

The Hawkesbury Crier

NEWSLETTER OF THE HAWKESBURY FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

ISSN 0811-9031

March 2004

PRICE \$2.00

Free Monthly News sheet can be accessed at <http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/community/053.html>



Image depicting the Battle of Vinegar Hill 1804 by unknown artist
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March 2004

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 Windsor Central Library, Dight 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 \$16 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, Dight Street Windsor 2756 NSW Tel (02) 4560-4466 / Fax (02)4560-4472 or by email mnichols@hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au

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BATTLE OF VINEGAR HILL

Rebellion in the colony had been expected for sometime and although several attempts had been made in the past it was not until March 1804 a large number of Irish convicts organised a full-scale uprising. The rebels outnumbered the military however due to an informant and lack of communication the insurrection unsuccessful. Major George Johnston captured two of the leaders during "discussions" at Vinegar Hill and without leadership the convicts dispersed. About 15 rebels were recorded as being killed during the conflict and some wounded. Cunningham, one of the principal leaders was critically wounded and then following his capture taken to the Green Hills (Windsor) and hanged. The remainder of the captured rebels were harshly dealt with. Eight were hanged shortly after the event with another five severely flogged (receiving 500 lashes). Thirty rebels were sent to gaol gangs, and another 34 suspected of playing major roles in the conflict were sent to Coal River near Newcastle. Some convicts were captured afterwards whilst others surrendered and eventually peace was restored to the colony.

In 2004 the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Vinegar Hill was celebrated throughout western Sydney. The Battle of Vinegar Hill is a noteworthy event in our Australian history and should be remembered. A number of special events took place including the successful dinner held by the Hawkesbury Historical Society with author/historian Lynnette Ramsay Silver and concluding with the re-enactment at Rouse Hill on Sunday 7th March. The following accounts are from contemporary sources, the *Sydney Gazette* and *Historical Records of NSW* about the conflict.

"Major Johnston on arriving at Toongabbee, received information that a considerable Body were on their way to the Hawkesbury: Notwithstanding the fatigue of his small Detachment in marching up from Sydney, and the distance they had gone since, they immediately ran in good Order, with their followers, and after a pursuit of Seven Miles farther, Major Johnston and a Trooper, who had preceded the Detachment came up with the rear of the Insurgents at 11 o'clock, whose numbers have since been ascertained to be 233 men, armed with Musquets, Pistols, Swords, &c. and a number of followers which they had taken from the Settlers. After calling to them repeatedly they halted, and formed on the rise of a Hill: The Major and Trooper advanced within pistol shot, and endeavoured to persuade them to submit to the Mercy that was offered them by the Proclamation, which they refused. The Major required to see their Chiefs, who after some deliberation met them halfway, between the Detachment and Insurgents, when by a great presence of mind and address the Major presented his Pistol at the head of the Principal leader (Philip Cunningham), and the Trooper following his motions, presented his Pistol also to the other leader's head, (Wm. Johnston) and drove them into the Detachment without the least opposition from the body of the Insurgents. Major Johnston immediately ordered Quarter-Master Laycock to advance with the Detachment, &c and cut the body to pieces, which

immediately filed off and fled in all directions, pursued by the Detachment and followers, several shots were fired by the Insurgents without effect. As the pursuit was along the Road & on each side in the Woods, the number of dead are not yet ascertained; nine Bodies were found about the Road, and several were known to be killed in the pursuit through the Woods. A number were overtaken and made Prisoners, among whom was the Leader (Philip Cunningham), who was to all appearance left dead on the Road. The pursuit continued on to the Hawkesbury, where the Detachment arrived at 4 in the afternoon with several Prisoners, after a forced march, or rather running 35 Miles; Lieutenant Davis being joined by Lieutenant Brabyn with a reinforcement of thirty Soldiers joined the Major at 9 o'clock that night. Philip Cunningham the Principal leader, who was carried among the wounded to Hawkesbury being still alive, and very properly considered by Major Johnston as a proper object to make an immediate example of, by virtue of the Martial Law that then existed, and the discretionary power given him by His Excellency, and after taking the opinion of the Officers about him, directed him to be publicly executed on the Stair Case of the Public Store, which he had boasted in his march he was going to plunder.

As the principal Body was dispersed, the Detachment returned to Parramatta on Wednesday morning with a great number of Prisoners taken in Arms; and on Thursday morning received His Excellency's personal Approbation and Thanks for their animated and Soldier-like Conduct & great perseverance in the fatigues they had undergone.

Seventy of the Insurgents, armed with musquets of which they had stripped the Settlers, commanded by Humes, having missed joining the main body, were concealed about the Castle Hill Road, which occupied the attention of the Detachment and Association at Parramatta. After the defeat, the Insurgents took advantage of the Proclamation, which extended Grace to those who gave themselves up in 24 hours, & great numbers were constantly coming in and delivering themselves up from noon on Monday, and others were brought in Prisoners with their Arms, by Lieutenants Davis and Brabyn's Parties....

Several parties of Settlers and others now pursued the Insurgents in all directions; and from Monday noon to Friday evening upwards of 300 were taken or gave themselves up, most of whom were dismissed and sent to their respective labour, with a caution and reprimand. Ten of those who were selected from upwards of 200, as being most forward, including the two leaders Johnstone and Humes, were tried on Thursday at Parramatta by a General Court Martial, when they were all sentenced to be hanged Johnstone and Humes to be hung in Chains: A part of the Sentence was carried into execution at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, upon Humes, Charles Hill, and John Place, who acknowledged the justice of their sentence. Humes gave much important information, respecting the secret Contrivers; and on Friday morning Johnston, Harrington, and

Neale were executed at Castle Hill, Johnstone giving a similar information to Humes's; and on Saturday Brannan and Hogan suffered at Sydney, Burke and McCormick being Reprieved. Five others received Corporal Punishment; and about thirty were ordered to the different Gaol-gangs until they can be otherwise disposed of.

Thus ended a sudden Insurrection, that was as unexpected as it is decidedly put an end to by the great assistance given to the measures which the exigency of the moment required.

On Friday afternoon Major Johnston's Detachment marched into Sydney, where they were received by the Regiment, and dismissed amidst the gratulations of their Comrades and Spectators.

On Saturday morning His Excellency arrived at Sydney, after repealing Martial Law in the Interior. On his arrival at the Regimental Parade he was received by Lieut. Col. Paterson at the head of the New South Wales Corps under arms, and received the Military Honours due to his Situation."

