to see the tragic demise of the Tasmanian Aboriginals.”

The above extract is taken from a paper entitled “ORAL HISTORY” - MEMORIALS TO THREE PIONEER AUSTRALIAN DENTISTS by Gael Erica Phillips and John Hemsley Pearn. The paper was read at the Biennial National Conference of the Australian Society for the History of Medicine, February 10 - 14, 1993 Hobart, Australia.

Chronological precis of the life of Dr Henry Jeanneret

1802 Born in England 31st December 1802
1817 Apprenticed to the surgeon John Symmonds, City of Oxford for 5 years. 14 March, 1817
1822 Studied medicine at The Radcliffe Infirmary (Oxford); worked as a Dresser at The London Hospital and at the City Dispensary, London
1823 Studied at the University of Paris
1825 Moved to Edinburgh. Active both in clinical medicine and in natural history. He was elected President of the Plinian Natural History Society of Edinburgh University; awarded the Doctorate of Medicine (Edinburgh University) and elected as a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons
1826  Negotiated to emigrate to Australia to take up land under “Land Regulations of 1827”
       Confirmed by Sir George Murray
1828  Letter of introduction provided by Sir Richard Dundas to Governor Arthur
1829  Emigrated to Sydney, N.S.W. and set up Medical practice
1831-1832  Treatise and Lectures on Dentistry, by Henry Jeanneret M.D. published. Article by
          contributor and his first Australian Book of Dentistry
          Practiced for some years in Colony (N.S.W.) chiefly in capacity of Dentist
1832  Married Harriett Merritt of Sydney
          Notice of intention of leaving Sydney for Van Diemans Land appeared in the Australian
          Newspaper
1834  Son Charles Edward born Sydney 9 May 1834
1834  Dr. Jeanneret opened a Medical Practice at 31 Murray Street, Hobart Town and practiced till
      the end of 1837
1835  Claim for Land by Dr. Jeanneret
1837  Daughter Frances Charlotte born
1837  Infant daughter Frances Charlotte died on voyage from Sydney
1838  Relinquishing his Medical Practice in Hobart Town, Dr. Jeanneret received appointment in
      Service of Crown of Medical and Spiritual Charge of Point Puer, Port Arthur
      Daughter Jane Warren born
1840  Daughter Charlotte Sarah born
1842  Posted to Aboriginal Settlement on Flinders Island as Surgeon, Commandant and Justice of
      the Peace
1842  Son Henry James born
1843  Suspended from office by Governor Sir John Franklin
1844  Resumed practice at 31 Murray Street, Hobart from 21 September 1844
      Son Francis Crosbie born
1845  Presumed to have spent some time at the penal settlement at Norfolk Island
1846  Reinstated to Flinders Island by the British Government
      Son John Louis born
1847  Settlement at Flinders Island disbanded
1848  Dr Jeanneret and family left Flinders Island aboard the “John Bull” and arrived at
Launceston 18 February 1848

1849 In a published statement in the Colonial Times 27 February 1849 through a Secretary of States Despatch, the British Government ordered the Colony to renumerate Dr Jeanneret to the sum of one thousand pounds in settlement of his claims.

1850 Dr Jeanneret and family sail for Sydney aboard the ‘William’ on 11 April 1850.

1851 Returned to England with family and took up residence at 12 Finchley Road, St Johns Wood, 18 August 1851.

1851 Dr Jeanneret had printed in pamphlet form a letter to the Rt. Hon. Earl Gray - being a short explanatory appeal relative to the authors conduct as Superintendent of Flinders Island.

1854 Pamphlet published by Dr Jeanneret after Cholera epidemic in London.

1874 Wife Harriet died.


1886 After returning to England, Dr Jeanneret died at Cheltenham 16 June 1886.

On arriving in Sydney, he applied for a reserve grant but was told that he must take out a bond for five hundred pounds to remain in the colony for three years. Protesting against this condition he established a practice as a surgeon and dentist. It was during this time that Dr Jeanneret wrote the first book on dentistry in Sydney, ‘Hints for the Preservation of Teeth’ (1830).

Dr Jeanneret had a very keen sense of preventive medicine and particularly of the prevention of dental ill health. He publicly advocated, in his book, general rules for the preservation of the teeth. He advocated daily brushing of the teeth and gave practical illustrations in lay terms how a toothbrush might be used. He advocated a dentifrice of charcoal mixed with chalk and powdered cinnamon. He advocated that a silken thread might be used for flossing the teeth. Chapters in his book dealt with Teething, Shedding of Teeth, General Rules for the Preservation of the Teeth, Diseases, Decay, Toothache Remedies, Diseases of the Gums and the subject of Artificial Teeth and Palates.

During those first five years in New South Wales Dr Jeanneret took a great interest in everything tending towards the advancement of the colony. He was a strong advocate of the establishment of Schools of Art and his lectures on scientific subjects helped to develop the resources of the colony. In 1831 he was active in dysentery epidemic.
On the 11th December 1832 he married Harriet Merrit of Sydney, sister of the wife of the late Mr Francis Mitchell. They were married at St James’s Church. Their first son, Charles Edward was born on the 9th May, 1834.

Not enjoying the climate due to ‘being by day eaten up by flies and by night by mosquitoes’, Dr Jeanneret requested a transfer to Van Diemans Land. He gave notice of his intention to leave Sydney for Van Diemans Land in the following notice which appeared in The Australian Newspaper 8th November 1832:

Dr Jeanneret begs to inform friends and public that he proposes leaving NSW shortly and requests those requiring his assistance as a dentist to make early application having been obliged to disappoint many persons on leaving for Van Diemans Land. Clarence St, Sydney, New South Wales 8th October 1832.

It was not until 1834 that Dr Jeanneret and family sailed from Sydney for Hobart Town. On arrival he established a medical practice at 31 Murray Street, Hobart Town where he practiced until the end of 1837.

1835 saw the start of a long winded attempt by Dr Jeanneret to obtain land which he understood, before leaving England, would be made available upon application.

He duly lodged an application with the NSW Government on 24th March 1835 which was evidenced in a note from Sir George Murray to General Darling and an enclosed memo from Mr Ferguson. A number of communications concerning Dr Jeanneret’s land claim were made between Secretary of State Spring Rice, Sir George Murray, General Darling and Lord Glenelg, but were of no avail.

A letter from Government House dated 27th October 1835 stated that “Dr Jeanneret appears to labour under a misconception in supposing that there was an intention to except him from the operation of any established rules. No record of any instruction to that effect having been transmitted to General Darling.” On the 25th January 1836 the claim was dismissed in a terse letter from Government House with the words: “This department unable to trace any application on papers authorising same.”

The following year, 1837, Dr Jeanneret’s wife Harriet gave birth to a daughter Frances Charlotte Elizabeth in Sydney. Two months and eleven days after her birth, on the return voyage from Sydney to Hobart Town, Frances died. Her tombstone is set in a wall at St Davids Park, Hobart.
In 1838 Dr Jeanneret relinquished his medical practice in Hobart Town to take up an appointment in Service of the Crown as Medical and Spiritual Charge of Point Puer, Port Arthur. The settlement at Point Puer was a prison where many hundreds of boys aged from eight to twenty years old, who had been transported from Great Britain, were kept. Dr Jeanneret did much to alleviate the hardships that the boys endured. The system of securing the juvenile prisoners to a triangle and flogging with the cat'o'nine tails in the presence of all their comrades was deeply opposed by Dr Jeanneret and eventually abolished during his tenure at Point Puer. Apparently, during his time at Point Puer, Dr Jeanneret fell foul with Captain Charles O'Hara Booth which was to prove detrimental for him in his later appointments. Having incurred the displeasure of the authorities by his leniency, Dr Jeanneret was forced to abandon his charge and returned to medical practice in Hobart Town where he practiced until 1842.

Jeanneret’s clinical skills as a surgeon and dentist, together with the bureaucratic controversies in which he was eternally embroiled, have overshadowed his work as a botanist. He was interested in botany generally, but particularly in seaweeds and other marine plants. He corresponded with two of the great doctor botanists of his era, Professor William Henry Harvey, Keeper of the Dublin Herbarium and subsequently with botanists in both England and Scotland. He sent specimens of marine algae from Port Arthur to Dr Hooker in London and the new genus Jeannerettia was named, in 1847,

“in dedication ... to Dr Jeanneret of Tasmania, from whom we have received a number of interesting algae, gathered at Port Arthur, and among them the first specimens we have seen of this new remarkable plant”. Jeanneret's name is well known in the world
of botany. His eternal memorial is the name of the beautiful red cold water algae, Jeannerettia pedicellata and Jeannerettia lobata. These delicate red seaweeds, with their glowing colours, are common in the seaborne drift of the southern shores of Australia. There is a drawing of the type specimen, sent from Port Arthur in Tasmania by Dr Henry Jeanneret in 1838. Drawn by another doctor-botanist, Dr William Henry Harvey, it features in Harvey’s “Nereis Australia”, published in 1847, with acknowledgments.”
Plates of Jeannerettia from Harvey's "Nereis Australia"
Given the displeasure of the authorities at Jeanneret's performance at Point Puer it is curious that in 1842 he was appointed to the Aborigine Settlement “Wybalena” on Flinders Island as Protector of Aborigines, Surgeon and Commandant and Justice of the Peace, by the hand of Governor Sir John Franklin. Perhaps it was Jeanneret’s reputation as “... a brilliant medical officer who had a vast knowledge of the treatment of dysentery” that motivated this appointment at a time when Aboriginal mortality at Flinders Island was high.

Regardless of the reasons for his appointment, he was to take charge at “Wybalena” at a very low point in the history of the demise of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people. According to Bonwick, the historian,

"After departure of Robinson from Flinders Island and his failure to have Natives transferred to Port Phillip the aborigines sank into an apathy from which they never emerged."

Of the two hundred natives originally relocated to the Settlement on Flinders Island, there were only fifty two surviving when Jeanneret took up command of the Settlement. These consisted of twelve married couples, eleven single men, six single women and eleven children in various stages of ill health.

On arrival at Wybalena, Dr. Jeanneret was much shocked at the Islands affairs. He found the rations inadequate for his charge and even tampered with by the small military party still esteemed necessary for the safety of the Settlement.
Bonwick also wrote of Jeanneret

“Of an impulsive, energetic nature and highly sensitive in his conscientiousness he was led from the rebuke of wrong doing to active denunciation and was early involved in personal collision with the soldiers whom he accused of malpractices with the Natives.

Engaging in voluminous correspondence with the Government, the officials long tired of the Native question and never appreciating the pertinacious exhibition of abuses preferred to get rid of the difficulty by the suspension of the Superintendent in 1844.”

According to Lyndall Ryan in her book “The Aboriginal Tasmanians”, the Aborigines were indifferent to Jeanneret’s position and his difficulties increased when two unexpected groups of Aborigines arrived - one from Port Phillip, the other from Cape Grim. They were to have a profound effect upon the establishment. Jeanneret’s problems were further compounded by Clark, the catechist who has been described by Plomley as anarchistic and whose interference was mindless and destructive with a meaningless determination to cause trouble.

Dr Jeanneret had determined to make the Aborigines self sufficient by allocating them plots of land for growing vegetables as well as flocks of sheep. He introduced a system of rewards for those that were prepared to work. Payment was made for work performed and profits from the sale of vegetables and wool were distributed accordingly. Typically the money earned was used to purchase treats such as tobacco, sugar and clothing. The group of Aborigines from Port Phillip undermined this system, believing that they should not have to work for such extras.

It is difficult to rationalise the varied reports of Dr Jeanneret during his appointment to Flinders Island. On the one hand he received support from people like Dr Nixon, Bishop of Tasmania and Lady Jane Franklin, whilst on the other he was damned by the political leaders of the day. Many historians seem supportive of his actions and dismiss the many petty quarrels with which he was embroiled. Certainly Dr Jeanneret appears to have been a tenacious opponent who did not know when to leave well enough alone. Perhaps some of the cruelest comments encountered by this writer are those found in an annotation by Governor Denison to a volume of papers concerning dealings with Dr Jeanneret in the archives of the Colonial Secretary -

“The whole thing is a tissue of absurdity from end to end. If Dr Jeanneret had his deserts he would be whipped like an unruly schoolboy, and his whelp of a son as well...”

Obviously tempers were frayed over the issue of the Tasmanian Aborigines which proved to be a massive blunder and disgrace to the Tasmanian Government. It should be noted that an emissary from the Government, Matthew Curling Friend, spent three weeks at the settlement investigating claims against Dr Jeanneret. Friend had previously been a member of two boards of enquiry into affairs at the settlement. Without going into the details of Friends findings, Plomley writes

“The minutes of the evidence taken by Friend contain many statements in favour of Jeanneret - and none supporting Clark which can be held to be unbiased - but so much black had been applied to Jeanneret’s image that any application of a different colour could not stick.”
Dr Jeanneret’s whelp of a son, Charles Edward, in later years (1885) was described in the book “Australian Men of Mark”

“As a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and Alderman both of his own suburb and of the City Council, and later as a member of the Legislative Assembly, he is in many worthy respects an acknowledged representative man.”

On the 21st November 1843 Dr Jeanneret was dismissed. He returned to Hobart Town to plead his case and also resumed his medical practice at 31 Murray Street, Hobart Town from September 1844 until he was reinstated at Flinders Island on the 18th February 1846.

Three weeks after Jeanneret’s dismissal Sir John Franklin accompanied by Lady Franklin, Dr. Nixon - Bishop of Tasmania and several officials visited Flinders Island on the 12th December 1843. The party minutely inspected the establishment. It appears that the visit only lasted one day as evidenced by a letter from Lady Franklin to Mrs Jeanneret dated the following day 13th December from aboard the “Flying Fish”.

“Dear Mrs Jeanneret,
We shall remember our visit to you with much interest and pleasure and I beg you to accept my earnest wishes for your improved health and strength and for your future welfare. With kind compliments to Dr. Jeanneret.
Believe me dear Mrs Jeanneret.
Very truly yours,
Jane Franklin.”

On his return to Hobart, Dr Jeanneret harassed the Government seeking reasons for his dismissal and the vindication of his character. failing to receive either satisfactory replies or pecuniary compensation, he petitioned the Secretary of State in February 1845 for reinstatement and compensation. These were granted by Lord Stanley in a despatch dated 11th August 1845, who directed that: "immediate measures be made to compensate Dr Jeanneret, either by restoring him to the office he has lost, with all arrears of salary; or by placing him in some other equally lucrative position with the payment of those arrears”.

The soldiers on the island were withdrawn and Dr. Jeanneret was granted full control. His triumph over the local authorities did not lessen the spleen of his enemies nor silence the voice of calumny and reproach.

To quote Plomley once again,

“...there is much to be said in favour of him, however strongly he acted as ‘the boss’ in his dealings with both the whites and the blacks. Jeanneret’s job was a difficult one. He had to contend with Franklin’s stinginess on the one hand, and with an intractable problem of management of the Aborigines on the other. And opposed to him were not only the Governor and the administration in Hobart, but also Robert Clark and the Aborigines, the latter stirred up against him by Clark and as well wanting to get as much as possible for nothing and annoyed that they had to do something to earn their luxuries, even if that something were very little indeed.”
Early in 1846, Jeanneret received a letter of congratulations from his friend Dr. Nixon, Bishop of Tasmania.

2nd. January 1846.
Congratulation on your reappointment, Testimony of gratification.
Signed F.R. Tasmania

In April of the same year he received another letter of encouragement from the Bishop

7th. April 1846
Expressing satisfaction of safe arrival at Flinders Island and satisfactory arrangements of withdrawal of soldiers.
Signed F.R. Tasmania

To quote the historian, Bonwick, support for Dr Jeanneret may be found in the words of Dr Nixon, 'who was ever a friend to both'.

“Yet knowing him well and honouring him much I am sure he misrepresented himself, for of all men I know few with more real kindness of nature, or more profound regard for his duty to God. For his pious and gentle Lady the Natives cherished tender feelings.”

All was not well though, almost immediately upon his return to Flinders Island a petition against him was got up upon the apparent inspiration of Dr M.J. Milligan with the clerical assistance of Clark the Catechist purporting to be from “the free aboriginal people” of Van Diemans Land - dated 17th. February 1846 and signed by eight of the Natives. The petitioners claimed that Dr. Jeanneret carried pistols in his pockets and threatened to shoot them, also his pigs ate the natives food and that the natives were inadequately clothed.

A number of curious documents bearing on this matter are preserved in the Tasmanian Archives most of them chiefly remarkable for their faked simplicities of style.

The poor men afterwards repudiated their own act and attributed it to bad counsel.

Dr Jeanneret replied to the petition with a long rebuttal on 12th June 1846. It has been noted that his response was ‘as could be expected from someone obsessed with the injustice to himself’.

Lieutenant Friend was appointed to investigate and reported on his questioning of the natives, that they reported the statements had been made for them.

Inflexible in Justice the Doctor needed suavity to soothe. Earnest in the discovery of a wrong, he may have lacked the judicious prudence which refuses to see everything, or which perceives extenuating and ameliorating circumstances. His very integrity dissociated him from the sympathies of his subordinates and the rigidity of his righteous rule perhaps increased the restlessness and discontent of his little state.

The battle with Clark, who was in truth the author of the petition, raged on until the opportunity arose for Jeanneret to stand him down from his duties.
“The Catechist, Clark, was accused of cruel treatment and neglect of the children under his care and they were therefore removed from under his roof and the officer was suspended from service. Mr. Clark did not deny his having flogged the girls but declared he had done it in religious anger at their moral offences. One in particular had been seduced into improper society and was very long kept in rigid seclusion”.

The tragedy of the situation according to Plomley was that:

“What is so very evident is the extent to which the Aborigines were used in this war, which was really one between Clark and Jeanneret, with the government a willing recipient of anything to Jeanneret’s disadvantage.”

“In a letter answering some enquiries of mine (Bonwick) about the blacks, Dr. Jeanneret wrote in bitterness of his disappointment on 10th. March 1847. The official directions of the Government provide amply for their handsome provision, though hitherto a faction has often interfered with the instruction furnished. I think so far from being neglected, they are and have been plagued by too much interference”.

It was a month after that date of that letter that the following communication was addressed to Dr. Jeanneret.

“His excellency has it in contemplation to break up the Aboriginal Establishment at Flinders Island at an early period and that should his intention be carried into effect your appointment as Superintendent would probably cease as your services would not be required.

No charges are here made and no reference is made to mal-administration. On the following day a letter was sent intimating the appointment of a successor Dr. Milligan for the express purpose of effecting the removal of the Aborigines to the mainland.

As this is to be accomplished without unnecessary delay Mr. Milligan’s arrival will take place on or about the first proximo, when you will have the goodness to hand over your charge to that gentleman and be prepared to return to Van Diemans Land by the same vessel which conveys him to the settlement.”

The Aboriginal settlement at “Wybalena” Flinders Island was abandoned late 1847 by order of Governor Sir William Denison. Dr. Milligan having been appointed as successor to Dr. Jeanneret for the express purpose of the removal of the Aborigines to the mainland at Oyster Cove in D’Entrecasteaux Channel.

Dr. Jeanneret was virtually the last Superintendent of Flinders Island. He remained to see the embarkation of the Natives under his successor Dr. Milligan all bound for Oyster Cove. At the time of transfer according to Fenton there were forty four natives at Flinders Island.

A report in the Hobart Town Courier reports their arrival on the 20th October 1847:
“Arrived in schooners Sisters and Gill from Flinders Island with Dr. Milligan and lady, twenty two females, fifteen aborigines and ten children which they landed at Oyster Cove in D’Entrecasteaux Channel.”

Some time after the removal of the natives Dr. Jeanneret and family left Flinders Island in the ‘John Bull’ arriving in Launceston February 1848. Two years later, 1850, they sailed for Sydney, New South Wales where Dr Jeanneret continued to practice medicine. He also continued to write and carry on his appeals to authorities claiming injustices.

In 1851, having returned to England, Dr Jeanneret had printed in pamphlet form a letter to ‘Rt. Hon. Earl Grey - being a short explanatory appeal relative to the authors conduct as Superintendent of Flinders Island’.

In a memorial dated 18th February 1853, Henry Jeanneret petitioned His Grace the Duke of Newcastle a Secretary for State for the Colonies for compensation and losses and injury through neglect of the Colonial Office. The pamphlet was entitled ‘The vindication of a Colonial Magistrate from the aspersions of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle’.

In another dated 1854: ‘Remonstrance and Exposure of a Colonial Conspiracy whereby Her Majesty the Queen has been imposed upon in a petition against Henry Jeanneret M.D. Charges reputed: Statements by the Duke of Newcastle were in opposition to those of Lord Derby when Secretary of State and the arrival of his Graces immediate predecessor Sir John Pakington. Dr. Jeanneret’s pamphlet “Petition to the Queen” and resulting correspondence clearly states his case of oppression and unfounded accusations.

In another dated 1854 brought the Cholera epidemic that raged in London and there is evidence that Jeanneret still practiced and published a pamphlet in French: ‘De la guerison prompte et facile du cholera asiatique par la method de Henry Jeanneret’ This also reveals that cases treated included members of his own family, his wife Harriett, a son Francis Crosbie and a daughter Jane Warren. He also refers to cases treated while he was in Tasmania and his discovery of the treatment.

Harriett died early in 1874 and Henry remarried at the end of the same year to Frances Ann Barnett, daughter of Mr


Probate was granted to his widow Frances Anne Jeanneret.

Dr Henry Jeanneret resided at the following addresses:

- Paris, France 1823
- London, England 1824
- Edinburgh, Scotland 1825
- London, England 1826-9
- Sydney, NSW 1829-1837
- Van Diemen's Land 1837 (shipping record)
- Port Arthur, VDL 1838
- Brisbane Street, Hobart, VDL 1840 (Colonial Times)
- Flinders Island 1842-4, 1846-7
- Launceston, VDL 1848-1850
- London, England 1851
  Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England 1859 (Medical Register).
Newspaper articles relating to Dr Henry Jeanneret:

NOTICE
THE Partnership heretofore existing between us, as Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Accoucheurs, is dissolved by mutual consent: As witness our hands this 30th day of January 1826. Charles Fredk. Collier.
Henry Jeanneret.
Leicester, January 21, 1826
*Edinburgh Gazette* 11 Feb 1826

ARRIVALS
Dec 7. - Sailed the brig Tranmere, Captain James Smith, with her Sydney cargo. Passengers Dr Evans, Dr Jeanneret, Mr. A. Morrison and J. Cole.
*Colonial Times*
11 December 1829

PUBLICATION
The second work about to issue from the press of the Gazette-Office, is entitled 'Hints for the Preservation of the Teeth. By Henry Jeanneret, M.D. &c. Surgeon and Dentist.'

The table of contents is as follows:
“Dedication. -Preface. -Introduction. - Teething; order of protrusion; effects upon the constitution; remedies. Shedding of the teeth. -General rules for the preservation of the teeth; scaling; dentifrices; deficiency of enamel. -Diseases of the teeth. -Decay of the teeth; stopping with metal, &c.; filing; excision; extraction. -Toothache: remedies. Irregularities and looseness of the teeth. Diseases of the gums: gum-boils; sponginess; tumours. -Artificial teeth and palates.”

It is a well-known fact, that the teeth of Europeans very generally begin to decay after a few years residence in this Colony, and a work that should instruct the inhabitants in the art of counteracting the causes of this misfortune, has long been a desideratum. Dr. Jeanneret is, we understand, a completely educated Dentist, and may be presumed to be fully qualified for the work he has undertaken. His 'Hints' possess one excellence which will greatly contribute to their usefulness – they are unencumbered with scientific refinements and technicalities of phrase; addressed exclusively to the people, they will be found intelligible by the most illiterate; and being purely practical, they promise to contribute much to the comfort of John Bull's mastication. To those who are duly impressed with the importance of that serious portion of the day's business, dinner, -Dr. Jeanneret's pamphlet will be a most acceptable offering: for, when the teeth have eloped from their sockets, or refused to perform their wonted office, -what becomes of the charms of the dinner-hour? Alas for the toothless gourmand! What can surpass his torments, when the reeking sirloin, the plump turkey, and other old and well-beloved acquaintances, stand smoking before him, regaling his nostrils, and mocking him with their impracticable invitations! Whoever would shun this diurnal agony, should digest Dr.Jeanneret's advice.

The subjoined extract from the 'Dedication' will show that simplicity has been studied throughout the work:

“My only object being to furnish such general information as I conceive will prove useful, which will sufficiently appear from the size and price of the work, I should think that further no one has a right to demand from me any thing respecting it.
“Had I contemplated the gratifying my pride, the subject would have been treated in a more scientific manner, references would have been made to the opinions of eminent men, the work would have been more extended; but then the price must have been higher. Thus I might have placed myself in a more gratifying position as an author, and it would have better accorded with my own feelings to proclaim my pretentions, and the Public also would have had a stronger right to question their foundation. But in this case only professional men, or the learned, would have been my readers, and thus would the general usefulness of these few remarks have been lost to the community at large.”

We shall for the present dismiss Dr. J. with the following extract from his ‘Preface’:

“It has been generally remarked, that the descendants of Europeans who have emigrated to previously uncultivated countries, for the purposes of colonization, have undergone a considerable alteration in constitution, which is perceptible in a change of the colour and texture of the skin, hair, and eyes, and in a defective formation and rapid decay of the teeth. Various causes have been assigned for this imperfection in one of the essential organs of the body, but I believe no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been offered, nor does any mode of prevention appear to have been successfully pursued.”

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
8 May 1830

SYDNEY DISPENSARY.
To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette.

SIR,
Sensibly alive to the necessities of the times, and sincerely solicitous of seeing my fellow colonists in the enjoyment of better days, I thus take my pen.

Poverty is the usual complaint, and in many instances may be urged as a good plea for retrenchment. But I sincerely hope, for the honour of the colony, for the honour of human nature, that no such plea will be made for the withdrawal of our AID from the poorer classes of the community. They are our brothers, our younger brothers, and have a positive claim upon us for our assistance. You may be induced perhaps to say “quoten-dis?”

I am now, about to advocate the Sydney Dispensary. An institution claiming our cordial support, whether we view it as a mere charitable institution, or as an institution of policy. An institution, in the former instance, of the small charge of £200 for 1000 individuals! And, in the second instance, affording to its medical officers a point of contact with the poorer classes of the sick, by which their diseases are readily, and with certainty, made known, and as far as possible obviated or cured. It is such institutions that promote medical knowledge and the public health, which by the by are very nearly connected. It is institutions like these that keep up a kindly and good feeling between the poor and rich – this renders the former contented and the latter respected. Our distinguished mother country fairly owes her fame more to her honourable acts of charity than her most splendid victories! And if anything can add to the above claims to our respect and regard, it is that such institutions are the children of the public, the fruit of collective, individual, gratuitous contribution.

It is with pain that I learn the Sydney Dispensary does not meet with that support with which similar institutions are favoured in the mother country. This, I am well aware, does not arise from the want of an equally good feeling among the colonists. That, in fact, we are in debt to the amount of £80, and, in justice to the medical officers, it is not attributable to them. Then to what is it attributable? To this circumstance - I will be delicate - I will only in this short address point out this temporary difficulty - it is for the public to remedy the calamity. I have done my duty as an individual, and hope you will publish this appeal before the public, sincerely hoping it will have the desired effect of eliciting their better feelings, and to contribute their individual mite.

At the same time, the Gentlemen of the Committee merit the thanks of their fellow townsfolk for their gratuitous services for their pauper brethren. And particularly those medical gentlemen who devote alternately their time to the alleviation of their sufferings. I allude to Doctors Bland, Mitchell, Forster, Fattorini, and Jeanneret.

