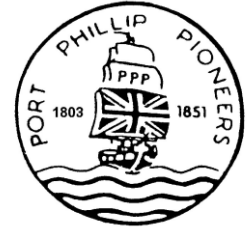


Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.

A Member Society of the G.S.V. Inc.

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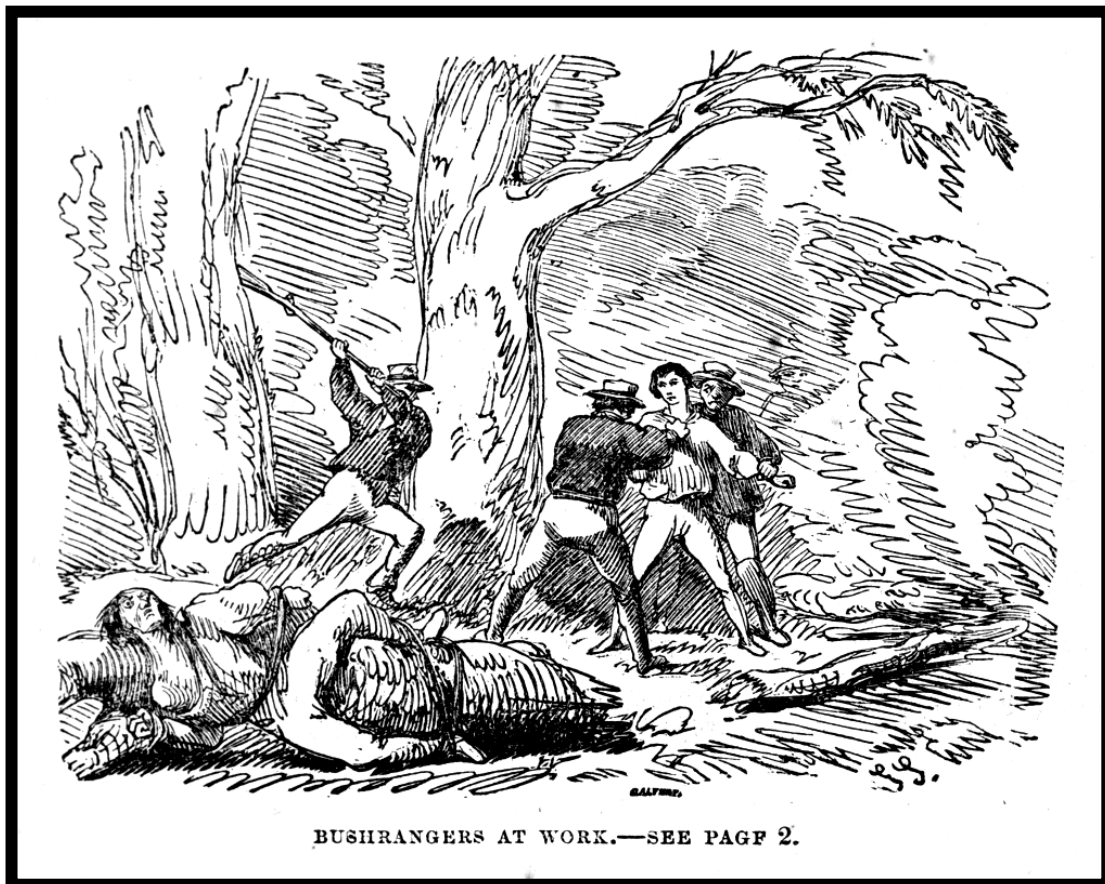
We look forward to your past



Newsletter No: 201

Vol. 40 No. 5

October – November 2017



Title: Bushrangers at work. SLV Collection **Author / Creator:** Samuel Calvert 1828-1913 engraver.
Contributor(s): George Strafford 1820?-1896 artist.

Bushranging – living off the land and being supported by or stealing from free settlers – was either chosen as a preferred way of life by escaped convicts or was a result of the lack of supplies in the early settlements. Australia's bushranging period spanned nearly 100 years, from the first convict bushrangers active from 1790 to the 1860s, through the outlawed bushrangers of the 1860s and 1870s who were able to be shot on sight, to the shooting of the Kelly Gang in 1880. While many bushrangers had populist reputations for being 'Robin Hood' figures; some bushrangers were brutal and others harassed the gold escorts and diggers returning from the goldfields. The popularity of bushrangers and their ethos of 'fight before surrender' was commemorated in bush songs and folklore.

