

The Hawkesbury Crier

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Elvina Durham nee Richards (1854-1931) known as "Ellie"
Wife of Charles Durham and daughter of Benjamin Richards who established the Riverstone Meatworks. She inherited "Kamilaroi" in Windsor Street, Richmond from her father & lived there until the early 1920s. Deborah Foster Collection
(Image from Hawkesbury City Council Library Service 01996)

June 2006

Encourage family & friends to retain their 2006 Census forms for posterity.....& vote YES to Q. 60 regarding retention.

HAWKESBURY FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

The Hawkesbury Family History Group is available to people who have an interest in family history of the Hawkesbury area or live in the Hawkesbury and are researching their family history. There are no joining or membership fees. The group meets every 2nd Wednesday of the month (except January) at Hawkesbury Central Library, 300 George Street, Windsor commencing at 10am. The **HAWKESBURY CRIER** is the quarterly newsletter of the group & is available on application from the address below. The cost is \$18 per annum. **Articles, notices & enquiries are always welcome for the Hawkesbury Crier. Preferably typed although clear legible handwritten items are also acceptable.** Additional information regarding the group or the Local Studies Collection of Hawkesbury City Council Library Service is available from the Local Studies Librarian Michelle Nichols, c/- Hawkesbury City Council Library Service, 300 George Windsor 2756 NSW Tel (02) 4560-4466 / Fax (02) 4560-4472 or by email mnichols@hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au

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THE HAWKESBURY FAMILY HISTORY GROUP TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR THE AUTHENTICITY OF ARTICLES, OR ANY STATEMENTS EXPRESSED IN THIS NEWSLETTER.

USING 'IN SEARCH' IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

A useful genealogy tool

Compiled by Anne Wymark

The 'In Search' section of the *Daily Telegraph* is a very useful tool for people doing family research and best of all it is free.

VIA THE INTERNET

For those with Internet access it is a simple matter of going to the Daily Telegraph Website www.dailytelegraph.new.com.au click on 'contact us' which is at the very bottom of the page. This takes you to a new page with all the contact details including an email address – news@dailytelegraph.com.au , click on this and put "IN SEARCH" in the subject line.

VIA THE POST

The address for people without Internet access is...

The Daily Telegraph
2 Holt Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010
(02) 9288 3000
Fax: (02) 9288 2300

I have used 'In Search' about seven times over the last two years and have been contacted every time. On one occasion I was looking for a 2nd cousin but no one in the family could recall the name of the man she married. I placed my piece in the *Daily Telegraph* stating her grandparents names and other details – she rang me the day the article was in the paper as did another 2nd cousin and we have all become close friends.

When putting in details give as much information as you can. You will also need to give your name, address, email address if you have one and telephone number if you want people to contact you that way, if not then just name and address. I always put in a 'thank you' to the Daily Telegraph for offering such a valuable and free service to the community. The requests are placed in the paper in the order they receive them so you may wait a week or two before your request is printed.

This is an example search

<p>LOOKING FOR DESCENDANTS of Margaret McNAMARA (daughter of Martin and Margaret) born 1842 Campbelltown, died 1863 Camden and John ENGLISH - married 22/2/1859 in Campbelltown. Children of marriage were John (1860-1892) and James Joseph (1861-1908 Boorowa). James married Mary HAYES in 1892 and had eight children (Ellen, Florence, Philomena, Thomas, John, Alice, Lydia and Dorothy) mostly born in Boorowa. Please contact[your details]</p>
--

You may want to add more information, it all depends on what details you have to go on.

Happy searching

THE LAWS OF GENEALOGY

- The document containing evidence of the missing link in your research invariably will be lost due to fire, flood, or war.
- The keeper of the vital records you need will just have been insulted by another genealogist.
- Your great, great grandfather's obituary states that he died leaving no issue of record.
- The town clerk you wrote in desperation, and finally convinced to give to you the information you need, can't write legibly, and doesn't have a copying machine.
- The will you need is in the safe on board the "Titanic."
- The spelling of your European ancestor's name bears no relationship to its current spelling or pronunciation.
- That ancient photograph of four relatives, one of whom is your progenitor, carries the names of the other three.
- Copies of old newspapers have holes which only occur on last names.
- No one in your family tree ever did anything noteworthy, always rented property, was never sued, and was never named in wills.
- You learned that great aunt Matilda's executor just sold her life's collection of family genealogical materials to a flea market dealer "somewhere in New York City."
- Yours is the ONLY last name not found among the three billion in the world-famous Mormon archives in Salt Lake City.
- Ink fades and paper deteriorates at a rate inversely proportional to the value of the data recorded.
- The 37 volume, 16,000 page history of your county of origin isn't indexed.
- The critical link in your family tree is named "Smith."

~ *author unknown* ~

Source : <http://genealogy.about.com/library/humor/bl032000.htm>

Thomas Anderson

A School Teacher in early NSW

by Grahame Thom

This story starts in Oxfordshire in 1779 when Thomas' grandfather William Andrews married Ann Wells in North Stoke, Oxfordshire (1). Their first child of nine, Thomas was baptised in the parish church of North Stoke on 13 February 1780 (2). It is important to note that in relation to four of the baptisms of their children, the parish entries give William and Ann's surname as Anderson, while the other five as Andrew or Andrews.

A search was made for the marriage of Thomas Anderson (Andrews) but nothing was found. One possibility is that Thomas married Sarah Holloway in about 1800 for on 12 April 1801 Charlotte Anderson, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Anderson nee Holloway, was baptised in the Parish of Whitchurch (3). We know that Thomas and Sarah had two sons, James in about 1803 and Thomas in about 1805 (9), but a record of their baptisms could not be found.

At the Lent Assizes in Oxford on 6 March 1805, Thomas Andrew, otherwise known as Anderson, was convicted for stealing sheep and sentenced to death. It seems likely that Thomas teamed up with John Webb to steal sheep on a number of occasions. There are two Indictments(4) which state:-

The jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath present that John Webb late of the parish of Whitchurch in the County of Oxford Labourer and Thomas Andrew late of the same Labourer otherwise called Thomas Anderson on the fourth day of February in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland King Defender of the Faith with force and arms at the parish aforesaid in the County aforesaid one wether sheep of the price of forty shillings of the goods and chattels of Samuel Gardiner Esquire then and there being found feloniously did steal and take and drive away against the peace of our said Lord and King his Crown and Dignity and the jurors aforesaid upon their oath do further present that the said John Webb and Thomas Anderson otherwise called Andrews being evil disposed persons on the said day in February in the year aforesaid with force and arms at the parish of Goring in the County aforesaid feloniously did wilfully kill one wether sheep of the price of forty shillings of the goods and chattels of the said Samuel Gardiner with a felonious intent then and there to steal take and carry away the whole carcass of the same sheep.

The second indictment is similar as it recorded that John Webb late of the parish of Mongewell in the County of Oxford Labourer and Thomas Andrews late of the same Labourer otherwise called Thomas Anderson stole one wether sheep of the value of thirty five shillings the property of the Rev Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, on 29 December 1804 with force and arms at the Parish of North Stoke.

The Calendar of prisoners for the Oxford Lent Assizes in 1805 states (5) :-

Sentences of the prisoners for felony and misdemeanours in the Castle Gaol of the said County who were tried before the Hon Justice Lawrence and Hon Justice Le Blanc, E Biscoe of Holton Park Esq High Sheriff.

John Webb aged 24 and Thomas Anderson aged 24 committed Feb 15 by John Reade Esq charged with having stolen one fat sheep, the property of the Bishop of Durham Guilty Death.

A number of parishes in southern Oxfordshire are mentioned above, namely Mongewell, North Stoke, Goring and Whitchurch. The western boundaries of all these parishes are on the River Thames which is the boundary with Berkshire. The area is about 25 square miles and was farming country in those days.

Thomas was held at Oxford until late May 1805 as Lord Hawkesbury wrote to the Oxford Circuit on 13 May advising that His Majesty the King had "been pleased to extend mercy to the said several persons on condition of their being transported to the Eastern Coast of New South Wales" for life. The list included Thomas Andrew

otherwise known as Anderson having been convicted of sheep stealing (6). The Jackson Oxford Journal of 1 June 1805 on page 3 reported that on the previous Wednesday Thomas Anderson and John Webb had been removed from the Castle Gaol to the hulks at Woolwich. I have not been able to find evidence that John Webb came to Australia.