This plainly shows how much example will effect, for the first mentioned gentleman led the way, and has been laudably followed by the latter clever men.

CHARITAS
The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
7 August 1830
PUBLIC NOTICE

Pursuant to the public notice, a Meeting of the Colonists, to prepare an Address to His Most Gracious Majesty, King WILLIAM the Fourth, on his accession to the throne, was held in the Court-house, King-street, on Thursday last. The Meeting was convened for 1 o’clock, at which hour but few persons had assembled; the room, however, gradually filled, and, when the business commenced, at about half-past 1 o’clock, contained a very numerous assembly of gentlemen, some of whom were of the very first rank and respectability in the Colony.

Dr. JEANNERET objected to the introduction of the paragraph, on account of its allusion, to a particular class of the Colonists. No man was more anxious than himself to extend the benefits of the Constitution to every part of the British Dominions; but he conceived that the paragraph had a tendency to hurt the feelings of individuals, and he therefore objected to its insertion, or at least to that portion of it in which the words- “A body of outcasts” - appeared.

“Mr. MACKANESS- Thank God you are the only one who has made that objection.

The addition to the Address was then put from the Chair, and carried by a large majority.

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
5 March 1831

DR. JEANNERET will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, on Monday, the 12th Instant, at 7 pm. Tickets may be obtained, from Dr. Mair, 39th Regt. Macquarie-street; the Rev. R. Hill; Francis Stephen, Esq. York-street; Mr. Henderson, Apothecary, George-street ; Mr. Byers, Agent, at the Custom-house, and at Dr. J’s Residence, Clarence street, where the Lectures will be delivered.

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
3 September 1831

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY
Dr. Jeanneret’s course of lectures on chemistry, which was delivered at his residence on Monday evening. The company was respectable, and included several ladies of rank, among whom were Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. Dumar esq. (accompanied by Colonel D.), Miss Darling, &c.&c. The lecture was, of course, introductory, presenting a general outline of the nature and advantages of the science, which were illustrated by several entertaining experiments. The Doctor acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his auditory, who heartily congratulated each other on the novel pleasure they had been enjoying, and on the increasing gratification anticipated from the remainder of the course. We offer similar gratulations to Dr. Jeanneret on the encouragement that has attended his outset; and to the colony, on what we hope will prove only the first in a long series of scientific amusements.

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
17 September 1831

COURT HEARING
Thomas Newby assigned to Dr. Jeanneret, was charged with having allowed persons to go into his master’s house during his absence, his master having lost several articles, without being able to account for their disappearance. Mr. Rowe, who was present, begged to explain the very peculiar situation of the prisoner at the bar. The prisoner, was formerly sent for life to the Derwent, where he obtained a ticket-of-leave and entered into the service of Dr. Jeanneret, who, when he came to this Colony, obtained leave from the Lieut. Governor for the prisoner to accompany him, and he was accordingly regularly indented to him at a fixed salary, for a certain period, and accompanied the Doctor to Sydney. In this Colony, his ticket-of-leave would not be acknowledged; it was taken from him, and he was assigned to Dr. Jeanneret. Dr. Jeanneret had acknowledged that he had broken his agreement with the prisoner, previously to his ticket being taken from him. The Bench could only look upon the prisoner as the assigned servant of the Doctor and accordingly sentenced him to three days on the tread mill, to be then returned to his service.

The Sydney Monitor
19 November 1831

CORONER’S INQUEST - INFANTICIDE
C. T. SMEATHMAN, Esq., Coroner for the district of Sydney, convened an Inquest, at 12 o’clock, on Tuesday, on view of the body of a child, name
unknown, which had been discovered the preceding afternoon, in a water-closet, at the rear of the “Warwick Arms” public-house, York-street.

The Jury having been sworn in the usual form, proceeded to inspect the body, which was in a very advanced state of decomposition, and appeared to have been greatly mutilated by the spade of the labourer who rescued it from its secrery. Dr. Jeanneret, at the same time, examined the remains, and delivered the following opinion:

“I have examined the remains of a child found in a privy in Clarence-street, and consider them to belong to a child born at its full time - the soft parts being almost converted into spermaceti. I conceive it impossible to determine whether the child had breathed or no. From the situation in which the remains were found, they must have been at least three months deposited, and during that time subjected to the action of moisture.

Evan Thomas - I am an assigned servant to Mr. Hutchinson, and have been with him seven years; I was employed by him to clear the privy in the rear of his new houses in York-street yesterday; about three o’clock; while digging, I found a bag, which, on examination, contained a child; the privy is situated between York-street and Clarence-street; I picked up a number of rags before I came to the bag; on discovering the bag, I did not think it was a child, and knocked it about with my spade; on opening the bag, I discovered what it was, as the arms presented themselves to my view perfect; the head had been mutilated by the spade, as also the thighs and legs; there was a quantity of hair and flocks from a bed in the bag; I fetched Dr. Boston, who pulled it about, and pulled the skull off; the bag was not tied, but rolled round the infant; the Doctor said it was a Christian, and six or seven months old; I reported the matter to Mr. Jilks, the Chief Constable; I heard some of the people who assembled say, that a female was in the family-way about 12 months since, and nobody knew what became of the infant; I lived on the spot at the time, and knew her to be pregnant.

Walter Boston (Doctor, from the College of Edinburgh, for these 30 years) - I was called upon last night officially; I reside in Clarence-street, where I keep a repository for drugs; I sell snuff; my snuff is not common snuff - it is good for the eyes; Evan Thomas came to me yesterday afternoon, and asked me to come over and look at the corpse of a child which he had found in a privy; on going to the spot, I turned up the hand of the child, which was very obnoxious; I turned up the elbow, and found that the child had lived for about three months; the skull had a double plate; the child had either died or been killed at the birth; I did not take time to look whether it had one or two arms, because the women flocked round me and said I was going to make pills of it, and threatened to stone me; it did not smell very nice; I would rather have smelt a pinch of my own snuff; the child had been in a state of animation for at least three months; I think it had been at least twelve months in the place where it was found; I have been thirty years a doctor; I am a Master of Arts, and a D. M.; I challenge any minister or doctor in this colony to cope with me.

Elizabeth Board - I resided, previous to the last eleven months, in one of Mr. Hutchinsons houses in York-street; I had a female servant named Alice; she was very stout and lusty; she left me last May twelve-months; she had lived with me about 20 months; one
Thursday, when I came from Market, she was taken very sick, and said she had a pain in her stomach; she always had the same appearance, and I do not think she was pregnant while with me; I never saw her followed by any of the other sex; I believe there was a love affair between her and a soldier; I never saw him there but once, but heard the neighbours tell of it after she left me; she robbed me of thirty shillings, for which I parted with her.

Evan Thomas recalled, and confronted with Mrs. Board - I had some conversation with Mrs. Board last night; I told her that I had dug up a child in her old privy; she asked me what sort of a child it was; I replied, that it appeared to be born in time; she then said that it could not have been her servant Alice's child, as she was only six months pregnant when she miscarried; she further said, that one market day when she came home, she discovered that the girl had miscarried, but could not find it, although she had searched the privy, and everywhere else; she taxed her with having miscarried, asked her what she had done with the child, on which she threatened to stab her with a knife, or any body else that said so. - Mrs. Board has repeatedly told me that the girl was pregnant. (Mrs.Board did not contradict this additional evidence, but went on to detail further particulars, which left little doubt on the mind of Dr. Jeanneret and the jury, that the girl alluded to, had undergone parturition.

Peekie, a New Zealand girl, was next examined, but gave no particular information.

Alice McCay, the young woman who had been alluded to in the preceding evidence, was next called in. She appeared somewhat agitated, and answered every question put to her, bearing on the matter, negatively. Her manner at length induced the Jury to desire that she might be sent to look at the body, for which purpose they accompanied her to it. On looking at it she betrayed excessive agitation, and for a length of time refused every request to touch it. After her return she was closely questioned by the Coroner; she sighed deeply when asked if the child was her's, but denied it; she acknowledged having one child, but said it was in Ireland; also that she was acquainted with a soldier of the 39th, but not improperly.

Mrs. May, the present mistress of the girl, gave her a very good character for industry, sobriety, and general good behaviour.

The Jury then consulted for a short time, and returned a verdict that "the deceased was found in a privy in the rear of Clarence-street, having been placed there by some person or persons unknown."

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
7 June 1832

CORONER’S INQUEST
On Tuesday, a Coroner’s Inquest was assembled by Major Smeathman, at the Ship Inn, Parramatta Road, in consequence of the body of an individual named Thomas Cunningham, having been discovered, the preceding day, by a servant of Dr. Ramsay’s, couched in the hollow of a white gum tree, to which spot, the man was attracted by the strong effluvia emanating from the tree, situated remote from the road, about half-a-mile, in nearly an impervious part of the bush. The body was found coiled up, and under the left side was a bundle of cloths, which the deceased had in his possession at the time he left Sydney, about three weeks before, and at twenty yards distance, his hat was found, containing a pass from Lieutenant. Colonel Snodgrass. One of the shirts in the bundle was
marked with blood, but how, or in what manner, no
evidence was forthcoming to solve; Dr. Jeanneret,
who attended professionally, gave it as his opinion,
that there were no marks of fractured bones, but
from the decomposed state of the fleshy parts, it
was impossible to say, whether he met his death
by a wound. After the jury had sat for six hours in
deliberation, without any evidence being adduced,
that could throw light on the way in which the
deceased came to his death, they returned the
following verdict : - This jury are of opinion, from the
state of extreme decomposition in which the body
of the late Thomas Cunningham has been seen by
them, and the total want of evidence, they cannot
decide on the actual cause of his death.” A coffin was
provided, and the remains removed for interment.

The Sydney Herald
15 November 1832

CORONER’S INQUEST, MYSTERIOUS DEATH.
An inquest was convened on Tuesday last, by C.
T. SMEATHMAN, Esq. Coroner for the Sydney
district, at the Ship Inn, on the Parramatta Road,
on view of a body discovered the day previous on
the Dobroyd estate. It appeared, that as two of Dr.
Ramsay’s men were passing through the bush on
Monday, they smelt a most disagreeable effluvia;
one of them remarked that there surely must be a
dead body not far off, and the other, in consequence,
proceeded in the direction from whence the stench
proceeded, into an almost impervious scrub, where
he found the body of the deceased in the hollow
of a large tree, about five feet in diameter. He
immediately hastened home and related what he had
seen to his master, who transmitted the information
to the proper authorities. On the jury proceeding
towards the spot, the effect produced on the air by
the decomposition of the remains was so powerful
that they were scarcely able to perform their painful
office. The body was coiled up, and lying on the
left side; a bundle containing clothes and other
necessaries in travelling, being placed under, as if
to answer the purpose of a pillow. The tree in which
it was deposited was a white gum, which had at
some former period been hollowed by fire, and was
situate about half a mile from the road at Iron Cove
bridge. At a distance of some twenty yards from the
body, was a black hat containing a pass, dated 19th
September last, giving a description corresponding
with the deceased, stating the bearer’s name to be
James Cunningham, late a private of H. M. 50th
regiment of foot, and that he had permission to pass
from Sydney to the interior in search of work; it was
signed by Colonel Snodgrass. In the bundle was a
dirty shirt, the collar of which bore marks of blood,
though not saturated, and on the body was one
apparently clean, as if they had been changed just
previous to death. Four goannas ran up the tree, and
the animals of the bush had preyed so very lavishly
on the remains of mortality that the thorax and other
parts of the neck, together with various portions of
flesh from the rest of the body, were missing. Doctor
Jeanneret examined the body, and certified that none
of the bones were fractured, but it was in such an
advanced stage of decomposition, as to render it
impossible to decide whether a wound had at any
time been inflicted. The jury were somewhat divided
in opinion; the idea of some being that the deceased
had been murdered, and the majority of opinion that
he had placed himself in the tree and died a natural
death. After much deliberation, however, they agreed
upon the following verdict. “ That this jury are of
opinion, from the extreme state of decomposition in
which the body of the late Thomas Cunningham
has this day by them been seen, and the total want of
evidence, that they cannot decide on the actual cause
of his death.”

In the latter part of the afternoon, a young woman
arrived, who stated herself to have been the wife of
the deceased; that he had accepted the commuted
allowance, and arrived lately in the colony with
herself and child, but being reduced to a state of utter
destitution, they placed the child out to nurse, she
went to service, and the deceased left Sydney last
Wednesday three weeks, to seek for the means of
supporting them up the country, taking with him the
things just as found in the bundle. It also appeared
that he had been seen passing the Plough Inn on that
afternoon.

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
15 November 1832

DR. JEANNERET
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he
purposes leaving New South Wales shortly, and
requests those Persons who desire his assistance
as a DENTIST, to make early application, having
been obliged to disappoint many Persons requiring
artificial sets upon leaving Van Daemon’s Land, in
consequence of their applying too late.
Clarence-street, 8th Nov. 1832.
The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
22 November 1832

DR. JEANNERET our old philosophical associate
having completed the period of his intended stay
at Sydney was about to leave that colony. From his
lamenting his being obligated to disappoint many
persons here by the abruptness of his departure of
artificial sets of teeth we presume he intends to
return to us for a short time.
The Hobart Town Courier
14 December 1832

CORONER’S INQUEST
On Thursday an Inquest was held at the Curriers’
Arms, Castlereagh-street, on the body of Mr.
Edward Laverty, who died suddenly that morning.
It appeared in evidence that the previous night
deceased had gone to bed in his usual good state
of health, but the following morning, about 6 o’clock, on an old man who was employed about
the house in the day time arriving, Mrs. L. desired
him to look at the deceased, who was very ill, and
having done so, the man pronounced him dead, and
immediately went and procured the attendance of
Dr. Street, who opened a vein, but all without effect;
the deceased expired without a groan, or saying a
word. Scarcely had the deceased expired, than some
malicious persons raised a report that would have
been highly injurious to the survivor and others,
had not the Jury, with a view to silence rumour, and
her many thousand tongues, called in Drs. Street
and Jeanneret, and the body was opened, when it
was clearly proved that apoplexy was the cause of
his death. The Jury being perfectly satisfied with the
cause of his death, returned a verdict of, died by the
visitation of God.
The Sydney Herald
10 June 1833

JEANNERET V. SMEATHMAN
We regret that our reporter did not happen to be
in Court during the trial of the cause, Jeanneret v
Smeathman, which took place on Tuesday last. We
can make every allowance for mistakes in giving
evidence on trials, where individuals called, perhaps,
unexpectedly, have to depend so much on indistinct
memory. But, really, the mistakes made in this
case, as it has been represented to us, seem most
extraordinary. The action was brought to recover
upwards of £30 for professional services rendered
to Mrs. Smeathman, the lady of Major Smeathman,
the Coroner for Sydney. The plaintiff is a dentist,
and his claim was, as stated on one occasion, for
furnishing the lady with sixteen artificial teeth, and,
on another, for nineteen. The case was opened in
due form - witnesses, or, rather a witness proved
the performance of the professional labour; when
lo! two other, professional gentlemen entered the
witness box, on the part of the defendant, and
proved that all Mrs. Smeathman’s teeth were her own indisputable property, well formed
by the hand of nature, and not by the hand of Dr.
Jeanneret! It is not fair thus to reveal a lady’s secrets,
but we think Mr. S. will forgive us on this occasion,
as we only report what has already been publicly
stated in Court. This lady, then, certainly had lost
two teeth, and the Doctor replaced the same teeth,
in their proper places, by the aid of a bit of gold wire; and this piece of professional assistance, together with the one artificial tooth, of which we have already made mention, constituted the basis of his claim to upwards of £30! The jury, of course gave a verdict for the defendant; but as the professional gentlemen examined on his behalf stated that about £4 would remunerate the plaintiff, and as Major Smeathman had already paid more than three times that amount into Court, we would recommend him to take advice as to the proper mode of getting back the balance.

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser
6 March 1834

SMEATHMAN V. JEANNERET
The Plaintiffs the Sydney Coroner, and the defendant is a Dentist. This case came on before the Bench on Wednesday. The plaintiffs wife had occasion to employ the defendant to supply her with some artificial teeth, which he did, rendering his advice also, on several occasions. In May, last year, a bill was sent in to plaintiff, charging him thirty guineas for seventeen teeth, that is to say, sixteen single, and three double teeth; to this claim objection was made on the part of the plaintiff, on the grounds that the number of teeth supplied were not correct. Defendant subsequently entered an action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the sum, which he considered to be fair and just charges, and after evidence on both sides, decidedly of a contradictory nature, a verdict was given for the defendant. After a lengthened statement, the evidence for the defence was entered into.

Dr. Mitchell sworn: stated that he never heard of a person that had not double teeth.

Eliza Smirk, stated that on one occasion Mrs. Smeathman called her son into the drawing-room, and on opening the door, after conversing with him for some time, she heard her say, take care Henry, that you remember what I have said on the occasion, or it may cost your father a great deal of money.

Martin Wilson, formerly connected with Dr. Jeanneret's establishment, said, that he had seen a
model of the teeth in question, at least a hundred times, for it lay on the Doctor's table for some time, and he remembered Mrs. Smeathman's coming very often to the Doctor's house. This was the case for the defence.

Mr. David Chambers then addressed the Court, and contended that nothing like a case had been made out; he recapitulated the evidence pro. and con., he considered that it was a case upon which the talented mind of the Magistrates could not decide and it ought therefore to go to a Jury.

Mr. Windeyer then proceeded to deliver his opinion on the case. He stated that there were two or three assignments of perjury, but only one had been supported by two witnesses, and that was with respect to the order given for the whole set of teeth. This was with respect to the evidence given by young Smeathman. A lapse of time had taken place since the conversation between Mrs. Smeathman and Dr. Jeanneret, consequently, it amounted almost to an impossibility for young Smeathman to remember the observations made. The only remedy for the plaintiff would be to apply to the Supreme Court, to file a Criminal Information against Dr. Jeanneret; he, therefore, considered that the case should be dismissed, which was dismissed accordingly.

The Sydney Herald
3 November 1836

NEWS OF THE DAY MULTUM IN PARVO. -The French lately discovered, that animal matter was reducible to spermaceti, by a particular chemical process. It is said that Dr. Jeanneret is employing himself to reduce the substance of whales, after the oil has been extracted, to the same state; We wish him success. The experiment is judicious in this, colony, where the substance of whales may be accumulated in quantities.
The Sydney Monitor
23 December 1836

ADIPOCIRE.

WE, last week mentioned that Dr. Jeanneret was employed converting the refuse blubber of the whale by chemical decomposition into the substance called adipocire. We now have the pleasure of laying a detailed account of the discovery of this substance by the French, extracted from one of the publications issued by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge: ADIPOCIRE. A substance so named from adeps, fat; and cera, wax; because it possesses the properties partly of fat and partly of wax; it is a body of a peculiar nature, being intermediate between fat and, wax, and bearing a close resemblance to spermaceti. This name was given by M. Foureroy in 1786, to the substance in question, which he discovered on examining a piece of human liver that had remained for ten years exposed to the air in the laboratory of M. Poulter de la Salle. In the same year Fourcroy had

CORONER'S INQUEST

An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Edinburgh Castle, Pitt-street, on the body of Thomas Hegney, an assigned servant to Dr. Jeanneret, who died suddenly that morning. The deceased had done his morning's work, apparently in his usual health; he then complained of being ill, and Dr. Wallace was sent for by his mistress and bled him and the deceased said he felt better; but Dr. W. had hardly left the house, when he fell down and expired. Under the certificate of Dr. W., the jury returned a verdict of - Died by the Visitation of God. ‘
The Sydney Herald
7 April 1834

The Cornwoll Chronicle

Vol. 8 No. 631
Saturday Evening, March 4, 1836

Commercial, Agricultural & Naval Register

Price Sixpence. Cash.
the opportunity of observing an accumulation of adipocire on a scale of prodigious extent, under circumstances of a peculiar nature, which are highly curious. There was in Paris an immense burial ground, called La Cimetiere des Innocens. This place had been the receptacle of the dead for a considerable part of the population of Paris for several centuries. On account of some improvements in the neighbourhood it was, determined to remove this cemetery. The number of burials in this place had amounted to some thousands annually. The bodies were deposited in pits or trenches about thirty feet deep; each pit was capable of holding from twelve to fifteen thousand bodies; and as the pits became full they were covered with a few feet of earth. The extent of the whole area was about seven thousand square yards, and this space became at last occupied by a mass which consisted almost entirely of animal matter, rising several feet above the natural level of the soil; Scientific men were especially charged by the government to direct the precautions requisite for securing the health of the workmen in removing this immense mass of putrefying animal matter; among whom were Fourcroy and Thouret. The most remarkable change was found in the bodies that had been heaped together in the trenches. The first of these trenches opened in the presence of Fourcroy, had been closed for fifteen years. “The coffins were in good preservation; the covers being removed, the bodies were observed at the bottom, leaving a considerable distance between their surface and the cover, and flattened, as if they, had suffered a strong compression; the linen which had covered them was slightly adherent to the bodies beneath the linen was found nothing but irregular masses of a soft ductile matter of a grey-white colour, resembling common white cheese, the resemblance being more striking from the print which the threads of the linen had made upon its surface: --the bones; -which were surrounded by this matter, had no solidity, but were readily broken by sudden pressure. The head was enrobed with this peculiar matter; the face was no longer distinguishable; the mouth was disorganised; no trace remained of the viscera of the thorax and abdomen, which were all confused together, and converted into this fatty matter; and this was also invariably the case with the brain. None of this matter was found in bodies isolated from each other, but only in those accumulated in the common graves. From various observations it was found that this fatty matter was ‘capable of enduring’ in these burying places for thirty or forty years, but that ultimately it became corroded and was dissipated. This substance, thus presented for examination under such remarkable circumstances, is considered by M. Fourcroy as an ammoniacal soap, formed of a peculiar oil combined with ammonia. Its properties are, that it melts at about 1300 Fahrenheit; by a strong heat it is decomposed with the solution of ammonia. Alcohol acts but slightly upon it at common temperatures, but when boiling dissolves about one-fourth of its weight, the greater part of which separates on cooling in small acicular crystals. Lime, potash, and soda, decompose adipocire with the solution of ammonia. It is decomposed by nitric acid with the production of nitric oxide, and by sulphuric acid with the development of charcoal. M. Chevreul finds that adipocire consists of a large quantity of margaric acid, and a small quantity of oleic acid, combined with; a little ammonia, potash, and lime. Different opinions have been entertained as to the nature of the operation by which adipocire is produced. From the experiments of Dr. Gibbes; it would appear that muscular flesh, when buried in moist earth, is, by a peculiar kind of decomposition, scarcely to be considered as putrefaction, converted into adipocire; and this change he found was expedited by exposure to running water. M. Gay-Lussac has stated it as the opinion both of himself and M. Chevreul, that the apparent conversion of flesh into adipocire is merely a deception; Sand is nothing more than the wasting of the muscular fibres, while the fat remains. The experiments on which this conclusion are founded are these; --fibrin of blood was kept in water, renewed once every two or three days for three months; it all wasted away, -and no fat whatever remained. Muscle of beef and liver being treated in the same way, some fatty matter remained. Dr. Thomson states, that a body which had lain in a moss in Scotland for more than a century, was examined a few years since, and found to be entirely converted into, a hard saponaceous matter; a portion cut from the thigh was chiefly adipocire; and the quantity of fatty matter was much too large to suppose it to have pre-existed in the living body. - By the action of dilute nitric acid upon lean flesh Dr. Gibbes obtained a substance, which he considered as exactly similar to the adipocire produced in, the mode, already described... Dr. Bostock also formed adipocire by the agency of nitric acid; it is, however, most probable that the result of the action of the acid is essentially different from the true adipocire.

*The Colonist*

29 December 1836
DEPARTURES
March 12. — The barque Francis Freeling, Hayle, master, for Hobart Town. Passengers— Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Walker, Mr. Crooks, Mr. Spent, Mr. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Jeanneret, James Stephens, F. Kealock, William Score, George Howard, Mr. Dixon, and Master Seale.

HOBART TOWN ARRIVALS.
March 31—the schooner Mars, from Launceston. April 2—the bark Francis Freeling, from Sydney—passengers Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Walker, Mr. Crooks, Mr. Sprent, Mr. Whyte, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Jeanneret and child, Mr. Dixon, Master Seal, Mr. Wilson, G. Howard, W. Score, J. Stephens, G. Savage, 5 male and 1 female prisoners.

ADVERTISEMENT
Dr. Jeanneret, Surgeon and Dentist.

ARTIFICIAL Teeth of every description, adapted on the most advantageous principles, at the London prices. Repairs executed without delay.
N. B.—Medical and Surgical advice to the poor gratis.
Brisbane street, near Trinity chapel.

MECHANICS’ INSTITUTE
Dr. Jeanneret delivered a lecture on chemistry at the above institute on Wednesday evening. The lecture was perspicuous and interesting; and considering the difficulty of obtaining the proper materials for experiments, and the necessity of a lecturer making use of what he can get, Dr. Jeanneret’s experiments were generally very successful. The lecture room was literally crammed; and at the conclusion as well as throughout the delivery of the lecture, the audience evinced warm approbation. We are glad to see the spirit and energy with which the secretary and managers of the Mechanics’ Institute are acting, and the general sympathy of the public in their favour.

Hobart Town Courier
29 September 1837

COURT HEARING
Thursday, April 12. William Murray was charged by constable Rice with assaulting him, and damaging his wearing apparel. Rice had a woman in charge, and Murray, being pot valiant, disputed his authority, and so assaulted him. Here the constable stood with his mouth wide open, pointing to it. ‘Well, what’s the damage?’ O, your Worship, look at my mouth, pointing to a gap in his gum, where two teeth had formerly stood. ‘Well, I mean my teeth Sir; oh, I mean I wish I had ‘em, your Worship.’ ‘Ah, said Murray, I wish you may get them.’ Well, what’s the damage?’ ‘What, my teeth, Sir?’ ‘Oh, if you like’ ‘Oh, dear Sir, I dare say Dr. Jeanneret would ask a guinea for a sheep’s tooth’ ‘At last, he placed 10s. damages done to his clothes, and put up with the loss of his ivories. Ah, well,’ said Murray, ‘you’ll know how to use your staff of office’

Colonial Times
17 April 1838

THE COUNCIL resumed in committee the consideration of the Diseased Sheep Importation Bill, and the evidence of Captain Hume, of the Bombay Army, and Dr. Jeanneret, was taken on the subject of catarrh amongst sheep and lambs in New South Wales.

Hobart Town Courier
9 November 1838

NOTICE,
DR. JEANNERET returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the professional support they have afforded him; but, finding the branch of the profession he had adopted, does not at present offer a sufficient income for his increasing family, he has accepted an appointment that has been kindly offered. Dr. Jeanneret will make immediate arrangements that a person fully qualified may in a short time succeed him, and will with pleasure render his professional advice by letter to persons who consider it valuable. He will also arrange that any cases requiring repairs or alterations may be properly attended to.
APPONTMENTS
Mr. Barrow has Received the appointment of Secretary to the Education Board, and is succeeded, at Port Arthur, by Dr. Jeanneret.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.-We are happy to hear that Dr. Jeanneret has entered the Government service, having been appointed to the medical charge at Port Arthur. We hear that Dr. Richards has also received the offer of a public appointment.