Sydney Gazette 11 March 1804



The following is the account written by W. Pascoe Crook compiled on Saturday 10th March 1804 :

"I embrace a few moments leasure(sic) to give you a short account of the rebellion. On Sunday last, March 4th, Mr. Hassall had preached at Castle Hill, and all was quiet. In the evening as it grew dark a house was purposely set on fire, and as the general attention was excited, C--, a stone-mason, supported by the mob broke into the houses and took the fire arms and ammunition. A party of them dragged D-, the flagellater, out under a bed where he was secreted, and beat him in a most unmerciful manner. One of them presented a piece at the breast of an officer, which providentially flashed in the pan. C-- got the mob together, and harangued them. After seizing on the arms and a keg of spirits belonging to a French colonel, a settler, they got to the top of an adjoining hill. There they divided into parties, each under a leader, which took different directions, and went about to seize the arms and ammunition of the settlers and to increase their party by volunteered prestmen(sic). They were to have met near Parramatta, and at daybreak to have entered it, where a party were to join them. Intelligence was received by a watchman who escaped from Castle Hill, and others who fled from their houses. Parramatta was alarmed, and the drums beat to arms between 9 and 10 o'clock. We had spent the evening at Mr. Hassall's, but were now in bed, and living in the skirts of the town, some distance from the barracks, heard nothing till between one and two in the morning, when

Mrs. C. was awaked by voices, and heard one say, "They will burn all the houses down here as they have done at Castle Hill." I was then called and informed the Croppies were coming, that Mr. and Mrs. Marsden and Mrs. McArthur were gone to Sydney by water, and that all the principal people had fled to the barrack. We slipt(sic) on our cloths, shut up our house, took a small bundle of linen, and our little that we have under our care, and, carrying her on my back, went to Mr. Hassall's. Here we found a Mr. Joyce, a settler, who had been forced out of his bed at Seven Hills, and had escaped. Having a good horse, the commanding officer ordered him out to reconnoitre. He shortly returned, and reported that the rebels were at hand. Mrs. Hassall chose to remain with the children and a servant, but we went with Mr. Hassall into the barracks. I got a fowling piece, charged with a ball, and stood at my post appointed me. We remained in immediate expectation of the rebels till daybreak, when the Governor arrived from Sydney on horseback, attended by his bodyguard only. He informed me that Major Johnson was at hand with 100 men. They soon arrive, and our fears were in a measure removed. We returned to our habitation, and now Major Johnson marched out after the rebels, fell in with them, and defeated them".

Source : Historical Records of New South Wales Vol. 5 p.314



PRICE FAMILY HEADSTONES IN THE RICHMOND AREA

Some of the Price family were originally buried at the Old Wesleyan Cemetery, Richmond now known as Londonderry Cemetery. They were moved sometime in the early 1900s to the Richmond Cemetery (Methodist Section) in Dight Street in Richmond. The Price family members originally interred at the Old Wesleyan Cemetery, Richmond now known as Londonderry Cemetery were as follows :

In memory of / Benjamin Arthur Price / who departed this life / November 5th 1854 / age 20 years / verse obliterated / Also / Ann Price / born January 21st, 1801 / died May 10th 1856 / Also / William Price / born 2-th 1792 / died May 28th 1877 / Tis Jesus, the first and the last / Whose spirit shall guide us safe home; / We'll praise him for all that is past, / And trust him for all that's to come / Also / Rebecca / sixth daughter of the above / who died July 21st 1880 / age 37 years.

William Thomas Price / died 20th April 1895 / aged 75 years / "dear father" / Caroline / beloved wife of / William Thomas Price / died 3rd december 1878 / aged 54 years. / "Dear Mother" / Albert / youngest son of / William Thomas Price died 4th April 1876 / aged 10 years. / William Robert Price / beloved husband of / Elizabeth (nee Young) / eldest son of W. T. and Caroline / Price / died 30th January 1889 / aged 47 years.

In addition to the above persons, the following members of the PRICE family are located at the Richmond Cemetery located in Dight Street, in the Methodist section. Details are as follows :

PRICE James d.28.1.1917 aged 69 Row A Grave no. 12-17
PRICE Emily d.9.9.1932 aged 95 Row A Grave 16
PRICE Margaret d.5.6.1918 aged 31 Row A Grave no. 12-17
PRICE Roland Alexander d.28.10.1911 aged 55 Row A Grave no.12-17
PRICE Mary J. d.12.5.1915 aged 59 (nee Mitchell) Row A Grave no.12-17
PRICE Kenneth Evans born 1886 died 1973 aged 87 cremated Row A -12

Sources : *Hawkesbury Herald* May 1904, Londonderry cemetery (Record Series 46) Nepean Family History Society Richmond Cemetery inscriptions (Hawkesbury City Council Library)

The perils and pitfalls of cemetery transcription using examples from Wilberforce Cemetery

by Cathy McHardy



*Wilberforce Cemetery from the Western boundary
[C McHardy August 2003]*

This is an abridged version of the talk that Cathy McHardy gave to the Hawkesbury Family History Group on Wednesday 10 September, 2003.

CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTION – WHAT IS IT?

We all know what a cemetery is, ie. a place of burial. It can be a lone grave in a remote part of the world but it also means the other extreme – Rookwood Cemetery which is enormous. So, what does it mean to make a transcript of a cemetery. The word 'transcribe' means 'to copy' and some dictionaries are more specific and say 'to copy in full'. So when I say I am are going to make a cemetery transcript I mean that I am going to make a written copy of the information that is inscribed on the stone, metal or wooden monuments in a cemetery.

A cemetery transcript is different from a parish burial register because the burial register is the record of interments kept by the church and is usually written in chronological order. You will also find that not all entries in the register have marked graves in the cemetery.

So when you decide to make a cemetery transcript - where do you start?

I asked my husband what advice he would give to anyone contemplating this task. Can you guess what he said? 'My advice is don't even start' but he was only joking...

The first step is to do some research into the chosen cemetery. The following questions need to be answered:

- Who is the custodian of the cemetery at the present time and has this changed over the years?
- Are there any previous transcripts?
- Where are the relevant church records?
- Are there any maps of the area and/or plans of the cemetery?

Commencing with the first point.

- Who is the custodian of the cemetery at the present time and has this changed over the years?

Many cemeteries in NSW are under the control of a local government body. This is a result of the Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Act which was passed by the NSW government in 1966. Most of the cemeteries in this Local Government Area passed from church hands to Council control due to this act. The cemetery adjacent to Ebenezer Church is one example of a burial ground still under church control.

Wilberforce Cemetery was administered by trustees until 27 February 1968 when control passed to Colo Shire Council. So when you have decided on a cemetery, find out from the local council if they are the custodians or is the cemetery still looked after by a local church or some other organisation.

- Are there any other previous transcripts?

To find this out you need to search for transcripts at the local library and also family history groups and historical societies. It is important to remember the distinction between an index to burials taken from the church burial register and a cemetery transcription.

Windsor Library holds a copy of a transcript made in 1953/54 by Errol Lea-Scarlett. The original is in the hands of the society of Australian Genealogists in Sydney. The library also has an index to Wilberforce burials compiled by Jill and Don Mills in 1991 which was compiled from various sources such as newspapers as well as data from church burial registers. Sometimes transcripts may be found in private hands. In the case of Wilberforce, Michelle Nichols and I transcribed the cemetery in 1991 as part of a university course I was doing at the time, but the transcript was never published. All these records are important to our research.

- Where are the relevant church records?

The next thing to do is to locate the sources of relevant church records for your cemetery. This may include burial registers, parish council meeting minutes and minutes of cemetery trustee committees. In our case Windsor Library holds a microfilm copy of the St John's Church of England, Wilberforce, Register of Burials, minutes of meetings of the Parish Council and some surviving minutes of the meetings of the Trustees of the Cemetery.

