

The Hawkesbury Crier

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BAKER'S WEATHER ALMANAC, 4				AND POCKET COMPANION FOR 1863. 5			
II Month. FEBRUARY. XXVIII Days.				II Month. FEBRUARY. XXVIII Days.			
D	D	Ecclesiastic and Weather Cal-endar, Moon's Changes, &c.	Age	Sun rises	Sun sets.		
1	S	Septuagesima. Nelson.	12 5 24 7 2				
2	M	[New Z. founded, 1842]	13 5 25 7 2				
3	T	Anti-Transport. agitation, 1857	14 5 27 7 1				
4	W	Full Moon, 29 m.p. 8 a.m.	15 5 28 7 0				
5	T	Kowitt, N. Z. Chief, openly	16 5 29 6 59				
6	F	Fair [attacked settlers, 1845]	17 5 30 6 58				
7	S	[meeting, Sydney, 1839]	18 5 31 6 58				
8	S	Sexagesima. Pro-Transp.	19 5 32 6 57				
9	M		20 5 32 6 56				
10	T	Anti-Trans. Conference, 1857	21 5 33 6 55				
11	W	Last Q. 50 m.p. 8 a.m.	22 5 34 6 54				
12	T	Dry.	23 5 35 6 53				
13	F	Anti-Transp. Mee. Mel., 1851	24 5 36 6 52				
14	S	Captain Cook killed, 1799	25 5 37 6 51				
15	S	Quinquagesima.	26 5 38 6 50				
16	M	Perigee, 9 a.m.	27 5 39 6 49				
17	T	Collins first Gov. V.D.L., 1804	28 5 40 6 48				
18	W	Ash Wednesday. New	29 5 41 6 47				
19	T	Rain. [Moon, 10 m.p. 1 p.m.]	1 5 42 6 46				
20	F	[creases, 1807]	2 5 44 6 44				
21	S	Bligh's unpopularity in-	3 5 45 6 43				
22	S	First in Lent. Gipps, 9th	4 5 46 6 42				
23	M	[Governor, arrived, 1838]	5 5 46 6 40				
24	T		6 5 47 6 39				
25	W	First Quarter, 10:38 p.m.	7 5 48 6 38				
26	T	Windy.	8 5 48 6 38				
27	F	"West Wind" burned, 1854	9 5 49 6 37				
28	S	Apogee, 4 a.m.	10 5 50 6 36				

Mr Sullivan's Almanac 1863 See article on p. 21
Scanned from the original held by Mary Avern nee Sullivan

March 2009

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 \$20 per annum posted or \$5x1 year / \$10x2 years, electronically. **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

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Copeland Village Settlement at Currency Creek	3
Family history puzzle.....	9
Summary of Geoff Ford's ancestral arrivals in Australia.....	10
James Winton.....	11
Mrs. Schmidt : an old & respected resident.....	15
Daniel Holland: the legends unravelled.....	16
Matthew <i>Pearson</i> Thompson.....	17
Burglary in Windsor.....	20
Mr Sullivan's Almanac.....	21
Paull wedding 1900	24
Electoral District Hawkesbury 1859 – 1972.....	24
Hawkesbury Advocate newspaper Index 1899-1900.....	25
Death of Aquila Hagger & Sly Powell wedding 1899.....	25
Charles Kinsela & Sons Burial Index 1905–1982.....	28
Long lost headstones	27
Enquiries, Reunions & News.....	28

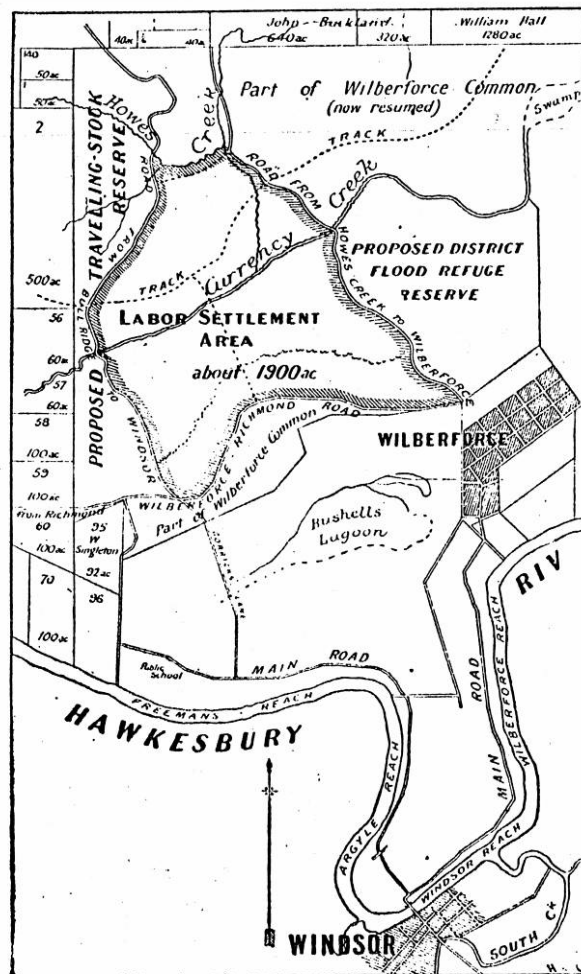
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The Copeland Village Settlement at Currency Creek

by Cathy McHardy

The labour settlement which was established at Currency Creek was known locally as the Copeland Village after Henry Copeland who was the Secretary for Lands from 1891-1894. Copeland introduced and promoted the labour settlement scheme to New South Wales parliament and he firmly believed in the need to create legislation to enable every man to have access to freehold land in New South Wales (1). The merits or otherwise of such schemes will not be debated in this article but in hindsight the various schemes (including soldier settlements) which transplanted individuals and families into unfamiliar environments were based on the unrealistic expectation that anyone provided with land and equipment who committed to hard work could, given time make a living from agricultural pursuits.

The area designated for the labour settlement at Currency Creek had remained unsettled and uncultivated since the arrival of white colonists in 1788 as it was part of Wilberforce (Phillip) Common which was one of three Commons set aside in the District of Mulgrave Place by Governor King on 11 August 1804, the others being Nelson (Pitt Town Common), and Richmond Hill (Ham Common)(2). Following the English model, land in New South Wales was set aside for the rearing and grazing of sheep and cattle as it was neither practical nor desirable for all settlers to hold large tracts of land in their own right suitable for maintaining large herds.



Sketch map showing the site of the Copeland Village Settlement (also known as the Wilberforce Labour Settlement) which was established on part of the Wilberforce Common following the Labour Settlement Act NSW (1893).

Australian Town & Country Journal 19 August

Wilberforce Common as created by King covered 2,491 hectares (over 6,000 acres) and was situated north of the village area of the town of Wilberforce and stretching from the Hawkesbury River in the east to the present day Boundary Road, Glossodia in the west and to the boundary with the Parish of Meehan in the north (3).

In 1893 the New South Wales Government resolved to set up labour settlement areas under the Labour Settlement Act (1893) in various parts of New South Wales including Bega, Bungendore, Pitt Town and Wilberforce for the re-settlement of unemployed and disadvantaged individuals and families. The resumption of part of the Wilberforce Common was notified in the Government Gazette in 1893 (4). An area of 1900 acres bounded by the Singleton Road (then named the road from Howes Creek to Wilberforce), Kurmond Road (then named the Wilberforce to Richmond Road) and the Old East Kurrajong and Creek Ridge Roads (then called the road from Bull Ridge to Windsor) (5) was resumed.

The *Government Gazette* (6) also named the members of the Board of Control who would oversee the establishment and progress of the settlement. Among those chosen to be on the board were Francis Henry Wilson J P; Harris Adam Grey Curry JP; Robert Henry De Low;

William Henry Capper; Charles James Saunders; Davis Miller; Alfred Salway and Henry Charles Taylor. It will be noted by those who have some familiarity with Hawkesbury history than none of those named seemed to have been drawn from the local community.

The topic of the unemployment problem which faced urban areas in the colony as well as suggested solutions such as labour settlements was much discussed in the newspapers of the day.

The Windsor and Richmond Gazette wasted no time in reporting on the proposed settlements which were to be established in the Hawkesbury at both Pitt Town and Wilberforce. A public meeting was called in the Australian Hall at Wilberforce to discuss the question and if necessary protests would be made to the minister concerned objecting to the re-settling of unemployed people in the district (7). Several of the men of Wilberforce including Mr G Nicholls spoke to the meeting voicing their concerns regarding the settlement of 'people in poor circumstances upon the land'. Mr Davies believed that 'a very undesirable class would be introduced into the district and that fifty percent of them would commit depredations through the place'. He considered that the young men of the district should be given the opportunity to take up the land if it was to be used at all. Mr R Greentree 'objected to the common being made a dumping ground for loafers and bad characters'.

Mr Gordon spoke in defence of the scheme and its potential settlers saying that he 'did not consider that a man, because he was without means, was bound to be a bad character'. Mr R Buttsworth also felt that as he had been out of employment himself 'he did not see why men who were in the same position should be called loafers and scoundrels'. Motions to raise a deputation to confront the minister failed through want of support. It was reported the following week (8) that although there were over sixty people in attendance very few were prepared to mount a formal protest against the scheme and the meeting erred on the side of those 'many hundreds of honest and industrious men' who had found themselves to be 'compulsorily idle'. It was the feeling of the majority that it was the place of the more fortunate to support any provisions to improve the circumstances of those less fortunate than themselves.

Moreover newspapers of a wider readership such as *The Australian Town and Country Journal* had been sceptical about the success of such schemes citing problems such as unfair competition between settlers who have benefited from government assistance and those who had not (9). The newspaper reported on 12 August 1893 that 'the first contingent' for Wilberforce had left in July and consisted of fifteen men, three women and sixteen children and that the new settlers had been hard at work clearing their land. The new settlers had reportedly been well treated in the district (10). The settlers had arrived at the site with some 'three or four tons of luggage' which was carted to the site by Mr F Linsley. Each settler provided £10 and subsidies of £15 for single men, £20 for married men £25 for men who were married with a family were provided by the government. Each settler also had two acres and a horse (11). The community was to be run along co-operative lines.

There was also much discussion in the local newspaper regarding the suitability of the land for farming practices. *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (12) presented a negative resume of the agricultural quality of the chosen land for the settlement. It stated that around Currency Creek there was 'some good land, mostly of a sandy nature' but as the land was flood prone only 'catch' crops were suitable for cultivation. Higher land according to the report was suitable for fruit growing while it would be possible for garden crops to be grown on some patches of land the pasture was poor and scanty and therefore not suitable for livestock.

Mr John Lines had been elected as the leader of the settlement by its inhabitants. He was described as 'a fine specimen of a working man, and evidently one of education and energy. The business-like way in which he bustled round with his mates indicated the fact that they had come to stay. The men would do credit to any district, and should be heartily welcomed' (13). This accolade was a far cry from the hordes of 'loafers and bad characters' which were expected by some in the local community. Along with Charles Rhodes, Lines was later appointed to the Board of Control for the village.

Many positive comments regarding the inhabitants of the Copeland Village were published in the local press of the time, however concerns such as the long term viability of the this

settlement and that of Pitt Town were also prevalent. One correspondent attributed the hitherto success of the venture to the 'absence of public houses' saying that a 'pub' 'invariably introduces elements of discord, idle dissipation and domestic unhappiness'. This comment was attributed under the pseudonym of 'Watchman' (14). The inhabitants of the village were, in the main, sober, hard working and industrious and many were members of the Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army Hall at Currency Creek was completed on 14 September 1915 at a cost of about £100 and was located on the corner of Spinks Road and Old East Kurrajong Road (now part of Creek Ridge Road). The building, an outpost of the Windsor Corps was designed to hold fifty people and measured about 25 x 16 x 12 feet. The trustees of the Currency Creek outpost were Mr E P S Kingham, Mr J Lines, Mr E Fry with Mr A H Clements (Secretary). According to Salvation Army records, the hall was in use until 1962 (15).

