

The
Family History of
Marie Louise Dorney
(nee Kiernan)

Origins of the Kiernan Name

The Kiernan name is of Irish origin and within Ireland is most common in Counties Cavan and Leitrim. The name literally means 'son of the lord'. The name is reputed to be descended from Kiernan, grandson of Turlough Mor O'Connor, King of Ireland; the name dates from the thirteenth century

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This history was compiled, written and partly researched by Mark Dorney, and will continue to be updated. I would welcome any comments, corrections or additions you may have. My current address is 145 Fairfield Road, Fairfield, QLD 4103, current phone (07) 3844 0216 and current e-mail msdorney@yahoo.com.au

Marie Louise Kiernan (11 April 1878 – 20 May 1970)

Marie was born on 11 April 1878 in Oakleigh, Victoria to John Joseph Kiernan and Margaret McDonald, both school teachers. She was the seventh of their twelve children.

Marie married James Dorney on 15 February 1904 in Melbourne. They had four children together, Dorothy Marie Louise (1905), James Henry Esmond (1906), John Joseph Kiernan (1912) and Paul Laurence (1914).



A letter to Marie's sister Margaret in 1912 referred to Marie and their new car – *'...I suppose time goes fast now that Mrs. D has a car. I have heard that a great black monster, such a beauty, more beautiful than my language, is often seen in A. Vale streets – "to the terror of the passers"'. My word how things change and how people change with them; to think that Mrs. D always so wrapped up in the "cloudy atmosphere of the poets'.*

At this point the next page is missing but on the following page there is more – *'...to convey to Mr and Mrs Dorney my kindest regards..... that despite motor cars and other aristocratic matters.... that I may still claim the friendship of an old and valued acquaintance'*

The family was living at 11 Warrick Street, Ascot Vale as early as 1910, which they sold in 1919. They probably moved directly to 161 Glen Huntly Road, Elsternwick, as they were known to be living there in 1926, and they lived there until at least 1934. When her husband sold his business in around 1937, it was probably then he and Marie moved to 57 Ormond Esplanade, Elwood, more or less opposite the current location of the Elwood sailing club.

Marie and James separated later in life, although they were still listed in the electoral roll together at Ormond Esplanade up to 1954.

Her grandniece Mary Ancich¹ remembers Marie (Auntie Louie) living in Rose Bay, in Sydney. Mary said "My brother and I went to her unit a few times. I thought it was the most modern and beautiful building I had ever seen. It is extant and is just as you come into Rose Bay down New South Head Rd. It looked a lot like a ship and was painted an aqua blue - very exotic in the 1950s. Every time I drive by I think of Auntie Louie. We called her Auntie Louie but knew she was a great aunt."

Marie spoke French and German quite fluently and Latin less so. She claimed to be able to write and speak in six languages. Marie loved the Greek and Roman myths so much she taught herself to read Greek and Latin so as to read the myths in the original and delighted in recounting these stories to her male children and grandchildren. She was also proficient at playing the piano. Her grandson Earl remembers his uncle Hugh said she used to entertain musical greats like Yehudi Menuhin in her home.

After James' death Marie moved to Tasmania. Esmond designed a house for her at Tiger Head near Hobart, and all three sons pitched in to buy it for her. She lived there for some years and gained a reputation as a local eccentric and her house had several bookshelves filled with books in Latin.

Her grandson Peter, regularly visited her during these years, mowing her lawns and taking her to Hobart for shopping, she would normally feed him a meal for his help. He stated that he was about the only one in the family who would visit her. He recalls her being very interesting but could see that she would be a formidable opponent.

¹ Daughter of Una Toshack, granddaughter of Maud Kiernan

She was certainly a bit of a dragon, and some of her grandchildren remember being scared of her.

Marie moved to Melbourne after a stroke in her late 80s, where she lived for a time (a few years?) before finally moving to Townsville where Kiernan looked after her. Her grandson Peter said Kiernan was the only son who would take her on. He remembers visiting her at Kiernan's at the time and said, "While she couldn't speak or move much, she held my hand and had tears in her eyes. Poor woman!!"

Marie passed away 20 May 1970 in Townsville.

John Joseph Kiernan (1826-1902) - Marie's father

Many thanks to Peter Brian Kiernan (1923-2019) for his assistance with information about John Joseph Kiernan.

John Joseph Kiernan was born in Ireland and baptised at St. Nicholas (without), Dublin on 3 April 1826. He was the son of Patrick Felix Kiernan, a woollen draper at 4 & 5 Francis Street, and Maria Teresa Dunne.

He studied at Saint Patrick's College, Carlow.

John Joseph went to America as a young man and may have been in the Carribean as he had a knowledge of Spanish. He arrived in Melbourne on 11th August 1854 from London on an unassisted passage on the *Sigisbert Cezard* as 'J. Kernan, aged 30, American'.

John worked as a teacher or schoolmaster. He was first employed in Australia at Saint Patrick's College, East Melbourne, where he was the Classical and Mathematics master.

The foundation stone for Saint Patrick's had been laid in December 1854 and the school was to operate until 1968. The Catholic elite of the colony sent their children there, and people that we know John taught there as students, were Chief Justice John Madden², Dr. Patrick Moloney³, physician and poet, and Sir Robert Wallace Best⁴, Victorian MLA.



Church of St Nicholas, Francis St, May 2000.