It would seem that moves were made for Thomas to be accompanied by his wife and children for I found the following documents.

Whitehall 3 December 1805
Comm for the Transport Services

Gentlemen,

It having been found necessary to make an addition of ten to the number of Female Convicts which are going to New South Wales: I am directed by Lord Hawkesbury to acquaint you herewith, and that orders have been given for the immediate removal of the whole of them (Fifty) on board the ship Alexander at Long Reach: in consequence of this arrangement it is proposed to allow only fifteen Male Convicts (nine of which number will be put on board from the Hulks in the River Thames) with their wives and children to embark in that vessel, which will make the number of Convicts and Women including the Female Convicts to be eighty as originally proposed.

I am also to acquaint you that orders will be given for embarking One Hundred and one Male Convicts on the Fortune. Transport from the hulks at Woolwich as soon as it is ascertained that the Guard which is to accompany them to New South Wales is on board that vessel and the remaining number will be removed from the hulks at Portsmouth on the arrival of this ship at that place. I enclose a list of Females who are allowed to accompany their husbands to New South Wales and I am directed by Lord Hawkesbury to desire that orders may be given for permitting them to embark for that Colony.

*I am
J King (official in the Home Office)*

An attachment lists the names of the wives of Convicts who were permitted to accompany their husbands to New South Wales and it included Sarah Anderson, alias Andrews, 2 children, wife of Thomas Andrews (7).

On 21 December 1805 in a letter to John King from the Transport Board there are lists of the names of 49 female and nine male convicts with five of their wives and children embarked on the Alexander, including the Anderson family (8). Then an official wrote the following from Portsmouth :-

*TO 23 January 1806
John King Esq*

*Sir
I am directed by the Board to index for the information of the Right Honorable Lord Hawkesbury, a list of the Convicts, Convicts' Wives and Children, and Ship's Company, embarked on board the Alexander for New South Wales.*

I am at the same time to acquaint you that the name of the Convict who died on the 19th instant on board the Fortune, at Spithead, is William Swaine, from Lincoln.

*I have the honor to be, Sir
(signature illegible)*

The attachment lists 15 male convicts including Thomas Andrews from Woolwich, 49 female convicts 8 wives and 10 children as passengers including Sarah Anderson and her children Thomas 1 year and James 3 years (9). For further information about the Alexander click on link below.

The Alexander left Spithead, England, under the command of Richard Brooks, on 28 January 1806 as part of a fleet of seven ships commanded by Captain William Bligh who was proceeding to Sydney to take up his appointment as Governor of the Colony of New South Wales. The fleet split up during the voyage and the Alexander arrived in Sydney on 20 August 1806. Compared to some other convict ship voyages, the Alexander had a relatively uneventful trip but importantly there were four deaths on board (10).

What happened to this family in Australia? Thomas, the father, does not appear in the various early musters and the 1828 Census so its reasonable to conclude he died not long after arrival. A search of the official NSW BDM Indexes led to a St Phillip's Church burial entry of a Thomas Andrews on 5 October 1806. However this man is not our Thomas, as he was a resident in Pitts Row, Sydney, prior to the arrival of the Alexander (11). Sarah is listed as a widow in 1814, and there are no other likely burial entries between 1806 and 1814. There is a possibility that Thomas died during the voyage but this has not been clarified.

The 1811 General Muster of New South Wales lists Sarah Anderson as coming free on the Alexander; there are no other details (12). In the 1814 Muster Sarah is listed as a widow, arriving on the Alexander, free, off stores, with three children (13). This is the only record of a third child and may simply be a recording error. There is the possibility that Sarah gave birth to a child Elizabeth in 1809 as the father's name is not given (14).

The 1822 Muster has no entry for Sarah Anderson, but there are two other interesting entries. In view of later events it is reasonable to conclude that Thomas junior is listed as having been born in the colony and an apprentice in the Sydney dockyards. Also there is another possible entry for James Anderson, came free, seaman on the Colonial Brig Elizabeth. This James Anderson appears to be a seaman on other vessels between 1817 and 1823 (15). Because there are quite a few men named James Anderson it has not been possible to establish what happened to our James.

In the Colonial Secretary's Office document dated 8 September 1821, Thomas Anderson appeared as a shipwright (carpenter) on a list of persons victualled by the administration (16).

The only entry of interest in the 1823, 1824, 1825 Muster is for Sarah Anderson who came free on the Alexander, housekeeper of Sydney (17). There appears to be no relevant entries in the 1828 Census or the 1837 Muster. I have not been able to establish what happened to Sarah after 1825, nor find her death. A Sarah Anderson aged 79 years died on 21 November 1855 at Botany Road, Sydney, but this is unlikely to be "our" Sarah as her funeral notice refers to her son Foster Anderson with no mention of any other children (18). Perhaps the most interesting discovery was a Sarah Anderson leaving Sydney on the ship New York Packet in 1842 (19). Did "our" Sarah leave Sydney with her son James?

At some stage Thomas changed his occupation from carpenter to schoolteacher. This certainly raises the question of his education. Perhaps he had a good master while he was an apprentice and had a level of education and intelligence that enabled him to be appointed as a teacher sometime in 1824 (41). In 1826 the Church and Schools Corporation was established with schools being subject to the direction and control of the Church of England clergymen officiating in the parishes. The Trustees of the Corporation took over the 20 government schools. The role of the management of schools remained in the hands of the churches until 1848, with government grants being given to the Corporation (20).

Around this time Thomas had formed a friendship with Charlotte Manning, who lived with her parents in O'Connell Street, Sydney. Charlotte was born on the 20 March 1813, the fifth child of John Manning and Margaret Baynon and was baptised at St. Phillips Church of England, Sydney, on 13 June 1813 (21). Both her parents had been sent to Sydney as convicts and John worked as a carpenter. Perhaps with John and Thomas having similar occupations this brought Thomas and Charlotte together. For more information about the Manning family see my articles John and Margaret Manning in the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra journal, Ancestral Searcher Vol 2 No 6 December 1979 pp120-125, and Vol 3 No 1 March 1980 pp 3-8, and A lady from Wales in the 1788-1820 Pioneers Association's journal The 1788-1820 Gazette, Vol 69, Dec 1981, pp 2-5

When only sixteen years of age, Charlotte married Thomas a twenty four year old school teacher of Liverpool. The ceremony was held at St. James Church, Sydney, on 11 May 1829 after the calling of Banns. Charlotte's sister, Eliza Tate and her brother-in-law George Tate were witnesses (22). By 1829 Thomas was teaching at Seven Hills, a remote area west of Sydney, where Charlotte assisted Thomas with his teaching responsibilities. There were 19 pupils. By 1831 the number of pupils had increased to 27 but dropped the next year to 18. Thomas received a salary of £50 including £10 as Charlotte was teaching needlework. In 1833 the school had 26 pupils and in 1834 29 pupils (23).

Thomas sent a petition to the Corporation Trustees in 1830, requesting that the eight acres of land which he had "put himself to a great deal of trouble and expense in getting part of the land cleared off", be fenced. Thomas went on to say he would undertake the expense of clearing the remainder of the land so that he may be able to find a sufficiency of employment for a man by keeping it in cultivation and also to be as a protection to the place, as it is situate in a very lonely part of the neighbourhood". The cost involved being estimated at £18.15s (24).

On 12 April 1831 Thomas applied to the Trustees for timber to the value of £3 to enable him to finish the School House. Rev. Samuel Marsden, as one of the Trustees supported the petition (25). I have not been able to establish if both petitions were approved.

While at Seven Hills, Thomas and Charlotte had their first child Thomas, who was born on 27 February 1831 and baptised at St. John' s Church of England, Parramatta, on 10 March 1831(26). Then Margaret was born on 24 February 1833 and baptised on 31 March 1833 by Rev Robert Forrest of the Parish of St John, Parramatta (27).