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP

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VISIT OUR WEBSITE

www.portphillippioneersgroup.org.au

Group Report.

Hello members and friends. Can you believe we are now reading the last newsletter for 2017. We have been delighted with the attendances at our meetings this year and hope that many more of you are able to join us in the future. We value your participation and if you would like to hear someone speak on a particular topic let us know and we will try to find someone with knowledge in that area.

Marilla, Clare and I have just been on a trip to the Deniliquin Family History Expo to spread the word about the Port Phillip Pioneers Group.

We had some delighted people finding information about their families. So good to be able to help.

We had a great time with lots of laughter and conversations that are not possible during meeting time.

Here we are in the photo in between customers.

Please note the date of the February meeting. This always depends on Church availability and is on Saturday 10th February 2018.

Keep writing your entry for *Pioneer Profiles* 7 and we would be delighted to receive it soon.

Don't forget the end of the year afternoon tea at the next meeting and if you cannot make it we wish you and your loved ones a wonderful Christmas and New Year.

Take care everyone, Barb Hawkins. Editor

The Annual Pioneer Service at St James Old Cathedral.

Is on Sunday 5th November at 10 a.m. followed by morning tea in the Conference Centre.

This year marks the 175th Anniversary of the opening of the church.

Professor Peter Sherlock, will trace the story of Rev. Adam Compton Thomson who was the only Anglican priest in Port Phillip for much of the 1840's.



λ Welcome to the following Member λ

No	Member	Desc. From	Details	Date	Ship or other means
1464	Edwina Lenore WINTER	a) Sylvester John and b) Elizabeth Angell BROWN c) Thomas Alexander BROWN d) Crawford MOLLISON	Arr. PPD As above Arr. PPD	15 th April 1839 As above 14th Nov. 1839	Abercrombie As above

2017 -2018

Meeting Dates

November 11, 2017
February 10, 2018

Newsletter Deadlines

January 8, February – March 2018

All correspondence for newsletter items must be sent to Barb Hawkins,
email barbh27@bigpond.com

David Langdon: Richmond in the 1840s

David Langdon, President of the Richmond and Burnley Historical Society discussed the first land subdivisions in Richmond and early residents.

In 1839, two years after the first land sales in the Port Phillip District, crown allotments were auctioned in Richmond. The sales were organised by the Colonial Secretary's Office in Sydney and advertised as 'Land Sales in the Town of Melbourne, Port Phillip'.

The name Richmond became official in 1842. Prior to that date, the names Clifton, Newtown, Clayton Hill or New Richmond appeared on land sales documents.

Robert Hoddle's first subdivision created blocks of 120 acres for farming. However the area, two miles from Melbourne, was ideal for wealthy merchants and gentry as country estates, with just a carriage drive away from their businesses in Melbourne.

The land options comprised four areas. The first was bound by Hoddle Street, Bridge Road, Church Street and Victoria Street (originally called Simpson's St). The other three were bounded by Punt Road (the continuation of Hoddle Street south of Bridge road), Bridge Road, Burnley Park and Swan Street, divided into three by Church and Burnley Streets.

The total of 566 acres was divided into 22 Crown portions, each containing approximately 25 acres and selling from £11 - £37 per acre. The most expensive properties fronted Bridge Road, Church Street, and Swan Street as far as Mary Street.

Auctioneer Charles Williams purchased the two most valuable sections and named them Clayton Hill. Later inhabitants renamed the area Richmond Hill. The Reverend Joseph Docker purchased a couple of 25 acre allotments on the NW corner of Swan St and Church St and used part of the land as an orchard. In 1842, he subdivided most of his land and attempted unsuccessfully to create a separate village called Clifton. Today, Docker St and Clifton St indicate where his property was.

Many purchases of land were made for speculative reasons and subdivisions into smaller blocks occurred within a few weeks. Some were advertised for sale immediately whilst others came on the market over a period of time.

William Wilson's crown allotment number 46, of 27 acres, was subdivided into lots as small as one acre. Wilson who was from Sydney used an agent to buy land on his behalf. The house built by Patricius William Welsh on his allotment in section 46 was valued at £4,000 in 1844 when he was declared insolvent.

