

# PIONEER PROFILES

A Port Phillip Pioneers Group  
Project

VOLUME ONE

Compiled by  
Betty L. Meckel



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# PIONEER PROFILES

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THE STORIES, IN BRIEF,  
OF SOME OF VICTORIA'S  
EARLY SETTLERS



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Compiled by :  
Betty L. Meckel,  
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Mentone, 3194.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgement and thanks is offered to all those who contributed Profiles to make up this collection. Members have obviously put tremendous effort into their research and the result makes fascinating reading. Wherever possible I have printed them in their entirety. Regretfully, I have had to shorten several, as they far exceeded the space which could reasonably be given to each Profile. My apologies to those concerned and my thanks for the material contributed.

My special thanks to the two proof-readers, Dr. Geoffrey Fewster and Mrs. Dorothy Samson. My gratitude is further extended to our Chairman, for kindly providing the foreword, for his encouragement, support and general guidance in so many areas of this entire project. I would also like to thank any one who helped in any way whom I may have overlooked, and lastly, all those members who willingly offered their help in various ways. This time that was not necessary, but it was comforting to know that such back-up support was available.

We see this as an ongoing project and hope that those who have not thus far contributed a Profile, will now be prompted to do so. Need I say, that the faster these reach me, the sooner we shall be able to produce Volume II.

Betty L. Meckel

August, 1990.



## FOREWORD

During the first half of the 19th century and especially from 1835 to 1851 attempts were made by people of European origin to colonize that part of Australia known today as Victoria.

Reasons for this influx of migrants are possibly as numerous as the profiles that can be written about our pioneering ancestors.

Descendants of those early migrants from the British Isles and Europe are now spread throughout Australia, New Zealand and a number of other countries.

Research conducted by descendants of these settlers has uncovered a wealth of knowledge about life and experiences in a community far removed from their birthplace.

In the production of this book the Port Phillip Pioneers' Group is indebted to its Past Chairperson, Mrs. Betty Meckel. Her enthusiastic encouragement of members to contribute brief sketches on the lives of pioneer ancestors has resulted in the development of a highly appreciated segment of Newsletter.

Betty is responsible for practically all the work that went into the creation of this publication. It is with pleasure that I record the Group's sincere appreciation of her efforts.

"Pioneer Profiles" brings together a series of articles written by descendants of a small cross section of the U K/European migrants who found home in the Port Phillip District prior to 1st July, 1851.

P P P Group trusts that you will enjoy these profiles and maybe feel encouraged to share another profile with us, based on some aspect of your research into the life of an ancestor who migrated to the Port Phillip District during the first fifty years of the 19th century.

Dr. G. E. Fewster,

Chairman, P P P G.



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October 9th, 1803.

## SULLIVAN'S BAY TO SULLIVAN'S COVE.

Urias Allender, a convict was transported on the "Calcutta" which arrived at Sullivan's Bay on October 9th, 1803. When Lieut-Colonel David Collins decided to abandon the settlement, he despatched a small boat to Sydney with the news that he intended to go to V.D.L., and Urias was one of the volunteers to man the boat.

The voyage began on 7th November, 1803, when William Collins with a crew of six convicts tried unsuccessfully to clear the Heads. This took three days to accomplish, after which good progress was made along the coast. A few miles north of Bateman's Bay the cutter was over-taken by the "Ocean". The captain agreed to take Collins, his cutter and crew on to Port Jackson where they arrived on 24th November, 1803.

In 1804 together with the rest of the settlers, Urias moved to Ridsen Cove and ultimately Sullivan's Cove. In 1805 he received a pardon from Governor King.

On 25th September, 1816, aged 50 years, he married Elizabeth Early, aged 22 years, (born 28th Jan, 1794 on Norfolk Island, the daughter of Rachel Early (First Fleet) and Private Samuel Marsden, NSW Corps, (Second Fleet). In the same year, he received the first license to conduct a ferry service on the Derwent, between Kangaroo Point and Hobart. Later, he farmed a grant of 30 acres on the Clarence Plains. In May he applied for and was granted a further 30 acres for farming.

Urias and Elizabeth had eleven children, some of whom later settled in Victoria, including their son Henry, born 1822 from whom Miss Marie Allender descends.

Urias died in April, 1842, at Kangaroo Point and is buried at St. Matthews, Rokeby.

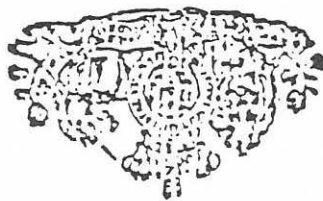
Contributed by Miss Marie Allender. Mem. No. 436.

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Reproduced over the page is a photocopy of the General Orders issued by Lieut-Colonel David Collins concerning the pardon granted to Urias for his good behaviour and meritorious conduct in volunteering to assist in the transporting of the boat to Sydney.

The General Orders were printed on the small machine used for producing the Orders of the Day, for the small settlement at Sullivan's Bay. These were then nailed to certain trees. The same small machine was also used to print the early copies of the Hobart Courier.

# General Orders.



THE Commander of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, having signified to the Lieutenant Governor his intention of sailing for Port Jackson on Sunday next, the Detachment of Royal Marines belonging to that Ship, at present doing duty in the Settlement, will be returned to her tomorrow.

The Lieutenant Governor feels a pleasure in declaring, that during the time they have been under his orders, they have conducted themselves in every respect like good soldiers; and he regrets, that the present situation of public affairs will not admit of his making any requisition for their being annexed to the Detachment of the same Corps now on service in the Colony, which it was his intention to have done.

He is also much gratified in being able to mark with his approbation, and hold up as an example worthy the imitation of their fellow Prisoners, the meritorious conduct of

- John Rawlinson,
- Urias Allender,
- Christopher Furth,
- William Thomas,
- James Price,—and,
- David Wakefield.

which, since their return from Port Jackson, has been reported to him by Mr. Collins, who had the charge of the Boat in which they were employed. They may rest assured that he shall not lose sight of the service which, so creditably to themselves, they have performed.

*Guilford Bay, Port Phillip,  
December 21st 1803.*

DAVID COLLINS,  
Commander of the Ship

## HENRY BATMAN, OUR FIRST FAMILY.

Mary and William Batman arrived in Sydney on the 'Ganges', with their two infants Maria and Robert, in 1797. William was a cutler (maker of swords, knives, etc). Georgian England was a hard place, and William was transported for 14 years for receiving a quantity of saltpetre. His wife and children accompanied him as free settlers. Mary must have been a brave and determined woman to go to such lengths to keep the family together.

William, with a ticket-of-leave, and later as a free man in Parramatta carted and sold cedar from the Illawarra district. Their home was demolished only a few years ago, to make way for a multi-national building.

They had four children born to them in Australia: John, Founder of Melbourne, 1801; Henry, 1803; William, 1806 and Charles, 1808.

Maria married William White, and had 7 children; Robert married Eleanor Turner, Australian born daughter of a First Fleeter, and had 9 children; John married Eliza Callaghan and had seven daughters and a son - the second white child to be born in the "Village" (Melbourne). Unfortunately, he drowned in the Yarra when only 9 years old. Henry married Catherine Elizabeth, sister of William Pelhan Dutton, who has a strong claim to be the first real settler in Portland.

Two of the boys, John (21) and Henry (19) settled in V D L in 1821. They were both tall and healthy, and had a fair share of charisma. John's story has often been told, sometimes (especially of late years) with much unsubstantiated 'embroidery'; he seems to have become a prime victim of the 'cut the tall poppy' syndrome. The two of them put great store on being brothers; their love and loyalty also extended beyond themselves to their black friends, who stayed with them from their boyhood to their deaths.

John first entered Port Phillip on 29th May, 1835, in the 'Rebecca'. Before returning to V D L he made his famous treaty with the aborigines, and established a 'surveillance' camp at Indented Head. A few weeks later Henry, with all his family, arrived in the 'Rebecca', as agent for John and the Port Phillip Association.

Henry, Catherine and their four girls were the first family to settle in Victoria, as Dutton and the Hentys, recently settled in Portland, were all unmarried. Catherine is reputed to have been pregnant at the time and to have lost her baby soon after. Our pioneer women were certainly brave; the nearest white woman was back in V D L! Family tradition has it that Catherine had few conveniences at Indented Head, as she was told not to unpack because they would soon be moving to the Yarra.

Henry and the Sydney blacks went ahead and built a permanent house there for them. It was made of earth, straw and timber, similar to a modern pise building. Captain Lancey and party were living in tents while deciding on which side of the river they would settle. Before the year's end, Mary Gilbert was to give birth to Melbourne's first white baby, on 30th December.

Henry and Catherine's four little girls fascinated William Buckley, the "Wild White Man", and when John became established, one can see and rejoice at the eleven little Batman girls in their 'go to meeting clothes' going off in file to church, accompanied by their parents, and their governess, Miss Newcombe. Henry's eldest daughter Mary Ann, after her father's death, lived at Portland and married George Bell, whose parents were settled on the 21,000 acre Mt. Eckersley and Mt. Clay runs. She was a superb horsewoman, and all her children inherited her skill. Her son William owned a champion thoroughbred, and was with Adam Lindsay Gordon during the famous leap at Mt. Gambier. Adam Lindsay Gordon later wrote a poem for John.

Georgia, the third child, married William Heaney, for many years a Portland councillor and sometime Mayor. She was my grandmother, and often held me spellbound with stories of the early days.

The numerous descendants of the original William and Mary are now spread over all Eastern Australia. Some branches of the family are now in the tenth and eleventh generations domiciled in Australia.

Contributed by Mrs. Edna Richards, Mem. No. 435.

Compiler's Note : The following item which was printed in the June-July 1987, issue of Newsletter, received many favourable comments regarding its interesting content. I therefore felt justified in reprinting it following this particular Family Profile.

John Batman died 6th May, 1839 at Melbourne aged 38. He was buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery. His grave was unmarked until a tombstone was unveiled on June 3rd, 1882. With the demolition of this cemetery in 1922, his remains were removed to Fawcner, and the monument re-assembled in Batman Avenue. On the 27th February, 1924 a new tombstone was unveiled over his grave at Fawcner, by his great-great-grandson - Leslie Batman Weire.

Details supplied by courtesy of Mr. Lester Stephen, FGSV, and the "Registrar".

This second item was written by John Lahey, and appeared in the Melbourne Age on 22nd August, 1990 together with a photograph of John Batman and his descendant.

Mr. Leslie John Batman Weire, of Mentone, the great-great-grandson of the Melbourne pioneer John Batman, has died at 73. He was spokesman for the Batman family descendants.

Mr. Weire was descended from the fourth of Batman's seven daughters, Elizabeth, who married the first town clerk of Geelong, William Weire, in 1853. The surname continues with two sons, John and Peter, and a grandson, Adam, 16. His widow is Iris.

Mr. Weire became well known during Victoria's centenary year, 1953. The artist W.B. McInnes painted a portrait of Batman that hangs in the Melbourne Town Hall. He modelled Batman's face on an early drawing, and chose Leslie Weire, then 17, to pose for the torso.

## ANTHONY BEALE AND FRANCIS NODIN.

Francis Nodin, my great-grandfather (born London 1805) arrived in the Port Phillip District in 1837 or earlier. He, along with some other adventurous spirits, 'seized on or about the old Western Market Site' and set up shop.

In the first land sale held on 19th. June, 1837, he bought three or four allotments, some as an agent, and at least one on his own account in Lonsdale Street where Myers now is, and there he operated a busy general store for some years. One-writer recalls him as "quite a character of the time, with his bustling form, and his face ever full of business, whether business were full or not".

Meanwhile, in 1839, Anthony Beale, my gt-gt-grandfather, scion of a family which had lived for five generations on the Island of St. Helena, and after half his life span, arrived in Melbourne with pre-fabricated sections of a cottage, his wife Katherine Rose and eight of their sixteen children so far born. Another son was born in Melbourne. The Beales first set up a small mixed farm in the bush in Newtown, now Fitzroy, and took a keen interest and were much involved in community and social activities in Melbourne. Among the Beale family was a daughter Isabella Margaret, born 1822 on St. Helena, whom Francis Nodin married in 1840. In 1841, expanding his horizons Anthony Beale established himself as a farmer at a home which he named "St. Helena", close to the Plenty River near Eltham. There on the grounds of his property he built a chapel which he called the "Rose Chapel", in memory of his wife Katherine Rose, who died in 1856, and together with the surrounding burial ground, this has been a place of pilgrimage ever since.

The Nodins had a family of one son and seven daughters, one of whom, Jane Margaret, (born 1849), in 1876 married my grandfather, Edward H. Bromby, who had arrived in Melbourne in 1858 as a boy of eleven years, one of the sons of Dr. J.E. Bromby, who had come from Hull to take up the headmastership of Melbourne Grammar School.

There are some hundreds of descendants who look back with pride at the endeavours and the enterprise of their forbears in the early times of the Port Phillip Settlement.

Contributed by Mr. Christopher Bromby, Mem. No. 44.

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The following details were sent to me by a member of the present congregation of St. Katherine's Church, (as it is now called), Mrs. Beverly Ward, and as they make interesting reading I am including them...Comp.

As previously mentioned, Anthony Beale erected this beautiful miniature place of worship in memory of his wife Katherine Rose who died in 1856. On his death, September 4th, 1865 the Chapel was willed, with three acres of land, to the Church of England, and it was consecrated St. Katherine's Church in 1876 by Dr. Saunders, Bishop of Ballarat.

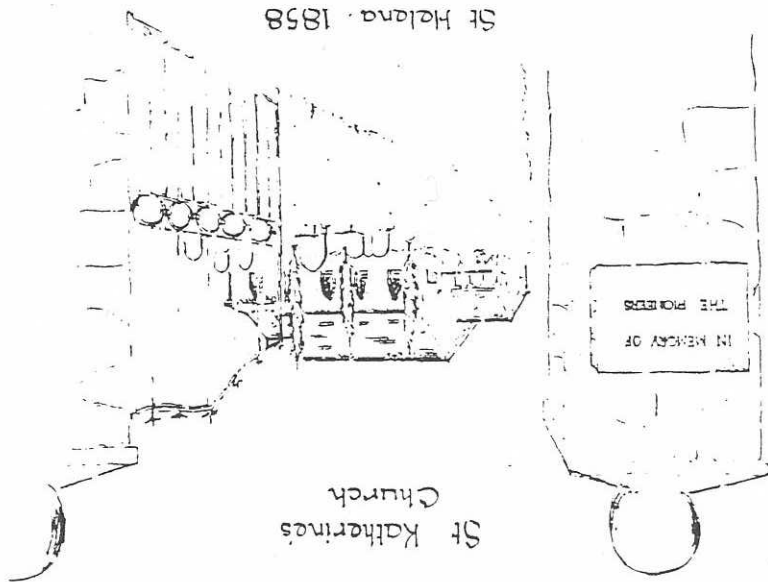
The church was destroyed by a bush fire in February 1957, but was restored by public appeal, and re-dedicated by the Archbishop Administrator of Melbourne, the Most Reverend J.J. Booth on Sunday 17th November, 1957. Prior to the fire, one of the congregation, a young student of architecture had used the little church for a thesis, thus when rebuilding began his plans made it possible to faithfully follow the original plan. Many things in the church were donated by various people. The carpet was a gift from a Queensland resident and was used in Westminster Abbey at the time of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. The paten was a gift from the Church of England on the Island of St. Helena.

St Katherine's Church c1856, rebuilt 1957, and how it looks, 1990.



TO THE MEMORY OF KATHERINE ROSE - BUILT BY MAJOR ANTHONY REEZE

St Helanda 1858



St Katherine's Church

Headstones in the graveyard record some history of early settlers, one of interest being that of the artist Walter Withers. Another, the grave of Graham Webster, whose family descended in one unbroken line from father to son for 779 years.

Services are held every Sunday at 8 a.m., and at 7 p.m. on the second Sunday of the month, when, I am told, the tiny chapel is filled to capacity.

## GREAT-AUNT FLORA.

My Great-Aunt Flora was a remarkable woman. Her father (my gt-grandfather) William Fowler Timms arrived in the Port Phillip District in 1838. He settled in Geelong and established an export and import business, dealing in clothing, farm equipment, fine wines, hides and tallows. He became one of Geelong's most successful pioneers, performing an amazing variety of tasks, both private and public, particularly during the years 1838 - 1853.

Gt-Aunt Flora was born in the latter year at Pine Villa, Geelong, the seventh of nine children.

Her father died in 1858, leaving a Will in which special provision had been made for Flora. She had been born with a spinal deformity, so that she didn't grow above three and a half feet tall. She used to say, "I may be a small person, but I have a perfectly grown up mind".

Whilst still in her twenties, accompanied only by her faithful maid, May Parkes, she began travelling, making the Grand Tour and several extensive journeys. This was unusual for a woman in the 1880s, but her niece, my Aunt Daisy, tells me that Flora would say, "We girls had a wonderful life, we went to balls, and parties, picnic races and trips on the bay, or we stayed with relatives in Melbourne or other cities for the Season. You were born thirty years too late".

She lived in great style in St. Kilda, and later in Armadale, continuing to travel overseas, attending the opera and theatres. Because of her lively personality and her small stature she became the friend of several of the famous theatrical figures of her time, who were intrigued by this beautifully dressed little lady.

In her later life she became deeply religious, again showing her independent mind, as a devoted supporter of the Australian Church and its minister, the Rev. Charles Strong. Her Will left generous bequests to this church, and many other gifts to her nieces.

It is pleasing to remember that because of her father's provisions and her acceptance by the society of her time, she was able to live such a full and interesting life throughout her sixty-nine years.

Contributed by Mrs.. Mary Davis, M.B.E., Mem. No. 206.

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## AN EARLY PIONEER FAMILY.

1839.

Thomas Armstrong, yeoman farmer, was born on 15th August, 1791 at Harelawhage, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

On 27th October, 1815, he married Mary Little (born 27th August, 1791, at Harelawhill, Dumfriesshire), at Canonbie.

On 15th June, 1839, Thomas, Mary and seven of their eight children departed from Greenock (Scot) as Assisted Immigrants on the "David Clarke", which reached Port Phillip on 27th October, 1839.

On arrival, Thomas obtained work as a day labourer in Melbourne. His wife, Mary, was described as being a house or dairy maid, on the passenger list.

By 1850 they were farming at Moonee Ponds. Thomas died 19th January, 1862, at Essendon, and his photograph, No 160, is in the Chuck Mosaic or Collection, held at the Latrobe Library. Mary died, 27th July, 1870, also at Essendon.

Their children were :-

Jane, who did not come out here until 1853, as she was already married with her own family when Thomas and Mary departed in 1839.

Eliza, born 16th May, 1818, in Scotland. On 17th December, 1845, at Richmond, she was married by the Rev. James Forbes, to Robert Massie, who was the partner of Samuel Anderson of Western Port.

David, born 15th May, 1820, Scotland. During his colourful career he was in turn, a blacksmith, crown bailiff, Assistant Gold Commissioner (1851-1852), Inspector of Police (1852-1853), and caretaker of Williamstown Sanatorium. He died unmarried on 26th March, 1885. His photograph also appears in the Chuck Collection, No 158.

Simon, born 27th July, 1822, Scotland. He became first a tailor, then a farmer, and on 19th October, 1854, married Jane Bell at Hitchhill, Kangaroo Ground. They had eight children, and David died 7th November, 1911 at Beach Road, Hampton.

John, born 11th January, 1825, Scotland. On arrival in the Port Phillip District he was employed by Dr. Cotter. He was married c1849 to a widow - Mrs. Jane Symington Murray, (nee Buntine). They had seven children. John died at Rochford on 13th January, 1897, his wife Jane died also at Rochford in 1905, and is buried in the Lancelfield Cemetery.

Andrew, born 18th May, 1827, Scotland. He became first a farmer, then a boarding house keeper. He was married c1850 to Isabella Rogerson (nee Irvin), at Flemington. He died at John Street, Footscray on 18th June, 1888, having had issue of 10 children.

Daughter Mary, from whom Mrs. Loris Samson is descended, was born 4th, October, 1829, at Prior Hill, Canonbie, Scotland. She was married on 4th August, 1851, by the Rev. Hetherington, at Scots Church, Melbourne. They lived at Lancelfield for a time before moving to Footscray in 1870. Mary died on 2nd May, 1904, at Footscray having had eleven children, of whom five predeceased her.

Janet, born c1837, Scotland. She was married at Colville on 17th November, 1853, by the Rev. Andrew Graham, to John Symington Buntine, son of Hugh and Mary Buntine.

Contributed by Mrs. Loris Samson, Mem. No. 172.

## ONE FOOT ON THE SEA THE OTHER ON SHORE.

We wonder if Gt-Gt-Grandfather Henry had a yearning for a life at sea or preferred the life on shore. Henry was born in 1803 at Greencastle, Lough Foyle, County Donegal, the son of a Coast Surveyor, John Carey and wife Rosetta. He followed his father's occupation and on his departure from Ireland for Australia in 1838 gave his occupation as Surveyor and Mariner.

About 1834 he married Anne Quigley of nearby Merville. Anne was the daughter of local farmers John and Marjorie Quigley.

There are indications that Henry and Anne were aware of the prospects for employment in his trade at Williams Town, Port Phillip Settlement, prior to their departure from Londonderry to Sydney in November 1838 on the ship "Susan". It would have been a sad farewell for Henry, Anne and 4 year old Rosetta following on the recent bereavement of their 3 year old son Edward.

"Susan" experienced stormy seas on the voyage to Plymouth, reducing many of the passengers to a very weak state. Additional migrants joined the ship at Plymouth and she sailed for Sydney on 8th December, 1838.

Chas. Kennedy, Surgeon Superintendent supplied a comprehensive report on the conditions on board the "Susan" during the 92 day voyage from Plymouth. He reported on the victualing, structural modifications required for passenger wellbeing, the conduct and demeanour of the Master, Officers and crew especially mentioning their kindness "when nearly all the immigrants were sea sick".