WE CANNOT help noticing an affair which is before the public of the spy system which disgraced the Government here at one time, and, from the circumstances that have just occurred, it appears is still carried on. One of these street brawls, so disgraceful and so frequent in our community, took place before the custom-house one day last week, which induced us to enquire into the facts; and which are simply these. Mr. Peter Barrow, a son of Sir John Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty, was sent out here by his father to his old friend Sir John Franklin, to give him a comfortable situation under his Government, as Sir John Barrow had been the principal cause of Sir John Franklin rising to the eminent station he now holds, and likewise strongly recommended to His Excellency by Lord Glenelg; but, it appears, that the old system was to be served first, before Sir John could have any influence, and Mr. Peter Barrow was sent down to Port Arthur (a situation that many a prisoner clerk would have despised) to teach the prisoner boys at Point Puer, where he remained for twelve-months; but Mr. Gregory being an old friend of his father, he interested himself with Sir John Franklin to recall Mr. Barrow to Hobart Town, into the bosom of society, as a situation was then vacant for him in the new Board of Education; Sir John Franklin, without consulting his masters, requested Mr. Gregory to write to Mr. Barrow and offer him a higher salary than he received at Port Arthur; Mr. Barrow returned to town, but upon consulting on the amount of salary he found it less than that he had relinquished: he then requested to return to Port Arthur, but that was impossible, as Dr. Jeanneret had accepted the appointment. Mr. Barrow expostulated with the Government on the manner in which faith had been broken with him, and, in a conversation, which he held with the Governor last week, expressed himself as an aggrieved man. After seeing Sir John, Mr. Barrow saw Mr. Logan, a clerk at the Secretary’s office, who asked him if he had settled the affair with Sir John, when Mr. Barrow, under the influence of excitement, stated to Mr. Logan that, he had said to himself, if Sir John was any other than the Governor, he, Mr. Barrow, would let him feel his resentment, or words to that effect. It appears this Mr. Logan became the means of having this conversation carried officially to the Governor, who caused his Secretary to send a note to Mr. Barrow to attend on him forthwith. When Sir John
and requested Mr. Barrow to make an apology to Mr. Logan, which Mr. Barrow refused. After leaving Government House, Mr. Barrow, in walking up Macquarie street, passed Mr. Logan, and, in passing, called him a "cringing villain"; Mr. Logan, then laid hold of Mr. Barrow, when a scuffle ensued, rather in favour of Mr. Logan, he being somewhat a superior pugilist. It may be well to add, that Mr. Logan arrived here, as Protector for Mr. Marshall, of one of his (Mr. M's) celebrated ship-loads of live lumber.

Colonial Times
29 January 1839

TO LET,
A Substantial Two Story Dwelling House situated in Brisbane street; and lately in the occupation of Dr. Jeanneret. Entry can be given as soon as the repairs now making are complete.
Apply to JAMES F. STRACHAN,
Old Wharf, June 11, 1849.

Colonial Times
18 June 1839

FLINDER'S ISLAND - THE BLACK JOB
The Advertiser twits us with complaining of the singular nomination of Dr. Jeanneret to the command of the kidnapped Aborigines, because a connexion of our own was disappointed of the appointment. He may satisfy himself we regard the unfortunate natives with an interest separate from the mere question of Government stock-jobbing in offices; and if our relative did not possess the qualities necessary for the judicious control of the misused aborigines in about as conspicuous a degree as both of his successors have wanted them, we should be as slow to recognize his appointment as the absurd nomination of Dr. Jeanneret, or that of Dr. Lhotsky, who might probably have received the preference, had he remained in the colony.
The Advertiser must also stand corrected as to any design on our part to reflect with unpleasant levity upon the diminutive proportions of the new nominee. If it were possible, we would wish the full, blown dignity of the doctor could make amends in aboriginal eyes for a minute person; but, as far as we understand the disposition of the Blacks, a commanding exterior and physical energy are material in gaining an ascendency over them essential to their welfare equally with their safe control.

The Courier
1 April 1842

FLINDER'S ISLAND. - We understand the importunity of Dr. Jennearet has at length been rewarded with the office of physician extraordinary at Flinder's Island, In connexion wherewith the learned doctor is to perform the business of Commandant, or all that remains of that office which has not grown obsolete. The doctor is fortunately a man of courage, whose extent is in inverse proportion to his stature, or with all the soothing appliances of his profession in hand, he would falter at facing the dark tribe who have keenness to feel the neglects recently imposed upon them, and may have spirit to avenge it against the chosen vessel of their oppressors. Surely some respect should be paid to the feelings and welfare of this captive race, after plundering their country from them and imprisoning their persons.

The Courier
25 March 1842

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
MR. FLETCHER, of the Union Bank, and Dr. Jeanneret are gazetted Justices of the Peace; the latter has been appointed Commandant at Flinder's Island.

Launceston Examiner
26 March 1842
GOVERNMENT NOTICE. NO. 90.
Colony of Van Diemen's Land, 24th March, 1842.
The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies:-
William Fletcher, Esquire.
Henry Jeanneret, Doctor of Medicine.
By His Excellency's command,
G. T. W. BOYES.
*The Courier*
1 April 1842

FLINDERS' ISLAND.
The Flying Fish, Captain Clinch, arrived from Flinders Island on Tuesday last, whither she had been dispatched with 500 sheep for the use of the aboriginal establishment. The aborigines there are described to us as “fat, happy, and contented.” Work they set their faces against, but at marbles, peg in the ring, and other boyish games, they have acquired considerable proficiency. They generally enjoyed good health. Captain Clinch picked up at the island a part of the Industry's figure head, which was lost by that vessel at sea some time since.
-P. P. Patriot.
*The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser*
29 July 1843

FLINDERS' ISLAND.
A report is current that Dr. Jeannerett, the Civil Officer in charge of the islands in the Straits, is to be immediately relieved by Dr. Milligan, late director of the probation department, the latter gentleman being desirous of obtaining for himself employ suited to his suddenly acquired dignity. This might be compromised in any subordinate situation under another person, and as there is not the least chance of the Inspector of Hospitals resigning in his favor, he has, it is said, been offered Flinders. It appears to us to be a wretched affair, this putting a Medical man in charge of the aborigines, merely to effect a small pecuniary saving. Supposing illness and death ensue from his neglect as superintendent, can it be possible that he will, as Surgeon, report his own conduct to the Government? Does he sit as Coroner on sudden deaths, and examine himself? Really. It is an absurd proceeding, unless the object is to get rid of the aborigines as soon as possible, “by hook, or by crook,” or any how. That a surgeon should be on the Island is certain, but, that he should also be the Superintendent we deny, upon every principle of common sense, and justice. In our next we may probably give a few facts relative to Flinders, and its management, and endeavour to show how wrong the appointment of Dr. Milligan, we say, would be because it is scarcely possible either that Sir John Franklin would make it, or that the ex-Director would accept it, certain as he might be of immediate recall on the arrival of Sir John's successor. By proper management we do not doubt that an establishment might be formed at Flinders to pay all its expenses, and at the same time effect the great end contemplated, as respects the Aborigines, but this cannot be brought about by quackery and manoeuvre, by men unacquainted with human nature in its uncivilized state, or, who have bought a brief experience amongst criminals, over whom they may have had control, or for whose mere bodily disease they may have prescribed. It is something more than this, or even general scientific requirements which are required at Flinders. -Since writing the above, we have heard it positively asserted, that Dr. Milligan's appointment by Sir John is certain, and that he will be Gazetted immediately he is relieved by Captain Forster; nevertheless, we can scarcely believe it possible.
*Colonial Times*
1 August 1843

A CURIOSITY
The following letter was written by a Van Diemen's Land black, now at Flinders Island. The letter, it will be observed, is directed to the Chief Protector, to whom many of the unfortunate people are tenderly attached. We have furnished as exact a copy as it in our power to offer:—Port Phillip Yearra Yearra River Tarneat

My Dear Old Master Sir Mr Robinson has I have had the pleasure of writing to you from Flinders Island, by the flying fish Brig that arrived from port philip with sheep for Flinders Island myself and my wife and all my Countrymen are all very well, indeed and Mary Ann is often speaking about poor old Charlotte is always taking to about her how is all your family and how is Mrs Robinson and my wife sends the most and inaffectionate respects we can allow to you July the 5th and you will try to send young Tommy
Tompson and Peter Brune by any ships which may set sail for Hobart town and they will be sent down to Flinders Island, I saw George Robinson when I was in Hobart town he lives in Murry very nigh Opposite your hold house I hope you will write to me if you can this ---- is a very bad man he shot all the native dogs from them. We are all well I am ploughin a pice of Land for myself and I always Gets a Letter from Hobart Town every time the ships came to Flinders Island Mary Anne is doing very well, and she hops that Old Charlotte is doing well I Remain you most humble Servant WALTER Walter George Arthur Chiefton of the Benlomond Mr. Robinson Port Philip.

Launceston Advertiser
10 August 1843

DR. MILLIGAN.—It is reported, in contradiction to another rumour, that this gentleman will not proceed to Flinder’s Island to relieve Dr.Jeanneret.

Launceston Examiner
12 August 1843

MR. T. Y. LOWES WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
at the Exchange Mart, Elizabeth street,
On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 12 oclock,
being the property of Dr. Jeanneret, leaving the colony,
Handsome sideboard and dining table
Loo, sofa, chess, and dressing tables
Horsehair sofas and chairs
Easy chairs, chests of drawers, and cabinet
Surgical and other instruments
Gentleman’s tool chest, complete
Superior turning lathe and tools of every description
Pair 21-inch globes
Black lead and other crucibles, wire plates
Two guns, and two pair capital pistols
ALSO,
One hundred volumes Medical Works, among which are the following:
Henry, Brunde, Accum, Chaptal, and Rose’s Chemistry Medico Chirurgical Review
Monographs and Dictionaries Lyall’s Geology Works on the Teeth, Stomach, Liver, Asthma, Midwifery, Anatomy, Stricture, Fever, &c, by the most celebrated authors. Terms- Above £20, three months credit, on approved bills.

The Courier
17 May 1844

H. JEANNERET, M.D., EDINBURGH &C.,
31, MURRAY STREET,
BEGS to announce his intention of resuming practice as Physician and Surgeon, in Hobart Town. In thus offering himself, Dr. J. thinks it due to the public, and to his own reputation, to publish the Courses of Study he pursued, with testimonials evincing the estimation which his attention to his professional engagements obtained.

Dr. Jeanneret possesses, and will be happy to show, certificates of attendance upon the following institutions :

- In Oxford - The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxford Dispensary.
- In London - The London Hospital as Dresser, and the City Dispensary.
- In Edinburgh - The Royal Infirmary and the Royal Dispensary.
- Dr. J. also attended the Finsbury Dispensary as Assistant Physician;
- The Hospital St. Louis in Paris; and
- The Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin in Edinburgh;
- together with lectures under Drs. Kidd, Williams, &c, of Oxford
- Duncan, senior and junior, Alison, Munro, Home, Graham, Campbell, Duffin, &c, of Edinburgh; Clutterbuck, Hancock, Spurzheim, Lidderdale, &c and Sir William Blizzard, and Messrs. Abernethy, Lawrence, Stanley, &c, of London; and
- Dubois, Beclard, Vauquelin, &c, of Paris.

TESTIMONIALS.
I have great pleasure in attesting the high opinion I entertain of Dr. Henry Jeanneret’s professional talents and qualifications.

(Signed) J. SYMONDS,
Surgeon to the Oxford Dispensary.

I have known Mr. Henry Jeanneret for many years, and feel great pleasure in bearing testimony to his talents, and to the many and great opportunities he has possessed in this place as well as Scotland.
and Paris of acquiring all the branches of medical knowledge.

(Signed) E. HACLEY,
Apothecary to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.
Edinburgh
Feb. 12, 1827.

I can testify with much pleasure that, at the time of your private examination for the degree of M.D. in this University, you were considered by the Professors as having distinguished yourself by the degree of acquaintance which you showed with the various branches of professional study in which you were examined, &c.

(Signed) W. P. ALISON.

To Dr. Jeanneret.
Edinburgh, 4, Picardy Place.
Feb. 12, 1827.
From personal observation during your studies in this city I can in the most unequivocal manner bear testimony to your unwearied zeal and industry in the pursuit of professional knowledge, and the strict propriety of your conduct.

(Signed) Wm. CAMPBELL, M.D.,
Lecturer on Midwifery, &c.

To Henry Jeanneret, M.D., &c.
Edinburgh.
Feb. 12, 1827.
From personal knowledge of the progress which Dr. Henry Jeanneret made in the course of his medical studies at this place, I can with confidence recommend him as a medical practitioner, who will be a blessing to those whose health is intrusted to his care.

(Signed) ANDREW DUNCAN, SEN.
Professor of the Institutions of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

P. M. O. Office.
Sept. 3, 1840.
SIR, - I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you give me the details of your professional education. This letter accompanies different testimonials of your medical qualifications, which, I admit, are highly respectable; but as I believe the rank of Colonial Surgeon will cease with Mr. Officer, the appointment cannot be given to any. Indeed, were it to be continued, I could not, with any justice, pass by medical officers, also of respectable qualifications and long standing in the service. I herewith return the documents you forwarded me, and have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FRED. CLARKE, M.D., P.M.O.

Colonial Times
17 September 1844

STRENUOUS ET PROSPERE.
HOBART TOWN. TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.
A letter appears in our columns to-day from Dr. Jeanneret, formerly Superintendent at Flinder's Island. We sympathise with the Doctor in the difficulty he feels in approaching a subject on which (we regret to observe) he is manifestly so ill informed. Without taking into consideration the want of good water - an inconvenience to which one may become reconciled by use, and there are many settlers on the east coast of this country not supplied with better the insalubrity of Flinders is notorious to every one who has resided on the island. With regard to the removal of the remnant of this unfortunate people from the scene of their former sufferings, we can confidently deny the Doctor's assertion that Flinders is agreeable to them. They have always hated the place, and we cannot believe that as it becomes more fatal to their race, their sentiments would alter. It may indeed be something like “shutting the door after the steed is stolen” to remove them now that five-sixths of their number
have laid their bones at rest for ever on the island; but we certainly consider if the government feel disposed to subject the unfortunate remnant to the treatment of some new experiments, the closer they are to, headquarters the better. We agree with Dr. Jeanneret that the principles laid down in the original instructions are unexceptionable. They bear the impress of that practical grasp of the subject which distinguished all measures emanating from Sir George Arthur’s government. Mr. Robinson having abused the generous confidence placed in him by Colonel Arthur, the government appears subsequently to have determined to make the mismanagement of the settlement their peculiar care. They forgot the principles on which the establishment was based, and went tooth and nail into petty details of discipline and economy. Upon leaving Flinders for Port Phillip Mr. Robinson left the settlement in a most unsatisfactory condition; the arrangements were re-modelled, and to remedy certain improprieties, the existence of which were undoubted, the place was inundated with married soldiers and prisoners with large families, in so much so that the whites approached nearly in number to that of their sable charge. A Presbyterian Minister was also provided by way, we presume, of consolidating and fixing the acquirements, which the natives had previously made in connexion with the Church of England form of worship. Be this as it may, the change was not grateful to the natives, and the practical effect of the alteration was a relaxation of interest on their part on a subject of such primary importance. The resolution of having all married persons on the establishment necessarily increased the expenditure; and upon the following change, effected under the economical mania which succeeded, the aborigines, then in a comparatively happy state were surprised and irritated by the sudden arrival of a new superintendent with a diminished scale of rations in his pocket. The construction of affairs entirely changed this time; but economy the only ostensible reason for the alteration was not realised beyond the paltry saving of a few rations; for which sorry object the feelings of the captive islanders were outraged at a period when the evidence of practical amelioration began to appear.

Doctor Jeanneret justly attributes the backward and unsatisfactory state of the natives, as to civilisation, not to any defect in the principles upon which the establishment was first formed, but to the repeated change in the superintendents. In the last six years there have been not less than four superintendents a circumstance of itself (and it is capable of no satisfactory explanation) sufficient to stamp the conduct of the Government, as either wanting in discrimination in the selection of officers, or acting under unsettled views, the result of imperfect information or want of reflection, and ready -in the spirit of modern wisdom- to adopt any change arising- under the varied whims of economy or humanity.

We must express our regret that want of leisure should prevent Doctor Jeanneret from cutting a more “successful figure” in his philanthropic efforts in behalf of his sable friends, especially as, in these degenerate times, he is not very likely to have another chance of “astonishing the natives “ in his official capacity. In conclusion, with regard to the worthy Doctor’s testimony to the affectionate recollection by the natives of Mr. Robinson, we can only say that ancient grievances maybe forgotten under the weight of modern perplexities and distress. When Mr. Robinson’s virtues were fresh in their recollection, they entertained sentiments of a very different nature to admiration and respect.

The Courier
28 January 1845

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOBART TOWN COURIER
23rd January, 1845.
Sir, - I can with difficulty give credence to the statement in your leader of today. I think it scarcely possible that so honourable a body as the Committee of Finance would grudge my poor friends at Flinder's Island the small pittance required for their support. I cannot imagine upon what grounds of expense or extravagance a recommendation of the sort could be founded, and the financial question of economy could alone, I apprehend, bring the subject under their notice. So far from an unhealthy locality, Flinder's Island is, I do not hesitate to say, as salubrious a spot, in point of climate, as could be found, and I believe it would be difficult to indicate a place better adapted as an asylum for these poor barbarians to end their days. They are now attached to the island, and the majority would leave it with regret, and be very reluctant, I think, to become again exposed to the unequal contention they so bravely, nay successfully, maintained with Europeans. Their manly deportment demands at least, at the hands of this Government, a faithful adherence to the terms upon which they submitted. In after years our children will reflect with shame that it should have been deemed expedient, even so far to interfere with their indulgences as to reduce the trifling allowance of tobacco afforded them, which is their greatest comfort, from the third part to the sixth of an ounce a day. There are some amongst them whose opportunities have placed them more upon a par with Europeans, who should not, I think, be compelled to join a society with whom they have little communion of sentiment; but the experiment of again introducing them to civilized life has been fairly made. Mr. Robinson took several with him to Port Phillip; the fearful result was as convincing to all who were aware of the circumstances which induced the Government of New South Wales to insist upon their expulsion thence, as was the inconvenience manifest to most of the blacks themselves. Your Editor seems unacquainted with the circumstance that the present system adopted at Flinders Island is based upon Mr. Officer's recommendation, and that the locality of the settlement was the choice of Messrs. Backhouse and Walker; what purpose, then, can it answer to call upon these gentlemen to amend their reports? It should first be shown, not asserted, that the present system and situation are inadequate for the purposes intended. I do not deny that the site is defective in one material respect, want of good water; so much is this felt, that I have myself known it an unattainable luxury; but this evil is not irremediable, and would long have ceased to exist, had the recommendations of Mr. Robinson and the succeeding Superintendents received proper attention.

With the assistance of the natives I constructed a tank as large as the materials I could obtain would permit, which enabled me at least to afford them a supply in sickness. But the point I feel myself more especially called upon to notice, is your reference to the mode in which the establishment has been worked; you say 'Even had the system pursued for the civilization of these unfortunate people been based on sound principles, and properly worked out, conditions, however, which have been most sadly and disgracefully wanting.' On this I would remark, a house divided against itself cannot stand. The principles upon which the settlement at Flinder's Island has been formed, that is, the ostensible instructions issued to the Superintendent, are unexceptionable, directing attention to the comforts of these poor creatures, offering them inducements to industry, and recommending, by conversational means, endeavours to cultivate sentiments of religion and habits of order. Their original pastimes and amusements, hunting in particular, have never, I believe, been debarred them.

I do not, nay, I cannot believe, that either of the numerous Superintendents who have been so cordially hurried to take the command, and so unceremoniously chasséd, has not done his best to effect these objects; in fact, every inquiry has satisfied me that each has exerted himself to the utmost. But each has ostensibly incurred the displeasure of the Government. However inexplicable this may appear, the enigma is easily solved. All persons in command of dependencies of this Government are dependent upon several departments, and woe be to the Commandant or Superintendent, as the case may be, who presumes to keep his post in trim at the expense of a remonstrance to some of these departments whose principals are at headquarters, a legion easily assembled, and each with numerous expectants and proteges to support and provide for. Being previously cognisant of this difficulty, taught by others experience, I assure you I would never myself have accepted such charge had I not every reason and every claim to expect confirmation in England, and thence to obtain, at least, an opportunity of avoiding or rebutting the insolent and ungentlemanly inculpations which it had pleased some of these gentlemen to inflict upon my predecessors.
Although thus unwillingly summoned to an arena upon which it demands more leisure than I can afford to figure successfully, I feel bound to contribute my need of credit to a gentleman with whom I am not personally acquainted, but who, from every inquiry I have made, appears not to merit the unqualified censure it has lately pleased you to cast upon him. The aborigines of Tasmania still revere Mr. Robinson as their protector and deliverer, and hold his memory in a degree of adoration little consistent with the neglectful mode of procedure you portray. And this despite the endeavours and persuasions of interested parties, happily indeed ineffectual, to excite a contrary disposition in their minds. I do not mean to say that Mr. Robinson may not have conceded too much to their habits and prejudices, but in those early times it behoved him to innovate with caution. Further, the attentions of Mr. Robinson and daughter are on all hands admitted to have been indefatigable; and they have left their impression in the gratitude and affection of the natives, amongst whom, rude as they are, there are very interesting, sensible, and amiable characters, though others are reckless, and might again become, under the example and temptations to which they would be exposed, ruthless murderers, spreading terror throughout the land.

-I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Henry Jeanneret.
The Courier
28 January 1845

THE BLACK QUESTION.
To the Editor of the Hobart Town Courier.
SIR, - Public attention having been recently directed to the remnant of the once numerous Aborigines of this colony by the recommendation of the Finance Committee, as stated in one of your late papers, a few remarks on the subject, from one formerly well acquainted with the people and their peculiarities, may not at this juncture be altogether unacceptable.

The epistle of your learned correspondent, Dr. Jeanneret, does credit to his benevolent sympathy with a race too generally regarded with apathy almost unfeeling. But while I honour the motives, which impel his chivalrous advocacy of his late charge, I can by no means concur in his general views.

The people in question are understood to have surrendered themselves on a treaty, and it is indisputably our duty to observe good faith towards them, and to make suitable provision for their necessities and comforts, whether at Flinders or elsewhere; but if this end can be attained at a less expense at a time when the revenue is deficient, and every mode of retrenchment commendable, no argument can be adduced for keeping up an expensive establishment, where the salaries of the officers alone exceed the amount required for the comfortable support of the Aborigines, to say nothing of the many inevitable expenses inseparable from so remote and, in every way, so inconvenient a locality.

The unhealthiness of Flinders has been so generally conceded by its former medical officers and others, that Dr. Jeanneret's isolated belief in its salubrity is a matter of surprise; not to dwell on its want of wholesome water, the simple fact of the Aborigines having dwindled away from some hundreds to about forty during their abode there, satisfactorily establishes its degree of unhealthiness, and substantiates the Doctor's somewhat equivocal praise of its being "the place best adapted to end their days in;" and with every deference to so learned an authority, I should decidedly maintain that the dislike of the natives to Flinders is extreme, and their wish to leave it unvarying. How, indeed, can they be expected to like a place already so fatal to them, and where they are fast verging to extinction.

These children of the forest retain a strong attachment to the place of their birth, and would rejoice in their return to it; nor does the measure afford any just grounds for apprehension; the more formidable of them are long since dead, and the fraction remaining have imbibed tastes which render them dependent on Government for the supply of their daily wants. From my knowledge of their character I would submit that they might be safely replaced in Van Diemen's Land, on either of the following plans: - They might be placed in some sufficiently large building in Hobart Town, under the charge of their present Catechist, or some other person well acquainted with their habits, whose duty it would be to see that they regularly received their clothes and rations, to instruct them, and watch over their general behaviour; they might be visited by the public authorities and any respectable
parties taking an interest in their welfare. The north side of the island might perhaps be preferred for its milder climate. There was a Government building at George Town, formerly used as a factory, that would contain the whole of them; their sole expense, besides clothes and rations, being the Superintendent’s salary.

Or, they might be distributed in the several parts of the country they were originally taken from, under the control of the Police Magistrate and the Clergyman of the district, the former being responsible for the regular receipt of their clothes and rations: in what was once regarded as the most important object, their progress in Christianity, they might reasonably be expected to benefit by the change.

I am not aware that the Aborigines can contribute to defray their own expense by labour or manufactures, though it is asserted Dr. Jeanneret formerly imported spinning-jennies for their use at the public expense.

Dr. Jeanneret alludes to Mr. Robinson’s ill success in his experiment at Port Phillip. His failure, however, can hardly be admitted as a fair instance. We should first be informed on what system these people were kept, on what plan their wants were supplied, and what precautions were taken to prevent their trespasses - points demanding earnest attention in a new and strange country. These and some other matters connected with this people call for explanation.

In concluding these desultory remarks, which have run to too great a length, may I, Mr. Editor, be allowed to express my wonder that in recommending a Board, and naming some highly respected individuals as eligible to compose it, you should have overlooked a gentleman associated with Dr. Officer in his report on Flinder’s Island, I mean Lieut. Friend, R. N., Port Officer at George Town - an officer of much colonial experience, scientific knowledge, and philanthropy. I beg to subscribe myself, Mr. Editor, your constant reader,

PLATYPUS.

The Courier
25 February 1845

RECHABITE DINNER.

ON Friday the first anniversary of “Hope of Tasmania” Rechabite Tent was commemo-rated in the Temperance Hall, Bathurst-st. The Rechabites form a Society for the relief of distressed members, their wives and children, in connexion with the Total Abstinence Society.

At six o’clock about seventy persons, composed of the brotherhood and friends, sat down to a capital dinner, which was well served. The tickets for admission to the dinner were charged three and sixpence, which appears rather high for a Teetotal dinner, all thing’s considered. The Hall was adorned with the ensigns of the Order, and was hung with flags which but partially covered the walls, and
looked too warm for the season. A sprinkling of evergreens which might have been easily procured, would have given a cooler and more refreshing aspect to the room. Mr. Jordan, the Chief Ruler, was in the chair, delivered the toasts, which were responded to as below. The Total Abstinence Band occupied the platform, and played some popular airs during and after dinner. The gallery was occupied by the members' wives and families, who appeared to enjoy the scene as much as did the guests. The officers and members of the Tent were distinguished by their white and coloured sashes, which denoted their rank. Among the company were the Rev. Mr. Wade, (who said grace and returned thanks before and after dinner,) Dr. Crooke, Dr. Jeanneret. J.P., Mr. Shoobridge, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Bonwick, Mr. Sherwin (from Launceston) and other gentlemen whose names were unknown to our reporter. The toasts were as follows:

“Tho Queen,” “Prince Albert and the Royal Family,” “The Ministers of Religion,” “The Magistracy,” “The universal spread of Temperance Principles,” “Prosperity to the Order of Rechabites in the colony,”

FLINDERS ISLAND
Dr. Jeanneret has been reinstated as Commandant at Flinders Island, by an order from the Secretary of State for the colonies, from which office he had been removed by the local government. We understand that imperative orders (arising out of this case) have been received by the Governor that in no case is an official appointed from home to be removed. He is in future to suspend only, pending the decision of the Secretary of State.— Ibid.

The Cornwall Chronicle
10 January 1846

FLINDERS ISLAND
The Military detachment at Flinders Island is to be withdrawn; this is injudicious, on the change of superintendents, and particularly on the retirement of Mr. Milligan, whose treatment of the aborigines was most kind, and who entertained for him the greatest respect, and indeed, affection.