In July 1893 (16) the original Board of Control was dissolved by the Department of Lands and new members were appointed with representatives from the local community and from amongst the settlers themselves. The new board included Bernard Conlon JP, George Nicholls, Stephen John Dunston senr JP, George S Greenwell, L H Simpson, John Ross and Henry Beecroft. Representatives from the labour Settlement included John Lines, Charles Rhodes, Alfred Gilbert, William McMillan and William Moreland all of whom had taken up residence at the settlement.

Less than two years after families took up land at the Copeland Village and at Pitt Town there were reports in the newspapers of the time that the settlements had proved to be a failure. In 1895, the *Daily Telegraph* (17) reported that the Minister for Lands, Mr Carruthers accompanied by the local member William Morgan had inspected the Wilberforce Settlement and found very few settlers in the vicinity. The explanation given was that the location of the farms around the settlement was very scattered. Mr Carruthers was not impressed with the quality of the soil at either settlement and it was reported the following day (18) that the minister had stated that a mistake had been made to select these areas of land for labour settlements. There was much criticism in the newspapers of the time regarding the rationale behind the establishment of the labour settlements, the quality of land resumed and the calibre of the chosen settlers. No further settlements were established in the Hawkesbury area but others were established in other parts of New South Wales until the act was repealed in 1902.

The Crown Lands Acts of 1895 established several new types of land tenure including homestead selection. As a result of this act much of the land set aside for the Wilberforce Labour Settlement was designated as a homestead selection area. Under the terms of the act, homestead selection portions could be occupied by paying an annual rental of 1.24% of the capital value of the block which increased to 2.5% after the first six years of occupation (19). In 1917 legislation was passed by the New South Wales Government to enable those occupying land under the former Labour Settlement Scheme to convert the tenure to homestead selection, then into conditional purchases and therefore freehold under later Crowns Lands Acts (20).

Many of the families who had taken up the opportunity provided by the labour settlement scheme stayed on at Currency Creek and the community grew and developed, successfully petitioning the government for the provision of facilities and services such as a public school, post office and telephone service. By 1925 (21) families such as Lines, Rhodes, Gregory, Edwards, Izzard, Smith, Hayes, Shepherd, Atkins, Case, Salt, Argent, Becroft, Popplewell, Fotheringham, Schmidlin, Rutter, Carr, Rissler, Fry, Tredoux, Cullen, Gordon, Geake, Hutchison, Greentree, Kingham, Mole and Jabour were well established in the area and their many descendants still live in the Hawkesbury District today. The social experiment which was the Copeland Village was no failure, for a strong and resilient community was forged from the assortment of individuals and families who chose to make Currency Creek their home.

The Village Settlements

THE COPELAND VILLAGE

NO LOAFERS OR THIEVES THERE

From the *Windsor & Richmond Gazette* - 12 August 1893, p. 5

"We paid a visit to the Copeland Village settlement on Sunday last. It is easily reached by proceeding to Wilberforce, thence along the main road towards Freeman's Reach for close on a mile, thence by a track to the right, which runs right into the midst of the little canvas town. The bush road was in a bad state, even after the few days dry weather experienced prior to Sunday; what it was like whilst heavy rain was falling last week can be easily conjectured. Reaching the camp, which is no more than about three-quarters of a mile back in the bush, we came upon Mr Lines, who is in charge of the settlement having being elected Secretary and Treasurer by his comrades. The settlement comprises some eight or nine tents, occupied at the time referred to by 14 pioneers, and these tents are pitched on the side of a ridge, selected as the site of the little co-operative colony. Mr Lines very kindly afforded us all the information available with regard to the intentions of the party and the conditions under which they had taken up the land. The area which the settlers (who will number 40 in all when the colony is complete) have taken up is out of flood reach, and comprises about 2000 acres, and a good proportion of it is sufficiently fertile to admit of the growth of most classes of farm produce, vines, &c. The land is not very heavily timbered in the vicinity of the camp, iron-bark constituting the greater part of such timber. It will be worked on the co-operative system; and each settler is allowed an area of two acres, which he is expected to work in his own time and for his own personal benefit. On this area he will grow the vegetables, &c, for his own consumption, and any surplus product he may dispose of as he thinks fit. The land is granted to the settlers for 28 years, with the right of renewal for a similar period at the expiration of the first term, making 56 years in all. No provision is made in the measure which has created the settlement for the future disposition of the land – 'that', said Mr Lines, 'is a matter to which those who follow us must attend.' The settlers are under the control of Mr Lines, and the settlement itself is to be supervised by a local board consisting of Messrs B Conlon, L H Simpson, S J Dunston, G Nicholls, and J Ross, with Messrs Lines, Gilbert, Moveland [Moreland], and McMillan as representatives of the workers themselves [Henry Becroft, George S Greenwell and Charles Rhodes were also appointed to the board]. Already the men, - who appear on first glance to be of the right sort – sturdy, reliable workers, with plenty of that hard grit in them and that dogged perseverance which characterises all good pioneers – have been hard at work, and the result of their labours may be seen in the area of land already cleared. Only about ten days had elapsed on last Sunday since they arrived as raw recruits on the scene of operations, yet fully four acres had been cleared – hundreds of heavy iron bark trees being 'cut down and stacked for the burning.' 'Several people came out during the week,' said Mr Lines, 'and were surprised at the alacrity with which we had done our work – they expected, I suppose, to see us all grubbing round one stump for a couple of days.' It may be said that a large number of the settlers at present in camp have never before tackled clearing work, and consequently the progress made is declared more than satisfactory by experts. Mr Lines expects to have the timber all burned off – or at least that part of it which cannot be put to any good use – the land ploughed, and a crop of potatoes in by the end of the present month, so that it will be seen that the settlers do not intend to lose any time. The men start work at a quarter to 8 each morning, have three quarters-of-an-hour for dinner, and knock off at a reasonable hour, 'and by that time,' remarked the leader, 'we are all about as tired as men who have not been accustomed to such work can be.' They also have the Saturday afternoon to themselves, to till their two acres or to perform any other work of the same character at home which may be necessary. Several of the settlers were spoken to, and each and all expressed themselves satisfied with the character of the land and the conditions under which they were working. All admitted that they had a big contract on hand, but they felt sure that they would be successful in carrying it out. 'It won't do for man who isn't willing to work to come here,' remarked one of the number; 'every man must work, and work hard, too, otherwise he had better go back to Sydney.' As stated last week, the site originally selected for the camp was close to Currency-creek but it was deemed advisable to remove to higher and dryer quarters, and the present site was deemed the most suitable for the purpose. Mr Lines speaks

well of the treatment accorded the settlers so far, and said he was glad to see the interest evinced in the movement by the several practical men on the local board. The settlement had been visited by Messrs B Conlan, S J Dunston, L H Simpson, and G Nicholls, and every encouragement possible had been offered by these gentlemen. Referring to the deplorable state of industrial affairs in Sydney, Mr McMillan – a true representative of ‘Caledonia stern and wild,’ said there were hosts of good honest men down there who would be only too glad to throw in their lot with the party if they had but the means. ‘It is very few men who have £10 at the present time,’ said he; ‘if they had they would come in a minute. It is terrible to see hundreds of men going to the Bureau to answer a single application for a man to work on a farm, or a boy to milk. It was the same in New Zealand six years ago, and it’s only since the present N Z Government came into power that things have been improved. One of the causes of the depression there was the land-boom.’ Another of the men, who only arrived on the ground a couple of days before, said that he had come, like the others, to work, and if they failed it would be no fault of theirs. He had been in employment in Sydney in a large establishment for some time, but was thrown out, and could not get anything to do, so he decided to throw in his lot with the village-settlers. Others spoke in the same free and straight forward fashion, and their general bearing could not have any other effect than to most favorably (sic) impress a visitor. ‘We’ll show the people that we are a different class to that which we were painted as,’ was the remark of one; ‘there will be no thieves or loafers in this camp – and the person who drew such a picture of what we would be (and said and wrote that 50 per cent of us would be thieves and loafers’) must have gained his experience down in Wexford-street’.

In the course of a few weeks the forest will be completely transformed; permanent residences will be constructed, gardens will be prepared and sown, and the land already cleared, and other acres to be similarly treated, will be prepared for seed and planted. It was intended to plant a large quantity of potatoes, but the high price now being charged for seed will prevent this intention being adhered to. However, the settlers will not allow the grass to grow under their feet, and they will for some considerable time find plenty to do.

A visit to the settlement cannot but be productive of pleasure; it is refreshing to have a chat with the pioneers, to hear no grumbling, no complaints, nothing but words of a hopeful character from the lips of all. The movement is purely one of an experimental character, and even people who feel that it is at best an expedient, cannot but wish those who have linked themselves together in the concern that success which they hope to achieve. If hard work and uncomplaining obedience to the dictate of duty are capable of securing to the settlers of the Copeland Village that for which they are striving, then success must, most assuredly be theirs.

The Copeland Village is only a step from Wilberforce – a pleasant afternoon’s walk there and back – and those who are interested in what the little community are doing cannot do better than pay the place a visit.”

Village Settlements

From the *Windsor & Richmond Gazette* – 2 September 1893, p. 7

“Quite a crowd of Windsor and Wilberforce folk visited the Copeland Village (Wilberforce) on Sunday last, the day being bright and warm and the earth dry under foot. The road to the settlement is at present in good trafficable condition, and a goodly number of vehicles were piloted through the bush to the tented field. Round a table in the centre of a small clearing, and situate about the centre of the settlement, a crowd of pioneers and visitors gathered, most of them to take part in the first religious service ever held in that wild and hitherto uninhabited part of the globe – the remainder to stand by and watch the proceedings.

The Rev B Dinning conducted the service, and the hymns were sung by members of the Windsor and Wilberforce Wesleyan Church choirs. The scene was strange and singular, for the woods echoed and re-echoed with the sound of melody, and the preacher addressed his hearers in the clear language and distinct tones and with all the sincerely (sic) and energy for which he is remarkable, - evidently impressing all and sundry. The Rev Mr Dinning referred,

during the course of his sermon, to the Village-settlement movement, and trusted with all his heart that it would be a success. He spoke of the poverty and misery and degradation rampant in the world today and quoted Ben Tillett, the well-known English labour-leader, who claimed that the remedy for all the social troubles might be formed in the Sermon on the Mount. He was aware of the fact that the Churches in the past had been very remiss. They had studied too much their own little 'isms', and the result was that hosts of people had become careless, and regarded the Churches and their ministers as frauds and hypocrites (sic). It would be unfair to class all bankers as dishonest simply because one had embezzled money, and it was equally wrong to charge all visitors with hypocrisy because some of their number had erred in that direction. The preacher concluded by wishing the settlers all prosperity and happiness, and by offering his assistance in any and every direction if it were needed.

Mr Lines, the manager (and himself one of the pioneers) very kindly showed us over the Settlement. With the others, he deprecates the exaggerated reports which have of late been sent to Sydney papers, and been otherwise circulated as to the amount of work already effected on the land. The settlers have no desire to have their efforts magnified – they are content to have mere facts recorded, and want no more. Several tents were visited, and at each all the occupants appeared satisfied with their lot. Most of the settlers are making improvements in their spare time by the erection of huts and rough shelters, pending the construction in the near future of permanent cottages. Already several of them have fenced off little patches, in which they have planted vegetables and trees. Mr Lines spoke with pleasure of the donation of 400 fruit trees by Mr C S Guest, and we were requested to convey the hearty thanks of the settlers to that gentleman. And right here it may be said that it is quite within the power of many other residents of the district to imitate the excellent example set by Mr Guest, and in various ways assist the pioneers. The soil turned up in the several localities appeared rich, and capable of being put to good use. Altogether there are 28 families on the settlement, and it is expected that it will be fully occupied by the requisite 40 families by the end of the present month. The cottages will be built on a line along the side of the ridge at present occupied, with a street between them, and this street will be about half a mile in length. The settlers are getting accustomed to their work, and good progress is being made. Mr George Black, M P who visited the place on the previous Sunday, was shown round by Mr Lines, and expressed satisfaction at what he saw, wishing the pioneers all success. The members of the local board all speak highly of the settlers, and so, in fact, do all who have in any way been brought into contact with them.”