Quoting Kennedy "Not having received any rules or regulations from the Agent General for Emigration, I have ordered the annexed to be read to them for their guidance". This annex was a set of 19 rules on passenger conduct and responsibilities.

There were to be no sluggards on the "Susan" - passengers were expected to be up and about between 6 and 7 a.m. Rule 4 required that "every morning at 7 a.m. when the weather will permit, the men and boys above the age of 7 years to get up, tie their beds tightly and hand them on deck to be stowed away, after which they will wash themselves and remain on deck".

Rule 5 stated "the women, as soon as the men and boys have gone up on deck, to get up, make up their beds and hand them to the men at the hatchway to be stowed away".

No smoking was permitted below at any time, half an hour after meals being allowed for smoking on deck. Henry Carey was one of 9 Corporals appointed by the Surgeon to assist the Master At Arms to see the above regulations were put into effect.

"Susan" reached Sydney on 10th March, 1839. The Carey family were then provided with a passage to Williams Town on the "John Barry" to sail from Sydney on 20th April.

Fortune smiled on Henry for the final leg of his journey. Vol.I, Historical Records of Victoria contains an excerpt from a letter dated 20th April, 1839 from the Col. Sec. to William Lonsdale. Lonsdale having previously been apprised of the ship "John Barry" having been chartered by the government for the conveyance of passengers to Port Phillip, was informed that the Chairman and Officers forming the Military Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions intended to be holden at Melbourne, proceed by her and that she leaves this port (Sydney) today.

For the next four days the Carey's moved in higher circles. They were joined by 22 other passengers and enjoyed the space on a large ship that had recently carried in excess of 200 convicts to Sydney.

Maybe their arrival at Williams Town on 24th April, 1839, was overshadowed by the welcome extended by Lonsdale to their more illustrious fellow travellers.

The 1841 census returns listed Henry and family in residence in a stone dwelling in Williamsstown. Their Australian born infant daughter, Margaret was included on the Return together with an adult female servant.

The family was befriended by Captain and Mrs. Spotswood. In August 1840, when Anne was employed by the Spotswoods, Margaret was born.

Henry undertook several trips to Tasmanian ports, Portland, Port Albert, etc., generally on Spotswood owned ships. He can be traced through Directories as a Williamsstown resident with occupations Mariner, Labourer, and finally Musician.

Anne died in April 1851, her burial place is uncertain. Henry died on 11th September, 1853, leaving a family of four - Rosetta (18), Margaret (14), John (10), Lucius (6) and a 2 year old grand-daughter, Isabella, my grandmother.

Henry was originally buried at Point Cellibrand. His remains were later transferred to the Williamsstown cemetery for interment in the Mass Grave. His headstone, still in excellent condition, stands on the perimeter of this grave.

Contributed by Dr. Geoffrey Fewster, Mem. No. 688.

## MY SCOTTISH, IRISH & AMERICAN ANCESTORS

1839.

Catherine was just four years old when her mother Bridget tied the ribbons of her bonnet, and chastened her to be a good girl on the long journey to Van Diemen's Land.

The year was 1826, and British Army Sgt., James Kelly had accepted his orders to go to the land of the Southern Cross, sailing on the "John Barty".

It was a small wedding in Dumfries for Bridget and James in 1821. The bride had come from Roscommon County, Ireland. Her papa, Peter Bern, felt a need to settle in Scotland, little realizing that Bridget would soon marry, leaving kith and kin for far-away places.

James was born to Janet (Chalmers) and John Kelly in 1798. Supposedly, John aged 33, had come from north Uist, and belonged to the Clan MacDonalds' of Clan Ranald. This Clan first originated in 1373, in the northern Isles, 75 miles N.W. off the coast of Scotland.

Soon after the birth of Catherine, James was moved to Keswick in Cumberland, N.W. England, then to Chatham, S.E. England, and finally the early transfer to Van Diemen's Land.

On his retirement from the Army, he took up 68 acres of Land, which he farmed, but ill-health brought about his early death at age 35. Catherine, now eleven sadly missed her beloved Papa, but was kept busy as she assisted her widowed mother with the care of her younger sister Violet, and brothers James and John.

The move to Melbourne was eventful for Catherine, who later became governess in the household of Mrs. and Mr. John Pascoe Fawcner.

In 1839 she married American born William Murphy at the Presbyterian Church, Melbourne. They moved to Lexton (then called Burnbank), where William became a storekeeper, and their large family filled Catherine's days. One son Alfred Lexton

Murphy, married Alvina Caroline Kaiser, the parents of my father, Charles Henry Murphy.

Catherine, who was born in 1822, in Crecca, in the parish of Annan, Dumfries, Scotland, died in 1891, aged 69 years. She is buried in the Doctor's Creek Cemetery, near Lexton, Victoria.

Contributed by Mrs. Alvena Deerkop, Mem. No. 581, who lives in Harvard, Idaho, USA.

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1839.

## THOMAS AND MARGARET McMASTER.

October 1989 was an exciting time for many members of the PPPG, because that was when the 150th Anniversary of the arrival of the "David Clark" was celebrated. My gt-gt-grandparents, Thomas and Margaret McMaster and their six remaining children (three had died in Scotland) were on that voyage, which left from Greenock in Scotland and was the first to bring emigrants directly from the United Kingdom to Melbourne.

Many of you will know how they waded ashore, then had to get themselves to the tents that had been set up for them on the south bank of the Yarra, how Supt. Latrobe had gone on board to welcome them to their new land, how they celebrated at night, and how they had heard the aborigines holding a corroboree in the distance. What a strange and exciting experience it must have been for these people, so full of hope for a wonderful future in their new land.

From the shipping list we found that Thomas was a boat builder, but as there was no work in that area in Melbourne at that time, he got work in the Warehouse of Dunlop and McNab. Mary the eldest daughter (14) got work with Mr. Rees for £12 per annum, and the second daughter, Isabella, with Mr. Purves for £11 per annum with rations. Thomas's wage was £1-15, per week, with rations. The four younger children, Robert, Jane, James and Margaret, stayed with their mother who was pregnant on the voyage. On the 8th February, 1840, my great-grandmother, Lillias Julia, was born and less than a year later Thomasina was born and we find that their address is Lit. Collins Street. The following year, on 18th March, 1843, Margaret the mother, died. Her burial certificate gives no cause of death no information as to where she was buried or any information about her parents or place of birth.

On 18th November, 1846, Thomas married Mary Paterson, who it is understood was his housekeeper and they had three sons, Peter, Andrew and William. We have not been able to establish when Thomas left Melbourne and went to the goldfields, where he did not make his fortune. He died in the Bendigo hospital on 1st July, 1860. Mary had left him and with their two remaining sons had found her way to Beechworth where just over a month later, she too died.

The eldest daughter Mary, had married David Dunlop who was a baker in Melbourne and eventually they moved to Beechworth where they had a bakery and confectioners. In 1868 they built a fine Bakery shop in Camp Street, Beechworth, this building still stands and is still a flourishing bakery. They did not have any children and when David died in 1887, Mary's brother James took over the bakery. Mary died in 1888.

Isabella and Jane went to Queensland. Isabella married John James and founded quite a dynasty. Jane married Henry Franklin and had two sons. Robert married Susan Smith, he was a mine manager and they had a large family. James, who took over the bakery had married Rosina Smith and had seven children. Margaret married three times and had a large family, her first husband was William Smith. A son of this union eventually adopted the family name of McMaster-Smith because my gt-grandmother had also married a William Smith. None of these Smiths were related as far as we can ascertain.

Peter Snodgrass (father of the late Lady Janet Clarke), boarded the vessel at Adelaide, and on reaching Port Phillip Heads, he undertook to pilot them in, but on to the sands they went, and waited some hours until the tide took them off. Finally, the "Superb" anchored in the bay on 4th, December, 1839. Very few of the ladies left the vessel until the menfolk landed and found accommodation. The Pinkerton family remained on board for two weeks, until two little rooms were run up for the ladies, the menfolk going to an inn where they had to put up with the floor and dining table to sleep on.

At last land was sighted, and the vessel put to at Port Adelaide. The Captain's boat was lowered, and with the Captain and Second Officer, James Pinkerton, his wife and his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, went ashore, the Captain taking a bottle of wine with him. The Captain made a short speech then opened the bottle to drink success to their venture, when it was found he had forgotten a drinking cup or glass, so Mrs. Pinkerton's shoe was brought into requisition, using the heel to drink out of!

When in mid-ocean the captain sighted what he took to be a pirate ship. The women were all ordered below, and the men lined up on deck with firearms, but there was no trouble, and the "Superb" pursued her course. A long wait at the line, where the vessel was becalmed for six weeks, resulted in a scarcity of food, and all were rationed, many getting very tired of the stale ship biscuits.

James Pinkerton left Glasgow for Australia on 8th July, 1839, on the barque "Superb", 635 tons register, Neil Shannon, Commander, for Port Phillip, in the Colony of New South Wales. With him were his wife, two sons and three daughters, his single sister, Jane, his widowed sister, Mrs. Mark Ecken and her two daughters, and his wife's maiden sister, Jessie Gardner. Immigrant vessels had left Glasgow for Australia, but no passenger vessels. A gold watch and chain was presented to James Pinkerton, and a public holiday given in Glasgow to see these enterprising men and women leave their native land for Australia - the other end of the world.

## A PIONEERING FAMILY.

1839.

Contributed by Mrs. Beth Chamberlain, Mem. No. 465.

Some years ago I set out to find a living relative of each of the children of Thomas and Margaret and it has been a fascinating search. I succeeded eventually but only because some of them decided to do their own family history and actually found me.

Thomasina married Joseph Lea in 1861 and they had 11 children. Those of you who may have attended the service in Scots Church to commemorate the anniversary of the arrival of the "David Clark" would have heard the talk given by Ian Higgins and the lovely readings given by Barbara Higgins. Although husband and wife, they are both descended from Thomasina.

My gt-grandmother, now known as Lilly, married William Coulton Smith at the home of her sister Thomasina, at Crowler's Creek (Wandiligong) on 8th March, 1862. Gt-grandfather came from Liverpool c.1853. He was working in the mines at the time of his marriage but later they moved to Barmawatha, where he became Clerk at the Flour Mills. He remained there for 20 years. Lilly and William had eight children, one of whom, Annie Margaret, was my grandmother. In William's obituary he is referred to as an "intelligent and well read man". He took part in community affairs and appears to have liked writing letters to the papers. He also wrote a book of poems, of which I have a copy. They are typical of the times and written in beautiful handwriting. Lilly outlived her husband by 4 years and she died 27th June, 1894. They are both buried in the Barmawatha Cemetery.

The ladies had a novel experience landing. A small lighter took them from the vessel, and as they got into shallow water boats were lowered to go further; then sailors got out and carried the ladies ashore at what was then known as Liardet's Beach, and from there they were conveyed up to Melbourne in bullock drays, the only means of travelling.

James Pinkerton soon procured land on the Kororoit Creek, out in the Keilor district, calling it Chamois Ponds, but this name was seldom used, being nearly always known as "The Creek". Here, he did remarkably well with sheep, but the procuring of labour was a great trouble. In many instances one was compelled to take a man, his wife and a lot of children. Living was very high - Flour £25 a ton; Butter 5/- per lb; Eggs 7/- per doz., and two small onions for 1/-. Potatoes were about the only vegetable, young nettles, milk thistles, and another weed, called Native Spinnach, were greatly used.

The homestead was made of wattle and daub lined with hessian, some of the better rooms being lined with green baize. This home was erected by unskilled labour. The aboriginals were very numerous, coming to the station in numbers. The dogs on the homestead could scent them and set up a great barking. Instructions were given for a mat of rice, together with a quantity of sugar and water, to be put into a quarter pot to be cooked for them. The lubras, numbering about 30, who had any clothes on, would go up to the homestead, and with spoons made of bark, would hold them out to be filled. They usually came once a year on their way to have a friendly corroboree with another tribe.

In 1848 the house was burnt down and the property sold. James Pinkerton then bought from John Sherwin the property on the Werribee River, near Mt. Cottrell, and called it "Yaloke", the native name for "Woody". The ruins of the old homestead were still standing in 1931. Here also for the first time James did well, but adversity came with fire, drought and flood and then the rush to the goldfields when labour was not to be had for love nor money. Finally, his property fell into the hands of Big Clarke.

With the remnants of the old home, James Pinkerton joined Thomas Kissock (his son-in-law) and his family in 1862 at Bacchus Marsh, where he lived until his death in March 1869, aged 79, being buried in the old Bacchus Marsh Cemetery. His wife Margaret had died in July 1855, and was buried on what had then been their property at Mt. Cottrell. Other family burials took place there, and over the years, Archibald James Campbell, James' eldest grandson, visited the burial ground and kept it from being obliterated. He was many times accompanied by his brothers, William Richard Gray Campbell and Thomas Grice Campbell, and his own son, Archibald George Campbell. The latter with cousins erected a mound of stones over the spot known to be occupied by the graves. This area was sometimes known as The Forest of the Five Little Graves.

William, James' eldest son, married his cousin Mary Harriet Ecken in 1847 and took up land near his father. In 1860 they settled in the Chiltern District, where William was listed as being Supt. Chain of Ponds, Old Geelong Rd. He was later listed as being a miner at 30 Dawson St., Ballarat. He died in Chiltern, 11th November, 1857, aged 74.

Elizabeth, their sixth child, born at Werribee River 3rd October, 1857, married Samuel Nixon (born. Belfast, Ireland, 2nd Feb., 1859), and they lived in the Oaklands and Corowa Districts. They had 11 children, Mary Harriet being their second daughter, born 2nd July, 1884. On 27th May, 1907, she married Ernest Stead Webster. They had seven children, their second daughter being Mary Thelma, born 29th December, 1909. On 15th March, 1930, Mary married Alexander Cornwell at Corowa. They produced three children - John, Elaine and Jennifer, while living at "Barrmutha", Coreen via Corowa.

This account was written by Mrs. Margaret Kissock, (James' eldest granddaughter) on parchment, and with accompanying signatures was placed beneath the cairn, during a ceremony held in 1931, at Mt. Cottrell, which was attended by many of James and Margaret Pinkerton's descendants.

At the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the arrival in Port Phillip of the Pinkerton Family held 3/12/1989, there were approx. 400 people in attendance. A short service was held at the Cairn erected over the family graves on the old family property, "Yaloke" at

The youngest son, William, had difficulty in retaining "Hazel Glen", for future generations. It is at present in the hands of Robert, William's grandson.

Patrick died in 1858, and is buried with his wife in a private cemetery on "Hazel Glen". The area was reserved as The Linton Cemetery, a name that was later changed to Arthur's Creek Cemetery.

Reid's other holdings east of Plenty River, were not surveyed and were held by licence, a system fraught with corruption in vernal hands.

On 6th February, 1851, "Black Thursday", devastating fires raged in the area. In addition to these hazards, bush rangers were always to be feared.

In 1849, he was possibly involved with a Gold Discovery Committee, and he, with the Crown Lands Commissioner, went to Anderson's Creek Diggings, to test the alleged discoveries there, with successful results.

He made one of the first proposals for a water supply, using the power of "The Falls", a drop of thirteen feet, to pump water to a higher level, but this scheme, like subsequent ones, was not accepted, on the plea that no money was available.

In 1844 the family moved to Doreen, Arthur's Creek area where Patrick took over the license of a run called by the former owners "Stewart Ponds", which he renamed "Hazel Glen". A large party of peaceful Aborigines was camped nearby, but Mrs. Reid had to be reassured by her husband. Patrick had previously been elected to the first Town Council of Melbourne.

Another son was born in February 1840. Patrick moved to Moonee Ponds to try his hand at farming. The disastrous result was a foregone conclusion, and depleted his already reduced fortune, much of which had been exhausted in pursuing an unsuccessful claim on his wife's behalf, a possible reason for his decision to leave home.

Patrick settled on two double blocks in Mornington Place now called Lt. Queen Street. His near neighbour to the west was Redmond Barry with whom he is reported as having spent many hours discussing legal problems. Patrick Reid had been educated in law but had not practised. He was also "A writer to the Signet".

The eldest daughter, Helen records in a letter, that the vessel was obliged to put in to Twofold Bay to take on ballast, as she was unseaworthy, arriving in the Port Phillip District on 11th November, 1839.

Patrick Reid (1784-1858) of "Hazel Glen", Mearns, Rentrewhire, and Agnes (Hay) (1800-1847) were married in October, 1817, and sailed in the ship "Glenswilly" in May 1839. They were accompanied by their large family, a nurse Peggy, and a man-servant ex-Scots Greys. Patrick Reid brought a frame house and furniture with them. The ship arrived in Sydney via Adelaide, on 29th October, 1839. The party trans-shipped for Melbourne in December, in the "Australasian Packet", a barque of 108 tons under Captain I.D. Nichols. Another passenger was J. Fawcner.

## MY SCOTTISH ANCESTORS.

1839.

Contributed by Mrs. Jennifer Davies, Mem, No. 431, and Mrs. Elaine White, Mem. No. 430, both gt-gt-grand-daughters of James Pinkerton.

Rockbank It was noted that there were almost 1190 descendants many still living. William Pinkerton had 630 of these descendants but none with the name of Pinkerton. There are male Pinkertons in the Thomas Pinkerton branch.

Patrick's middle son, also Patrick (1829-1912), my grandfather, was manager of Coolart Station from 1870 to 1875. I have some of his letters of that period. In that same year Patrick II moved to the Ormeo Plains area, where he was amongst the first selectors of land. With two drays and a family of five children, it took six weeks to make the journey incurring mishaps on the way.

Contributed by Mr. Charles Rupert Reid, Mem. No. 489.

1839.

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## JOHN STEPHEN JNR - A PIONEER OF EARLY MELBOURNE

The Stephen Family, of Norman origin were settled in Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, by 1150 AD, and over the succeeding centuries, spread out over the triangular portion of N/E Scotland bounded by Inverness, Fraserburgh and Aberdeen, where many of the name still reside today.

In 1752, James Stephen (1733-1779) a supercargo on a ship owned by his father and uncle, was wrecked on the rocks outside Poole Harbour, Dorset. He survived and in 1754 married Sybella Milner, the daughter of the local Collector of Customs. From this union there were two sons destined to head families notable in law, literature, the civil service, the diplomatic corps, the church, medicine and the army.

James (1758-1832) - Master-in-Chancery, patriarch of the English branch, could boast of descendants such as the Rt. Hon. Sir James Stephen (1789-1859) Permanent Under-Secretary for the colonies; Sir James Stephen (1829-1894) 1st Baronet and Judge of the High Court of Justice; Sir Leslie Stephen (1832-1904) editor and author, and his two daughters, the famous Vanessa, a painter and Mrs Virginia Woolf, the famous author; and Sir George Stephen (1794-1879) a leading abolitionist of the slave trade, barrister and author, who was the first commoner to be knighted by Queen Victoria. He arrived in Melbourne in 1855.

John, Hon. Mr. Justice (1771-1833), the Head of the Australian branch, was a K.C. and eventually Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands, government at St Kitts, from 1787-1808, and from 1815-1821. Having been appointed Solicitor-General of NSW, he arrived in 1824 at Sydney with his wife Mary Ann (nee Pasmore), together with his 5th son Francis (1804-1837) who was proprietor and editor of the 'Australian' newspaper (1826-1834); and his 6th son George Milner (1812-1894) barrister, Advocate-General and Acting Governor of South Australia (1838), MLA Vic. (1859-1861), geologist and inventor. The Hon. Mr Justice Stephen was appointed in 1825, the first Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney.

His 4th son - Alfred (later Sir) (1802-1894) arrived at Hobart in 1825 with his first wife Virginia (nee Consett) who died 23/1/1837 in Hobart. He was the Solicitor-General and Crown Solicitor, VDL 1825-1832, and Attorney-General VDL 1832-1838. He moved to Sydney with his second wife Eleanor M P Bedford, was Judge, Supreme Court NSW 1839-1884; Chief Justice NSW 1844-1873, Lieut-Governor NSW 1875-1891 and MLC, NSW 1875-1890. Sir Alfred fathered 18 children, 9 by his first marriage and 9 by his 2nd marriage.

His eldest son Sydney (1796-1857), arrived Sydney in 1828 with his wife Margaret, (nee Adlam) and family. A barrister, he moved to Melbourne in 1844 and practiced there until appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in NZ in 1851, and was Acting Chief Justice in 1857.

John Stephen Jnr. the 2nd son was my gt-gt-grandfather. He worked as a solicitor in India House, London, until he sailed for Australia with his wife Mary Matthews (nee Hamilton) (1804-1891) and three children per the "Admiral Cockburn", which arrived

Replacing an earlier wooden structure, the grand, single-span Princes Bridge was enthusiastically opened in 1850.



Contributed by Mr. Lester Stephen, FGSV, Mem. No 56, on behalf of Mr. Roy Stephen, Mem. No 55, Mr. Brian Stephen, Mem. No 57, Mrs. Glenda Hince (nee Stephen), Mem. No 58, and Major Carlyle Stephen, FGSV, Mem. No 82.

We, his descendants are proud of what John Stephen contributed to the social fabric of early Melbourne, and 150 years on, we salute our illustrious forbear as a true pioneer.

Throughout most of his life in Melbourne, he had resided at 89 Bourke St. but when he died on 30/10/1854, the "Argus" reported that over 500 persons had accompanied the hearse from St. Kilda to the Old Melbourne Cemetery. When this cemetery was demolished in 1922, his remains were transferred to the Melbourne General Cemetery.

John was president of the Melbourne Cricket Club, 1843-1844; and for many years he represented his clients as their advocate before the Courts of Petty Sessions. As a major figure in masonic circles, he gave the oration at the laying of the foundation stone for the Melbourne Hospital in 1847, and at the Opening of Princes Bridge in 1851.