The following information about Saint Patrick's comes from the official website⁵

"Bishop Gould hired some of the most competent educators of day, including Whyte, Bleasdale (who is well known for his connections with Australian wines) and Dr John Barry. They dreamed of a great school and indeed they fulfilled their dreams with substantial dining rooms for the boarders, a stable for horses and a house in Brighton which served as an infirmary. The curriculum was the equal of any in the colony, the results were outstanding and the parents delighted. It was a classical style education and the languages offered included, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Spanish, Portuguese and German. Unfortunately the bankers were not quite so impressed and the school was bankrupt twice in ten years.

The bankruptcy of 1862 resulted in legal action against Dr Barry which few of those involved little credit and dragged on for months. Peter O'Farrell, the bishop's solicitor did not help matters by the advice he

² <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/madden-sir-john-7453>

³ <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/moloney-patrick-4219>

⁴ <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/best-sir-robert-wallace-5225>

⁵ <http://stpats.xavier.vic.edu.au/our-pastors>

tendered and eventually had to flee the colony himself. Twenty years later, and slightly insane he returned to Melbourne where he shot and wounded Archbishop Gould.”

It's probable that one of the bankruptcies led to his departure from the school. He was still teaching at Catholic schools in 1870, where the following statement was made about him, “*The Catholic school at Pentridge under Mr. Kiernan is an example of what a teacher, by unabated industry may do...*”.

John was 38 and a tutor to Margaret McDonald, who was 16 at the time of their marriage. He had been in the same Volunteer Rifle Regiment as her father. It's not sure for how many years he was in the Regiment, but in July 1867 he passed an examination and was promoted to be a non-commissioned officer. He was named as the Honorary Secretary of the Pentridge Rifle Association in a newspaper notice postponing a meeting in August 1873.

Margaret's father thought John Joseph was ‘*ne'er do well*’ and also that ‘*it was better to marry a hard-working dustman than a penniless gentleman*.’ Margaret's parents gave consent for the marriage but later tried unsuccessfully to annul it.

John and Margaret married on the 27th July 1865 at St. Paul's in Pentridge, Melbourne. John was the Honorary Secretary on the St Paul's Committee at around this time.

They lived in Bell St, Pentridge until about 1873 and had three children there; Catherine, John Joseph and Felix Patrick. In 1874 they were living in Wodonga where they had two more children - Richard and Maude. They returned to Melbourne in 1875, and lived and taught in Oakleigh. Over this period they had seven more children - Charles, Marie Louise, Margaret, Esmond Laurence, Farrell, Theophilus and Stanislaus.

<p>ST. PATRICK'S COMMON SCHOOL, 598, VICTORIA PARADE, Will re-open on Monday, April 8th.</p> <p>HEAD TEACHER, J. J. KIERNAN, Of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Carlow, and of Melbourne University, late Classical and Mathe- matical Master, St. Patrick's College, Melbourne. 1st competency, and 1st class Drill and Gymnastics, under Board of Education, Melbourne.</p> <p>ASSISTANT, D. MURPHY, Melbourne University. SINGING, Mr. FURLONG. DRAWING, Mr. HAYWARD.</p> <p>The strictest attention paid to the moral and intellectual training of the pupil.</p>	<p>About half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. John Joseph Kiernan, the head master of the Oakleigh state school, was passing along the banks of the Yarra, and when nearing Brander's Ferry, he found the dead body of a man lying upon the ground. The assistance of Mr. Jesse Barrow was obtained, and the remains were taken in a boat to Prince's-bridge, and thence to the Melbourne Hospital, where life was pronounced to be quite extinct. Deceased, who has not yet been identified, is described as being about 34 or 35 years of age, 5ft. 8in. in height, of medium build, brown hair, fair complexion, clean shaved except light moustache, dressed in blue paget coat, dark tweed striped trousers, grey vest, light Crimean shirt, white flannel, white woollen drawers, black tie, and elastic side imitation lace-up boots. An inquest will be held in due course.</p>
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The Advocate, 13 April 1872

John matriculated from Melbourne University in 1871, having passed exams in Latin, English, Arithmetics, Algebra, Euclid and Geography. He also passed, in late 1870, the Ordinary Examination for the Civil Service of Victoria.

The Argus, 28 July 1879

John was an intelligent, well educated man but erratic in his behaviour and he had a drinking problem.

These following excerpts from Education Department records should convey an impression of the man. Some snippets include:

All payments to school stopped until discrepancy in the accounts is explained. (1872).

Charge of withholding salary from pupil teacher. (1875).