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Family history puzzle by Michelle Nichols

D	I	V	O	R	C	E	W	S	M	L	I	F	O	R	C	I	M
A	S	T	R	A	H	C	E	R	T	I	F	I	C	A	T	E	S
I	G	P	Y	O	U	F	B	S	N	G	M	A	T	R	E	D	S
L	K	R	L	P	R	T	U	U	L	E	R	N	N	R	A	M	P
A	Y	O	A	E	C	O	U	S	I	N	S	C	G	E	E	R	I
R	T	H	O	N	H	U	S	N	B	E	S	E	R	E	C	E	H
T	E	C	Y	B	D	R	P	E	R	A	O	S	T	W	I	N	S
S	I	R	R	E	R	F	L	C	A	L	U	T	P	I	R	S	E
U	C	A	R	A	E	I	A	I	R	O	R	R	U	L	C	A	H
A	O	E	A	R	H	C	N	T	Y	G	C	Y	O	L	A	T	D
E	S	S	M	O	T	H	S	I	H	Y	E	A	R	S	R	I	G
N	E	E	O	O	O	E	I	M	Y	E	O	R	G	I	A	R	R
H	L	R	M	T	M	L	T	E	R	T	R	C	B	R	O	R	E
F	O	A	G	S	O	O	S	S	O	E	A	H	Y	O	N	D	H
W	S	U	I	I	S	H	A	E	T	C	L	I	M	A	A	N	T
S	E	E	S	R	D	H	P	L	S	A	R	V	M	T	C	I	A
N	G	I	I	E	U	E	Y	I	I	L	U	E	E	I	H	F	F
P	A	P	E	R	S	B	P	F	H	P	S	S	H	T	A	E	D

Mark off the following words relating to family history. Words can go diagonal, across, down & backwards & letters can be used more than once.
The remaining letters will form a sentence!

AGES
ANCESTRY
ARCHIVES
AUSTRALIA
BIRTH
BOOK
BURIAL
CENSUS
CERTIFICATES
CHARTS
CHURCH
CIRCA
COUSIN
DATES
DEATHS

DIARY
DIVORCE
ERA
FATHER
FICHE
FILES
FIND
GENEALOGY
GRANDFATHER
GROOM
GROUP
HELP
HISTORY
HOUSES
LIBRARY

MARRY
MEET
MICROFILMS
MOTHER
MRS
NAMES
NEE
NSW
ORAL
PAPERS
PAST
PEDIGREE
PEN
PHOTOS
PIE

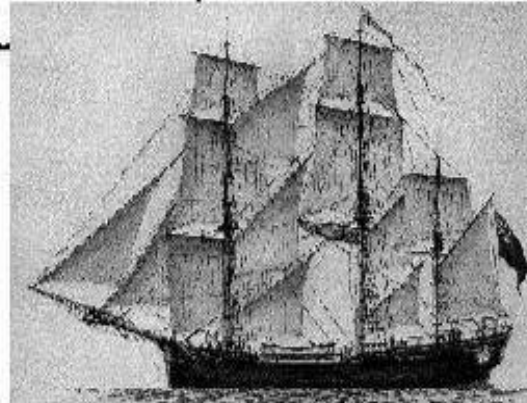
PLACE
PLANS
READ
RESEARCH
ROOTS
SHIPS
SOCIETY
SOURCE
TIMES
TOUR
TREES
TWINS
WEB
WILLS
YEAR

..... ---- - - - - ! Answer on p.27

Family history summary of Geoff Ford's ancestral arrivals in Australia

and, given the way the English corrupted Irish names, his real family name would be
Fuarthain [Forhane]
MacConshnamha [MacKinnawe]
or MacGiollarnath [MacElnay]

Geoffrey Eric Ford
takes his family predecessors from the *Scarborough* ♦.
He has not had an ancestor born overseas
since 1845



♦ Mathew and John arrived at Sydney Cove on transport ship *Scarborough*

Matthew **Everingham** arr. 1788 ship *Scarborough* [1st Fleet]

Elizabeth **Rymes** arr. 1790 ship *Neptune* [2nd Fleet]

William **Shaw** arr. 1791 ship *William and Ann* [3rd Fleet]

Catherine **Neal** (Irish) arr. 1796 ship *Marquis Cornwallis*

Joseph **Bridge** and
Richard **Woodbury** arr. 1806 ship *Fortune*

Elizabeth **Buffey** arr. 1806 ship *Alexander*

John **Medhurst** [John Meadows] arr. 1825 ship *Phoenix*,
going to the Hawkesbury region where Geoff's earlier ancestors had gone, settling on the Wollombi

Edwin **Dengate** with wife Harriet **Trench** (Harriet Taylor) arr. 1838 ship *Westminster*
settling upstream on the Nepean

Joseph **Wearne** (Cornish) with wife Susannah **Rogers** arr. 1849 ship *Harbinger*
with young son, James

- and that's just Geoff's mum!



[Wilberforce is the resting place for several of Geoff's family, including ♦ Matthew Everingham and John Cobcroft]

On his dad's ancestral line are:

John **Cobcroft** arr. 1790 ship *Scarborough* [2nd Fleet]

Sarah **Smith** arr. 1790 ship *Neptune* [2nd Fleet]

Michael **Ford** (Irish RC) arr. 1817 ship *Larkins*

John **Wenban** with wife Mary **Piper** arr. 1838 ship *Maitland*
going to Hawkesbury region where Geoff's earlier ancestors had gone

Nathan **Payne** with wife Elizabeth **Whiting** arr. 1860 ship *Duncan Dunbar*
plus son
George **Payne** with wife Hannah **Elliot** arr. Jan. 1868 ship *Sobraon*

Geoff's last ancestor born overseas was Hannah b.1845
how many Australians are as completely "native" (local born) as that!!

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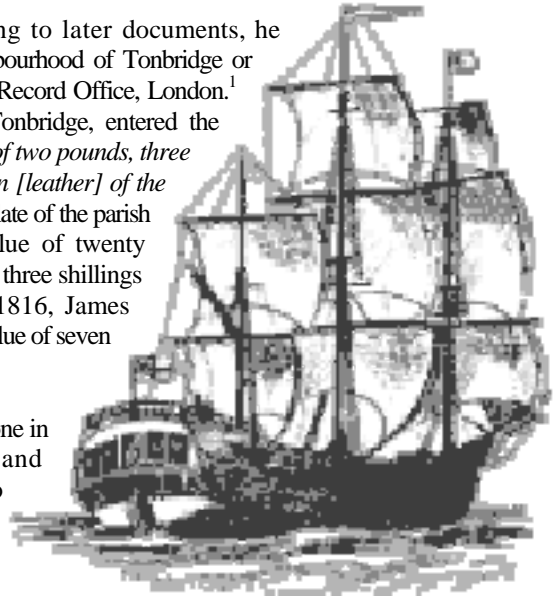
JAMES WINTON

By Pamela Goesch

James Winton, a labourer and stable boy from Kent, arrived in NSW as a convict, but he lived a useful and productive life in Wilberforce as a carpenter and wheelwright. Below is an account of his life, compiled by his great great granddaughter.

No record of James' birth or baptism has yet been found. According to later documents, he was born in Kent, some time between 1793 and 1801, in the neighbourhood of Tonbridge or Tunbridge Wells. Documents detailing James' offences are held by the Public Record Office, London.¹ On 15th November 1816, James Winton, labourer, late of the parish of Tonbridge, entered the dwelling house of Joseph Creasy and stole "*six pairs of boot legs of the value of two pounds, three calf skins of the value of three pounds, and seven pounds weight of cordovan [leather] of the value of one pound and eight shillings*". On 9th December 1816, James Winton, late of the parish of Tonbridge, labourer, was alleged to have stolen "five rings of the value of twenty shillings, five seals of the value of five pounds and one knife to the value of three shillings of the goods and chattels of Asher Barcham". Again, on 10th December 1816, James Winton, labourer, late of the parish of Speldhurst, stole "one watch of the value of seven pounds of the goods and chattels of William Loof".

These three charges were brought against James at the Lent Assizes at Maidstone in Kent on 17 March 1817. The jury decided that James was guilty and he was sentenced to be "*hanged by the neck until he is dead*". According to reports published in the Kentish Gazette of Canterbury on March 25 and 28, 1817, James was reprieved and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.²



James was transported on the Larkins, sailing from Portsmouth on 20th July 1817, after collecting 250 male convicts - 80 came from the hulks at Woolwich, 5 from the Retribution hulk at Thumess, and others from the Laurel hulks at Portsmouth.³ It was a direct voyage of 125 days, the Larkins arriving in Sydney on 22 November 1817. The ship's surgeon, William McDonald, had been very conscientious. The prisoners were allowed on deck every second day in rotation, and were given lime and lemon juice to prevent scurvy. The decks were washed down with vinegar and the prison kept clean.⁴ A description of the voyage, and the treatment of convicts at the time in NSW, was given by another convict, John Slater, in a letter to his wife, dated April 27, 1819 and reprinted in the collection True Patriots All by Geoffrey Ingleton in 1988.⁵

On arrival, James was described as a stable boy, native of Tunbridge Wells, aged twenty. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, of fair ruddy complexion, with brown hair and hazel eyes.⁶ On 2nd December 1817, the convicts were disembarked from the Larkins and delivered to Parramatta, Windsor, Liverpool and Bringelly. James Winton was among those listed for general distribution to Windsor. In 1818 and 1819, James was listed among the "*convicts maintained by William Cox free of expense to the Crown*".⁷ In the 1822 General Muster, taken between 2 and 13 September, James Winton is listed as employed by John Fowler of Windsor. John Fowler had come free on the Star in 1809, and been granted land at Windsor, where he farmed and also worked as a carpenter. His wife, Mary Kite, had been a convict, but was now free. In the 1823, 1824, 1825 General Muster James Winton is listed as a Government Servant employed by John Fowler, a landholder, of Wilberforce.

James Winton, convict, and Mary Ann Lisson, free, applied to the Governor for permission to marry on 4th November 1825. This document was sent to the Colonial Secretary, Frederick Goulburn, by the Assistant Chaplain at Wilberforce, Reverend Matthew D. Meares. Mary Ann was the eldest child of Thomas Lisson (Leason, Leeson), and Ann Bradwell, both convicts, who had married at Parramatta in 1804. Mary Ann was probably born in 1805.

The marriage took place in St Matthew's Church, Windsor, on 6th December 1825 by the Reverend Matthew D. Meares. Both James and Mary Ann signed the Register. The witnesses were William Gow and John Lisson, Mary Ann's brother.¹⁰ Mary Ann already had a son, Rowland George, by George Yeomans. This child was born on 22nd February 1824, and was baptised on 27 September at St Matthew's, Windsor. George Yeomans later married Elizabeth Singleton at Christ Church, Newcastle. There were no children of this marriage. On 27th July 1826, James Winton applied for an allotment of land in the town of Wilberforce. His application was recommended by Paul Bushell, John Yeomans and Henry Baldwin, three landholders of the district. This application was refused, as it was contrary to regulations since James was still a "*Prisoner of the Crown*". On 20th January 1827, Mary Ann petitioned Governor Darling, saying that she was "*desirous to settle in the township of Wilberforce, and to erect a suitable building for carrying on the trade of a carpenter and wheelwright*". Her application was supported by five inhabitants of the district, including Paul Bushell, Henry Baldwin, Richard Cobcroft and Richard Reynolds, who stated that: "*We, some of the inhabitants of Wilberforce, beg leave to state that such a man to settle in the township would render to the settlers a general good to the people of the district*". William Cox,

John Brabyn and Archibald Bell, of the Court House in Windsor, certified *"that the Petitioner is a young woman of good character, and that the allotment of land she applies for is situated in the Township of Wilberforce and is unlocated"*.