The Cornwall Chronicle
24 January 1846

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN’S PAMPHLET AND MR. MONTAGU.
We have not been so fortunate as to obtain a perusal of the pamphlet written for Sir John Franklin in England, and forwarded to this Colony for the information of his friends that portion only have we seen extracted into the columns of the Examiner, which consists in abuse of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. John Montagu, who the reader will recollect, was removed from office, as was nearly the whole of the efficient servants of the Crown, to make room for several minion idiots of Her Excellency’s choice. Unhappily for the colonists, Sir John Franklin was wholly incapable of properly
comprehending the duties of a Governor, and it was therefore impossible that he could properly discharge them, or feel himself at home with those able heads of public departments, who, tutored under the masterly governorship of Sir George Arthur, were unable, and of course unwilling to betray their trust to their Sovereign and their country, by the neglect of their duty, and an acquiescence in the puerile attempts at the administration of the Government; — Capt. Montagu, with his colleagues were therefore sacrificed — temporarily only, for the appeal of each to the British Minister for redress, terminated in their preferment to higher office, and the recall of the inefficient Governor; but the consequences of Sir John's vacillating policy, has been dearly felt by the people of this colony, —the present factious opposition to good government is one result; — that, however, will easily be overcome to the destruction of the mercenary patriots, and the Colonists must submit in patience to the drafts made upon their pockets, for arrearages of pay due to the dismissed officers, — one of whom Dr. Jeanneret, who was removed from Flinder's Island Superintendency, is reinstated, and the local Government has received instructions to pay to that gentleman, from the pockets of the people — Eight hundred pounds!

Thus, fellow colonists is your industry taxed, and you plundered, to enable the Secretary for the Colonies, to perform an act of justice to Dr Jeanneret, for an act of injustice done him by the present patriots, who were in Sir John Franklin's administration, his advisers and his Governors, and who, to make room for one of their clique, displaced the Doctor, for which patriotic act, we repeat, the Colonists are now called upon to pay to him eight hundred pounds arrearage of salary. But to return to Mr. Montagu, who is so vilely and as it is universally acknowledged falsely abused in Sir John Franklin's pamphlet, — we shall be satisfied in merely publishing the correspondence which resulted from the generally expressed wish of the colonists, to present Captain Montagu with some testimonial of their respect towards him on the loss of his office, and on the eve of his departure for England; and we recommend to the inhabitants of this Colony, to reflect for themselves on the measures of Government, and to spurn from them as they would a serpent, any and every man who presumes to dictate to them, a course of conduct in respect to, or to induce them to be a party to any traitorous proceeding, which has for its object only the aggrandisement of an already overbearing and purse-proud clique, to the inconvenience or injury of legitimate government, or of those officers entrusted with its administration. An underhanded and unjust exercise of an unwholesome and destructive party influence— lost to this Colony — the able services of Capt. Montagu; one consequence of which, we have no hesitation in asserting, is the past and present distresses of this colony; — for had the dismissal of the old and serviceable officers, not taken place — the minions of the clique who succeeded them, had never had the chance of occasioning as they have so surely done, the past and present distresses it has suffered. Captain Montagu, cannot be recalled; — under his skilful management, the Cape Colony is fast advancing in prosperity; — his value is known by the inhabitants of that place, who loudly and universally acknowledge it; the Colonists of Van Diemen's Land, have now only their Governor to look up to, for relief from the hundred headed hydra, which continues to seek the gratification of its ambition, and to check its insatiate cravings after place and power — and if Sir Eardley Wilmot be properly and faithfully (as his Excellency has proved himself to be deserving) — sup-ported by the people, he will lead them from their slavish bondage to a faction, to a manly and honorable obedience to legitimate government— present difficulties will be overcome, society will cease to be distracted by the abusive and detestable means employed by the unprincipled faction, peace and plenty will again in due time be the portion of every individual throughout the breadth and length of this God's favored, and naturally productive little Island, which the ambition of one portion of the clique, and the villainy of the other, if not checked, will go on turn into a hell.

_The Cornwall Chronicle_  
14 February 1846

**ODD FELLOWS.** - The Manchester Unity Lodge has presented a very handsome Medal to their Medical Attendant, Dr. Jeanneret, whose departure for Flinders' Island, prevents his continuance in office. In the true feeling of the Order, Dr. Jeanneret refused payment for his services for the three months he was so employed. The Medal is 'a remarkably handsome silver coin, richly chased and bearing the following inscription: - Presented to H. Jeanneret, M. D. by the Brethren of the Southern Star Lodge, 378, I. O. O. F. M. H., as a mark of respect, February, 1846.
INVESTIGATION AT FLINDER’S ISLAND.

Lieut. Friend has been commissioned to proceed to Flinder’s Island, to investigate certain grievances complained of by the aborigines. He will accompany Captain Moriarty in the Fortitude. The natives were much attached to the late commandant, Dr. Milligan, and have memorialised for the removal of his successor, upon what grounds we have not heard. It is said they have been put up to this “dodge,” by some subordinate officer of the establishment, who is at logger-heads with Dr. Jeanneret. According to all accounts, the island is in a state of great confusion.

Launceston Examiner
30 September 1846

LATEST INTELLIGENCE, INCLUDING THE NEWS BY THIS DAY’S POST - THE STRAITS-
The Fortitude visited Kent’s Group and Flinders. At the latter place depositions were taken by Lieutenant Friend relative to the recent disputes. Some of the statements made are of an extraordinary nature, ridiculous, and incredible. Dr. Jeanneret, the commandant, has returned with the Fortitude. There was also on board an old chief of a Circular Head tribe, known as King Tippoo. He excited no little interest about the wharf from the evident pride with which he regarded his semi-military costume; the soldier’s jacket emblazoned with a star, Scotch cap, and grey trowsers, apparently compensating in his opinion, for the total absence of shoes or stockings. The Fortitude sailed again this morning; Captain Moriarty and Captain Bateman proceed this trip to Kent’s Group, Goose Island, and Swan Island, to inspect the light-houses erected, and fix upon sites for others contemplated.

Launceston Examiner
4 November 1846 SECOND EDITION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Launceston Advertiser.
Sir, — Upon my return to port, in consequence of the leaky state of the vessel in which I embarked for Flinders’ Island, I find a report has been circulated that I have been suspended from my office for cruelty to the Aboriginal children. May I request the favour of your inserting in the various journals of this colony my explanation in contradiction. I have received no intimation that I have been suspended at all, and am not aware that I have officially merited censure. The painful step of suspending one of my officers until the pleasure of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor could lie known, has been my apparent duty! I trust that my duty, feelings, and interest, so far coincide as to prevent the temptation, and that were I so tempted I should be preserved from the commission of an act of cruelty.—

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient
HENRY JEANNERET.
Launceston, Nov. 25, 1843.

Launceston Examiner
26 November 1846

The Flying Fish, which arrived here on Friday last, called at Flinders’ Island to land some sheep for the use of that settlement; the passengers, of which there were several of the highest respectability, speak in the warmest terms of the polite attention shewn to them by Dr. Jeanneret, the Commandant; they report most favourably of the island, the natives being all comfortable and very happy.

Colonial Times
12 January 1847

FLINDER’S ISLAND. The aboriginal establishment at Flinder’s Island is, we hear, to be broken up; the natives to be removed to, and kept imprisoned with hard labour at Bruny Island.

Launceston Examiner
21 July 1847

FLINDERS ISLAND

The expense of maintaining the establishment at Flinder’s Island, for the support of the few original inhabitants of the colony who are still in existence, has latterly been increasing, while the numbers of the natives themselves have either decreased or, at best, remained stationary. The distance of Flinder’s...
Island rendering any effective inspection or control over the officers employed impossible, has, in point of fact, delivered over the unfortunate beings to whom, both in justice and honor, every attention and kindness is due, to the caprice (for I can call it by no better name) of a single individual. This individual I have been obliged to remove from his charge; and in order to enable the Government and the community to exercise some control over the persons to whom the charge of the few remaining natives is entrusted, I have decided to remove the whole establishment from Flinder’s Island, and to place it at a convenient spot within such a distance from Hobart Town as will bring it within reach of visit and inspection, not only of persons officially employed, but also of benevolent individuals. By so doing, it is to be hoped not only that any act of tyranny or caprice on the part of the officers will be discovered, and will then meet its proper punishment, but that means will be afforded of gradually inducing individuals, or even families amongst the natives, to submit to the restraints of civilization. If these expectations should prove erroneous, should the longing after that state of unrestricted freedom, so dear to the savage, still lead them to wish to be released from the slight restraint to which it is proposed to subject them, -I think they might be allowed to reassumne their old habits of life without any risk to the colonists: this, however, will be a matter for future consideration.

Launceston Examiner
24 July 1847

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LAUNCESTON EXAMINER.
-Can it be possible that Sir William Denison really intends to break up the Aboriginal Establishment at Flinder’s Island, and bring back the natives to this colony. Has he yet to learn that for a series of years the inhabitants of this island were kept in a continual state of terror, apprehension, and alarm, not by the open hostility of large bodies of the aborigines, but by the insidious and murderous attacks of small parties frequently not exceeding three or four in number? Does he require to be told that these aborigines were in great measure under the control of a supposed civilised native of New South Wales, who had been brought to this country, and suffered to remain at large; and that upon his instigation, or under his immediate direction, numerous outrages were committed of so wanton and blood-thirsty a character as to overwhelm the colony with horror and dismay? Is Lieutenant-Governor Denison ignorant that under the government of his predecessor Sir George Arthur, so great was the consternation pervading all classes of the community, that he deemed it necessary to suspend all other official operations, and to devote the whole resources of the Government to effect the capture and removal of the aborigines; and that the whole military force in the colony and the greater part of its inhabitants were called out by the Government, and employed at a vast expense for many weeks in an

ineffectual attempt to accomplish this object, which was at length attained by the unwearyed efforts of Mr. G. A. Robinson, now Chief Protector of the aborigines of Port Phillip, who eventually succeeded in conciliating and removing, as is generally believed, the whole of the natives of this land then remaining thereon, and thereby conferring, as was universally considered, an inestimable benefit upon the colony? Is Sir William Denison aware that after the most careful investigation and mature deliberation on the part of the Government, Flinders’ Island was chosen as the most fit spot to carry out its intentions towards the natives; its insular position admitting of their enjoying greater freedom from any personal restraint
and also furnishing them, to a certain extent, with the means of following their accustomed pursuits in the bush, whilst at the same time as much are and attention could be bestowed upon them as in a more confined position? I repeat, can Sir William Denison be aware of all this, and yet dare to take upon himself the fearful responsibility of neutralizing all that has been effected by the removal of the aborigines, by bringing back the remnant of these unfortunate beings and restoring them to the scenes of their former outrages, only rendered more dangerous by those new wants and desires inseparable from their partially civilized condition? What good reason can be pleaded for breaking up the establishment at Flinders' Island? If that establishment is larger and more expensive than is necessary for the due management, control, and instruction of the natives, cannot it be forthwith reduced to its proper limit without involving the necessity of breaking it up and forming a new one elsewhere; an operation on which heavy expenses must inevitably be attendant? For my own part, I cannot discover that the safe custody and due management of the aborigines at Flinders Island should cost the Government more than the attainment of that object would, if they are removed to this colony, except it may be in the cost of transport; but this charge would be nothing in comparison with the expense of forming a new establishment, and carrying out those additional measures for their safe custody which removal from their present insular position would render imperatively necessary, but which measures it would be extremely difficult to render in any degree effectual. I trust that my fellow-colonists will immediately take such steps as the importance of this subject demands: let those more especially bestir themselves who were resident here during that period of terror, when we were under continual apprehension of the outrages of the aborigines, and who must forever remember those spectacles of horror too often presented to our view, in the mutilated and disfigured remains of those unfortunate beings, men, women, and children, who had fallen unoffending victims to their insidious and wanton attacks. Let me instance the treacherous and cold-blooded murders of Captain B. B. Thomas and his overseer, within a short distance of Port Sorell. Let us remember the poor, but hospitable, Gildas, of the West Bank of the Tamar, who, after several hair breadth escapes, at last fell as sacrifice to their savage barbarity in his own garden. Let us remember old Fitzgerald, who lived where Mr. Coulson now resides on the East Bank of the Tamar, and who was surprised and murdered by a native woman whilst standing at the door of his cottage, leaving his numerous and interesting family to the mercy of the world. Where, alas, are they now? I say to the heart-rending remembrance of these, and the long list of still more barbarous outrages, arouse the colonists and induce them to do all in their power to avert even the possibility of their recurrence, which the restoration of the natives to those shores would entail upon us. And let Sir William Denison pause, and beware how He trifles at the safety of this community, over whose interests our gracious Sovereign has appointed him to watch. Let him beware how he entails upon himself the fearful responsibility of giving directions for the return of the natives to this island; but should he unhappily proceed to this length, let the colonists avail themselves of every lawful means in their power to prevent such instructions being carried into effect. In order to give some idea of the feelings of the community on this side of the island, upon the capture and removal of the aborigines, I forward you a copy of the letter addressed to Lieutenant Governor Arthur bringing under his notice certain resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Launceston, to take into consideration the best mode of testifying our gratitude to Mr. Robinson for the deliverance he had effected in our behalf. You
may observe the letter has reference to the “special reason” the inhabitants of Launceston and its vicinity had to rejoice at the removal of the natives: it may throw some light upon this, if I tell you that some time previous to the meeting, within the short space of one week, the mangled remains of no less than seven persons destroyed by the natives had been interred at the burial ground in Launceston. I would conclude by again urging upon the notice of my fellow-colonists, that it is not because the natives are so few in number that their return to this island should be viewed without apprehension or alarm: I conceive that all who were acquainted with their former insidious mode of warfare, will bear me out in the assertion that a dozen ill-disposed natives would be quite sufficient to carry out such a system of bloodshed and plunder as would spread terror and dismay throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

-I remain, Mr. Editor, yours obediently, Reminiscor.
Launceston, September 12.

Launceston Examiner
18 September 1847

ABORIGINES.
A requisition has been addressed to the Sheriff to which about 150 names are attached, requesting him to call a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Secretary of State on the subject of Sir W. Denison’s proposed removal of the aborigines from Flinder’s Island and placing them on the main land, and for the purpose of addressing a protest to the local government against any further steps being taken in the matter, until a reply be received from the Home Government. Amongst the requisitionists are many colonists of the highest and longest standing, who from past experience are best qualified to judge of the hazard of the Governor’s proposition. His Excellency thus proposed his scheme- “I have decided to remove the whole establishment from Flinder’s Island, and to place it at a convenient spot within such a distance from Hobart Town as will bring it within reach of visit and inspection, not only of persons officially employed, but also of benevolent individuals.

If these expectations should prove erroneous, should the longing after that state of unrestricted freedom, so dear to the savage, still lead them to wish to be released from the slightest restraint to which it is proposed to subject them, -I think they might be allowed to resume their old habits of life without any risk to the colonists: this, however, will be a matter for future consideration.” From the course adopted of applying to the Sheriff, neither we, nor any one of the 150 requisitionists, can tell when the meeting will be held, nor what reply will be made to the application. Mr. Sams declined to act on his own responsibility in such cases, and the document has to be forwarded to Hobart Town for the approval of the Sheriff. [A reply has been received by to-day’s post; the meeting is fixed for the 30th.] -Launceston Examiner.

Colonial Times
24 September

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LAUNCESTON EXAMINER. ABORIGINES.
Sir, -Lieutenant-Governor Denison, in his Minute to the late Council announcing his intention to remove the natives from Flinders’ Island and to restore them to this colony, speaks of them with commiseration as “ the unfortunate beings who have been delivered over to the caprice of a single individual,” at such a distance from the seat of government as to render impossible “any effective inspection or control over him.” I question if the present condition of the free colonists of Van Diemen’s Land could be more accurately or graphically described than in the terms of this Minute. Does not the announcement of the restoration of the natives contained therein, and the grave expression of his Excellency’s opinion that “they might be allowed to reassume their old habits of life without risk to the colonists” too clearly indicate that our best interests-yea, even our lives and properties are subject to the caprice, to call it by the mildest name, of a single individual, who is too far removed from the parent government to be subject to that immediate inspection and control which his actions too clearly show he so much requires. It is impossible that the wildest freaks of the deposed Commandant at Flinders’ Island can bear comparison with this experiment of our ruler, who, of his own will, sets himself to neutralize and render abortive the greatest benefit ever conferred upon the colony; and in contemptuous defiance of all past experience on the subject, arranges for the restoration of a horde of savages to their former haunts now occupied by the colonists, and coolly tells us “he thinks these savages may be allowed to
reassume their old habits of life without risk to those colonists.” Would it not be naturally imagined by any one unacquainted with the subject, that their former habits of life had been perfectly inoffensive in their character whereas the dearly bought experience of the colonists too clearly proved, that, for some years previous to the removal of the natives, their habits of life could only be described as a system of bloodshed and plunder. Our condition as a community at the present moment is indeed specially deserving the commiseration of the parent government and of our fellow countrymen in Great Britain, threatened, as we are, with the importation of the polluted mass of convicts from Norfolk Island. The individual who has been appointed by our gracious Sovereign to watch over our interests intimates his resolution to fill up the cup of our calamities by the restoration of a horde of savages to these shores from whence it was naturally hoped they had been for ever most providentially removed. I rejoice to see that a public meeting is about to be held, to petition the home government upon this momentous subject, and to forward to the local government a protest against its taking any measure for the return of the natives until an answer to that petition can be obtained; and I trust that such protest will forcibly and plainly set before His Excellency the heavy responsibility which will thence forward devolve exclusively upon him should he unhappily carry out his intentions, whilst it faithfully warns him to beware how he incurs that responsibility.

-I remain, Mr. Editor, yours obediently, A COLONIST: Launceston, September 20.

Launceston Examiner
25 September 1847

THE ABORIGINES.
The Government under which the people of Van Diemen’s Land exist, is, in the truest sense of the word, despotic; true, we have the pretense of a constitutional Government, but that is the extent of our privilege; the colony has no representative body; the local Legislature is defunct and the Governor has presumed on a dictatorship in the most miserable ignorance of either the wants of the people, or the peculiarities of this Hemisphere.

Retrenchment is the professed object of the Governor — but none has been yet, or is likely to be effected; his Excellency professed his determination to correct existing abuses in the public departments, but they are daily accumulating; in the police department — in which the most disgraceful scenes are enacted — a premium has been advanced for their repetition; but this not our present subject; the fruits of his Excellency’s vacillation will soon be apparent. The retrenchment move in respect to the Aborigines claims from us a few observations; his Excellency views the situation of the remnant of the blacks, now reduced to from 40 to 50 men, women and children — as objectional, under the direction of Dr. Jeanneret, and no doubt considers the cost of their maintenance excessive; in both these respects we coincide with his Excellency in opinion, but of two evils we deem it policy to adopt the least objectionable; if the superintendence of Dr. Jeanneret lie objectionable, let him be relieved, — and the expense should be curtailed to the lowest amount consistent with the happiness and comfort of the aborigines — but to bring back the same people who some years ago deluged the colony in blood, to the scenes of their former atrocities is madness. His Excellency states it to be his determination to benefit the aborigines; if their annihilation — their butchery will benefit them, his Excellency’s object is accomplished; their return to their original soil — to their native haunts— will, if they possess in their souls one spark of human nature, — be a rekindling of the fires of their revengeful spirits, which will lead them to the reenacting of their former violence; they will spear, mutilate and destroy according to their native fashion, and retaliation, dire and sure, will be the work of the Europeans; the slightest act of irregularity on the part of the Aborigines towards the colonists, will be the signal for a war against them of extermination, and we feel assured that in less than twelve months after the landing of the Aborigines in this colony, not a memento, save their unbleached bones, will be left of them. His Excellency in respect to the Aborigines has hit upon a sure mode of retrenchment.

The Cornwall Chronicle
2 October 1847

THE NATIVES.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE, NO. 100.
Colonial Secretary’s Office, 4th Nov., 1847.
The Lieutenant-Governor directs it to be notified for
the information of the public, and of those persons interested in the return of the Aboriginal inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land to their native country, that they consist of 13 Adult Men, 15 Boys, and 22 Adult Women. 15 Girls. That, of the thirteen, two have been reared from boyhood amongst Europeans, three have been educated at the Queen's Orphan Schools, one has been reared on the establishment of a settler (now deceased), and is a good bullock-driver and farm servant; one is nearly blind; one is imbecile: that, of the remaining five, four are from 45 to 55 years of age, -two of them having been pretty regularly employed as boatmen, and one having for years done the duty of cowherd, with a steadiness which would have been praiseworthy in a man bred to labour. They have all lived about fifteen years in civilised habits; several of them can read and write; and they are almost all addicted to gardening. They raised at Flinder's Island, in gardens fenced by themselves, peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, carrots, onions, parsnips, and pumpkins, besides cultivating fruit trees. The Aboriginal women have lived in the practices of civilised life for even a longer period than the men. The children are to be educated and trained in a manner to fit them to mingle with, and domestic life, a sufficient guarantee for their future good behaviour.

By His Excellency's Command, J. E. BICHENO.

WE purposely reserved the above notice that we might give it a prominent place in our columns. The information is calculated to alleviate the fear generally entertained: it must be regretted that the intelligence has been so long delayed. Whether the reluctance of the Government may be attributed to a supercilious contempt of public alarm; or the tardy announcement be traced to the agitation of the question, it is certain the notice will be received as an unwilling homage to the pressure from without, destitute of all the virtue an early and spontaneous explanation might have claimed. The Governor declares that neither the number nor character of the remnant of aborigines warrant the belief they are capable of mischief. It is useless to repeat the testimony of colonists who were eye-witnesses to the ravages committed, before their removal, by far fewer blacks than are now restored to the island. With the conflagrations, robberies, and murders fresh in the recollection of the settlers: the vivid remembrance to be ultimately absorbed into the community. The adult Aborigines are now located at Oyster Cove. Respectable persons may visit the establishment; and, on doing so, they will be required to write their names in a Visitors' Book kept there. The Lieutenant Governor sees in the insignificant number of the Aboriginal men few who have ever been at large in the Colony; and His Excellency possesses, in the fact of these men having acquired a taste for settled habits and industrial pursuits, and in their appreciation of the comforts and advantages of the general terror, the presence of the natives diffused; and the many unsuccessful efforts to effect their capture, as well as the cost of the expeditions against them, it was impossible the colonists could learn without regret and apprehension the return of these exiles. Even though now inoffensive, the feeling that pervaded the community rendered the plan of the Government more than questionable- it was highly impolitic. None, save the finance committee, whispered a syllable concerning the expense. It was the universal wish that every comfort the natives could enjoy, should be provided, and that
they should be permitted all the liberty consistent with their own safety and the security of the colonists. At Flinders the aborigines might roam without restraint, and nothing but the mere cost of transporting a few stores to the station, could be gained by their removal to the main. Oyster Cove is as much a “foreign” soil to them as the spot they have left; and for a time, at least, they will be subjected to a surveillance and constraint they have never before experienced. The appliances of civilization were at least equally available in both situations. But is there no danger? Sir William Denison declares there is none. -He is indeed a total stranger to the Tasmanian natives, and executed his design in entire ignorance of their former career, But he is satisfied to found his prediction of peace on the opinion of irresponsible advisers, who are nameless and unknown. At best his views are theoretical: they are in opposition to local experience, and contrary to the historical testimony of other countries. The natives of North America cultivated the soil, possessed herds, and were accustomed to trade with the whites for articles imported from abroad; but, though farther advanced in civilization than the aborigines of Van Diemen’s Land, they proved a terrible scourge to the European adventurers in that continent. We shall be happy to find that the wretched remnant of numerous tribes, once the exclusive occupants of this island, are contented with and attached to their new locality. If they still possess that ferocity which they once exhibited, and which savages are said never to relinquish, their dispersion and hostility would inevitably terminate in their destruction, though it might be at the cost of some valuable lives.

ABORIGINAL
We perceive by the Hobart Town journal that the Van Diemen’s Land Aborigines, lately brought back from Flinders Island, have commenced to reassume their old habits of life by committing depredations upon the flocks in the neighbourhood of Oyster Cove where they are now located.

The Melbourne Argus
4 January 1848

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
In my last address to you, I stated my intention of removing the small remnant of the Aborigines from Flinders’ Island to the mainland. Some feeling of alarm was created at the time, lest such a measure should prove the forerunner of a state of hostility between the natives and the colonists, such as created the necessity of removing them to Flinders’ Island I am happy to be able to state that these fears have proved ground-less; the conduct and demeanor of the natives since their return have been uniformly quiet and subordinate to control; and they have evinced such a decided preference for the comfort and advantages of a fixed home as compared with the misery attendant upon their former state of lawless freedom, that a perfect guarantee is afforded by their self-interest for their good conduct. The children have been sent to the Orphan School, and will there be trained to those habits of obedience and industry which will ensure their becoming at all events quiet and orderly members of the community.

Colonial Times
28 January 1848

ARRIVALS
Dr. Jeanneret and family had arrived at Launceston from Flinders’ Island in the John Bull. The island is
now uninhabited except by some men in charge of the livestock.

*The Sydney Morning Herald*

26 February 1848

**FLINDERS ISLAND**

We can hardly conceive anything less accordant with the old English love of fair-play than the treatment Dr. Jeanneret has, if we are rightly informed, received.

To be charged for several years with the management of the native blacks of this country, who, whatever they may be now, and we can hardly realize so entire a revulsion as their complete civilization, were, a few years ago, as turbulent, cunning, and vindictive a race as any upon the earth. To be subjected to the whims of even fifty of these sable gentry, might we think suffice as a fair trial of temper to most people; no-one will contend but that in such a position a grave accusation as caprice and tyranny, if advanced, should be fairly explained that it might be as fairly met, if the party felt prepared to justify. We are told that not only no opportunity has been afforded for such justification, but very unwarrantable violations have been committed upon Dr. Jeanneret and his family by persons under the especial protection of the Local Government. If so, surely such a matter should be subject of open enquiry. Dr. Jeanneret insists upon it that he only did his duty, and with kindness and forbearance, exercised a protective discipline materially interfering and contrasting with the harsh proceedings of others, and thus excited the animosity of a party who claim somewhat too exclusively a title to the possession of the benevolent affections. We understand it is Dr. Jeanneret’s intention to appeal to her Majesty in person.

We deprecate, as very injurious to the reputation of the colony the contentious impetuosity which, not satisfied with attacking public character, has too often excited private animosity, and express our disapproval of the interference of the public with purely private matters; but to make any department the vehicle of private malice is so great a crime against society that we can hardly think it possible in the nineteenth century, even in Van Diemen’s Land, were not the presumption so strong. We therefore gladly comply with Dr. Jeanneret’s wishes expressive of a desire to elicit publicly any complaints any person may have to prefer against him. We believe Dr. Jeanneret has offended, in that he has not been a mere partisan blindly adopting the sentiments of a class, where he would doubtless have met with a numerous body of supporters, pro hac vice, as the personification of a principle of temporary expediency; but having been content to pursue an unpretending path in amicable intercourse with all sects and parties, some astonishment and perhaps resentment has been excited by his unexpected firmness in opposition to the proceedings of a party he considered acting unwarrantably and injudiciously. Should Dr. Jeanneret’s correspondence be published as we strongly recommend, we consider, making allowance for a somewhat intemperate tone, the result perhaps of a degree of self-reliance engendered by his insulated position and an enthusiastic temperament, that little honour will redound to his antagonists.