In 1835 the Anderson family moved to Penrith where Thomas was the local teacher (28). Life for the Andersons changed, for some unknown reason. Thomas went from teaching to be a shipwright in Sydney. It was while they were living in Sydney that their second son James John was born on 9 June 1836 and baptised by the Rev William Cowper on 10 July 1836 at St Phillips Church, Sydney (29).

The family's stay in Sydney was short; two years later they were living in Parramatta where their third son William Henry was born on 14 July 1838. Thomas was still employed in the boat building trade (30) and he had obtained a grant of land in Parramatta (31). The land was situated next but one, west of the Bullock Yard on the Western Road. The Bullock Yard was later referred to as the Police Paddocks and was bounded by the Western Highway, Burnett Street, Auburn Street and Church Street (all on the southern side of the present Great Western Highway (32). In 1837 the grant was mortgaged to William Minithorpe for £80 (33) probably with the intention of building a house. But it is unlikely the Anderson' s lived on the grant, which was sold on 9 October 1838 (34).

Sometime around late 1839 and early 1840 their son William died. I have not been able to find a record of his burial but his mother's death certificate states that William died when he was one year old (60).

Thomas then returned to teaching for when Charlotte and Thomas' fourth son Joseph was born on 30 June 1840, Thomas gave his occupation as teacher at Brisbane Waters (35). They were still living at Brisbane Waters when the 1841 census was compiled. Their dwelling was described as a wooden house, the occupants being four males and three females, one of the males being born free and outside the colony (36). The Blue Books of Statistics for 1841 and 1842 lists Thomas as a school teacher at Gosford (12 pupils) and Brisbane Waters (7 pupils) respectively (37).

About the start of 1843 the Anderson family moved to Lane Cove. Charlotte and Thomas had their second daughter Priscilla on 10 December 1842, and she was baptised by Chaplain George Turner of the Parish of Hunter's Hill on 29 January 1843. The entry describes Thomas as a Parochial School Master of Lane Cove (38).

For the remainder of his teaching life, Thomas and Charlotte lived at Lane Cove. The Blue Books of Statistics (39) provide the following information.

- 1843 Lane Cove Thomas and Mrs Anderson 46 pupils
- 1844 Lane Cove Thomas and Mrs Anderson 36 pupils
- 1845 Lane Cove Thomas and Mrs Anderson 34 pupils
- 1846 Lane Cove Thomas and Mrs Anderson 28 pupils
- 1847 Lane Cove Thomas and Mrs Anderson 25 pupils
- 1848 Lane Cove Thomas and Mrs Anderson 40 pupils
- 1849 Lane Cove Thomas Anderson 12 pupils
- 1850 Lane Cove Thomas Anderson 30 pupils
- 1851 Lane Cove Thomas Anderson no pupils

For 1849 to 1851 Thomas' salary was £30. The Blue Book of Statistics states there was no teacher at Lane Cove from 1 August to 31 December 1851, and that it was vacant all of 1852. Thomas was not listed in pensions paid in 1852. The school at Lane Cove was a weatherboard building (40) opposite St. John's Church of England, Pacific Highway, Gordon.

A descendant holds Thomas' arithmetic school book and the dates he wrote in the book appear to cover most of the period he was a teacher; the first date being 17 November 1824 and the last being 15 September 1848 (41). The Blue Books of Statistics indicate that teachers followed the Madras system of teaching. This system was monitorial; children were instructed by other children called monitors, an ingenious method of compensating for the lack of teachers.

While at Lane Cove the remainder of the Anderson children were born :-

**Martha on 22 May 1846, baptised by Chaplain George Turner of the Parish of Hunter's Hill (42),
Rosanna Elizabeth on 22 April 1848, baptised by Rev W B Clarke of the Parish of Gordon
on 9 July 1848 (43),
Rebecca on 10 September 1850, baptised by Rev W B Clarke of the Parish of Gordon on 10
September 1850 (44).**

Education in the Colony and the involvement of the church in the educational system had come under the scrutiny of the government. In 1839 Sir George Gipps, Governor of the Colony was hopeful that all classes would receive equal assistance from public revenue in the provision of education. By 1844 the Legislative Council had appointed a select committee to enquire into and report upon the state of education in the colony and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of all the community. In 1848 Sir Charles Fitz Roy informed the Legislative Council of his government's plans to create a dual system of education (45).

Enquiries into any profession create feelings of uncertainty and insecurity amongst its members. It is possible that this, combined with his developing ill health were the reasons why Thomas retired from his career at the age of forty six years. In 1851 the Anderson family moved to Windsor, and on 22 September 1851 their eldest daughter Margaret married John Lane at the Windsor Wesleyan Church (46). It was probably at about this time the Andersons became members of the Wesleyan Church (later the Methodist Church).

In 1852 their eldest son Thomas married Elizabeth Buckingham (47). Their youngest daughter Rebecca died on 18 March 1853 (48), and their first grandchild Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth, died in 1853 (49). Then in 1854 Elizabeth died (50) and Thomas and Charlotte's eight year old daughter Martha died on 24 August 1854 (51). On 5 January 1852 Thomas was granted three lots of land in Windsor by Governor Fitzroy. These Lots were part of the site of the old Government Cottage; Lot 3 of 27.75 perches on George Street, Lot 7 of 29.25 perches on Windsor Terrace and Lot 8 of 32 perches next to Lot 7 with a common rear boundary with Lot 3. On 6 January 1854 Thomas was described as a carpenter in a settlement document which stated he desired to settle the above land to his wife in recognition of her love and affection, to be held in trust for their son-in-law John Lane's use during Charlotte's life. Then on 18 December 1854 Charlotte sold the land for £205 to Charles Atkinson, a carpenter of Windsor, with the proceeds going to John Lane (52).

It is reasonable to assume that Thomas was probably doing some work as a carpenter and that son-in-law John Lane was looking after the Anderson family financially. It is not known where the Andersons lived but it could have been with the Lanes, or they may have rented a house. The next fourteen years for Thomas and Charlotte included the marriages of their sons :-

**Thomas second marriage to Sarah Roberts on 27 February 1855 (53)
Joseph to Emily Stear in 1864 at Yass (54)
James to Susannah Brown in 1869 at Windsor (55)**

as well as the birth of numerous grandchildren.

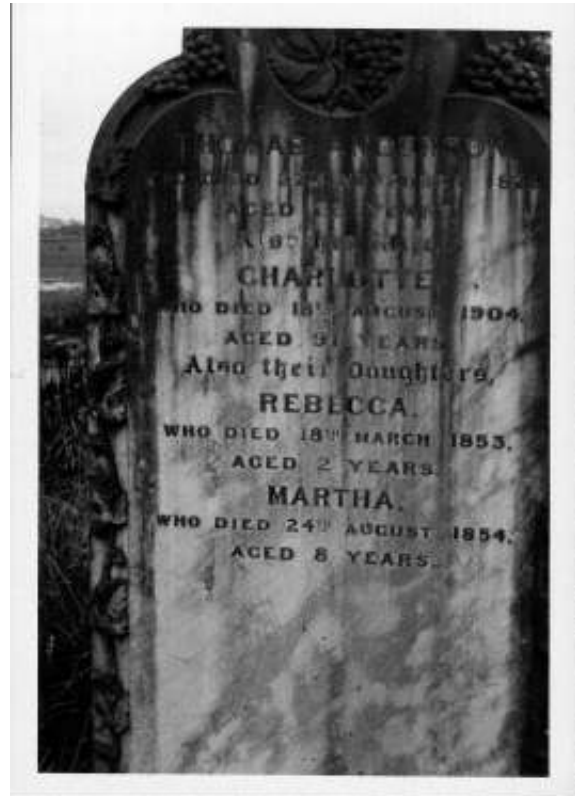
At the age of 58 years Thomas's periods of illness commenced and he was admitted to the Tarban Creek Asylum (now Gladesville) on 19 July 1863. Thomas' life was to be plagued with mental illness as this was the first of three admissions to the Asylum. He was discharged on 3 March 1865 but was re-admitted on 12 May 1865 and then discharged on 6 November 1868 (56). On 26 October 1869, Thomas was admitted to Tarban Creek for the last time. He was transferred to the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum on 9 March 1870 and remained there until his death on 27 November 1873 (57). Medical records indicate that Thomas was afraid of all kinds of evil likely to befall him; this at times made him troublesome but never offensive (56).

