

The Hawkesbury Crier

NEWSLETTER OF THE HAWKESBURY FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

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*The Macquarie Mausoleum on the Isle of Mull, Scotland
See article on p. 7*

September 2007

HAWKESBURY FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

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

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A wicked misdemeanour in Windsor

In late February 1838, Benjamin Hodghen, Chief Constable, and his widow daughter Ann Paten, both late of Windsor were indicted for a particular transgression against Windsor resident Michael Power during November and December of 1837.

The case was heard before Chief Justice, C. J. Dowling and a Military Jury at the Supreme Court of NSW in Sydney. It was recorded that:

*"The information set forth that the defendants, being evil-disposed persons, and wilfully and wickedly contriving to injure one Michael Power, did at Windsor, on the 14th day of November, and at divers (sic) other times in the months of November and December, conspire, confederate, and combine among themselves, and with one Elizabeth Power, [who had absconded from her husband] to defraud the said Michael Power of divers large sums of money; ... and the said defendants, Hodghen and Paten, represent that they would assist the said Elizabeth Power to escape from the Colony to Van Diemen's Land."*¹

The newspaper of the day reported the events in more details :

"About the middle of the month of November last, a woman named Power absconded from her husband, [Michael Power] a settler at Wilberforce, taking with her about £500 in money."

Elizabeth Power took £500 from her husband, Michael. This was a substantial amount of money and it was kept in a box in his house at Wilberforce. Elizabeth broke into the box and removed twenty £10 notes, seventy £5 notes, one hundred £1 notes, one order for £39 7s. 3d., one hundred half crowns, one hundred shillings, and one hundred sixpence and then fled from her husband.

"At Windsor, two days afterwards, she was taken into custody under a warrant from Mr North, charged with stealing from her husband; she was taken to the Court House, and remanded until the following day. On the way down from the Court to the Watch-house, while in charge of Hodghen, Mrs Power got the money from a house in which it was secreted, and told Hodghen that if he would be her friend she would give him a handsome present; instead of taking her to the Watch-house, Hodghen took her to his own house, where she put in a drawer; they then had some tea and some brandy, and she was taken to the Watch-house."

The next morning she was again taken to Hodghen's house, where she was detained until the Court sat, when she was discharged and went home with her husband, who, on his arrival at his own house, gave her almost unmerciful beating, and in a few days she again left her husband, and went to Hodghen's,

¹ Sydney Herald, 26 February 1838

*where she was secreted for a week; she asked Hodghen to look out for a vessel that was to sail for Launceston, where she would go as she had a daughter there; Hodghen told her when two vessels were about sailing, and she left Windsor by the mail. When she was leaving the house, Hodghen put a roll of notes in her hand, which he said was her "regulars." She left the coach at Parramatta for fear she should be pursued; here she examined the notes and found she had only £84; and she had not been in Parramatta many hours when she fell in with her husband, who took the money from her and took her home. A few days afterwards she again left her husband and remained a few days at Hodghen's, when it was agreed that she should go to Sydney and remain there until a vessel sailed, and in order to prevent accidents, Mrs Paten, Hodghen's daughter was to accompany her to Sydney. Before they left Windsor Mrs Power asked for some more money, and Hodghen said he had only £5; this produced a quarrel, and Hodghen promised to send some money to Sydney after her. Mrs Paten and Mrs Power remained in Sydney for several days when they returned; and as Hodghen paid no attention to Mrs Power's application for money, she laid the whole statement before the Police Magistrate, Mr North."*²

This meant that Hodgen then had control of Michael Power's fund of £500 without Powers' knowledge as well conspiring to also defraud Elizabeth Power. Much evidence was presented and in fact the case lasted until after midnight. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, after contemplating the evidence for over an hour. Father and daughter were convicted of conspiracy to defraud. In fact the Chief Justice stated, "*...that it was a melancholy spectacle to see a father and daughter standing side by side to receive the judgment of the Court for so heinous an offence as conspiracy, committed under the circumstances of aggravation that attended this case.*"

Benjamin Hodgen was to be imprisoned in Newcastle Gaol for a period of two years and had to pay a £500 fine. His daughter Ann Paton was to be imprisoned at the same place also for a period of two years. There is nothing related in the follow up about Elizabeth Power or Michael Power, it would be interested to see how their lives panned out following this incident.

Sources :

Sydney Gazette, 24 February 1838

Sydney Herald, 26 February 1838

Australian, 23 February 1838

Decisions of the Superior Courts of New South Wales, 1788-1899 published by the Division of Law Macquarie University online at www.law.mq.edu.au/scnsw/Cases1838-39/html/r_v_hodghen_1838.htm

² *Sydney Herald*, 26 February 1838

Snapshot of James Greenfield

aka James Grinfield

compiled by Heather Greenfield

Little is known of the earlier life of James Greenfield. He was born in Norwich in Norfolk circa 1801. His exact date of birth and the names of parents cannot be located to date. Aged in his early 20s he was tried in the Assize Court in Suffolk on the 28th March 1822 and sentenced to 'Life' in the Penal Colony of New South Wales.

The Assize Courts were usually held in a county town twice a year in the Spring or Lent and the Summer Assize. Professional judges traveled on a circuit, covering a number of counties to deal with criminal cases assigned to them by the bench of county or borough justices. Usually these were the more serious cases, including capital offences. In 1834 The Central Court popularly called the Old Bailey, was set up for the metropolitan area of Greater London; it was an Assize Court.

James Greenfield aka James Grinfield was transported to Australia on the transport ship "Surrey" 1 (4) the ship's master was Thomas Raine and it arrived at Sydney on the 6th March 1823.

This was the ship's fourth visit as indicated by the number in brackets. The vessel carried 160 male prisoners and departed Portsmouth 5th October 1822 sailing direct to Port Sydney which she reached on 4th March 1823 after a passage of 150 days. The surgeon Charles Linton took charge of the 160 male prisoners, and records show 157 landed in Sydney. This voyage was a big improvement on earlier voyages where huge losses of life were accepted.

The ship's Muster describes James as being aged 22 years old. He was 5 feet 5 & ¾ inches tall with a sallow complexion; black hair; grey eyes and his trade or "calling" was Groom. James was one of 57 male convicts landed on 11th March 1823 and were forwarded to Parramatta for disposal. James (recorded no.17 on the list of convicts) was one of 3 who went to William Cox Esq. at Windsor.

In a letter to the Resident Magistrate Parramatta from the Colonial Secretary dated 11th March 1823 51 convicts were transported to Parramatta by water from there 10 male convicts were forwarded to Windsor under the care of the Bench of Magistrates.

In another list of convicts maintained by William Cox Esq. and Free of Expense to the Crown in the year 1823, James is listed as **Greenfield** however in all other documentation concerning the Colonial Secretary and related to him being a convict up to 1843 he remains **Grinfield**.