By 1837, John Stephen Jnr was residing in Hobart, and remained there until his departure for Melbourne on 8/12/1839. He attended the provisional meeting for the formation of the Lodge of Australia Felix, No 474, and served as W.M. in 1839, 1841, 1843 and 1846. John joined George Arden at the "Port Phillip Gazette" in 1840, as Deputy Editor. In 1842 he compiled the "Immigrants Almanac". Other posts included "Market Commissioner" for 12 months, from 2/11/1841; secretary of the Mechanics Institute, Oct. 1841 to Jan. 1844; was elected to the Melbourne Town Council (La Trobe Ward), 4/1/1843 - 1/11/1847; Councillor (Gipps Ward) from 1/11/1848; and Alderman (Bourke Ward) 10/11/1851 until his death.

John had been initiated on 25/3/1824 in the Lodge of Regularity No 91 in London. He resigned 26/6/1826, prior to his departure for Australia, and was appointed an Honorary member. On 6/4/1829 he was present at a meeting in Sydney for establishing the lodge in Australia, No 820 EC, and he was its W.M. from 1833 to 1836.

Sydney, on 2/4/1827, when he was appointed Land Commissioner, on 30th January, 1828, a JP, and on 20/2/1828 as Registrar of the Supreme Court

## ONE OF THE FIRST PORT PHILLIP PILOTS.

Thomas Halk Sutton was born in Kent in 1791. At an early age he went to sea, and over the years rose to become a Master Mariner, working during that time for the East India Company.

Around 1820 he married Sarah, (maiden name unknown), and in 1821 their first son, named, Thomas Halk Richard Sutton was born, followed in due course by John and small Sarah. Unfortunately the mother Sarah died (again date unknown), and in 1832 he married a second time. Mary Lanfear was born in 1809 in Wiltshire, the daughter of a London Harbour Master, and they were married at Bethnall Green, Middlesex.

In 1838 they decided to emigrate, and with their six children (three by Thomas' first wife), they set sail from London on April 25th, 1838, on board the "Letitia", a schooner of 70 tons. Captain Sutton was Master of the ship, whilst his eldest son, a lad of 17 acted as First Mate. The sea obviously held no terrors for Thomas, even so the long voyage to Australia in such a small vessel was a brave venture. One wonders how Mary coped with the care of three quite small children on such a journey. Anne Mariah would only have been five years old, Frederick William just three years of age and Henry Prior a baby of approx. 18 months.

On September 24th, 1838, they reached Sydney, and their arrival here, and their departure from London, including various other details are all to be found in the records of the Archives Authority in NSW. Mary and the children disembarked in Sydney, where they stayed whilst Thomas took a party comprising amongst others the first two Methodist Missionaries to Fiji.

Whilst operating up and down the east coast of NSW carrying cargo, he would have called in at Melbourne, and perhaps what he saw here appealed to him, because on 24th April, 1839 he brought Mary and four of the children to Port Phillip on the "Devonshire", a schooner he owned and operated. Perceiving the need for some sort of service to guide ships through the treacherous waters of the Rip and up Port Phillip Bay, he applied to Governor Latrobe for a pilot's licence on 15th October, 1839. This was granted on 26th November, 1839, just four months after the first licence had been issued to Captain Tobin, thus making those two gentlemen, the foundation members of the Port Phillip Pilot's Service.

In 1840 Thomas and Mary's second daughter, Emma Lanfear Sutton was born in Alfred Place, where the family were living in a small cottage. Shortly afterwards they moved to Williamstown where they remained.

In those early days pilots were not very well paid, so after a time Thomas resumed seafaring. By January 1841, in command of the "Devonshire" he was trading between Geelong and Melbourne, carrying merchandise from one port to the other. However, by September 1841, many ships were arriving and it was decided that the services of such a pilot could not be spared, and he was instructed by Captain Lewis to resume piloting.

This he did until 1849, when in going to the aid of a ship which had been wrecked off Queenscliff, he became thoroughly soaked and being unable to change his clothes, caught a chill which turned to pneumonia, from which he did not recover. He died on 5th February, 1849, aged 58 and was buried in the old Point Gellibrand Cemetery. His body was later exhumed and laid to rest in the family burial plot in the Williamstown Cemetery, in 1899. His grave is marked by a small sandstone headstone, which can be clearly read today.

Thomas had ten children, three by his first wife, and seven by Mary, my gt-grandmother. His eldest son lived to be 97 and became a well known identity around Geelong, whilst his daughter Emma, who never married, lived to be 101.

Some months after their marriage, David and Elizabeth Weir boarded a ship in Melbourne and sailed east around the coast to Port Albert, a new settlement in Gipps' Land. (As no passenger lists are available, it is not known on which vessel they sailed). Tents and huts were erected on the beach, and soon they and other settlers were busy setting up homes. Their first child, a son David, was born on 3rd October, 1841, the second white child born in Gippsland.

Elizabeth, second daughter of Matthew Doran and Catherine Cosky of Bargrattan, Kilkubright, Scot. had arrived on the 1st May, 1840, aboard the barque 'China', with her elder sister Rosanna and her husband Henry Crossen, their daughter Catherine and a cousin, Margaret Doran, (later Mrs. Edward Crossman).

On the 1th January, 1839, David Weir was employed by William Frederick Augustus Rucker of Melbourne, to work in his store at William's Town for wages of £25 for six months. He was still working there when, on 15th February, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth Doran at Scots Church, Melbourne, by the Rev. James Forbes A.M., according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The marriage certificate states that he was a widower at the time. As I have been unable to find a prior marriage for him in any records here, I have to assume that he was widowed in Scotland, and then decided to emigrate to Australia.

The 'Hope' arrived in the new colony on 3rd January, 1839. At that time Melbourne was little better than a ramshackle collection of dwellings with a deplorable lack of amenities. The River Yarra, although the only supply of fresh water, was fast becoming polluted with refuse and effluent. There was no light beacon to guide the ships to anchorage, and passengers had to scramble ashore without the aid of a wharf. A privately operated punt was the sole connection between the township and a handful of crude dwellings on the south bank of the river.

David Weir spent some time in the Bent Street Emigration Barracks while endeavouring to find employment. Being unable to do so, he came on to the infant colony of Port Phillip on the barque 'Hope', the first vessel to bring Home Government emigrants to Port Phillip, where there was a great demand for labour. The immigrants in the barracks had been given the choice of either free passage on the 'Hope' or eviction from the barracks.

He arrived in Sydney as a single man on 26th September, 1838, aboard the barque 'William Rogers' of 496 tons burden, which had sailed from Greenock, Scotland on 17th May, 1838, carrying 260 emigrants.

David Hamilton Weir, my gt-gt-grandfather, was born on 11th July 1811, at Waterhead, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, fourth child of David Weir and Margaret Hamilton.

## A PIONEER OF GIPPSLAND.

1839

Contributed by Mrs. Betty L. Meckel, Mem. No. 179.

I am not surprised that Thomas' death was brought about by going to the aid of people in trouble, he was obviously a man who thought of the welfare of others before his own. He could so easily have operated his own schooner carrying cargo in comparative comfort, yet he chose to pioneer the Pilot's Service, in an effort to reduce the number of ships being wrecked at the Heads. One can only feel the strongest admiration for, and pride in, such an ancestor.

Mary Sutton who, on 13th May, 1850, married Thomas Mason, one time a member of the Legislative Assembly, died in 1896, aged 83, and is buried in the Williamstown Cemetery.

Shipping to Port Albert ceased almost completely because of confusion over land grants, and some of the settlers lost interest and returned to Melbourne. Those with no means of leaving the beach community were reported to be in a dreadful state for want of supplies. In the absence of shipping to bring vital stores and supplies, David Weir and five others, set out from Port Albert in a desperate attempt to obtain help. Captain David Fermaner (or Fermagh?) took them in his whaleboat, to One Tree Hill on the western shore of Corner Inlet, and from there they trekked overland on foot. They found the going extremely difficult; hacking their way through impenetrable scrub over the ranges and wading through the Great Swamp around Koo-wee-rup, it took the men fourteen days to reach Western Port, and being close to starvation they had to kill and eat their dogs.

On his return from Melbourne, he was employed in Taylor Loughnan's store at Tarraville, a private township on the Tarra River about three miles from Port Albert, where on 13th July, 1843, another son, John was born.

By June 1844, several substantial brick buildings had been erected in the town. On completion of the Tarra Vale Hotel, David Weir became the first licensee. He had travelled to Sydney for the purpose of obtaining a wine and beer licence, which was granted by the Court of Petty Sessions there; as reported in the Port Phillip Gazette on 24th April, 1844. He returned on 7th May, 1844 aboard the cutter 'Lucy' of 15 tons. On 3rd November, 1844, a daughter Elizabeth was born to the Weirs at Tarraville.

On 10th March, 1845, David Weir transferred his liquor licence to Robert Fitchett and began farming at Emu Flat near Port Albert. Soon afterwards, Anglican Minister, the Rev. Edward Gifford Pryce, B.A., came to Gippsland from Cooma, NSW. Services were held under trees, in huts, in wool-sheds and even in hotels; children were baptised and couples married, many of the latter having lived together because no clergymen were available to legalise their union. The three Weir children were amongst those baptised at Tarraville on 13th May, 1845.

The family moved to Stratford later that year, where David Weir was employed as overseer for squatter William Odell Raymond, who had arrived in the district in June, 1842. My Gt-grandmother Ann was born on 8th August, 1846, and was baptised by the Rev. Pryce on 30th November, 1847, during his second and last trip into Gippsland.

David Weir worked as a carrier for Raymond's station before going into the cartage business, at which time he contracted the first bridge over Flooding Creek and did the hauling. Between that time and when he started farming at Stratford, another four children were born to David and Elizabeth, William (26th May, 1848), James Alfred (30th August, 1850), Catherine (2nd July 1852), and Margaret (9th May, 1854).

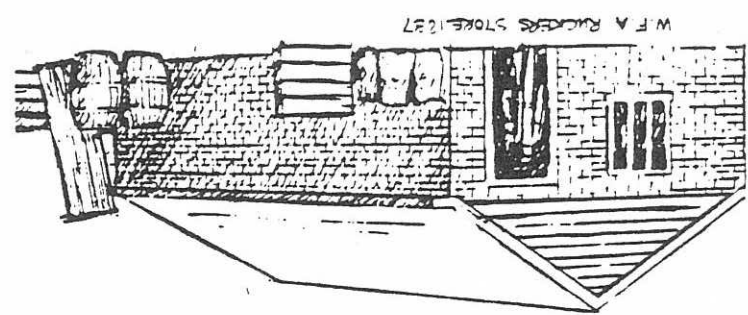
As well as farming at Stratford, David Weir built a flour mill which was run by water power from the Avon River; just downstream from today's Weir's Crossing. During this period three more children were born to the Weirs - Sarah (20th October, 1856), Rosanna (11th November, 1858), and Isabella (23rd January, 1861).

Arriving in 1861, David Weir and his son David, were amongst the earliest selectors at Upper Maffra (later Newry). About seventy-five per cent of the men who first selected land in this area were of Scottish or English origin, and it seemed as though North Gippsland was almost a Scottish colony as most of the early settlers spoke the natural language of Scotland. Newry was somewhat isolated, being at least fifteen miles from the nearest market.

It was at Newry on 2nd March, 1865, that Elizabeth, wife of David Weir, died of bronchitis and congestion of the brain, at the age of 46 years. She was buried two days later at Nuntin (now Stratford) Cemetery.

David Weir spent the rest of his life at Newry in farming; was connected with an unsuccessful attempt to import deer into North Gippsland in 1871; and in 1885 with his son David, was very much in evidence at the setting up of the new Presbyterian Church. Over the years, with the exception of Rosanna who remained at home to care for her

David Hamilton Weir, pioneer of Gippsland and Newry.



Contributed by Noleen A. Ridgway, Mem. No. 748.

father, all of his children had married, bringing the following names into the family - GILBERT, FORSYTH and DALE.

In May 1887, an Agricultural Society was formed in Newry and one of David Weir's sons-in-law was on the first committee; my gt-grandfather, John Pruden, widower of Ann (who had died of typhoid fever on 1st March that same year, eight days after the birth of their eighth child).

David Weir died of senility asthenia, at the age of 96 years on 2nd April, 1908, and was buried the following day in the Nunin Cemetery, beside his wife Elizabeth. He was survived by three generations of his family, who were resident in various parts of Australia.

## THE BARQUE "ANDROMACHE".

Miss Angela Dodd, Member No 267, reports on the "Andromache", on which her grandfather, George Dodd, and his four sisters and two brothers arrived in Australia. It was always understood that his mother Margaret Dodd, and another brother were on this ship, their names do not appear on the shipping list - but live in Melbourne they did!

The barque "Andromache", anchored in Hobsons Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday 24th June, 1840, having sailed from London on 15th February, 1840, and Plymouth on 28th February. (How the Irish passengers, amongst whom were the Dodd family arrived at London or Plymouth is unknown). The vessel brought out 15 cabin, 6 intermediate and 210 immigrants in the steerage.

After a voyage of nearly four months, on entering the eastern channel inside the Heads, she grounded and was discovered by Captain Delaney on 27th, June, 1840, who, with the joint assistance of Captain Lewis, Harbour Master, succeeded in 'Getting her off', and brought her safely up to Williams Town.

The "Andromache" was still in Melbourne on 5th July, 1840, and in the meantime, the following advertisement appeared in the "Port Phillip Gazette" of the 4th July, 1840.

### The Andromache for Sydney.

A fine first class ship of 468 tons register (Thomas New Esq., Commands), with superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, will sail for Sydney Port, immediately on discharge of her present cargo - Thomas Enscoe & Jones. N.B. Steerage passengers by this vessel will be provided with bed and bedding. IMMIGRANTS. (Extract from "Port Phillip Gazette"). As an inducement to the industrious and steady part of the population at home to emigrate, to these colonies, we may mention that the immigrants by the "Andromache", have been engaged within very few days after their arrival, at wages varying from £40 - £45 per annum for men, and £20 - £25 p.a. for women with rations.

Contributed by Miss Angela Dodd, Mem. No. 267.

1840 .

## MY ANCESTORS ... A CASE HISTORY.

My mother died in 1955, when I was 16 years old. After she passed away I was told that the name we knew her by was not her born name. It was not Edith nee Halliday, but Victoria Regina, born 8th May, 1901, and no one knew her Surname. That was all that was known, except that she was supposed to have been adopted at a few weeks of age. The people who gave her a wonderful life being William and Margaret Halliday of Richmond.

Time passed, teenagers are not interested in relatives. Then I decided to research Mum's ancestry, so I enrolled in a C.A.E. course on Genealogy and later a Port Phillip Pioneers course, both conducted by Mrs. Marjorie Morgan. To test what I had learnt, I worked on my father's family. Well taught in class, it became a reasonably basic family with a few hiccups to work on, but I learnt that the most important thing was to ask, polite enquiries of other researchers, archivists, organizations, secretaries, etc., just to keep on asking to find out whether records existed, not to wonder whether they did or not, but to find out.

Then to my mother. I wrote to every one, and I mean everyone, even to people so distant that it was almost ridiculous. I left no stone unturned. Not one person knew her name,

but a lot of little clues emerged, and every one wrote that Mum had been a ray of sunshine to them all. I pursued every clue to an almost fanatical degree. The first place I contacted was the Department of Community Welfare, who now had the records of Fostered children. For two years I kept getting standard letters, all basically saying, "Tell us her name and we will look for you". With every scrap of information I gathered up, I would send another letter off to them. A very sick elderly uncle, suggested that I should write to Mrs. Grace, the local midwife of Mum's era, who would then have been at least 105 years old. Strangely, she turned out to be the very person who was the go-between in Mum's placement with the Hallidays.

Then the miracle, a staff change at the department, and a young man rang me to talk about the situation. He became interested in my search, and I learnt later, that he turned the pages of two massive Foster Register columns each time he passed them until he found it!

On 20th January came a letter to tease me, it was all recorded, but I could not be told anything until all the facts were checked out. If Mum had been legally adopted I would not have been told. I was to apply under the Freedom of Information Act to see the Register. This I did and was granted the right. I sat in the Department's office and shook; was this really happening, the Register placed before me and the page opened. Across the top in large bold writing were the words "Victoria Regina Donovan now known as Edith Halliday", plus masses of other information. My mother had three brothers and one sister. Two of her brothers died at Gallipoli and France, one of old age, whilst her sister could still be alive, I do not know. She would be 85 years old.

Of course, I requested a certificate which took time, as proof of access was needed and such certificates are kept in a separate section to other certs., in the B, D, & Ms. However, it eventually arrived, and from that one valuable piece of paper I have found my ancestors. I almost lived at the PRO and the Latrobe Library. I have received the original pen and ink sketches done by Peter, Education Dept., information once again using the F.O.I. Act, and wondrously, photographs of Mum's real parents.

Who were Mum's people that allowed me to become a member of the PPPG? They were:-

Peter and Mary Dredge (nee Woolf), who with son Dennis arrived on the "Martin Luther", in 1840, and settled at Coburg, later Preston. Job and Eliza (nee Parker) who arrived possibly on the "Hope", 1839, and settled at Wollert and later at Devenish near Benalla. Daniel Donovan arrived - c1845, and settled in Preston, marrying Ann O'Meara (Mara) who arrived in c1849. The Donovan and O'Meara families are still difficult to research, but even without any more information I will be content.

Contributed by Mrs. Betty Horskins, Mem. No. 512 and proud of it.

## THOMAS HILL.

1840.

My gr-grandfather, Thomas Hill was born at Gorbals, Glasgow, the son of Campbell and Margaret Hill, nee Kyle. At the age of 12 years he was apprenticed to a watch and clock maker at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Scot.

In 1840 he and his wife and their four children, Jane, Margaret, Campbell, and Thomas arrived in Sydney on the 21st April, on the barque "Clyde", a vessel of 490 tonnes. A bounty of £56/0/0 was paid for the family.

His first work consisted of overhauling a case of watches which had been sent by a firm in Melbourne to his employer in Sydney. Two months later, they moved to Melbourne, and an advertisement in the "Port Phillip Gazette", June 27th, 1840, informed the people of Melbourne that he had started work as a watch maker and jeweller in Lt. Bourke Street

and intended to move to Great Collins Street, on or about 6th July next. By March 10th, 1841, he had taken on three workmen as assistants in his trade.

The financial crisis in the commercial world at that time affected him severely, causing him to sell the property he owned, which he could neither let nor afford to keep paying £5/0/0 a week ground rent on. After the gold discovery the land sold at £600/0/0 a foot, and the premises would have brought £30,000/0/0.

Being disgusted with Melbourne he turned his back on it and made his way to Colac, 'to begin life afresh'.

In 1845 he and his brother purchased the lease in the "Crook and Plaid" a hotel situated on the corner of Murray and Webster Streets. He also had property on Love's River listed as Yaughter Station, some 12 miles south of Colac.

He was the first to erect a flour mill which he built near Lake Colac East, and at the same time erected a sawmill which he later moved to his property at Love's River. In 1852 he sold the rights of the hotel also the flour mill.

Mr. James Woods (my gt-grandfather also) bought the flour mill but only worked it for a few years, then sold it back to Thomas Hill.

He had a great deal to do with the foundation of Colac, and Isaac Hobbs in his book "The History of Colac and District", states that 'the name of Hill and Colac were almost synonymous'. He built another flour mill in 1860 at Rokewood, and also ran a produce store assisted by his sons, Campbell and Thomas. He returned to Colac in 1862 and carried on his original trade as a watch maker and jeweller until 1882, when he moved to Dimboola. An advertisement in the "Dimboola Banner", on 24th February, 1899 concerning a sale of his watches and clocks would appear to indicate that he carried on his business almost to the time of his death. He died at Dimboola on 2nd February, 1900, and is buried with his wife and son in the Dimboola Cemetery.

Contributed by Mr. Alexander H. A. Matthew, Mem. No. 603.

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1840.

## A HISTORY OF THE JACKSON FAMILY.

On the 4th January, 1840, the ship "Coromandel", sailed from London. She called at Plymouth on the 10th January before leaving for Port Phillip New South Wales via St Jago and the Cape of Good Hope. She arrived at Port Phillip on 10th July, 1840, carrying 28 cabin passengers, 10 intermediate passengers and 210-240 steerage immigrants.

Disembarking that day was a 25 year old butcher from Yorkshire named George Jackson and his 19 year old wife Maria. Also disembarking that day was a 20 year old land steward from Co. Westmeath, Ireland named George Jeffries Stokes, and his 17 year old sister Mary, a housemaid from Co. Monaghan. All four, we are told were of Protestant persuasion and could read and write. They had each paid a bond of £18. As their names do not appear in the list of cabin or intermediate passengers, I assume that they travelled with the many steerage immigrants whose names all can be seen on microfiche taken from the shipping lists at the Public Records Office.

Tragically, only eight months after their arrival George's wife Maria died on 23rd March, 1841. I have searched the records for a reason, to no avail. Her burial service was conducted at St. James Old Church.

It seems reasonable to surmise that the Jackson couple had become acquainted with the brother and sister, George and Mary Stokes during the voyage, because on 25th August, 1841, the young widower George Jackson married Mary Stokes at St. James, then on the

corner of Lt. Collins and Williams Streets. The bride was given in marriage by her brother. There is evidence that the two Georges' had become firm friends.

On 16th June, 1842 a son was born whom they named George Stokes Jackson. He was baptised on 17th July, 1842 in the same church where his parents had been married the year before, by the same chaplain, Rev. A.C. Thomson. To commemorate this event a silver mug was given, engraved with a maritime theme and lined with gold. I have this mug in my possession now. Perhaps George Stokes was the baby's sponsor.