Their daughter Rosanna married James Augustus Smith in 1874 (58). In relation to Thomas and Charlotte's married life there is much evidence portraying them as active practising Christians. Charlotte's obituary in the Methodist Church magazine, *The Methodist*, says of Thomas, Mr. Anderson was one of our most acceptable local preachers, and in that capacity had to bear no little opposition in some quarters, but happily met with encouragement from liberal church ministers with the most prominent of whom he enjoyed very agreeable intercourse. In the same obituary, Charlotte's personal piety was described as that of a more cheerful kind, being fond of singing, a passion which remained with her to the end. (59)

Thomas was a man of above average intelligence, who in later life, was lonely and sad. Of Charlotte, she was a warm, caring, supportive mother and friend. Charlotte died on the 18 August 1904 aged 92 years at Windsor (60). One feature of her obituary below is that Sarah had at the time of her death 35 grandchildren and 69 great grandchildren all living. Charlotte made a brief will on 2 January 1892, leaving all her assets to her daughter Priscilla who was also appointed by her mother as executor (61). Priscilla did not marry and as reported in her mother's obituary below, she looked after her mother and was probably involved in looking after both parents.

The death of Mrs Charlotte Anderson, which took place in Windsor on the 18th inst., removes one of the good old type of colonist to whom the State owes much. She passed away, ripe in years, honored by all, and with a record that can well be envied by generations now growing up. The deceased was in her 92nd year, having first seen the light at O'Connell-street, Sydney, on March 20th, 1813. A couple of years ago she was stricken with a paralytic seizure, and thence up to the time of her demise she had been invalided. Her husband Thomas Anderson, died 31 years ago in his 68th year. For many years he was a denominational schoolmaster, and for some time was in charge of a school at Lane Cover River. Three children pre-decease her, one being the late Thomas Anderson, of Comleroy Road, Kurrajong. The father of the late Mrs Anderson was James (sic) Manning, and he was the architect who planned the old Colonial Secretary's Office in Sydney. Five of her family survive, one of them, Mrs John Lane, of Windsor, being over 70 years of age. There are 35 grandchildren and 69 great grandchildren, all living. Besides those named the family of the late Mrs Anderson are :- Mr James Anderson, Waverley; Mr Joseph Anderson, Burwood; Mrs James Smith, Auburn; and Miss Priscilla Anderson, who resided with her mother. Mr R. J. Anderson, the newly elected Member for Botany in the State Parliament, is a grandson of the deceased. She was a hearty and vigorous woman until a couple of years ago, and was always a good and devout woman, being a member and most regular attendant of type Methodist Church. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, the remains being, after a short service in the Methodist Church, conveyed to the burial ground at McGrath's Hill, and laid beside those of her late husband. The funeral was a very representative one. Rev H. Jones was the officiating clergyman, and Mr J. W. Chandler carried out the funeral obsequies.

Windsor & Richmond Gazette, Saturday 27 August 1904



Both Thomas and Charlotte were buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery, McGraths Hill, NSW with daughters Rebecca and Martha, where their headstone stands today. **Pictured above are images of the headstone.**

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References

1. The information used to identify baptisms and marriages in Oxfordshire has been extracted from parish records by a professional genealogist. There is a possibility, despite searching all likely parish registers in Oxfordshire & Berkshire, that the conclusions are wrong. Also used was the International Genealogical Index - web site .
2. Parish Registers of North Stoke, Oxford Record Office, UK.
3. Parish Registers of Whitchurch, Oxford Record Office, UK.
4. Indictments - Reference ASSI 5 125, National Archives UK.
5. Calendars of Prisoners Reference QSP 1/1, Oxford Record Office, UK. It is not known what happened to John Webb as it appears he did not come to Australia.
6. Home Office Class 13, Criminal Papers, Piece 16, pages 415 to 417, AJCP Reel 422
7. Home Office Class 13, Criminal Papers, Piece 17, pages 118 to 120, AJCP Reel 422
8. Admiralty Class 108, Transport Department, Piece 20, page 262, AJCP Reel 4400
9. Admiralty Class 108, Transport Department, Piece 21, pages 1 to 3, AJCP Reel 4400. In relation to establishing a likely period for the birth of Thomas Anderson junior the following table is a useful reference.

Age/Birth Date

Death Certificate 68 yrs on 27 Nov 1873 = born between 26 Nov 1804 and 27 Nov 1805 - Headstone and wife's obituary also state 68 years. Admission to hospital on 22 Feb 1870 age 65 years = between 21 Feb 1804 and 22 Feb 1805. Admission to hospital on 12 May 1865 age 60 years = between 11 May 1804 and 12 May 1805. Marriage Certificate 24 years on 11 May 1829 = between 10 May 1804 and 11 May 1805. Letter of 23 Jan 1806 age given 1 year = between 22 Jan 1804 and 23 Jan 1805. All the above have a common period namely 26 Nov 1804 and 23 Jan 1805, therefore Thomas was likely to have been born between these dates.

10. Bateson, Charles, The Convict Ships, 1788-1868, and Hawkings, David T, Bound for Australia.
11. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Burial, ref V18062108 2A/1806, Sydney Gazette, 16.3.1806, 26 .5.1806 & 2..11.1806.
12. Baxter, Carol J., editor, General Musters of New South Wales, Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land 1811, Entry 0088, page 3.
13. Baxter, Carol J., editor, General Muster of New South Wales 1814, entry 6780, p. 152.
14. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, ref V18092190 1A/1809.
15. Baxter, Carol J., editor, General Muster & Land & Stock Muster of New South Wales 1822, entry A00310, p.10 & entry A00267, p. 9 & various Colonial Office documents relating to seamen in the NSW State Records.
16. Colonial Secretary's Office Correspondence, NSW State Records, Reel 6016; 4/5781 p.75.
17. Baxter, Carol J., editor, General Muster List of New South Wales 1823,1824,1825, entry 10446, p. 9.
18. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Burial, reference Vol 43 No 794
19. New York Packet arrived Sydney 23 Oct 1841, departed for Bombay on 22 Jan 1842, Sydney Morning Herald, 24 January 1842
20. Smith S H, and Spaul G T, History of Education in New South Wales 1788-1925.
21. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 1 No 3048.
22. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Marriage, reference Vol 13 No 775.
23. Colonial Office Class 206, Pieces 70 to 74, Blue Book of Statistics 1829 to 1834.
24. NSW State Records, Letters from Clergy, Laity and School Teachers, 1830. reference 4/322, page 885.
25. NSW State Records, Letters from Clergy, Laity and School Teachers, 1830. reference 4/323, page 113.
26. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 1 No 10497.
27. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 17 No 37.
28. Colonial Office Class 206, Piece 75, Blue Book of Statistics, AJCP Reel 1171.
29. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 20 No 133.
30. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 22 No 672.
31. NSW Land Titles Office, Old Registers Book A No 219.
32. Letter from the Parramatta & District Historical Society 7 December 1984.
33. NSW Land Titles Office, Old Registers Book L No 485.
34. NSW Land Titles Office, Old Registers Book N No 705.
35. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 24 No 1459.
36. NSW State Records Office, NSW 1841 Census, reference X946, page 83, reel 2222.
37. Colonial Office Class 206, Pieces 82 and 83, Blue Books of Statistics, AJCP Reels 1172/3.
38. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism reference Vol 27 No 758.
39. Colonial Office Class 206, Pieces 84 to 94, Blue Book of Statistics, AJCP Reels 1173 to 1178.
40. Thorne, Les G, North Shore - From 1788 to today, page 79.
41. Copies held by author. To enable readers to appreciate the sources used to confirm that Thomas was both a carpenter/shipwright and school teacher see below:-