Probably this error occurred when the seaman writing down the names of the convicts called James "Grinfield" as part of his dialect.

Other information gathered about James is as follows :

TICKETS OF LEAVE

His first Ticket of Leave is dated 31st March 1832 and has written across it :

Ticket of Leave dated 9th October 1832 is "Cancelled for harbouring a female prisoner of the Crown. Illegally at large and with criminal conduct."

Also written on the Ticket of Leave is :

"The Police Magistrate of Windsor has been informed in this case that if the conduct of the prisoner be Represented by his master asat the end of the year the ticket may be"

James was allowed to remain in the district of Windsor on recommendation of the Bench of Magistrates. It was renewed on the 10th March 1838, 38/403. It must have been extenuating circumstances to be cancelled in such a short time.

CENSUS

According to the **New South Wales Census of the Year 1841** in the County of Cook, James Greenfield and another male are listed as; Single between the ages of 21 to 45 years & 45 to 60 years they both hold Tickets of Leave and are employed in agriculture. The house is a finished a timber dwelling and their religion is Church of England.

CONDITIONAL PARDON

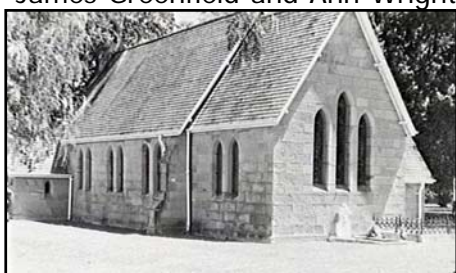
Conditional Pardon was granted on the 10th June 1843 and Governor Gipps in 11th December 1843 and registered 16th December 1843. This was twenty years after his trial and was granted for good behaviour with conditions attached. He had to reside within the limits of this government for and during the space of his original Sentence or he would face another trial with all the penalties.

COURT CASE

In 1844 he was involved in a legal action. On the 5th December in the Windsor Police Station, James was charge by Shirley George an agent for John Tindall for driving 273 sheep to the pound. The charge was dismissed as the sheep belonged to John Tindall of Kurrajong.

MARRIAGE & CHILDREN

James Greenfield and Ann Wright nee Burrell were married in the St. James Church of England Church, Pitt Town on the 11th March 1856. James was a farmer from Wilberforce and Ann was from Pitt Town. He was 55 years old and they had two children, Phoebe Redfern born at Wisemans Ferry on the 11th November 1856 and James Alexander born at Pitt Town 21st October 1859.



St. James Anglican Church Pitt Town

by Jean Purtell / Image Hawkesbury City Council Library (000890)

DEATH & BURIAL

James died from Apoplexy on the 8th May 1868 aged 67 years at Wilberforce. He was buried in the St John's Church of England Cemetery at Wilberforce. His grave is unknown as there is no surviving headstone.

View of Wilberforce Cemetery in the 1980s

Image Hawkesbury City Council Library (006094)



HIS FAMILY

Ann Greenfield died in Windsor at her daughter Mrs. Jones's residence on 12th May 1900 aged 82 years old. Phoebe married James Thomas Wilbow in 1875 at Pitt Town and they had 12 children and lived in Vermont near Pitt Town. James Alexander Greenfield married Eva Alice Stubbs aka Granny Greenfield in 1884 at Pitt Town. They had 9 children and lived in Pitt Town. An article about called *'Hawkesbury Midwife - "Granny" Greenfield'* compiled by the author, appeared in the *Hawkesbury Crier* June 1999 pp. 7-11. This is an indepth look at the Eva Alice Greenfield nee Stubbs (1863-1941), the wife of James Alexander Greenfield. They married in 1884 at Pitt Town and lived their remaining lives in that area. "Granny" had no formal training as a midwife yet for over fifty years she was a lay midwife, and was well-loved and highly thought of throughout the community.

Heather Greenfield email : hgr72160@BigPond.net.au



THE MACQUARIE MAUSOLEUM ON THE ISLE OF MULL, SCOTLAND

by Michelle Nichols

On a windswept island of the west coast of Scotland lies the remains of one of Australia's iconic figures from our past. Many Australians visit this monument each year and pay respect to one of the Australia's notable historical leaders. The monument is situated on the road from Salen. There is a sign to the site, however in July 2007 the road was not accessible by car (apparently requiring repairs) and visitors had to walk the short distance to the site.

The monument was in a state of disrepair for many years however in 1948 the area surrounding the mausoleum was donated to the people of New South Wales by a generous gift of the then owner of the Jarvisfield estate, Lady Yarborough. During the 1960s and 1970s a number of repairs and restoration work was carried out to the area surrounding the monument and the monument itself. The National Trust of Australia (NSW) have taken over the maintenance of the site with assistance from the National Trust for Scotland.

Lachlan Macquarie was born on the small island of Ulva off the coast of Scotland in 1761 and grew up on a small farm on Oskamull in Mull. His uncle on his maternal side was Murdoch Maclaine who was chieftain of Lochbuy on Mull. When he was 15 years old he joined the British army. He served in the American colonies, Canada, Jamaica and India as well as Egypt. When he was promoted to major of brigade, he proposed to Jane Jarvis, a wealthy young heiress living in Bombay and they married in 1793. Sadly Jane died in 1796 whilst on a trip to Macao, Macquarie had hoped it may restore her health as she was suffering from consumption. She was only 24 years old and Macquarie was heartbroken.

Macquarie had amassed some wealth both from his wages in the army and some funds from his late wife, and was able to purchase land on Mull. This property he called "Jarvisfield" in memory of his first wife, Jane. Whilst visiting his newly acquired property he met Elizabeth Henrietta Campbell, a distant relative. Macquarie had done well for himself in the Army and in 1805 was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 73rd Regiment in 1805. In 1807 he married Elizabeth in Devon, whilst in England. And the following year Elizabeth gave birth to their first child, a daughter unusually named Jane Jarvis. Jane died in Perth aged 3 months. In Salen, on Mull there is another reminder of Macquarie, a thoroughfare is called Jarvisfield Road, he had grand plans for this estate.

In 1809 he was selected as the Governor of New South Wales, replacing William Bligh. Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived in Australia at the close of 1809 and started his period in office in 1810. It is for his time as Governor that Lachlan Macquarie is best known to Australians.