A second subdivision was made to resurvey the area into 25 acre allotments. In the sale on 2nd November 1839, allotment number 16 which was bounded by Swan Street, Burnley Park and Stawell Street was sold mainly for market gardens whilst allotment 39 which fronted Lennox Street and Highett Street was sold for private residences and grazing purposes. The properties

near the Yarra River and subject to flooding were much cheaper than those on higher ground. Farquhar McCrae bought land in section 24 in December 1839. His 25 acre property named Sherwood was on high ground fronting Punt Road and Bridge Street. It was subdivided into half acre blocks and put up for sale on 6th January 1840. Thirty blocks which earlier went for £24 an acre sold for more than £200 an acre.

In 1845, Dr Farquhar McCrae sold a portion of his land to his brother Captain Andrew McCrae (Melbourne Courier, Wed 6 Aug 1845, Page 3) who lived there on the corner of Rotherwood and Sherwood Streets. Beekeeper Joseph Kimber also lived in Rotherwood Street.

Charles Wilson's residence 'Jasmin Cottage' on 2 acres of land he had bought from Farquhar McCrae was on Punt road, near Rowena Parade. George Arden of the Gazette paid Wilson £1900 for the property and in June 1841 sold it to his partner Thomas Strode. It was described in the Port Phillip Patriot in December 1841 as being 'a trifling distance beyond the Superintendent's Domain'. When Thomas Strode moved out it became the Melbourne Retreat and Tea Gardens.

Daniel Bunce, renowned botanist and member of Leichhardt's expedition in 1846, established Denmark Hill Nursery in Lennox Street in 1841. He sold seeds and plants at the Tea Gardens.

Other land owners were, John Gardiner, George Cavanagh, John Hodgson, (responsible for the reservation of all the land from Princes Bridge to Punt Road as public land), and banker William Highett. James Henty lived in Waltham Street from 1850 until he died in 1882. It was on his property that the Pelaco Factory was built much later. Others were Henry Miller, chairman of the Bank of Victoria, chemist, Joseph Bosisto who distilled eucalyptus, and William Westgarth.

Dr James Palmer, Mayor of Melbourne in 1845 erected a row of prefabricated iron cottages in Westbank Terrace. The suburb Burwood was named after his villa of that name.

Near the Yarra River Dame Nellie Melba's father David Mitchell had clay pits. Later, thirty one quarry sites were set aside on Crown allotments 9 - 15 where they abutted the river. John Jones Peers, bricklayer, advertised the arrival of a machine for making bricks which were superior to the best hand-made bricks.

Subdivisions along the Richmond flats advertised in 1842 caught the attention of the working class and Richmond's population rose to 402 in 1846. By 1851 reserves were set aside for churches, schools, etc. and when Richmond separated from Melbourne, developers were free to plan streets, and reduce frontages. Major subdivisions occurred in the north and west. By 1857, the population reached 9,029 and today it is 27,000.

Contributed by Jan Hanslow, PPPG Member No 1057

Rev. Moses Rintel - Melbourne's First Rabbi.

The parents of Moses Rintel came from Eastern Europe and settled in England in the early 1800s. After spending some time in London they moved up to Edinburgh in Scotland where Moses was born about 1823. His father was Myer Moses Rintel, a businessman, Talmud and Rabbinical teacher, and minister. His mother was Sara(h), nee Davis. After a few years the family moved back to England and appear in the 1841 census at Gravel Lane, London. Though this census gives the names of all those in the household it does not show their relationship to each other and the entry for the Rintel family appears to mistakenly show Myer Rintel's wife to be Mary rather than Sarah. The family, minus Moses, appear in the 1851 census at Carter Street, London, England.



Rabbi Moses Rintel

Moses Rintel spent some time at Brighton, Sussex in the early 1840s before emigrating to Australia in 1844 holding a Semeecha from the then Chief Rabbi in London, Dr. Solomon Herschell. He arrived at Sydney, New South Wales in July 1844 on the "**Lloyds**" from London (15 March 1844) and Plymouth (28 March 1844) via the Island of St. Pauls. In Sydney he set up and was principal of the 'Sydney Hebrew Academy' which was a well regarded educational establishment. While in Sydney he was a member of the Australian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Melbourne was founded in 1835 and from its beginning had a Jewish connection through one of the members of the Port Phillip Association. The first settlers included a small but active and influential population of Jews. They practiced their religion as well as they could for a number of years and in 1848 obtained the services of Walter Levy Lindenthal as Reader. Like Moses Rintel, Lindenthal had been running an Academy in Sydney

prior to arriving at Melbourne in February 1848. His appointment was not a success and before long he departed for Van Diemens Land. He was temporarily replaced for three months by John Henry Anderson before the position was offered to Moses Rintel. Rintel accepted the position of Reader and arrived at Melbourne on 4 April 1849 on the "**Velocity**" from Sydney and moved into the accommodation at the small Synagogue in Melbourne.