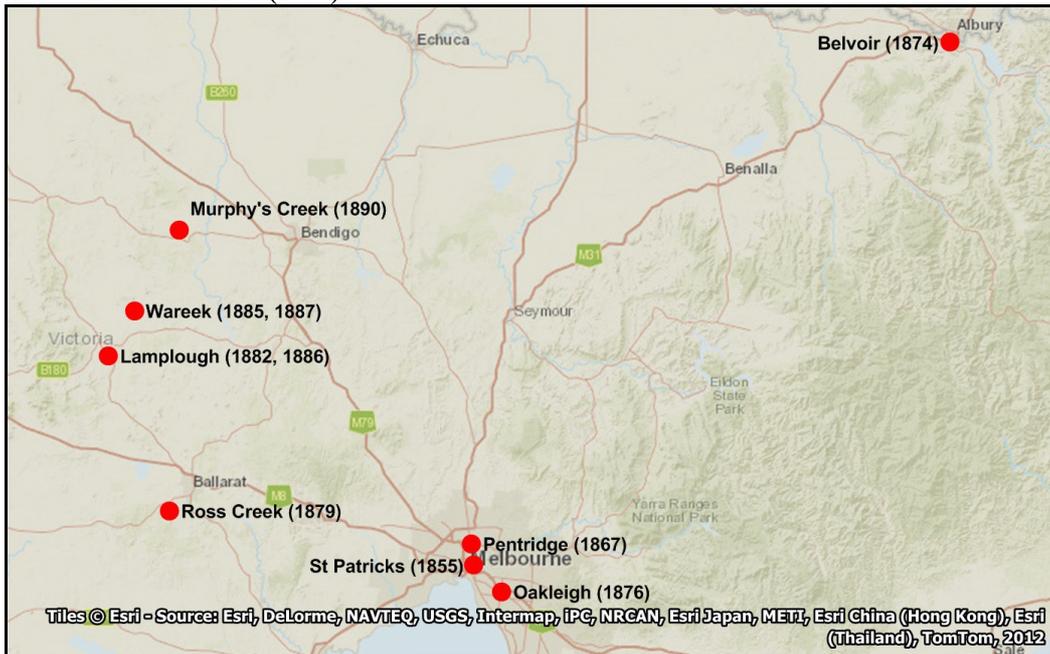
Censured and to be removed to another school for engaging in a fight with a Mr. Bates and conduct considered highly unbecoming. (1878).

Inspector Tynan complains that certain insulting Latin phrases have been made in the school register that ‘*can only be the work of Mr Kiernan*’(1880).

Does not seem to endeavour to perform his duties in any but the most perfunctory manner; nor does Mr Kiernan appear to pay any attention to the directions and suggestions given by me (1888).

Fined five pounds for (a) unpunctuality of attendance (b) irregularity in curtailing the afternoon meeting (c) keeping the school records in a slovenly and inaccurate manner....It has been decided in the public interest to forward his name to the classifiers for transfer to a school of the smallest size (1889) and finally

Dismissed for negligence and carelessness in the discharge of his duties, and for making false statements on the school roll (1890).



Schools staffed by John Joseph Kiernan

However, despite all these negative comments, he must have had some continued competency or he would not have stayed employed for so long.

One bit of advice that John passed on to his daughter Marie was ‘*Never look down, always look up*’

John died on 3rd April 1902 at 40 St. George’s Road, North Fitzroy, aged 76.

Browse newspaper items about John here <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?1-publictag=John+Joseph+Kiernan+1826-1902&q=>

John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Kiernan-217>

John’s descendants <https://www.wikitree.com/genealogy/Kiernan-Descendants-217>

Patrick Felix Kiernan – Marie's Grandfather

Patrick Felix Kiernan was a prosperous businessman in Dublin in the early nineteenth century. He had a woollen drapery shop at 4&5 Francis Street, Dublin, from 1806-1833.

Patrick was married to Maria Teresa Dunne. They had several children that we know of, all baptised at St. Nicholas (without), Dublin. They were Maria Anna (1822), Maria Eleanor (1823), John Joseph (1826), Catherine (1828) and Felix Jacob (1831).

Patrick contributed to mainstream Catholic causes, such as the O'Connell tribute, and used patriotism in his adverts.

**MOST EXTENSIVE
WOOLLEN ESTABLISHMENT,
4, AND 5, FRANCIS-STREET.**

PATRICK KIERNAN and Co. respectfully inform the Public, that the above two large Houses, with Warerooms attached, are Stocked with the choicest Selection of every description of
WOOLLEN DRAPERY,
From the most eminent and approved Manufacturers of the North and West of England.

The PROPRIETORS will not resort to common-place puffing—an enlightened Public can easily appreciate the value of a System, where each successive Candidate for Public notice, sets out with asserting, that the parade of boasted advantages put forth by his predecessors, were ingenious fictions, artfully played off on the weak and credulous portion of the Community; the natural inference to be drawn from this is, that Trial, and a comparison of Qualities and Prices, presents the only infallible rule to detect imposition—this the PROPRIETORS respectfully solicit.

The PROPRIETORS, notwithstanding their vast Stock of ENGLISH CLOTHS, beg leave to call the particular attention of their Countrymen to their general assortment of IRISH CLOTHS, which, up to Ten Shillings per Yard, are decidedly superior to English. Shall the Working Classes in Ireland languish and perish for want of Employment, at the moment the Public Press teems with boasts of the vast quantities of Irish Money that is obtained, for the purpose of being sent off to diffuse activity, comfort and employment, through the Working Classes in another Country. This is not acting according to the natural dictates of the Irish heart, proverbial for its warmth and strength of manly feeling. The noblest exercise of this fine feeling would be, to endeavour, individually, in the purchase of Articles, to provide Employment for their own Poor; and if ever there existed a time that loudly demanded the practice of Patriotism, surely it is the present unprecedented one of general distress.

The PROPRIETORS, anxious to meet the wishes of any Gentleman acting from the generous impulse of being useful to his Country, who may honour them with an Order for Lams Corns, for Liveries, or fine Cloth for his own wear, pledge themselves to furnish, of each kind, Articles of such excellent quality, as they confidently trust, must give general satisfaction, and may help to crush the prejudice that impedes the improvement and consequent extension of our native industry.