*Colonial Times*

14 March 1848

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE LAUNCESTON EXAMINER. DR. JEANNERET’S CLAIM.**

SIR, -I regret that any one should be inconvenienced by the delay which has occurred in passing my accounts for the Aborigines’ Establishment; and I trust, whether they are audited or not, it will not be long before I shall be able to make some satisfactory arrangement. I have now been in attendance more than a year applying for a settlement, I have represented the inconvenience occasioned, and have taken every precaution I could devise to obviate it. My applications to the Auditor have been met by references to the Lieut. Governor: my representations for the information of his Excellency by references to the Auditor; exactly the course which might be anticipated towards an officer denounced ex cathedra as a capricious tyrant, erased from the commission, and held up on the authority of the Colonial Secretary as a malfeasant magistrate, for the mere performance of a duty I would gladly have avoided if I could have done so justly. There is scarcely a department of the service of this colony which has not been moved to extra official interference to countenance the prejudices Sir William Denison has lent so facile an ear to, and each must be supported. The auditor must be supported; the Colonial Secretary must be supported, and so must
the informer (however groundless his statements), be screened and protected. Therefore judicial officers must succumb, under pain of deprivation and confiscation, to the subversion of the principles which alone give stability to the crown, and upon which only the loyalty of the subject is based. The real question appears to me to be, whether the colonial executive shall exact penalties, launch forth public denunciations, and confiscate property of individuals, even though they be its own officers, judicial or ministerial, or both, and whether punishment by means of intrigues, and application of penalties intended for bona fide civil torts, shall be resorted to for supposed infractions of law and obedience unproved and possibly never committed. It appears to me, since the Privy Council itself is bound to refer all criminal jurisdiction to the courts of law, that no minor executive authority, emanating from the same source, can claim exemption from the salutary restraints upon power and privilege in favor of the security of person, and property, and reputation. Mr. Boyes is pleased to say to me, "You have charged rations to aborigines not in existence: therefore, although I have audited and passed the account, it rests with the Lieutenant-Governor whether your accounts shall be reconsidered and your balance paid, or whether I shall not trump up a balance to exhibit in your disfavor," -at least this is the amount of the communication. One reply I have not: and feel satisfied no-one will for a moment believe what you say unless you prove it. This Mr. Boyes declines, and he can perhaps explain why he prefers to terminate my accounts on March 31st, 1847, instead of to the later period to which they have been forwarded. I contend only for such a completion as may not admit of separation of further secret misrepresentation to the home authorities. When I apply for an indictment for an assault upon my son, the Attorney-General replies that it is in his absolute discretion to grant or refuse it; and accordingly of his mere motion chooses the latter; the police magistrate and another official are equally complaisant, just, I repeat, as might be anticipated when it pleases the Lieutenant-Governor personally to denounce. One, individual is indeed so polite and conscientious as to explain that disobedience to a course he is persuaded to be unjust would cause his ruin. But, since you have entered into data, it is perhaps desirable I should explain the circumstances you refer to. In Dec 1845, Sir Eardley Wilmot sent me a note, requesting I would wait upon him to receive the decision of the Secretary of State. At this interview he offered me a cheque for £800, in repayment of my arrears, and explained that the minister did not consider, there was the shadow of a cause of complaint against me. Not having calculated the exact amount, but considering more must be due to me for two years, estimating my place worth at least £500: a-year, I declined the offer, but was ultimately compelled to content myself, under protest, with less than £700, which proved to be very little more than the half of what I was justly entitled to: I therefore continued to charge upon the balance the same rate of interest which I had been compelled to pay upon overdue accounts. Amongst other unreasonable deductions I may instance that for rations charged a shilling in my instructions, I was graciously permitted to receive 4 ¼ d. At my second return to this island, subsequent to the wars and fulminations instituted against me, after having been unreasonably detained at Flinders’ Island with part of my family, without supplies; and after having been put to much expense, hazard, and suffering, I found that for a period of nearly twelve months but £100 had been placed to my credit at my banker’s, although I had continued advances to my officers, men, and aborigines, which never exceeded the authorized amounts, without due reference and explanation of the urgency of the case. If not replied to this had always previously been considered as admitted. The usual vouchers were furnished. About £1,200 was then due to me. I have since furnished my account current to January 31st, amounting to nearly £1,800, considering myself entitled to full pay and allowances so long as I am unreasonably detained for the completion of my accounts. Besides this: my livestock at Flinders’ Island has been dispersed by the dispossession of my servants, and I have been put to unnecessary expense by frivolous suits. During all this bother the Secretary of State is pleased merely to approve of my suspension; Hence I presume it is the intention to afford me a nominal pension on full pay and allowances, especially as Mr. Bicheno continues to threaten me with the penalties of insubordination if I continue to appeal as usual. I dare say my creditors will remark, “I wish you may get it.” I may be permitted to observe that I have sought as public a defence as his Excellency’s attack and have been officially denied, and I have every reason to desire a full investigation of my conduct in office; and although I do not wish unnecessarily to subject individuals who have opposed me to scrutiny, I consider myself bound to reply until I can appeal
fairly to the opinion of an impartial authority: and I challenge any one to show that his Excellency’s charge of caprice and tyranny to the aborigines, upon which I imagine these delays are based, has the least foundation. I hope his Excellency has directed the sums due to the aborigines for labor, &c., at the termination of my accounts, to be paid then from their own proceeds, which, with other advances, I should have liquidated had funds been in hand.

I remain, Sir, &c,
H. JEANNERET.
Launceston Examiner
28 February 1849

DEPARTURES
Sailed the brig William, 121 tons, Thom, for Sydney. Passengers - Mr. J. Fowler, Mrs Ralston, Miss Ralston, Miss Thompson, Miss E. Thompson, Dr. Jeanneret, Mrs. Jeanneret and child, Mr. C. E. Jeanneret, Master H. T. Jeanneret, Master F. C. Jeanneret, Miss Jeanneret; four in the steerage.
The Courier
13 April 1850

AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS
The following is taken from an English paper of 17th November:- “LAMBETH. - On Wednesday Mr. Frederick Pass, a schoolmaster at Walworth, and who had been admitted to bail on Thursday last, on a charge of obtaining £3 from Mr. Russell the pawnbroker, by falsely representing an Australian cut stone as a diamond, attended before Mr. Elliott for final examination. Mr. Russell said that since the last examination he had submitted the stone to a respectable lapidary, who pronounced it not only not to be a diamond, but perfectly worthless; in fact not of the value of a shilling. Mr. Saunders, a professional gentleman, who attended on behalf of the prisoner, observed that the real history of the stones produced was this:- Dr. Jeanneret, a medical gentleman, who had spent many years in Van Diemen's Land and Australia, had fortunately for himself collected and brought home with him from the latter place, a number of what he would e able to prove to be valuable diamonds; and having got them cut by lapidaries in this country, had employed the defendant to dispose of some of them. The defendant, however, was not fortunate enough to effect a sale of any, but ultimately pledged one set in a ring at the shop of Mr. Russell. Being thus satisfied, within his own mind, that the stones were diamonds, else Mr. Russell’s shopman would not have thought of giving so much as 50s. for one, he released the ring at once, and returned it and the stones then in his possession to Dr. Jeanneret. He then requested that the doctor would kindly give him some of the diamonds upon credit, and at a moderate price, to enable him to dispose of on his own account; and the doctor did so. He then proceeded to the shop of Mr. Russell, and pledged the large stone produced, as had been stated; in doing so, he had not the most distant thought to commit the slightest imposition on Mr. Russell. On the contrary, he believed he was giving him more than value for what he had received, and in this opinion he was strengthened by the amount lent on the ring. Mr. Russell here asked why the ring spoken of had not been produced, and said that his shopman was ready to make oath that the stone in the ring was a diamond. Mr. Saunders said that if so, so also were those produced. Dr. Jeanneret corroborated the statement of Mr. Saunders, and said he became acquainted with the prisoner by his teaching his children. The doctor produced a box full of very finely cut stones, which he said were Australian diamonds, as pure as the celebrated Kohl-i-noor itself. -Mr. Elliott, having some apparent doubt as to the article, sent for Mr. Chally, a jeweler in the vicinity of the court, to take his opinion, and he, upon being shown the large stone, at once pronounced it to be a composition, and not a diamond, and also considered it soft, but, on trying it with a file, he found it quite hard, contrary to his expectations, so that he could not say what it really was, The test of diamonds was their hardness, and their value depended on its quality and brilliancy. Dr. Purcell, a medical gentlemen, and several others, gave the prisoner a high character, and declared it to be their opinion that he was incapable of committing the charge alleged against him. Mr. Elliott observed that after such high testimony to character, and from the extreme doubt as to the article produced, he did not think there was any use in sending the case for trial. He (Mr. Elliott) should give no opinion as to the article, but he must say the prisoner’s conduct was far from straightforward in not having stated the whole of the circumstances, as it was the wish of Dr. Jeanneret, and not to have allowed the shopman of Mr. Russell to infer that the stone pledged was the same. -The prisoner was then discharged.
Launceston Examiner
13 March 1852
EXTRACT FROM CHARLES DARWIN'S NOTEBOOKS FROM THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE - SYDNEY NOTEBOOK

The inside back pages of the notebook are impossible to date precisely as they consist of lists of names and places, apparently in Australia but also including Valparaiso, together with one of the most detailed lists of equipment in any of the notebooks. We assume they relate to preparations for Darwin's trip to Bathurst. 'Dr Jennerett,' on the inside front cover and 'Dr Jennerat' on p. 6b was Henry Jeanneret (1802-1886), surgeon, dentist and amateur botanist in Hobart Town, Tasmania.

Sydney, January 1836

[It is understood that Darwin suffered from a mitochondrial disease that caused him to vomit a lot and consequently he had very poor teeth requiring dental assistance.]

PETITION FOR PATENT

As set forth in their respective petitions, all recorded in the said office on the 14th day of September, 1853. 2147. And Henry Jeanneret, of Great Titchfieldstreet, in the county of Middlesex, M.D., has given the like notice in respect of the invention of " improvements in machinery for digging and tilling land."

London Gazette
4 October, 1853

THE LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 14. 1861.

Before the Judge of the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at the Shirehall, Gloucester, on Thursday the 20th day of June, 1861. Henry Jeanneret, formerly of No. 15, George-street, Bryanston-square, then of Glen Cottage, Maidahill, Paddington, then of No. 19, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, then of No. 19, Brompton-row, all in the county of Middlesex, Physician and Patentee, then of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, then of No 2, Grafton Terrace, then of No. 11, York Terrace, then of No. 7, Hewlett-street, then of No. 4, Blenheim Terrace, and late of No. 3, Carlton-street, all in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Physician, sued as Henry Jeanneret.

BY CABLE THE DEATH OF HENRY JEANNERET M.D., IS ANNOUNCED.

Though Dr. Jeanneret removed with his family from Sydney to Tasmania in 1836, he, with his amiable wife will be remembered with respect and affection by friends.

Amongst the oldest colonists still living, Dr. Jeanneret, after pursuing his studies at Oxford, Paris and London graduated at Edinburgh, emigrated to Sydney, and commenced the practice of his profession here in 1829.

When in Sydney, he took great interest in everything tending to the advancement of the colony, and by his advocacy of the establishment of Schools of Art and his lectures on scientific subjects helped to develop the resources of the colony. Amongst other things he discovered gold in quartz on the property of the Australian Agricultural Company, near Stroud, and duly reported its discovery, but as it was only ascertained by chemical analysis, and the quantity was small, it was not regarded by the Company as a discovery of any importance.

In 1832, Dr. Jeanneret married Miss Merritt, sister of the wife of the late Mr Francis Mitchell. He entered the service of the Crown in Tasmania, and occupied various responsible positions, until he returned to England with his family in 1850. When at the Council Settlements at Port Arthur, Dr Jeanneret had the medical and spiritual charge of the settlement at Point Puer, a prison where many hundreds of boys, of from eight to twenty years old, who had been transported from Great Britain, many of whom for the most trivial offences, were kept. Dr Jeanneret did much to alleviate the condition of the boys. The system of flogging with the cat-of-nine tails on a triangle erected for that purpose, in the presence of all their comrades was vehemently opposed by him, and consequently abandoned.

He afterwards, when Commandant of Flinders Island and protector of the aborigines of Tasmania, reversed the policy of cruelty and coercion practiced there, and substituted one of kindness and freedom, but his efforts were of little avail. Old ideas of justice and punishment were too strongly rooted in official minds, and the poor aborigines were removed from the beautiful and free settlement and hunting grounds of Flinders Island to the wretched old penal settlement at Oyster Cove, Tasmania where they speedily died.
Dr. Jeanneret, during his service, always made a point of devoting the early and late portions of the Lord's Day to his medical duties, but the principal portion of the day was devoted to the honour of God by conducting His worship and in giving religious instruction, when at Point Puer, under the sanction of the late revered Bishop of Australia.

Extract from "THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMAN"
Friday, July 2nd 1886
DR. JEANNERET’S

PETITION TO THE QUEEN,

AND

RESULTING CORRESPONDENCE.
TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The humble petition of Henry Jeanneret, Doctor of Medicine, sheweth, That petitioner served your Majesty as an officer under the Colonial department for ten years, and having been removed from his command as Superintendent of the aborigines of Van Diemen’s Land, in 1844, was restored to his office upon appeal to the Secretary of State.

That this award in petitioner’s favour was resisted by a petition addressed to your Majesty as from eight aborigines accusing petitioner. But, when petitioner’s conduct was subjected to a strict official investigation, those aborigines represented that the said petition was false, and had been unfairly originated; whilst the Europeans who had served under petitioner testified to petitioner’s zeal, humanity, and impartiality.

That petitioner has nevertheless been treated as if guilty, and as if he had justly incurred your Majesty’s displeasure, and was again dismissed in 1847, and held up to public detestation in the colony, whilst his property was devastated.

That, notwithstanding the Right Hon. Earl Derby decided in petitioner’s favour in 1845, and the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington officially absolved petitioner in 1852 from any amputations of a moral nature, or such as could affect his profession, petitioner has been refused redress by the Colonial-office, upon plea of dismissal for offences against law and humanity.

That petitioner went out as a settler under promise of grants of land in 1829, but has in vain claimed the fulfilment of that promise, and has suffered grievous losses thereby.

That petitioner has endeavoured, to the best of his judgment and ability, to comply with the regulations of the Colonial-office, and to obey the instructions he has received.

And petitioner humbly solicits the establishment of his honour, and compensation for his losses, so that the sufferings of his family may not be prolonged. And Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

HENRY JEANNERET.

24, Howland Street, June 27, 1854.
“It may be some satisfaction for him to know that, when I was at Oyster Cove a dozen years after, his name was spoken of with respect by the Natives. Even one of them, who had before opposed him, declared him to be a just and good man; and another asserted that he kept the bad men from troubling them there, and that they were far happier on Flinders than ever they had been since.”

Plomley
One of the successful among the native-born of New South Wales, which takes us back to the period in our history before the introduction of free institutions, is that of Mr. Jeanneret, a well-known resident of the picturesque suburb of Hunter’s Hill, with the development and progress of which he has always been closely identified. As a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and Alderman both of his own suburb and of the City Council, and later as a member of the Legislative Assembly, he is in many worthy respects an acknowledged representative man.

Charles Edward Jeanneret was born in Sydney in 1834, during the term of rule of Governor Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. His father, of whom our subject is the only surviving son, was Dr. Henry Jeanneret, an old and respectable colonist of New South Wales, and subsequently Civil Commandant of Flinders Land, a dependency of Tasmania. Here the son spent most of his boyhood and youth, and acquired that love of the sea and acquaintance with the principles of navigation and practical seamanship, which led him to undertake a voyage to Europe at the age of eighteen. On returning to Australia the attractions of the diggings proved stronger than his nautical proclivities, however, and he followed the Bendigo gold rush to where the city of Sandhurst now is, and remained there for three years. Subsequently he returned to Sydney, and, after a period of service in the Bank of New South Wales, he entered into a general agency partnership with a Mr. Henry Porter. He married about the same time, and settled at Hunter’s Hill.

On Mr. Jeanneret’s settling there it presented a very dissimilar appearance to that of to-day. By prudent land investments Mr. Jeanneret prospered apace, and became a shareholder and manager of a local steam company. For some years a keen competition went on between that and a rival enterprise, but eventually the two coalesced and later on both were sold, with fleet and goodwill, to Mr. Jeanneret. This occurred in 1876, and at that time there were but five steamers to meet the river trade. This number Mr. Jeanneret has since increased to upwards of twenty. Farming, mining, meat-preserving, and other industries occupied the residue of his time, and the traces of his building enterprise are visible all along the Lane Cove and the Parramatta Rivers. Another of his works, and by no means the least enterprising or progressive, is the tramway from the head of the Parramatta River to the Park, the Rose Hill Racecourse, and the town of Parramatta.

In municipal matters his activity has been quite marked. The incorporation of Hunter’s Hill is directly due to his energetic advocacy and personal exertions. Since 1871, when that event took place, Mr. Jeanneret has been an Alderman and for some years Mayor of that borough. In recent years he has been elected to the City Council, where he has distinguished himself by the exercise of those personal gifts and qualities which mark the whole of his active career. In 1875 he contested the electorate of Central Cumberland with Messrs. Lackey, Wearne, and A. H. McCulloch. The two former of these three were elected on that occasion to represent the electorate in Parliament. At the general elections in the early part of 1887 Mr. Jeanneret contested another electorate, and was elected to the seat in Parliament, which he still holds as we write this notice of his restless progressive career. He is also a magistrate of the territory, and during the time when his services were in active requisition at the Water Police Court his decisions were marked by a strict and intelligent justice and a sound common sense not always found in the records of the work of the unpaid magistracy of the colony. Mr. Jeanneret has at present in view the establishment of a new line of tram communication connecting the fertile Ryde district, Hunter’s Hill, and Sydney together with steam punts across the Parramatta River.

*Extract from 'Men of Mark 1885'*
Charles Edward and Julia Anne (Annie) Jeanneret and family.
Wybalena, Hunters Hill, Sydney
Charles Edward Jeanneret was born on 09 Feb 1834 in New South Wales, or Hobart Australia. He died on 23 Aug 1898 in Wyrallah, Richmond River, New South Wales, Australia. He married Julia Anne Bellingham, daughter of Francis Bellingham and Julia Rowe Ive on 12 Jun 1857 in St Phillips Church, Sydney NSW. She was born on 14 Jun 1837 in Gracechurch, London, England. She died in 1919 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

Charles Edward Jeanneret and Julia Anne Bellingham had the following children:

1. Henry Stanley Jeanneret was born on 07 Apr 1858 in 'Henly Cottage', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died in 1911 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He married Mary Elizabeth Banks Smith on 12 Apr 1890 in St George’s Church, Hobart, Tasmania. She died on 31 Dec 1936.

2. Lucy Warren Jeanneret was born on 24 Mar 1860 in 'Henly Cottage', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 20 Aug 1891 in Dungog, New South Wales, Australia. She married Harry Seymour Bingle, son of John Rayden Bingle and Frances Elizabeth Corlette in 1889. He was born in 1865 in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia. He died in 1931 in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

3. Ida Jane Jeanneret was born on 17 Jul 1862 in 'Fernbank', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. She died in 1946 in Concord, Canada Bay, New South Wales, Australia. She married Charles Frederick Moore Michelmore, son of John Mitchelmore and Harriet Hoskins in 1888 in Ryde, New South Wales. He was born on 09 Mar 1863 in Totnes, Devon, England. He died in 1917 in Drummoyne, Canada Bay, New South Wales, Australia.

4. Francis Edward Jeanneret was born on 28 Sep 1863 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 06 Dec 1933 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He married Augusta Bassett Hull, daughter of Hugh Munro Hull and Margaret Bassett Tremlett on 17 Apr 1888 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She was born on 15 Aug 1864 in "Tolosa", Tolosa Street, Glenorchy, Tasmania. She died on 16 Oct 1933 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia.
5. **Charles Frederick Jeanneret** was born on 29 Nov 1865 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died in 1932 in Balmain, New South Wales, Australia. He married Rozalie De L Argue in 1903. She died in 1942.

6. **Alfred Ernest Campbell Jeanneret** was born on 26 Feb 1868 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 11 Sep 1944 in Cooma, New South Wales, Australia. He married Amy May Rose, daughter of Reuben Uther Bartlett Rose and Eliza Jane Merrett in 1908. She was born on 08 Feb 1878 in Boloco, Dalgety, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 18 Feb 1955 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

7. **Arthur John Jeanneret** was born on 20 Feb 1870 in 'Summerville', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 24 Mar 1939 in Tweed Heads, New South Wales, Australia.

8. **Herbert Jeanneret** was born on 29 Apr 1872 in 'Summerville', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 03 Aug 1932 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He married Fanny Ridge Henson in 1902 in Lismore, New South Wales, Australia. She was born in 1879 in St George, New South Wales, Australia. She died in 1962 in Chatswood, New South Wales, Australia.

9. **Charles Louis Jeanneret** was born on 20 May 1874 in 'Summerville', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 05 Aug 1923 in Balmain, New South Wales, Australia. He married Stella Henson, daughter of George Robson Henson and Mary Ann Ridge in 1902 in Lismore, New South Wales, Australia. She was born in 1875 in Windsor, New South Wales, Australia. She died in 1964 in St.Leonards, New South Wales, Australia.

10. **Edwin Sinclair Jeanneret** was born on 14 May 1876 in 'Wybalena', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 14 Sep 1944 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He married Maybelle Olive Henson, daughter of George Robson Henson and Mary Ann Ridge on 18 Aug 1924 in St Phillips Church, Sydney. She was born in 1891 in Burwood, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 14 Sep 1944.

11. **Florence Annie Jeanneret** was born on 21 Nov 1878 in 'Wybalena', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. She died in Nov 1942 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She married Ethelbert Christian Hull, son of Hugh Munro Hull and Margaret Bassett Tremlett in 1906 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He was born on 27 Aug 1870 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He died in 1949 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia.
Henry Stanley Jeanneret was born on 07 Apr 1858 at ‘Henly Cottage’, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 31 Dec 1936 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He married Mary Elizabeth Banks Smith, daughter of George Banks Smith and Elizabeth Walker on 12 Apr 1890 in Battery Point, Tasmania, Australia (St George’s Church). She was born on 26 Jun 1858 in Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. She died on 31 Dec 1936 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

Henry Stanley Jeanneret and Mary Elizabeth Banks Smith had the following child:

1. Mary Kathleen Jeanneret was born on 24 Dec 1892 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 13 Dec 1934.

Lucy Warren Jeanneret was born on 24 Mar 1860 (‘Henly Cottage’, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia). She died on 20 Aug 1891 in Dungog, New South Wales, Australia. She married Harry Seymour Bingle, son of John Rayden Bingle and Frances Elizabeth Corlette in 1889 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia. He was born in 1865 in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia. He died in 1931 in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

WEDDING

All Saints’ Church, Hunter’s Hill, was the scene of a fashionable marriage a few days ago, when Miss Lucia Warren Jeanneret, eldest daughter of Mr. C. E. Jeanneret, of “Wybalena,” was united to Mr. Harry S. Bingle, of Ashfield.

The officiating clergy men were the Rev. P. R. Spry Bailey, vicar; the Rev. Dr. Corlette, vicar of St. John’s, Ashfield; the Rev. Arthur Collette, and the Rev. Arthur E. Bel lingham B.A. The surpliced choir preceded the clergy men to the altar; while Mr. Truman, who presided at the organ, played the “War March of the Priests” as a processional. As the bride entered the church on the arm of her father, the choir sang the hymn “The Voice that Breath’d o’er Eden.” The service was fully choral.

The bride was elegantly dressed in a trained robe of ivory white faille francaise, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by four bridesmaids, Misses Bingle (2) and Misses Jeanneret (2). The dresses of two of the ladies were heliotrope veiling with lace fronts; and ivory plush hats were worn. The two little girls wore frocks of cream nun’s veiling, and drawn lace hats with geranium ribbons. The bride and her bridesmaids each carried lovely bouquets of choice bridal blossoms. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated, the altar and surroundings with white camellias, and the chancel with pot plants and ferns.

Mendelssohn’s “Wedding March” was played as the bridal party left the church. The dejeuner and reception were held at “Wybalena” after the ceremony.

DUNGOG.
Within the last fortnight there has been quite an unusual number of deaths in this vicinity, and all of young people. The first, and most melancholy of all, was the death of Mrs. Bingle, wife of our much respected Clerk of Petty Sessions, who died in child bed. She was quite a young woman, not many years married, and a daughter of Mr. Jeanneret, M.P. The remains of the mother and child were
forwarded for interment in the suburbs of Sydney, where the parents reside. Much public sympathy is expressed for Mr. Bingle in his sad bereavement.

*The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* Sat 5 Sep

**Ida Jane Jeanneret** was born on 17 Jul 1862 (‘Fernbank’, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia). She died on 20 Nov 1946 in Concord, Canada Bay, New South Wales, Australia (at a private hospital, Concord, late of Hill Top & Beecroft grandmother of Douglas, great grandmother of John & Dennis, elder daughter of the late C E Jeanneret of Hunter’s Hill). She married Charles Frederick Moore Michelmore, son of John Michelmore and Harriet Hoskins on 25 Jul 1888 (All Saints, Hunters Hill). He was born on 09 Mar 1863 in Totnes, Devon, England. He died in 1917 in Drummoyne, New South Wales, Australia.

MICHELMORE--JEANNERET.-July 25, at All Saints Church, Hunter's Hill, by Rev. P. B. S. Bailey, Vicar, assisted by Rev. A. Bellingham, Charles Frederick Moore Michelmore, of Thomar, Missenden-road, Camperdown, and Bond-street, Sydney, to Ida second daughter of C. E. Jeanneret, M.P., of Wybalena, Hunters Hill. No cards.

Ida Jane Jeanneret and Charles Frederick Moore Michelmore had the following children:

1. Charles Edward Michelmore was born in 1889 in Newtown, Marrickville, New South Wales, Australia. He died in 1917 in Drummoyne, New South Wales, Australia. He married Margaret Bragg. She was born in 1901.
2. Herbert Michelmore was born in 1893. He died in 1893
3. Douglas Michelmore

Notes for Charles Frederick Moore Michelmore:
- 1886-1887 Secretary to various election committees for the seat of Bourke, Sydney NSW
- 5 Feb1887 Candidate for auditor in Hunter’s Hill Borough Council NSW elections
- Nov 1887 Waltham Buildings, Bond Street, Sydney: let Hunters Hill house for 3 mo
- Apr1888 Employed by the Commercial Investment Company, Bond Street, Sydney
- 1888-1890 Active in the Australian Economic Association, the NSW Land Nationalisation League and the Single Tax League
- Feb 1889-Dec1894 Partner in Macro & Michelmore, estate, financial & insurance agents
- 25 May1889 Tenders invited for erection of a stone residence for him at Hunter’s Hill
- 4 Feb1890 Property agent Woolwich Road, Hunter’s Hill: Nominated for alderman in Hunter’s Hill Borough Council elections
- 1890-1891 Active in local and city politics
- 1891 Company secretary, NSW Poudrette & Ammonia Manufacturing Co Ltd
- 1893 Legal manager, Hillgrove & Armidale Waterpower Electric Company
- 1893 Secretary, Australasian Rights Purchase Association
- 9 Jul1893 Hunter's Hill NSW: Silverware worth £20 stolen from his house Property recovered five days later in Newcastle NSW
- Jan 1895 Hillgrove NSW: His missing horse found
- 27 May1895 Secretary, Field of Mars Tramway Committee
- 12 Feb1896 Attended reception given by the Mayoress of Sydney
- Apr 1897 Representative, Electric Light & Power Supply Company, Hillgrove

Ref: [http://www.mitchelmore.info/families/trees/tree17.htm#0250](http://www.mitchelmore.info/families/trees/tree17.htm#0250)
Francis Edward Jeanneret was born on 28 Sep 1863 at “Summerville”, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He was baptised at Hunters Hill Church by Rev. T.L. Schleicher. He died on 06 Dec 1933 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He married Augusta Bassett Hull, daughter of Hugh Munro Hull and Margaret Bassett Tremlett on 17 Apr 1888 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She was born on 15 Aug 1864 in “Tolosa”, Tolosa Street, Glenorchy, Tasmania. She died on 16 Oct 1933 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

Francis Edward Jeanneret and Augusta Bassett Hull had the following children:


2. Una Jeanneret was born on 24 Jul 1889 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 13 Jan 1976 in Lindisfarne, Tasmania, Australia. She married Kenmore Dixon Nicholas. He was born on 14 Jun 1891 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He died on 14 Sep 1950 in Carlton, Victoria, Australia.