Rintel's appointment turned out to be successful though a number of contentious issues arose over the following years. One of these involved the circumcision of children where one of the parents was not Jewish. With the small population in the early days of settlement a number of Jews had children with spouses of other faiths. Circumcision of itself did make a person Jewish but had to be followed up with a further act (Tebilah). Rintel was opposed to circumcising these children where it was not certain they would continue in the faith but the members of his congregation were prepared to allow it. This matter was referred to London.



Mrs Elvina Rintel

In 1857 Rintel resigned from the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation and set up a second Hebrew congregation known as the Mickva Israel Congregation which eventually opened a Synagogue in Albert Street, East Melbourne in 1877.

In 1864 he helped establish a Beth Din (rabbinical court of justice) in Melbourne, the only one in the British Empire outside of London, England and was eventually appointed its chairman. And on 18 April 1864 Rintel was appointed as one of the new Trustees of the Old Melbourne Cemetery. He was also a Freemason.

Another matter of contention arose over Rintel's status as a Rabbi. He was originally a teacher who had been elevated to Rabbi status. This had been satisfactory to the Melbourne congregation who when he was first appointed had stated that they wanted their children to receive a commercial education rather than a classical education. In the 1860s a dispute arose between Rintel and Rev. A. F. Ornstein over their comparative status. However, as Rintel had over time been endorsed by the Chief Rabbi in London (Dr. Adler) in 1868 he was named as the Senior Minister of the Melbourne Hebrew community.

Rabbi Moses Rintel died on 9 May 1880 at his residence, 'Speedwell House,' Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria and was buried on 10 May 1880 in the Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton.

Moses Rintel was the son of Myer Moses Rintel and his wife Sara(h), nee Davies. Their birthplaces were given variously as Poland and Prussia. In 1869 Australian papers reported that the widowed mother of Rabbi Moses Rintel had died at Rogasen, Prussia on 4 May 1869.

Rintel had a sister named Floretta (Flora) Rintel who was born about 1826 in Scotland and a brother named Hyam Rintel who was born about 1830, possibly in England. Flora and Hyam appear in both the 1841 and 1851 census in London. In 1851 Flora was a tailoress and Hyam a tailor. It was also noted that Flora was dumb. There was possibly another older sibling not in the census with the family named Joseph Rintel who became a Rabbi in Cornwall. Nothing further is known about Flora but between the time of the 1851 census and the early 1860s Hyam Rintel emigrated to Australia and joined his brother Moses in Melbourne. In 1862 he married Jessie Ann Kefford and through her family connections became connected to a religious sect at Nunawading, many members of which later went to Western Australia. Hyam died in East Melbourne in 1898.

On 22 August 1849 Moses Rintel was married in the Melbourne Synagogue to Elvina Hart. Elvina, who had been born in New York, United States of America, was the eldest daughter of John Hart of Collins Street, Melbourne. Their children were:

1. Henri John Rintel, born 15 May 1850 in Melbourne and died on 13 June 1850. He was buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery and his remains reinterred in the Fawkner Cemetery in 1920.
2. Isabel(la) Rintel, born 6 June 1851 in Melbourne. She married Abraham Stern in 1875 in Victoria and they had three daughters. Isabella died on 3 May 1921 in Melbourne and Abraham died in 1912.

3. Myer Rintel, born 11 January 1853 in Melbourne.

He married Sophie Elizabeth Cohen in 1889 in Sydney, New South Wales and they had one daughter. Myer died on 9 December 1914 in Geelong, and Sophie died in 1937 in Armadale.

4. Edward Rintel, born 11 October 1854 in Melbourne. He is thought to have married Elizabeth Annie Louise Solomon in Perth, Western Australia about 1901 and possibly had a son named Edward in 1906.

5. Henri Rintel, born 15 May 1856 in Melbourne. He married Jane Manning in 1890 in Victoria. He died on 3 March 1923 in Kerang, Victoria.