Every description of IRISH CLOTHS, from the lowest up to the finest quality, direct from the HIBERNIAN MILLS, at KILMARNAWK, a Factory which produces Cloths that may safely challenge a comparison with any imported, for excellence of colour and durability of wear.

To the LADIES it is most earnestly recommended to patronise and cherish, by their powerful influence, the efforts of National Industry. They are respectfully informed, that this Irish Factory produces HABIT & PELISSE CLOTHS, SUPERFINE LAMBSKINS and RUGS, equal, if not superior, to any offered for Sale in this Market. How consoling to every good mind to reflect, that in the simple act of purchasing an Article of Dress, they have it in their power to assist in rescuing a large portion of poor Persons of both Sexes, from misery and vice, and may lay the foundation of future industry and virtue. Surely this is an object worthy of the Irish Ladies, who are universally allowed to possess all the social virtues in a pre-eminent degree.

N. B. The invariable practice of this Establishment is, to mark the lowest Price on every Article. The most inexperienced can buy with the greatest safety.

Dublin Mercantile Advertiser, 19 July 1823

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING REGISTER.
December 24, 1827.

Sir—Your report of the trial of Thomas M'Cormick, before the Recorder, on Saturday last, is very incorrect.—When M'Cormick presented the note in question to me, on the 5th of May, I sent it expressly to the Bank to ascertain if there was any stoppage against it; and had my young man arrived a time at the Bank. Mrs. Dease would have recovered her property, for it was stopped on the day she lost it. The Runner aware he received the note from me, in payment of a bill, on Monday morning, the 7th of May, which could not have happened if, as you report, a neighbour gave the change.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PATRICK KIERNAN,
No. 4 and 5, Francis-street.

Dublin Morning Register, 26 December 1827

DISTRESS IN THE LIBERTY
ABOVE TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
thrown out of Employment, and at present in a state of Starvation, earnestly stretch forth their hands, to supplicate a feeling and generous people to save them, else they perish.

The PROPRIETORS of the EXTENSIVE WOOLLEN ESTABLISHMENT, 4 and 5, FRANCIS-STREET, have repeatedly endeavoured to draw the Public Attention to the happy effects that would follow, if a decided and steady preference were given to articles of consumption, manufactured in the Country.

The PROPRIETORS, conscious that the present appeal of such a vast multitude of Men, Women, and Children, cannot be urged in vain, respectfully inform the Public, that they have laid in a large Assortment of IRISH CLOTHS, from the different Woollen Manufactories in the Vicinity of Dublin, selected with great care, and marked at very low Prices, to meet the pressure of the moment; and as the Committee appointed at the Exchange wish to extend Relief through the medium of Employment only, any Gentleman making a purchase of these Goods effectually co-operates in carrying their benevolent intentions into execution.

N. B.—A respectable Lad will be taken as an Apprentice, or an Assistant.

Dublin Morning Register, 17 June 1826

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

The Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Nicholas Without, and St. Luke's, with the Bishop and Dean's Liberties, having been prevented from collecting the O'Connell Tribute for 1832, on the Tribute Sunday, in consequence of a Charity Sermon which took place on that day, in the new Chapel, Francis-street, for the benefit of the Female Orphans, Harold's Cross; and a meeting having subsequently taken place on Friday, the 16th instant, at which a plan was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Flanagan for the collection of the O'Connell Tribute, and having proved ineffectual, We, the undersigned Parishioners, feel it expedient to call a General Meeting of the Householders of the above Districts, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) the 26th March, at ONE O'CLOCK, at Mrs. Mahony's large Rooms, Patrick-street, for the purpose of adopting the most effectual means of collecting the above Tribute for our unbought and uncompromising countryman, Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

John Power, Harcourt-street,	H. Milley, Bride's-alley,
Patrick Sweetman, Francis-Court Brewery,	P. Keogh, Patrick-street,
Edward Conlan, New-row,	P. Dromgoole, ditto,
John Busby, Blackpits Distillery,	M. Dowdall, ditto,
Laurence Finn, Bishop-street,	Sylvester Dann, ditto,
John Ennis, Harcourt-street,	M. M'Lean, Patrick-street,
Thomas Seagrave, Kevin-st.	John Sweney, ditto,
Edward Reynolds, Patrick-st.	P. Murphy, ditto,
Michael Carroll, ditto,	James Maher, ditto,
Philip Kavanagh, ditto,	Henry Coleman, Francis-street,
David Magan, ditto,	Doctor Brady, ditto,
Patrick Ledwidge, ditto,	M. Byrne, ditto,
Robert Sherlock, ditto,	Patrick McDonald, ditto,
James Sinnott, ditto,	Patrick Kiernan, ditto,
Andrew Casey, Camden-street,	J. Kennedy, Hall-alley,
Thomas Coyne, Patrick-street,	Thomas Deags, Patrick-street,
P. Lavell, Harcourt-street,	Thomas Teevens, ditto,
Barth. Murphy, Bride-street,	C. P. Fleming, Mill-street,
Chris. Finn, Mill-street,	J. Verschoyle, Bull-alley,
Patrick Daly, Francis-street,	J. James, New-row,
James Galan, ditto,	Joseph Hall, Mill-street,
Cormack Curran, Patrick-st.	D. Mulligan, ditto,
H. Maguire, Kevin-street,	J. Fraughan, ditto,
Thomas Hanley, Dean-street,	Hugh Magin, Patrick-street,
Nicholas Donovan, Francis-st.	P. Murphy, New-row,
Thomas Whitty, Coombe,	H. Butterly, ditto,
Francis Coleman, Francis-st.	J. Brady, ditto,
John Deane, Blackhall-row,	T. Quigan, ditto,
James Birmingham, Francis-st.	R. Walsh, Dean-street,
P. Larkin, Kevin-street,	John Spring, Francis-street,
J. Hawshaw, Francis-street,	John Murphy, ditto,
Thomas Mooney, ditto,	J. Moran, Mark-alley,
John Haysbaw, ditto,	J. Reynolds, ditto,
John Andrews, ditto,	A. M'Donald,
William Berry, Kevin-street,	J. Catherine, Park-street,
Felix Kelly, Bride-street,	J. Adams, Francis-street,
Patrick Dowling, ditto,	P. Murphy, ditto,
Michael Hanley, ditto,	James Egan, ditto,
John Smyth, ditto,	Joseph Sharkey, Camden-street,
Martin Berry, ditto,	E. Toole, ditto,
Patrick Kearney, ditto,	T. Cluck, Kevin's-port,
William Doran, ditto,	R. Dillon, ditto,
John Whelan, ditto,	R. Gibney, Patrick-street,
Maurice Nolan, ditto,	J. Conaty, ditto,
	Luke Kavanagh, ditto,
	John Murray, Francis-street.