Mary Jane was born in 1846 during which time the family lived in Queen Street. Kate records show that George had a butcher's shop, dwelling house, slaughterhouse and yard in Lt. Collins Street which appears to have been let.

George Stokes took over a public house called the "Traveler's Rest", in 1847 in Gisborne and George Jackson appears to have had a connection with it.

Search as I may I have been unable to find out what became of George Jackson. No death certificate or records of other kinds have I found. Mary Jackson lived with her son George Stokes Jackson in Avenel in a house which he bought in 1876 and which he sold in 1889 prior to going to New Zealand.

Mary Jane married the schoolmaster of Avenel, William Evan Lewis of Cheltenham in 1870. He died in 1881, aged 44 leaving her with seven children. In 1886 she married again to Thomas Tebble, earlier recorded as 'bushman' and later as 'carpenter' in Avenel. They produced three more children, James Frank, Lily Maria and Fátillie Carty.

Looking through the education records of the time, I found two letters written by Thomas Tebble, relating to repairs to be done to the school in 1865. He was a member of the school committee and apparently the committee had refused to spend money on repairs, as the school was in a bad state of repair and they pressured the Board of Education into building a new one. When requested by the Board to resign he refused in a fine letter. This took place of course long before Mary Jane was in Avenel.

Records of the graves in Avenel cemetery held by the GSV show us that Thomas Tebble died in 1911 and Mary Jane in 1929.

Contributed by Mrs. Patricia Anning, Mem. No. 704, our rep. in NZ.

## COLIN McLAREN - A SCOTTISH HIGHLANDER.

1840-41.

Colin McLaren, born about 1811 at Stirling Castle, Scotland - son of Colin McLaren (Farmer) and Mary Cameron was my gt-gt-grandfather. He was also one of the resilient early pioneers of the Port Phillip District.

A stockman of renown, Colin accompanied his employer, Angus McMillan on some of his early explorations (1840-41); in particular that which attempted to discover a Port at Corner Inlet. During those early years he was also employed to cross with cattle from Port Albert to Hobart Town.

In 1840-41 Colin, with a handful of other employees of Angus McMillan was involved in the 'defence' of Bushy Park. Opinion considered that this defence was in fact a massacre as the Aborigines were pursued, trapped and finally shot at the water's edge at a place known as Butcher's Creek, near present day Metung.

Colin married Elizabeth Medley - born about 1827 at Waterford, Ireland - daughter of John Medley (Grocer) in Hobart Town on 3rd June, 1843. His occupation at this time is

given as Storekeeper. Elizabeth had arrived from Port Albert on the brig "Diana", on 10th April that year.

They left Van Diemen's Land shortly after the wedding. Their eldest child was born in 1844 at Lake Wellington and my Gt-grandmother, their second child was born at Strathfieldsaye in 1846. Colin was employed 1844-46 by William Odell Raymond there as a Stockman.

In 1856 Elizabeth, aged 29 years died at Stratford after five days in childbirth. She is buried in the Sale Cemetery.

Colin, obviously distraught, lists the children of the marriage as Sarah Jane Stratford, Mary Elizabeth (my gt-grandmother), George and John. There is no mention of Willie who later appears on his death certificate (1893). ? Was this the child that Elizabeth was giving birth to when she died?

In 1856 Colin was working at Mewburn Park and in 1862 he was one of Malcolm MacFarlane's Overseers at the Glenfalloch Run.

The later years of his life were spent on Rotomah Island in the Gippsland Lakes. (He had been with John Reeves party in 1841 which navigated the Lakes and found entrance at Cunninghame.

Colin's main interests in the Island were caring for the "Lady Airlie", (a boat owned by Charles Radford, a Bairnsdale School Teacher), his garden and the many wild pigs which roamed the Island.

Each month he would visit Sale - a distance on horseback of 50 miles - to obtain provisions. He also sold fruit and vegetables at Paynesville; his speciality being figs and peaches.

In 1887 a visitor to Rotomah describes Colin McLaren as a "veritable Cruscoe". Visitors were rare - except for fishermen. He is also described as a "fine old Scottish Pioneer"; a man whose outstretched arm welcomed visitors and offered them pork chops, flapjacks and very strong billy tea (obviously brewed for days).

It is said that he had the utmost respect for his old employer Angus McMillan and never ceased singing his praises.

He expressed a wish to be buried beneath a certain peach tree on the Island, but this was not to be.

Colin McLaren died on 11th November, 1893 in his 82nd year. After a Presbyterian Service he was buried in the Bairnsdale Cemetery. Thus a Scottish gentleman and a Pioneer was laid to rest.

Contributed by Mrs. Wilma Sparks, Mem. No. 770. (A member living in W A).

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## PETER ROBERT AND MARY ANN MANSERGH.

Peter Robert of Co. Cork, Ireland, married Mary Ann Blair in Dublin, in 1839. They sailed aboard the "China" as intermediate cabin passengers. Within one month of their arrival Peter Mansergh, veterinary surgeon and farmer, and James Rolleston, coach builder and farmer, (who was also a passenger on the "China" with his wife), together purchased a twenty acre lot in Portion 140 at Merril Creek from John Pascoe Fawcner. In August, 1840, this district became known as Pentridge, but was renamed Coburg in 1870. In Richard Broome's book "Coburg - between two creeks", reference is made to the surviving householder schedules from March 1841 census indicating that the only household listed under Pentridge was the combined one of James Rolleston and Peter Mansergh. Their unfinished wattle and daub hut also housed their wives and three single young people two of them women under the age of twenty one.

In 1849, Peter Mansergh and family left the district of Pentridge and purchased a property in Lt. Lonsdale Street West, Melbourne, where he practised as a veterinary surgeon. Peter and Mary had seven children - Charles Francis, Sophia Margaret, Peter Robert, Frederick John, Alfred (died 1852, aged one year two months), John Craven and Priscilla Evelyn.

Charles Francis, born 1841, died unmarried in 1891 aged 50 years.  
Sophia Margaret married William Thompson Glenn in 1863. They had 9 children and Sophia died in 1883.

Peter Robert Jnr. married Annie McKiernan (nee Watts). They had 2 children, Moya who married Mr. Jack Pollard in 1905 and their son Herbert Leonard Hamilton Mansergh married Nellie Mall in 1905 also. Peter Robert and his children Moya and Herbert, travelled the world with the Pollards' Childrens Touring Opera Company. Peter was known as the 'Irish Comedian' and Herbert was known as the child actor.  
Frederick John born in 1850, continued in his father's footsteps as a veterinary surgeon. He died in 1922. He was married firstly to Mary Ann Burke and secondly to Emma Louisa Newman. From his first wife he had 5 children, three of whom died under the age of two years, the remaining two children Florence and Frederick Peter survived. Florence married Peter Gleeson. Frederick Peter, born 1880, married Elizabeth Spencer in 1909 and he died in 1948. From his second wife he had three children, daughter Clarise born in 1884 married William Alfred Horsley in 1907. The two sons Ernest Albert born 1887 and died 1957, and Herbert Arthur St. John, born 1894 and died 1965.

John Craven born 1854 married Ada Maria Hanslow in 1882 and died 1924. He was a saddler.

Priscilla Evelyn married 1887 to Frank Albert Ellis of Ballarat. The family remained in Lt. Lonsdale Street West, for a couple of years after the death of Peter Robert in 1885 (aged 79 years). Mary Ann died at the age of 68 years in 1889 in Fitzroy South. Peter Mansergh Snr. signed the loyal address to the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. He was one of the 980 colonists who had been in Victoria for a period of a quarter of a century

Contributed by Mrs. Beverly Coe, Mem. No. 720.

PETER MANSERGH,  
Veterinary Surgeon,  
Wants to inform the Settlers of Australia  
Felix, that it is his intention to practise in all  
the above professions; and, from his intimate  
acquaintance with it, and extensive practise in all  
its branches, he trusts he will receive a liberal  
portion of the public patronage.  
Wandlawa,  
Between the Merril Creek and Monge Ponds.

## JAMES AND MARIA MULLINS.

Was a newspaper advertisement responsible for James Mullins bringing his new bride Maria and her younger fifteen year old sister Martha Dartnell, from Cork across the sea to Port Phillip, Australia, aboard the ship "China".

James was a compositor and printer, Maria an upholsteress, Martha, a nurserymaid. Apparently these occupations were acceptable to Mr. John Marshall, emigration Agent. They were duly approved as Bounty Passengers and the three set sail from Plymouth at the beginning of December, 1839. The "China" had commenced her voyage from London, 27th November, stopping at Plymouth to embark emigrants before sailing on to Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope where she had taken on fresh supplies.

Arriving off Williamstown on May 1st, 1840 after a safe voyage, where three days later the Bounty Passengers were inspected and paraded before members of the Board of Immigration, passed as 'being in a very healthy state, and perfectly satisfied with the treatment they experienced during the voyage', and allowed to disembark.

James and Maria lived at McKillop Street Melbourne from 1842-1847, followed by residence at Lt. Bourke Street West, and Lt. Lonsdale Street.

James died at the early age of thirty five (1854), by which time nine children had been born, four of whom predeceased their father. A tenth child (Susannah) was born five months after her father's demise, (April, 1855).

Maria supported herself and the children by conducting a boarding house at 9 Lt. Lonsdale Street West (also No. 12). In 1864 she married again - John Watts Hill, a baker of 22 Lt. Lonsdale Street. Maria died in 1886 without issue from her second marriage.

The Mullins children to reach maturity as adults were :-  
Ellen Margaret, Dennis, Jane Alison, Martha Elizabeth, James Thomas, Susannah (died in childbirth with her first child).

Martha Dartnell who had accompanied her sister and brother-in-law aboard the "China" died at the age of seventeen at Darebin Creek, 1840.

Contributed by Mr. Ronald James Mullins, Mem. No. 727.

## PIONEERS FROM IRELAND.

Richard Wallace 1772 - 1852 and at least two of his brothers were born King's County of unknown parents. Richard married Mary Dowd probably at Roscrea or just outside the Offaly County. Probably lived and laboured on a small holding in Cunnica townland across the lane where one of his brothers farmed, close to Ettagh Church. Of known children John 1810 - 1891, Sarah ca. 1818, Henry 1823 - 1905, only Robert's birth 1826 is recorded in Ettagh parish church records.

Henry, a farmer, townland Drummakeenan married Mary Ann Blackwell, the daughter of a corn merchant on 31st December, 1846, and the birth of their second child Elizabeth is recorded in Ettagh parish.

In 1839, the family started immigrating - John and his wife Ellen (nee Proud), second son John, aged six months, together with younger sister Sarah arrived at Port Phillip, January 1840, on board the "John Bull", leaving behind in Ireland with persons

unknown elder son Robert then aged 3 years. Robert rejoined his parents in Victoria some sixteen years later.

More family pain was surely experienced when another son Henry and his wife and their two young children sailed for Sydney in 1850, at which time both aging parents Richard and Mary Wallace were still alive, notwithstanding all the crop failures. Richard, survived to 1852 and Mary lived on perhaps long enough to see another son Robert, perhaps the youngest child, sail off to the Antipodes.

John and Ellen lived in Flinders Street until 1850, during which time John worked in a flour mill and with Craigs; importers, exporters and outfitters, and saw his family grow from two to ten with the birth of six sons and two daughters.

Primitive Methodists in Australia, they worshipped at the second Wesleyan Church on the north west corner of Collins and Queen Streets, Melbourne.

In the 1850's, the family moved to Mulgrave, where they and younger brother Henry and his family who had been living at Moreton Bay, Queensland, became neighbours. John is said to have been an inaugural trustee of the Mulgrave Methodist Church.

Once a farmer always a farmer! In the early sixties, John and family moved to Benalla and awaited the passage of the Land Bill which enabled John to take up land at Broken Creek. Arriving in Port Phillip with perhaps little more than £36, he prospered eventually owning several tracts of land, saw his several sons set up on their own farms in and around the Benalla area until his death in 1891. Ellen, the daughter of an Irish Foot soldier, born at Fort Pitt, Chatham barracks, England, returned to Ireland when two and a half years old, married in the year of Waterloo, came to Australia in 1840 and was finally laid to rest in Devenish Cemetery.

Contributed by Mr. Errol Wallace, Mem. No. 504.

## THOMAS AND MARIA WADE.

1840.

Thomas Wade of Rutland, married Maria Turner of Flintham, Nottingham, on 11th November, 1839, at Nottingham Parish church. Soon after the marriage they sailed from Plymouth on the ship "China", arriving at Williamstown on 1st May, 1840.

The Wades lived for a while in Collingwood and Richmond. At first Thomas was a bricklayer, but later worked in agriculture with his brother William who had followed him to Port Phillip. The brothers lived in the Plenty/Bulleen areas.

In July 1855, Thomas attended a public auction of Crown Land in Castlemaine and purchased a parcel of land in the Mount Franklin - Daylesford area. The farm of 98 acres was called Rutland Farm after the birthplace of Thomas. In January 1871, Thomas died aged 53 years. Maria died on 4th May, 1875. They are both buried on the farm in unmarked graves.

Known surnames of descendants of William and Thomas Wade: -

Allan, Baker, Barker, Beveridge, Collins, Cook, De Kam, Dunkley Price, Doyle, Fairbrother, Garo, Hewson, Jamieson, Jones, Leckie, Lindley, Griffiths, McFaul, North, Paeke, Sault, Robson, Scott, Trewarn, Youell

Contributed by Miss Elizabeth Allan, Mem. No. 792.

## THE CASEY AND COCHRANE FAMILIES.

In the small village of Lochau, in County Tyrone, Ireland, John Casey, a miller, married Isabella Little in 1809. Isabella, the daughter of Robert and Isabella Little, was born here in 1790. John and Isabella then lived in Cookstown, where they had seven children. Cookstown is close to the lovely Lough Neagh.

By 1841, there were more than 8 million people in Ireland, and living conditions were very poor. Emigration to the new colonies was being encouraged, and many younger people made the decision to leave their homeland. Among them were the Casey family of Mary (25), Sarah (21), James (20) and Ann (18), who boarded the "Strathfieldsaye" in 1841 to make the long journey to a new land and a new life. They were all very young, and it must have been heartbreaking for their parents to see them leave. There was a shortage of female labour in Australia, for the earlier shipments had been mainly males, so the girls, no doubt, were influenced by the thoughts of work being available for them.

They all settled very quickly, it would appear, for within 3 years they were all married. James and Mary went north to the goldfields and lived in the Sandhurst and Eaglehawk areas. Sarah married Thomas Cochrane and farmed at Eltham, while Ann and her husband lived in the Oakleigh area, also farming.

Back in Ireland in 1846, the country was confronted by a national famine - the potato crops failed everywhere, as a result of blight, which was still an unknown disease. Typhus followed the famine and vast numbers of folk died. Emigration seemed the most likely escape from death by starvation and pestilence. The two younger girls would have been considered too young to leave home in 1841, and Joseph the eldest boy would have been helping the family at home.

But now, ten years later, conditions had changed considerably. Letters from Australia too would have helped them make decisions. So it was little wonder, that in 1851, the three remaining Casey children, boarded the ship "Harry Lorquer" and joined their brother and sisters in Australia, apparently leaving behind only mother and father.

Isabella married John Taylor and lived in Eltham near sister Sarah, while Eliza married and lived near sister Ann, in the Oakleigh-Dandenong areas. Joseph became a carpenter in the Mulgrave area.

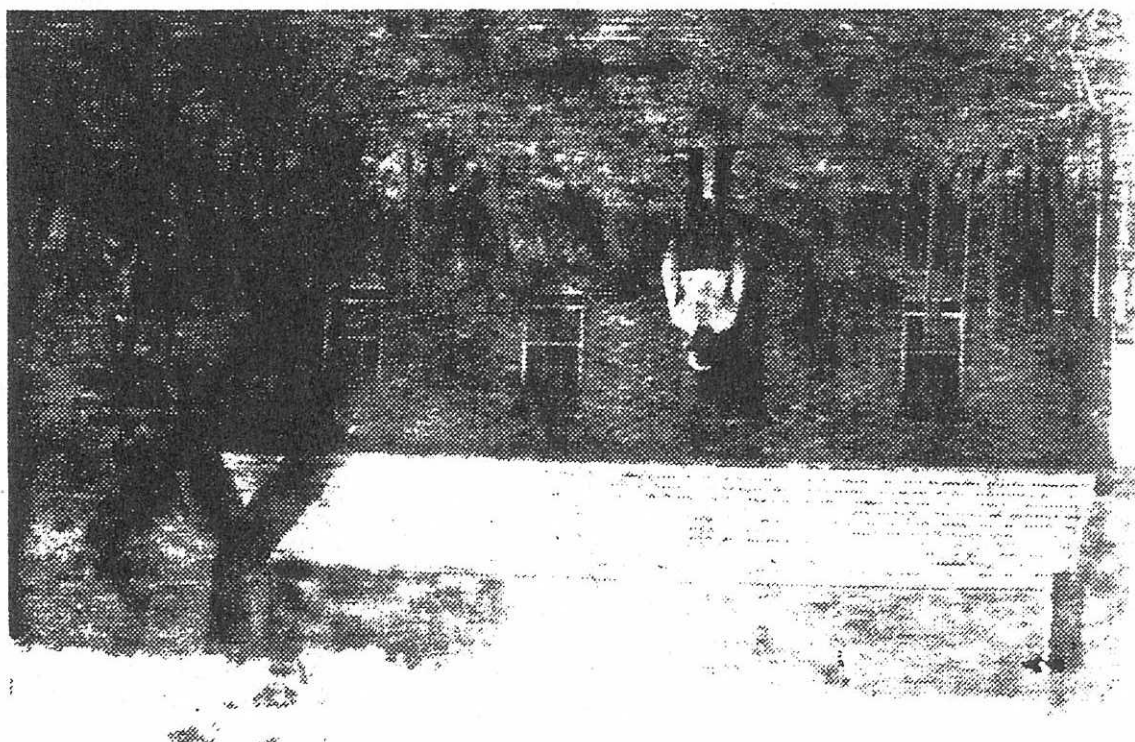
We presume that father John died soon after this, for in 1853, Isabella set sail for Australia, alone and aged 63 years, in the "Alabama". She spent seven years in this new land with her family before she died at Mulgrave in 1860 at the age of 70, and was buried in the old St. Kilda Cemetery.

Thomas Cochrane, the son of William Cochrane of County Down and Sarah Carlyle, was born in 1817. I am not sure how Thomas arrived here, but he must have arrived about 1841. Thomas married Sarah Casey in St. James Old Cathedral, Melbourne in 1846. This was Melbourne's first church ... the Early Pioneers' Church ... and at that time was situated at the intersection of William and Lt. Collins Streets with all denominations using the building.

Sarah and Thomas, my great grandparents, lived first in Melbourne, and then went to Keelbundoora - the original name for Heidelberg. While here they built a small brick cottage at Little Eltham. This cottage, (which, I believe is now called Shillinglaw Cottage and classified under the National Trust) is still in use, although moved from its original site. We have a photo of Thomas in the garden of this delightful little cottage, which must have been taken prior to 1876, the year of his death.

Thomas and Sarah had 8 children, born between the years 1854 and 1863, only two of whom reached adulthood. One was my grandmother Isabella. It must have been a very

Thomas Cochrane in front of his cottage.



sad time for the family between the years of 1876 and 1880, as three children died in their late teens, as well as father Thomas.  
 Thomas gave up farming, for he later had a produce merchant business in Collingwood. He died in 1877 and is buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery.  
 Contributed by Mrs. Gwen Hepburn, Mem. No. 641.

## JOHN GREENAWAY.

John Greenaway was born in Kilkhampton, Cornwall, as was his father and grandfather. However in 1841 he took the opportunity to come to Australia. He was born on 24th March, 1822, the son of Thomas Greenaway, carpenter, and Ann Greenaway (nee Hore). On 5th April, 1841 he married Elizabeth Hayman, daughter of Stephen and Frances Hayman. On the same day a relative, Elizabeth Greenaway married James Piper. Elizabeth was twenty-six and James twenty-two. Both marriages were at Kilkhampton.

John and his wife Elizabeth emigrated on the ship "Westminster", which arrived at Port Phillip on 30th July, 1841. On board also were James and Elizabeth Piper and Mary Greenaway. The "Westminster" was a barque of 610 tons. On the day of arrival there was a storm with thunder, lightning, wind and rain which continued all night.

The shipping record states that John and Elizabeth left the ship at Melbourne. The 1847 Directory names John Greenaway, farmer, also James Piper, farmer, Heidelberg.

In August 1849 John Greenaway purchased one hundred acres of Ivanhoe Estate from Porter. He then lived and worked on this property. The Pipers later went to Barabool Hills, Geelong. Two younger brothers of John Greenaway, Phillip and William, also migrated to Heidelberg, some years later. William residing in Ivanhoe, married Sophia Wheeler, 24th May, 1858, at St. John's Church of England, Heidelberg.

Phillip married Annie Guest at St. John's Heidelberg, 14th June, 1859. The couple were married by the Rev. James Lyon.

William worked as a mail coach driver and was for some years the licensee of the Sir Henry Barclay Hotel. Phillip's occupation was that of a joiner.

John and Elizabeth Greenaway had eleven children. Two died as infants. From the remaining children five produced families.

|                        |                   |                |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Elizabeth Ann (Kate) - | Mrs. Walter Edney | 3 sons.        |
| Thomas                 |                   | 1 son, 5 dau.  |
| Fanny                  | Mrs. James Duncan | 2 sons, 4 dau. |
| William John           |                   | 4 sons, 3 dau. |
| Matilda                | Mrs. John Ridell  | 4 dau.         |

In April 1853 at a Residents meeting John Greenaway donated land for a school which was also used for church services. John Greenaway was a member of the first Heidelberg District Road Board and with Lewis and Durham presented a Memorial to the Governor urging that Heidelberg be proclaimed a road district. John had a hotel built on his land and this was known as Ivanhoe Hotel. The Heidelberg Town Hall is now on this site. John Greenaway died on 29th March, 1863 at his home Ivanhoe Villa at the age of forty-one. His land at Ivanhoe was later sold and his widow Elizabeth went to live at Neerim South with her bachelor son John and her two unmarried daughters, Mary and Sophia. She died on 7th February, 1888, aged 74 years and is buried in the Heidelberg Cemetery.