Death Certificate = Schoolmaster / Admission to hospital = Carpenter / Deed 6 Jan 1854 = carpenter / Deed 18 Dec 1854 = carpenter / Baptism of Rebecca 20 Oct 1850 = school-master, abode Lane Cove / Baptism of Rosanna Elizabeth 9 July 1848 = School master, Lane Cove / Baptism of Martha 22 May 1846 = Parish School master, Lane Cove / Baptism of Priscilla 10 December 1842 = Parochial School Master, Lane Cove / Baptism of Joseph 20 Sept 1840 = School Master, Brisbane Water / Baptism of William Henry on 23 September 1838 = Boatbuilder, Parramatta / Baptism of James John on 10 July 1836 = Shipwright, Sydney / Baptism of John on 31 March 1833 = school master, Seven Hills, at St John's, Parramatta / Baptism of Thomas on 10 March 1831 = blank, Abode blank, at St John's, Parramatta

42. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 31 No 1224.
43. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 33 No 698.
44. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Baptism, reference Vol 35 No 1746.
45. Clarke, C M H, A History of Australia, Part 3.
46. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Marriage, reference Vol 85, No 86.
47. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Marriage, reference Vol 85 No 151.
48. Anderson headstone, Wesleyan Cemetery, McGraths Hill, NSW
49. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Burial, reference Vol 39B No 1100.
50. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Burial, reference Vol 41A No 2001.
51. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Burial, reference Vol 39B No 3875.
52. NSW Land Titles Office. Old System Deed, Vol 30 No 462 and Vol 35 No 447.
53. Hawkesbury Family History Group, The Hawkesbury Pioneer Register, page 4.
54. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Marriage, reference 1864 No 3454
55. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Marriage, reference 1869 No 3639
56. NSW State Records, Medical Case Book, Gladesville, reference 4/8146, Medical Register, Gladesville, reference 4/8149 and Admission Book. Parramatta Mental Hospital 4/4259, page 27. It was in his medical record when first admitted in 1863 that the birth place of Oxfordshire was recorded. This was a key piece of information leading to establishing his arrival and ancestry in Oxfordshire.
57. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Death, reference 1873 No 6309.
58. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Marriage, reference 1874 No 4163.
59. The Methodist, 29 October 1904.
60. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Death, reference 1904 No 11670
61. NSW Probate Office, 1904 No 32329. Priscilla died unmarried at Lane Cove on 16 January 1927.



2006
NSW & ACT
Association of Family
History Societies Inc.
STATE CONFERENCE

15th - 17th September 2006
Liverpool NSW

Topics

Divorce in New South Wales
Lebanese in Australia
Irish Research
Jewish Research in Australia & Overseas
The East India Company
Research: "Foresight or Myopia"
Representatives from:-
NSW Births Deaths & Marriages
State Records
Victorian PRO
Key Note Speaker - Paul Brunton
Senior Curator of the Mitchell Library

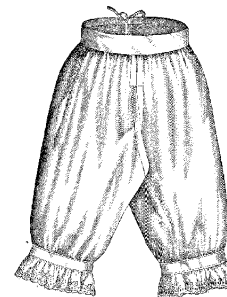
Enquiries can be address to Conference Conveynor
Liverpool Genealogy Society Inc.
P.O. Box 830 Liverpool NSW 2170
or Info@lgs.org.au.
www.lgs.org.au

CONTENTS OF A CONVICT WOMAN'S KIT

Member Laurel Legge has provided the following details from “*Patchwork Quilts in Australia*” by Margaret Rolfe (Greenhouse Publications 1987) p. 20. These items were provided so convict women could use their time on board ship to the new colony in making patchwork quilts for sale in New South Wales.

“Each woman transported is provided by the British Society of Ladies, with the following articles:-

*One Bible
One hessian apron
One black stuff ditto
One black cotton cap
One large hessian bag (to keep her clothes in)
One small ditto, containing:
One piece of tape
One oz. of pins
One hundred needles
Four balls of white sewing cotton
One ditto black
One ditto blue
One ditto red
Two balls of black worsted, half oz. each
Twenty four hanks of coloured thread
One of cloth, with 8 darning needles
One small bodkin fastened on it
Two stay laces
One thimble
One pair of scissors
One pair of spectacles, when required
Two lbs. of patchwork pieces
One comb
One small ditto
Knife and fork to each mess
Ball of string to ditto”*



SARAH PIGG

Compiled by Rob Holman from information from the booklet "*The Holman Family*" written by Geoffrey Holman 1988.

SARAH PIGG

Sarah Pigg was born in 1772 and at age 18 in 1790 she was arrested on a charge of stealing from Mary Smith's shop. At this time in England stealing was a capital offence and she had stolen 14 yards of lace valued at £3-13-6, 18 yards of lace edging £1-0-0, 31/2 yards of muslin 7/-, 4 pairs stockings 7/-, 4 linen handkerchiefs 4/-, 1 printed shawl 8/-, 9 yards Irish linen cloth 16/6 and 1 muslin apron 6/-. She appeared at Hartfordshire Assizes on 3 March 1790, found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. Since they needed women in the penal colony NSW she along with others had her sentence commuted to "transportation beyond the seas" for the term of her natural life.

Twelve months later she left Plymouth aboard "Mary Anne" 300 tons in the "third fleet" on 16-2-1791 (11 ships and 200 convicts). They arrived Sydney Cove 9-July 1791. After 3 1/2 years she married Thomas Hoskisson at St. Phillips Church Sydney by Rev. Richard Johnson the first Chaplin of the colony. Thomas could read and write and we think he changed his name from Hodgkis who was sentenced at Maidstone Kent and transported for 7 years. He was aboard "William Ann" part of the third fleet. They lived together for some time before being married. They farmed along the Hawkesbury River at Green Hills (Windsor) and had 3 children. Sarah was pardoned by Governor Hunter after recommendations from Rev. Richard Johnston. In August 1799 Thomas and a friend was murdered by aboriginals whilst hunting in the lower Blue Mountains. These aboriginals were seen later carrying the blankets and firearms stolen. Two were caught and killed by other settlers who were charged with murder but local judges could not decide their fate and later they were freed from bail by English decision.

Sarah received compensation from Governor Hunter in the form of a land grant of 60 acres at Petersham Hill. Four years later she was married to Thomas Upton at Windsor by Samuel Marden the second Chaplin. They took up farming at McHillar on a gift deed of 25 acres on the Hawkesbury River.

Sarah PIGG b. 1772 ? England d. 13 Nov 1827 Windsor NSW m1. 30 Jan 1795 St. Phillips Sydney NSW Australia Thomas (HODGKIS) HOSKISSON b. ?? d. Aug 1799 Lower Blue Mountains NSW. They had three children :

1. Mary HOSKISSON b. 20 May 1795 d. ???
2. John HOSKISSON b. 14 Sep 1799 d. ???
3. Thomas HOSKISSON b. 30 Jul 1797 d. 1880 Windsor NSW.

THOMAS UPTON

In 1787 at the age of 23 years Thomas Upton was living in lodging at 49 Windmill Street London with his wife who was big with child and though poor was industrious. In July 1787 he was arrested with three others and charged with receiving stolen goods. In September they appeared at the Old Bailey Court. At the trial, 14 year old John COOPER had stolen 49 calico shirts from his employer Mr. John Williamson valued at £12.5.0 and 3 pair thread stockings 8/-. Cooper was found guilty and sentenced to be whipped privately and returned to his employer. (Following character reference from his employer). Thomas

received some shirts and his wife cut them up to make table linen and a frock for the new baby. Thomas was found guilty of receiving stolen goods and on 12-8-1787 was sentenced to transportation to NSW for 14 years. The other 3 got off on a technicality. Thomas was interred in one of the Thames hulks for 2 years and 4 months before leaving Portsmouth in the " Neptune"-309 tons and in the "second fleet" on 19th Jan 1790. He survived the "Death Fleet" and arrived Sydney Cove 28-6-1790. Thomas was a carpenter and was made to assist settlers with building projects especially around Windsor. By 1800 he was given approval from Governor Hunter to become self employed as a carpenter and in 1801 his sentence had expired. Around this time he met Sarah HOSKISSON nee PIGG. After her husband was murdered by aborigines and she was pardoned they cohabited and eventually were married and given 25 acres of land at McHillar on the Hawkesbury River and took up farming. They are buried at St. Matthews Cemetery in Windsor NSW Australia.