The Chair will be taken at Two O'Clock precisely. The Housekeepers are requested to be punctual in their attendance at this hour.

Dublin Morning Register, 26 March 1832

Early Kiernans in Ireland

So far the Kiernan line has been traced back to Patrick Felix Kiernan, but in the early nineteenth century there were three other Kiernans living in the same part of Dublin as Patrick. We know they were related because they appeared as sponsors for the baptismal certificates for each other's children. They were John Kiernan, Richard Kiernan and Jacob Kiernan. There was also a possible relative, John Farrell.

John Kiernan had a silk manufacturers shop next door to Patrick's business at 3 Francis Street from 1807 to 1816, later moving to 3 James Street until 1828. He may also have been living with Patrick in 1825, as there is a J. Kiernan noted at that address on a register of donations.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH!
MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

THE Public attention is earnestly and respectfully solicited to the present efforts of the Committee, the completion of this Edifice previous to the Solemn Consecration thereof to Divine Worship. They again consider approach their only Treasury, the Benevolence of a Generous People, upon which, it is true, they have since the commencement of this undertaking often and amply drawn—and they beg leave, by the acknowledgment of Subscriptions received for Tickets of Admission on the 14th of next NOVEMBER, to remind their Benefactors, that an opportunity is now afforded them to finish this Holy Work which has advanced, under their kindness, to its present state, and which, when completed the fulness of their Charity, shall be a Majestic Monument Christian Devotion to the service of the Supreme Being.

The following Gentlemen have taken Tickets of Admission and paid the sums annexed to their names, since the last publication:

Patrick O'Neill, Esq. Harcourt-street, per His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, 10 Tickets	£10 0 0
Walter Sweetman, Esq. Mountjoy-square, 2 do.	10 0 0
Robert Walsh, Esq. Maltravers-place, 5 do.	5 0 0
Miss Sullivan, 1 do.	1 0 0
Mrs. Curran, Marlborough-street, 1 do.	1 0 0
Anonymous, 1 do.	1 0 0
Do. per Rev. John M'Donough, 2 do.	2 0 0
Major Ashe, Rutland-street, 2 do.	2 0 0
Walter Doolin, Esq. Bachelor's-walk, 5 do.	5 0 0
Barnaby Mullen, Esq. Chamber-street, 2 do.	2 0 0
Griffith Williams, Esq. Crampton-court, 1 do.	1 0 0
Edward Carty, Esq. 1 do.	1 0 0
Per Rev. R. Fanning, John-street.	
Wm. Woodlock, Esq. West New-row, 2 Tickets	2 0 0
Thomas Kane, Esq. 150, Francis-street, 1 do.	1 0 0
Thomas Coyne, Esq. Patrick-street, 1 do.	1 0 0
Mrs. Hart, Watling-street, 2 do.	1 0 0
— Spratt, Esq. Cork-street, 1 do.	0 10 0
P. Kiernan, Esq. 4, Francis-street, 1 do.	0 10 0
J. Kiernan, Esq. do. 1 do.	0 10 0
— Evans, Esq. Mountjoy-square, 1 do.	1 0 0
William Bailly Wallace, Esq. North Great George's-street, 1 do.	1 0 0

Dublin Mercantile Advertiser, 12 September 1825

There was also a Felix Farrell Kiernan (1811-1863), 3rd son of Felix Kiernan, Rhode, King's County (now County Offaly) in Ireland.

Felix Farrell married in 1849 in Berbice, British Guiana, and subscribed to the O'Connell fund from Demerara, British Guiana in 1858. He died in 1863 in Annandale, British Guiana.

The names Felix And Farrell re-appear many times in the Kiernan family in Australia, so for this reason I believe Felix Farrel Kiernan was likely also a relative.

MARRIAGES.

March 17, at the house of the bride's brother, Blairmont, Berbice, by special license, by the Right Rev. Dr. Hynes, Roman Catholic Bishop of British Guiana, Felix Kiernan, Esq, third son of the late Felix Kiernan, Esq, of the King's County, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late William O'Donohue, Esq, of Streamstown, in the county Westmeath.