If the earliest church records do not coincide with the commencement of the cemetery then you may have to look in the records of other churches. In the case of Wilberforce, the Register of Burials for

St John's Church of England commences with the interment of David brown in 1826, so where are the earlier records? Before 1826 the burials were recorded in the register of St Matthew's Church of England, Windsor. If you were looking for burial records of St Thomas', Sackville you would find them in the Wilberforce register up until the commencement of the burial register for St Thomas' Church of England, Sackville.

- Are there any maps of the area and/or plans of the cemetery?

The next point to consider is any maps or plans of the chosen cemetery. Back in 1991 I asked the minister at the time at St John's if he had any knowledge of a plan of the cemetery. He said he did not have a plan in the church archives but directed me back to the council. Research at the council revealed several plans which had been drawn by Colo Shire Council after taking over in 1968. The plans show plots but no names.

Maps are very important and whether you are researching a block of land, a person or indeed a cemetery you need to always consult the relevant parish map. The parish map will show several things. It shows the location of the land in relation to other blocks, it usually includes the land area of the site and possibly the date or dates the cemetery was set aside or gazetted for this purpose. In the case of Wilberforce however, the cemetery was in use from the time of its consecration by Rev Samuel Marsden. Wilberforce was one of Macquarie's five towns and the plan for each town was surveyed in the early months of 1811. In May 1811 Governor Lachlan Macquarie declared that burials were to take place in designated burial grounds, not on private properties as was the common practice at the time. The parish map also shows a portion set aside as a General Cemetery which was dedicated in 1896. It is not known whether burials have ever taken place on this site.

- *Any other relevant records?*

For example do any local undertakers records survive. For the Hawkesbury, Windsor Library has a copy of the undertaker's records for J W Chandler, Windsor 1920-1987 and some records from Harold Dumughn and Sons, 1946-1955 who were gravediggers in the Riverstone/Hawkesbury area.

Planning the transcript

The next thing we need to think about is planning the transcript. Are we going to produce an index to the monuments or a faithful copy of everything that is written on them? Training tells me that we need to faithfully record every monument for historical and genealogical purposes as well as social and aesthetic reasons. It may be far easier to simply produce an index to the headstones but if you think about it... The monuments are exposed to the weather and vandalism. It is therefore vitally important to capture all the information found in the cemetery, as time and deliberate destruction will eventually erode even the most resilient inscriptions.

If there already is a transcript, why do another one?

There may have been more burials since the last transcript was conducted. Another reason is to do a more comprehensive and accurate job than the previous one. That is not to say that the previous one has no value. The transcript is fixed in time and further transcripts show how the cemetery has deteriorated, improved or changed over time. Also the detail required for a transcript has changed in the last 50 years as historical research has become much more source orientated.

How to record the inscriptions?

Decisions have to be made on how to record the information on the monuments. Will we be hi-tech or low-tech? Data gathered at the cemetery needs to be entered into some sort of database. Using a database means you can sort the data by any of the fields. The names of the fields include surname, first name, date of death, age, location and id number. I have used MS Access for my work on Wilberforce but a simpler database such as MS Works is just as useful. Michelle and I carried pencils, clipboards and rubbers around the cemetery in 1991, however the most modern way would be to carry a laptop computer also called a notebook and enter all information 'in the field' as it were.

Are you going to record the cemetery with a digital camera or an ordinary camera or both?

It is easy to load pictures from a digital camera into your transcript but no negatives of the images are produced. You need to take care to back up the images, burn them on a CD or transfer them to other media. It is not as easy to make high quality prints because you need quality paper and a quality printer. I used an ordinary camera because I did not have a digital one at the time. I also used the photographic prints to help check the transcript off site.

Whatever you use, take the time to take good quality pictures. Don't rush each picture. Make sure that you can read the inscription from the photograph, if possible and that all the features of the monument have been recorded. Sometimes it is useful to take a picture which includes several monuments. This places the headstones in context with others. Also take close up pictures of special sculptures or unusual text.

Beginning the transcript

Get to know the cemetery well!

An important piece of advice I can offer to you is to get to know the cemetery very well and the more care and time that is taken with the transcript in the field, the more accurate the result. It is better to spend an hour recording five monuments accurately, than to do fifty and to have to return several times because you don't seem to have the wording right. If you can obtain a plan from any source make photocopies large enough to make annotations. If there is no plan, draw one from the parish map, from a council planning map, or from a topographic map. Use a photocopier to make a large copy that you can easily write on.

Visit the cemetery a few times to get your bearings.

Mark the points of the compass on the map because this has a bearing on reading the inscriptions. Estimate the number of rows and individual monuments. Mark trees, roadways, taps, gardens etc on the map or plan. If there are no row or section markers, devise a logical system and mark this on the plan.

Decide where to begin the transcript.

As there was a pathway down the centre of Wilberforce Cemetery, we divided the burial ground into left side and right side and then numbered the rows commencing at the left side of each row. The rows at Wilberforce are rather haphazard and the orientation of the rows changes as you move through the cemetery. My husband says that 'they didn't have a straight piece of string' at the time.

When you think you know the layout well enough, commence transcribing the monuments.

Items you should take with you

- large copy of plan, former transcript for comparison purposes
- pencils, paper, eraser, clipboard and/or computer
- camera – digital and /or conventional
- Drinks, food, hat, sunscreen, sting cream, folding chair, picnic rug
- Soft brush, fine paintbrush, hand spade, leather gloves, secateurs, water bottle

Slowly move from one monument to another and patiently record everything that you notice about the monument such as:

- A faithful copy of the inscription – line by line
- Materials used
- Monumental mason if noted
- Surround – stone, concrete, none
- Railings – wrought, milled and/or cast iron, timber or other material
- Slab materials such as quartz gravel
- Items such as flower vases or statues
- Any embellishment or carving, unusual feature or symbol
- The condition/alignment of the monument
- Date of transcription, names of persons doing the transcript

Then take at least one photograph of the monument. Take several pictures of any monument which shows some unusual feature or artistic style. Take note of the photographs you have taken so that they are easier to match up later. I have also heard of one group who used a tape recorder to record the inscriptions on site and then typing them into the database.

Don't forget to record any attached plaques such as those attached by the Fellowship of First Fleeters.

Be sure to check what you have recorded before moving on to the next monument. Also make sure that the location of each monument is accurately recorded on the plan. If you are working on a cemetery with crooked rows like Wilberforce it is easy to record the same grave more than once if several people are working at the same time or too miss a row or monument altogether. I have done both of these things!

Angle of the sun is important

When we were talking about drawing the plan, I mentioned marking the points of the compass on the plan. Headstones generally face roughly East, that is the rising sun. It is best to try and read cemetery headstones when the sun is shining across the inscription. This of course varies with the time of the year and environmental factors such as trees and landforms. Being at the cemetery at the right time of the day can mean the difference between reading the inscriptions and not reading them at all. If we are too early then the sun is shining right at the inscriptions, if we are too late then the sun is behind the headstones and is of no help at all. So work out the best time of day for your cemetery. Another suggestion may be to use a mirror to cast the sunlight across the face of the monument to enable it to be read. Those of you who are really brave might visit the cemetery at night and use a torch in a similar fashion.