This application was returned, the reply from the Surveyor-General's Office to Alexander Macleay, the Colonial Secretary, dated 31st January, stating : *"Mary Ann Winton having married a Prisoner of the Crown, I am not informed in what matter a Lease of Crown Land can be made to her, without being subject to the control and disposal of her husband. I am not acquainted with any instance where...a Free Woman married to a Prisoner has received a Grant or Lease of Land from the Crown"*⁷

Mary Ann's application must finally have been successful. In the 1828 Census Mary is described as a Landholder, and James as a Government or Assigned Servant. They have three children, Roland [sic] aged 5, Elizabeth, aged 2, and Sarah, aged 10 months, own four horses, and have twenty acres of land cleared and cultivated. Mary is aged 22, and James 27.¹² James continued working as a wheelwright and carpenter at Wilberforce. Mary Ann was to have eight children altogether. The eldest, Rowland George, was the son of George Yeomans. Mary Ann and James Winton had seven children : Elizabeth, born in 1826, Sarah Kazia in 1828, Ann in 1831, Izetta in 1832, James Abraham in 1834, Mary Ann in 1835, and Casia in 1837. All the Winton children before Casia were baptised by the Reverend M. D. Meares and are in the Wilberforce Register. Casia was baptised by the Reverend Henry T. Stiles of the Parish of Windsor. On 28th June 1831, James received his Certificate of Freedom. Both James and Mary Ann were the witnesses at the marriage of Mary Ann's brother, Isaac Gorrick, to Eleanor Lyons, in a Presbyterian service at Portland Head on 13th April 1835.

James Winton was granted a *"Licence to Retail Wines and Malt and Spirituous Liquors for the House known by the sign of The Safe Retreat at Wilberforce"*, on the 29th June 1837, he *"being a fit Person to keep a Public House, granted by L. North, William Cox, and Thomas (?) Palmer, Justices of the Peace"*. James was again issued such a Licence on 26th June 1838, by L. North, William Cox and B.E. Lethbridge, Justices of the Peace. In each year James paid £25 Duty for the Licence.¹⁴ Mary Ann died on 9th January 1839, aged 32, and was buried in Wilberforce Cemetery on January 12th. In the Wilberforce Register of Burials she is described as wife of James Winton, publican. The minister was J. E. Keane. Her gravestone, now very worn, bears the verse :

*"All righteous and eternal Judge,
When summon'd at thy bar to shine,
May I be acquitted and approved,
Be crowned with bliss at Thy right hand"*¹⁵

In the 1841 Census, of which only some of the collectors' books survive, the entry for James states that his is a household of four, all single, all belonging to the Church of England. There are two males, one aged 21-45 (James himself), single (widower), free, and is the landed proprietor. The other male, aged 2-7, must be his son James Abraham, who was born in 1834. There are two females, aged 7-14. These must be two of his daughters. All live in a finished wooden house. After Mary Ann's death in 1839, the younger girls were brought up by their grandmother, Ann Gorrick (Lisson, nee Bradwell), and in the charge of their maternal uncle (Jacob or Isaac Gorrick).¹⁶ James Winton died 12th June 1841, aged 45, and was buried on the following day in Wilberforce Cemetery by Rev. Charles Kemp. James' gravestone has the following inscription:

*"My loving children always fear,
The Lord and keep his ways,
In memory hold his name most dear,
And to him homage pay"*¹⁵

Because James had died intestate, there were problems over his estate as the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates, John Edye Manning, had used the assets of such estates for his own purposes. He went bankrupt and very little was paid to the creditors. James' two eldest daughters, Elizabeth Rose (wife of Joshua Rose, grazier, of the Peel River) and Sarah Brown (wife of John Brown, farmer, of Lower Wilberforce), petitioned the Supreme Court re the estate. It took years to sort out the mess. Finally, on 10th April 1854, Elizabeth and Sarah received some money through their Attorney, John Yeomans.¹⁷

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES AND MARY ANN WINTON

The first child of Mary Ann was ROWLAND GEORGE YEOMANS, son of George Yeomans, born 22nd February 1824, and baptised 27th September 1824 at St Matthew's, Windsor. Rowland lived with Mary Ann and is listed with the Winton family in the 1828 Census. On 21st March 1827 his father, George Yeomans, married Elizabeth Singleton. There were no children of this marriage. By his Will, George Yeomans left his *"reputed son Rowland George Yeomans the sum of £1,000 ..."*. He made bequests to members of the Yeomans family, as well as to his wife Elizabeth. The Will also left a legacy from his estate, after valuation, to be paid to Rowland, but this was revoked by a later Codicil.

After Mary Ann married James Winton, the first child of their marriage was a daughter, ELIZABETH WINTON. Elizabeth was born on the 2nd May 1826, and was baptised on 21st May at Wilberforce by the Reverend M.D. Meares, the first clergyman appointed to St. John's Church of England. This was baptism no. 5 in the St John's, Wilberforce Register. Elizabeth was married to JOSHUA JOHN ROSE on 13th March 1847 by the Reverend George

Macfie of Pitt Town, the Presbyterian Minister of Portland Head and Pitt Town. The witnesses were Jacob Gorrick (Elizabeth's uncle) and Eleanor Rose (Joshua's sister). Joshua had grown up in Wilberforce, but had moved north to "Big River". There were twelve children altogether, and the family moved from Warialda, to Bingara, to Maitland, and, after Elizabeth's death, back to Warialda. Their story is told in the book, *The Rose Family of the "Bellona"*. Elizabeth died on 3rd May 1881 at Eulowrie station, where they were then living.¹⁹

The second child of James and Mary Ann was SARAH KASIA WINTON, born on 3rd March 1828, and baptised on 31st August by the Reverend M.D.Meares. Sarah married JOHN BROWN, farmer, of Lower Wilberforce. They had a family of eleven children, and remained living in Wilberforce. The third daughter was ANN WINTON, born on 31st January 1831, and baptised on 27th February by Reverend M. D. Meares. Ann may have married JOHN WELLS and had two children by him before she married HENRY WILLIAM TEALE of Windsor on 15 March 1852 in a Presbyterian service by the Reverend George Macfie. The witnesses were William Maskey and Mary Ann Winton (Ann's sister). Ann had thirteen children altogether. Ann was the informant of the death of her grandmother, Ann Gorrick, in 1860.²² Ann Teale died 21st February 1904, aged 74, and her husband, Henry William Teale, died 12th September 1912, aged 84. They are buried together in Wilberforce cemetery. The next child was again a daughter, IZETTA WINTON, born on 26th August 1832, and baptised on 23rd September by Reverend M. D. Meares. Izetta was to marry DAVID BUSHELL on 25th February 1850 in a Presbyterian service by the Reverend George Macfie. The witnesses were Edward Beecroft and Ann Winton, Izetta's elder sister. According to R.M. Arndell in his *Pioneers of Portland Head*, David Bushell *"inherited the old home on Cussley's Farm together with 17 acres"*. This was part of Benjamin Cussley's grant of 200 acres on the south side of what became known, and still is, as Bushells Lagoon.²³ Izetta and David Bushell had eleven children, but Izetta died during childbirth on 1st August 1878, aged 46 years, and was buried on 2nd August in Wilberforce Cemetery. Her headstone bears the text: *"I know that my redeemer liveth"*. David Bushell died on 14th March 1897. Under his details on the headstone are the words: *"Peace good will to all men"*

The only son of James Winton was JAMES ABRAHAM WINTON, born on 24th May 1834 and baptised in July by the Reverend M.D. Meares. On 26th August 1856 at St John's Church, Wilberforce, he married LAVINIA ASPERY of Portland Head. The witnesses were Isaac Hopkins and Louisa Aspery, younger sister of Lavinia. The family moved to Queensland, where James died at Boggerilla in 1884, and Lavinia in Brisbane in 1913.²⁵

On 20th December 1835, another daughter, MARY ANN, was born, and was baptised on 17th January 1836 by Reverend M.D. Meares at Wilberforce. On 21st February 1854 Mary Ann married JAMES TURNBULL of Portland Head by licence by Reverend T.C. Ewing. The witnesses were Henry William and Ann Teale of Wilberforce, Mary Ann's sister and brother-in-law. The family farmed at Mud Island along the river. In the huge Hawkesbury floods of 1867 James lost his *"dwelling house and other buildings and nearly all his property"*, according to the report in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of 2nd July. Mary Ann and James had a family of eleven children. James died on 22nd January 1906, Mary Ann on 25th November 1912. They were buried at the Ebenezer Cemetery, beside James Turnbull's parents and grandparents. At her death Mary Ann had fifty-five grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

The last child of the Winton family was CASIA (KEZIA), born 20th September 1837 and baptised on 15 October by the Reverend Henry T. Stiles of the Parish of Windsor. Casia was only fifteen months old when her mother died, and three years old when her father died just over two years later. She lived with her grandmother, Ann Gorrick, on Gorrick's Hill near Windsor. Casia died at the age of eighteen on 11th April 1856, and was buried at Wilberforce on 13th April.²⁷ Most members of the Winton family are buried at Wilberforce. The family plot is shared with many others of the Lisson and Gorrick families and their descendants. Not all headstones have survived, but all burials in Wilberforce cemetery were recorded in the Parish Burial Register, and details have been published in *Sacred to the Memory . . . A Study of Wilberforce Cemetery* by Cathy & Nicholas McHardy in 2003.

James Winton, a labourer and stable boy from Kent, arrived in NSW as a convict, but he lived a useful and productive life in Wilberforce as a carpenter and wheelwright. He was *"associated with many of the old Hawkesbury natives in the building of Windsor and its environs"*, as *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette* remarked in its obituary of his daughter, Mary Ann Turnbull, on 7th December 1912. James' children married into well-known Hawkesbury families, and left many descendants.

The writer (Pam Goesch) is a great great granddaughter
of James Winton.

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Mrs. Schmidt...an old & respected resident ***by Michelle Nichols***

In the *Windsor & Richmond Gazette* dated 3 February 1900 the death of “*An old and respected resident of the district*” Mrs. Smidt (sic) is recorded. Mary Schmidt of Newtown, Windsor passed away on the 25th January 1900 aged 71 years.

The report states she “*had been 20 years a resident of Windsor. Her husband, who was a painter of considerable ability, died 20 years ago in Sydney, whereupon she came to Windsor to reside with her sister (the late Mrs. Wilkins, who was an aunt of Mrs Ewing's)*”.

Further delving confirms that she not only lived in Windsor from about 1880 she also was born and married in the district. Mary Schmidt was the daughter of Robert Patterson, a farmer and Jane Stewart and was born about 1829. On the 1st July 1856 she married John William Schmidt a 31 year old widower from Sydney. Schmidt's occupation at the time is recorded as “painter” although it does not detail what type of painter. J. W. Schmidt's parents were John, a Merchant and Hannah nee Granger. Mary, at the time of the marriage was working as a servant. The couple returned to Sydney and eventually had several children including Sarah C. born 1857; John M. born 1859 and Margaret born 1862, all registered in Sydney.

The obituary in the newspaper records that Mary's nephew, Mr William Wilkins, of Goulburn, was present at the funeral and he stated that the “*late Mrs. Smidt (sic) had three children, and a sad incident of her life was that she lost the three of them within a week, from diphtheria.*” The NSW Births, Deaths & Marriage index online at www.bdm.nsw.gov.au records that the children did in fact die, between 1867 and 1868. Sarah died in her 10th year and John died in his 8th year in 1867 and Margaret died in her 5th year in 1868 (*and by the look of her registration number it was very early in the year, no. 27*)

Robert & Jane Patterson also had a daughter called Margaret who was born about 1836. Margaret married William Wilkins, possibly in the early 1850s as their son William Robert (known as Robert) was born in 1854. When John Schmidt died in the 1870s, Mary returned to live in the Hawkesbury district, close to her sister, Mrs Margaret Wilkins. Margaret Wilkins died on the 23rd June 1892 aged 66 years. She was buried at St. Matthew's Anglican Cemetery in Windsor.