When he took up his command, he found the colony filled with "*dissentions and jealousies*". His first speech was, according to the Sydney Gazette, "*delivered with peculiar energy ...*" He hoped the future would bring a "*Spirit of Conciliation, Harmony, and Unanimity, among all classes and descriptions of the Inhabitants of it*". Macquarie concluded with "*and the honest, sober, and industrious Inhabitant, whether Free Settler or Convict, will ever find in me a Friend and Protector*". ³

The colony developed and expanded under his leadership. His management skills learnt in the Army served him well in the colonies and he established an first rate public works agenda. Macquarie's aim for the colony was a liberated community, working alongside the penal colony. He undertook several major expeditions throughout his governorship travelling throughout the colony which gave him an invaluable insight. He was respected by the majority of the colony's inhabitants particularly emancipists and was esteemed by the Hawkesbury settlers. His leadership followed a turbulent period and his reign provided stability however he came into conflict with some of the influential members of society. Bowing to political pressure, his resignation was finally accepted and he returned to England in 1822. Sadly he was not treated fairly in England and he became very disheartened. He died in London in 1824 and his remains were returned to his estate "Jarvisfield" on Mull by his wife Elizabeth. Several years later a headstone was erected and then eventually a mausoleum was constructed celebrating his life and career. Later details were added about other family members including Elizabeth and their children.

The monument to Macquarie is a mausoleum. A simple sandstone structure with stone slabbed roof. There are marble panels on the north and western ends with transcriptions to Lachlan Macquarie and the other to the Macquarie family.



Photographs for this article taken by Michelle Nichols & Jonathan Auld, 2007

LACHLAN MACQUARIE TRANSCRIPTION

HERE IN THE HOPE OF A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION
LIE THE REMAINS OF THE LATE
MAJOR GENERAL LACHLAN MACQUARIE
OF JARVISFIELD
WHO WAS BORN 31ST JANUARY, 1761
AND DIED AT LONDON ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1824
THE PRIVATE VIRTUES AND AMIABLE DISPOSITION
WITH WHICH HE WAS ENDOWED
RENDERED HIM AT ONCE A MOST BELOVED HUSBAND,
FATHER AND MASTER, AND A MOST ENDEARING FRIEND.
HE ENTERED THE ARMY AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN
AND THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF 47 YEARS
SPENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE
WAS UNIFORMLY CHARACTERIZED
BY ANIMATED ZEAL FOR HIS PROFESSION, ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE,
AND GENEROSITY WHICH KNEW NO BOUNDS.
HE WAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES A.D. 1809
AND FOR TWELVE YEARS FULFILLED THE DUTIES OF THAT STATION
WITH EMINENT ABILITY AND SUCCESS.
HIS SERVICES IN THAT CAPACITY
HAVE JUSTLY ATTACHED A LASTING HONOUR TO HIS NAME.
THE WISDOM, LIBERALITY, AND BENEVOLENCE
OF ALL THE MEASURES OF HIS ADMINISTRATION,
HIS RESPECT FOR THE ORDINANCES OF RELIGION
AND THE READY ASSISTANCE WHICH HE GAVE
TO EVERY CHARITABLE INSTITUTION,
THE UNWEARIED ASSIDUITY WITH WHICH HE SOUGHT TO PROMOTE
THE WELFARE OF ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY,
THE RAPID IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLONY UNDER HIS AUSPICES,
AND THE HIGH ESTIMATION IN WHICH BOTH HIS CHARACTER
AND GOVERNMENT WERE HELD
RENDERED HIM TRULY DESERVING THE APPELLATION
BY WHICH HE HAS BEEN DISTINGUISHED
THE FATHER OF AUSTRALIA.



MACQUARIE FAMILY TRANSCRIPTION



WITHIN THIS VAULT REST THE MORTAL REMAINS
of
MAJOR GENERAL MACQUARIE, OF JARVISFIELD
who died IN LONDON, on the 1st of July 1824,
HIS WIFE
ELISABETH HENRIETTA CAMPBELL, who died
AT JARVISFIELD, on the 17th of March 1835,
THEIR DAUGHTER
JANE JARVIS, who died IN PERTH, on the
5th of December 1808, aged 3 Months
AND THEIR SON
LACHLAN, who died AT CRAIGNISH CASTLE
on the 7th of May 1845, aged 32.

*"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He
Shall stand at the latter day upon the earth."
JOB XIX XXV*



Further reading

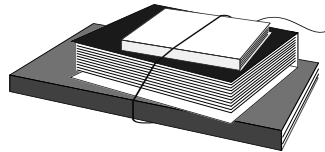
- N. D. McLachlan, 'Macquarie, Lachlan (1762 - 1824)',
Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol. 2, [Melbourne University Press](#), 1967, pp 187-195.
Ellis, M. H., *Lachlan Macquarie his Life, Adventures and Times* (4th ed, Sydney, 1965.
Marsden, Fiona, *Lachlan Macquarie from Mull to Australia*
(Isle of Mull : Brown & Whittaker, 2001

< Left & right closer detail of the monument >



POST OFFICE DIRECTORIES part 2

Last issue an article appeared in the Hawkesbury Crier (June 2007) pp. 13-23 outlining the that Directories were an under utilised resource for both family history and local history research. Directories are useful to place a person in a locality at a particular time. Names, addresses and sometimes occupations were recorded and there are a range of directories surviving during the 19th and 20th century. The article also outlined holdings at Hawkesbury Library as well as transcribing localities from the Hawkesbury area from the ***Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of NSW – 1900***. This month the article concludes, with the transcription of the townships of Wilberforce, Windsor & Wisemans Ferry.



In the previous article, an outline was provided on the usefulness of directories for family research, as well where researchers can locate directories. A reminder that **Ancestry.com** now has the ***Sands Directories: Sydney and NSW 1861-1933*** available to search online. A number of societies and libraries (including Hawkesbury City Library) have a library subscription to Ancestry. It is available for members to use free. For more information email michelle.nichols@hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au or telephone 02 4560-4466.

The database contains a collection of the Sand's directories for Sydney& NSW covering from 1861 to 1933. There were no Directories issued in 1862, 1872, 1874, 1878, or 1881. The directories can be browsed from the Table of Contents or searched by name or place. The actual pages are available for viewing as well.

WILBERFORCE P. O. (WILBERFORCE DIVISION)

Allister, W. M., Buttsworth Swamp
Argent, James
Atkins, Alfred E.
Barrett, Lewis
Becroft, Charles
Becroft, Edward
Becroft, Henry E.
Bennett, George
Bennett, George J.
Bennett, Leonard J., Dalmorton
Bowd, Edward
Bowd, Thomas
Brown, Joseph
Brown, Sarah
Bragg, Wm., Oming Point⁴
Buttsworth, Ernest J.
Buttsworth, George T.
Buttsworth, Henry, Buttsworth Swamp
Buttsworth, James R.
Buttsworth, Josiah

Buttsworth, Margaret
Buttsworth, William H.
Burdekin, S., Exors., Stone House
Bushell, David A.
Bushell, Palmer
Btfflbely Paul
Cobcroft, James
Cobcroft, John B.