6. Simeon Rintel, born 11 March 1858 in Melbourne. He married Bertha Waterman in 1886 in Victoria and they had a daughter named Grace in 1887. Simeon died on 11 January 1919 in Perth, Western Australia and Bertha died on 26 November 1927 in Fremantle, Western Australia.

7. Walter Rintel, born 28 November 1859 in Carlton. He married Louisa Edith Cox in 1898 in Victoria and they had one son and four daughters. Walter died in 1925 in Collingwood.

8. Adelaide (Ada/Addie) Rintel, born 1862 in Melbourne. She married Philip Joseph in 1888 in Victoria. Adelaide died on 26 October 1916 in Melbourne.

9. Sara(h) Rintel, born 16 October 1867 in Carlton. She died unmarried on 18 December 1893 in St. Kilda.

Source of Images:

1. Rabbi Moses Rintel - ("Australian Jewish Historical Society Journal" vol.1,p.150 on the 'Obituaries Australia' website of the Australian National University.
2. Mrs. Elvina Rintel (nee Hart) - Nancy Keesing Collection, Archive of Australian Judaica, on the website of The University of Sydney.

Contributed by Alexander Romanov-Hughes
PPPG Member No. 52



Your money or your life.

The following article came to light whilst I was looking through the Geelong Advertiser on Trove. Prior to its discovery I had no knowledge whatsoever of this incident. It proves in searching Trove you never know what you may find.

The victim is my maternal great, great grandfather. He married in Geelong in 1844 and by 1852 was the father of five children.

We all look for convicts but do not often find our forebears on the receiving end of felons.

Michael Grogan
Member No. 1332.

THE GEELONG ADVERTISER AND INTELLIGENCIER

Thursday, 22nd. April 1852 page 2.
From Circuit Court, Wednesday,
21st. April 1852.

Before his Honour the Chief Justice. The proceedings of the criminal sittings were resumed this day at ten a.m. The following jury were empanelled :- James Brown, James Alder, Thomas Butterworth John Burn, Wm. Bell John Cumming, Joseph Bray, James Boyle Thomas Watt, Allen George Armytage, Charles Bennet and Richard George Bayldon.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

William. Burrows stood indicted for committing a highway robbery on Saturday, the 17 April, inst., upon Michael Markham, at the Bell post Hill near Geelong.

Michael Markham being sworn, deposed that, as he was proceeding home on horse -back, on Saturday afternoon, the 17 inst. when near the Bell Post Hill, the prisoner at the bar, and two others, came up to him. The prisoner presented two pistols at his breast, and ordered witness to dismount and give his money – he did so, and gave up to the prisoner, forty- two pounds ten shillings and ten-pence in notes and silver.

One of the three held the horse by the bridle, whilst the prisoner at the bar took the money from the witness. One of the men, not the prisoner, had a white veil over his face. He returned to town after the robbery, and after informing the police, walked about the streets of Geelong, during the after part of the same day to see whether he could see any of the prisoners.

Towards six o'clock, he saw the prisoner at the bar, near Mr. White's Victoria Hotel, and pointed him out to Sergeant Cahir, who took him into custody. Witness is quite satisfied that the prisoner at the bar is the man who robbed him.

Sergeant Cahir of the Geelong Police, deposed, that he apprehended the prisoner near the Victoria Hotel, Market Square, on the evening of Saturday 17 of the present month. Previously to taking the prisoner into custody, the last witness, who pointed him out, informed him that a red spot would be found upon the white part of one of his eyes, which was the case. Witness afterwards went to the prisoner's belongings, and on searching under the mattress of his bed found a life preserver.



“Your money or your life”

The prisoner when called for his defence, stated that he wished the proceedings against him to be deferred till the next sessions. His Honour said it was too late at the present stage of the proceedings to make the request. The Jury requested to know if the prisoner wore the same dress that he now appeared in, at the time he robbed Markham. Markham stated that the prisoner at the time of the robbery wore a pilot- blue cloth coat: but when taken into custody changed it for a blue serge shirt. His Honour said he would leave the case entirely in the hands of the Jury. The Jury without hesitation returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner strongly protested his innocence, but brought no evidence to contradict what had already been given against him. The Judge observed that if the prisoner could bring before him, (even after he had passed sentence,) proof that he was innocent, that the sentence would not be carried into effect. The sentence of the court was, that the prisoner at the bar be kept on the roads of the colony for eight years, the first one of which to be passed in irons.