3. Alan Francis Jeanneret was born on 05 May 1899 at “Herne”, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 08 Feb 1984 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He married Sophia Mary Dickson, daughter of Bassett Richard (4) Dickson and Janet Lucie Murray Macgregor on 03 Feb 1926. She was born on 20 May 1900 in Richmond, Tasmania, Australia. She died on 11 Apr 1977 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

Francis resided at Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales but was educated at Hutchins School, Hobart, Tasmania.

He was connected with his father’s ferry services, The Parramatta River Steamers and Tramway Company as Cashier and later as Joint Manager until the company was sold to Sydney Ferries Limited.

Testimonial to Mr. Francis E. Jeanneret. Presented by Captain Mance.

ON Saturday, April 1, a pleasing ceremony took place at the Parramatta River Steamers’ Wharf, Sydney. Captain Mance, for so many years the popular skipper of one of the company’s boats, after making a few graceful and appropriate remarks, presented, on behalf of the employees, the following address to Mr. F. E. Jeanneret:— “Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned employees of the Parramatta River Steamers and Tramway Company, wish to express our sincere regret on the occasion of your severing your connection with the company. “The long period during which you have occupied the position of cashier in connection with the Parramatta River service, has been marked by such invariable courtesy and kindly consideration in all your official relations with the employes, that we feel it both a duty and a pleasure to testify to the high esteem in which we hold you, as well in your public as in your private capacity. In bidding you farewell, we pray that every success and happiness may attend you wherever you may be, and though
we deeply regret your loss, we shall rejoice in the hope that the change may be for your greater prosperity and usefulness, and trust that in your new sphere, you will look back upon the years spent amongst us, and have happy recollections of the many friends you leave behind. “Wishing you and Mrs. Jeanneret health, wealth and prosperity.—We remain, your sincere well-wishers. “On behalf of the employees, “HENRY MANCE A.P. RICHARDS THOS. NITCHELL HENRY GASCOIGNE ALICK IRELAND S. J. LOCKBRIDGE JAMES MARCT W. H. BULL THOMAS PRICE GEORGE BAKKER.”

Mr. Jeanneret replied as follows:—“April 1st, 1893. “To the Employees Parramatta River Steamers and Tramway Co., Limited. “Captain Mance and gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for your handsome address, and the kind expressions of esteem and regard contained therein; I also wish to thank you on behalf of my wife, for the accompanying ornamental and useful present. “I can assure you that in severing my connection with the Parramatta River Steamers and Tramway Company, under circumstances well known to you all, I feel most the parting from you, the captains and employees of the company, with whom, I am happy to say, I have enjoyed an intercourse, in which the mutual confidence and esteem has been un-broken. “I sincerely trust that the future prospects of the company will be brighter, and that you may all participate, both in your business and private lives, in the better times that I hope are in store for you. “In accepting your handsome address, I can only say that I have endeavoured in all our business relations to maintain a cordial feeling of mutual respect, and to do my duty towards the company at the same time. Again thanking you, gentlemen, I wish you all every prosperity, not only during this year, but for the many years that I trust you will live to enjoy it.—I remain, yours faithfully,

“FRANK E. JEANNOTER”
Charles Frederick ‘Fred’ Jeanneret was born on 29 Nov 1865 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 03 Dec 1932 in Balmain, New South Wales, Australia. He married Rozalie De L Argue in 1903. She died in 1942.

Attended Hutchins School, Hobart, Tasmania 29 Nov 1879 to June 1883
Attended Hawkesbury Agricultural College

SUCCESSFUL IMPORTATION OF LIGURIAN BEES.
By the E.M.S. Cuzco, which reached Sydney on August 6, Mr. Fred. Jeanneret, of Hunter’s Hill, imported from the well-known apiary at Bologna, Italy, a number of pure Ligurian bees. The new arrivals, to use the breeders’ own words, ‘are young, pretty; and very chosen.’ They are now laying freely in the hives to which they have been introduced, and high hopes are held of them. These bees have been introduced with the object of improving the strain of stocks, owned by the importer, as they are well known for their gentleness and energetic qualities, both in gathering honey, and in keeping their homes free from the destructive bee moth. Each queen was received in a separate box (6in cubes, fitted with frames of food, and two small tanks of water), and was attended by about 300 workers. All arrived in excellent condition, which after a voyage of five weeks speaks well for the skill of the apiculturist.

Evening News (Sydney) Fri 6 Sep 1889

TREATMENT OF SKIMMED OR MACHINE MILK. Acting on the request of Mr J. H Carruthers, the Minister for Public Instruction, Mr Angus Mackay, F.C.S., the instructor in agriculture, has furnished to the Minister the subjoined report on the treatment of skimmed or machine milk. The report is dated, Technical College, Sussex Street, Sydney, May 1, 1890. It is as follows -

“The Honorable the Minister for Education -Sir, In response to your communication, dated April 24, 1890, concerning the operations carried on in this laboratory in order to utilise the skimmed or ‘machine milk’ of the butter factories, I have the honour to report It has been evident for some time that the use of the milk, after extraction of the cream in the butter factories, for pig feeding, was subject to serious complications In the first place it was found undesirable to have numbers of pigs near to the factories, and although very creditable efforts have been made in several of those establishments to locate the live stock as far distant as possible, this has proven to be no simple matter Next, the price that could be got for the milk for pig-feeding makes it almost a waste product. It has, therefore, been matter of much concern with the factories to discover some more satisfactory method of dealing with this really valuable material, which still contains all the valuable properties of milk, with the exception of the butter fat, extracted by the machines in the form of cream.

During last year after the periodical visits to the dairying districts, when such matters as this came up for discussion, I made several experiments with this milk in bread-making It improves the quality of bread when used in the batch instead of water, beyond a doubt, but the bakers to whom the matter was mentioned saw difficulties in getting supplies of
the milk from the factories in such condition as they could use it.

So the matter rested until early in April last, when Mr C. F. Jeanneret, a student of the agricultural classes of the Technical College, was visiting some of the butter factories of the Southern district. He saw the difficulties in the way of using up the large mass of material discharged from the centrifugal machines each morning, and, having a fair general knowledge of the chemistry of milk and its various properties, it occurred to him that if the milk could be got into a portable form so that it could be carried cheaply, and without risk from souring or other form of decay, it would relieve the factories of what is really a trouble to many of them. I was then consulted in the matter, and with the aid of Mr Jeanneret, a series of operations were set on foot, which as the case appears to me now, overcomes the difficulties In the way of using this 'machine milk' for various purposes of human and animal food. Etc...

*The Sydney Morning Herald* Tue 6 May 1890

**UNANDERRA DAIRY COMPANY**

The letter from Mr. Jeanneret, referred to previously, was then read. It was as follows: —

‘I would like to direct your attention to the process of making skimmed or machine milk into human and stock food, made known two months ago by Mr. Angus Mackay, of the Technical College, Sydney. ‘By this process every particle of the valuable constituents of the milk are saved and converted into a most valuable meal, which is food for both man and beast. ‘Upon due consideration we think it will be difficult for individual factories to take this business up with the prospect of that degree of success it deserves, and it is my intention to endeavor to organise a company to transform separated milk into food, by what is known as the ‘Mackay Jeanneret process.’ ‘It seems a pity that, for the want of a little enterprise, a substance of such value for human and live stock food, should be allowed to waste. ‘It is my fixed determination, having taken the matter in hand, to see it, if at all possible, to a successful issue. Hoping to have your earnest co-operation and assistance,’ Etc...

Yours faithfully, ‘ C. F. Jeanneret.

*Illawarra Mercury* 31 Jul 1890

---

**Alfred Ernest Campbell Jeanneret** was born on 26 Feb 1868 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 11 Sep 1944 in Cooma, New South Wales, Australia. He married Amy May Rose, daughter of Reuben Uther Bartlett Rose and Eliza Jane Merrett in 1908 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She was born on 08 Feb 1878 in Dalgety, New South Wales, Australia (Boloco, Dalgety, New South Wales, Australia). She died on 18 Feb 1955 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Alfred Ernest Campbell Jeanneret and Amy May Rose had the following children:

1. **Lorna R Jeanneret** was born on 05 Aug 1910 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. She died in Oct 1971 in Wentworth Falls, New South Wales, Australia. She married James David Gaden in 1932 in Cooma, New South Wales, Australia. He was born on 04 Mar 1905 in Wahroonga, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 18 Dec 1963 in Avalon, New South Wales, Australia.
2. Alfred Ernest Conrad Jeanneret was born on 11 Feb 1912 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 17 Apr 1992 in Ryde, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He married Ethel Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter of David Leitch Wilkinson and Ethel Mary Esther (Tay) Reid on 11 Feb 1950 in St Andrews Church, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She was born on 26 Jan 1917 in Bombala, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 05 Apr 1992 in St Leonards, New South Wales, Australia (Royal North Shore Hospital).

Alfred Ernest Conrad Jeanneret and Ethel Elizabeth Wilkinson had the following children:

1. Mary Jeanneret.
2. Linda Louise Jeanneret was born on 23 Jun 1956 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She married Ralph Sydney Martin, son of James Royal Martin and Isobel Hennessey on 02 Aug 1980 in Epping, New South Wales, Australia. He was born on 10 Sep 1946 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia.

Linda Louise Jeanneret and Ralph Sydney Martin had the following children:

2. Christopher John Martin was born on 08 Jul 1984 in Bankstown, New South Wales, Australia. He married Krystle Longmore on 25 Sep 2009 in Campbelltown, New South Wales, Australia (Glenalvon House, Lithgow St).
3. Michelle Louise Martin was born on 27 Mar 1987 in Bankstown, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 31 Mar 1987 in Randwick, New South Wales, Australia (Sydney Childrens Hospital).
4. Colin Edward Martin was born on 24 Mar 1989. He married JESSICA M SPRY.
5. Kevin William Martin was born on 19 Jun 1991.

Arthur John Jeanneret was born on 20 Feb 1870 ‘Summerville’, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 24 Mar 1939 in Murwillumbah, New South Wales, Australia.

Attended Hutchins School in Hobart, Tasmania until June 1884

Herbert Jeanneret was born on 29 Apr 1872 (’Summerville’, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia). He died on 03 Aug 1932 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He married Fanny Edyth Ridge Henson, daughter of George Robson Henson and Mary Ann Ridge on 22 Oct 1902 in St Andrews, Lismore, New South Wales. She was Born in 1879 in St George, New South Wales, Australia. She died in Nov 1962 in Chatswood, New South Wales, Australia.

BEYOND THE VEIL - MR. HERBERT JEANNERET.
On Wednesday, 3rd August, after a long illness, Mr. Herbert. Jeanneret, of Narara, passed away peacefully in a Sydney hospital. The late Herbert Jeanneret came to Narara some six years ago and took up the orchard property on Stone Ferry Road, where he resided until the time of his death. But long before coming to this district to reside Mr. Jeanneret had forged a link with the Brisbane Wat-
ers which possibly influenced him in his choice of Narara as a home. Born at Hunter’s Hill, he was a son of the late C. E. Jeanneret, who for many years was the owner of steamers plying between Sydney, and Gosford. With his brothers, Herbert Jeanneret was a frequent visitor to Brisbane Waters as a lad, and could tell many interesting stories of happenings here nearly half a century ago. A man of simple tastes, of lovable disposition, and a good friend in times when a kindly action meant much to some one in need, Herbert Jeanneret had endeared himself to many people in and around his home town. He has passed into the Great Beyond, and the news of his passing will bring a feeling of personal loss to many a heart, and a prayer of sympathy for the widow left to mourn a true man. After service in All Saints Church, Hunter’s Hill (at the dedication of which Church Herbert Jeanneret was a chorister), the remains were laid to rest in the Field of Mars cemetery. The services in the Church and at the graveside were conducted by (Rev. Hinsby, assisted by Rev. David Creighton. Many beautiful wreaths were sent by friends and relatives, and a number of friends from Narara district paid their last tribute at the graveside.

“Twilight and evening bell, And after that the dark; And may there be no sadness of fare-well When I embark. For though from out this bourne of time and space, The flood may bear me far, I hope to meet my pilot face to face, When I have crossed the bar.”

Gosford Times and Wyong District Advocate (NSW : 1906 - 1954), Thursday 11 August 1932, page 6

Charles Louis Jeanneret was born on 20 May 1874 (‘Summerville’, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia). He died on 05 Aug 1923 in Balmain, New South Wales, Australia. He married Stella Henson, daughter of George Robson Henson and Mary Ann Ridge in 1902 in Lismore, New South Wales, Australia. She was born in 1875 in Windsor, New South Wales, Australia. She died in 1964 in St.Leonards, New South Wales, Australia.

Charles Louis Jeanneret and Stella Henson had the following children:

1. Charles Robert Jeanneret was born on 02 Mar 1904 in Karenya, Lismore, NSW. He died on 19 Dec 1987 in Fairlight, New South Wales, Australia. He married Isabel Graham Smith-Marr, daughter of Algernon Smith Marr and Helen Gifford McDade in 1927 in Manly, New South Wales, Australia. She was born in 1904 in Blayney, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 06 Sep 1994 in New South Wales, Australia.
2. Claude Dudley Jeanneret was born on 16 Jun 1908 in Lismore New South Wales.
3. Esmee Stella Jeanneret. She married (1) John Beresford Leslie in 1940 in North Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Charles Robert Jeanneret and Isabel Graham Smith-Marr had the following children:

2. Robert David Jeanneret was born in 1930. He died in 1982.

Notes for Yvonne Helen Jeanneret:
Design and Art Australia Online.
Yvonne Helen O’Hara-Close (Mrs), generally known as Yve Close, painter and teacher specialising in portraiture. Close was Runner-up in the 1980 Portia Geach Memorial Award and
was Commended in the 1990 Doug Moran National Portrait Prize. She is Life Member of Portrait Artists Australia.


Yve Close studied life drawing at the Julian Ashton Art School for several years with Henry C. Gibbons, then drawing at East Sydney Technical College for one year. She undertook painting studies for six years at the Royal Art Society of New South Wales with Allan Hansen, Arthur Murch, Garret Kingsley and Frederick Bates. She left the Royal Art Society in 1975 to join Joshua Smith at his Lane Cove School.

Yve Close is best known as a portrait painter and teacher in oils and pastels; she also paints landscapes and still-lifes, adopting a traditional approach to all subjects. With portraits, Close seeks to express the inner essence of her subject. Her commissioned portraits represent men, women and children from many walks of life, including senior university academics, army generals, artists, business people, Masonic grand masters, and religious leaders. All her major portraits are slightly larger than life-size. She prefers to work in oils or pastels from life with the subject present in her Lane Cove studio, but also undertakes posthumous portraits. Landscape and still-life paintings provided relaxation from the rigours of portraiture. Her typical signature is “Yve Close”.

Throughout much of her artistic career Close has carried out portrait painting demonstrations for city and rural art societies. In the 1980s, she demonstrated portraiture during a ‘Women in Art’ week at the Bathurst Regional Art Gallery. Yve Close and Joshua Smith conducted portrait and still life classes at the Mitchell College of Creative Arts, Sturt University, in Bathurst from 1992 to 1995. She has judged and opened many art exhibitions in Sydney and rural areas, as well as judging several camera club competitions.

Close had a long association with Joshua Smith, successively as student, protegée and associate. Within one year of commencing studies with him in 1973 at his Lane Cove School, he appointed her as assistant teacher. Together they painted murals in a Balmain church which led to her becoming his associate and painting partner, a partnership which lasted for twenty years. During his final illness Close, together with her family, took care of Smith. After Smith died in 1995, his school continued for five years under Close’s direction, until family illness caused her to close it.

In 2009 Close was teaching portraiture at the Royal Art Society of New South Wales.

**Edwin Sinclair Jeanneret** was born on 14 May 1876 (‘Wybalena’, Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia). He died on 14 Sep 1944 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He married Maybelle Olive Henson, daughter of George Robson Henson and Mary Ann Ridge on 18 Aug 1924 in St Phillip, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She was born in 1891 in Burwood, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 14 Sep 1944.
Florence Annie Jeanneret was born on 21 Nov 1878 ('Wybalena', Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia). She died on 13 Jan 1942 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She married Ethelbert Christian Hull, son of Hugh Munro Hull and Margaret Bassett Tremlett on 07 Oct 1905 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He was born on 27 Aug 1870 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He died on 08 Nov 1949 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia.

WEDDINGS HULL — JEANNERET. This wedding was celebrated in St. James's Church on 7th October, when Miss Florence Jeanneret, youngest daughter of Mrs. J. Jeanneret and the late Mr. C. E. Jeanneret, of Hunter's Hill, was married to Mr. Ethelbert Hull, son of the late Mr. Hugh Hull, of Hobart, Tasmania. The bride wore white crepe de chine, trimmed with Limerick lace, long veil over a wreath of real orange blossom, and carried a bouquet of white heath and orange blossoms. The bridesmaid, Miss Amy Bose (cousin), wore white silk muslin over glace silk; Pale blue hat, ornate with black feathers; bouquet of pale pink roses. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond ring, and to the bridesmaid a gold bangle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Bellingham, MA, (uncle of the bride), the latter being given away by her brother. The best man was Mr. W. Hull (brother of the bridegroom). After the ceremony a reception was held at the A.B.G. Cafe. The bride's travelling dress was a smart navy tweed, with which was worn a turquoise blue hat. The happy pair left late in the afternoon for the South Coast, where the honeymoon was spent.

Florence Annie Jeanneret and Ethelbert Christian Hull had the following child:
1. Nesta (Jean) Hull was born in 1906 in Drummoyne, New South Wales, Australia. She died in 1932 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia.
One of the first residents of these marine villas and a commuter on the steam ferries was Charles Edward Jeanneret (1834-98), a leading pioneer of Hunter’s Hill. He arrived in 1857, the year he married Julia Ann Bellingham, whose family had bought the house on Lot 1 of Bordier’s estate. Charles and his wife moved into the prefab on Lot 2 just above the Bellinghams. Although both of these timber houses were eventually demolished, Jeanneret’s own legacy to Hunter’s Hill, in sandstone, has lasted: at least eighteen substantial houses built between 1858 and 1895.

As a developer Jeanneret may be conveniently grouped with the French, but despite his name, he was not European in the sense that the Jouberts, De Milhau, and Bordier were. His parents came from England, of French Huguenot descent, and pronounced their name ‘Jenneret’ (with a hard ‘t’). Charles was born in Sydney and was included in the centenary publication, Australian Men of Mark (1888) as ‘one of the successful among the native-born of New South Wales’. He was altogether more Anglo-Saxon and Australian than his Gallic neighbours in Hunter’s Hill and was a strong supporter of Sir Henry Parkes and Federation. None of the Jeanneret homes were given French names. Indeed the family had a strong attachment to the Australian Aboriginal name, Wybalena, which was retained for their main residences. This explains why there are two houses by that name today, 3 Jeanneret Avenue and 22 Woolwich Road, as well as the nearby Wybalena Road.

From the time of his arrival in Hunter’s Hill in 1857, Charles, Jeanneret began financing houses there, although most of his speculative building was in the period 1888-95. He lived in some of his houses, sold and rented others, and gave others to his children upon their marriages. While the Jouberts were oriented towards the Lane Cove River and the Figtree area, Jeanneret built more towards the Parramatta River and the middle and eastern part of the peninsula.

Many of his houses were marine villas, facing the water and intended to be seen from the water, which was, at that time, the main approach to the suburb. On the Parramatta side, there were Cambridge (19 Lyndhurst Cres cent), Lyndcote (7 Stanley Road), and Glenview, Glencaim and Glenrock (21, 25, and 27 Glenview Crescent); on the Lane Cove side were Lugano and Meryla (7 and 9 Futuna Street) and Gomea (9 Crescent Street). Jeanneret’s own principal residence, Wybalena (3 Jeanneret Avenue), was built in 1874 on his thirty-acre estate, on one of the highest points of the peninsula with views from its tower over both the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers.

Jeanneret’s houses were built over a longer period than the Jouberts’ and show variations in style, with increasing ornamentation as the Victorian age progressed. Lyndcote, which dates from the year 1858, is decorated with the graceful Gothic bargeboards then fashionable, while the later houses have ornate cast-iron lace. The stone finish of the earlier houses is only slightly roughened, as with the Joubert houses, but by the 1880s, architectural and economic trends resulted in the more picturesque and less time consuming rock-face finish.

In the late 1880s Jeanneret was financing two-storey villas and, in the early 1890s, single-storey houses with bay windows around the verandahs; stained glass was incorporated at front doors and on staircase landings. The most unusual of his buildings dates from 1878-79: two large conjoined houses built for letting, Waiwera and St Claire (9 Woolwich Road and 2 Wybalena Road). This massive
edifice is lightened by winding balustrades of iron lace and a delicate turret of slate pinnacled with iron-lace crests. Like the Jouberts, Jeanneret contributed to the making of the suburb by successive subdivision of his land and also, as we shall see, by playing a major role in transport and municipal affairs. Also like the Jouberts, he helped the French clergy. When the Marist Fathers wished to expand to the eastern part of the peninsula in 1890, ‘their good Protestant friend, Mr Jeanneret’, sold them, for well below market value, a piece of the Wybalena Estate and was one of the most generous subscribers to the stone church they built there, the Church of Blessed Peter Chanel in Futuna Street (now Saint Peter Chanel).

The magnanimous Jeanneret had no monopoly, however, on prosperity. While he did not suffer three bankruptcies like Jules Joubert, he overextended himself in the last ten years of his life. He built eleven stone houses in the space of six years (1889-95) and the severe financial depression of 1893 hit him. After three withdrawn bankruptcy petitions, his estate was sequestrated in 1897, and when he died in 1898 the Jeanneret-Avenue Wybalena was heavily mortgaged. His widow lived in the smaller Wybalena (Woolwich Road) until her death in 1919, though evidently not in straitened circumstances according to the electoral roll, which lists her as a major property holder.

Despite Jeanneret's personal fortunes, the fine stone houses he built contributed to the creation of the suburb and they remain today some of the most expressive components of the historic environment.
The story of Wybalena

The late Wor. Bro. Charles Edward Jeanneret, first master of Lodge Hunters Hill, spent part of his boyhood at the Settlement [of Wybalena, Flinders Island] with his father, who was superintendent of the Settlement. The story of the name of the Settlement as told by the Wor. Bro. to his son some fifty years ago is now recounted by him in his father’s words.

“In the early days of the Settlement of Van Diemens Land the Pioneers found a primitive race of people in occupation of the land. Cut off by water from Australia and the rest of the world for thousands of years this primitive race continued the customs of man appertaining to the Stone Age and were ignorant of the development taking place in the rest of the world. Consequently when deprived of their natural foods by the Settlement in what is known as Tasmania, these “primitive folk” had recourse to killing the young stock of the settlers in lieu of the natural food which had been destroyed or driven away. The killing of the stock was resented by the Settlers and the primitive folk were hunted and shot down by the Pioneers until such time as the Government of the day took steps to collect the “remnants of a passing race” and remove them to a peaceful settlement on Flinders Island named Wybalena, where they were cared for and found peace in that “resting place” in their later days.”

I see the little Settlement of Wybalena sheltering in a corner of the cove of Flinders Island, where I spent my boyhood days with my father caring for the “remnants of a passing race” the “primitive people” the native race of Van Diemens Land. Pushed aside in the path of progress, hunted and shot down by Free Settlers and liberated convicts alike - now they are removed - now is this passing race of primitive people far removed from the trials and tribulations of their native land to their new found “resting place” Wybalena.

As I hold my fishing line and run towards the cove, where fish so plentifully abound, I meet Trucanini --

“Ah Trucanini tell me what you mean, what black fellow mean, name Wybalena?”

“That, Sir, that name mean - black fellow sit down here - by camp fire.”

Ah, yes, quite so, black fellow sit down here by his camp fire.

A primitive language, a primitive people, a primitive life - and so we have the translation in our more civilised customs.

“I rest by my fireside”, my resting place, “my home”.

And so they pass on - Trucanini and her primitive people pass on, squatting by their camp fire, resting by their fireside. But they have left us a name which shall not be forgotten, for I have named my home, my sons shall name their homes, aye, and peradventure my lodge shall name her daughter Lodge Wybalena.”
Wybalena was built by Charles Jeanneret, c1874-75, as a home for his large family. It is a large two storey symmetrically planned sandstone house with slate hipped roof. Two wings emanate from a central verandahed tower with cast iron trim. The tower is reached by a centrally located spiral cedar staircase. The house was extended from nine rooms in 1878 to fourteen rooms in 1879. In 1884 the house comprised sixteen rooms with two pavilions and a summer house on 25 acres of land. Jeanneret was responsible for the development of many houses on the southern side of Hunters Hill Peninsula. Wybalena has also functioned as the home of the vice chancellor of the University of Sydney (1967-8?).


Four homes were purchased from the Industrial Exhibition in Paris, 1854.

Hunters Hill, now fashionable, understandably became known as the ‘French village’ – a characteristic added to by the arrival of the Marist Fathers further to the west. Much of the building work was done by the many northern Italian (and Swiss Italian) stonemasons brought out by the Jouberts and others, and who built also small stone cottages for themselves.
When Charles Edward Jeanneret died the property was heavily mortgaged and in 1899 it was passed from the Bank of NSW to Thomas Buckland who held it until the major subdivision of 1918. For most of that time the house was occupied by a German wool buyer named Stoltenhoff.

Arundel Orchard, director of the Sydney Conservatorium was the next occupant and many famous composers and musicians were guests during that period.

Judge Kirby took over the property in the 1940s after it had fallen into disrepair. He undertook restoration and refurbishment.

Next, the University of Sydney purchased the house in 1967 as the residence for the Vice Chancellor. It was sold by the university in the early 1980’s and became a private residence.

Most recently (2018) Wybalena was purchased by the Australian Ambassador to the US and former Treasurer, Joe Hockey. The price is understood to have been $8 million dollars. The surrounding land has been subdivided to the extent that the house now sits on a small parcel of land.
In 1866, Charles Edward Jeanneret became a shareholder in Manning’s company, now called the Parramatta and River Steam Ship Company. Jeanneret became the company’s Manager in 1869. At that time also, there was another ferry company operating on the Parramatta River. It was owned by the Didier and Jules Joubert, well-known residents of Hunters Hill. The two companies merged to form the Parramatta and River Steamers’ Company. In 1875, Jeanneret bought the company from Manning. The Jouberts were left with running the Hunters Hill and Lane Cove Ferry Company.