View of Wilberforce by Sid Klien in 1937
Image Hawkesbury City Council Library (003022)

⁴ possibly Hominey Point

Cobcroft, Samuel
 Cobcroft, Wm., Wilberforce Hotel
 Cross, Alexander, Hominey Point
 Cross, Charles, Hominey Point
 Cross, Sophia, Oming Point
 Curry, Patrick
 Daley, Sarah
 Dunstan, Benj., Harmony Cottage
 Dunstan, George
 Dunstan, John, Mavis Cottage
 Dunstan, Joshua V., Box Flat
 Dunstan, Sarah A., Woodside
 Dyer, E. J., Bullridge
 Edwards, George
 Everingham, Mary Ann
 Farlow, Albert
 Flemming, Scharlot
 Fry, Edith, Oming Point⁵
 Fry, Robert Will
 Geehan, James, Windsor Road
 Gilbert, Alfred
 Gordon, Henry
 Graham, Mary Anne
 Greehan, Raymond, Wilberforce Road,
 Greentree, Charles
 Greentree, Frederick L.
 Greentree, Henry J.
 Greentree, Leslie
 Greentree, Reuben
 Greentree, William
 Grono, William, Hominey Point
 Hall, James
 Harris, Francis
 Hawkins, Alfred
 Hayward, Hilton H.
 Hayward, John
 James, Edward
 Johnston, George
 Kemp, Peter, Petaville
 Lockett, Henry
 Lockett, Mrs. J.
 Manning, James, Lower Paddock
 Markwell, John
 Matthews, John W.
 Matthews, William
 Moreland, William
 McClagin, John
 McFetridge, E. & F., Hominey Point
 Nicholls, Charles
 Nicholls, Jane
 Owen, John
 Packer, Henry, Hall's Swamp
 Packer, Sydney, Bull Ridge
 Phillips, William
 Popplewell, Alfred
 Popplewell, Edward
 Reynolds, Thomas O.
 Rhodes, Charles
 Robberds, Mrs. M.

Robinson, Alfred
 Robinson, Walter E.
 Rome, Peter De
 Rose, Charles
 Rose, Elizabeth E.
 Rose, George
 Rose, Richard, Lake View
 Royle, Hugh, Hominey Point
 Ryan, Margaret, Wilberforce Road
 Salt, Edward
 Salt, Ernest
 Salter, David
 Salter, Thomas
 Sharpe, William J., Stannix Park
 Simpson, Louis A. J.
 Simpson, Louis H.
 Sinclair, Thomas
 Smith, James
 Smith, James, Hominey Point
 Smith, John, Lower Paddock
 Smith, Walter
 Sullivan, H. U., Freemans Reach
 Sullivan, James
 Sullivan, Wm., Freemans Reach
 Teale, Henry W.
 Teale, William Henry
 Turnbull, Amos G. W.
 Turnbull, Edward
 Turnbull, John
 Turnbull, Ralph
 Turnbull, Ralph O.
 Upton, Henry
 Wilbow, Joseph
 Wilbow, William George
 Young, George

WINDSOR P. O.

(WINDSOR DIVISION)

Annabus⁶, Albert, Peninsula
 Annabus⁷, Fredk., The Bottoms
 Armstrong, B. G., Cornwallis
 Bailey, Mary, Clarendon
 Barker, Elizabeth, Sefton Farm, Clarendon
 Bowman, Mary, Clarendon
 Brown, Joseph, The Hollow
 Buckridge, George, Cornwallis
 Burton, John
 Busby, John, Tannery
 Bushel, Joshua, Cornwallis
 Buttler, Mary Ann, Redbank
 Callaghan, Joseph
 Cannon, John, Freemans Reach
 Carey, E., Killarney Inn, McGraths Hill
 Chaseling, Thomas, Clearmont
 Clark, Hilton R., Freemans Reach
 Cobcroft, Richard W., New Town
 Collison, Thomas, Common, The Secretary
 Cornwall, Arthur

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ & ¹⁰ possibly *Hannabus*

Cupitt, Albert, Cornwallis
 Curtis, Martha, Carrs Creek
 Daly, William, Cornwallis
 Dargin, Albert, Clarendon
 Dean, William H., Trevallyn
 Dine, Mary, McGraths Hill
 Dixon, William J., Peninsula
 Dunston, Frederick J.
 Durrington, Emanuel, Cornwallis
 Edwards, Mary, Clarendon
 Eglington, Robert, The Farm
 Farlow, Claude, Slaughter Yard
 Farrell, William, Windsor Road
 Fitzgerald, John, The Common
 Fitzpatrick, John J., Peninsula
 Fletcher, Henry, Bareeda, Nelson
 Ford, John, Freemans Reach
 Gardiner, James, Wilberforce Road
 Gardiner, Thos., Freemans Reach
 Gosper, John T.
 Gosper, William, Windsor Farm
 Gough, James, Rocky Point
 Gow, Stephen H., Cornwallis Road
 Gow Bros., Cornwallis
 Graham, Albert
 Greenwell, Smith T.
 Haggard, Aquilla, Peninsula
 Halcrow, Edward, Killarney
 Hall, Brinsley, Bridge Farm
 Hall, Norman, Bungool
 Hancock, James, Bull Ridge
 Hannabus *see Annabus*
 Haynes, Jessie, Garrison Cottage, Pitt Town Rd
 Holland, Ernest, Cornwallis
 Holland, Ernest, The Terrace
 Holland, Richard, Cornwallis
 Holland, Richard, New Town
 Holland, Thomas, Cornwallis
 Holland, Wm. Hy., Cornwallis
 Hoskison, S., Clifton, Clarendon
 Hugging, Robt., Carrington Hotel
 Hulbert, Thos., Cornwallis
 Hutchinson, A., Labor Settlement
 Johnson, James B., Spring Hill
 Johnstone, Thos., The Common, Pitt Town Rd
 Jones, John, The Common
 Keenan, Bernard, Grammar School
 Kelly, Michael, Clarendon
 Kelly, Patk., The Flat, McGraths Hill
 Kelly, Thomas, Springview, Pitt Town Rd
 Kerwin, H. J., Clarendon
 McQuade, Wm. C. Auburn Villa
 Maguire, Elizabeth, Nelson
 Maguire, Michael, Nelson
 Maguire, Philip J., Nelson
 Maguire, Thos., McGraths Hill
 Maloney, Thos., Windsor Road
 Maloy, Peter, McGraths Hill
 Miller, James B., Cornwallis
 Moore, James, Peninsula
 Moore, John, Newtown

Moses, Wm., Oakville
 Nagle, John, Freemans Road
 Nagle, William, Wilberforce Road
 Norris, Francis, Cornwallis
 O'Brien, John, Cornwallis
 Payten, M., Preston Farm, Clarendon
 Pendergast, Wm., Cornwallis
 Phill, Thos., The Common
 Plummer, Wm., Australian Hotel, McGraths Hill
 Primrose, Thomas, New Town
 Pye, George
 Pye, Robt. A, Acacia Ville
 Richards, Thomas, Slaughter Yards
 Rivett, Harry, Schofields Farm
 Robertson, Donald
 Roberts, Charles J., Mulgrave Farm, Clarendon
 Roberts, James, Turneth Farm, Pitt Town Rd
 Roberts, Joseph, The Lot, Pitt Town Rd
 Ryan, John B., Wilberforce Road
 Ryan, Thomas, Currency Creek
 Ryan, William
 Sawders, Henry, Nelson
 Sannders, William, Nelson
 Shepperd, Hettie, Clarendon
 Shepperd, Mark, Clarendon
 Sing Cong Bow, Gardens
 Slate, George M.
 Smith, George, Bransby Cottage, Pitt Town Rd
 Tebbutt, John, Peninsula
 Tuckerman, Adolphus, Brooklyn
 Upton, John, Cornwallis
 Vaughan, James, Pitt Town Road
 Vaughan, Patrick, Pitt Town Road
 Wall, Martha
 Wand, Joseph, Peninsula
 White, Richard, Mulgrave
 Woods, William



St. Matthew's Anglican Church, Windsor
 Image Hawkesbury City Council Library (006258)

WISEMANS FERRY P. O.