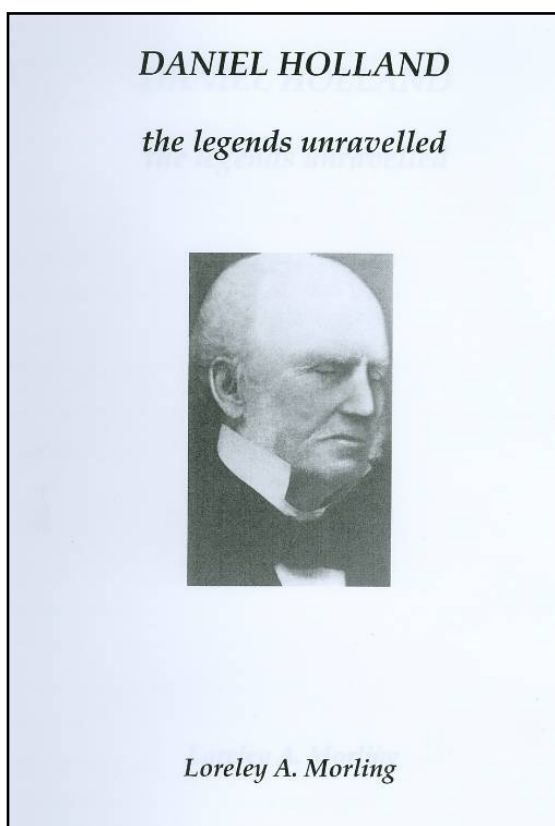
The cause of death of Mary Schmidt in January 1900 was bronchitis, however she had been in poor health for awhile. The burial was conducted by the Rev. S. G. Fielding, and Mr. T. Collison was the undertaker. Her surname is recorded throughout her married life with various spellings including Mary SMITH in St. Matthew's Burial Register and Mrs SMIDT in the newspaper making searching a little difficult.



Daniel Holland: the legends unravelled

In 1821 Daniel Holland, a salesman from the east end of London, was transported to New South Wales. Convicted of stealing a watch, he found himself in a very different environment where he continued to get into trouble. Julia McGillicuddy arrived in the colony 17 years later from County Kerry in Ireland. Following their marriage in 1845 they settled in the town of Windsor, established a drapery business and blended into the local community. Their son expanded the business, became involved in civic affairs and served two terms as mayor.

Some years ago, in *From convict origins: 150 years of an Australian family*, I wrote about my maternal ancestors. Following frequent requests to update the information I have begun doing it in sections relating to individual families. Last year I completed booklets on the Fulham and Daly families. I've now updated Daniel Holland's story, including information gleaned from research in documents not previously available to me. *Daniel Holland: a life unravelled* tells the story of Daniel and Julia and their descendants as I have uncovered it.



The book is in A4 format, with 110 pages of text, (over 30,000 words), footnotes, bibliography and index. There are more than 50 illustrations, including photographs, maps, documents and charts. It should be of interest to all descendants of Daniel Holland and Julia McGillicuddy and would make a great Christmas present for children and grandchildren.

The cost is \$15.00 including postage.

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Matthew *Pearson* THOMPSON

(the significance of his middle name)

Contributed by Di Godwin

Most genealogists would have discovered situations where a surname had been given as an individual's middle name. In previous centuries maiden names were often passed down as given names; either the maiden name of the child's mother or a grandmother. Similarly, the name of a close family friend or benefactor may have been used. It was also common practice to give the father's surname as a middle name if the child's parents were not married. As such, middle names can provide valuable clues to family relationships. *The following illustrates that point:*

My passion for genealogy goes back almost 40 years and in 1978 I started on my Thompson ancestry when my then 79 year old grandfather, Fred Thompson, asked me to help him trace our Thompson line. Working with my keen and alert grandfather should have made it easy to pencil in a few generations of the family tree. My grandfather, who was born out of wedlock, had been raised by his elderly grandparents, Matthew Thompson [1848-1927] and Elizabeth Isabella, nee MADDEN [1855-1938] but despite living with them until he married he had never, understandably, learned much about his ancestry. In addition, the family lived at Booral, near Stroud, which was far from Matthew and Elizabeth's first marital home at Laguna, near Wollombi [m.1871]. It was even further away from the, then unknown, Thompson family enclave in the Macdonald Valley. As such, contact with the family simply petered out after the death, in 1927, of Fred's grandfather (who he called dad). However, Fred could recall a few snippets about his family and he knew a couple of names, including a great uncle *Pearson* Thompson who had visited for Fred's grandfather's funeral.

Having little to work with, that one name - *Pearson* - proved to be the key when we were trying to identify the correct family. Using early church records (via microfilm at Newcastle Library), we gradually traced our ancestry to Matthew *Pearson* Thompson (MPT). We then discovered MPT's convict origins and learned a few more family details from Hutton Neve's book, *The Forgotten Valley*.

Some time later we made contact with a distant cousin; a farmer from Wollombi. Being a 'co-descendant' of MPT's second son, Matthew George Thompson [1820-1899], our cousin was able to add considerably more to our knowledge of the family. He also had in his possession a tiny bible that had belonged to MPT. Recorded in the bible, in MPT's elegant handwriting, were various family facts including the date and place of his own birth and baptism as well as detailed entries relating to the birth of his three eldest children. MPT had recorded the hour, minute and location of the children's births along with the attending doctors' names - the first two children (William & Frances) were born in London, but the third (Elizabeth) was born at Pitt Town, NSW.

My grandfather died in 1984 but I continued my research. Armed with the information recorded by MPT in his bible, I checked the parish register of St Mary's, Lambeth (London), via the Latter Day Saints (LDS) microfilm service. Frances (Fanny) and William's baptisms were quickly located. Similarly the microfilm copy of the Bishop's Transcripts (BTs) of Slingsby parish register were checked and MPT's baptism on 23 January 1780 was confirmed. In addition to identifying a number of MPT's siblings, many other members of his extended family were located, revealing the Thompson lineage through a number of generations back to 1694.

The marriage of MPT's parents was also listed in the Slingsby BTs; Richard Thompson married Ann ISHERWOOD on 12 May 1767. A Robert *PEIRSON* was recorded as curate at Slingsby at the time of Richard and Ann's marriage. In the absence of any other likely family links, it was thought that Matthew Thompson may have been given the middle name of *Pearson* after the curate. The BTs were also scanned to try to locate the baptism and parentage of Ann Isherwood but despite many Isherwood entries being recorded over the centuries, there was no relevant entry for a child named Ann. Her origins remained a mystery.

When the Slingsby parish records were eventually included on the International Genealogical Index (IGI), later researchers would have located the same information as was recorded in the

BTs. Various pedigrees have subsequently been published on the 'web' showing MPT's mother as Ann Isherwood and, like me, many would have searched for Ann Isherwood's parentage.

For more than 20 years that has been the situation. It was not until a chance search of the National Archives' Online Wills index that an alternative line of research was revealed.

In June 2003 I discovered the will of a Matthew PEIRSON [PROB 11/1084]. The will was proved 22 November 1781 at London but Matthew's residence was recorded as, late of Slingsby. The will was written on 29 September 1781, opening with the words, "*I Matthew Peirson of Slingsby...*". Additional information filed with the original will states, "*Testator was late of ~~the parish~~ Slingsby in the County of York but in the Parish of St George in the East in the County of Middlesex Dec'd died this month*". Matthew's will lists five daughters and two sons-in-law, as well as a granddaughter, with another son-in law named in the probate section. More importantly, one of Matthew's daughters was Ann Thompson and his granddaughter was Jane Isherwood!

As there was no reference to a Mrs Isherwood (ie Jane's mother), it was concluded that the Ann Thompson had to be MPT's mother and Jane would have been his stepsister. It also pointed to the *real* reason for MPT having *Pearson* in his name. However, those assumptions had to be confirmed so the IGI was again checked.

Sure enough, the baptism records of eight children with a father named Matthew Pearson/Pierson were discovered. The initial entries were recorded in the parish of Kirby Misperton, which is in close proximity to Slingsby, but later (after a gap from 1841 to 1848) entries were recorded in the parish of Langton by Malton, Yorkshire. The will mentions most of the children who were baptised, but not all. It has been assumed that the 'missing' children were dead by September 1781, when Matthew wrote his will. The IGI shows that Matthew's fourth child, Ann Pearson, was baptised 24 April 1741 at Kirby Misperton.

The IGI also revealed the marriage of Matthew Peirson to Elizabeth GARWOOD on 9 September 1731 at North Grimston, Yorkshire. However, a subsequent search of the A2A (Access to Archives) site revealed what seems to have been a second marriage for Matthew. The index summary shows a mortgage, dated 1747, "*to Jane Gorwood of Langton...widow*", with a subsequent entry dated May 1749 showing an additional mortgage, "*to Matthew Pierson of Langton, County York, yeoman, of the same lands and premises...*". A third entry, dated 1752, shows, "*additional mortgage from Matthew Peirson, Yeoman and Jane his wife (nee Gorwood) of Langton...*".

The A2A details point to Matthew's second marriage, to the widow Jane GORWOOD, having taken place sometime between April 1747 and May 1749. Matthew's fifth child, Matthew, was baptised in October 1748 at Langton by Malton, indicating that his parents were married by early 1748. It also seems likely that Matthew's second wife was a relative of his first; sister in law, perhaps?

[Those interested in undertaking further research will find that the IGI contains information which probably relates to Matthew Pierson's origins. However, as there are a few possibilities, from different Yorkshire parishes, more thorough checks are required; all possible variations of Pearson / Peirson / Pierson should be used.]

Whilst the IGI provides the marriage details of most of Ann's sisters, the marriage of Ann Pearson to a Mr Isherwood has not been found. However, the baptism at Slingsby in February 1767 of Jane, daughter of John Isherwood is listed! Her baptism was only three months before Ann Isherwood married Richard Thompson.

Given that my original search of Slingsby parish records had relied on the BTs, I decided to recheck but this time use the actual registers, ie the LDS microfilm copies. As I had hoped, this new research revealed previously undiscovered details. Firstly, the burial of, "*John Isherwood, farmer*" was recorded on 10 June 1766. Then, on 1 February 1767, "*Jane, the posthumous Daughter of John Isherwood*" was baptised. However, it was the detailed marriage entry which left no doubt regarding the previous assumptions.

The marriage entry showed Richard Thompson of Slingsby, husbandman, was married to Ann Isherwood, **widow**, in the church at Slingsby, by licence, on 12 May 1767 by Robt Peirson. Both

Richard and Ann signed their names, as did the witnesses, Matt Peirson and Fran Willison. The record of MPT's baptism was also rechecked and it showed that Matthew, "*the son of Richard Thompson, farmer*" was baptised on 23 January 1780. Although the record of her first marriage has not yet been located, there is no doubt that Miss Ann *Pearson* married John Isherwood, but was widowed when John died in 1766.



St Lawrence Church, Kirby Misperton - 2004

So there it is, Matthew Pearson Thompson's mother's correct identity is now known!

This finding, as well as my initial research in 1978 was all thanks to the big clue left by MPT's middle name! The above confirms one of the 'tenets' of family history research; check *all* source documents. It also highlights how important it is to *never* overlook the potential value of searches using middle names, particularly those that appear to be surnames.