Verses from the Bible

It is a good idea to have on hand an old copy of the Bible. I use one produced about 1900. The Victorians were very keen on quotes from the Bible and it is useful to be able to check on verses to help guess the wording of epitaphs. My knowledge of the Bible has not progressed from what I learnt at school, so I needed some help with this aspect of transcription.

I found it very helpful to use the Internet to check on Bible quotes. Just use Google as the search engine and search for the phrase you are looking for, putting the wanted text in "double quotation marks". Then check the verse in your copy of the Bible.

You should not use pencils or chalk

There is a great temptation to use chalk or some other media to colour in the inscriptions. This is not recommended by experts in the field of conservation of monuments. The chalk may react with the materials the stone is made of and cause further decay. I have used a very soft brush to gently remove dirt and loose lichen from a stone to enable it to be read but that is all. I have also used a fine paintbrush to brush plain water into the inscription and this has helped it to be read before the water dries.

PROBLEMS, PERILS AND PITFALLS

Safety

There are many safety issues to be considered when transcribing a cemetery. It is best not to venture to the cemetery by yourself. Or if you do go by yourself make sure that someone knows where you are going. Overgrown cemeteries present many problems such as falling down holes left by subsiding graves, the danger of being entangled in blackberries and vines and the risk of being attacked by animals such as dogs. In bushland, stepping on a snake is a real possibility. Fatigue is also a problem. It is easy to be tempted to stay at the cemetery just a little bit longer when it would be more sensible to return to the site another day. Mistakes are easily made and accidents tend to occur when you are tired.

Problems can arise because of the concentration and deep thought required in this type of work. I was concentrating very deeply on an epitaph that I could barely read one day. I did not see the dog that had crept up behind me. It let go a vicious sounding bark and I am sure I leapt about 3 feet in the air. I made a hasty retreat back to the car. It would not leave me alone and I had to give up for the day. Maybe you need to take a supply of dog biscuits with you!

On another occasion I was pestered by a small child of about 3 or 4. The usual questions arose...'What are you doing? Why? But why? My Mum says not to talk to people in the cemetery'...I said 'you had better go back to your Mum' but she wouldn't and followed me round for about half an hour!! It is very important to look where you are going. I was walking along concentrating on what monument was next in the row when I stepped into the entrance to an underground vault. My son, who was with me at the time thought the ground had swallowed me up! Falling headstones and unstable ground can also present a very serious risk. The actual site of the burial is subject to subsidence over time. There is also a risk of tripping over broken headstones and other rubbish or cutting yourself on smashed glass left by vandals.



*Cobcroft monument at Wilberforce Cemetery [RR11.12] showing unstable brickwork. It would not be a good idea to climb up on this monument in order to read the inscription
[C McHardy 2003]*

Pieces of marble or sandstone can be very sharp. Do not be tempted to pick up broken fragments of stone without the protection of strong leather gloves. Recently broken marble can be as sharp as a knife edge. Carefully place the fragments together so the inscription may be read and then take a photograph. Don't forget to record the date that the monument was found broken. Also do not try to lift monuments without gloves and some strong muscles. I could not believe how heavy a small piece of stone could be. I said to my husband just move that piece a little bit so I can read it. It just would not budge. You may also damage fragile stones by moving them and also do yourself an injury in the process.



*This monument to the memory of Frederick Salt [RR20.10] had been smashed into many very sharp pieces. Gloves were needed to place the pieces together so a photograph could be taken.
[C McHardy 2003]*

Deciphering inscriptions

There are often problems with characters which look similar due to weathering of the stone. For example it is easy to misread the numeral 1 instead of 4 or 3 instead of 5, or is it an 8? Depending on the style of script the letter 'a' can sometimes be confused with an 's'. Vertical lines are often more deeply incised than other parts of the characters and have therefore survived weathering when other parts have worn away. Older headstones often made from sandstone tend to have many misspellings and abbreviations may be used for the months of the year. Always transcribe exactly what is written on the stone, including errors and spelling mistakes.

There are some monuments that you just give up on. After several visits to the cemetery with different accomplices there will still be some inscriptions that defy deciphering. Reluctantly you just have to admit defeat, but I never give up without a fight.

Checking the transcript

Try to recruit/coerce/convince a group of interested people into helping you check the transcript. One of the most important lessons I have learnt is that when I check my work I cannot see the mistakes and errors. I roped in my colleagues, friends and family members.

The other thing to realise is that nothing is perfect and no amount of checking and rechecking can make the perfect transcript. We must only aim to do our best and what is within our human range to do so. Each time I look at the transcript I see something that could be changed or improved but sooner or later you must decide to 'call it a day'. As with family history and other types of research there is always somewhere else to look, more information to find.

After typing in all the data, print off a draft copy and go back to the cemetery to check the accuracy of your work. It is then you find if you have missed any headstones or entered the same one in twice. Then systematically work through the corrections. Also get someone to check for typing rather than transcription errors.

Problems with comparing data to other sources

Parish register and previous transcripts are useful when checking difficult to read inscriptions. Sometimes working out just one word makes the whole line makes sense. However, problems may arise when using other sources in this way. Sometimes the ministers or priests did not enter the interments as they happened but saved them up to write in at a later date. A page from the burial register at Wilberforce shows a note from the minister which reads: 'Interment slips found unentered'. The entries date from 1959 to 1965 and they were entered in the register in January 1966. It would be reasonable to assume that all burials may not have been entered in the register.

What if the inscription does not agree with the entry in the Burial Register?

In another example the date of death on the headstone reads 4 April 1878 while the entry in the register states 25 March 1878. There is a trap though, in some parts of the register the date of death is not given only the date of burial. If you are producing a faithful copy of the headstones then the transcript must be copied as written. A note may be added to the effect that the burial register notes a different date, or age for example.

How to produce the work

What is to be done with the transcript when we are finished? Ideally the transcript should be put to good use, not just left unpublished as was the case in 1991! Decisions have to be made on how to publish the work. My son and I decided to publish a study of Wilberforce Cemetery which includes many topics such as historical background, cultural significance, survey of materials and styles, monumental masons and symbolism as well as a complete transcript and index.

It is a good idea to publish the transcript with an index to surnames together with a plan of the cemetery. This enables interested people to easily locate the grave they are looking for. As I mentioned before we used MS Access to produce the reports from the data which was entered into the tables.

The other thing that we decided to do was to compile an index to unmarked graves. This proved to be rather difficult as there were several sources, but we have found about 475 persons listed as buried at Wilberforce but whose graves are not marked. The total for the cemetery is over 1300 interments when both marked and unmarked graves are taken into account. I am sure there are others and I will be adding to the index as these are discovered.

You may decide to self publish, complete with ISBN or you may simply print out your work and lodge it with relevant libraries, family history groups etc. It is up to you. Information about obtaining an ISBN which stands for International Standard Book Number may be found on the D W Thorpe website: www.thorpe.com.au This site also contains useful information regarding self publishing your work.