(WISEMANS FERRY DIVISION)

Books, David, junr., Webbs Creek
 Books, David, senr., Webbs Creek
 Books, George, Webbs Creek
 Books, Jonathan, Webbs Creek
 Books, Robert Geo., Webbs Creek
 Buckeridge, Daniel, Webbs Creek

Butler, George, Webbs Creek
 Butler, Sylvester, Webbs Creek
 Butler, Henry
 Chaseling, Theodore C.
 Collison, F. W., Hawkesbury Hotel
 Cross, William, One Tree Hill
 Douglas, Amos, McDonald River
 Douglas, Caleb
 Douglas, Christopher, Webbs Creek
 Douglas, George, McDonald River
 Douglas, Henry, McDonald River
 Douglas, Nathaniel J.
 Douglas, Walter, McDonald River
 Fernance, John, McDonald River
 Greentree, David
 Grono, Alex. J., Webbs Creek
 Hearne, Francis, Perry View
 Hearne, William
 Humphries, Wm., Coopers Creek
 Jurd, Charles, McDonald River
 Kelby, James, McDonald River
 Kelby, Wm., McDonald River
 Laughton, David, Laughtondale
 Laughton, James, Laughtondale
 Laughton, John, Laughtondale
 Leet, Israel, Webbs Creek
 Lofquist, Otto, The Parsonage
 Nagle, Eliza
 North, Edward, Webbs Creek
 North, Gifford, Webbs Creek
 Reilly, Phillip, McDonald River
 Reine, William
 Riley, Edward, Webbs Creek

Riley, Joseph, Webbs Creek
 Rose, Andrew, Webbs Creek
 Rose, George, Webbs Creek
 Rose, Thomas
 Rose, Wm., Webbs Creek
 Sheen, Thos., McDonald River
 Smith, John, Webbs Creek
 Smith, John Hy., McDonald River
 Stewart, Amos
 Stewart, Margaret
 Stane, James, McDonald River
 Sullivan, Joseph
 Walker, John F., McDonald River
 Walmsley, James
 Weavers, George, Maroota
 Wilson, Albt. H., McDonald River
 Wilson, Henry, McDonald River
 Wilson, William T. A., McDonald River
 Woods, Thomas Woods, Thomas, junr.



View of Wisemans Ferry
 Image Hawkesbury City Council Library (010821)

Source : **Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of NSW – 1900** pp. 532-536; 538-543

ENQUIRY - CAN YOU HELP?

Thomas Laycock (1756-1809) Quartermaster NSW Corp

Thomas was born in England about 1756 and died in Sydney in 1809. An original document at The National Archives in London records that Thomas was a Sergeant in the 2nd Horse Grenadier Guards for 11 years, prior to joining up. The 2nd Horse Grenadiers were disbanded during a re-shuffle of all the Horse Guards regiments and Thomas Laycock was discharged aged 32 years on June 14th 1788. The discharge papers read: *"These are to certify that the bearer hereof Thomas Laycock hath served in the capacity of Sergeant of the afore said troop. Born in the parish of Kingston in or near the market town of Kingston, County of Surrey. Aged 32 and by trade a cordwainer, hath served honestly and faithfully in the said troop eleven years."*⁸

On the front of these papers he is described as a shoemaker (which is another name for a cordwainer). Thomas was born in Kingston, Surrey. Not Yorkshire or Bristol as many believe. Does any know the basis for this information that has been believed unquestionably for so long? The IGI lists a Thomas Laycock christened on 19 Jan 1757 in Kingston, Surrey, parents Thomas & Rebecca Laycock. Still looking for proof that Thomas was from Yorkshire or Bristol, or the son of a Reverend.

Happy to share information, please contact Fae FOLKES or email Vincent.1948@gmail.com

⁸ PRO, WO series 121/4/42

Cospatrick disaster in 1874

by Michelle Nichols



On a recent holiday in the UK, the following monument was sighted on the village green in a small village called Shipton-under-Wychwood in Oxfordshire. The monument, duly transcribed and photographed, records the disaster which befell a group of two local families, who were migrating to New Zealand during the mid 1870s. A number of families migrated to various colonies, including New Zealand, as a result of unionism.⁹

On the 11th September 1874 a group of villagers, originating from Shipton-under-Wychwood, departed England on the “*Cospatrick*” heading for New Zealand. There was a total of seventeen family members from the Hedges and Townsend families, who were related by marriage.

The party included Henry Townsend aged 62, an Agricultural Labourer, his wife Ann aged 53; with their two daughters and their families. This included their daughter Jane aged 30 and her husband George Charter, aged 31 plus their two children. Also daughter Mary and her husband Henry Hedges both aged 30 with their three children. The other family were members of Henry Hedges including his parents, Richard Hedges aged 56, also an Agricultural Labourer, his wife Sarah aged 53. Their sons John Hedges aged 24 Sarah his wife aged 22, Thomas Hedges aged 27 and Charles Hedges aged 18.