Contributed by Di Godwin, 4 x gt granddaughter of Matthew Pearson Thompson E: godwin_di@hotmail.com

Matthew Pearson THOMPSON (MPT) was born 12 January 1780 at Slingsby, Yorkshire and he was baptised there on 23 January 1780. Sometime before April 1809 MPT married Anne EARL(E) and by that date the couple were living at Newington, London. By 1813 MPT was a merchant's clerk, employed by Sir Robert Burnett, Robert, Charles and John Burnett. The Burnetts were probably grain merchants and owners of a distillery near Vauxhall Bridge, London. On Wed. 31 March 1813 MPT was convicted at Surrey Assizes, Kingston on Thames, for embezzlement (4 counts) [ASSI/31/21 p.380]. He was sentenced to 14 years transportation; he sailed from Woolwich on 28 July 1813 aboard *General Hewitt* and arrived at Sydney on 7 February 1814. Following MPT's conviction, Anne and their son William were given passage to NSW along with the wives and children of a few select prisoners (including Francis GREENWAY & John Anthony FERNANCE). The families travelled on the transport, *Broxbounbury* and arrived in Sydney on 28 July 1814. Frances (Fanny), MPT's three year old daughter, remained in England.

Almost on arrival, MPT was appointed as the first school teacher at the charity school at Pitt Town. When Anne arrived, she became a farmer and MPT was probably her assigned servant. MPT continued to teach in addition to following their farming pursuits. At one stage the Thompsons rented a portion of (the absent) Gov. Bligh's *Blighton Farm* at Pitt Town. By late 1822 / early 1823 the Thompsons had been granted land near St Albans, in the Macdonald Valley.

The couple had seven children - four daughters and three sons, but only two sons lived to adulthood and married. MPT's children (and descendants) married into various Macdonald Valley pioneer families, including FERNANCE, STERNBECK, BAILEY & WALTERS. Fanny, MPT's eldest daughter who had been left behind in England, eventually joined her family in Australia. She arrived on 2 September 1849 as Mrs MAUND, a widow, but sadly she was never reunited with her father; he had died just days before she sailed from England!

MPT died on 9 May 1849 and was buried on 12 May at St Albans; Anne died 17 August 1868 (aged 88 years) and was buried two days later, also at St Albans.

Burglary in Windsor

Transcribed by Maureen Gibbs



A daring robbery took place at "*Sunnybrae*," the residence of the late Mr. Robert Dick, on Wednesday evening between the hours of 7 and 9. It appears that Miss Dick, who has been living at "*Sunnybrae*," was absent attending to the obsequies of her late brother, Mr. James Dick, and the servant had also gone out. When she returned, she found that burglars had been in the house and ransacked her bedroom. An inspection showed that all her jewellery, consisting of a large number of valuable rings, brooches, bracelets, etc, had been taken. Miss Dick waited until the arrival of her servant, and they then made a search together. No tracks of the burglars were found, as the walks are asphalted, but the remains of matches were seen on the verandah. The sash of the window had been left partly open and it was here the burglars must have effected an entrance. A ring was found on the verandah which the thieves had evidently dropped. The police were informed, and a list of the stolen articles was supplied. Miss Dick is of opinion that one or more of the thieves was in the house when she returned, as she heard a creaking [*sic*] of the house door. Two gold watches were missed by the thieves, who evidently decamped hurriedly. Early in the evening, also, the servant returned and found the back door opened, although it was locked when she left the premises, but thinking that her mistress had returned, she did not go inside. Later the servant returned, and hearing Miss Dick in the bathroom did not disturb her, thinking all was right, and left again. The thieves had evidently been at work on her first visit. The work is evidently that of someone who knew the habits of the inmates and watched their opportunity. Most of the articles were family heirlooms, and their intrinsic value is over £100.

Windsor & Richmond Gazette - 6 January 1900

Mr. Sullivan's Almanac

by Michelle Nichols for Mary Avern

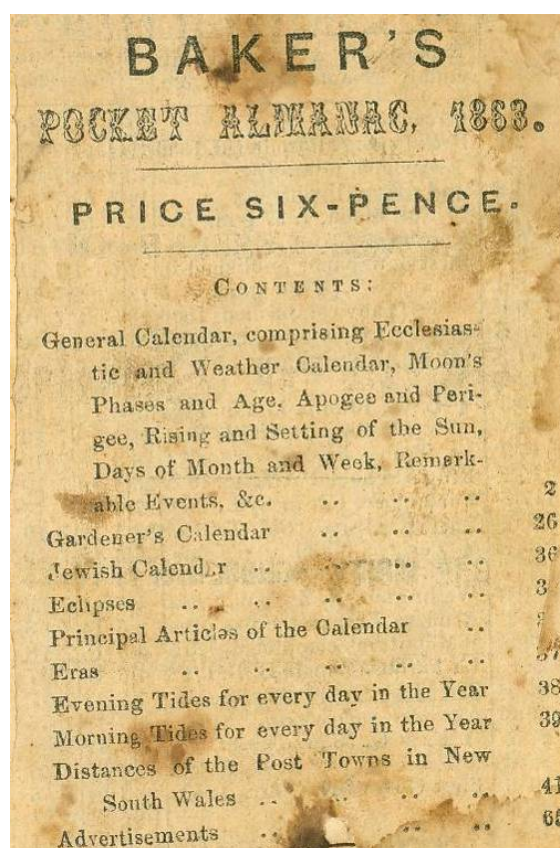
Thomas Patrick Sullivan was born in Ballytruckle, Waterford Ireland on the 17th March 1805, to parents Thomas Sullivan and Elizabeth, nee Lawson. He married Frances Palmer who was also known as 'Fanny' in 1826, she was the daughter of William & Mary Palmer of 'Osier Bank' in Waterford. The couple migrated to Australia in the late 1830s with their son William. William was born in May 1830 and accompanied his parents on the "China" in 1839 as free immigrants. The family were living at Enfield now known as North Richmond by 1841. Thomas Sullivan operated a private school in North Richmond. Fanny Sullivan died aged 56 years on the 8th September 1862 in Richmond. Thomas remarried in 1864 to Susan French. Thomas Sullivan died on the 23rd August 1873 at Richmond. The Sullivan's were originally buried in the Cemetery at Londonderry but were later interred in the Richmond Cemetery which now forms part of the Richmond Lawn Cemetery. His second wife, Susan Sullivan who died 10th October 1878 was also moved to Richmond.

During 1863 Thomas Sullivan acquired a "Baker's Pocket Almanac" which cost sixpence and was published in Australia, possibly by James P. Baker. Almanacs were useful publications which have things such as astronomical, sunrise, sunset, weather, tides, records, calendar and other useful information. They usually include space for diary notations. This particular edition also had a list of postal towns in New South Wales and the distances.

They often included a calendar of events and in the case of this particular publication had useful events such as :

- Term 'squatter' first used - 12 May 1835
- Hunter, 2nd Govr arrives - 7 September 1795
- Bank of NSW established - 8 April 1817
- Great floods, Hawkesbury - 16 March 1806
- First official announcement of Goldrush to Bathurst - 7 May 1851

Almanacs were often used by gentleman who lived on the land and liked to keep a record of events and were keen to be informed on various topics.



Mr. Sullivan's Almanac fortunately still survives and is a treasured belonging of Mary Avern nee Sullivan, descendant. The following are transcriptions of some of the handwritten entries which includes information about when letters etc were posted and received. It was vital to know when to expect a reply as the mail took so long in those days.

Thomas P. Sullivan's signature

JANUARY

Wrote to W^m Sullivan at Waterford, Ireland on Friday Dec^r 19th 1862 from Richmond near Windsor N. S. Wales.

Mrs King Died on Saturday 17th January 1863.

Went to Sydney Saturday 31st Jan^y 1863 T. P. S.

FEBRUARY (pictured below)

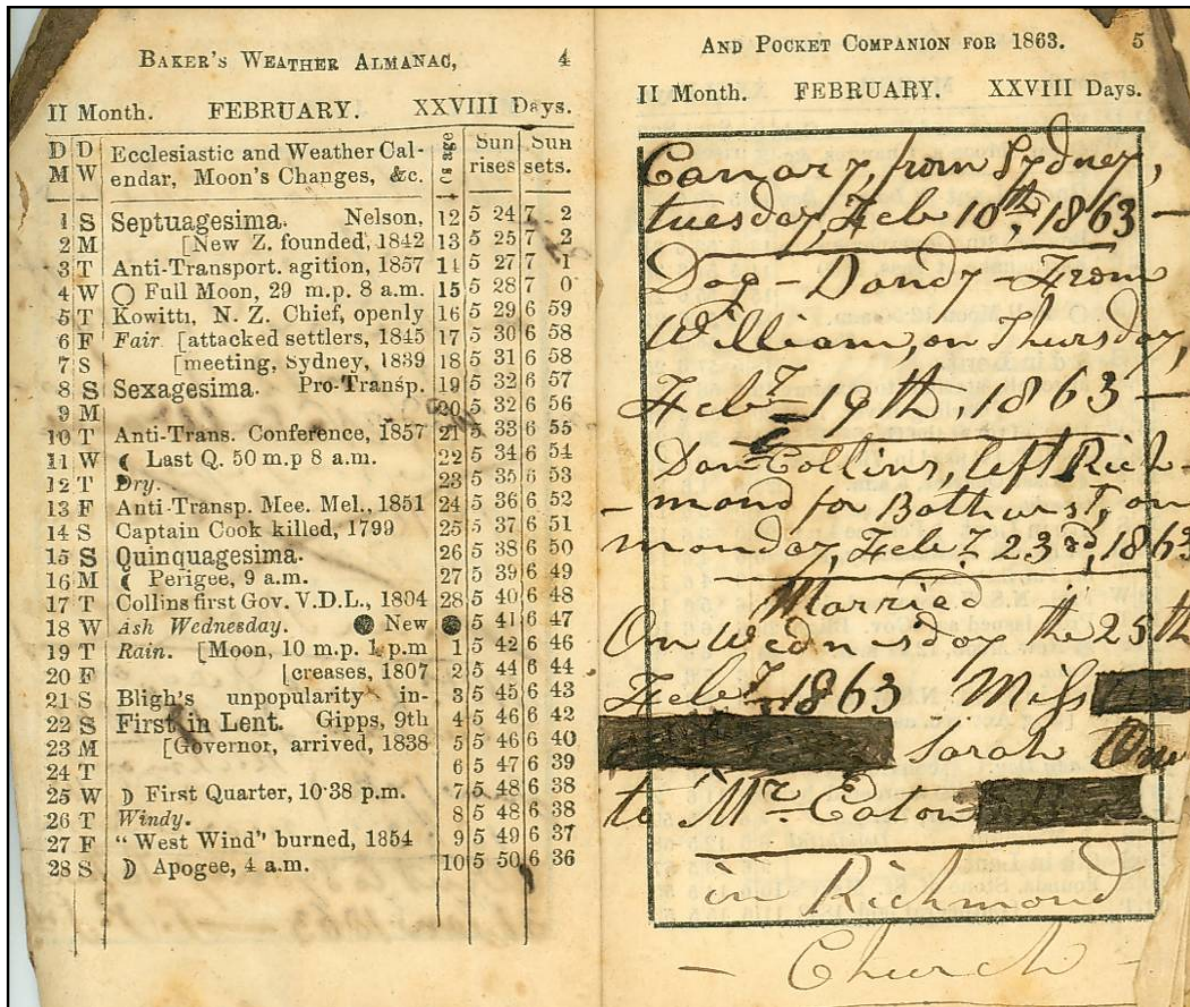
Canary, from Sydney Tuesday Feb^y 10th, 1863

Dog – Dandy – from William on Thursday Feb^y 19th, 1863

Dan Collins, left Richmond for Bathurst on Monday Feb^y 23rd 1863

Marriage

On Wednesday the 25th Feb^y 1863 Miss Sarah Onus to Mr Eaton in Richmond Church.



Mr Sullivan's Almanac 1863 pp. 4-5
Scanned from the original held by Mary Avern nee Sullivan

MARCH

Posted a newspaper for W^m Sullivan, Waterford Ireland on Monday March 23rd 1863 from Richmond...