There are many descendants of John Greenaway, particularly from the Edney line, though not many with the name of Greenaway.

Contributed by Mrs. Ruth Pendavingh, Mem. No. 759.

## JAMES AND SARAH HAYDEN

Name spelt Hadin, Haden, Haydn, Hayden.

James Hayden, a stone mason, came to Australia with his wife Sarah and their children James, Elizabeth and Maryanne, on the "Ward Chipman". They left Bristol on 21st August, 1841 and arrived in Port Phillip on 6th December, 1841. From what we read about the voyage the conditions on board were not very good and there was much deprivation and sickness.

James Hayden was born in Cornwall on 15th April, 1809, and he married Sarah Warren on 2nd May, 1830, in Devonshire, where Sarah was born on 15th, November, 1808.

After their arrival in Port Phillip their movements are not known until June 1844, when they were living in a bark hut on the banks of the Hume River (later, the Murray) near Echuca, when a son, William John was born on 20th June, 1844. James crossed the river to get the midwife but the river came down in flood and he could not get back. Aboriginal women attended Sarah and delivered the baby boy. They also compounded an ointment and cured Sarah's badly inflamed breasts so that she could feed her baby. As a result Sarah always had a great love and respect for Aboriginal women. It is believed that William was the first white child born on the Echuca side of the river. He was baptised at Yass on 16th April, 1846.

Nearly four years later we find that they are at the Ovens River, where on 17th January, 1848, my gt-grandmother, Fanny was born.

Eventually they settled in Dunach, where James being a stone mason, built a solid stone wall around his selection of twenty acres in a beautiful valley not far from Mt. Greenock. Part of the fence is still standing. In the bank of the creek, the cool room, dug out to serve as a dairy, can still be seen. Many hundreds of pounds of butter were made there, by Sarah and her neighbours. A family story relates that at the age of ten, William John, was sent to Ballarat by his father to have the plough shares sharpened and there in 1854 saw soldiers hastening to the Eureka Stockade to quell the historic revolt.

On the 14th June, 1864, my gt-grandmother married Robert Best in Talbot. Robert had come out from Somerset in 1854, aged 17. After their marriage they took up land at Back Creek, Armhurst. He had been a miner and carter and was now a farmer. In 1871 they took up land on Bolland Road, but from 1875 his occupation was listed as carter. In 1887 they moved to Beazley's Bridge where their farm was called "Fair Bank". They had five daughters and one son, and my grandmother Elizabeth was the eldest of these children, she was born 16th May, 1867. In 1904 Robert and Fanny retired to Scott St, Colac. After a long illness Robert died on 31st December, 1910, and it was while staying with her daughter Annie, in Geelong, that Fanny died on 17th September, 1922.

Some of my gt-grandmother's possessions are still treasured by a granddaughter and these include a hided blue glass sugar bowl which came out from England with the family in 1841, a small coin purse containing an 1888 half penny, a sewing box made from a cigar box which was given to her by a miner who had carved the lid with his pocket knife. There is also a tiny milk jug, a birthday book, a prayer book and a New Testament bearing inscriptions, as they had been given as gifts.

Contributed by Mrs. Beth Chamberlain, Mem. No. 465.

## THOMAS HOLDEN

The Holdens are a very old English family who are well documented back to 1192. The seat of the family was Haslingden in Lancashire where Holdens still live.

Whether because of religious persecution or lack of work, at least one of the family moved to Scotland in the 1700's and became a Presbyterian, although apparently not of the orthodox church as no parish records exist for births, deaths or marriages in the Holden family.

Thomas was born in Paisley circa 1815 and travelled to Sydney, apparently as steerage, as no record has ever been found of his name on any shipping record. Arriving in Sydney in 1833, he moved to the Illawarra district where he was employed either as a farm labourer or a carpenter.

On January 11th, 1841 he arrived in Melbourne in the Port Phillip District from Sydney on the "Jewess", and here he checked out job prospects and living conditions before sailing to Tasmania to check that out also. He arrived back in Melbourne from Launceston on the "Scout", on June 18th, and wasted no time in sailing back to Sydney to break the news to 16 year old Mary McDonald and ask her to marry him. They were married in Wollongong Presbyterian Church on 26th, July, 1841.

Shortly afterwards, they commenced the long trip overland to Port Phillip probably in company with a cattleman bringing stock to the fertile inland and following the trail established by Major Mitchell a few years before.

Their first son John was born on the banks of the Loddon River at a place named "Lodden" a few miles north of Tarnagulla in 1842/3 after which the family continued their journey to Melbourne.

Their first daughter, Anne was born at Darebin Creek in 1843, and son, Lachlan in 1845. Between July and October in 1845 Thomas worked on the first wooden bridge across the Yarra almost on the site of the new pedestrian bridge built between Princes Bridge and the railway bridge. In the Port Phillip Directory of 1847, he was described as a sawyer.

His family quickly grew with the births of Flora 1849, Archibald 1850, Alexander 1852, Sarah 1853 and Thomas in 1855, all along the Darebin and Merri Creek areas.

In 1855, when his address was Morang, he was probably engaged on the construction of the nearby Yan Yean Reservoir and while here attended land sales at Kilmore where he purchased a triangular block of 79 acres on the banks of the Saltwater Creek about three miles east of Lancefield.

Here his family of eight was increased to 14 with the births of Mary Ann, 1857, Janet 1858, William Malcolm 1860, Mary Barbara 1862, Margaret 1864, and Louise 1866. In 1864 he mortgaged his original block and purchased another three blocks bordering the creek to build his holdings to 300 acres.

While at Lancefield he took an interest in the Presbyterian Church and was part of a Committee which constructed the church at Romsey. A few years later he was on the Committee which built the church at Lancefield.

In 1867, Thomas took out a lease on 153 acres of land on the flat plains of the Goulburn Valley at Dargalong and in 1874 left Lancefield to take up residence there. In 1876 he became a Trustee for the land acquired for the Presbyterian Church at Murchison and the church was completed in 1877. The same year he applied for a block of 200 acres at Katunga and lived here with his wife Mary until his death in 1882.

Contributed by Mr. Keith Holden, Mem. No. 68.

When I began my research on the name of John Pollock, my gt-grandfather, I found the name to be a very old one, dating back to the 11th century. There have been many changes in the spelling from de Polloc (the main line of the family), to Pollock, Pook or Poik.

In 1809 James Pollock, a gamekeeper, married Margaret Cunningham, (born 1788), and their son John, (my gt-grandfather) was born in 1812. He emigrated to Australia on 17th June, 1841, aged 29 on the ship "Thomas Arbuthnot" which sailed from Greenock on Clyde and arrived at Port Phillip 108 days later. On board the ship were 157 family souls; plus 49 single males, and 52 single females, a total of 258. Passage money paid overall was £3,942.

John started a shoe-making business in Little Bourke Street. As boots and shoes were expensive items, selling at £4. a pair, his business proved to be very lucrative.

In 1844 he married Mary Heard, my gt-grandmother, in Scot's Church, Melbourne. By 1846 he was well established and able to purchase his own premises in Stephen Street (now Exhibition Street). His residence was in Bourke Lane, and he bought land and built a series of terraced houses at 176-180 Nicholson Street, next to the Tankerville Arms Hotel, which is still in existence.

I found in researching that it was a Scottish custom to add the mother's surname or that of a particular friend, to children's names, thus you find interesting combinations such as John Smith Pollock, or James Brown Pollock or Annie Cunningham Pollock, which often proved to be valuable clues.

Mary and John had a daughter Eliza Wright (again in the use of an outside surname) making her Eliza Wright Pollock. She married Henry William French, at 178 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy in 1879. Three years later in 1882, their son Alva was born. In 1910 Alva married Mary Jane Jenkins. These were my parents, thus my name John Henry Alva French came into being. The French's in the family line, originated from Drayton, Somerset. A building there is still occupied by family members, and a hotel over the doorway bears the date 1737, which our daughter photographed recently, while visiting Drayton.

Contributed by Mr. John French, Mem. No. 500.

## SCOTLAND TO PORT PHILLIP - AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

1841.

On the 6th June, 1841, the ill fated "India" sailed from Greenock, Scot. with a complement of 198 souls on board, mostly crew and Scottish immigrants bound for Port Phillip Bay in the distant colony, of then, New South Wales. Fair sailing took the tiny ship south into the Atlantic Ocean. Other ships were plying the route, but drama lay ahead.

The first we ever knew of the sinking of the "India" was that it burnt at sea and all the passengers were rescued by a pirate ship and delivered safely to Melbourne?? How much truth could such a story hold?? No self respecting pirate ship could show sail inside a free British port. Some research was needed here. To verify the facts we researched, and to enable the following article to be written.

## RESEARCHING THE POLLOCK FAMILY.

1841.

After an encounter with a Spanish pirate ship (the pirates on learning that the ship conveyed no cargo and only Scottish immigrants sailed on), when the barque was approximately 16° South latitude and 33° West longitude a fire broke out. The story varies slightly according to source but, after the pirate encounter, either for the days rations, or to 'break out the rum', a boy with a naked flame candle was sent below. He slipped or tripped and the flame ignited either tarred fabric or spilt spirits causing the fire which quickly engulfed the ship. Initially some panic ensued, there could well have been some fighting amongst the crew and the doughty Scots, but the first life boat was overloaded and swamped. The French whaler "Roland" was about nine miles off and saw the smoke. Having seen the pirate vessel she came about but took an hour to reach the doomed vessel. So soon did the fire engulf the vessel that none saved any belongings other than the clothes they wore. Some of the male immigrants trod water holding on to the sides of life boats for some hours prior to rescue, some were burned and seventeen lives lost, mostly from the first life boat, one crew member and sixteen passengers. All survivors were taken on board the "Roland" which conveyed them to Rio de Janiero arriving on 24th July, 1841, five days after the rescue. The crew of the French ship had been very kind and helpful supplying what clothing they could, such as flannel shirts.

The British Consul in Rio engaged a small island in the Bay of Rio to accommodate the immigrants, until another vessel could be chartered to take them on to their destination. By the 5th August that same year, the "Grindlay" had been commissioned to take on the "India's" survivors and was expected to sail on about the 26th of that month. British residents of Rio, ships masters of that port and local merchants subscribed over £1000.00 to refit the disaster victims who had lost all their possessions and were fortunate to escape with their lives.

Someone painted a picture of the sinking of the burning "India" and each family was supposedly given a copy. Such a copy still exists in the Thomson family. Master and crew of the "Roland" and the master of the "India" were all highly praised for their work in saving lives and controlling panic.

The Rev. William McKay was one who lost his life. It was rumoured that he had 300 gold sovereigns on his person when all had to leave the ship. They would perhaps have been in a money belt about his waist and would have weighed him down considerably in the water.

William and Janet Thomson, our forbears, finally arrived at their destination on 22nd October, 1841 per the "Grindlay". How they must have wished that they had never left bonnie Scotland in those weeks of anguish and uncertainty!

Some contemporary reports show immigrants aboard the "India" numbered 186 but this would leave only about 12 crew???. The ship's log and all papers were lost in the fire. Reports also state that the folk on board "India" all came from the same Scottish community, and were even travelling with their own minister. Numbers appear to have been made up of young married couples, some with children and a group of young girls. All were considered better class immigrants.

Contributed by Mrs. Sue Willis, Mem. No. 600.

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1841.

## THE IRISH ANCESTORS.

I suppose it all started with a lover's quarrel. James Toohey, born 1820, was the second son of John Toohey, Yeoman Farmer of County Tipperary. He quarrelled with his sweetheart Jane Sullivan and she, in a fit of rage, announced that she was going to Australia with friends as nanny to their children. She sailed within a month, leaving Cork in the "Agostina", 314 tons, in September, 1841. Seeing that her departure was inevitable, James anticipated her move and left for Port Phillip on the first available ship,

the "Mary Nixon", 392 tons, arriving a fortnight before the now thoroughly repentant Jane. Thus a homesick girl was met by her lover on lonely Lizard's Beach and they were married the following April.

Strangely, James' elder brother Mathew was already in Melbourne, and it was his sons, John and James Mathew, who forty years later founded Toohy's Brewery in Sydney.

James and Jane had six children, three sons and three daughters, the writer being descended from one of the daughters, Martha Agnes, who married William Wright, his grandfather.

Religion played a big part in the family's history. The three sons of James and Jane were strongly Catholic as were their parents, whose marriage was one of the first to take place in the new St. Francis Church; but the three daughters married and became Protestants. One of the sons migrated to New Zealand, and his daughter, who only died three years ago, aged 97 was kin by her first marriage to Cardinal Williams, New Zealand's first Cardinal; but the family by her second marriage were mainly Presbyterians - surely an ecumenical achievement.

James' younger brother John also came to Melbourne, but at a much later date. He is of interest for he chose an army career with the King's Royal Irish Hussars and fought at Balacava and was in the Charge of the Light Brigade, being one of the 273 men who came through unscathed.

Contributed by Mr. John Howard Wright, Mem. No. 54.

## THE WIPPELL FAMILY.

John and Sophia Wippell, my gt-gt-grandparents were born at Bramford Speke, which is close to the city of Exeter in Devon, and they came to Port Phillip in the year 1841.

They had been tenant farmers in Devon and several generations of Wippells before them had been farmers in and around the same area.

My father who had a wonderful memory of the stories told to him by his grandparents, said that the old people spoke with bitterness of the conditions on the land in the early 1800's.

The Corn Laws and Taxes to finance the French Wars caused hard times and poverty. The Corn Laws which came into force at the beginning of the 19th century, regulated trade in corn and importation of cereals. This law was repealed in 1846, but not before it had caused much hardship. This was one of the reasons for John and Sophia and their four children deciding to leave England, thus becoming some of Australia's early pioneers.

"The Duchess of Northumberland" which was to bring the Wippell family to their new country sailed from London on 17th February, 1841. This ship was a barque of 541 tons, under the command of Captain Charles Scott, and was carrying 234 Bounty immigrants to Port Phillip arriving on 7th June, 1841.

The immigration in 1841 was mainly by the Bounty system, which mainly worked well, but on some ships provisions were inadequate, food was poor and there were many deaths on the voyage.

It was the year 1841 which brought the most immigrants to Port Phillip. In that year there were no less than 44 ships bringing 8000 people, which about doubled the population. At the beginning of the year it had stood at a total of 10,000, rising to 18,000 by 1842.

A Bounty of £19. each was paid for John and Sophia and their two elder children, Richard and Elizabeth and £10. each for John and Walter. Of all those on board, 172 adults could read and 135 of these could write as well. The Wippell children could read and write but their parents could not.

An interesting article in the Port Phillip Patriot on immigration read thus :-

"There should be more ships to Port Phillip. The majority go to Sydney. The "Duchess of Northumberland" has brought the latest news from England, and the post office has reported that this ship has brought the first DIRECT mail. Before this the mail went first to Sydney.

The people have reason to congratulate themselves that the post office authorities in England are at last aware that there is such a place as Port Phillip.'

On arrival at Port Phillip the family leased a property at Heidelberg. A story handed down told of the family being lost in the bush for 3 days and nights on their journey to the farm. When they reached the property a dwelling was erected and the task of clearing the land began. This took several years and the lease was extended, so that the family stayed on this farm for 12 years.

The year 1853 brought many changes. Although about this time gold was discovered at near-by Anderson's Creek, the Wippells decided to stay with their farming and not join in the Rush. 1853 brought tragedy too, as Richard the eldest son was drowned crossing a flooded river.

John and his sons John and Walter decided to buy land of their own. They purchased several lots of land west of Lower Heidelberg Road. The land was generally hilly and not particularly suitable for agriculture but the prices were quite high ranging from £34. to £56. per acre.

In 1856 Walter and my gt-grandfather purchased a farm at Kangaroo Ground where he stayed for many years. From Kangaroo Ground, he moved to nearby Eltham, where he bought a general store. He was auditor for the Shire for 7 years and a member of the Roads Board for several years.

He died in 1906, after 66 years in the colony. There is one descendant of John and Sophia whose name is well known in Victoria. Their grand-daughter Eliza married Walter Russell Hall, a man who had great interests in Cobb & Co, and then Mt. Morgan mines. When he died in 1911 he left his estate to Eliza and when she died in 1916 she left a large part of her estate to establish a trust for charitable purposes. This led to the foundation of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Technology and Medical Research.

There are many descendants of John and Sophia Wippell in Victoria, NSW, and Queensland, and I am proud to be one of them.

Contributed by Mrs. Norma Lawler, Mem. No. 97.

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1842.

## THE BOYCE FAMILY.

James Boyce and Margaret Shortland were married in 1818, at Hobart, V.D.L. Their son John James Boyce was born there in 1819. He was married at Launceston to Eliza Robe, on 1st April, 1841, at the Independent Chapel, and a child was born, Emma Eliza, the first of five girls and two boys.

The family sailed for south-western Victoria in 1842; a butcher, John James worked for the Hentys at Port Fairy. With the aid of his native boys who were invaluable trackers

and bushmen, he cleared a track which cut 75 miles of coastal travel off the journey to Melbourne. He also informed Supt. La Trobe of a site and harbour much better than Port Fairy, (the site of present day Warnambool). Later an official party surveyed the area, found it to be excellent, and a letter to Supt. La Trobe confirms Boyce's involvement.

In 1850 he and his younger brother Joseph had a butcher's shop in Saffron Street, Chillwell. He then followed his trade in Ballarat, where his fourth child, Alice Eureka was born.

On the 15th August, 1857, another daughter - Agnes Hawthorne - was born at Murgheboiuc. John James Boyce together with his family, subsequently moved to Briagolong, Gippsland, where his wife Eliza died on 19th February, 1891. He died at Sale - 19th December, 1902 and was buried at Briagolong.

Agnes Hawthorne was married at Briagolong, 19th March, 1879, to Alexander Mitchellson, son of James and Harriet Mitchellson (nee Keilior), and they had six sons and one daughter. One of those sons, Harold Keith Mitchellson, born at Briagolong on 11th January, 1882, was married on 6th Sept., 1904 at Bruthen, to Jessie Mary Balaney Traill. They had three daughters and three sons. One of their sons - Jack Boyce Mitchellson, (Mem. No. 427) born 28th April, 1914, at Lakes Entrance, married Lorna Rose Peel on 20th April, 1940. He died at Lakes Entrance in 1985.

Contributed by Mrs. Lorna Mitchellson, widow of Jack Boyce Mitchellson.

Worthy of note, is the fact that although not a member of the PPG, Lorna not only contributed the foregoing, but has also been responsible for the acceptance into the Group, of no less than thirteen members of the Mitchellson family, which must surely constitute some sort of record.

## THE CHARMANS OF SPRING GROVE.

Stephen Herbert Charman was one of the 13 Charmans brought out by Henry Dendy, the founder of Brighton, under the arrangement with the Colony when Dendy purchased the land at Brighton. They arrived on 22nd July, 1842 on the "Platina" with 20 other persons.

Seemingly, Dendy was not willing to provide housing and employment for them and on 2nd August, 1842, Supt. La Trobe wrote to the Colonial Governor in Sydney :- "Mr. Dendy persists in holding himself in no wise bound to provide for these emigrants brought out under the cover of his Special Survey, and I am not aware of its being in my power to compel him".

Little is known of Stephen in the next ten years, but in 1852 he married a widow, Mary Ann Gettens, with 5 children.

The Gettens had arrived in Sydney on the "Shamrock" in 1841 on which Josiah Gettens was the engineer as it was an auxiliary steamer. They later moved to Melbourne where they ran the Mechanics Arms Hotel in Lit. Collins St., just down from where the Windsor now stands. Josiah died in 1848 and Mary continued to run the Hotel, purchasing land in Charlotte Street, Collingwood for £25 on which she built a cottage which is still standing. It is now 77 Young Street, Fitzroy.

After their marriage Stephen and Mary bought 160 acres of land in Moorabbin (now Cheltenham), for £328 and a "quit rent of one peppercorn yearly for ever". The land is bounded by Weatherall Road, Charman Road, Balcombe Road and a line passing through Mario Grove. They called their property - "Spring Grove", because there were many

springs and soaks in the area. They grew vegetables for the city (Melbourne) markets and Mary grew Calendulas for manufacturing chemists who made astringents out of the sap.

In 1855 Stephen and Mary gave 1 1/2 acres of their land fronting Balcombe Road, to the Methodist Church for a Chapel, School, and Burial Ground. The Rev. James Bickford was the Minister and Bickford Court is the landmark on Balcombe Road today.

In 1857 my grandmother Frances Maria was born, and when she was 13 her mother died and is buried in the Old Cheltenham Cemetery.

In 1872 Stephen moved to Yallock in Gippsland, where he took up 160 acres on the Yallock Creek near Bayles on which he grew fruit and berries with the aid of his four sons, George, Stephen, Charles and Robert. Frances married Edwin Ward in Cranbourne in 1875.

On July 5th, 1906 Stephen Herbert Charman died but his name lives on in Charman Road and the Charman Road Uniting Church in Cheltenham which was so named for the gift of land to the Methodist Church in 1855.

Of Stephen's brothers, they went to Narre Warren, Dandenong, Emerald and Kalkallow. Today there are many descendants in Victoria and NSW, all from the 13 who bravely came out from Warnham in Sussex in 1842.

Contributed by Mr. Les. Jones, Mem. No. 482.

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1842.