⁹ *“The Farthest Promised Land — English Villagers, New Zealand Immigrants of the 1870s”* by R. D. Arnold (Victoria University Press, 1981) p. 131 [viewed at www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-ArnFart-c6.html#n131 31.8.2007]

Unfortunately disaster struck when the vessel caught on fire in the Atlantic Ocean near the Cape of Good Hope. The fire quickly consumed the vessel and available lifeboats were launched. Only a few lives were saved whilst hundreds of the passengers died as a result of the fire or from drowning when jumping overboard. As a result of the “*Cospatrick*” disaster, 429 lives were lost, a terrible tragedy and loss of life.¹⁰



Fountain feature from *Cospatrick* monument (2007)

The frigate “*Cospatrick*” was constructed in Moulmein, India in 1856 and spent many years travelling between India and England. The vessel also made several voyages to Australia and was sold to Shaw, Saville & Company 1873 a company that specialised in transporting migrants and goods between New Zealand and England. On this fateful voyage, the “*Cospatrick*” set sail from Gravesend in September 1874. There was a total of 479 onboard which included 44 crew, and the remainder assisted immigrants on their way to establish a new life in New Zealand. On the 17th November when the “*Cospatrick*” was about 220 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, a fire broke out on the vessel. A contemporary account in the media at the time, reports :

“...when the second officer left the deck, everything was apparently all right, but at half-past twelve he was awoke by the alarm of fire. The captain was on deck immediately, and all hands attempted to get the vessel before the wind, but without success. The flames came up the fore hatch within a quarter of an hour, and in less than half an hour the fire was nearly all along the deck” The article goes on to describe the calamity, “the flames and smoke were driven aft, setting fire to the boats which were placed in the fore part of the vessel, and thus effectually prevented their use. The excitement on board now became terrible, and the passengers rushed to the quarter boats, which were on the davits hanging over the side, and crowded into them. It is estimated that about eighty people, most of them women, thus got into the starboard boat, and remained there till the davits bent down over the side and the boat's stern dipped into the sea. Then it capsized, and all its occupants were immediately drowned alongside the vessel. Just afterwards the fore, main, and mizen masts all fell over the side in quick succession, killing many of the emigrants and adding to the terror of the rest. But the worst had not yet come; for suddenly

¹⁰ “The Farthest Promised Land — English Villagers, New Zealand Immigrants of the 1870s” by R. D. Arnold p. 131 [viewed at www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-AmFart-c6.html#n131 31.8.2007]

the stern of the vessel blew out with a loud report under the poop deck, and completed the destruction of the ship.”¹¹

It was also reported that the ship's captain and family with the doctor stayed onboard. At the last moment the captain threw his wife overboard then jumped after her. The doctor also jumped with the captain's small son, *"and all were drowned together."*



The burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick off the Cape of Good Hope [1874]

Wood engraving by Samuel Calvert, ca 1828-1913. (*Auckland, Illustrated New Zealand herald*, 1875.)

With permission from Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Reference number: PUBL-0047-1875-09

Apparently only two of the five lifeboats were successfully launched with about 61 onboard. One of the unsuccessful lifeboats, overloaded with mainly women and children capsized on reaching the water. Only two of the lifeboats managed to stay afloat. One of these, went missing several days after the tragedy and the second boat with only five survivors, floated for several hundred miles before they were picked up ten days later, by a passing ship. These survivors were reported to have survived by resorting to cannibalism. Unfortunately two of those rescued died soon after.¹²

When the sad news reached Shipton-under-Wychwood a Public Subscription was established to raise funds to erect a monument, in memory of the local inhabitants who perished on the “Cospatrick”. When sufficient funds were set aside, a fountain monument was constructed on the village green opposite the Shaven Crown Inn in the year 1878. A sad reminder to this day of the Townsend and Hedges families, inhabitants of this small Oxfordshire village who were setting out to start a new life on the other side of the world.

Acknowledgments

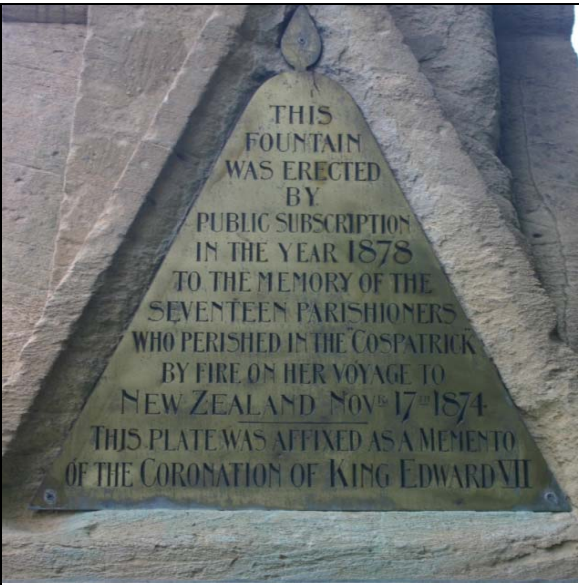
Current photographs taken by author Michelle Nichols


Email michelle_nichols@hotmail.com


Historical image supplied with permission from Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

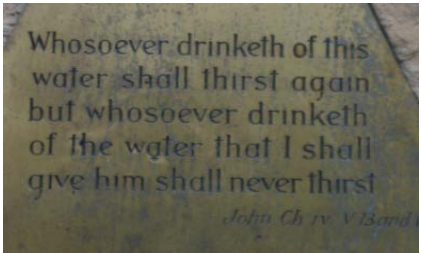
¹¹ Illustrated London News 2 January 1875 from the www.theshipslist.com

¹² Women & Children Last - The Burning of the Emigrant Ship Cospatrick / Charles R. Clarke (Dunedin NZ : Otago University Press, 2006) from Wikipedia entry at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cospatrick_%28ship%29

<i>Side 1 (2007) :</i>	
<p>This fountain was erected by Public Subscription in the year 1878 to the memory of seventeen parishioners who perished in the <i>Cospatrick</i> by fire on her voyage to New Zealand Nov^r 17th 1874</p> <p>-----</p> <p>This plate was afixed as a memento of the coronation of King Edward VII</p>	

<i>Side 2 (2007) :</i>	
<p>Richard Hedges aged 56 Sarah his wife aged 53 John Hedges aged 24 Sarah his wife aged 22 Thomas Hedges aged 27 Charles Hedges aged 18 Sons of Richard and Sarah Hedges</p>	

<i>Side 3 (2007) :</i>	
<p>Henry Townsend aged 62 Ann his wife aged 53 George Charter aged 31 Jane Townsend and their two children Henry Hedges aged 30 Mary Townsend his wife 30 and their three children.</p>	

<i>Side 4 (2007) :</i>	
<p>Whosoever drinketh of this Water shall thirst again But whoever drinketh of the water that that I shall give shall never thirst. <i>John ch iv; 13 and 14</i></p>	

Local Government Petition in Windsor 1863

On the 19th November 1863 a Petition under the Municipalities Act appeared in the *Supplement to the New South Wales Government Gazette* which was signed 248 residents of Windsor. The petitioners were requesting that an earlier petition appearing in the Government Gazette of 22nd July 1863 requesting that the township of Windsor is incorporated into a Municipality was "premature". At the time there was a population of about 1900 people in the town and the recurrent costs of flooding and the small number of people could mean the residents incur additional expenses.