Further reading

There are lots of books to read to help you with your work. The work on the Parramatta Cemeteries produced by Judith Dunn and the Parramatta Historical Society is still regarded as a benchmark in the field. Other useful publications include:

- Australia ICOMOS Inc. (2000). *The Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance 1999*. Australia ICOMOS: Canberra.
- Australian Council of National Trusts. (1996). *The National Trust national guidelines for the conservation of cemeteries*. Australian Council of National Trusts Secretariat: Canberra.
- Gilbert, L. (1980). *A grave look at history: Glimpses of a vanishing form of folk art*. John Ferguson: Sydney.
- Kerr, J.S. (2000). 5th edn. *The Conservation Plan: A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance*. National Trust of Australia (NSW): Sydney.
- Macquarie, L. (1979). Lachlan Macquarie, *Governor of New South Wales: Journal of his tours in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land 1810-1822*. Library of Australian History: Sydney.
- Metford, J.C.J. (1983). *Dictionary of Christian lore and legend*. Thames & Hudson: London.
- National Trust of Australia (New South Wales). (1987). *Cemeteries, a National Trust policy paper*. National Trust of Australia (New South Wales): Sydney. (Revised 2002 and published on the Internet: www.nsw.nationaltrust.org.au)

- Sagazio, C. (ed). (1992). *Cemeteries: Our heritage*. National Trust of Australia (Victoria): Melbourne.
- Sagazio, C. (ed). (2003). *Conserving our cemeteries: An illustrated and annotated guide based on the ACNT national guidelines for the conservation of cemeteries*. National Trust of Australia (Victoria): Melbourne.
- Stapleton, M. et al. (1981). *In Memoriam: Cemeteries and tombstone art in New South Wales, Catalogue for exhibition held at Elizabeth Bay House August, 1981*. Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales: Sydney.
- Weston, D. A. (ed). (1989). *The sleeping city: The story of Rookwood Necropolis*. Society of Australian Genealogists: Sydney.
- Wilson, G. (1991). *Cemeteries and local history*. Technical Information Service, Leaflet No. 29. Royal Australian Historical Society: Sydney.

And finally, may I wish you happy transcribing!

✂-----

ORDER FORM

Sacred to the memory...
A study of Wilberforce Cemetery
 by
 Cathy McHardy & Nicholas McHardy

The study includes:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ▪ Cemetery plan | ▪ Cultural significance |
| ▪ Full transcript of inscriptions | ▪ Materials and styles |
| ▪ Description of monuments | ▪ Symbolism |
| ▪ Surname index | ▪ Epitaphs |
| ▪ Index to unmarked graves | ▪ Mortality survey |
| ▪ Historical background | ▪ Monumental masons |

ORDER FORM

Please send your cheque (made out to C. McHardy) or money order for \$38.00 per copy (including postage and packing) to:

C. McHardy
 PO Box 258
 Kurrajong NSW 2758

Name:.....

Address:.....

.....

No. of copies.....

Unclaimed pictures

Cindy Kuo (nee Simmons) was raised in the Hawkesbury District but now lives in Chicago in the USA. She is a descendant of many Hawkesbury families including : SIMMONS, MALES, BRYANT, SHEPPARD, CAVANOUGH, EVERINGHAM, FLEGG, IRELAND, LOVETT/FEENEY, CHASELING, COLLINS, LIDSTONE, FORBES & DRING. She now has a website where she has placed pictures that she is looking for information on. Most of these pictures came from her grandparents who grew up & lived in the Upper Colo, Kurrajong, Windsor area. Some of the family names they could be connected with are Cavanaugh, Everingham, Males, Gosper & Simmons. She had some luck with posting images on the internet but knows the more people that see the site, the more information she could gain. She is still scanning in photos & constantly adding. Cindy can be contact at email BiddyKuo@comcast.net Her web page can be accessed at <http://biddykuo.home.comcast.net/UnclaimedPictures.htm> Some samples are reproduced with Cindy's permission below :



HAWKESBURY HOMECOMING - PIONEER FAMILIES REUNION REPORT 2003

Lesley Uebel, organiser of the Hawkesbury Homecoming Reunion at Windsor late last year, provided the following report of the event.

"Just under 700 people attended the Hawkesbury Homecoming over the two days, the event that was held on 29th & 30th November 2003. The Hawkesbury turned on the sunshine for us in many more ways than one. The descendants of our Hawkesbury Pioneers have since traveled far and wide to make their new homes in every state of Australia and overseas. *[There were visitors from every state including Western Australia and Tasmania as well as from overseas, England and the USA]*

The Hawkesbury Homecoming was an outstanding success. By 10am on Saturday morning the hall was crowded and buzzing with excitement with everyone busy finding long lost or new cousins and most found new contacts. In all about 570 attended on Saturday alone and although Sunday was not so busy, the 'relative' quietness gave people more time, space and opportunity to wonder about the hall and spend time talking with others without others queuing up behind them waiting their turn. Those selling books or CDs did a terrific trade, some of these groups were The Thomas & Jane Rose Family History Society, The Stubbs Association, Hawkesbury Family History Group/Hawkesbury Library, The Everingham Family Association, The Jane Ison Family History Group, Family History Group of the Parramatta and District Historical Society, the Lake Macquarie Family History Group & The 1788 - 1820 Pioneer Association.

The main aim of the weekend was for those attending to meet others also researching the same families and I believe that we achieved that goal. Organising a 'one surname' family reunion is not an easy job for any group or person, but organising a reunion for over 600 surnames is another matter altogether. At no stage whilst organising this event did we ever know just how people would attend, although we did feel that between 600 and 700 would attend.

I would like to give a HUGE thank you to Coralie Hird, and Norma and Ian McLean for their assistance and unstinting support over the past 8 months. A few weeks ago I emailed over 400 people with an HH update and asked for helpers on the Saturday and Sunday. There were people who put their hands up immediately to offer assistance on the front desk and with cleaning up - some of these people were from my Rootsweb Port Jackson Mailing List and some complete strangers to us. Thank you all - as your help was very much appreciated. There are a few other people who really need to be singled out - they are, - Peter Stewart, Barbara Mann, Wendy Condon, Robyn Arkinstall and John and Ena Norris and Kevin Pitts - they arrived at the hall at 7.15am on Saturday morning, pulled up their sleeves and just got on with the job of setting up the hall in preparation for a 9.30 am start. It was all heavy, dirty and hard work moving hundreds of chairs and tables into place, organising the reception area, setting up the kitchen, checking toilets - all things that one can only ask good friends to do. Although many people helped out, and were very much appreciated, the above named people amazed me with their positive attitude and willingness to assist... By 9am all we really wanted was another shower, a change of clothes and to put our feet up for a while but as people were biting the bullet to enter the hall we opened the doors on time.

The Hawkesbury Homecoming was intended to be a non-profit event with an entry fee of only \$5 being charged, but because of the vast numbers who attended and some judicious purchasing of goods, a good profit was made, all of which will be donated back to an organisation at the Hawkesbury.

It was announced earlier in the year that a cheque for \$1000 was donated to the St.. Matthews Anglican Church Cemetery Fund and a smaller donation to Windsor High School as a result of the excess funds raised from the Hawkesbury Homecoming Reunion held in November last year.

POSTSCRIPT : Hawkesbury City Council Library and the Hawkesbury Family History Group both were very successful in raising awareness of the Local Studies Collection and the family history group at the above activity as well as being a very profitable weekend. A group of dedicated volunteers manned the very busy stall on both days of the Homecoming. Funds raised by the group have been put towards purchasing new resources which are then donated to the Local Studies Collection.