Thomas UPTON b. 1764 ? d. 10 May 1827 Windsor NSW. m. 04 Jul 1803 St.Johns Church Parramatta NSW Sarah PIGG b. 1772 England d. 13 Nov 1827 Windsor NSW

Thomas and Sarah had 8 children :

1. Lucy UPTON b. 1800 Windsor NSW. d. 13 Jul 1823 Windsor NSW. m. 15 Feb 1819 ? Henry FORRESTER b. ? d. ?
2. James UPTON b. 09 Sep 1803 Windsor NSW d. 11 Aug 1888 Windsor NSW m. 31 Jan 1826 Windsor Catherine FRASER b. ? d. ?
3. Jesse UPTON b. 30 Jul 1806 Windsor NSW d. 15 Nov 1873 Emu Plains NSW. m. ? He was a farmer and Inn Keeper. He married 3 times and had 16 children. (need research into wives, children etc.)
4. Ann UPTON b. 18 Sep 1809 Windsor NSW. d. 06 Nov 1891 Picton NSW. m. 21 Jul 1829 William BOLLARD. B. ? d. ? issue ??
5. William UPTON b. 03 Sep 1811 Windsor NSW d. 20 Mar 1812 Windsor NSW
6. Jane UPTON b. 24 Mar 1813 Windsor NSW d. 04 Dec 1900 m. 1828 ? Patrick BYRNE b. ? d. ? Issue ??
7. Sophia UPTON b. 26 Apr 1816 Richmond NSW d. 02 Apr 1884 Windsor NSW. m. 10 Oct 1831 Windsor NSW George CUPITT b. 28 Dec 1808 d. 1875 Windsor NSW. They had 11children. (see Cupitt data)
8. Susanna UPTON b. 21 Sep 1817 Windsor NSW. d. 23 Nov 1817 Windsor NSW.

I have no photographic data for this line.

Looking at NSW BDM records there are a lot of descendents of the Hoskisson line that lived in the Hawkesbury district and family members would still be alive there today.

I have no additional records for the Upton line other than for Sophia Upton and her descendents and will detail this with the CUPITT line.

Records from NSW BDM show that the Upton's bred successfully and a large Upton clan exists today. I have no records to hand at this time.

Rob Holman
holmanrob@better.net.au

CENSUS RESEARCH FOR FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

BY MICHELLE NICHOLS

Census records are one of the most important resources that can be used for family history research. However many researchers don't use them correctly or ignore these records altogether.

What is a Census?

- Musters & census were taken to keep a record of a particular group of people.
- The gathering of Census information has been taking place since ancient times, i.e. at the birth of Jesus as recorded in the Bible. Another important census record is the "*Domesday Book*" which records people living in England in 1086 AD. King William (the Conqueror) requested officials to survey the country. It was not complete as some areas in the north & some cities were omitted and only a few mentions of women and clergy, nothing about children however it provides a wealth of knowledge to historians.

Value of Census records

Census records can fill in many gaps in your family history and solve many inconsistencies. Family historians need to be aware that there can be errors. Incorrect information could have been supplied, information could have been taken down wrongly, accents misunderstood or people just missed out on being included. Some people were listed more than once. But despite the shortcomings, the intrinsic worth of census data is unique.

Check all of the census that are available for each of your ancestors and compare this information with other sources you have such as certificates and church registers, obituaries etc. This will assist in analysing your information and sources. Census information is often data that you may not find elsewhere.

ENGLAND & WALES

A Census has been held in England since 1801 & taken every 10 years, except for 1941. Includes England, Wales, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Following statistical extraction, these records have been kept & are released to the public after 100 years have elapsed to. This restriction is to guarantee confidentiality. The Census from 1801 to 1831 basically only recorded statistical information and not names. These are still useful for providing background information.

DATES	
1841	6 June
1851	30 March
1861	7 April
1871	2 April
1881	3 April
1891	5 April
1901	31 March

1841 Census

- The first census to list the names of all of the population. Contains less detail than later census.
- Includes names; age (*rounded doen to the nearest five for those aged 15+*); sex, occupation; whether they were born in the county enumerated or whether born in (S) Scotland, (I) Ireland or (F) Foreign parts.
- Some basic addresses provided, no house numbers and often only the name of a village or locality.

1851-1901 Census

Additional details recorded and these remained fairly constant throughout the 19th century. Details included are :

- Full name
- Address (more detail with each census)
- Relationship to household head (usually the eldest male)
- Marital status
- Sex
- Age (at last birthday)
- Occupation (& source of income)
- Birthplace (county & parish or country)
- Medical disabilities
- Language spoken (Wales 1891+ and Isle of Man 1901+)

The image shows a sample page from the 1871 Census, RG 10/144 p. 26. The page is a handwritten form with columns for household details, names, ages, occupations, and marital status. The text is written in cursive and includes names like 'John Smith' and 'Mary Smith'. The page is numbered 'Page 26' at the top left. On the right side, there is a vertical stamp that reads 'R.G. 10 144' and 'PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES'.

Sample 1871 Census RG 10/ 144 p. 26 (from Ancestry.com)

Availability

- All of the 1841 and 1901 English Census have been copied and have been available for many years on microfilm. Many of these records were indexed by local historical societies and family history groups.
- With the advancement of technology these records have now all been digitised, transcribed and indexed. Copies of particular counties can be purchased.

- 1841-1901 are also available to access on various user-pay web sites including Ancestry. Some indexes are available to search for free.
- The 1881 Census was indexed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and the index can be accessed for free at www.familysearch.org It can also be purchased quite cheaply through the LDS.
- The 1901 Census was the first Census to be fully indexed, digitised and released by the Public Records Office in 2002 over the internet.
- There are a number of free partial indexes online. Use www.google.com.au to find additional sites or Cora Web's site at www.coraweb.com.au/census.htm
- Also see FreeCEN index available online www.freecen.org.uk/ This initiative aims to provide a free online searchable database of the 19th century UK census returns. It is part of the FreeUKGEN project which aims to make relevant records available free via the internet. Other projects include FreeBMD <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/> and the new FreeREG <http://freereg.rootsweb.com/>

OTHER COUNTRIES

There is not room to go into all of the census records available aal over the world. However a few other countries include :

Scotland

- Census records are held by the General Register Office Scotland and are available to search on microfilm. The 1841-1901 Census are available to search online on the user-pays site at www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk

Ireland

- Few Irish census returns are available. The 1901 and 1911 are almost complete and can be seen at the National Archives of Ireland. The 1901 Census for Northern Ireland is available at the PRO of Northern Ireland in Belfast.

United States of America & Canada

- American census available for much of the 19th & 20th century including the first census in 1790 which counted 3.9 million people.
- Also 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850 (including slave schedules), 1860 (including slave schedules), 1870, 1880, 1890 (partial), 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. Most of these are available to search on Ancestry.com
- Familysearch also has the 1880 United States and the 1881 Canadian Census are available free to search at www.familysearch.org

AUSTRALIA

- Musters were taken in Australia to keep a record of the population, (for the purpose of counting the convicts, plus control of food etc) The earliest population list was taken in 1788.
- From 1795 musters were taken regularly including all inhabitants except military & officials.
- Majority of the musters taken from the time of settlement until the late 1820s have survived.

- By the late 1820s it was realised that free people did not legally have to attend a muster therefore an Act was passed by the Legislative Council of NSW to take the 1828 Census. (The 1837 is a convict return only.)
- Many of these have been published in book form by Australian Biographical & Genealogical Record, also known as ABGR.