Adams	William	household	George Street
Adamson	George	household	Macquarie Street
Alderson	William	household	Macquarie Street
Alderson	Wm. H.	household	Fitzgerald Street
Allen	Henry		Mileham Street
Anderson	Patrick	household	Cable Street
Andrews	Samuel	household	Macquarie Street
Aspery	Ellen	household	Macquarie Street
Atherley	Joseph		Macquarie Street
Bale	George		Macquarie Street
Barnet	Benjamin	household	Macquarie Street
Bartley	William	household	Mileham Street
Bateman	John	household	George Street
Bateman	Edward	household	Macquarie Street
Bell	William	household	Fitzgerald Street
Berry	James		George Street
Blacker	James	household	
Blanchard	Joseph	freehold	George Street
Blaney	Mary Ann	household	Macquarie Street
Bowlin	John		Macquarie Street
Breze	Edward		Catherine Street
Broderick	Cooper	household	George Street
Brookes	Joseph	household	George Street
Brown	William	household	Bridge Street
Brown	Cornelius	household	Cable Street
Brown	Henry David		Perrys Lane
Burton	John	household	George Street
Burton	Mary	household	George Street
Busby	John Scurr	household	Macquarie Street
Bushell	George	household	Macquarie Street
Butler	Edward	freehold	Mileham Street
Butler	Joseph	freehold	Mileham Street
Byrne	Thomas	household	Church Street
Byrnes	William	household	
Byrnes	Sarah	household	Church Street
Caddan	Jno. D. G.	household	George Street
Callaway	Ellen	freehold	Mileham Street
Carrall	Peter	household	George Street
Carroll	Lucy		Cable Street
Cavanaugh	Esther	household	Thompsons Square
Cavanough	Henry	household	Church Street
Cavanough	Richard	freehold	Macquarie Street
Chalmers	Thomas	household	George Street
Chandler	Wm.	freehold	Gould Street
Clarke	Samuel	household	
Clarke	James	household	Macquarie Street
Cleverly	Benjamin	household	Terrace
Clydbourne	Sarah	household	Macquarie Street

By John Tebbutt jnr

Colesby	Enoch	freehold	Mileham Street	
Collison	Thomas	freehold	George Street	
Connell	John	household		
Cook	John	household	Fitzgerald Street	By John Tebbutt jnr
Costello	Ellen	household	Church Street	
Costello	John		Court Street	
Coulter	Edward	household	Fitzgerald Street	
Cowles	Frederick	household	Catherine Street	
Crew	John	household	Catherine Street	
Crew	James		New Street	
Crizbee	Charles John	household		
Crosbey	Charles T.	household	Macquarie Street	
Cubitt	William		New Street	
Daley	Charles		George Street	
Daring	James	household	Market Street	
Davis	Samuel	household	Baker Street	
Davis	Christopher	freehold	Macquarie Street	
Deacon	Daniel	household	Macquarie Street	
Dick	Robert	freehold	George Street	
Dick	J. L.	household	George Street	
Dillan	Patrick	household	Mileham Street	
Donelan	Stephen	household	Macquarie Street	
Dorset	James	freehold	Macquarie Street	
Duckworth	Margaret	household	Terrace	
Dudley	William	household	New Street	
Eagar	Honorah	household	Macquarie Street	
Eather	Thomas	household	Church Street	
Edmonds	Alexander	household	Terrace	
Elliot	James	freehold	Mileham Street	
Elliot Snr.	Joseph		Mileham Street	
Emerton	Ann	household	Macquarie Street	
Enright	Margaret	household	Bridge Street	
Euston	John		Macquarie Street	
Ezzard	George		Brickfield	[Izzard?]
Feraday	William	household	Macquarie Street	
Fitzpatrick	Michael	household	George Street	
Fleming	William	household	Fitzgerald Street	
Flood	Michael	household	Church Street	
Flood	John	household	Catherine Street	
Forester	John	household	George Street	
Forrester	Henry	household	Cox Street	
Forrester	Thomas		Cable Street	
Fox	John	household	Glebe Street	
Franklin	William Floyd		Fitzgerald Street	
Frazer	Andrew	household	Macquarie Street	
Freeman	William C.	household	George Street	
Freeman	Spencer	freehold	George Street	
Gallagher	Charles	household	George Street	
Gardener	Robert	household	George Street	By John Tebbutt jnr
Gatheral	Alexander	household	Bridge Street	
Geehan	John	household	Pitt Street	
Gilbert	Charles	household	Cox Street	
Gillard	Edward			
Gough	James	household	George Street	
Graham	George	household	Catherine Street	
Graird	Jean		Court Street	
Grand	Bertrand		Court Street	
Gray	James	household	Bridge Street	

Gready	Elizabeth	household	Macquarie Street
Greene	Henry		Macquarie Street
Gun	William	household	
Hardie	Thomas	household	Newtown
Harmer	Samuel	household	Fitzgerald Street
Harwood	William	household	
Hayward	George	household	Macquarie Street
Hearne	Joseph	household	Macquarie Street
Hedson	William	household	Mileham Street
	Edward		
Henetson	Warren	household	Macquarie Street
Herington	Chas.		Macquarie Street
Hill	Joseph		Terrace
Hobbs	A. W.	household	Macquarie Street
Hodge	James	household	Baker Street
Hodgson	Richard	household	Macquarie Street
Holden	John	household	Bridge Street
Holdon	John	household	Church Street
Holland	Daniel	household	George Street
Holland	William	freehold	New Street
Holmes	Charles	household	Glebe Street
Hopkins	Isaac	household	Catherine Street
Hopkins	Susan	household	Catherine Street
Horan	John	household	Catherine Street
Houlton	George	household	New Street
Howard	Francis	freehold	Macquarie Street
Hunt	James	household	Macquarie Street
Husband	Tobias	household	George Street
Ingram	James	freehold	Mileham Street
Ingram	Ann	household	Macquarie Street
Izard	Ann	freehold	Baker Street
Jasper	Emma	household	George Street
Jeffcott	Samuel		Bridge Street
Jones	David	household	
Jones	John	household	George Street
Julian	Joseph	household	
Kilduff	William	household	Bridge Street
King	Frederick	household	Cable Street
Langford	Henry	freehold	Forbes Street
Langford	John		Fitzgerald Street
Langton	William	household	Church Street
Licussan	Pierre		Court Street
Loutit	W.	household	Cable Street
Lowater	William	household	Clarmount
Luell	S.	household	
Mackellar	Elizabeth	freehold	Macquarie Street
Marpen	George	household	Macquarie Street
Mawson	Benjamin	household	Palmer Street
Mayberly	Mary Ann	household	George Street
McGregor	Hugh	household	Catherine Street
McKellar	Dougal	freehold	Macquarie Street
McKenzie	William	household	Mileham Street
Mellows	Charles	household	Church Street
Melville	James	household	Macquarie Street
Melville	James	freehold	Mileham Street
Miller	Edward		Catherine Street
Miller	Edward	household	George Street
Miller	Edward	household	Catherine Street