Freeman's Journal, 12 May 1849

May 10, at 19, Warrington-place, aged 53, after a brief illness, Felix Farrell Kiernan, Esq., of Annandale, East Coast, Demerara.

Freeman's Journal, 14 May 1863

Margaret McDonald - Marie's mother

Margaret McDonald was born on 6 January 1849 in Hobart and was the eldest of twelve children. She worked as a teacher after marrying John and in between bearing children. In contrast to John, most education department statements about her were positive or relatively neutral.



Margaret Kiernan, nee McDonald

Examples include 'She knows her business as a teacher very fairly and is active and diligent in carrying out the work of her school' (1883), 'knows her work and has an active manner in teaching' (1884) and 'an unsatisfactory teacher, has been neglecting her duties very much of late' (1890). This last comment is perhaps understandable given that her husband appeared to be going off the rails.

Margaret died 16 January 1916 in Melbourne.

KIERNAN. On the 16th January, 1916, at "Rosalind," Thoresby grove, Ivanhoe, Margaret, relict of the late John Joseph Kiernan, dearly beloved mother of Catherine, John, Maud, Louise, Margaret, Esmond, and Farrel, aged 67 years.
Requiescat in pace.

Both items: The Argus, 18 January 1916

KIERNAN.—The Friends of the late Mrs. MARGARET KIERNAN are respectfully invited to follow her remains to the place of interment, the Melbourne General Cemetery.
The funeral is appointed to leave "Rosalind," Thoresby grove, Ivanhoe, **THIS DAY (Tuesday, January 18, 1916), at 10.30 a.m.**
W. G. RAVEN, Undertaker, Fitzroy. Tel. 1037.

John McDonald - Marie's maternal grandfather (1817(?)-1900)

John was born in County Carlow, Ireland to Andrew McDonald and Ellen McDarby. His parents on his death certificate are incorrect, but are known from his sister Margaret's death record, and from his mother's death record. His sister passed away in 1862 in Ballarat and his mother in 1864 in East Melbourne.

His parents Andrew and Ellen had married on 4 November 1815 in Tinryland, a village located six kilometres to the south of Carlow town.

The baptisms of three children to the couple have been found, including his sister Margaret on 16 January and one for a John McDonald, baptised on 23 December 1817 in Tinryland. This date however is inconsistent with all other ages recorded for John by three years, and is also three years out for his sister.

John was 5' 6¼" (168 cm) tall with hazel eyes, brown hair and a fresh complexion.

John enlisted in the 99th Regiment of Foot (Lanarkshire Volunteers) in Templemore, County Tipperary on 27 June 1838 as Private No. 1024. On his later discharge papers his trade is recorded as Carpenter.

His regiment sailed out to Australia as guards on a number of prison ships, spread over several years.

John sailed on the *Somersetshire*, departing Plymouth on 19 January 1842 and arriving in Hobart on 29 May 1842.

During the voyage there was a planned mutiny of troops and convicts and the ship was held up during the enquiry. One private was executed and three troops who took part were sentenced to penal servitude.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HOBART TOWN.

May 29— Arrived the ship *Somersetshire*, 449 tons, 4 guns, Motley, from England, left Plymouth 19th January, with stores and 219 male prisoners—passengers, T. Gibson, R.N., Surgeon Superintendent, R. A. Farrington, 51st K.O.L.I., 1 sergeant, 48 rank and file 51st and 99th regiments, 3 women, and 1 child, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Jackson, 99th regiment.

The Courier (Hobart), 3 June 1842

We learn by the last arrival, that four soldiers of the guard, attached to the prison ship *Somersetshire*, composed of men belonging to the 51st and 99th regiments, leagued with the prisoners, for the purpose of seizing the ship. One of the soldiers however, having turned Queen's evidence, they were taken into the Cape of Good Hope, and tried by a Court Martial. One was shot, and two more were transported.

The Sydney Gazette, 7 June 1842

The convict ship *Isabella*, also carrying members of the 99th, had arrived in Hobart on 19 May. John, along with 70 other men and Colonel Jackson left for Sydney HQ on the *Isabella* on 9 June 1842.

He attained the rank of Corporal on 1 May 1843 and the rank of Sergeant on 25 September 1846.

Some troops (including John) were later despatched to Newcastle, and in 1845 he was stationed in Maitland.

Volunteer detachments of the 99th were sent to Norfolk Island and New Zealand (John didn't go to these last two sites), and by 1848 he was stationed in Hobart.

In September 1853 the Government of Victoria applied to Van Diemen's Land for military assistance, and John, along with 12 officers and 295 men of the 99th were despatched there.

He transferred to the 40th Regiment on 1 November 1855 in Ballarat, No. 4091, when the 99th regiment returned to Great Britain. The 40th Regiment left Victoria for New Zealand in 1860. John did not go to New Zealand, having retired on 31 July 1859 after having attained 21 years service.

His discharge papers noted that his conduct had been very good and that he was in possession of a medal for long service and good conduct.



This photo was taken c.1861 of the Pentridge Volunteer Rifles.

The Sergeant Major at the time was J. McDonald. The man on the left may well be John McDonald.

More research is underway to attempt a definite identification.

(From page 119, Victorian Land Forces, 1853-1883, George Ward.)

Gravestone of John McDonald and family, Melbourne Cemetery.



In 1865 he worked as a Drill Sergeant with the Victorian Police and in 1871 was recorded as a Sergeant Major with the Victorian Volunteer Forces.