The Prince of Wales married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark on the 10th day of March at St. George's Chapel, Windsor – 1863

APRIL

Received 2 letters from Waterford one from Nephew Henry D. Palmer the other from my Brother William Sullivan Friday 17th April 1863. Thos P. Sullivan

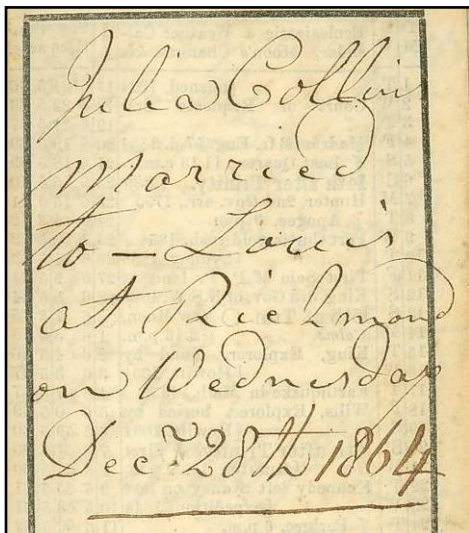
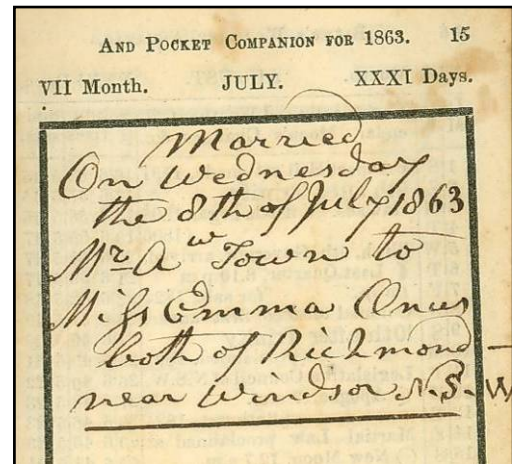
MAY

On Monday April 20th 1863 Posted 3 letters and 4 newspapers for Waterford, Ireland. 1 for D. Palmer; 1 for Jas. Sullivan one for Mrs S. Dart... 14th May 1863 Rec a letter from brother James in Waterford.

MARRIAGES

Interesting connections. Mr Sullivan recorded the details of some of the marriages that took place in the town, as well as the Eaton marriage in February that of the well-known entrepreneur Andrew Town was also mentioned

*Married
on Wednesday
the 8th July 1863
Mr A^w Town to
Miss Emma Onus
both of Richmond – near Windsor N.S.W.*

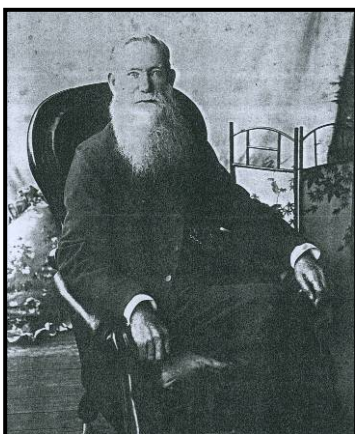


*Julia Collins
married
to - Louis
at Richmond
on Wednesday
Dec^r 28th 1864*

Note this was Edward Lewis NSW BDMs 3118/1865

SEPTEMBER

Tuesday 15th September 1863 Rec a paper from Waterford with an acct of sister Sophia B. Art's death, which took place in Waterford on the 5th July 1863. newspaper dated 8th July 1863



When Thomas and Frances son, William completed his schooling, he became a 'Cordwainer & Bootmaker' and started his own business in Richmond. William Sullivan married on the 3rd June 1852 to Sophia Ezzy at St. Peters Church of England, Richmond and they had 13 children with 10 surviving to adulthood. In 1869 he became a Trustee for the Wesleyan Church and was a Justice of the Peace and later a Magistrate in the Local Court. William (picture left) was elected to the first Borough Council of Richmond in 1872. His son Benjamin Sullivan 1861-1926 was also elected as an Alderman on the local Richmond Council and served as Mayor in 1920 and 1921. William Sullivan died on the 23rd December 1906.

Paull wedding in Windsor 1900

Transcribed by Maureen Gibbs

On Wednesday, 10th inst., the marriage of Mr. E. S. Paull, of Richmond, and Miss Emily Allen, of Windsor, was solemnized at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor. The Rev. S. G. Fielding officiated. The bride entered the church on her brother's arm (Mr. G. Allen) and was attended by two maids of honour, Miss Alice Allen (sister of the bride) and Miss Linda Paull (sister of the bridegroom). The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Roberts, of Sydney. The bride was attired in a very pretty white lustre dress, trimmed with silk, and wore the customary wreath and veil, also a handsome gold diamond brooch the gift of the bridegroom. She was presented with a handsome bouquet by little Miss Dulcie Allen. The maids of honour wore pretty shower of hail muslin dresses, trimmed with silk, and pretty white leghorn hats. After the ceremony was performed a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a recherche breakfast was partaken of, and the usual toasts honoured. The happy couple left by the 4.20 train, amid showers of rose leaves and confetti. The bride was prettily attired in a green bengaline dress trimmed with cream satin, and hat to match. The presents were both numerous and handsome. The young couple have the good wishes of a very large circle of friends for a happy and prosperous future.

Windsor & Richmond Gazette - 13 January 1900

NSW PARLIAMENTARY RECORD

Electoral District: HAWKESBURY 1859 – 1972

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Election</u>	<u>&</u>	<u>Vacation of Seat</u>
Darvell, John Bayley	25 June 1859	to	10 November 1860
Piddington, William Richman	25 June 1859	to	12 October 1877
Cunneen, James Augustine	17 December 1860	to	15 November 1869
Moses, Henry	18 December 1869	to	9 November 1880
Bowman, Alexander	26 October 1877	to	23 November 1882
McQuade, Henry Michael Hale	11 December 1882	to	7 October 1885
Bowman, Alexander	19 October 1885	to	10 July 1892
Burdekin, Sydney	30 July 1892	to	25 June 1894
Morgan, William	17 July 1894	to	11 June 1901
Hall, Brinsley	3 July 1901	to	21 February 1917
Walker, Robert Bruce	14 April 1917	to	18 February 1920
Walker, Robert Bruce	8 October 1927	to	18 May 1932
Walker, Robert Bruce	11 June 1932	to	18 April 1941
Finnan, Francis Joseph	10 May 1941	to	22 May 1950
Deane, Bernard Sydney Lewellyn	17 June 1950	to	24 October 1972

Hawkesbury Advocate newspaper Index 1899-1900

Rod & Wendy Gow have released another new title in their series of newspaper indexes. This title is called "Hawkesbury Advocate newspaper Index 1899-1900" and is now available for sale as a book or CD-ROM. To order a copy send a cheque/postal order for \$30 (*postage free within Australia*) to Rod & Wendy Gow, Newspaper Archivists and Indexers, 50 Ferry Lane, Cundletown NSW 2430. For more information email rgow@gownewspaperindexes.com.au or check out the website at <http://www.gownewspaperindexes.com.au/> The Gow's have provided a sample of articles that have been indexed, below:

THE LATE MR AQUILLA HAGGER

"The funeral of the late Mr. Aquilla Hagger, whose death was referred to in our last issue, took place on Friday afternoon last from his son's residence in North Street. The cortege was a very representative one, most of the leading townspeople being in attendance. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John Dickson, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. T. Rowthorn and John Moore. The coffin which was of polished cedar mounted with silver was covered with wreaths. The interment took place at St. Matthew's Church of England Cemetery, Rev. S. G. Fielding conducting the funeral service. Mr. T. Collison carried out the duties of undertaker. The deceased was 60 years¹ of age, and for the greater period of that time had resided in the colony in Windsor. He arrived in the colony in the s. s. *Speedy* about 44 years ago and went to work for the late Mr John Wood (Mrs. W. Gosper's father) after which he started farming and dairying in the Peninsula on his own account. He had been a tenant of Mr. Tebbutt's for something like 36 years, and retained the same farm during that long period. He was the first dairyman to drive a milk cart in Windsor, over 30 years ago, the cart being built by Mr. F. Simon, of George Street, Windsor. The deceased had, since the death of his wife [*Margaret nee Wilkins*] which event took place about five years ago, lived a retired life, and it was only a few weeks prior to his sudden death that he did any work. His two children, Mrs. Ewing of George Street and Mr. W. Hagger of North Street, are well known residents of Windsor. Mr. Hagger had accumulated by dint of perseverance [*sic*] hard work, a good fortune, and owned five household properties in Windsor. "

Hawkesbury Advocate 13 October 1899 p. 2.7

POWELL & SLY WEDDING 1899

"At the St. Peter's Church, Richmond on Wednesday last, Miss Blanche Sly, daughter of Mr. W. Sly of Richmond, and Mr. Henry Powell of Richmond Bottoms, were united in holy matrimony. The Rev. J. Howell-Price performed the ceremony, and the church was crowded with friends. The bride was attired in a very becoming dress of grey glaze silk, richly embroidered with steel trimming on grey chiffon, and white tucked yoke of silk and chiffon with a very pretty grey hat, trimmed with grey and white chiffon and gay tips. She carried a handsome shower bouquet of white carnations and ferns, and wore a neat brooch of diamonds and sapphires, the gift of the bridegroom. The chief bridesmaid was Miss Jessie Sly, attired in a very pretty costume of cream silk lustre, trimmed with satin and rich guipure lace, with hat of pale heliotrope shade, trimmed with chiffon and hydrangea. She also carried a handsome bouquet, and wore a gold cable bangle, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. Hunt acted as best man. An elegant breakfast was laid at the bride's parents residence, where the usual toasts were honoured. The happy couple left by afternoon train for Kiama, where the honeymoon is to be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of cinnamon brown tweed, trimmed with silk and gold tinsel embroidery and chiffon."



Hawkesbury Advocate 13 October 1899 p. 3.7

① The above article concludes with the following statement, "*We are compelled to hold over a lengthy and detailed report until next issue*" so if this is your ancestor, make sure you check the 20 October 1899.

¹ His headstone at St. Matthew's Anglican Cemetery, Windsor states he died 4 October 1899, aged 68 years not 60. The Shipping lists for the "*Speedy*" states he arrived in 1855 aged 20, SR Reel 2137 & 2471.

Charles Kinsela & Sons Burial Index 1905–1982

The Central Coast Family History Society have published the CHARLES KINSELA & SONS BURIAL INDEX 1905 – 1982 which covers numerous names and details of persons buried by the Charles Kinsela & Sons business over a long period. The index relates to people all over NSW. The following information about persons connected to the Hawkesbury district, was extracted from the index. It is always worthwhile to consult the many indexes and publications produced by the numerous family history groups and historical societies throughout NSW as it is amazing what one can find.

The complete index is available for sale from the group for \$55 (P&H additional) see their website at <http://www.centralcoastfhs.org.au/> or contact the Central Coast Family History Society Inc. PO Box 4090, East Gosford 2250. The CD-ROM can also be consulted in the Hawkesbury Library. The original CD-ROM also includes the original source reference, such as Film and Frame number.