NEW INDEX - NOW AVAILABLE
Australian - Windsor Richmond & Hawkesbury
Advertiser Newspaper 1873 - 1883

Index to court cases births deaths marriages inquests insolvencies licenses etc

Compiled by Rod & Wendy Gow

This index, contains over 2800 entries extracted from the *Australian - Windsor Richmond & Hawkesbury Advertiser* newspaper, of the editions that have survived and been microfilmed, encompassing the 11 year period from 1873 to 1883, detailing references to the following events -

Abandoned, Abducted, Absconded, Accident, Adoption, Assault victim, Auction license, Award, Bailiff sale, Benefit, Billiard license, Birth, Bus license, Carriage license, Caution notice, Creditors meeting, Death, Deed errors, Divorce, Escapee, Estate, Execution, Funeral, Gaol release, Hawker's license, Injured, Inquest, Insolvent, Leaving colony, Leaving district, Legal, Legal appointment, Legal notice, License extension, License transfer, Marriage, Medical, Memorial poem, Missing, Murder victim, Obituary, Personal, Poem, Probate, Property surrender, Publican's license, Remains buried, Rescue, Resignation, Return Thanks, Reward, Robbery victim, Shooting victim, Slaughter license, Subscription, Timber license, Wine license.

This newspaper is available on micro film for viewing by researchers at the Hawkesbury City Council Library in Windsor, State Library of NSW in Sydney, the National Library in Canberra, & also at public libraries throughout Australia as part of the National Library's "Inter Library Resource Sharing" program. Copies of newspaper extracts are also available at a nominal fee from Rod & Wendy Gow. To facilitate ease of research, the format states the **DATE** of the edition of the particular newspaper & the P&C (page and column) number within that edition.

NAME	EVENT	AGE	DISTRICT	DATE	P&C
Bushell Isabella (Barraba Hotel Windsor)	Publican's license		Windsor Police Court	18 Oct 1873	3.1
Dunstan Sydney H (son of Trist Dunstan)	Death	14	Sackville Reach	23 Sep 1876	2.1
Freeman William	Murder victim	69	Agnes Banks	26 Feb 1881	3.1
Hill Henry	Marriage		Penrith - of Emu Plains	9 Sep 1876	2.1
O'Hara Peter (shopkeeper)	Divorce		Divorce Court Sydney - of Windsor	28 May 1881	2.6
Owens John (farmer)	Insolvent		Richmond Road	1 Nov 1873	2.2
Purnell (daughter to Mrs C N Purnell)	Birth		Macquarie Street Windsor	26 Nov 1881	2.1
Sly Ella Miss (of Richmond)	Assault victim	7	Windsor Quarter Sessions	19 Feb 1881	2.5
Torpy Peter	Inquest	43	Eastern Creek	20 Jun 1874	2.3
Webb George (Pitt Town schoolmaster)	Legal		Windsor Police Court - of Pitt Town	7 Mar 1874	7.1

The Gow's will check the index to establish if a particular surname is mentioned, just send an email (or letter with SAE) with your request detailed (including the name of the newspaper in which you wish the search conducted). The book is A4, soft cover, over 2800 entries 112 pages, & priced \$25 postage free within Australia. CD \$25 postage free within Australia. More info contact Rod & Wendy Gow, 50 Ferry Lane Cundletown 2430 NSW or Email rgow@ceinternet.com.au or check the website at <http://www3.ceinternet.com.au/~rgow/index.html>

JANET REAKES MEMORIAL AWARD 2004

- Do you have a family story about a birth, death or marriage at sea?
- This is the topic of the 2004 Janet Reakes Memorial Award and it is open to all.
- The winner will receive a trophy plus a prize & the two runners up will receive a Certificate plus a prize.
- Entries close on Wednesday 30 June 2004 and the results will be announced in the September 2004 issue of **Australian Family Tree Connections** magazine, so do send your entry soon.
- Please check the website for full details at www.aftc.com.au

Michele J C Stephens, Publisher / Editor
Australian Family Tree Connections
PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia
Tel (02) 4329 2400
Email: publisher@aftc.com.au

WINDSOR PUBLIC SCHOOL - 1880

The annual examination & exhibition of work of this school took place on Wednesday last. The school rooms were tastefully decorated with floral designs & wreaths. Among those present we noticed the Reverends Fairey, Caldwell, & Stretton, Drs. Fiaschi & McPhee, & Aldermen Walker, Collins, & Carroll. There were also a large number of ladies. The examination commenced in the infant department, which is presided over by Miss Graham, assisted by Miss Tout. The children were examined in scripture. The singing class acquitted themselves very creditably. This is the only department in the school in which singing is taught. There were 70 children present, a large number being absent through measles, those present having just got over the attack, & it appears that there was just enough measles to go around the school. The attention of the children, & the quickness in answering the questions was "excellent". A little six year-old, Miss Mary Greenwell, did some very good needlework, which was exhibited in the work room. After visiting the infant's school we passed into the work room, & as far as we are able to judge, we must give Miss Jessie Perry mention for an unfinished shirt & a night dress. A pinafore by Miss Jessie Anderson, is also very nicely made. A doll's suit by Miss Henrietta Anderson also deserves mention. In the wool-work portion we must give the palm to a complete baby's suit, consisting of jacket, skirt, hood, & boots. Miss Fanny Mullinger contributed a very nice cushion. In writing, first among the boys is Master A. Walker, then comes A. Sinfield, & A. Wall, Miss Mortley being best of the girls, with Miss Clara Lane second. In engrossing, A. Berckelman comes first & A. Sinfield, second. The drawing lessons were all very creditably performed, as those shown were in different styles, we cannot in fairness mention them otherwise than generally. The children in the large school were treated to a lengthy examination in general geography, the answers being excellent, spelling exceedingly good, prose reading very fair, scriptural lesson excellent, The number on the roll is 150, regular attendance 120. At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Walker distributed the medals & certificates of award gained at the Sydney International Exhibition. The recipients being Misses Lavinia Teale, Ada Wall, Mary Maisey, Emma Johnson, Clara Lane, Maggie Dick, Minnie Dyer, Annie Anderson, Lizzie Busby, Roseannah Anderson, Agnes Redshaw, M. Linsley, M. Lindsay, S. Mortley, C. Turnbull, K. Lindsay, K. Linsley, W. Carroll, A. Berckelman, & J. Lane. By some mistake, the prize awarded to Miss F. Tout, which is the first special (prize) did not come to hand with the others, but there is no doubt that she will receive it in due course.