With competition from the railway, the changes in propulsion technology (from paddle wheel to screw propeller) and the silting up of the river beyond Duck River, Jeanneret decided to build a deep-water wharf at Redbank – just west of the present Silverwater Bridge. The Redbank complex offered deep water wharves and Jeanneret proposed to connect these to Parramatta by a steam-driven tramway.

The Redbank wharves were more than five kilometres from the centre of Parramatta. His company first gained the approval from the Parramatta Borough Council for this bold plan and in August 1881, the New South Wales Parliament passed the Jeanneret Tramway Act that authorised the construction and maintenance of a tramway from the Domain Gates at Parramatta to Redbank.

The Jeanneret tramway was the first private tramway built in New South Wales. The first steam tram ran in October 1884.

The Redbank Terminus comprised two wharves, one for passengers and one for freight. There was a station, a waiting shed, and two additional sheds; one for locomotives and passenger cars and the other for goods. Nearby was a crane to handle the freight. The terminus was situated on land leased from the Macarthur family.
In 1916, the Municipality of Granville constructed a new road, Grand Avenue, that ran west from near the terminus to Camellia. The tramline ran along Grand Avenue, Grand Avenue North, Noller Avenue and into George Street until it reached the Domain Gates.

On the block bordered by Macquarie, O’Connell and George Streets was situated Meggitts Limited who were manufacturers of linseed oil and associated products used as lubricants, as a base for paint and in the manufacture of linoleum. Meggitts used the tramway to transport its products to and from the Redbank wharf.

Although there were no ferry passengers from 1928, the tramway continued to operate until 1943. During that time, it carried workers to Hardies, Wunderlich, Goodyear Tyre and Rubber and the Sandown Meatworks and provided a cargo service for Meggitts.

Jeanneret sold the company in 1888 to Philip Walker who lost it to the Union Bank.

The new company was called the Sydney and Parramatta Wharves, Steamers and Tramway Company. It was in turn taken over by Sydney Ferries Limited in 1917 and this period is when the ferry services reached their peak. Some of the famous ferries were Bronzewing (1899), Pheasant (1889), Halcyon (1884) and Alaethea (1881). They were larger and propeller-driven with Bronzewing the largest being 110ft (33.5m) in length, displacing 150 tonnes with an operating speed of 12 knots.

The Bronzewing was capable of carrying in excess of 500 passengers. The ferries stopped operating from Redbank in 1928.

Charles Edward Jeanneret is the gentleman responsible for the building of what we now call the Newport Arms Hotel and the jetty or wharf that allowed passengers on to land in Pittwater. Some sources state a disagreement or a refusal to allow Mr Davis to use this wharf were resolved in Mr Jeanneret purchasing the Florrie. Other sources point to her only ever connecting with other mail steamers from Sydney at the head of Barrenjoey (the custom’s wharf) or with vehicles bringing mail overland into Pittwater. Most of these terminated at Newport due to the condition of the tracks into Pittwater, which were even worse or non-existent further north than this. Either way, Mr Davis seemed happiest building boats while Charles Jeanneret, who must rank among Australia’s pioneers as a gent who invested and built much infrastructure, was a keen ferry procurer.

Born in Sydney in 1834 the eldest son of Dr. Henry Jeanneret he grew up on Flinders Island, then a protectorate of Tasmania, where his father had the title of ‘Commandant’ as well as ‘Superintendent of Aborigines’. Here he learnt navigation and seamanship. After stints at sea, sailing to England at 18 and on the goldfields in Bendigo he returned to Sydney in 1850, joined the Bank of New South Wales and married Julia Anne Bellingham in 1857, settling at Hunter’s Hill. They had eight sons and two daughters, the youngest of these, born in 1879 was named Florence Annie. Besides being responsible for the building of many lovely houses at Hunter’s Hill and elsewhere, being attributed with a great avenue of trees in this suburb and the construction, later, of a tramway, C E Jeanneret heard the complaints of fruit growers in this area on the then existing ferry service for their produce down the Parramatta River to Sydney markets.
REMINISCENCES. THE LATE MR. JEANNERET - HISTORY OF THE PARRAMATTA STEAMER COMPANY.

The late Mr. Alderman Jeanneret's career had an important bearing in the development of the passenger traffic on the Parramatta River and elsewhere. The original proprietors of the Parramatta steamers were Mr. E. D. Manning, Sir William Manning, Mr. J. S. Mort, Messrs. J. and W. Asyrnes, and it was about 30 years ago that Mr. Jeanneret came upon the scene and that his influence was felt in connection with the river traffic. At that time the Hunter's Hill people expressed great dissatisfaction with the arrangements of the original Parramatta Steamship Company, and this culminated in Messrs. Jeanneret, Joubert and others running a small steamer called the 'Isabel' from Hunter's Hill to Sydney. Success attended the venture, and, soon after, the S.S. Adelaide, procured in Melbourne, and engined in Sydney was added to the service. The enterprising owners then floated a company in opposition to the old company. Almost the whole of the fruit growers of the Ryde district, from those at Ermington to those of Hunter's Hill took tip shares in the company to the extent of £5 and under. Mr. Jeanneret was unanimously selected as Manager, a position for which he proved himself eminently fitted. The two companies now entered into a keen competition, with the usual result that both lost heavily, and in less than two years there was an amalgamation, Mr. Jeanneret being selected as manager of the combined fleets. Soon after the amalgamation, the members of the old company disposed of the whole of their shares in the boats, and the new company were therefore left masters of the situation. Owing, however, to the heavy expenses, incidental chiefly to the working of the old steamers, whose earnings did not give an adequate return for the outlay, the victorious company found after a time that it could not meet its liabilities. Tenders were invited for the purchase of the fleet, which was sold to the highest bidder — the energetic and enterprising C.E. Jeanneret. He continued running the steamers successfully, the time proving exceedingly opportune for the venture. Those were the good old times when railway construction was in full swing, and large sums of money were being expended in the building of bridges, so that traffic on the river was very considerable. He continued the service for many years at a profit, and added considerably to the fleet both by purchases and the building of new steamers, bringing the number of vessels in the service up to 20. It was he who built the Halycon, Eagle, Eclipse, Nautilus, Osprey, Neutral Bay and, lastly, the Pheasant.

Of the 20 vessels in his service half-a-dozen were employed on the Parramatta River, the others running to Gosford, Neutral Bay, Iron Cove, Hawkesbury River, etc. It was the late Mr. Jeanneret who opened up the Iron Cove service and also the service to and from Woolwich. Another boat he built was the S.S. Gosford which was afterwards sold at a satisfactory figure. During the good times an English syndicate made an offer for the purchase of Mr. Jeanneret's entire fleet, and he went to England in 1890 to treat with the syndicate. The result was that he sold out, severing entirely his connection with the service, which he had worked up to a high state of proficiency. He made his home at Hunter's Hill, which he regarded as 'the apple of his eye' from the time he first saw it. He was always a shrewd businessman, and of him it might almost be said that he 'made Hunter's Hill'. He built a great many villa residences on the Hill; in fact, no single individual has spent so much money in property in that borough as he. It was due to
his influence that the Post and Telegraph offices were built at Hunter’s Hill, and they are certainly a credit to the place. In conclusion, it may be added that of the officers or men employed by the old Parramatta company that opened up the river service, the genial and ever-obliging Captain Mance is the only one now remaining in the service. He is known as the Commodore of the fleet, a distinction to which he is well entitled.


ROCK DAVIS.
One of Brisbane Water’s most prolific shipbuilders was Rock Davis who was born at sea in July 1833. Ferries, schooners, steamships, cutters and ketches were launched from the Davis shipyard at Blackwall (near Woy Woy) totalling 168 vessels built as recorded. One of these, launched in 1879, was the Florrie, a 32 ton steam ship capable of carrying 150 passengers with dimensions of 55.50 x 14.00 x 5.40 (feet). Originally owned and run by Mr Davis she was contracted to be the Royal Mail Service for Brisbane Water. This service commenced on August 2nd 1879 and within a few months the Florrie and her connecting Mail service was owned by Charles Edward Jeanneret.

PITTWATER. The Royal Mail S.S. “Florrie,” under contract with her Majesty’s Government, will run as follows, commencing on SATURDAY, 2nd August. 1879: - From Gosford Wharf, on THURSDAYS and SATURDAY’S, at 8 a.m., touching at Blackwall, and arrives at the head of Pittwater, at about 11 a.m.; from Brisbane Water, passengers will be conveyed by waggonette leaving Pittwater immediately after the arrival of the Mail steamer from Gosford; and passengers from Sydney will be conveyed by waggonette leaving Post-office, Manly, at 8.20 a.m. for Pittwater, and thence by Mail steamer to Brisbane Water. The steamer conveying the Mails from Sydney leaves Circular Quay at 7 a.m.

August 2, 1879. The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954),

NEWS OF THE DAY.
It will be welcome news to pleasure-seekers (says a Correspondent) that a trip to the beautiful Rhine-like scenery of the Hawkesbury, via Manly Beach, may be taken with reasonable comfort, regularity, and cheapness. The arrangement is this. You take the first boat to Manly, thence by coach to Pittwater, where the pretty little steamer “Florrie” will be ready for a speedy and delightful run up the River to Wiseman’s Ferry. Here you may pause to consider whether you will proceed to Windsor, accept hotel accommodation on the spot for the night, or camp aboard the steamer, in the morning you may return to Broken Bay, and Pittwater to Manly, and arrive in Sydney by the late Manly steamer. Who could wish to crowd into two days more of real enjoyment and there is but little doubt that the enterprising gentleman who has offered so many advantages to excursionists will obtain a good share of patronage. If the Postmaster-General would arrange to have the various mails on the river delivered by steamer, a regular weekly communication between Wiseman’s and Sydney, via Manly, would be an established fact, and a great boon, alike to the river residents and Sydney seekers of recreation and pleasure.

October 24, 1879. The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954),
LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT BARRENJOEY.

Extending his growing fleet's services to Pittwater, the Hawkesbury River and ensuring these were used on the days and times when they weren't scheduled for the Royal Mail run would have seemed logical to such an entrepreneur. The Florrie became a fixture on Pittwater and the Hawkesbury, bringing holiday day-trippers and picnickers to Pittwater. It was the Florrie who transported the official party to the Customs wharf to lay the foundation stone for Barrenjoey Lighthouse. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new lighthouse at Barrenjoey was performed on Thursday, by Miss Rosa Barnet, daughter of the Colonial Architect, and everything connected therewith passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. The contractor issued invitations to several ladies and gentlemen to be present, and among those who responded there to were Messrs. J. S. Farnell, E. Greville, and J. Hurley, M. L. A.'s, Captain Hixson, and Messrs. Thompson, Whiting, Jeanneret, Wilson, Walker, Barnet and Spencer. Mrs. and Miss Barnet and several other ladies were also present. The party left the Circular Quay at a quarter past 7 o'clock, in the steamer Emu (Jeanneret owned), for Manly Beach, whence they were to go overland in vehicles. The morning was somewhat cloudy, and the harbour overspread with a fog. Before the steamer reached Manly, however, the fog had entirely disappeared, and the sun made an effort to beam forth through the somewhat sombre sky. Arrived at Manly, three vehicles were found in waiting, which were quickly filled, and a start was then made for host Cohen's hotel, on reaching which, it was announced that breakfast was awaiting us. The early hour at which most of the party had been compelled to shake off dull sleep, in order to be in time for the boat and the trip down the harbour, had rendered it quite unnecessary that the announcement should be repeated. Accordingly, we immediately wended our way upstairs to the dining-room, where a really excellent breakfast had been provided. Good humour reigned supreme. After breakfast we again took our seats in the vehicles - the ladies in one and the sterner portion of humanity in two others, and made a start on our journey proper, the vehicle containing the ladies going on first. The road for some distance, after leaving Sydney's favourite marine suburb, was dull and uninteresting; but as we went on the features of the landscape changed, and the level tracts covered with stunted timber and brushwood gave place to undulating country, with trees of large dimensions, though evidently not of much commercial value. One conspicuous feature was the number and great variety of ferns, which, after the shower of rain, looked beautiful. I almost forgot to say that just after leaving Manly rain began to fall, but it was not heavy and only lasted a short time, so that mackintoshes and umbrellas were speedily dispensed with. The sun then came out in full force, and the remainder of the day, with the exception of one very slight shower, was beautifully warm. Until Narrabeen Lagoon was reached, the journey was not productive of anything worthy of record beyond the fact that every one seemed to be in the best of spirits. The passage of the lagoon was, however, rather exciting to most of the party, from the fact that hints had been thrown out beforehand that the horses might jib, and leave us in the middle of the water before it was accomplished; that the water was deep, and the swerving of the horses to either side might be the means of increasing the applications for space at Haslem's Creek. Notwithstanding our "critical position" the utmost coolness was observed; whilst we were crossing the ladies were assured by one gentleman in our vehicle of their perfect safety by the fact of so many "life-boys" being close to them. A merry peal of laughter was the only reply. Frequent inquiries were made of the ladies as to whether, "their feet were wet yet", as the bottom of the body of their vehicle seemed
to be immersed; and it was evident that if such a calamity had happened several of our party were prepared to go to any extreme to avert its repetition. However they were not called upon to exercise their undoubted courage, or manifest other than in the way mentioned, their chivalric devotion. We got through the lagoon in safety. The remainder of the road - or rather track - was in fair order, and we made respectable progress. As we neared the end of our journey we gradually ascended a hill, on reaching the top of which a magnificent panoramic view burst upon us. At our feet lay the waters of Broken Bay, or rather that portion of it termed Pitt Water. For miles it stretched towards the entrance to the mouth of the Hawkesbury while, on either side, bold headlands, crowned to their summits with timber, and looking like great sentinels, rose from the water’s edge. Expressions of wonder at the beauty of the scene were heard on all sides, and the fact that this lovely place is so little known to denizens of the metropolis was freely commented on. But our steamer, the good ship Florrie, owned by Mr. Jeanneret, is in waiting, lying alongside a jetty at the head of the bay, so we immediately embarked for our destination, Barrenjoey, a distance of about eight miles. On the opposite side of the bay is New Port, the property of Messrs. Mills and Pile and Mr. Jeanneret, who are erecting an hotel, for the accommodation of visitors to the bay. It will have a fine situation and when the place becomes more widely known, as it deserves to be, the hotel will doubtless be largely availed of. The trip down the bay was greatly enjoyed and every point of interest critically scanned. Shortly before 1 o’clock, or about an hour after leaving the wharf, we steamed opposite the jetty at the Customs-house landing, a short distance away - the depth of water not permitting us to go alongside, and soon Mr. Black, with his whaleboat, came along-side. The whole of the party were then transferred to her, and safely taken on shore, while the provisions and ice were conveyed in another boat. The arrangements for carrying on the works seem to meet all the requirements. Houses for the accommodation of the workmen have been erected on the seaward side of the isthmus, which joins Barrenjoey to the mainland, and the men seem comfortable and contented. At half-past 4 the steamer arrived, and after good-byes had been exchanged, the party were soon taken on board by the whaleboat, and a start made for home. An hour’s steaming brought us alongside the wharf, which we had left in the morning, where the vehicles were found drawn up in readiness. After a little time they were filled, and the land journey was proceeded with. Nothing of moment occurred on the way; the dreaded Narrabeen was crossed in safety, and the party put down in safety at Host Cohon’s Hotel, Manly, where a cup of tea was hastily partaken of; and a move once more made to the wharf. Alter a pleasant trip of a little less than an hour we were landed at the Circular Quay, having spent a day’s unalloyed enjoyment. Everything connected with the trip, from first to last, had been most carefully attended to, and the result was a genuine success.

(1880, April 17). The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954),

(BY OUR TRAVELLING REPORTER.): Another trip I took very recently, via Manly to Pittwater, or rather, Newport, as I suppose it will in future be known by. - I was fortunate enough to be included in a party of four, and, like the previous one, found this journey an extremely pleasant one. Taking a couple of conveyances from Manly, we drove on a very well made road 'some 14 miles or so, passing enroute through a very large shallow lagoon, connected with the ocean by a narrow outlet. I was informed that it was the duty of some official to so “ manipulate” the sandbank at the latter place as to keep the crossing place as safe as possible, by allowing free outlet for the water.
It is to be hoped that this gentleman does not neglect his work, as I understand it is a matter that requires constant attention. Arrived at the embryo township of Newport, we had just time to give a passing glance around before our brief sojourn was over. There is already a small quay where the American pine is landed that the one house, an hotel, is being partly constructed of. The place is very beautiful, and the gentlemen interested therein, Messrs. Mills, Pile, and Jeanneret, deserve well of the Sydney people for their enterprise in making another “extra desirable” resort of the metropolitan citizens. I may mention, concerning the lagoon we had to get through, that a bridge thereon is already on the tapis, that will place Newport within three hours of the General Post-office. And thus, so far; ends, my suburban pilgrimage, which I have as heartily enjoyed as anything of the sort it has been my good fortune to experience.

August 28, 1880, Australian Town and Country Journal

Lane Cove and Pittwater.

NEWPORT HOTEL, PITTWATER.
JOHN COLLINS, PROPRIETOR.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. BOATS ALWAYS AT THE WHARF. for Fishing Parties, Buggies for Excursionists at the Hotel. The steamer Florrie starts from the wharf for Gosford and the Hawkesbury. Splendid ocean Beach. Grand Mountain Scenery. Pending the issue of a license the Hotel will be conducted as an Accommodation House. Coaches leave the Manly Wharf and the Colonnade Hotel, Manly, whenever required.

By 1885 the pier/quay was named ‘Victoria Wharf’ in documents prepared and published for the next phase of Mr Jeannerett’s ventures, probably due to a visit by Queen Victoria’s sons, Princes Albert and George (later King George), who were sent as naval cadets on HMS Bacchante for a three year world tour of the then British Empire. They visited Newport in 1881 and an excursion they were taken on up the Hawkesbury River departed from Newport wharf.

September 22, 1880 The Sydney Morning Herald

THE ROYAL PRINCES IN SYDNEY.
On the 1st August a party from Government House and the Detached squadron made an excursion up the Hawkesbury and fortunately the weather was so fine that every lovely scene on the river appeared to the best advantage. The Royal Princes were of the party. At an early hour those engaging in the excursion left Man-of-War Stairs, and proceeded in the steam launch Nea to Manly, whence they were conveyed by Mr Boulton’s coaches to Newport. There they were received by Mr Jeanneret on board the steam launch Pelican. Barrenjoey was passed about 11 o’clock, the boat then proceeded up the river. The day being beautifully clear, the scenery of the Hawkesbury was seen to the best advantage and was very much admired. Wiseman’s Ferry was reached about 3 o’clock in the afternoon. The Pelican stopped at the wharf for a few minutes, and on-the Princes appearing the residents assembled, and an address of loyal welcome was read and presented to them by the master of the Public school, on behalf of the inhabitants of the village. The school children sang the National Anthem and those assembled then gave three hearty cheers for the Queen and the Princes. Prince Edward acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate words. The Pelican resumed her journey, and went up the river as far as Sackville Reach, at which spot the party disembarked and drove thence to Windsor, returning from Windsor to Sydney by special train at night. The Princes slept at Government House on August 1, and on Tuesday took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the pedestal for the statue.
of her Majesty the Queen which will be placed in the circular reserve at the top of King street, near St James's Church.

The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River GeneralAdvertiser, Thursday 29 November 1888

ATTEMPTING TO ROB A COLONIAL LEGISLATOR.
The following paragraph, clipped from the Glasgow Herald of Saturday, October 13, shows the hon. member for Carcoar in a new light. Evidently the colonial M.P. was one too many for the “Glasgie keeleys,” who came off second best: “About a quarter-past 10 on Thursday night Mr. C. E. Jeanneret, a magistrate of Sydney, New South Wales, who arrived in Glasgow a few hours earlier, was returning from the exhibition to his hotel, when he was attacked by two men in Cochrane street. One of the men seized him from behind by the arms, and the other endeavoured to gain possession of his gold watch, chain, and money. A third man came to the assistance of the would-be robbers, but Mr. Jeanneret struggled with his assailants, and, freeing himself from their grasp, faced them and struck out with his fists. At the same time he shouted lustily for the police, at whose approach the men fled. They were, however, pursued and captured.” A paragraph in a subsequent issue of the same journal explained that the capture of the men was due to a little boy who overheard them planning the assault and accordingly informed a policeman.

Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Tuesday 8 January 1889

THE ATTACK ON MR. JEANNERET, M.L.A., OF SYDNEY.
The European Mail of November 30 says:- A few issues ago we mentioned that Mr. Charles Edward Jeanneret, M.L.A., of Sydney, now staying at the St. George’s Club, was assaulted in Glasgow on October 11 by three men, named William Geddes, John Morrison, and Thomas Wilson. They were brought up for trial last week before the High Court in Edinburgh, and, of course, Mr. Jeanneret had to travel down to Scotland to give evidence. It reply to questions, he said he was a resident of New South Wales and a member of the Parliament of that colony. He was in the Glasgow Exhibition on October 11. On returning to the Central Hotel he lost his way. He was trying to find the entrance when he was seized from behind by a man, and another person tried to seize his watch. He struggled and freed himself, He identified Wilson as the man who seized his watch, - and Geddes as the man who seized him from behind. The man Morrison came up afterwards He shouted for the police, and when a person came up the men went away: He never lost sight of them until they were apprehended. The whole affair, from beginning to end, lasted four or five minutes. A little boy named Alexander Niblo said that in passing the head of Glassford-street, in Ingram-street, he noticed the accused in close conversation. Hearing one say, “I’ll nab him.” witness remained to see whom they would nab. He followed them up John street. He identified all the prisoners. Lord Trayner complimented witness on the well connected way in which he had described the attempted robbery. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all accused. Addressing Geddes, his Lordship said he had been engaged in a bold und audacious attempted robbery. His character, from previous convictions, left it out of the question to hope that he would ever reform. In April, 1877, he was sentenced to 10 years, and in September, 1868, to seven years. The sentence in this case would be one of 12 years’ penal servitude. Morrison would be sentenced to five years’ penal servitude, and Wilson to nine months’ imprisonment.

Herald, June 7. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. (1855, June 9). The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River GeneralAdvertiser
SS PELICAN (STEAMER ROYAL PRINCES WENT ON) AND SS EMU INCIDENTAL:
Collision between the Steamers Pelican and Emu.-Yesterday morning as these boats were running their usual trips to and from Parramatta, a slight collision took place. Mr. Brett, the master of the Pelican, has furnished us with the following particulars:-At about 9 30 a.m., when rounding Pulpit Point, both kept close in shore; the Pelican was coming down the river, being close in under the point, consequently the other boat could not see her until within a ship's length of her. The Pelican attempted to pass on the port side, but finding she could not do so without doing serious damage, stopped the engine and kept close in along the shore. The Emu also attempted to pass nearest the point, and not having room to go between the other boat and the rocks, and there not being time to shift the helm sufficiently, both vessels struck with their paddleboxes. The wheels of both vessels were crippled, and a small deck house of the Emu carried away, beyond which we believe the damage to be trifling. One person, who was standing by the rail, was thrown overboard by the shock of the vessels meeting, but he found his way ashore without any injury save a wet jacket. Both vessels were being repaired last evening, and will, we believe, run their trips to-day as usual.

August 11, 1881. The Sydney Morning Herald

WATER POLICE COURT.
Michael Maher, the former engineer on the steamship Florrie, was summoned, by Mr. C. E. Jeanneret, the owner of the vessel, for having, on the Hawkesbury River, on the 30th September, by drunkenness, so neglected the engine of the vessel as to endanger her. The vessel was at Newport, Pittwater, on the 30th September, having on board the Hon. W. A. Brodrihle and eight other passengers. The speed of the vessel was very irregular, sometimes being very fast, at other times only two or three knots an hour, and occasionally the engine stopped working; at times there was only 40lb. of steam, and at other times there was 70lb.; the engineer was observed to frequently go up and down from the engine-room to the deck; a stoppage was made at Wiseman's Ferry, and as the passengers after going ashore came aboard the engineer was found lying on the deck helplessly drunk. The party were going to Sackville Reach, but a consultation was held, and it was decided not to proceed until the services of another engineer were obtained. The passengers stayed at Wiseman's Ferry that night, and next day an engineer named G. Brooks was engaged to look after the engine of the vessel. The prisoner was committed for trial. Bail was granted, the prisoner being required to enter into his own bond of £80, and to find two sureties in the sum of £40 each.

October 10, 1882. The Sydney Morning Herald

NEWS OF THE DAY.
October sittings of the Metropolitan Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday, before Mr. District Court Judge Joephim, Mr. I. J. Healy prosecuted for the Crown. The only case of importance was one in which a man named Michael Maher was charged with endangering the safety of the steamer Florrie of which vessel he was the engineer, and the passengers on board of her, while on a passage from Newport, Pittwater, to Wiseman's Ferry, on the Hawkesbury River. Not withstanding that the evidence was very strong against the defendant, the jury found him not guilty, and he was discharged.

October 31, 1882. The Sydney Morning Herald
HUNTERS HILL
LANE COVE RIVER
Charming Sites Fronting Woolwich Road
Opposite Mr. Jeanneret’s & Cap. McLean’s Residences.
FOR AUCTION SALE BY RICHARDSON & WRENCH
On Saturday 16th Nov. 1895.
At 3 p.m. on the Ground

"Torrens Title"

FROM HUNTERS HILL
WOLLICUS HILL
BROOKES ST
RESERVE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE
VERNON ST
RESERVE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE
WOOLWICH ROAD
SUNNYSIDE NORTH ROAD ESTATE
SERPENTINE

TERMS
25 percent Cash,
Balance at 12½ years, at Special Interest.
ADVENTUROUS TRIP TO THE HAWKESBURY.
From the start there seemed a want of sympathy and understanding between the boiler arrangements with moving parts of the machinery. At times the former would make a big spurt, steam would be hissing all about, but the going parts would not respond and while off the pilot-station and in the rolling swell of the Pacific influenced by a stiff southerly breeze, the machinery slowed down sadly, and came to a stand still. But knowing the careful and vigilant inspection exercised by the Government officials at Sydney, no idea of anything amiss stirred amongst those unsuspecting passengers. ‘Not at that time. The thought was, and that, too, while hammering and bumping were going on about the boiler, that we were waiting for something or other, or somebody from the light-house. And the “Florrie” rolled about, and the ladies began to look as though their tramp over the Manly-Pittwater sands was not, after all, such a bad style of enjoying a holiday. Then the commander of the “Florrie,” with his own hands, shook out and hoisted the jib. Though not much to look at, for the gallant sheet is grimy, and bears evidence of long and wearing service, the jib proved sufficient to turn the prow of the steamer in the direction of the Hawkesbury, and the engine being started again, the prospect of drifting in an ebbing tide seawards disappeared.

November 24, 1883. Australian Town and Country Journal

SOUTH AUSTRALIA CONTRACT
Four small steamers have been fitted out here for the contract Mr. Jeanneret has with the South Australian Government to perform Customs and other services, and the landing of mails at Largs Bay. It is intended to dispatch the vessels in company at the beginning of next week, so as to be in time to commence the new contract on April 1.
March 17, 1888. The South Australian Advertiser

SAILED
Florrie, for Adelaide, via Wollongong. The steamer Florrie, one of the four boats selected for Mr. Jeanneret’s new service at Port Adelaide, sailed for South Australia via Wollongong today. She will be followed tomorrow by the Promise, the Defiance, and the Petrel.
March 27, 1888. The South Australian Advertiser

SHIPPING NEWS
OUTPORTS. Port Augusta, November 26.
November 28, 1901 The Advertiser

SHIPPING NEWS. CAPE BORDA. The steamer Florrie left here on Sunday with the Port Germein cricketers and others for a trip to Port Augusta. A cricket match was played at Port Augusta between the local team and Port Germein, the scores being - Port Augusta 177; Port Germein, 59.-
PORT GERMEIN. (1903, January 29). The Advertiser
PORT AUGUSTA.
June 28. The Broken Hill team of footballers arrived here from Port Pirie in the steamer Florrie yesterday morning, and were met on the wharf by a large crowd of local-athletes and others. The president of the Port Augusta Football Club (Mr. J. Bsalton) met the team and conducted them to the Town Hall, where a formal reception had been arranged. The council chamber was well filled with the visitors and townsfolk. The visitors, who thoroughly enjoyed the trip, left for Port Pirie by the steamer this morning.