John and Louisa had four children while stationed in Hobart. Margaret, (c.1849), Henrietta Ellen (1850), Henry James (1852) and Mary (1853).

They had another 8 children in Victoria. John (1856), Frederick (1857), Harriet (1858), Joseph (1861), Thomas (1863), William (1864), Agnes (1867) and Emily (1871).

John was living in Pentridge, Melbourne from at least 1863 to at least 1872. He died at his home at 137 Park Street, Parkville on 7 July 1900.

John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McDonald-10882>

Eleanor McDarby (Great-grandmother) (ca1800-1864)

Ellen was born in County Carlow, around 1800, the daughter of Patrick McDarby, a farmer. Her mother was named Mary, but her last name is not known.

She married Andrew McDonald 4 November 1815 at Saint Joseph's in Tinryland, County Carlow. The witnesses were Michael Timmin and Elizabeth Tynan. According to her death certificate, she married at the age of eighteen, and she could well have married in 1818 – there appear to be issues with the years in the parish register.

Tinryland is located about six kilometres south-east of Carlow town.

They had three children together, Margaret (1816 (or 1819), John (1817 (or 1820) and Mary (1820 (or 1823).

Ellen's children Margaret and John both migrated to Victoria, and she arrived there herself in early 1862.

She passed away on 8 August 1864 on Little Lonsdale Street in East Melbourne. The cause of death was chronic bronchitis. She was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery with her children John and Margaret.

Ellen on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McDarby-3>

Louisa White - Marie's maternal grandmother (ca1830-1908)

Louisa White was born in about 1830 probably in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her father was William White, at the time a Serjeant in the 96th Regiment of Foot and Mary Ann Hall.

It's possible Louisa herself was somewhat uncertain of her birth location, for a number of different locations for her appear on the birth certificates of her children. This would be consistent with her moving around when her father was posted to different locations.

She would have moved to Ireland in about 1835 with the Regiment, and then to England in January 1839. Her father sailed to New South Wales in October 1840 as a guard on a convict ship and she would almost certainly have come with him in the ship (probably the *Lady Raffles*) with him.

Records for the passengers on these ships may not exist, they are certainly not available. No immigration record has been found for Louisa, which is consistent with arriving on a convict ship.

She married John McDonald, a Serjeant in the 99th Regiment, on 6 August 1847 at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Sydney. The witnesses were William Cleary, also of the 99th Regiment, and his wife Matilda. Louisa was from a Church of England background.



Roman Catholic Church, Hyde Park Sydney c1840-1850 (State Library of New South Wales)



Hyde Park, St Mary's Cathedral and Belfry, c1842 (State Library of New South Wales)

Louisa and John married again on 1 of December 1847 in the St. Phillip's Church of England church. This was probably because Catholic weddings were not recognised by the government at the time. John was being transferred to Hobart and would have needed to be legally married to bring Louisa. The witnesses

were Charles and Susan Bromwich. Susan had also been born in Halifax and her father was also a Serjeant in the 96th Regiment. They had probably known each other since childhood.

Susan would later be living in Pentridge in the 1860s when Louisa was also resident in the area.

Consent for this second marriage was given by the Commissioner for Minors, a role I can find nothing about, but I've taken it to mean her father had left the Colony after her Catholic marriage, certainly he had returned to England by mid-1949.



St Andrew's Cathedral 1847 (State Library of New South Wales)

She accompanied her husband John to Hobart. Four of their children were born in Tasmania, but they moved around the state. These children were Margaret, (1849, Hobart), Henrietta Ellen (1850, Eaglehawk Neck), Henry James (1852, Launceston) and Mary (1853, Hobart).

In September 1853 the Government of Victoria applied to Van Diemen's Land for military assistance, and John, along with 12 officers and 295 men of the 99th were despatched there.

They had another eight children in Victoria. John (1856, Melbourne), Frederick (1857, Ballarat), Harriet (1858, Melbourne), Joseph (1861, Ballarat), Thomas (1863, Melbourne), William (1864, Pentridge), Agnes (1867, Pentridge) and Emily (1871, Pentridge).

Louisa died on 9 June 1908 in Albert Park. The cause of death was acute cerebral congestion (a stroke). She was 78 years old.

Louisa on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/White-32422>

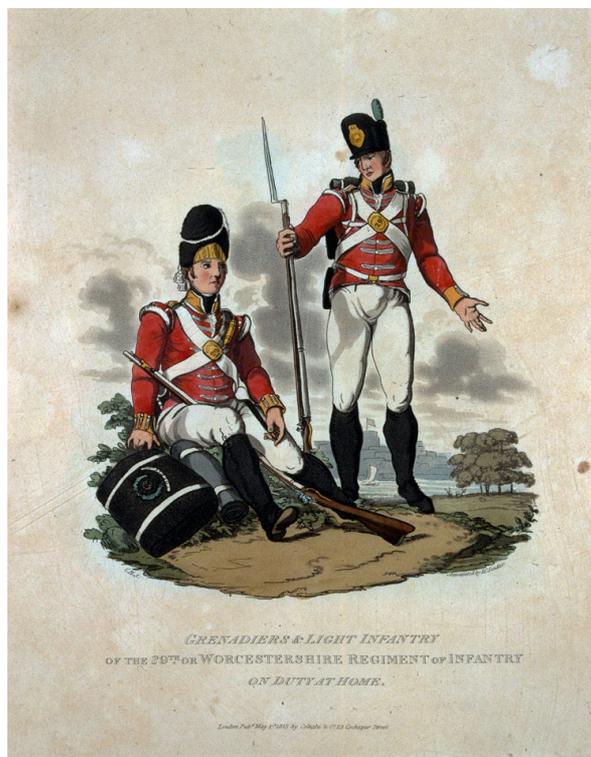
William White

William was born in Weymouth, Dorset in about 1800, at least as far as he was aware – his birth details are not supported by available records. His father was also named William.