Musters

These include :

- 1800-1802 NSW & Norfolk Island
- 1805-1806 NSW & Norfolk Island
- 1811 NSW, Norfolk Island & Van Diemens Land
- 1814 NSW
- 1822 NSW
- 1823-1825 NSW
- 1837 NSW (convict return)

Handy hint

Ensure you read the front section of these publications as there is a great deal of important material including the historical background, method of collection, documentation, difficulties as well as the explanatory notes and appendices. These can help add a bit of substance to your family history. i.e. *“Alfred Leonard was one of three musicians recorded in NSW in the 1823-1825 Muster.”*

Sample : General Muster List of NSW 1823, 1824, 1825 (p. 307)

Ref	Name	Age	Stat	Ship of Arrival	Ship Year	Sent	Col Snt	Occupation, Employer, etc.	Where	Rmks	Ed Rm
27633	Jones, William		C	Royal Charlotte	1825	7		Govt Servant J MacHenry Esq	Evan		
27641	Jordon, Michael		C	Ann & Amelia	1825			Govt Servant to Edward Reynolds	Wilberforce		
27652	Jubb, George		FS	Fortune	1806	7		HM Stores	Windsor		
27653	Jupp, James		FS	Perseus	1802	7		Landholder	Windsor		
27654	Judd, Elizabeth	30	BC					Wife of D Judd or Jurd	Windsor		+
27655	Judd, John	F11 1814	BC					Child of Daniel Judd or Jurd	Windsor		+
27679	Kable, Henry		FS	Friendship	1788	7		Landholder	Windsor		

Census records in NSW

- In 1828 an Act was passed by the Legislative Council of NSW so that the 1828 Census could occur and gather information about both free and convict residents.
- The 1828 Census of NSW was the first & only major census that remains intact.
- Available in published book format *Census of New South Wales* (transcribed & indexed) as well as a CD-ROM searchable database. Both published by the Library of Australian History.
- Original held by State Records and is available on microfilm for researchers to consult.

- Information includes: **Name / free-servitude / Ship / Year / Sentence / Religion / Occupation / Employer or Remarks / Residence / Reference no.** which can include land & stock holdings.

Handy hint

Once again make certain that all of the explanations at the beginning and back of the published book, is read thoroughly. Particularly the abbreviations such as *FG prefix*

to age = Family Group

And the ** prefix to reference no. = check appendices (land & stock holdings; name variants & deaths)*

NOTE - All of the above items (Musters & Census of NSW) are held in Local Studies Collection at Hawkesbury City Council Library.

County - *Hawkesbury*
 Census District No. *3-6*
 Name *John Williams*
 Age *27* Sex *M* Occupation *Farmer*
 Remarks *Free Servitude*

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Remarks
<i>John Williams</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Smith</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Brown</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John White</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Black</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Green</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Grey</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Blue</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Red</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Yellow</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Purple</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Pink</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Orange</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Olive</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>
<i>John Silver</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Free Servitude</i>

Date of Muster *1827*
 Number of Musters in this place *11*
 Name of the place *Hawkesbury*

Image reproduced from State Records NSW: CGS 685, [2/8430-76] Fiche 1007-1211

Other Census records in NSW

Censuses were held in 1841, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861, 1871, 1881 & 1901 but not all of these have survived. Portions of the 1841, 1891 & 1901 have survived and details are provided below. The other census have survived in various statistical, abstracted formats with basically no names. What remains are held by the State Records (NSW)

1841

- Only provides the head of household by name
- Available on microfilm & also online to search at www.records.nsw.gov.au

1891

- Only the collectors books remain and only the head of the household is named, within a location, however no ages, occupations, etc. Does include Chinese and Aborigines.
- Available on microfilm (*Hawkesbury City Library holds Hawkesbury returns*)

1901

- Available on fiche (*held by Hawkesbury City Council Library*)
- 1901 for Hawkesbury area indexed on Hawkesbury on the Net & available to search for free at www.hawkesbury.net.au

1901+

Since Federation Census have been held nearly every 10 years 1901, 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, and since the 1960s every 5 years starting with 1966, 1971 and so on. The statistical information is extracted and manipulated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics into various formats and are then destroyed.

2001

After many debates, the community were given the choice to retain their return in 2001. These will be released in 100 years.

2006 CENSUS

In August 2006 another census will take place. Make sure you encourage family & friends to choose to retain the forms. It will be the first time information will be gathered online.

The retention question (Q60) reads:

"Does each person in this household agree to his/her name and address and other information on this form being kept by the National Archives of Australia and then made publicly available after 99 years?" **Answer YES**

If this question is ignored, it will be treated as a **NO**. Please encourage as many Australians as possible to answer **YES** in the census question concerning the retention of this vital record of the Australian culture. Unless you answer **YES** your census form will not be retained in the archives.

Encourage family & friends to retain their 2006 census forms for posterity!

ANCESTRY.COM

- Hawkesbury City Council Library has a subscription to Ancestry databases.
- Only available in the library & only to library members. Membership is free.
- Necessary to book a PC (13+) Ring (02) 4560-4460
- Wireless access available for persons with laptops. Need to be a library member, anyone can join.

What is Ancestry.com

- An extensive collection of genealogical databases available to paid subscribers.
- Data is searchable. Much data has images of the original record.
- Images of records can be duplicated as follows :
 - *printed (20c) pages; saved onto a disc or CD; saved by memory stick or sent by via email.*
- Access
 - Only available in the library (July 2006)
 - Necessary to book a PC (13+)
 - Log onto www.ancestrylibrary.com
 - Wireless access available for persons with laptops. Need to be a library member, anyone can join.
- What is available?
 - 1000s of databases.
 - Of most interest are the following:
 - Census 1851-1901 for England, Wales, Isle of Man & Channel Islands.
 - GRO Births, Deaths & Marriage Index 1837-1983

This is part of presentation given by Michelle Nichols at the Hawkesbury Family History Group meeting on Wednesday 8th March 2006

Conservation Workshop

Interested in learning the correct way to look after your old photographs and family memorabilia?

Come along to a workshop presented by Kylie Rees of the The History Company & learn the appropriate techniques to preserve these irreplaceable materials.

Discounted "Starter Kit" plus other conservation supplies available on the day.

DATE : TUESDAY 8TH AUGUST 2006

WHERE : TEBBUTT ROOM, HAWKESBURY CENTRAL LIBRARY

ADDRESS : 300 GEORGE STREET, WINDSOR 2756

COST : WORKSHOP \$25

Starter kits available for the special price of \$32

For bookings & enquiries Joy Shepherd ph: (02) 4571- 1524
or email Michelle michelle.nichols@hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au

This is a joint event between Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society & Hawkesbury Family History Group.

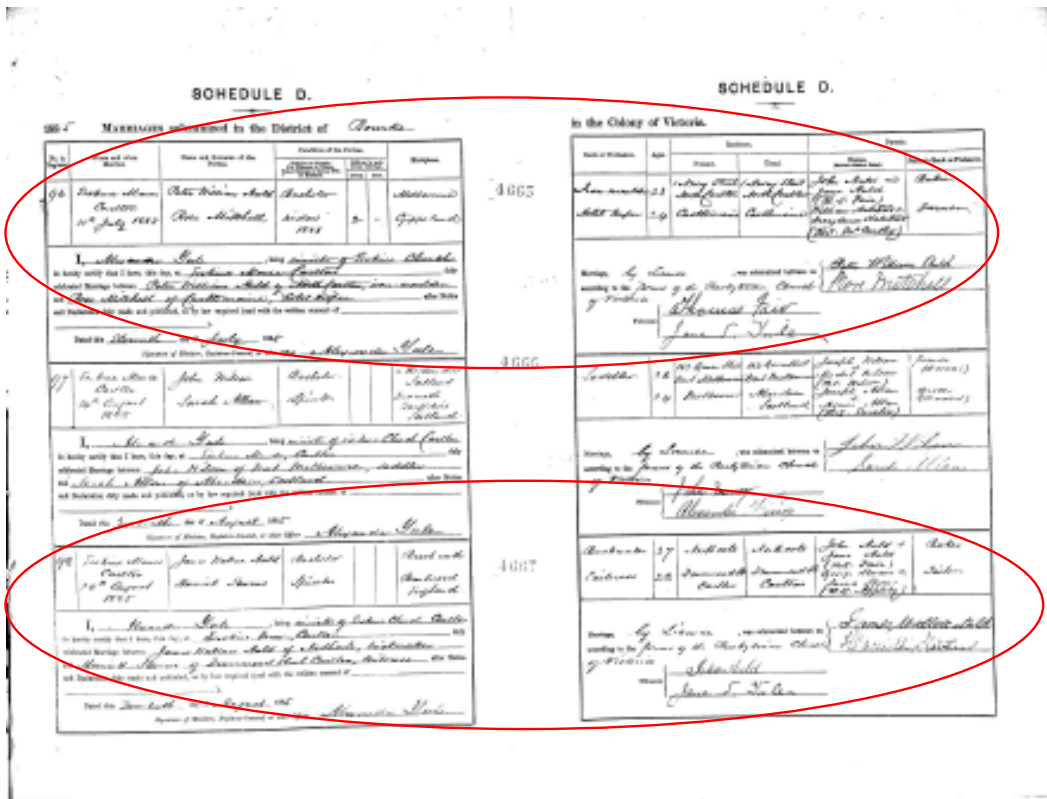
Two for the price of one

Submitted by Jonathan Auld

Whilst recently searching for certificates of family relatives in Victoria, I was able to locate several marriages that occurred within that state, by using the Victorian marriage index on CD-ROM. Having the registration numbers in hand, I proceeded to the Victorian BDM website www.dvc.vic.gov.au/ to pay for and download some of the certificates.