### CAMEOS OF THE DAVISON, LOCKE AND KEYS FAMILIES.

Great Great Grandfather, Charles Alexander Davison was born in 1802 at Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, the son of George and Elizabeth Davison (nee Palmer). Following his conviction for Highway Robbery, he was transported to Hobart in 1823 on board the 'Commodore Hayes' and was later granted a Conditional Pardon. Charles married Mary Lonsdale at New Norfolk, Tasmania in December 1833. Mary, born in 1814 at Willenhall, Yorkshire, had been transported to Hobart on board the 'Hydery' for stealing two handkerchiefs.

The couple came to Port Phillip in 1842 on board the 'Shamrock', where Charles followed the occupation of Bricklayer-Mason. He died at Geelong in 1872. One of their two daughters, Fanny, married Edward Frederick Locke in 1852 at the Church of Scotland, Geelong. Gt-grandfather Edward was born in 1818 at Quinton near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, the son of Samuel Locke, a farm labourer. Edward, whose occupation in London was that of a Frameknitter-Hosier Weaver, had been taken into custody outside the home of his sister at Vine Court, Whitechapel Road, London, tried and convicted of stealing sovereigns and half sovereigns from his previous employer. At no time during the Trial Proceedings was Edward asked one question or given the opportunity to answer the charge of guilty or not guilty! With a guilty verdict pronounced, Edward came to Australia as an Exile on board the vessel 'Eden', which arrived at Geelong on the 4th February, 1849 and was able to read and write well. He remained in the Queenscliff area firstly farming, then mining and lastly as an Hotel Proprietor. He died at Geelong in 1894.

Job, my grandfather, was the tenth of their twelve children and could neither read nor write. Apparently, his father was a hard man and at the age of ten Job ran away from home to work picking strawberries. He later became a Fisherman and Member of the Coast Guard going to sailing ship wrecks around the coast of Victoria and South Australia.

Contributed by Mrs. Dorothy Samson, Mem. No. 606, for her husband's brother, the late Captain Raymond Samson, Mem. No. 329.

Robert and Margaret Gall, were Ray Samson's gt-gt-grandparents. Margaret Gall, was the eldest child of Robert and Margaret. She married James Govan at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1840, and together with their children, arrived at Melbourne on the 'Brilliant' on 3rd October, 1855. Margaret died on 24th March, 1858, and was buried at the Williamstown Cemetery.

John Gall, married Bridget Jane Fitzgerald in 1854. They lived in Williamstown and had 7 children. Bridget died in 1875. John then married Margaret Helen Cahill, (nee Bradshaw). John died in 1914.

Peter Gall, married Agnes Bond in 1868. They settled at Cowes, Phillip Island, and Peter worked with his brother Robert.

Jane Gall, married Henry Walkerden in 1844. They lived in Brunswick, and had 10 children. Jane died in 1897.

Catherine Gall, married Hugh Currie on 18th March, 1843, at the Old St. James Church, West Melbourne, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. James Forbes. She was 18 years old. Hugh was a mariner, and part of the crew of the 'Robert Benn'. He was besotted with Catherine and jumped ship. They lived at 140 Douglas Parade, Williamstown, and had 12 children. Catherine died on 7th December, 1906 and is buried in Williamstown Cemetery.

Robert Gall Junior, was a builder. He married Sarah Peter at St. Andrews Church, Brighton on 17th April, 1856. Sarah was the daughter of George and Mary Peter, who arrived in Port Phillip on the 'Earl of Durham' in June, 1842. In 1866 Robert was a contractor in Brighton, and in 1869 he put his family, all their goods, chattels, fowls and their nanny goat, on the ship 'Stephen', and took them to Phillip Island to his new farm. It took four days to get there, and his holding at Cowes was about 20 acres. He died there on 15th October, 1897.

In the 1847 Mourtiz Directory Robert is listed as being a sawyer, off Collins Lane, but the Patriot Directory has him as living off Lit. Bourke St. However, in the Electoral Roll for 1856, he had the freehold of a house in Centre Road, Williamstown. Robert died in 1868 at his home in Douglas Parade, Williamstown. Margaret had died in 1856.

On 26th January, 1842, the 'Robert Benn' arrived in Port Phillip. On board were Robert and Margaret Gall and five of their children. Robert, aged 39 was a sawyer from Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Margaret, aged 38 was a housekeeper, from Argyleshire. They could read and write and were Protestants. Their children were Robert, 19 a bricklayer, Catherine, 19 years and Jane, 16 years, both house servants, Peter, aged 12 years and John aged 10 years.

## THE GALL FAMILY.

1842.

Contributed by Mrs. Hope Ness, Mem. No. 788, from WA.

Another of my gt-gt-grandparents, Louis (Lewis) and Mary Keys (nee Wheelton), were married in January 1848 at West Hackney, Middlesex, England. His occupation at that time was a Dairyman. Louis was the son of Thomas Keys, a gamekeeper, and Mary Whelan. Born two years later than Louis at Radbourne, Derbyshire, England, Mary was the daughter of Timothy Wheelton, an Innkeeper-Publican and Jane Austin. The couple arrived in Port Phillip on board the 'Nelson' in November 1848, when Louis became a Fish Hawker-Fisherman in the Queenscliff area. Of their seven children, it was Louis Jr. who became my gt-grandfather.

## PIONEERS OF GIPPSLAND. JOHN PATRICK & MARY MAWLEY.

John Patrick Mawley - known as Patrick - with his wife Mary, was an early pioneer of the Gippsland District. They were my gt-gt-grandparents.

Patrick was born about 1812 in County Wexford, Ireland. In 1841 he married Mary Sutton (b. circa 1815, Arklow, County Wicklow). By July 1842 they were in the Port Phillip District where the first of their twelve children - William (my gt-grandfather) was born.

By 1843 Patrick was working at various places in the Gippsland area - Kilmany (William Pearson), Clydebank (Cunninghame & Thomson) and The Heart, for a Mr. Montgomery.

At the first land sales in Gippsland he purchased Wood Park (near Sale). He, Mary and their family took up residence there by 1856. By this time there were seven children and he and Mary worked hard to improve their property. Besides working the property Patrick was employed until 1870 as Sexton at the Sale Cemetery.

Sorrow came to the family when the third son, James was killed by a fall from a horse in 1865. He was seventeen years old.

In July 1891 Patrick and Mary celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary - in the company of their family and many friends from various parts of the District. It was reported "the occasion was remarkable for the fact of Mr. and Mrs. Mawley being in such good health".

On 20th February, 1893 Patrick died peacefully at his home surrounded by family and friends. He was 81 years of age and had not recovered from an attack of bronchitis which he had developed a couple of months earlier.

## WILLIAM MAWLEY - MARY ELIZABETH McLAREN.

On 13th May, 1863 at St. Paul's Church, Sale, a wedding took place which united two pioneer families of the Gippsland District.

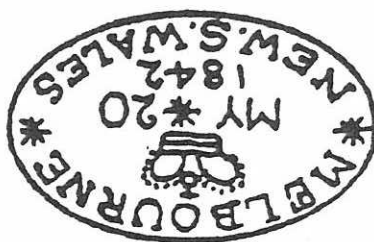
The bride was Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Colin and the late Elizabeth McLaren (nee Medley). A few weeks earlier she had celebrated her seventeenth birthday, (born 7th April, 1846 at Strathfieldsaye).

The groom, aged twenty years (born 12th July, 1842 at Melbourne), was William, eldest child of Patrick and Mary Mawley (nee Sutton). Mary Elizabeth and William were my gt-grandparents.

After their marriage they settled on a property at Longford. William's occupation was listed as a Farmer.

In 1886 aged 44, William died after losing a battle with cancer. He is buried in the Sale Cemetery. Mary Elizabeth was left to bring up the family - nine children, the youngest just six months old - as well as manage the farm. (One child, a daughter, had died in 1877 of diphtheria, aged four years). Mary Elizabeth was able to supplement her income by making and selling butter. The surface of the butter was impressed with a Rose - her Trademark.

About 1912 she left Gippsland to go to Western Australia where four of her children - George, Mary, Ella (my grandmother) and Sydney - had made their homes. She lived



Contributed by Mrs. Joan Connor, Mem. No. 415, our Rep. in W.A.

They had seven sons and two daughters of whom six owned or operated their own respective businesses at various times. These included Sweet Shops, Taxis, and a Ford Dealership for the then growing motor transport industry.

With a large "colourful" family of business and academic backgrounds, the names "Sterck" and "Prahran" became synonymous, particularly as their fourth son, Albert William (Bill) was a Councillor for 19 years, Mayor of Prahran and a Justice of the Peace.

William married Caroline Ann Richardson (1860-1950), daughter of Joseph and Ann Richardson (nee Okell), at Collingwood on 22nd March, 1887, and following his retirement in 1895 they resided at 104 Charles Street, Prahran, until his death on 5th July, 1914.

The family philosophy of the importance of a good education for both girls and boys was reflected by the fact that William entered the Education field and became a Licensed Teacher. His appointments were - Head Teacher of State School 2046 Lurg in April, 1879, Junior Assistant at State School 1895 Collingwood, Cambridge Street in September, 1890, and State School 2928 Yielima South, in March 1892, again as Head Teacher. His expertise has been passed down through his descendants as today there are two generations of teachers in Mathematics and Science.

A Baker by occupation, Charles and his family resided in Collins Lane and Flinders Lane until 1853 when they purchased considerable land holdings in Charles Street and Commercial Road, Prahran. The Claremont Hotel was erected on that corner, and Charles was Innkeeper until his death on 23rd April, 1862, after which Sarah Jane operated the hotel until her death on 15th April, 1879. They had five children, Mary Ann, William, Isabella, Charles and Sarah Jane. Little is known of these children with the exception of their son, William, who was born in Melbourne on 11th March, 1846.

Charles and Sarah Jane Sterck (nee Martindale) were married at Islington, London c.1840. With their nine months old daughter Mary Ann, they sailed from Plymouth on 1st November, 1841, on board the vessel 'Regulus'. A barque of 369 tons, carrying 196 passengers, it arrived at Port Phillip on 19th February, 1842. Charles was appointed Overseer for this voyage, and received a gratuity of £2/-/. The Port Phillip Patriot praised this vessel in these words, "Her 'tween decks are as clean and comfortable as a lady's boudoir".

## THE STERCK FAMILY.

1842.

Both profiles contributed by Mrs. Wilma Sparks, Mem. No. 770.

with a son and daughter-in-law - George and Ruth Mawley - until her death in 1926, aged eighty years. She is buried in the Fremantle Cemetery.

## JAMES WOOD

In his life James Wood must have experienced great changes in the lifestyle of his family, it was a period characterised by a great movement of population and the development of Victoria as a Colony. Rural England countryside was replaced by the harsher Victorian landscape and finally the feeling of a thriving, growing-city, Geelong.

James was born in Sussex, England about 1810. He was the son of Thomas Wood and his wife Elizabeth (nee Weston) and these people lived near Burwash, Sussex. An early record of his baptism has not been located but it is thought his father was a farmer and hawker. It is believed he had a brother John and a sister who became Mrs. Henry Miles of Mayfield.

Nothing is known of James' early life but he became a carter and throughout his life kept up his association with the big draught horses so important to his occupation.

By December 1838 he had married Frances Adams and had a son John, whose birth was registered at Ticehurst, Sussex. This was to be the first of eleven known children of this early Port Phillip Pioneer.

It is believed that James, Frances and John travelled to the new colony of Port Phillip aboard the "Middlesex" registered on the shipping list as "Ward". The ship had mainly Irish nationalities on board and the Sussex "Wood" appears to have been corrupted to Ward. But speculation aside the family was definitely in the Barrabool Hills area by March 1843 when a daughter Hannah was born. James appears to have been farming there.

Another son and two daughters were born in the Barrabool Hills area before 1849.

Civil records of Victoria do not show what happened to Frances but she must have died, possibly in child birth, in the early 1850s, Poor James had several small children to care for himself when he remarried, His second wife was Ellen Long, a lass from Trowbridge, Wiltshire. She was a relatively new arrival to the colony when she accepted employment with "Mr. Wood, Muddywarre", for 20 shillings for 3 months with rations as recorded on the 'Time and Truth' Nominal list after the vessel arrived at Geelong on 5th January, 1853. Ellen was 21 and able to read and write. She later married James at Christ Church, Geelong, on 7th March, 1853. The family moved to Modewarre, in the Mount Moriac district and James continued farming. By the end of 1855 he had coped with the loss of another child Ellen had born him, and seen another son's arrival.

Although still unable to write James had begun to show some profit from his time in Victoria. He was beginning to buy land in the Modewarre area. Records show that he had land in the Grenville Parish, County of Dorog.

By 1857 James was signing his name on official forms and appears to have been involved with transactions to mortgage his Modewarre land. This land was eventually sold in 1868 and James moved his family into Geelong.

His last child Henry, was born in Chilwell in 1870. James was a carter in the Geelong area for a period of time and later his son Samuel also became a carrier.

Few details of James were passed down through the family in the form of oral history and we know of no sketches or photographs of him even though he did not die until August 1896. At the age of 84 he died of heart and kidney disease and was buried in the General Cemetery, Geelong. His death certificate recalls that he spent 55 years in Victoria. He was survived by 9 children and his second wife. His dwelling can still be seen in Geelong today, but no other incidents about this early pioneer have been located.

Elizabeth Barber died in Warranambool on 13th November, 1873, of carcinoma of the uterus. The death certificate indicates that she was a widow aged 52, who was married in Melbourne at age 22, and had lived in Victoria for 30 years. If Elizabeth was actually 52 at death, then she was 25 when she married in 1846, and she was born in 1821. However, if she had been married before the first child was born in 1844, then she would

On his daughter's marriage certificate Samuel is described variously as stockkeeper or labourer. There were also two sons, William and Alexander. On Alexander's death age 18 in 1874, William states that he does not know what his father's occupation was.

Samuel and Elizabeth lived in both Belfast (Port Fairy) and Warranambool. I have been unable to discover Samuel's death, but by 1865 Elizabeth was a laundress renting a house owned by J. Martin in Lava Street, Warranambool, which was valued at £8, and for which the rates of 10/6 were paid by Elizabeth. By 1868 Elizabeth was the owner of land and tenement at 15 Raglan St., Warranambool. In 1870 this appears as 15 Henna Street.

As Samuel and Elizabeth already had two daughters by this date, I am curious to know why they were not baptised at the same time. On their certificate both Samuel and Elizabeth stated that they were "a member of, or hold communion with, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland". Both signed with a X.

Samuel and Elizabeth Barber's marriage is recorded in the NSW, Presbyterian Marriages, solemnized in the Parish of Portland in the County of Normanby on 19th June, 1846, at "Merrang on Hopkins". "Merrang" homestead, first built in 1859 still exists on the Hopkins River south of Hexham. The ceremony was performed by the Revd. Alex Laurie, who I assume was an itinerant minister, and the witnesses were David Henning and William Elliott.

Two of my maternal gt-gt-grandparents - Samuel and Elizabeth Barber (nee Graham), were having children in Port Phillip in the early 1840's. I know nothing about Samuel prior to this. Elizabeth's death certificate states that she was born in County Tyrone, the daughter of Charles Graham and Elizabeth (nee de Little). Elizabeth appears to have lived in no other area than Victoria, but like Samuel, her arrival still remains a mystery.

## MY THREE MATERNAL PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS.

1846.

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Contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth Rummings, Mem. No. 737, living in WA.

Due to the inquisitiveness of the present generation some of the history is slowly being uncovered and acknowledgement given to James and Frances Wood for their small but significant part in developing the Port Phillip settlement to the point it is today and enabling their descendants to reap the benefits of our Australia.

James' great grandsons, Donald Stanley Wood and Ian Sutherland Wood, apparently knew nothing of their great uncles and aunts or of the early arrival of James to the Port Phillip area. With their families of daughters, Donald and Ian felt that the Wood name had ended. Some lines from other Wood sons existed and are slowly being traced.

Sadly for this family there appears to have been a split between the children, caused possibly by marriages between differing religions, and this resulted in little history being passed to successive generations of the Wood family. Associated families that can be linked with known marriages are Cox, Farrel, McKay, Long and Bayley.

It is sad that his eldest son, John, lists his step-mother as his mother when he married in 1858, as Frances, too, endured the voyage to Australia in harsh conditions aboard a small sailing ship. Yet it shows the bond that he had forged with his step-mother after his own mother died.

have been married at 22! If she actually was 30 years in Victoria, then she arrived in 1843. Perhaps one day I will know.

My gt-grandmother, the second daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth, was born on 7th May, 1846, and was baptised Sally along with her three sisters Susan, Kantig (actually Annie) and Elizabeth, at Christ Church of England, Warrnambool on 29th September, 1850 by P. Teulon Beamish. The settlers in 1847 had set up a simple non-denominational building for worship. Christ Church records start with the appointment of Peter Beamish as Deacon in 1850. By 1850 there was a small brick Church of England capable of accommodating 35 worshippers. In 1854 it was decided to build a stone church seating 500.

Sally (now Sarah - the names are interchangeable) Barber married my gt-grandfather William Kerr at Warrnambool on 1st March, 1865, in the Congregational Church by licence according to the rites of that church by William W. Pentland.

Sarah and William had seven children. In 1867 they paid 10/6 rates for land and tenement in Hanna Street. In 1871 William lived next door to Elizabeth Barber and was a labourer paying rates for a house and tenement owned by Elizabeth. By 1873 William owned a house and tenement at a new area, probably Hopkins Allotments, value £8, rates 12/-. Where did Elizabeth get the money to purchase property? Had her father died? Was she actually related to the de Littles who owned "Caramut", and who came across from VDL? I am not sure at this stage, but "Caramut" was adjacent to "Merrang". Elizabeth eventually left her house in Warrnambool to her unmarried daughter Annie, who had difficulty paying the rates, whereupon her sister, Elizabeth, Mrs. Torr, moved in and paid them.

My grandmother Ada Elizabeth was the second child of Sarah and William Kerr, born 13th August, 1866. She married Henry Brittain (his parents were Ephraim and Emala Brittain (nee Iliffe) who arrived on the Samarang in 1855) in April 1889 in Warrnambool, and my mother, their eldest child was born Ada Eveline Brittain in Warrnambool in 1890. She married Frederick Leslie Andrews Parrott in Melbourne, 31st March, 1926 - a descendant of five Port Phillip Pioneers.

Sarah Kerr died November 18th, 1881 aged 36 from chronic nephritis and congestion of the liver, which she had suffered from for 6 years. She was buried on 20th November, 1881 in the Warrnambool Cemetery in an unmarked grave beside her mother's unmarked grave. Her death certificate says Sarah was born at Lett's Ford, Victoria. The eldest child was dead, the others were aged between 15 and 5, and the informant was her husband, my gt-grandfather, William. I wonder how he coped? When my grandmother Ada Elizabeth Brittain died in Perth in 1903 aged 36, her children, too, were aged 14 to 1. Another young family to be brought up by their father.

Unfortunately the only knowledge I have of my maternal Port Phillip Pioneers is limited to facts in documents which I have discovered may, or may not, be factually accurate.

Warrnambool, Hopkins River, Eumeralla, Macarthur or Lett's Ford - it depends which certificate had been obtained - was the birthplace of my gt-grandmother Sarah Kerr (nee Barber). I'm inclined to accept her mother's listing of Hopkins River as the birthplace of her daughter's first child, since six months after my gt-grandmother Sarah's own birth, my gt-gt-grandmother Elizabeth was married at "Merrang on Hopkins", as indicated on her marriage certificate.

Contributed by Miss June Parrott, Mem. No. 615.

## "ANOTHER PIONEER"

Jessie Jane Jukes was born on 1st January, 1847 at the Bush Inn, Spring Street, (now the Imperial and restored), the only child of Henry James Jukes and Ann (nee Manning), who had come to Australia on the "Nimrod" in 1840. Ann's father, Captain William Manning was its captain.

When Jessie was only ten years old, her mother died and she became one of the first pupils of one of Ballarat's first boarding schools for young ladies.

She married Arthur Joseph Curtis at St. Paul's Church, Ballarat in 1869. He had come to Australia fired with journalistic ambitions, and his first position was as a compositor for the Ballarat Times.

Anxious to own his own newspaper, he bought the Mansfield Courier from the paper's original owner. With a greatly increased circulation he expanded and later bought a Benalla paper as well. The journey from Benalla to Mansfield was along a rough unlit road and Jessie worried when he was away as he had already been threatened by the Kelly family, after an unfavourable editorial he had written about them. His children were friendly with the Kennedy children, and later Constable Kennedy was shot by the Kelly's. The Curtis children including my mother, recalled hearing the Kelly's horses galloping through the town at night.

One night on his way home from Benalla, Arthur was stopped by a man waving a lantern. A man lying on the side of the road was pinned down by his leg under a tree, and the only way of releasing him was to amputate his leg. As there was no anaesthetic he had to be held down during the operation. This incident is recounted in "The Devil's River Country" by George Morris.

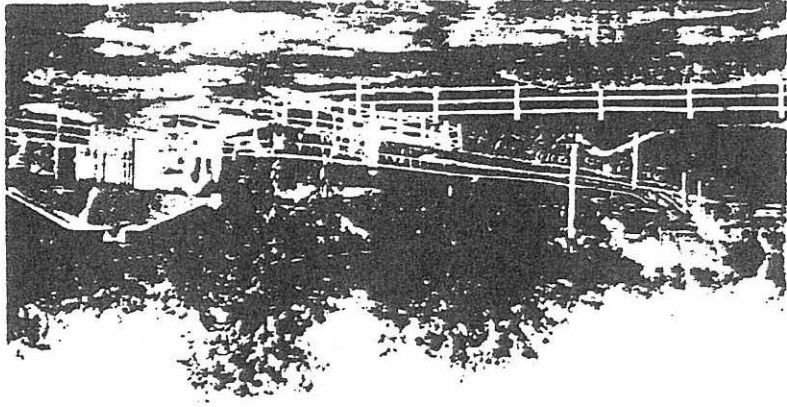
In 1881 Arthur Curtis sold his papers to a Mr. Amor and returned to Melbourne, where he started one of the early Sunday newspapers. Later he purchased a newspaper in West Maitland and with his wife Jessie and eight children, sailed for Maitland via Sydney on the "Cawhawse".