By John Tebbutt jnr

Mongomery	John	household	George Street
Mortimer	Elizabeth	household	Forbes Street
Moses	Ann	household	Macquarie Street
Motheram	Peter	household	Catherine Street
Mullins	Catherine		Cable Street
Murray	John	household	George Street
Nagle	Richard	household	Macquarie Street
Neville	William	household	Baker Street
Norry	Richard	household	
Overs	Thomas	household	New Street
Page	Richard	household	Macquarie Street
Paull	George		Mileham Street
Perry	William	household	
Perry	Henry	household	Union Street
Perry	Alfred	household	George Street
Perry junr.	William		Fitzgerald Street
Peterson	Edward	household	Catherine Street
Pitt	Joseph	household	George Street
Pooly	Canaley	household	George Street
Priestly	William	household	Macquarie Street
Priestly	Edward	household	Macquarie Street
Pursell	Patrick		Macquarie Street
Quaife	Edward	freehold	Macquarie Street
Rafter	Margaret	household	Macquarie Street
Richards	Thomas		George Street
Ridge	T. B.	household	
Roberts	Robert	freehold	Macquarie Street
Robertson	Donald	freehold	Macquarie Street
Robinson	W.	household	
Robinson	John	household	
Rochester	Jas.	freehold	Macquarie Street
Rooke	Wm.	household	Baker Street
Ross	Donald	household	Macquarie Street
Ryan	Henry	freehold	Mileham Street
Ryder	Samuel	household	Catherine Street
Sanday	Joseph	household	George Street
Savage	Thomas	household	Cable Street
Seymour	Richard	freehold	
Shaw	William M.D.	household	George Street
Shaw	Joseph		Church Street
Shepherd	George	household	Church Street
Simpson	Samuel	household	New Street
Sinfield	John	household	Terrace
Smith	Robert	household	Macquarie Street
Smyth	Robert	household	
Soland	Richard	freehold	Macquarie Street
Sommers	Charles		Church Street
Stearne	William	household	George Street
Stewart	John	household	Macquarie Street
Stubbs	William	household	Church Street
Sullivan	Timothy	household	George Street
Sutton	Thomas	household	Fitzgerald Street
Tearney	William	household	Mileham Street
Tebbutt	Thomas	household	George Street
Templeton	Thomas	household	Baker Street
Tilley	Charles	household	Macquarie Street
Tilly	Henry	household	George Street
Turner	Peter	freehold	George Street

By his attorney John Tebbutt jnr

Turner	Rebecca	freehold	George Street	
Vaughan	Pat	household		
Walker	John	household		
Walker	W.	household	New Street	
Ward	John	freehold	Macquarie Street	
Warrington	Fernal	household	George Street	
Watt	Ed.	freehold	George Street	
Watt	John	household	George Street	
Watters	Thomas	household		
Weeks	Thomas	household	George Street	
Weller	Thomas	household	George Street	
Whiteley	James	household	Pitt Street	By John Tebbutt jnr
Widdows	John	household	Bridge Street	
Wilkinson	William	freehold	Macquarie Street	
Williams	Frederick		Church Street	
Williams	F.	household	George Street	
Windred	Charles	household		
Windred	Joseph	freehold	Court Street	
Withford	Judith	household	Macquarie Street	
Wood	John	household	George Street	
Woodfield	John	household	Macquarie Street	By John Tebbutt jnr
Woodgate	Henry	household		
Woolley	William Thomas	freehold		
Woolley	John	household	Cable Street	
Wylie	Henry	household	Bridge Street	
Yates	Arthur	household	George Street	
Yates	George	freehold	Macquarie Street	

Transcribed by Michelle Nichols & Jonathan Auld from the NSW Government Gazette 19 Nov 1863 [no. 229] pp. 2511-2513

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

PRE 1900 HUNTER VALLEY PIONEERS DIRECTORY

Submissions are being sought for a new and very different Hunter Valley Pioneers project. Instead of the usual format of a few lines of names and dates you will have an A4 page for each of your family names to tell the story of that family PLUS one photograph relating to that family. Not everyone will be able to fill an A4 page, doesn't matter if the information only covers half a page. The cutoff date for pioneer families who settled in the Hunter Valley is 1900. If your family comes from the area covered by the Hunter Valley, see map at <http://www.huntervalleygenealogy.com/hvmap.htm> Submissions are free, and the closing date for submissions is 30th September 2007. CD available Xmas 2007. HOW TO MAKE A SUBMISSION 1 Page = 1 family plus 1 photograph, Text preferably in a Microsoft Word document, Photographs - Can be black & white or coloured and should be no more than 250KB, larger than this I will delete them from my server. If sending a group photograph please state clearly who they are and their position in the photograph. Please include your full name, address and email address. Submissions should be sent to patmay@huntervalleygenealogy.com with the Word document & photographs as an attachment. Please do not send photographs separately. Any queries please go to the Hunter Valley Forum at <http://www.huntervalleygenealogy.com/forum/index.php> and click on Pre 1900 HV Pioneers, post your query and I will reply on the Forum.

IMMIGRATION BRIDGE AUSTRALIA

The Immigration Bridge Australia is a community project established to "commemorate the contributions of all the people who have settled in Australia since 1788. Names of people as well as stories of migration will be engraved on a magnificent footbridge across Lake Burley Griffin in our nation's capital. For more information see the website at <http://www.immigrationbridge.com.au>

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.

Thomas Laycock (1756-1809) Quartermaster NSW Corp see p. 14

Reunions

STUBBS FAMILY REUNION

Descendants of John William and Sarah Stubbs are invited to attend a family reunion on Saturday 27 October 2007 at Ebenezer Church, Coromandel Road Ebenezer from 9.30am. BYO picnic lunch, folding chairs etc. Enquiries to Coralie Hird cdhird@optusnet.com.au or phone 02 9401-0402

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

NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE

There are 2 new books of interest compiled by Rod & Wendy Gow. For further details see the web site at <http://www.ceinternet.com.au/~rgow/> or contact Rod & Wendy Gow, 50 Ferry Lane, Cundletown NSW 2430. They are:

"Windsor & Richmond Gazette newspaper 1906-1910 index to births, deaths, marriages, inquests, obituaries, probates, etc." which includes entries for the Hawkesbury, Nepean, Hills, Parramatta & many districts. With 6,000+ entries, this is the 3rd in this series, indexes for 1911-15 & 1916-20 are already available. The index for 1901-1905 is currently a work in progress and will be released later this year.

"Parramatta Chronicle Newspaper 1843-45 : Index to court cases, births, deaths, marriages, inquests, insolvencies, Tickets of Leave, etc." Book is A4, with 7000+ entries, 156 pp. Price : \$30 (Also on CD Price : \$30) All items include postage anywhere within Australia.

HAWKESBURY FAMILY HISTORY GROUP FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

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

10 October 2007 10am - 11.30am	MICHELLE NICHOLS	<i>Police Gazettes</i>
14 November 2007 10am - 11.30am	JEREMY PALMER	<i>UK Sources for family history</i>
12 December 2007 10am - 11.30am	SHOW & TELL	<i>Plus Christmas Party</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