Historic hotel site yields hints to notorious past.

The Age: 5 July 2016
Aisha Dow

In a dark room in the earliest days of settlement in Melbourne, a gold nugget and a lice comb fall unnoticed through a crack in the floorboards.

For more than 150 years they were forgotten in the gloom, until unearthed from the rubble of the Mistletoe Hotel as part of a major archaeological dig in the CBD.

The relics were discovered in one of the most significant archaeological digs in Victoria's history. Around 250,000 artefacts have been excavated from the former pub site in MacKenzie Street and dated back to within 20 years of Melbourne's founding by European settlers.

The collection is the state's largest assemblage of business-related artefacts, preserved for the last 55 years under an asphalt car park. Previous large excavations, such as the Little Lon dig, have focused on former residential areas.

The relics include what could be one of the first pieces of ANZAC memorabilia – a distinctive rising-sun badge, perhaps from World War I, supposed to have been picked up by a rat one day and deposited amongst gnawed animal bones under the kitchen floor.

A cesspit, which still carries the mild pong of 19th-century sewage, has yielded broken emu eggs and one of the earliest models of a plastic toothbrush.

One of the oddest discoveries was a ceramic jar for "Russian bear grease", which was an early treatment for hair loss.

A small, rusted revolver was found in the basement, a hint at the establishment's colourful and dangerous history.

In 1879, burglars reportedly broke into the premises by removing slates from the roof and using a rope to abseil into the proprietor's bedroom, where they stole £200. A number of years later the proprietor, Charles Wright, reported to police that he had shot his pistol at five "larrikins" who had thrown stones at the doors and windows at the pub after being refused service.

There are also references in historic newspaper articles to prostitution at the Mistletoe. An 1855 piece in *The Argus* describes a man who was somehow "inveigled" by a woman into her tent at the back of the hotel.

"While he was there, a nobbler of liquor was given to him, from the effects which he immediately sank into a slumber. While he was in this state, £40 in notes and £3 in sovereigns were abstracted from his belt," the article said.

"The tent was a notable resort for prostitutes and bad characters." A number of feminine items were found during the dig, including pins for sewing.

"It certainly backs up the idea of a poorly lit place where you couldn't just return to search for a lost item," Heritage Victoria's principal archaeologist Jeremy Smith said.

The Mistletoe Hotel site is now hemmed in by office towers and will soon become home to a 38-storey apartment building. Malaysian developer UEM Sunrise has funded the excavation.

While it's hard to believe now, the pub could once boast views of the Yarra River and the ships arriving at Australia Wharf. "It was bustling and it was busy, but the building of the city hadn't really started," Mr Smith said.

"It was such a different place."

The dig has been led by archaeological consultants Terra Culture and ArchLink, who will now spend another six months cleaning and analysing the items that have been collected.

Eventually, some of the artefacts may go on display in the new tower, reclaiming those city views in the process.



Picture: Ian Currie. A jar lid found at the side of the old Mistletoe Hotel in Melbourne.
Picture: Archlink Archaeologists and Heritage Advisors Pty Ltd...

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP INC – MEETINGS

Venue:	Wesley Hall. St. Andrew's Uniting Church, cnr Burke and Malvern Rds, Gardiner. Public Transport : Right on the route of the No 72 tram and only a short walk from the Gardiner Railway Station. Melways Reference : Map 59 H7.
Entry:	\$2.00.
Doors Open:	1.30 pm. Sign in. Time to browse notice board, borrow library books, and chat.
Meeting Starts:	2.00 pm.
Guest Speaker:	2.30 pm.
Afternoon Tea:	4.00 pm. Refreshments provided.
Next Meeting:	Saturday: 11 November 2017
Speaker:	Speaker: Robert Wuchatsch. Topic: John Muston a forgotten Pioneer.

Upcoming Meetings:

Saturday, 10 February 2018

Speaker: Susan Grant

Topic: "Government Residence Melbourne 1837" – the Story of the Painting.

Saturday, May 12 2018

Speaker & Topic: TBA.

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PPPG ENewsletter

If there are any members who would prefer to receive their PPPG Newsletter via email rather than by post, please contact Susan Grant at grantsv@bigpond.net.au.

Unless we hear from you, we will continue to send your newsletter via Australia Post.

**“All articles and information contained in this Newsletter
are accepted in good faith and the Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.
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