This newspaper purchase did not prove successful, and after trying to revive its falling circulation, he and his family returned to Melbourne where he took a position on the Argus as a journalist.

He died in his nineteenth year, but during his retirement he continued to contribute to papers and journals. Three of his ten children followed his footsteps and became journalists.

Jessie Jane Curtis died on 27th June, 1918 and is buried at the Brighton Cemetery, Melbourne.

Contributed by Mrs. Marjorie Bunting, BA, Mem. No. 508.



First Ovens bridge, 1854, and showing toll house and gates.

## THOMAS AND ESTHER LEESON.

Thomas, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Leeson was born in England on 14th April, 1810. In 1837 he married Esther Stuchbury (born 2nd April, 1806, daughter of Francis and Ann Stuchbury) in Buckinghamshire, England.

Their first daughter Elizabeth Ellen was born on 13th January, 1839, followed by a second daughter Ann, born on 22nd May, 1843, both births taking place in Buckinghamshire.

On 15th June, 1848, the family sailed from Plymouth on the "Tasman" and arrived at Port Phillip on 18th October, 1848, making the trip in 125 days. The Master of the ship was John Blackbourne and the Surgeon Supt. John Ayre, M D. A very interesting report of the Immigration Board of Inspection was recorded at the end of the shipping list. The Leeson family was listed as assisted passengers and after their arrival Thomas was employed by John Brock for 12 months at the rate of £26, per annum.

Some time after they lived at Port Fairy where twins Benjamin George, and Esther Hannah were born on 13th September, 1850. They were baptised on 3rd November, 1850 in the Presbyterian circuit of Port Fairy and Portland Bay.

In 1855 Thomas purchased at auction a Crown Grant of 51 acres and 15 perches of land at Muddy Creek, near Hamilton. (Allotment 3, Section 2E, Crown Grant No. 34953, for £75-12-10).

On 16th June, Elizabeth married Joseph Wilson, and on 13th October, Ann married John Chapple. (John having arrived in Adelaide on the ship "Abourkir" in 1847, and come overland to Muddy Creek some time later). Esther married Archibald McLean in 1870, all three marriages taking place at Muddy Creek.

In approx. 1872 Thomas and Esther, son Benjamin, daughter Ann and son-in-law John Chapple together with John and Ann's three sons, Edward Henry, born 21/6/1866, John Thomas, born 7/11/1869 and Arthur George, born 12/6/1871, moved to Rupanyup to live. Thomas, Benjamin and John all bought land in-the district, the only structure at that time being a shepherd's hut.

The first church services were held at John and Ann's home which was an open welcome door to all ministers, whose spiritual labours extended at that time from Horsham across country to Donald.

John and Ann had four daughters after settling at Runpanyup - Mary Elizabeth, born 28/9/1873 - Ellen Charlotte, born 14/10/1875 - Annie Edith, born 2/1/1878, and Ada Louisa, born 6/4/1883. (Ada was the mother of Jack Woods, Mem. No. 722, and grandmother of Alison Stephen, and her brothers John and Michael Woods, Memos. No. 724 and 723).

Benjamin George Leeson was married in 1877 to Eliza Ann Graham, daughter of another Rupanyup pioneer family.

Thomas Leeson died on 21st April, 1892, and Esther died on 13th October, 1885. John Chapple died on 26th August, 1911 and Ann died in 12th December, 1933, all are buried in the Rupanyup Cemetery.

From Ann's obituary published in the local newspaper of the time, the following is an extract. "Mrs Chapple, who retained all her faculties to a remarkable degree up to her death, had a wonderfully retentive memory. She used to recount with absorbing interest incidents connected with the blacks in the Hamilton district, of garnering the crops with sickle and scythes, in which work she helped her father, of the early life of this district, and of dates of important happenings. A devout member of the Methodist Church, and

## PROFILE OF REVEREND JOHN CHEYNE.

John Cheyne, born 1810, Antrim, Ire. and his wife Ann Lavina (nee Forrest), born 1812, Deal, Kent, arrived in Albany, King Georges Sound, WA on 19th June, 1834, aboard the "James Pattison". Aboard also was Alexander Cheyne (his diary is in Batty Library), John's Uncle. They joined Macartney Cheyne, John's brother and their Uncle George Cheyne who had prospered in Albany. Cheynes Whaling Station was one of many ventures.

John and Ann's first two children are buried in Albany. They farmed at Oyster Bay for at least four years before going to N Z, for one year, arriving back in Sydney aboard the "Magnet", on 10th March, 1839. My gt-grandmother Annie Forrest Cheyne was born in November, 1839, at Liverpool, N S W. John was teaching at the Male Orphan School while studying for the church. He had had a B.A. conferred on him in 1833 at Trinity College, Dublin.

By 1849 the family were in Geelong residing with Hussey Burgh Macartney, Archdeacon of Geelong, later Dean of Melbourne. Hussey Burgh was a cousin of John's mother, Sarah Macartney. Sarah's brother married his cousin Hussey's sister.

John Cheyne was ordained at St. James Cathedral on 23rd December, 1849. His first posting was Burnbank, 1851 - 2, followed by Mt. Alexander 1853 - 4, Castlemaine 1855 - 8 and Sandridge 1859. John helped start and was president of the Castlemaine District Hospital.

Ann Lavina died at Castlemaine, they had 12 children, 4 of whom died. Elizabeth, born 1837, married George Gibson Harper - Annie Forrest, born 1839, married James Williamson - John, born 1843 married Margaret Monks - William, born 1845 - Anthony Butler St. Leger, born 1846 married Mary Theresa Monks - Alexander, born c1848 - Macartney, born c1850 married Ellen Shorten - Cecilia, born 1854 married James Elmslie. At least four of the children settled in the Glenmaggie area.

Rev. John re-married in 1870, Janet Mary Carmichael. He died in 1880, in Melbourne. Ann Lavina's brother Charles Forrest was also a P.P.F., he purchased 17 acres for £29 per acre at Prahran, the present site of Melbourne High School (Forrest Hill), after selling his commission in Mauritius where he had married Augusta Alexander.

Charles and Ann's father, Captain Charles Forrest was an artist, soldier and mapper, while serving as Aide-de-camp to the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief of Canada. Charles mapped much of Quebec. Charles, also was A.D.C. to his father-in-law, General William St. Leger while they were serving in India. P.P.F. Charles Forrest was born during that time, 1809, in Cawnpore Bengal.

Contributed by Mrs. Valerie Farley, Mem. No. 551.

one whose whole life had been devoted to the Master, Mrs Chaple rejoiced in reciting lengthy hymns and could quote every passage of scripture in the Bible with unerring accuracy. It was in April 1913, that she performed the important ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Methodist Church".

At the present time there are many of Thomas and Esther's descendants still living in the district. Part of the original land is still owned by the family today.

Contributed by Mrs. Alison Stephen, Mem. No. 272.

1849.

## THE PROFILE OF TWO EMIGRANTS FROM THE SHIP "ANDROMACHE".

Among those on board this vessel were Giles Daniel (my grandfather) who was probably ship's Carpenter for the voyage and his friend William Jackson a passenger. Both were from Warham, Norfolk, both aged 22 and both Carpenters; they worked at their trade in and around the Geelong district for some years.

In March 1853 Giles Daniel married Jemima Wilkins, a seamstress of Bristol, who arrived on the "Victory" in 1852. William Jackson being a witness to the marriage. They had six daughters and my father was the youngest and only son (born Ballarat 1870).

In the early 1880s Giles and Jemima Daniel, with the younger members of the family moved to Oakleigh to establish a General Store near the Railway Station, this property remained in the family for nearly 100 years.

In the late 1880s Giles requested from his old friend William Jackson, by now a successful Grazier of Argoon in the Riverina, a copy of his diary relating to the voyage of the Andromache in 1849. As the original was written in pencil, William had difficulty in making a great deal out of it, but fortunately he did his best in excellent hand writing, in ink and forwarded it to Giles.

Giles' wife Jemima died in 1888 and about this time Giles, having renewed his friendship with William Jackson arranged to return to dear 'Old England' with him on the 'Ormuz' in 1890. They had a wonderful trip, it being a comfortable ship and so speedy compared with their voyage over forty years earlier which had taken 111 days.

Giles died in 1910 and is buried in the family grave at Oakleigh, together with his third daughter Matilda Edwina Elliott of Jerilderie; his first wife Jemima and his second wife Sarah Dorothea.

William Jackson retired to Geelong and I think is buried at the Geelong Eastern Cemetery with members of his family.

It was finding the Diary of the Voyage of the Andromache together with old letters which started my interest in Genealogy and Family History.

Copies of the Diary have been left at La Trobe Library and the P.R.O. of Victoria and one has been forwarded to the G.S.V.

The following paragraph forms part of an Obituary to Giles from the Oakleigh and Caulfield Times dated 7/1/1911. " ... He was born in Warham, Norfolk, and came to Victoria in 1849 in the 'Andromache', landing in Geelong where he remained for two years and soon afterwards started a saw-mill in conjunction with Messrs McRae and Jackson. The great year of gold discovery, in 1851, arrived and he joined in the rush to Golden Point, Ballarat, where he was associated in several ventures with Mr. James Oddie (who still survives). He was also at the Forest Creek diggings, and after a brief stay at various places, settled at Shelford, where he remained for 14 years. He afterwards started in business as a general storekeeper at Bunyip, and also had a branch store at Longwarry. From thence he came to Oakleigh, and opened business as a family grocer in Portman Street. He took a keen interest in local affairs, and did his utmost to promote the welfare of the district. He was one of the first members of the Mechanics' Institute and for many years a member of the Committee of Management, his advice and assistance being greatly valued. When at Ballarat and Shelford he was a valued member of the Presbyterian Church Choirs, and there, as in Oakleigh, was greatly esteemed for his sterling personal principles. He was a man of straight dealing and one whose word was his bond ... "

Contributed by Lady Frances Townsing, Mem. No. 201 from W.A.

## DOCTOR W. H. FITCHETT, CHURCHMAN, EDUCATIONALIST, AUTHOR.

William Fichett was born in Grantam, Lincolnshire in 1841, and came with his parents in 1849 to Geelong on the "Larpet", under the Dr. John Dunmore Lang scheme. His father died in 1851, leaving the widow with six children, so William's formal education finished then. He worked in a quarry when he was eleven, and then went as a jackaroo to Queensland, but he was educating himself all the time by voracious reading and hard application to Latin, Greek and French.

In 1866 he entered the Methodist Ministry, graduating in Arts with First Class Honours. He had the vision of an academic church school for girls, to fit them for tertiary education, but this was an idea beyond the grasp of the Methodist Conference. It needed all his considerable diplomatic skills and determination to overcome the opposition! But eventually, in 1882, sixteen girls started their studies in the Sunday School of the Church in Hawthorn, with the Rev. Fichett as Principal of Methodist Ladies College, a post he held for 45 years. Within a year the imposing grey stone building dominated the skyline on Glenferrie Hill; 111 girls were enrolled with the numbers growing steadily until it was the largest girls' school in the Southern Hemisphere.

In 1895 he was President of the Wesleyan Conference, and set about uniting the four branches of the Methodist Church. This was achieved in 1902 when he was elected the first president of the new united Conference. In 1904 he was President General of the Methodist Church of Australia.

It was a full and demanding life, but W.H.Fichett had already begun his third career which was to bring him fame around the world.

Early in his ministry he had started to write for the Methodist Spectator and his articles were described as "sometimes gorgeous as an emperor moth, and at others like a mosquito's sting". Next he contributed articles to the "Australian Review of Reviews" and edited the "Telegraph". His literary work was done in the early hours of the morning, being dictated to an amanuensis, sometimes two of them at once, taking dictation on different subjects, with often a third turning up references.

Admiral Bridges suggested to him that he write a series of articles on stirring events in Empire history. In 1896 these were published in London as a book called "Deeds That Won the Empire", and in a few years 35 editions were issued and 250,000 copies sold. Fichett was awarded a Doctorate of Laws in recognition of the book's success.

Scott took a copy with him on his Antarctic journey and Sir John Monash carried one through the grim years of World War I. When "Nelson and His Captains" was published, the Lords of the Admiralty directed that a copy be placed in every ship in the British Navy. Over the following years he published 29 volumes, the greatest of which is "Wesley and His Century", still regarded as one of the best biographies of the great Methodist. Over one million of Dr. Fichett's books were sold. Lord Northcliffe, Churchill, Kipling and Conan Doyle all paid tribute to his writing.

The famous Cornhill Magazine offered him the editorship (The Chair of Thackeray) but he declined, saying it would have been a great honour to have followed such men as Thackeray and Trollop, "But no, gentlemen, I shall always be a Methodist minister". And so he remained until his death in 1928 in his 88th year.

His memorial in the school he founded and led till his death was the name given to an Assembly Hall, a House and a Chapel to which generations of girls have and will come to worship and to make their marriage vows.

The text for his funeral oration was "A Prince and a great man has fallen in Israel".

Contributed by Mrs. Enid Shann, Mem. No. 779.

## MY FIVE PATERNAL PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS.

Two of my paternal gt-gt-grandparents, William Bray Higgans and Elizabeth (nee Tremayne) arrived from Argarrach, Cornwall, at Point Henry, Geelong, with their 9 children aged from 21 - 4 years, including my gt-grandmother Elizabeth Anne Tremayne Higgans, aged 17, on the "Labuan" on 11th February, 1849. They could all read and write except the two youngest who could read. The "Labuan" a barque of 560 tons, sailed from Plymouth on 9th November, 1848, fitted out with every comfort for passengers and carrying also a cargo of gin, wine, hops and herrings, which had been taken on board at St. Katherine's Dock, London .

My gt-grandfather Frederick Barton Parrott arrived at Geelong four days later. He came from London and arrived on the "Thetis" on 15th February, 1849. Frederick was 21, Church of England, and he could read and write. He was allocated to C.T. Bradshaw, Newland, for three months at £18 per annum with rations.

Two months earlier my gt-grandfather Charles Andrews born in Sedgeford, Norfolk, but working as a bricklayer in Whitby, Yorkshire, when he left for Australia, had arrived at Geelong on 7th December, 1848 on the "Aurora". There was much sickness during the voyage, however, the 203 immigrants who arrived at Point Henry had been carefully selected and were mainly respectable general servants. The bounty paid on each adult was £12-6-0. Charles was 20, unmarried, Episcopalian, could neither read nor write and had a Bible. He was disposed to A. Atkins, Geelong as a labourer for 12/- per week with rations.

The Higgans had been miners and mine owners in Cornwall. I have been able to trace my gt-grandmother Elizabeth's ancestry back to a Robert Higgans who married a Julyan Pearse in Newland East on 31st August, 1620.

Among the other people who were her, and therefore my ancestors, all of whom came from Cornwall, was Joane Williams of Crantock, who married Pascoive Higgens, son of Robert and Julyan, at St. Columb Major in 1654; Hannibal Axford of Gwennap, whose daughter Joyce married Enoder Higgans in Gwennap in 1713, and whose great grandparents Antony Axford and Thomasin Derye, two of my 9th gt-grandparents, were married at Botus Fleming in 1509; (Enoder Higgans was an illegitimate son of Joan, a daughter of Pascoive and Joane, and was apparently named after the church of St. Enoder, Summercourt, where he was baptised); Sarah Davy, daughter of John and Sarah (nee Rowe) of Stithians who were married at Perranarworthal in 1718, and who married Enoder - note the change of spelling - at Gwennap in 1752; their son John, who married Frances Bray, grand-daughter of William Bray and Mary Bice, two of my 5th gt-grandparents, who married in Gwennap in 1734; (Frances was an aunt of the famous Cornish Methodist preacher - "Billy" Bray); Robert Tremayne and Grace Tremayne (probably cousins), two of my 8th gt-grandparents, who were married in Constantine in 1613; Catherine Porter who married their son John in 1645, and Catherine Legos (nee Carnsow) who married their son Giddion in Constantine in 1693; (Catherine's ancestry can be traced back to a grand-daughter of Edward I, a child of one of his daughters); Digory Taylor, vicar of Kea/Kenwyn and Christopher Michell of St. Erth, two of my 7th gt-grandparents, whose children Mary and William married in 1678 at Kea/Kenwyn where William, also became the vicar. Then too, there was Peter Hammill/Hamell/Hammell/Hamel buried in 1716 in Gwinear who was possibly the Huguenot Pierre de Hamel, the eldest son of Comte Peirre de Hamel, Seigneur de Bellanglise in France, who fled to Cornwall on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes on the 22nd October, 1685. Peter Hammill married Mary, two of my 6th gt-grandparents, and their son Benet or Benedict Hammil and Izable, his wife, were the parents of James Hamell who married Margaret Kingston at Gwinear in 1759. Their daughter Anne was the mother of my gt-gt-grandmother Elizabeth Tremayne who married William Bray Higgans at Phillock on 28th August, 1821.

Charles Andrews and Elizabeth Anne Tremayne Higgans were married at the Christian Israelite Meeting Room on 13th August, 1850. The Higgans were Wesleyan and Charles was Church of England, but for some reason they became devout Christian Israelites, donating land in Spring Street, Little Scotland, (now West Geelong) and building a meeting house. The Christian Israelite records indicate that as well as the Andrews family joining the sect, my Parrott family also became involved for a while. The sect appears to have been started by a Charles Wroe in Yorkshire. They believed that they were directly descended from the original tribes of Israel. My gt-uncle Joseph always wore the Israelite beard, and was known as "Beardy Andrews", and my gt-grandmother wore the bonnet and dark clothes of the Israelites, however my grandmother Frances and her sister rebelled and refused to wear them.

When the Higgans arrived in Geelong they lived in a house they bought off Corio Street. Unfortunately, William died in 1851 and was buried in the Eastern Cemetery, Geelong. However, the intrepid Elizabeth took the children to the goldfields in Ballarat. My gt-grandmother Elizabeth who had married Charles Andrews in 1850, remained in Geelong. The house off Corio Street owned by Elizabeth in 1852, was of 4 rooms valued at £12, with rates of 6/-. In 1853 apparently after improvements, it was listed as a Plastered Cottage of 4 rooms valued at £40 and the rates were £1. My great uncle William James Tremayne Higgans became a prominent citizen in Ballarat serving on the Hospital Committee of Management, the Committee of the Mining Board and the Agricultural Society. The Higgans brothers were involved with the Kohinoor Company mine on the Golden Point Lead which commenced operations in 1857 and paid its first dividends in 1859. In June 1863 the 40 Kohinoor shares were quoted at £2800, each. Up to November 1869 the company had expended £286,845-19-6. I believe that costly-litigation, when underground leads were disputed, gobbled up a great amount of money. Strangely, the records of the Kohinoor mine are missing from the boxes of defunct mining company records at the P.R.O. I have a copy of a letter to my cousin John Higgans, who lives in Devon, from Frances Dimond, curator of the photographic collection at Windsor Castle, when she sent him prints which show Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales visiting the mines during a voyage on the "Bacchante" in 1881.

My gt-gt-grandmother Elizabeth died at her home in Errard Street, Ballarat in 1870 and was buried in Geelong the following day, alongside her husband, a daughter who had died within weeks of arrival and a son.

I wonder how many members of the PPP's actually knew their PPP ancestors? I knew my gt-grandmother, Elizabeth Anne Tremayne Andrews as she was nearly 105 when she died in 1937, having outlived her husband and all but one of her 15 children. That one was my grandmother Frances, her third child, who had married William the eldest son of Frederick Barton Parrott and Mary (nee Ryan) who arrived from Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland. When my gt-grandfather Charles Andrews died in 1910 he left Elizabeth a weekly income but by 1932 on the death of their son, this was reduced to £1 per week. She appealed to the court and was granted a sum of £500 and £2 per week. The judge, Sir Leo Cussen, the Acting Chief Justice said that the fact that she survived her husband, and their two sons who were benefactors of the will, "was probably not anticipated by the testator".

On each of my gt-grandmother's birthdays the Christian Israelites would arrive bearing gifts for the great grandchildren, who they would frighten with their big bushy beards, homburg hats and black suits. I still have the silver serviette ring given to me for my gt-grandmother's 100th birthday in 1932. I can still clearly remember, too, the cake with 100 candles burning brightly in gt-grandmother's dark, cluttered front parlour, and Carrie Moore, born in Geelong, and a well known singer, singing interminably songs which, to a five year old, really went on forever!!

In the "Investigator", February 1968, page 20, we read -: "Another very fine citizen that I knew many years ago was Mrs. Andrews, who lived in Latrobe Street, just where Angartoch Flats are. She died at the age of 104. I remember one day I was talking to her (she was at that time 103 and had all her faculties), when she showed me the ball dress

that she wore at the opening of the Geelong to Melbourne Railway. She would then have been about 27, but still remembered it all vividly. I remember her saying, "Of course Mr. Heavy, there never was a dinner or dance like that one", and I believe she was right, because no mayor today could put on a dinner of that size. His allowance would be gone in the first ten minutes".

For some years on Mother's Day, the "Argus" and "The Geelong Advertiser" carried a photo and article about my gt-grandmother as Victoria's oldest mother. These are the only photographs we have of her, since Christian Israelites did not approve of photographs, except for one in her Christian Israelite bonnet sitting on the beach at Ocean Grove on New Year's Day probably between 1910 and 1913.

Great grandmother would apparently hire a dray and the whole family would go.