The threads for this lady disappear mid 1920. Some sources state she was broken up in 1931, a mere 52 years old. Other sources state she was converted to a tug and utilised in Port Augusta. Charles Jeanneret sold his entire fleet, aside from those in South Australia, in 1890 to an English company.

NEWPORT WHARF
What today we know as the Newport Wharf at the end of Queen's parade (west) below current Newport Arms hotel began as a pier circa 1879 which was built by Charles Edward Jeanneret in anticipation of developing then heavily wooded and pristine Newport. Although seemingly nameless for this period, it would have been described in terms by those who were eye witnesses early and by advertising material for contractors by real estate developer George Pile, real estate speculator, agent and auctioneer, who was contracted to aid in this venture:

January 1880: TO CONTRACTORS – TENDERS are wanted for clearing roads and about forty acres of land at the new Pittwater Marine Township.

They purchased land from the then released Basset-Darley Estate: At Pittwater the Bassett Darley estate was sold in two parts. In 1880 Charles Edward Jeanneret and George Pile paid 732 [pounds sterling] for 118 acres on which to establish the New Marine Township of Newport, while the remaining land, apart from a one acre lot purchased by the Church of England, was bought by John William Cliff for 8000 [pounds sterling] in 1886. Soon what was called Newport Hotel a few years before it had a licence, featured in advertisements for forthcoming sales for the by then named ‘Marine Township of Newport’. A similar notice appeared in all major capital city newspapers:

We have received from Messrs. Mills, Pile, and Gilchrist, (who have published it for the proprietors) an interesting pamphlet descriptive and illustrative of the beauties and attractions of Newport, Pittwater, and the celebrated Hawkesbury lakes. The work consists of about eight pages of letter-press and nine carefully lithographed drawings, depicting the more important scenes and places of interest in the locality. The description is capably written, and the illustrations, lithographed by Messrs. S. T.
Leigh and Co., from water colour drawing- by Mr. H. Brees, are very creditably executed, and give excellent ideas of the places represented. Appended is a plan and local sketch of the new marine township of Newport, and altogether the publication is one which will commend itself highly to all interested in one of the most picturesque spots on the New South Welsh coast.

NEW’S OF THE DAY. August 26, 1880. The Sydney Morning Herald

A number of watercolour drawings by Harold Bree of Newport were used for lithographs that are now held by the National Library of Australia.

JEANNERET’S EXAMPLE TO CO-ORDINATORS
By T. B. Meillon

PARRAMATTA supplied one of the answers to ferry and road transport co-ordination seventy years ago, For lack of such co-ordination Sydney Ferries Ltd., was later unable to make its services pay, and now the Government, the new operator, finds itself with the same problem in its lap.

The story of Charles Edward Jeannerct’s tramway is an illustration in a small way of what can be done when there are enterprising minds at work.

On August 9, 1881, Jeanneret’s Tramway Act was passed “to authorise the construction and maintenance of a tramway along George Street, Parramatta.”

Fifty year anniversary of the closing of the Parramatta Tramway
The Act, quite a short one, gave the necessary authority for the construction of the rolling stock and provided that the track should be the same gauge as the Government tramways, and that it should be laid at the general level of George Street, and maintained in perfect order and repair. It also provided that the following "tolls or charges" should be paid: 
“For passengers a sum not exceeding 3d per head each way.
“For goods a sum not exceeding 1/ per ton.”

Special power was included to make it lawful to employ "locomotive engines or other moving power and carriages and waggons to be drawn or propelled thereby.”

THE present city of Parramatta (native meaning, “Place where eels sit down”) arose from the original settlement of Rose Hill. At one time it was larger than Sydney itself. Its principal method of communication was by waterway, the first steam paddle ferry, the Surprise, taking cargo and passengers in 1832. The railway to Parramatta itself was opened in September, 1855.

JEANNERET’S tramway became necessary because of the silting up of the head of the river, as a result, of which it was no long, navigable right up to Parramatta. So a new wharf was constructed nearly three miles downstream. This in turn called for transport from the wharf to the town. The tram-way opened late in 1884, and ran from the wharf to the park gates.

The service was maintained until it was later taken over by The Parramatta River Steamer and Tramway Company, a company specially formed to acquire the ferry fleet and the tramway from Mr, Jeanneret. Thereafter it passed through various hands (including those of the Union Bank of Australia Ltd.) until December, 1900, when the whole undertaking was assumed by the Sydney Ferries Ltd.

Meanwhile, the tramway continued to function, for there were plenty of local passengers.

The mid-morning tram was something to remember. When it arrived at Church Street, it would stop, whistling fiercely. At once there would be a rush from surrounding refreshment rooms of persons, particularly waitresses and youngsters, literally staggering with parcels and bags containing lunches for outlying factory workers.

There was quite a ceremony while the parcels were carefully packed on the front seat of, the passenger car, reserved for the purpose. And the lunches were carried free!”.

Sunday was always a great day for the tramway. Picnic specials were run, connecting with steamers at the wharf, for Harbour cruises. The return journey was made well after dark, when tired travellers would be carried homewards in cars illuminated by hurricane lamps.

The Parramatta tram was in truth “a thing apart” from other trams. It had no special stopping places. It would “oblige” by pulling up anywhere. Time was of no consequence. A hold up while children were loaded into carriages and room was found for one or more perambulators was quite the order of the day.

No wonder that in June, 1943, a Press report mournfully reported:

PARRAMATTA STEAM TRAMS AT THEIR JOURNEY’S END.
“At the windswept and desolate Parramatta River Wharf today the last episode in the history of the tram service was played.

There followed a description of the sale of the locomotives, tramcars, and other gear auctioned
on the edge of the mangrove swamp.”

Five tramcars, stained glass and all, went for £45; the three locomotives for £375, and two heaps of coke for a modest £10.

The Sydney Morning Herald Saturday 7 July 1951

DEATH OF ALDERMAN JEANNERET
The news that Mr. C. E. Jeanneret had passed away on Tuesday evening was received here with general regret. He had been for many years a prominent man in the public life of the city and this colony.

The Evening News of Wednesday publishes the following sketch of his life:

"Charles Edward Jeanneret, who for many years past has taken such an active part in the municipal life of the metropolis, passed away at 9.30 on Tuesday evening, at the age of 64. He died at his son's farm at Wyrallah, on the Richmond River, after an illness of some months’ duration, which, however, assumed a more serious aspect during the past six weeks. The cause of death was an internal malady of a very painful nature, and the news today that he was no more was received by those of his municipal and business associates who knew him best with the deepest regret.

Mr. Jeanneret was a man whose business energy and tact, combined with a naturally genial disposition and a sincere interest in the matters having for their object the advancement of the public welfare, won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact, either in public or in private life. He was born in Sydney in the year 1834, during the term of rule of Governor Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. His father, of whom the deceased gentleman has for many years been the only surviving son, was Dr. Henry Jeanneret, an old colonist, who subsequently became Civil Commandant of Flinders Land, a dependency of Tasmania. Here the son spent most of his boyhood and youth, during which he acquired a love of the sea, and an acquaintance with practical seamanship which led him, at the early age of 18 to take a voyage to Europe. On his return to Australia, he abandoned the sea for the more alluring temptations of the gold rushes, and he put in some years upon the Bendigo fields and at Sandhurst. Subsequently he returned to Sydney, and after a period of service in the Bank of New South, Wales, he entered into a general agency partnership with Mr. Henry Porter.

About this time he married, and settled at Hunter's Hill, on the Lane Cove River. Tho district at that time was little better than a tract of wild bush, the few residences which had been erected being very far apart. Mr. Jeanneret made some prudent investments in land, with the profits from which he became a shareholder in and afterwards manager of the local steam ferry company. After a keen competition with a rival ferry for some years, the two coalesced, and Mr. Jeanneret became proprietor of the concern in 1870, his fleet numbering five steamers, a number which he afterwards increased to about twenty.

Farming, mining, and meat preserving occupied his time, and the traces of his building enterprise are visible all along the banks of the Lane Cove and Parramatta River. One of his works is the tramway from the Parramatta River to the Park.

The incorporation of Hunter's Hill, of which he was afterwards several times Mayor, was due almost entirely to his advocacy and personal exertions, and he has been an alderman since that event which occurred in 1871. In the City Council he has represented. Bourke Ward for many years with Sir William Manning and Mr. Alexander Down. At the general election in
tho early part of 1887 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly, where he sat for some years as the representative of Carcoar. Mr. Jeanneret was an hon. magistrate of the colony at the time when his services were often in active requisition at the Water Police Court, and his decisions are stated to have always been marked by an intelligent justice and a sound common-sense.

The deceased gentleman was removed to his sons’ place on Monday. He was brought down from his residence at Hunter’s Hill by the Civil Ambulance and Transport Brigade, and conveyed to the N.C.S. Company’s steamer Electra by which he journeyed north.

Deceased, we may add, leaves a widow, six sons, and two daughters. Knowing the hopelessness of recovering from his ailment, and the certainty of early death, he was quite resigned, and so came to Wyrallah to die surrounded by his family. His remains, by his own request, were enclosed in a leaden coffin to be sent to Sydney for interment in the family vault at Ryde. A short service was held at his late residence, Wyrallah, yesterday, Canon Ewing conducting the same, and the coffin was then placed on Board the Electra. The interment will take place at Ryde on Monday.

THE LATE ALDERMAN C. E. JEANNERET THE FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Alderman Charles E. Jeanneret, whose death occurred at Lismore on August 23, took place yesterday and was very largely attended.

The remains arrived in Sydney on Sunday night, being accompanied by Messrs Herbert, Eddie, and Charles A. Jeanneret (sons of the deceased) in the steamer Electra, and were received by other members of the family. From the steamer the body was conveyed to All Saints’ Church, Hunter’s Hill, encased in a handsome specially imported and richly mounted casket of Huon pine, and on arrival was placed on tressels within the chancel of the sacred edifice.

The Mayor and aldermen of the City Council, of which the deceased was a member, drove from the Town Hall to All Saints’ Church and a large number of friends and sympathisers, proceeded from Sydney by a special steamer, which left the King street Wharf at 1 pm, amongst the latter being the members of the Masonic Lodge, “Harmony,” No 5, of which the deceased was one of the oldest members.

Arrived at the church, in which the relatives of the deceased had already assembled, the large company took part in the service, the opening passages of which were recited by Archdeacon Langley (St. Philip’s, Sydney) and the Rev. A. E. Bellingham (St Clement’s, Marrickville). Then followed a psalm and the hymn “Nearer, My God, to Thee” by the choir and the lesson 1 Corinthians xv., 20, by the Rev. Spry Bailey (rector of All Saints) Archdeacon Langley delivered an impressive address, Mr. E. P. Truman presided at the organ, and played one of
Mendelsohn’s “Songs without Words”, “Chopin’s “Funeral March” and the Dead March in “Saul”

The service having been brought to a close, the immense cortege left the church for St Anne’s churchyard, Ryde, the order being - the clergy, the hearse, the wreath carriage, the mourning coaches conveying the relatives of the deceased, the carriages of the Mayor and aldermen of the City Council, followed by numerous private vehicles, while a large number resumed to the Hunter’s Hill Wharf and were conveyed thence to Ryde, where they again joined the assemblage. Shortly before 4 o’clock the cemetery was reached, and the body was interred in a grave close by the church, in which Mr. Wiegand played the “Dead March”. The service at the grave was impressive, the prayer of committal being recited by the Rev. A. E. Bellingham (cousin of the deceased), and the concluding prayers by Archdeacon Langley, the Rev. Spry Bailey, and the Rev. Britten (St Anne’s Ryde) At the conclusion of the church service for the dead a Masonic service was held, Wor. Bro. F. O. Timothy, W. M., officiating.

The concourse at the burial place was one of the largest seen in the district, the party being largely augmented by many residents of Ryde, the chief mourners were - Messrs H. Stanley, Frank E. Ernest J., Arthur, Herbert, Eddie, and Charles A. Jeanneret (sons of the deceased), C. F. Mitchell-Moore (son-in-law), Rev. A. B. Bellingham (cousin), and J. H. Harris (nephew).

Mrs. Burley and family, Mr. John, Mr. D., and Miss McPherson (of Wyrrallah, Richmond River), Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie and family, Mrs. W. M. Fairland, Mr. and Mrs. Rider-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Joubert, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lane, Miss. Ruth Manning, Mrs. Sidney, C. A. Oatley, and family; Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Steanes, Captain and Mrs. Mance, the employees of the Parramatta tramway, Mr. A. S. Cowper, Mr. C. E. Ford, Mrs. and the Misses Smith, Miss Stopps, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd Robison, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Adnam, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jeanneret, the members of the Hunter’s Hill Young Men’s Mutual Improvement Club, Alderman J. Taylor and family, members of the Masonic Lodge Harmony, Mrs. and the Misses Stoltenhoff, Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Garland, Rev. and Mrs. Spry-Bailey, Captain B. Farrell (steamer Electra), Messrs. Giller Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Riley, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Florrie Jeanneret, and others.

Charles Edward Jeanneret was Honorary Secretary of the Hunters Hill Amateur Regatta Association
New South Wales,
30th July 1888

This is to introduce Mr Charles Edouard Jeannenret, a Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Electoral District of Carcoar, and a magistrate of New South Wales. Mr Jeannenret is an old Colonist of long standing and has been connected with mercantile pursuits and the shipping interests of this Colony for many years. He is now proceeding to London on private business and will probably travel through Europe and America.

If any attention can be shown or assistance rendered to him during his travels it will be esteemed a favour by this Government.

[Signature]
Colonial Secretary
MEMORIAL WINDOW.
A stained-glass window to the memory of the late Messrs. Charles Edward Jeanneret and Henry Stanly Jeanneret, his son, father and brother of Mr. H. C. Jeanneret; of Wyrallah, was unveiled at All Saints Anglican Church, Hunter's Hill, on Sunday, the 7th inst., by Canon Bellingham. The late Mr. Jeanneret was a well-known figure in political circles some years ago, having been a representative of Carcoar in the Legislative Assembly. He had been closely connected with All Saints Church for many years. The figures on the window represent three saints of the early Saxon Church—Bede, Augustine, and Aidan.
Francis Edward Jeanneret and Augusta Bassett Hull had the following children:

1. **Una Jeanneret** was born on 24 Jul 1889 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 13 Jan 1976 in Lindisfarne, Tasmania, Australia. She married Lieutenant Kenmore Dixon Nicholas, son of William Dixon Nicholas and Annie Hope on 09 Dec 1919 in St Phillips Church, Sydney NSW (St Phillips Church,). He was born on 14 Jun 1891 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He died on 14 Sep 1950 in Carlton, Victoria, Australia.


3. **Alan Francis Jeanneret** was born on 05 May 1899 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 08 Feb 1984 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He married (1) Sophia Mary Dickson, daughter of Bassett Richard (4) Dickson and Janet Lucie Murray Macgregor on 03 Feb 1926 in Richmond, Tasmania, Australia (St Lukes). She was born on 20 May 1900 in Richmond, Tasmania, Australia. She died on 11 Apr 1977 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He married (2) Laura ‘Cecilie’ Marsh, daughter of Charles Henry Vautin Marsh and Laura Mary White on 02 Jun 1978. She was born on 17 Oct 1897 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. She died on 16 Mar 1996 in Lindisfarne, Tasmania, Australia.

### Una Jeanneret

Una Jeanneret and Lieutenant Kenmore Dixon Nicholas had the following children:

1. **Philip Dixon Nicholas** was born on 02 Dec 1920 in Hunters Hill, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 18 Jan 1993 in Nowra, New South Wales, Australia. He married Joan Maroney. She was born on 11 Aug 1918 in Young, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 08 Mar 1974 in Orange, New South Wales, Australia.

2. **June Frances Nicholas** was born on 22 Jun 1922 in New South Wales, Australia. She died on 29 Dec 2010. She married Peter Spark, son of David John Spark and

**June Frances Nicholas** and **Peter Spark** had the following child:

1. **Neil Spark** was born on 11 Apr 1959.

**Eric Edward Jeanneret**

**Eric Edward Jeanneret** and **Anna Christina Alberthsen** had the following children:

1. **Francis Eric Jeanneret** was born on 06 Dec 1917 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 31 Oct 1996 in Sanctuary Point, New South Wales, Australia. He married Yvonne Nellie Larbalestier, daughter of Norman Walter Larbalestier and Ida Robbins I in Apr 1943 in New South Wales, Australia. She was born on 08 Jan 1924 in Waverley, New South Wales, Australia. She died on 14 Mar 2009 in Berry, New South Wales, Australia.

2. **Arthur Thomas Jeanneret** was born on 18 Sep 1920 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He died in Nov 2010 in Ipswich, Queensland, Australia. He married Dorothy McLean on 09 Dec 1950 in Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia.

3. **Norman Sinclair Jeanneret** was born on 18 Sep 1920 in Eastwood, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He died in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He married Margaret Esmee Walker in 1945 in Concord, New South Wales, Australia.

4. **James Maxwell “Max” Jeanneret** was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 13 Apr 1990. He married Shirley Small.

**Francis Eric Jeanneret** and **Yvonne Nellie Larbalestier** had the following child:

1. **Barry Leonard Jeanneret** was born on 22 Mar 1950 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia. He died on 05 Aug 1975 in Ryde, New South Wales, Australia.

**James Maxwell “Max” Jeanneret** and **Shirley Small** had the following children:

1. **Neryl Jeanneret**.

2. **Ian Jeanneret**.

*Neryl Jeanneret*
Alan Francis Jeanneret and Sophia Mary Dickson had the following children:

1. **Ruth Frances Jeanneret** was born on 15 Mar 1929 in Tasmania, Australia. She died on 18 May 2010 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. She married (1) **John Coulson** in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. (2) She married **John C. W. Thrower**. He was born in England. He died in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.


3. **Colin Bassett Jeanneret** was born on 25
Apr 1934 in Richmond, Tasmania, Australia. He married Rosemary Philp, daughter of Keith William Alexander Philp and Vallis Linda Johnstone on 07 May 1955 in Lindisfarne, Tasmania, Australia (St Aidans). She was born on 27 Feb 1933 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

Alan was educated at Woolwich Public School and Fort Street High School, Sydney. He served in the First World War with 21st General Service Reinforcements, 1st AIF. He then graduated from Sydney Technical College as a Farmer & Qualified Wool Classer. In 1939 he enlisted to Australian Instructional Corps and served during a period of the Second World War with AIC 40th Battalion & RAASC. In 1952 he was discharged at rank of Captain - Medically unfit.

In 1947 Alan and Sophie were granted 548 acres of land seven miles north of St. Helens. (see photo below for approximate boundary) Alan applied to the Nomenclature Board to name the small beach north of Binalong Bay after his great grandfather Dr Henry Jeanneret in recognition of his time spent with the aborigines on Flinders Island.
Ruth Frances Jeanneret

Ruth Frances Jeanneret and John Coulson had the following children:

1. Alan John Coulson was born in 1952. He married Sonya.
2. Michael Bruce Coulson was born in 1954. He died on 28 Nov 1981.
3. Francis James Coulson was born on 07 Nov 1957. He married Sally Barker.

Francis James Coulson and Sally Barker had the following child:

1. Mardi Kate Coulson was born on 03 Nov 1988.

Robin Alan Dickson Jeanneret

Robin Alan Dickson Jeanneret and Mabel Brown had the following children:

1. Leeza Jeanneret was born on 30 Jun 1966.
2. Robbie Jeanneret was born on 05 Mar 1970. He married Tamzen,

Robbie Jeanneret and Tamzen had the following children:

1. Ruthie Jeanneret
2. Edward Jeanneret
Colin Bassett Jeanneret and Rosemary Philp had the following children:

Neil Alan Jeanneret was born on 08 Feb 1956 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He married (1) Carolyn Jarvis. (2) Gwenda Pearce, daughter of Edwin John Pearce and Elsie Ellen Beale on 02 Oct 2004. She was born on 07 Nov 1954. He married

Neil Alan Jeanneret and Carolyn Jarvis had the following children:

1. Samuel Jeanneret was born
2. Nathanael Jeanneret was born

Ian Keith Jeanneret was born on 10 Jan 1958 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He married Catherine Sally Maxwell, daughter of Alan Peter Maxwell and Heather Mary Parker on 27 Dec 1980 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. She was born on 03 May 1961 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

Guy Donald Jeanneret was born on 07 Nov 1962 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. He married (1) Tana Krajcinger. She was born on 21 Oct 1963. She died He married (2) Carol Barton.

Guy Donald Jeanneret and Carol Barton had the following children:

1. Isaac Jeanneret
2. Briana Jeanneret  
3. Tobias Jeanneret  
4. Melody Jeanneret

Linda May Jeanneret was born on 05 Nov 1964 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. She married Ronald Leach.

**Linda May Jeanneret** and **Ronald Leach** had the following children:

1. Mathew Leach  
2. Sophie Leach
Index

A
Alberthsen, Anna Christina  123
Allworth, Amelia  15
Ann Ellis  14
Attack on Mr. Jeanneret, M.L.A., of Sydney.  109
Australian diamonds  73

B
Baillod
   Claude Baillods  10
   Jeanne Madeleine (Baillod) Baillard  7
Banks Smith, Mary Elizabeth  84
Barnett, Frances Ann  20
Barrenjoey Lighthouse  106
Barton, Carol  129
Beard, Elizabeth  19
Beyond The Veil - Mr. Herbert Jeanneret  92
Bingle, Harry Seymour  84
Bonwick, James - Historian  35
Bourgois of Valangin  5
Bridge of Theille  9
Brown, Mabel  125
Brynestone  99

C
Cambridge  96
Captain Charles O’Hara Booth  32
Captain Mance  88, 105
Charles Darwin  74
Charles Edward Jeanneret  81
Chatelain, Suzane  13
Cholera  40
Chronological precis of the life of Dr Henry Jeanneret  28
Church of Blessed Peter Chanel  97
Clark, Robert - Catechist  38
Collier, Charles Fredk.  42
Coulson, Alan John  128
Coulson, Francis James  128
Coulson, John  125
Coulson, Michael Bruce  128
Croissy  99
C. T. Smeathman, Esq., Coroner  44

D
Death of Alderman Jeanneret  116
Death of Henry Jeanneret M.D  74
De la Chaux, Francois Louis  11
De L. Argue, Rozalie  85
Dickson, Sophia Mary  123
Dr M.J. Milligan  38
Dr. Nixon, Bishop  38
Dr Nixon, Bishop of Tasmania  36
Dublin Herbarium  32
Duke of Newcastle  40

E
Edwards, Charlotte Cozens  15
Emma Low  14

F
Fernbank  84
Ferries  103
   Adelaide  104
   Alaethea  103
   Bronzewing  103
   Eagle  104
   Eclipse  104
   Florrie  103
   Gosford  104
   Halcyon  103
   Isabel  104
   Neutral Bay  104
   Osprey  104
   Pheasant  103
   Fleet Prison  21
   Flinder’s Island  54
   Flinders Island  35
   Foreword  3
   Friend, Matthew Curling  38
   Friend, Matthew Curling  36

G
Glencaim  96
Glenrock  96
Glenview  96
Gomea  96
Governor Denison  36
Governor Sir William Denison  39

H
Harman, Mary  18
Harris, William  23
Harvey, Jane  15
Harvey, Professor William Henry  32
‘Henly Cottage’, Hunters Hill  84
Henson, Fanny Ridge  85
Henson, Maybelle Olive  85
Henson, Stella  85
Herne  99
Hints for the Preservation of Teeth  30
Hints for the Preservation of the Teeth.
   By Henry Jeanneret, M.D.  42
Hull, Augusta Basset  84
Hull, Ethelbert Christian  85
Hull, Hugh Munro  84
Kenneth Jeanneret Reeve 15
Krajcinger, Tana 129

L
Lady Franklin 37
Land Regulations Act of 1827 25
Larbalestier, Yvonne Nellie 124
Leach, Mathew 130
Leach, Ronald 130
Leach, Sophie 130
Lectures on chemistry 44
Le Locle 5
Lugano 96
Lyndall Ryan 36
Lyndcote 96

M
Marist Fathers 97, 99
Marsh, Laura 'Cecilie' 123
Martin, Ralph Sydney 92
Mary Wayth 14
Maxwell, Catherine Sally 129
Meards Street, Parish of St. Anne, Soho, London 12
Merrett, Eliza Jane 85
Merrett, Harriett 19
Merrett, William 19
Meryla 96
Michelmore, Charles Frederick Moore 84
Moorhouse, Moorhouse 18

N
Neuchatel 5
Newport 107
Newport Arms Hotel 103
Newport Wharf 113
Nicholas, June Frances 123
Nicholas, Lieutenant Kenmore Dixon 123
Nicholas, Philip Dixon 123
Norwood 99
Noye, Mary 19

O
O’Hara-Close, Edwin Michael (John) 93
Oyster Cove 39

P
Paramatta Steamship Company 102
Parramatta and River Steamers’ Company 102
Parramatta River 102
Parramatta Steam Trams 115
Perrett, Elizabeth 13
Perrinjaquet, Elisabeth 11
Petition of Henry Jeanneret, Doctor of Medicine 77
Philp, Rosemary 129
Plomley, Norman James Brian 36, 37, 78
Point Puer, Port Arthur 32
Port Phillip 36
President of the Plinian Natural History Society of Edinburgh University 28
Princes Albert and George 108
Pryce, Edward the Elder Burgeddin 18
Pryce, Elijah 18

R
Randolph, Margaret Isabella 20
Reed, Christine 125
Reynolds Foskett, William 20
Rock Davis 105
Rose, Amy May 85
Rose, Reuben Uther Bartlett 85
Rt. Hon. Earl Grey 40

S
Saint Peter Chanel 97
Sheppard, Ann 14
Sir Henry Parkes 96
Sir John Franklin 37
Small, Shirley 124
Smeathman v. Jeanneret 49
Smith-Marr, Isabel Graham 93
Spark, Neil 124
Spark, Peter 124
St Claire 96
Successful Importation Of Ligurian Bees 90
Summerville 85, 99
Switzerland 5

T
Testimonial to Mr. Francis E. Jeanneret. Presented by Captain Mance. 88
The Radcliffe Infirmary (Oxford) 28
The Royal Princes in Sydney. 108
Thomas Newby 44
Thrower, John C. W. 125
Tranmere 25, 42
Treatise and Lectures on Dentistry 29
Treatment of skimmed or machine milk 90
Tremlett, Margaret Bassett 84
Trucanini 98

U
Unanderra Dairy Company 91
University of Edinburgh 28
University of Paris 28

W
Waiwera 96
Walker, Philip 103
Warren, John Archdeacon of Worcester 19
Wilkinson, Ethel Elizabeth 92
Willow Banks 99
Wilton, Emma 20
Wingadee 99
Wybalena 35, 96, 98, 99
Wybalena Cottage 99

Y

Yerton 99