He was just seven years old when he enlisted at Ashfield, Kent in the 29th Regiment of Foot as a drummer boy on 26 November 1807. He became a Private in the Regiment on the 19 May 1818 – probably his eighteenth birthday – and stayed with the Regiment until 24 November 1824, when he left the service.

The 29th Regiment served as part of the Duke of Wellington's forces in the Spanish Peninsular War from 1808 to 1811, was stationed in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1814.

Less than a year after leaving the army, on 18 November 1825 William enlisted at London in the 96th Regiment of Foot, quickly becoming a Corporal and then a Serjeant. He was briefly demoted to Private for twelve days in January 1828, then serving alternately as a Serjeant and a Colour Serjeant for the next ten years.



*GRENADIERS & LIGHT INFANTRY
OF THE 29th OR WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
ON DUTY AT HOME.*

Colour Serjeants were the senior non commissioned officers in a company. They were often assigned to protect ensigns, the most junior officers who were responsible for carrying their battalions' colours to rally troops in battles.

Aquatint by J C Stadler after Charles Hamilton Smith, 1812, National Army Museum

William was court-martialled in mid-1838, sentenced to 14 days imprisonment and reduced to the rank of Private, spending the next seven years of service at that rank, up to his departure from the Regiment on 31 August 1845. The source of his disgrace was "intemperance".

The 96th Regiment was stationed in Bermuda from 1825 to 1828 and then Halifax, Nova Scotia from 1828 to 1835.

William can't have always been stationed with his regiment, for on 14 March 1827 he married Mary Ann Hall in Saint George's church, East Stonehouse, part of the urban conurbation of Plymouth, in Devon. The witnesses were George Murrey and W Donald.

So far only one child has been identified to the couple – Louisa, born in about 1830.

The 96th Regiment operated in Ireland from (at least) 1836 through 1838, leaving Dublin in January 1839 for England. They commenced travelling to New South Wales in June 1839 as guards on dozens of convict ships with the very last arriving in 1843.

!! More research needed to determine William's locations through this period.

Only from March 1839 do we get a more precise idea of William's whereabouts from payroll information.

From April to September 1839 he was stationed at Wigan, located between Liverpool and Manchester in the north of England. The payroll doesn't record which ship he travelled to New South Wales on, but it is most likely he left in October for Chatham, on the Medway River in Kent. There, under the command of Ensign Sweetenham and with 29 other soldiers he boarded the *Lady Raffles*, which was transporting 330 convicts to the Colony. They departed on 30 November 1839 and arrived on 17 March 1840.

!!Get passenger list to see if William was on board, and his family also

The payrolls simply recorded William was in "New South Wales" from April 1840 to March 1841. From April to June 1841 the records are a little more specific, stating "Sydney". In the following quarter he spent six days in the Regimental hospital, for which he received 9d. a day, more than his usual 6d.

In December 1841 he travelled to Norfolk Island where he mostly served until March 1844, guarding the convicts on the island. The last quarter of 1843 he spent in New Zealand, including nine days in hospital.

William probably returned to Sydney in April 1844 with his whereabouts in May 1844 being described only vaguely as "on guard". His health was clearly declining from this point, with 19 days of June being spent in hospital, and another 26 days the following quarter, which he spent in Sydney.

!!When did Mary die?

January 1845 found William in Hobart Town and then in February it was noted "*embarked for England 31st Jan*", the same date he was released from service to the 96th Regiment being declared "unfit for further military service." He was not however formally discharged from the army until 24 June 1845 at Chatham in England.

In the words of the surgeon "*I certify that Private William White labours under general infirmity; and is worn out in the service; which affection is entirely the effect of long service, not attributed in any way to vice or misconduct*". The Principal Medical Officer went further, stating "*William White is unfit for service, and is likely to be permanently disqualified for military duty, in consequence of chronic dyspnea⁶, and declining strength and activity.*"

On discharge he was described as 5'8" (172cm) tall, with brown hair, grey eyes, a fresh complexion and no marks or scars recorded.

William left his daughter Louisa behind in Sydney and probably did not return there, and married Phoebe Hoddard nee Sutling at Saint Saviours, Upper Chelsea on 4 June 1849. He was recorded as a widower, she

⁶ Shortness of breath

a widow. Both were residents of Prince's Street. His father was noted as *William White, veteran*. The witnesses were William White and Mary Wayling.



Saint Saviour's, photo George P Landow, <http://www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/basevi/2.html> The church was turned into a £50m home with gold leaf pool room, juice bar, and cinema in 2013.

William was living at 2 Albert Cottages, Chelsea with his wife Phoebe, five years his senior, in the 1851 Census. He was described as a Chelsea pensioner. 2 Albert Cottages were on Queen Street, now called Flood Street.

William died at 4 Stewarts Grove, Chelsea on 20 May 1858 of “general dropsy”. He was 57 years old.

William on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/White-58024>