The Australian - Windsor, Richmond, & Hawkesbury Advertise 25 December 1880

ROUSE HILL CEMETERY

We are all interested in our ancestors, where they came from and where they are buried. Recently some of these graveyards have come under concern as to their maintenance and who is responsible for them. Rouse Hill has been in the news, the church want to give it to the council to take responsibility as they cannot afford it any more and the council is saying the same, it could cost up to \$5,000 per year to maintain. Below are some of the names of the people buried there, if you are related, you may want to help in some way. If so please contact :

Ian Nowland,
C/- The Hills District Historical Society Inc.
PO Box 48, Castle Hill NSW 2154

AGNEW, John McNeil
ANTROBUS, Edith
BENNETT, Dinah, James
BRIEN, John Robert
BROWN, Alice, Cecil, David, Edgar Stanley, Eleanor
Maria, James, Oswald
CAFE, Ina Winifred
CLARKE, Muriel
COCKRAM, Sarah Frances
COOPER, Ruby, Walter
CORNWALL, Charlotte, Thomas, Alice, Elizabeth,
Herbert, James, Louisa Ann, Maria, William Henry,
CORNWILL, Arthur Thomas, Francis J., Robert
DARGIN, William
DAVIES, Llewellyn Lloyd, Mary, Ruby Alma, Thomas
Arthur
DODD, Mary Elizabeth
FINLEY, Joseph Sherrard
FIRTH, Ann Elizabeth, Clara, Harry Newey, Rachel,
Thomas, William
FLETCHER, Henry, Norman
FLINT, Jane, Thomas, William, Thomas
FORD, Herbert John, Laura
FOWLER, Grace
GODDARD, Ern
GRIFFIN, Edward John, Rachel
HAY, Lizzie, David, Mary
HIGGS, (nee Schofield) Clara
HILLAS, Amelia Frances
HOLME, Leonard Winter, Maggie
HORSLEY, Annie Mary, Charles D., Mary Ann, William,
William Henry,
HUNTER, Ada Charlotte, Alice Maud Elenor, George,
James
HURDIS, Anthony William, Roy Shackleton
JAMES, Amelia Ann, James, Matthew, Rebecca May
JUSTELIOUS, Edward, Isabella
KING, Amy, Frederick
LAMONT, Doris, Janet, John C, John Campbell, John
Marr
LEVEY, Elvida Josephine, Frederica Josephine
MILLS, Herbert Francis, Mary Jane, Thomas
MOULDS, Constance, George Francis, George,
Henrietta, Lawrence
NEEDHAM, Thomas

NICHOLS, Ellen, Henry, Sampson
OWENS, Jaunita
PEARCE, Effie A., Euphemia Jessie, Eva E., John
Herbert, Robert
PEDDIE, Jane
PRITCHARD, Annie, Olive Lily, W
ROBERTS, Caroline M., Lucy, Henry E.
ROBBINS, James, Lucy, Margaret, May, Sarah,
Thomas
ROSE, William
ROUGHLEY, Albert C.
ROUSE, E.S.
RUMERY, Ada, Alfred, Arthur, Emma, Eleanor
Catherine, Ernest, Frederick Thomas, Harold, Ivy, John,
Margaret Ann, Mary Ann, Percy, Richard, Thomas
William
RUSSELL, Una May
SARGEANT, Sophia Ann
SCHOFIELD, Clara (see Higgs) Elizabeth, Susan,
Ernest, Grace, Grace, Jane, Joseph, Lily, Mary,
Raymond Richard, Samuel,
SHERWOOD, Albert, Alexander, Alfred, William, Arthur,
D'Arcy Francis, Ernest, Edwin, Elizabeth, Emma, Emily,
Francis, Frank, Harold, James, John, Joseph, Millie,
Sidney, Stella, Susannah
SIMPSON, Mary Ann
SKINNER, Ann, George, Gertrude May, Henry, John,
Theresa Jane
SMITH, Archie, Charles, Charlotte, Darcy, Girlie,
James, May Sherwood, Roy
STANLEY, Lilian Jaunita, Henry
STRANGER, Amy Eliza, Cecil, Elihu, Elizabeth,
George, Harriet, John, Leslie, Marion, Minnie
TERRY, Geoffrey, George, Gwendoline, Nina, Cyril,
Jean
TURNER, Cylil William, Jean Elizabeth
WELLS, Arthur Beck, Ernest, Gertrude Anne, Harriet,
John Richard
WHITLING, George, Mary
WHITMORE, Ada Agnes, Arthur, John, Mary Jane,
Samuel.

Source : *The Field Family Newsletter* - February 2004

RICHMOND RIFLE CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS - 1869

At the recent military ball and social, the roll of the first company of the Richmond Rifle Corps of Volunteers was read by Colour-Sergeant Bennett. Only one of the original members answered his name, Colonel Guest, though several others were present who joined a year later. The establishment of the Company was 85, while there were 74 on the roll. The company was formed in August, 1869, and we give the names of those on the roll...

Alfonso Denis	Elder Herbert John	Morris Charles
Aspery Robert	Fernandez John	Myers Richard
Baker Thomas	Gow Francis	Neill John
Baker John	Guest Charles	Nixon Alfred
Basham Arthur	Hendley Denis	Nixon William
Bonus James	Hewitt Edwin	Nixon Henry
Bourke George	Holborow Wm. Hillier	Onus Thomas Alexander
Burrell William	Houghton Clement	Potts Roberts
Byrne Barney	Huxley David	Price Thomas
Carter John	Kelly William John	Price William Thomas
Carter James	King George	Price James
Chandler Gough	King John Robert	Price William R
Cornwell Percy Charles	Lewis Robert William	Price George William
Crawford Robt. Bedwell	Lewis John	Reilly William
Crisford James Arthur	Lewis William	Ross James Smith
Crisford Thomas	Long John	Smith Joseph
Crisford Caleb	Marlin Robert	Stafford William
Cronan James	Martin William	Stafford Clement
Dickson William	McEvoy James	Thomson George
Drayton Samuel	McGarvey Burnard	Tomkinson William
Drayton Henry	McKay Hugh	Travis Herbert
Drayton George	Mills Cornelius	Warwick John
Ducker John	Mills John	Young Joseph
Ducker Rowland H	Mitchell William	Young Edwin
Edney Joseph A	Mitchell David	

Source : Windsor & Richmond Gazette 18 July 1903 (Printed with permission from the Gow's website www3.ceinternet.com.au/~rgow/index.html)

CAN YOU HELP???



[Image 000668]

Do you recognise anyone in this wedding? Supposed to be taken in the Hawkesbury district during the 1890s - 1900s? If you know any information please contact the Local Studies Librarian, Hawkesbury City Council Library, PO Box 146, Windsor 2756 or email mnichols@hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au

Enquiries - Can You Help?