As a child I often rode in a Hansom cab to events like the Barwon Regatta, or Gala Day, as gt-grandmother refused to travel in one of those "new fangled motor cars". Indeed I was in a taxi with her which bumped into another car as it backed out from outside Solomons in Malop Street one day. Just a gentle bump but sufficient to indicate the dangers to a 100 year old born in 1832"

Charles Andrews, whose father was William, a labourer, and mother Frances Creak, was born in Sedgeford, Norfolk. Although illiterate on the shipping list, he quickly became literate and a successful business man. He designed and patented a stove completely enclosed in a steel case incorporating flues which greatly simplified the installation of stoves. We always had an Andrews stove and eventually my father made the first double oven stove with nickel doors - no longer cleaned with black-lead but with whiting. We were very proud of this.

Recently, while cycling in Koroit a cousin found an old copy of the "Warrnambool Standard" lying beside the road. It was dated Friday, January 27th, 1888 and had 2 important pieces of information. One in Current News, of a national character, the other, an advertisement for Andrews Nonpareil Cooking apparatus, by which my gt-grandfather was informing the public of the Western District of his latest stock of new and second hand stoves. I wonder who had been cleaning out some cupboards, perhaps, and where the rest was taken.

Charles Andrews lived off Corio Street in 1850, by 1854 he was in Spring Street, Little Scotland where his factory remained until the 1950's and by 1910 he lived in the colonial cottage in Latrobe Terrace that I visited regularly as a child.

My gt-grandfather Frederick Barton Parrott had lived at 27 Harcourt Street, St. Marylebone with his father William a hackney coachman, mother Sarah, (nee Briaris), and his younger sister Emily. He became a wheelwright and coachbuilder with businesses in Geelong and Melbourne. Advertising Parrott's Carriage Repository in Yarra Street, Market Square, Geelong, he used the five medals he had won at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Melbourne in 1866 - one for Elliptical carriage springs, and one for the Albert Park Phaeton. He married Mary Ryan at the Presbyterian Church in Geelong on 14th August, 1854, He was an adherent of the Episcopal church, and Mary of the Roman Catholic Church. Mary died on 6th June 1908. Recently we have found a marriage for Frederick Barton Parrott, foreman spring-maker, aged 80 of Elgin St., Carlton, whose parents were William and Sarah Parrott (nee Briaris), certainly my gt-grandfather - to Blanche Ellen Linty formerly Kimble - a housekeeper aged 70 of Clifton Hill. Blanche died 1910, Frederick in 1915, and his death certificate gives no indication of that second marriage, and no one has ever mentioned it, I wonder if anyone knew.

What encouraged these people to come to Australia? Whatever it was I am glad that William and Elizabeth brought their 9 children including my 17 year old gt-grandmother, Elizabeth, and that Charles aged 20 and Frederick aged 21, all decided in 1848 to make Geelong their home.

Contributed by Miss June Parrott, Mem. No. 615.

Frederick (Alfred Henry) who married Edith Brown, and carried on the dairy as his father had begun in North Road, also having property in the East Brighton area.

The surviving children were, James who married Clara Fitzmaurice, and had a dairy in Hawthorn Road, Caulfield and other property in the Brighton area and Lyndhurst.

Charles and Margaret had ten children, only six of whom survived. A sad reflection on the infant mortality rate of the times, is that four of them are buried with Margaret at Melbourne Cemetery. Charles four, died of burns when his nightgown caught fire in 1868, Charles (2nd) died of convulsions, 12 days old in 1873. Charles (3rd) died of scarlatina, only 9 months old, and John, only 4 days old died in 1879. Margaret herself died in October of that year, aged only 42 years.

By 1879, Charles had a dairying property in North Road, Ormond, then called North Brighton or Little Brighton. This was on the northern boundary of the original Dendy's Survey. Charles brother, either James or Joseph by name, was also with him on this property.

Then in 1864-65, they had a dairy in Millswyn Street, South Yarra, at what is now No 120, and also had land, together with a brother of Charles, in Gardiner's Creek Road, now 68 Toorak Road. He then leased his property in Millswyn Street to James Byrne, (a possible relative of his wife). James grazed his cattle at what was known as Byrne's paddock, now Domain Road opposite to where Lynch's Restaurant now is.

My next information on Charles, is when he was living in Errol Street, Hotham in 1860. He married Margaret Burns/Byrnes, also from Armagh at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was apparently working as a brickmaker at the time. The same year, they went to Castlemaine, occupation also brickmaker.

Charles, my Gr-Grandfather, arrived at Point Henry on 9th August, 1849, on the "Medway", and for a period of four months went to work for Jo. Austin in Geelong.

The farm belonging to Charles Thompson Snr. was actually in the Towland of Cloghogue, two townlands east of Clare, a mere 400 acres or so. The property being 10 acres, a reasonable size for those times.

The ancient village of Clare, situated on the Cusher River, over which is a picturesque bridge, was originally part of the estates of the O'Nials, was later administered by Hugh, Earl of Tytone, then granted by James I to Michael Harrison, from whom it passed to Henry Boucher Esq., who began the building of Clare Castle. Henry Boucher brought over many English and Scottish settlers, and located them in this area. The whole village was destroyed in the war of 1641. James I granted a patent for a weekly market on Tuesday, and a Fair on 12th May and two following days. The market is no longer held, but the Fair continues.

Charles Thompson, my paternal Gr-Grandfather, was born in the Towland of Clare, Co Armagh, about 6 miles from the town of Richhill. He was the son of Charles Thompson and Margaret Fitzieve.

## CHARLES THOMPSON

1849.

Contributed by Mrs. Enid Shann, Mem. No. 779.

The name Pringle has been given in each generation as a Christian name, while "Elizabeth Melrose" survives in female descendants for four generations. There is a Pringle's Road and a Pringle's Bridge at Sutherland's Creek as a memorial to the Pioneers.

Alice (Mrs. Beadle). They also had dairying interests.  
Elizabeth (Mrs. Clark) who went to live on a property in Wodonga.  
Margaret (Mrs. Mallinson.)

Henry, my Grandfather, who apparently refused to go to school after he was about 11, and was only interested in helping his father on the property. He later had his own dairies in Ormond and Caulfield and was also on a property at Lyndhurst for a time.

Charles my Gt-Grandfather, died in 1901 and is buried in the East Brighton Cemetery .

He also has three cousins, or possibly step-brothers. I have not yet been able to determine which, Hugh Thompson who came here in 1850, and his brothers, William and Henry, who together with their widowed mother, and sisters, Mary, Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth and Theresa, came to Point Leo in 1851. Henry became one of Melbourne's foremost hoteliers, being the first licensee of the Hobson's Bay Railway Terminus Hotel, (later Hosies), and also first licensee of the Mitre Tavern, as well as being involved with several other Melbourne Hotels.

Contributed by Mrs. Marie Orr. Mem. No. 537.

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1850.

## WILLIAM AND SARAH COPLEY

My Gt-grandparents, William and Sarah Copley (nee Theaker) were married at Leeds Parish Church, Yorkshire on 3rd March, 1844. William's occupation was "Delver" and they were both of "full age".

William, Sarah and sons Walter, (2) and Wright, an infant joined the "Castle Eden" in London to emigrate to Australia. The vessel arrived at Sydney on 9th October, 1848. The shipping list says William was 29, a labourer and quarryman, Church of England, and could read and write. Sarah was 28, Independent and could also read and write.

Just 16 days after their arrival Wright died. On the death certificate William's occupation was given as basket-maker.

William and Sarah spent 15 months in Sydney and their third child Jane Louisa, was born there in October, 1849.

On 24th January, 1850 they arrived in Melbourne on the barque "Favourite". They settled in a cottage at the rear of the Post Office, off Lt. Bourke St., and William carried on his trade of basket-maker. In 1853 they were living at 143 Swanston Street and had a glass and china store, whilst William was still making baskets.

In April 1853 he bought a block of land with a 35ft frontage to Madeline Street, (now Swanston St.) and a 75ft depth on Ballarat Street. At the rear was a right of way with "free ingress, egress and regress to and for all persons at all times hereafter, and for all purposes with horses and other beasts carts, wagons and other carriages laden or unladen in through along and over the whole of the said right of way ten feet wide". He paid £420 for it.

In the front portion he built a shop and residence which he leased to the Clapperton Brothers for £5-0-0 per week. They conducted a drapery business there.

In the Great Exhibition in 1854, William had an entry of 17 baskets etc., of various kinds, made chiefly of native materials. For this he received a bronze medal depicting the Exhibition Hall on one side and Britannia with representatives of industry on the reverse. The edge is engraved with William's name and details of the award.

The last baby was born in the same year as the death of their father, Henry Biggs Snr. died in the Ballarat Hospital aged 36, on the 26th April, 1864, as a result of a haemorrhage from wounds willfully inflicted upon him by William Milkin, who was charged with having stabbed and wounded Henry. As the wounded man was unable to appear, the prisoner was remanded for seven days.

|    |            |    |       |               |   |
|----|------------|----|-------|---------------|---|
| 1. | Elizabeth  | b. | c1850 | Melbourne     | Married Charles McGuinness,<br>in 1868. |
| 2. | Henry John | b. | c1853 | Ballarat      |   |
| 3. | Mary Jane  | b. | c1855 | Ballarat      | Possibly = Alex Cameron,<br>in 1894.    |
| 4. | Martha     | b. | c1858 | Ballarook     | Possibly = John Smith,<br>in 1876.      |
| 5. | Ann        | b. | c1858 | Ballarook     | Possibly = Charles W.,<br>Betteridge.   |
| 6. | Alfred     | b. | c1860 | Devil's Creek |   |
| 7. | Henry      | b. | c1864 |               |   |

In July 1851 she married Henry Biggs at Geelong. Henry was born December 1827, at Bechington in Somersetshire, England. They settled at Bungaree near Ballarat, where most of their children were born. Henry worked as a wood splitter in and around the Ballarook Forest. Their children were - :

Ellen Fitzgerald was born c1831 in Dunganven, Ireland. Her parents were James Fitzgerald and Ann Carey. She was 18 years old when she sailed into Melbourne on March 31st, 1850 aboard the "Eliza Caroline", one of many Irish girls arriving at that time.

## MY IRISH ORPHAN

1850.

Contributed by Mrs. Dorothy Samson, Mem. 606.

Jane Louisa was baptised in Melbourne by John Harcourt on 3rd March, 1850. She married William Harrison Fuller in 1867 and died in 1927.

Walter and Hannah had seven sons and three daughters. Walter's death in 1896 was attributed to complications from a chill following his rescue of a child who had fallen into the river.

On 13th November, 1867, Walter married Hannah Brown whose parents, William Emlyn and Eliza Brown, came to Port Phillip on the "William Stewart" in 1848.

When he was 14 he had lost his right arm in a machine at a biscuit factory. He had a hook attached to the stump and became very adept with this in the basket making trade. They produced a wide variety of articles but the main products were butcher's and baker's delivery baskets, mail baskets, kegs and panniers for coal handling and transport.

Walter Copley was born at Bottom Armley, Yorkshire on 12th February, 1846. In 1856 his father's business was called Copley and Son, so he was probably helping even then.

Eight more children were born in Melbourne, three of whom died before they were three years old. William and Sarah both died in 1873 and are buried in the Wesleyan Section of the Melbourne General Cemetery.

At Devil's Creek on August 11th, 1867 young Alfred was only seven years old, when his young life came to an abrupt end. A falling tree accidentally hit him and fractured his skull, he is buried at Gordon.

On May 22nd, 1868 Ellen married her second husband, John King. On the same day, her daughter Elizabeth married Charles McGuinness who was the seventh in a family of boys, and who was born in September, 1845. at Emu Bay, Tasmania. The double wedding took place in the Primitive Methodist Church, Ballarat. On the certificate Ellen states her occupation as 'Boarding Housekeeper'. Ellen's daughter Elizabeth also kept a boarding house in Healesville called "The Glen", and in turn Elizabeth's daughter Ellinor had one in Belgrave, called "The Coffee Palace".

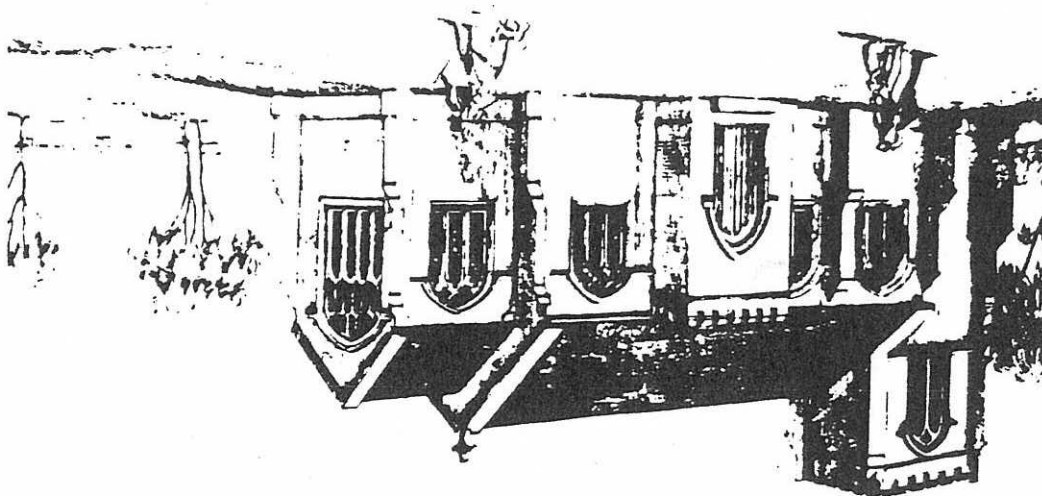
The children of Elizabeth and Charles McGuinness were - Ellinor, born 1872 at, Newbury - Millinda - Elizabeth - Mary and Kate. Ellinor married Paul Kollosche. The girls grew up in Healesville where Dame Nellie Melba was reared and Ellinor and Melba were known as 'the two Nellies' around town.

With every new baby in the Kollosche family, the others were packed off to "The Glen". It is interesting to note that the day Ellinor died, "The Glen" was burnt to the ground, 10th January, 1939. Ellen Fitzgerald - King died in Healesville, aged 66 years. Her life was hard, but she was a survivor with internal fortitude to turn her stone into diamonds.

Contributed by Mrs. Helen Wagener, Mem. No. 717, our Rep. in NSW.

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An early sketch of Christ Church, Geelong.



Our Gt-Grandfather, Henry Arnold together with his wife Caroline (nee Warman) and their son Harry Warman Arnold, came from Kent, England and settled in Geelong. Henry was brought to this country by George Hitchcock of Bright and Hitchcock, Department Store, Geelong, to be their head tailor. The store had a very large business supplying Melbourne, the Western District and the Squatterocracy.

Henry rented a large house on the corner of Moorabool and Myer Streets. Just up the hill was Christ Church. He and Caroline had been paid choristers at Canterbury Cathedral and they were quickly at home in the church environment. When their son was old enough he was sent to Geelong Grammar - being amongst the early pupils. Harry had been born at sea and could claim the County of Steptoe as his birthplace.

Because g-grandfather had the big house and was happy that they had settled here, he was able to persuade his parents and family to come and join him. This brought them all together again as a family.

Four of his brothers bought land in the Moorabool Hills and commenced a vineyard, namely - Strawberry Hills - but sadly, they were beaten by phylloxera. They did make good after that but not with the vines.

We are grateful to them for coming to this country, and thankful for our heritage.

Members of the Arnold Family who are at present members of the Port Phillip Pioneers' Group are :-

David Preston Arnold Brownlee, Dorothy Caroline Arnold Hoy, Harriet Rodger Arnold Croxford, Elva Watson Arnold Hallam, Joan Arnold Thompson, OBE, Mary Brown, Wilfred Charles Arnold Wheatland.

An early member of the PPG, Member No.89, and an esteemed past president of the GSV, the late Mr. Lindsay Brownlee, FGSV., was a younger brother of - Mrs. Croxford, Mr. David Brownlee and Mrs. Elva Hallam.

Contributed by Mrs. Harriet Croxford, Mem. No. 96, who has held office as the Group's Honorary Secretary for almost ten years.

## THE ARNOLD FAMILY

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| 8      | Robert   | - | Massie      |
| 26     | Peter Robert & Mary Ann (BLAIR) and Family     | - | Mansergh    |
| 41     | John Patrick & Mary (SUTTON) and Family        | - | Mawley      |
| 41     | William & Mary Elizabeth (McLAREN)             | - | Mawley      |
| 58     | Charles  | - | McGuinness  |
| 26     | Annie  | - | McKiernan   |
| 24, 41 | Collin & Elizabeth (MEDLEY) and Family         | - | McLaren     |
| 11     | Thomas & Margaret and Family                   | - | McMaster    |
| 38     | Alexander                                      | - | Mitchelson  |
| 48     | Margaret                                       | - | Monks       |
| 48     | Mary Teresa                                    | - | Monks       |
| 27     | James & Maria (DARTNELL) and Family            | - | Mullins     |

|            |  |    |
|------------|--|----|
| Murphy     | - William  | 10 |
| Murray     | - Jane Symington (BUNTINE)                               | 8  |
| Newman     | - Emma Louisa  | 26 |
| Nixon      | - Samuel   | 13 |
| Nodin      | - Francis  | 5  |
| Nodin      | - Isabella Margaret (BEALE)                              | 5  |
| Opie       | - James Michael & Grace (RAWLINGS) and Family            | 54 |
| Parrott    | - Frederick Barton & Mary (RYAN)                         | 52 |
| Parrott    | - Frederick Barton & Blanch Ellen (LINTY) 2nd wife       | 53 |
| Paterson   | - Mary   | 11 |
| Petter     | - Sarah  | 40 |
| Piper      | - James & Elizabeth (GREENAWAY)                          | 31 |
| Pinkerton  | - James & Margaret and Family                            | 12 |
| Pollock    | - John & Mary (HEARD) and Family                         | 34 |
| Pringle    | - Charles & Elizabeth (MELROSE) and Family               | 55 |
| Rawlings   | - Grace  | 54 |
| Reid       | - Patrick & Agnes (HAY) and Family                       | 14 |
| Ridell     | - John   | 31 |
| Rogerson   | - Isabella   | 8  |
| Shorten    | - Ellen  | 48 |
| Smith      | - John   | 58 |
| Smith      | - William Coulton  | 11 |
| Smith      | - Rosina   | 11 |
| Smith      | - Susan  | 11 |
| Stephen    | - John Jnr & Mary Matthews (HAMILTON) and Family         | 15 |
| Sterck     | - William & Caroline Ann (RICHARDSON)                    | 42 |
| Sterck     | - Charles & Sarah Jane (MARTINDALE) and Family           | 42 |
| Stokes     | - George Jeffries  | 23 |
| Sutton     | - Thomas Halk & Mary (LANFEAR) and Family                | 17 |
| Taylor     | - John & Isabella (CASEY)                                | 29 |
| Thompson   | - Charles & Margaret (BURNS/BYRNES) and Family           | 56 |
| Thompson   | - William, Henry, Mary Ann, Margaret Theresa, all single | 57 |
| Thomson    | - William & Janet  | 35 |
| Timms      | - William Fowler   | 7  |
| Timms      | - Flora  | 7  |
| Toohey     | - James & Jane (SULLIVAN) and Family                     | 35 |
| Toohey     | - John James Mathew                                      | 35 |
| Wade       | - Thomas & Maria (TURNER) and Family                     | 28 |
| Walkerden  | - Henry  | 40 |
| Wallace    | - John & Ellen (PROUD) and Family                        | 28 |
| Weir       | - David Hamilton & Elizabeth (DORAN) and Family          | 18 |
| Wheeler    | - Sophia   | 31 |
| Williamson | - James  | 48 |
| Wilson     | - Joseph   | 47 |
| Wippell    | - John & Sophia and Family                               | 36 |
| Wood       | - James and Frances (ADAMS)                              | 43 |
| Wright     | - William & Martha Agnes (TOOHEY)                        | 36 |

SHIPS ON WHICH THE PIONEERS  
ARRIVED IN PORT PHILLIP

|                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 35             | Agostina.....                  |
| 21, 49         | Andromache.....                |
| 47             | Abourkir.....                  |
| 51             | Aurora.....                    |
| 14             | Australasian Packet.....       |
| 1              | Calcutta.....                  |
| 57             | Castle Eden.....               |
| 18, 26, 27, 28 | China.....                     |
| 39             | Commodore Hayes.....           |
| 23             | Coromandel.....                |
| 8, 11, 12      | David Clarke.....              |
| 17             | Devonshire.....                |
| 36             | Duchess of Northumberland..... |
| 40             | Earl of Durham.....            |
| 39             | Eden.....                      |
| 58             | Eliza Caroline.....            |
| 57             | Favourite.....                 |
| 14             | Glenswilly.....                |
| 35             | Grindlay.....                  |
| 29             | Harry Lorque.....              |
| 18, 22         | Hope.....                      |
| 34             | India.....                     |
| 33             | Jewess.....                    |
| 9, 10          | John Barry.....                |
| 27             | John Bull.....                 |
| 51             | Labuan.....                    |
| 50             | Larpent.....                   |
| 17             | Letitia.....                   |
| 19             | Lucy.....                      |
| 22             | Martin Luther.....             |
| 36             | Mary Nixon.....                |
| 56             | Medway.....                    |
| 40             | Nelson.....                    |
| 46             | Nimrod.....                    |
| 1              | Ocean.....                     |
| 38             | Platina.....                   |
| 3              | Rebecca.....                   |
| 42             | Regulus.....                   |
| 40             | Robert Benn.....               |
| 54             | Royal George.....              |
| 29             | Strathfieldsaye.....           |
| 12             | Superb.....                    |
| 9              | Susan.....                     |
| 47             | Tasman.....                    |
| 51             | Thetis.....                    |
| 34             | Thomas Arbutnot.....           |
| 55             | Travencore.....                |
| 32             | Ward Chipman.....              |
| 31             | Westminster.....               |
| 18             | William Rogers.....            |
| 58             | William Stewart.....           |