Using a reference number (Reference :1885/4665) and names for one of the marriages I had on file, I proceeded to pay for and download the PDF document containing the scan from the original register. Within five minutes I had an A3 printout of the certificate, reprinted below. With marriage certificates received this way, there are two additional entries on the page besides the one that you ordered and in rare situations, such as this, you strike it lucky.

On this particular occasion I had **hit the jackpot** in that on the bottom of the page was the marriage of the brother I had just searched for, the marriage that occurred six weeks later at the same venue. (Reference :1885/4667)



VIC MARRIAGE REGISTRATION TRANSCRIPTION - REF NO 1885/4665	
GROOM	PETER WILLIAM AULD
STATUS	BACHELOR
PLACE OF BIRTH	MELBOURNE
OCCUPATION	IRON MOULDER
AGE	23
PRESENT RESIDENCE	1 NOWRY STREET NORTH CARLTON
USUAL RESIDENCE	1 NOWRY STREET NORTH CARLTON
FATHER	JOHN AULD
OCCUPATION	BAKER
MOTHER	JANE AULD M.S. FAIR
BRIDE	ROSE MITCHELL
STATUS	WIDOW 1883 (2 LIVING CHILDREN FROM PREVIOUS MARRIAGE)
PLACE OF BIRTH	GIPPSLAND
OCCUPATION	HOTEL KEEPER
AGE	24
PRESENT RESIDENCE	CASTLEMAINE
USUAL RESIDENCE	CASTLEMAINE
FATHER	WILLIAM HALSTEAD
OCCUPATION	FARMER
MOTHER	MARY ANNE HALSTEAD M.S. McCAUTHY
DATE OF MARRIAGE	11TH JULY 1885
PLACE OF MARRIAGE	ERSKINE MANSE CARLTON
RELIGION	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VICTORIA
WITNESSES	THOMAS FAIR, JANE S. YULE
MINISTER	ALEXANDER YULE

VIC MARRIAGE REGISTRATION TRANSCRIPTION - REF NO 1885/4667	
GROOM	JAMES WALLACE AULD
STATUS	BACHELOR
PLACE OF BIRTH	BEECHWORTH
OCCUPATION	BRICKMAKER
AGE	27
PRESENT RESIDENCE	NORTHCOTE
USUAL RESIDENCE	NORTHCOTE
FATHER	JOHN AULD
OCCUPATION	BAKER
MOTHER	JANE AULD M.S. FAIR
BRIDE	HARRIETT STEVENS
STATUS	SPINSTER
PLACE OF BIRTH	BRENTWOOD ENGLAND
OCCUPATION	TAILORESS
AGE	22
PRESENT RESIDENCE	DRUMMOND ST CARLTON
USUAL RESIDENCE	DRUMMOND ST CARLTON
FATHER	GEORGE STEVENS
OCCUPATION	TAILOR
MOTHER	SARAH STEVENS M.S. APPLEBY
DATE OF MARRIAGE	30 TH AUGUST 1885
PLACE OF MARRIAGE	ERSKINE MANSE CARLTON
RELIGION	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VICTORIA
WITNESSES	JOHN AULD, JANE S. YULE
MINISTER	ALEXANDER YULE

Standards For Sharing Genealogy Information With Others

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Conscious of the fact that sharing information or data with others, whether through speech, documents or electronic media, is essential to family history research and that it needs continuing support and encouragement, responsible family historians consistently :

- respect the restrictions on sharing information that arise from the rights of another as an author, originator or compiler; as a living private person; or as a party to a mutual agreement.
- observe meticulously the legal rights of copyright owners, copying or distributing any part of their works only with their permission, or to the limited extent specifically allowed under the law's "fair use" exceptions.
- identify the sources for all ideas, information and data from others, and the form in which they were received, recognizing that the unattributed use of another's intellectual work is plagiarism.
- respect the authorship rights of senders of letters, electronic mail and data files, forwarding or disseminating them further only with the sender's permission.
- inform people who provide information about their families as to the ways it may be used, observing any conditions they impose and respecting any reservations they may express regarding the use of particular items. require some evidence of consent before assuming that living people are agreeable to further sharing of information about themselves.
- convey personal identifying information about living people--like age, home address, occupation or activities--only in ways that those concerned have expressly agreed to.
- recognize that legal rights of privacy may limit the extent to which information from publicly available sources may be further used, disseminated or published.
- communicate no information to others that is known to be false, or without making reasonable efforts to determine its truth, particularly information that may be derogatory.
- are sensitive to the hurt that revelations of criminal, immoral, bizarre or irresponsible behavior may bring to family members.

Source : <http://genealogy.about.com/library/blstandards-share.htm>

Enquiries - Can You Help?

DID YOUR ANCESTOR WORK ON A GOVERNMENT FARM?

I am researching the government farms in New South Wales from 1788 to 1830 at the Australian National University in Canberra. The farms included Farm Cove, Rose Hill (Parramatta), Toongabbie, Castle Hill, the Hawkesbury (briefly), Grose Farm (Sydney), Longbottom (Concord), Rooty Hill, Bathurst, Emu Plains, Mulgoa Forest, Cawdor and the Cowpastures (Camden) and Wellington Valley, as well as the smaller outstations for grazing the government cattle. Any information about any of these establishments and the people who worked on them would be welcomed. Contributions will be acknowledged.

Contact : Patricia McCooley, 11 Sorrell Place, Queanbeyan NSW 2620 Ph 0419467201 or email Patricia.McCooley@anu.edu.au

News ... Events, books for sale, websites, Reunions

NEW BOOK FOR SALE

John Miller has released a new publication about Sister Julia Bligh Johnston and her long-standing nursing career. The book is available for sale for \$12 from the author and also at the Hawkesbury Museum. Mail orders also accepted, cost is \$14 includes postage & handling. Send cheque/money order to : John Miller, 37 George Street, Windsor 2756 NSW

2006 NSW & ACT ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES STATE CONFERENCE

Will be held at Liverpool on the 15-17 September 2006 See p. 13 for more details.

WEBSITES

Leaders of Anzacs: Officers of the Australian & NZ Army Corps, that died at Gallipoli, 1915

www.anzacs.org/

Free Genealogy Search Help for Google

www.genealogy-search-help.com/

Glossary of Last Name Meanings and Origins

http://genealogy.about.com/library/surnames/bl_meaning.htm

FreeREG (new project of FreeUKGEN transcribing UK church registers)

<http://freereg.rootsweb.com/>

Genealogy search Australia (search engine)

www.searchwhateveraustralia.com.au/

About Genealogy (includes free charts)

<http://genealogy.about.com/>

Zetta Florence (Conservation products) or phone 1300555124 ~

http://www.zettaflorence.com/html/archival_home.html

Cheshire Record Office (UK) ~

www.cheshire.gov.uk/Recordoffice/

Dictionary Of Australian Biography (online)

<http://gutenberg.net.au/dictbiog/00-dict-biogIndex.html>



Notices & enquiries are always welcome for the Hawkesbury Crier. Contact the Local Studies Librarian, Michelle Nichols, c/- Hawkesbury City Council Library Service, 300 George Street, Windsor 2756 NSW
Tel (02) 4560 4466 / Fax (02) 4560 4472 - Email mnichols@hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au