McKENNA FAMILY

Looking for descendants of ancestors believed to be in the Hawkesbury Region.. Information required on Johanna McKenna widow of Thomas McKenna of Wilberforce dates around 1821 - 1825. Denise Marriott, 35 Winslow Drive, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire DN40 2BH ENGLAND Email dee.marriott@ntlworld.com

EDWARD MOYLE AKA MILES (1757-1838)

Edward MILES First Fleet Convict was buried at Windsor in 1838. His age was reported as 81 years, giving a birth year of 1756/57. I have traced Edward's marriage and many of his descendants, including Miles FRANKLIN the noted author ("My Brilliant Career", etc). I know that he was convicted at the Launceston, Cornwall Assizes on 19 March 1785 and have the entries for him in both Copley's and Chapman's books on the First Fleeters. I also have his marriage certificate but can find no reference there or anywhere else to his birthplace or his parents' names. I have found four baptisms of Edward MOYLE's back in Cornwall between 1755 & 1761 (but none in 1756/57). Can anyone please help me to find a source that would throw some light on Edward's parents and birthplace? Bill Moyle, 44 St George Ave VINCENTIA NSW 2540 Tel/Fax 02 4441 5187 moyle@bigpond.com

McCABE & HAYNES/HAINES FAMILY

Information sought on Ann McCabe daughter of Alexander & Catherine McCabe, b1820, bapt 28/8/1823 (NSW BDM Vol 127 No. 379 married Edward (alias Haines)Haynes son of John Haynes & Mary Latham, b1802 bapt 07/11/1802 Manchester England arrived 1822 *Guildford(5)* on 23/07/1836 (NSW BDM Vol 90 No. 166A) Ann & Edward had 7 Children : 1. Henry 1838-1903 Narrabri m 1862 Maria Evans; 2. Mary 1840-? m 1859? David Williams; 3. John Edward Michael James 1841-1929 m 1892 Louisa Mary Ann Darlow; 4. Samuel Henry 1844-1895 St George QLD, m. ?; 5. Edward Dennis 1846-?; 6. Catherine 1848-? m 1875 John Cornelius McGinnity; 7. Eugene(Owen) 1851-1919 Narrabri m 1881 Georgianna Cox. Researcher is descended from John Edward & Louisa. Contact Anne Wilson, 141 Bergin Road CRANBROOK 4814 QLD scietown@ozemail.com.au

RIEDY or REIDY

Information required on Martin Foley RIEDY or REIDY married Johanna McCabe at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney on 20 February 1854. Johanna arrived aboard the "Earl of Elgin" in 1853. Would like to know when Martin arrived and on what ship, please. Contact : Bill Reidy 31 Ellison Road SPRINGWOOD 2777 puddle@pnc.com.au

RICHARD TUCKWELL

Information required on Richard Tuckwell (QM Serjeant in the NSW Corps), who was given a grant of 100 acres at Mulgrave Place in 1793 by Major Francis Grose. This is documented in *Musters & Lists NSW & Norfolk Island 1800-1802*. No references to Richard Tuckwell and his 100 acres at Mulgrave Place can be located in any books dealing with the early land grants of the Hawkesbury District. There seems to be no reference at the Land Titles (Old Records) relating to this early grant. In the *Sydney Gazette* articles re the flood of 1806 there is mention of Tuckwell's Lagoon and it is obvious that Richard and his family had been settled in the area since that early 100 acre grant. Richard Tuckwell went on to purchase the grants of John Maloy (Molloy) and Giles Mower. The original 100 acre grant by Grose was cancelled? but obviously not until after 1800-1802. I would like to know where was this 100 acre grant at Mulgrave Place and where was Tuckwell's Lagoon? The family were in the area until about 1807/8. Richard's partner was Elizabeth Buckner and there were 6 children. Contact : Mrs Carol McCaul, 28 Myall Street AUBURN 2144 Cazzam@aol.com

SKINNER, ACTESON, WILKINSON, POWELL & PEARCE

Researchers of the following people who married at St. Matthew's CofE Church, Windsor are sought. Francis SKINNER m. 1830 Ann REASON; Thomas Arthur ACTESON m. 1843 Emma ARNOLD; William WILKINSON m. 1846 Mary MCCARTHY; John POWELL m. 1849 Jane MIDDLETON & William Henry PEARCE m. 1855 Jane SEYMOUR. Please contact : Ian Brothers "Bridgewater" Grenfell 2810.

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

ST. MATTHEW'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, WINDSOR INDEX

St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Windsor - burials 1835-1874 has been indexed by Kristine Wood & now available online to consult at www.hawkesbury.net.au/church/stmatthewscatholic_windsor.html

NEW INDEX - NOW AVAILABLE

Australian - Windsor Richmond & Hawkesbury Advertiser Newspaper 1873-1883 Index now available for sale, see p. 19 for more details.

BYRNES/REFFIN FAMILY REUNION

A reunion is being held to celebrate 200 years since the arrival of convict Ann Reffin, who married David Burns/Byrnes (*Friendship* I) on Sunday 20 June 2004 at the Castlereagh Methodist Church Hall. A seminar to commemorate the arrival of Ann Reffin will be held at Castlereagh. Associated surnames are Byrnes, Jackson & Wilkinson. Speakers, suggestions & other expressions of interest are welcome. For further information contact: John Byrnes (02) 9901 8789; Email: byrnesj@minerals.nsw.gov.au or Website: www.webspawner.com/users/thebyrnes/index.html

PIONEERS OF PENRITH REGISTER

"The Pioneers of Penrith and Nepean District 1788-1900" is now available for sale. 718 pioneer families in 2 volumes are listed. Cost is \$50 (Add \$8 NSW \$10 interstate P&H). Nepean Family History Society, PO Box 81, Emu Plains NSW 2750 or Ph: (02) 4735 3798

THE COLOITES : HISTORY OF THE COLO RIVER VALLEY - 1789-1945

The Coloites : history of the Colo River Valley : 1789-1945 by Diana Hazard is available for sale for \$27 each or \$30 including P & H through Wanda Deacon, 6 Callisto Drive, Cranebrook 2750. Chq/money order made out to Colo River Valley Historical Society. Ph : 4729-2034.

BROKEN HILL FAMILY HISTORY GROUP RELOCATION

Broken Hill Family History Group have now moved into an office at the Trades Hall on the corner of Blende & Sulphide Street, Broken Hill. Hours will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 10am-3pm & 2-4pm on Saturday afternoons. AH ring Secretary Jenny Camilleri. Phone (08) 8088 1321 or 0419861153. Contact BHFHG Inc, PO Box 779, Broken Hill NSW 2880

SHOWCASE 28/29 MAY 2004

Showcase - the Society of Australian Genealogist's annual 2-day family history fair - will be held on Friday 28 & Saturday 29 May 2004 10am - 4pm. Showcase is a great opportunity for those just starting their family history to seek help from the experts. And for those who've hit that brick wall it can be a good way to gain new inspiration & research ideas. Our popular lecture series will again be a part of Showcase & there'll be stalls with books, software & CDs to buy, plus tables manned by government departments, transcription agents & SAG volunteers & Interest Groups giving research advice & look-ups of popular & new records for both Australian & Overseas research. A sausage sizzle & refreshment stalls will operate on both days. Tickets go on sale on 1 April & are \$10 for 1 day or \$15 for both days if purchased in advance, or \$15 on either day if purchased at the door - all GST inclusive. Buying in advance is a good idea as you can study the programme & better plan your visit. Need more information? Contact the Society on (02) 9247 3953 or visit our website at www.sag.org.au

MATTHEW LOCK & EUPHAM GRAHAM REUNION 15 MAY 2004

The next reunion for descendants of Matthew Lock (*Surprise* 1790) & Eupham Graham (Pitt 1792); Harriet (Free, Neptune 1790) and Thomas Hodgetts (*Scarborough* 1790); and Thomas Maloney (Providence 1811), at St. Matthew's Anglican Church Hall, Moses & Greenway Streets, Windsor on Saturday 15 May 2004 at 9am. Further details available from Mrs. C.E. Haeusler, Ph/Fax (02) 9622-7503; E-mail: wyzwords@optushome.com.au

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