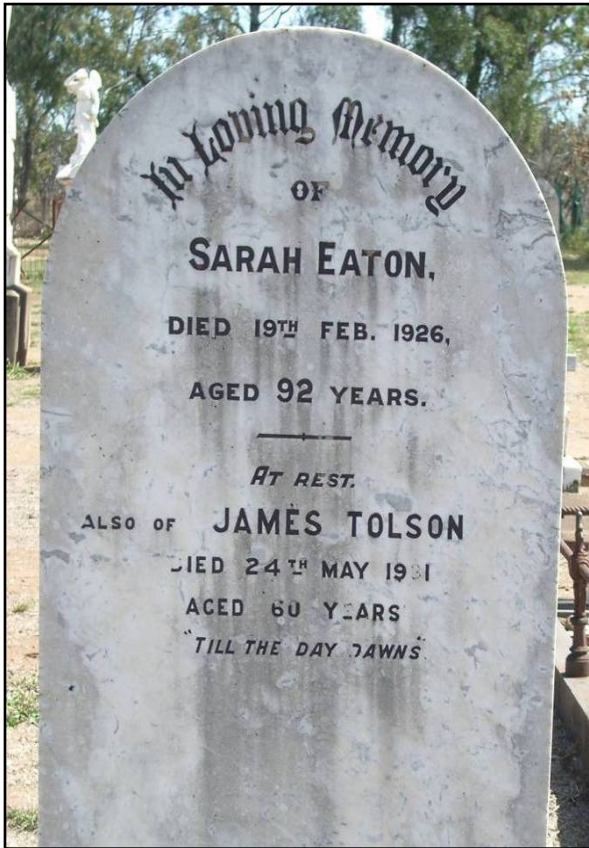
Surname	Given Name	Date into Parlor	Place of Death or Residence	Age	Burial Details
Abram	(Sgt) Frederick Ernest	7-1-1944	Drowned at Windsor	21	Richmond War- CofE, Section CA Grave 3
Beck	Andrew Stephen	11-1-1943	Windsor Hospital	71	Eastern Suburbs Crematorium
Bird	(Sapper) Wilbur Joseph	20-5-1941	Hawkesbury Hospital Windsor	25	Rookwood Military Section 6E Row 3 Grave 312
Brown	(Gunner) George	10-1-1943	Windsor Hospital Morgue	19	Rookwood War – Anglican. Block 2 Row AD1 Grave 16
Bryant	James Michael	5-11-1947	Hawkesbury Hospital Windsor	59	Botany Presbyterian, Section C Row 7 Grave 196
Byram	James C	15-10-1933	The Terrace Windsor	75	Rookwood Crematorium
Collier	Robert	7-7-1957	Windsor Hospital	-	Location Section 4 Row 6 Grave 1284
Davis	Eliza S.	21-8-1932	Windsor District Hospital	78	St. Matthew's CofE, Windsor Left Row 11 Grave 11
Dodds	David Russell	19-6-1932	Windsor Hospital	67	Windsor Presbyterian Grave 3
Greentree	Reuben E. P.	14-9-1930	Freemans Reach	74	Waverley CofE, Sect. Ordinary Grave 4286
Hamilton	(Flt Lt) James Ballingall Dundas	17-6-1940	Air crash at Windsor	29	Geelong VIC
Jackson	Winifred	18-3-1959	Windsor	-	Woronora Crematorium Grave 813
Lambie	James Wilson	26-2-1942	Accident Richmond, Windsor Hospital	34	Northern Suburbs Crematorium
Lane	Walter C.	17-9-1933	Windsor Hospital	64	Woronora CofE, Section 2 Grave 1031
McCredie	Adolphina Mannkatrina Martinetta	4-10-1966	Reserve Road Freemans Reach	78	Randwick Presbyterian U Row 21
Morris	Ethel	6-6-1961	Windsor Hospital	31	Rookwood Cemetery
Musgrave	John	7-9-1939	Hawkesbury Hospital Windsor	22	Rookwood Catholic Section 16 Row 8 Grave 411
Peninton	Roy Cecil	18-8-1924	Windsor Hospital	18	Waverley CofE, Section 7 Vaults Row 27 Grave 1051
Podesta	Frank John	12-7-1965	Podesta Hotel Windsor	40	Waverley Catholic Cemetery Grave 705B
Reilly	Jervis Miles	8-4-1944	Car Accident - Windsor Hospital	17	Waverley Cemetery Catholic
Rogers	Helen Isabel	15-10-1929	Windsor Hospital	59	Campbelltown CofE, Section D Row B
Smith	Amelia Maria	15-9-1978	Windsor District Hospital	24	Eastern Suburbs Crematorium, Court of Memories N13
Stewart	Wallace Malcolm Netherleigh (Air Cadet)	17-6-1940	Air crash at Windsor	22	Northern Suburbs Presbyterian, Section H Row 5 Grave 50
Trevenor	Leslie Robert Charles	9-4-1962	Windsor Private Hospital	inf	Rookwood Cemetery
Turnbull	Phoebe	18-3-1938	Wilberforce	85	Wilberforce CofE, Section Right Row 09.01

Long lost headstones

Contributed by Laurel Legge & Rhonda MacIver

Many members of Hawkesbury pioneering families moved from the district of their birth. It may have been following work or establishing themselves in new areas of growth. **Laurel Legge** and **Rhonda MacIver** have contributed the following images and information about two such families who ended up in cemeteries in Queensland.

SARAH EATON



Sarah Eaton nee Eather married William Eaton (son of Daniel Eaton & Mary Ann nee Thurston) at St. Peter's Church of England in Richmond on the 25 Jan 1854. They had a large family including daughter Loretta Eaton, born 13 Oct 1857 (registered NSW BDM 8972/1857 at Murrurundi). William and Sarah Eaton eventually separated and Sarah went to live in Clermont in Queensland with her granddaughter. She lived until a good age and died aged 92 years on the 19 Feb 1926. Her headstone (*pictured left*) is in the Clermont Cemetery. Loretta Eaton married 23 Sep 1876 (reg NSW BDM 3491/1876 at Muswellbrook) to Arthur Macdonald. She died 16 Sep 1890 in Queensland.

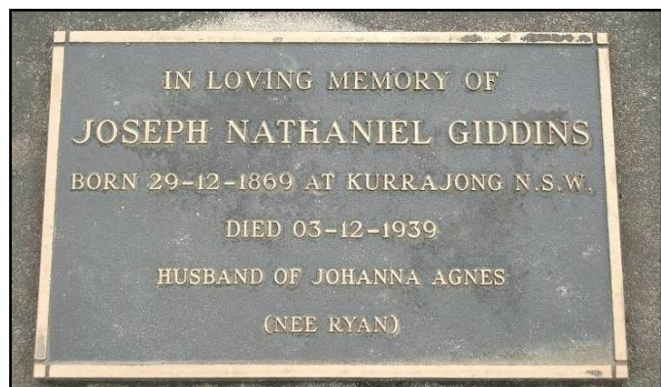
Kathleen Macdonald born 1879 NSW was the daughter Arthur & Loretta Macdonald. She married (i) 1 Aug 1902 Queensland to Alexander Jamieson & (ii) to **James Tolson** in 1915 (reg NSW BDM 12754/1915 at St. Leonards). James Tolson died 24 May 1931 aged 60 years and is buried with Sarah Eaton in the Clermont Cemetery (*pictured left*) Kathleen Tolson died 1944 NSW.²

CLERMONT Cemetery, Queensland

photo taken August 2008 by Laurel Legge

JOSEPH NATHANIEL GIDDINS

Joseph Nathaniel Giddins was born on the 29 Dec 1869 at Kurrajong & was the son of William & Harriet. William Giddins (1807-1882) was a convict who arrived on the "Andromeda" in 1833.¹ He married his 2nd wife Harriet Barwick (1831-1899) on 26 Mar 1849 at St. Peter's C of E in Richmond. Joseph his 1st wife Margaret Badcock in QLD in 1897. His 2nd wife was Johanna Agnes Ryan who he married on the 25 Jun 1903 in QLD. Joseph Giddins died on the 3 Dec 1939 (just prior to his 70th birthday) & is buried at Babinda Cemetery near Cairns in North QLD).



BABINDA Cemetery, QLD *Photo by Laurel Legge 2008*

Puzzle Answer : Researching your family history is fun!

¹ Genealogy information from Rhonda MacIver

Enquiries - Can You Help?

If you have an enquiry about a family from the Hawkesbury or about a local history question relating to the Hawkesbury, please send details to Hawkesbury Family History Group, as per below. Enquiries are free.

HAUGHEY ENQUIRY

Information required on John Haughey or Houghey (Son of Michael Haughey & Anne Ferricker) born circa 1854 in Ireland, apparently never married who resided in the Hawkesbury in the late 19th and early 20th century. He arrived in Australia 1880-1890s, died 28th October 1939 aged 85 years & buried at St. Matthews' Catholic Cemetery Windsor with headstone. John Haughey was a well known figure in the Colo district, where he owned a property which he operated as an orchard. He was an original trustee of the Upper Colo Hall. According to his obituary (*Windsor & Richmond Gazette* 3.11.1939) he apparently had no relatives in Australia. If anyone has any additional information about this gentleman I can pass on the information. Mrs Pat Gallimore, Rosehill High Street, Lydney Gloucestershire ENG

Reunions

JURD FAMILY REUNION ~ 19 APRIL 2009

The Descendants of Daniel & Elizabeth Jurd & associated families [including Sternbeck, Walters, Swanson, Bailey, Waters, Thompson, Fernance & Walker families] are gathering on 19 April 2009. Where: JILLIBY CEMETERY at 10.30am Why: Honour the Memory of Daniel James & Susannah Frances Walters, nee Bailey & their 14 children, by placing a plaque on their grave commemorating 160th birthday of Daniel. Honouring the memory of Ephraim Joseph & Vida Mildred Jurd, nee Bailey & their children, Hector & Olga commemorating 50th anniversary of Hector's death by placing a plaque on their grave. Then to YARRAMALONG GEN CEMETERY to Honour the memory of William & Louisa Jurd & their children with a plaque on Ephraim Ebenezer & Ada's grave (William is buried in an unmarked grave at St Barnabas, Yarramalong), also unknown are the graves of 3 of their children - at Yarramalong & St Barnabas. We'll continue the celebration at YARRAMALONG HALL. BYO everything: Tea & Coffee provided. Bring any memorabilia to display etc. Wyong Family History Group, Central Coast Family History Group & the Lower Hawkesbury FHG will have items 4 sale at the hall. For further information contact Ian & Margaret Jurd ph 02 4735 3658 E: mjurd@optusnet.com.au or Peter Stewart / Daniel & Elizabeth Jurd Assoc 0417292245 E: fmspedro@yahoo.com.au

JOHN GRONO & ELIZABETH BRISTOW REUNION ~ 3 MAY 2009

All descendants of John GRONO & Elizabeth BRISTOW are invited to attend a family reunion to commemorate the 210th anniversary of their arrival in Australia on the "HMS Buffalo" in 1799. Related family surnames are BOOKS, MOBBS, HALL, MCKENZIE, MITCHELL, SMALLWOOD.

When: Sunday, 3 May 2009 from 10am Where: Ebenezer Church, Coromandel Rd, Ebenezer, NSW BYO lunch, rugs, chairs etc. As part of our reunion festivities we are also holding a Hawkesbury River Cruise for GRONO family descendants on Saturday, 2 May 2009. For more information E: gronofamily@gmail.com W: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gronofamily/index.htm>

WILLIAM BAKER ~ Neptune 1790 ~ Descendants

William BAKER (1775-1829) arrived on the "Neptune" in 1790. He married Sarah DRAPER (c1772-1827) & had one daughter, Sarah. He lived with Mary Ann RAYCROFT (1788-1827) & had 6 children. William; Elizabeth; John Thomas; Mary; Daniel Raycroft & James Henry. A reunion is planned for Saturday 26 June 2010 at St. Matthews Anglican Church Hall, Windsor to celebrate the 220th anniversary of his arrival. A Family Register is planned, followed by Family Tree Books on the various families. Your assistance and input is much appreciated. For information please contact Beverley Borey jbbor@bigpond.net.au or visit the Website <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/WilliamBaker-Neptune1790/?v=1&t=search&ch=web&pub=groups&sec=group&slk=1>

HAWKESBURY FAMILY HISTORY GROUP FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

Hawkesbury Central Library, 300 George Street Windsor. All welcome - no charge.

8 April 2009	JEREMY PALMER ~ <i>English & Welsh Wills for family history</i>
13 May 2009	CATHY McHARDY & ARTHUR COOPER ~ <i>Glossodia history book & launch</i>
10 June 2009	<i>Tour of Ebenezer Church & Cemetery – Bookings essential 4560-4460</i>

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